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Ayurveda is an eternal science with absolute principles for life but due to changes in weather and life style the percentage of illness is growing. In Ayurveda text, for complete success in treatment is specially described clearly the concept of Prakriti for this purpose there are given some characteristic features like Khalitya which is very important character to determine the appropriate body constitution for both goals of ayurveda Like- Ch.Vi.8/16&97, Su.Sha.4/68-71 &72-76. A.Hr.Sha.3/103 Regrettably there is not yet analyzed systematic detail for an examination of Khalitya from particular angle of Prakriti so this point is usually neglected. In above interest Khalitya in the reference of Prakriti is to establish scientific niche on Hamilton scale to satisfy the scientific community and stakeholders. Hamilton scale is the scale which examines grade of baldness.

Ayurveda is explained pithily in ayurvedic Samhitas. In the reference of Prakriti characteristic features are stated like in Pitta Prakriti ‘khalityadosaha’ (Ch.Vi.8/97) but there is not mentioned the procedure to identify the features scientifically that at which grade limit of baldness we can say that it is that proper position of Khalitya, in this state it is very typical to say that who is affected this special character and who does not while pithily it is asked to doctor to determine according to his mind and there is not a well established scientific and statistically approved theory which can satisfy the scientific community. In present scientific modern era it is important to establish every concept with statistic. There is a scientific scale to examine the baldness as Hamilton baldness scale on which ayurvedic theory of effecting from baldness can be proved.

Aim

To assess the Khalitya on modern scientific scale parameters in different Deha Prakriti.
Objective

To define grade of baldness in different Deha Prakriti.

Literary View

An effort is made to collect and compile all available literature and information of the Prakriti and Hamilton baldness scale.

Methodology

Study Centre----------TILAK MAHARASTRA VIDYAPEETH

Study site----------Gujarat

Sample Size----------240 (There is not available study of prevalence of baldness in above particular region so sample size is preferred to assess the results as per statics.

Groups-----------------Two groups A & B

Sampling Technique---Simple Random Sampling Technique

Statistical Analysis---------Parametric & non parametric tests whichever required

Samples are divided in two groups, according to age criteria to observe actual effect of Doshas on Prakriti for Khalitya in relation to early and late changes in baldness. In this study it was to observe that age factor is also responsible or not for hair loss. So the groups were formed according to average life expectancy in India according to Union ministry of health and family welfare of India that is 69.6 (in round figure 70 years) respectively in 2011-2015 mentioned on the website of Union ministry of health and family welfare of India and published in the times of India also. [1] In continuation this regard Aacharya Charaka abbreviated in the end of age investigation that according to age characteristic features the
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individuals should examined in related three categories of Life span. [2] Keeping in mind above average life expectancy with mean the groups were divided. Volunteers running between 20 to 34 years are considered as in A group while running between 35 to 50 years are considered as in B group. Below than 20 are not include due to childhood and above than 50 are excluded due to old age.

**Experimental Design**

First of all observation and identification of baldness is done with the help of Hamilton Norwood Scale in the volunteers after that according to questionnaire *Prakriti* is decided of the same volunteers. The questionnaire, which is prepared for the assessment of *Prakriti* based on distinctiveness described in standard textbooks of *Ayurveda* (Questionnaire is attached in appendix page no…….). *Deha Prakriti* is designated in seven type of *Prakriti*. In present study according to questionnaire symptoms of a *Dosha* having 66% & above are considered as *Ekadosaja Prakriti* on the basis of previous studies.

I. **Inclusion Criteria**
   - Male baldness
   - Healthy persons

II. **Exclusion Criteria:**
   - Females
   - Known chronic diseased persons

**Flow Chart of Experimental Study Design No.1**

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**EXPERIMENTAL STUDY DESIGN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observation &amp; Identification of Baldness by Hamilton Norwood Scale</th>
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</table>
Assessment of Deha Prakriti

(Groups according to age)

Comparison of Baldness grade according to different Deha Prakriti

Statistically Analysis (Parametric & non parametric tests whichever required)

Results

References

1. The Times Of India 29th January 2014
2. .......आयुष्य लक्षणतद्र प्रमाणमुपलं वयस्कत्वं विभवते ॥ सत्यनारायण शास्त्री/च. वि. 8/122/782/बाराणसी/चौबम्बा भारती अकादमी/2008