



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

ISSN: 2320-5407

International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

www.journalijar.com

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-50557

Date: 08-03-2025

Title: "Ayurvedic Management of Khalitya (Hair Fall)"

Recommendation:

- Accept as it is.....**YES**.....
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality	√			
Techn. Quality		√		
Clarity		√		
Significance			√	

Reviewer's Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: **Recommended for Publication.**

Comments (*Use additional pages, if required*)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Abstract: The abstract presents a concise yet comprehensive overview of the study, highlighting Ayurveda's approach to hair loss management. It effectively introduces Khalitya Roga and its classification within Ayurvedic medicine. The inclusion of statistical data on global hair loss prevalence strengthens the relevance of the topic. The abstract also successfully outlines the holistic management principles of Ayurveda, emphasizing lifestyle modifications, purification therapies, and targeted medications. The use of keywords is appropriate and aligns well with the study's focus.

Introduction: The introduction is well-structured and provides a strong contextual background for the study. It clearly establishes the importance of hair health, not only for aesthetic reasons but also for psychological well-being. The discussion on the increasing prevalence of hair loss and its psychosocial impact enhances the significance of the study. The comparison of Khalitya to other dermatological conditions using DLQI scores is a valuable addition. The classification of Khalitya within Ayurvedic literature is well-documented, offering clarity on its historical and textual significance.

Material and Methods: The methodology section is detailed and demonstrates a rigorous approach to reviewing Ayurvedic and modern literature. The incorporation of primary Ayurvedic texts such as Brihat-Trayi and Laghu-Trayi, alongside contemporary medical research, ensures a well-rounded perspective. The differentiation between Khalitya and Indralupta is well-articulated, providing clear distinctions

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between these two conditions. The explanation of dosha involvement and their effects on hair loss is scientifically grounded within Ayurvedic principles, offering valuable insights into pathophysiology.

Discussion on the Origin of Hair in Ayurveda: The section on the origin of hair from an Ayurvedic perspective is well-explained. The connection between Dhatus, Agni, and Upadhatus is outlined with clarity, reinforcing the foundational principles of Ayurveda. The classification of hair as an Upadhatu of Majja Dhatu is supported with references to Acharya Sharngadhara, lending authenticity to the discussion. The inclusion of fetal development aspects further enriches the understanding of hair formation and hereditary influences.

Overall Evaluation: The study is thorough, well-researched, and provides a comprehensive exploration of hair loss from an Ayurvedic standpoint. It effectively integrates classical Ayurvedic knowledge with contemporary perspectives, making it valuable for both traditional and modern medical practitioners. The clarity in presenting complex Ayurvedic concepts enhances readability. The structured approach ensures logical progression from introduction to conclusion.

Conclusion: The document successfully conveys the relevance of Ayurvedic management for hair fall. The explanations are detailed, the references to classical texts are well-integrated, and the overall coherence of the study is commendable. The information is presented in an engaging and scholarly manner, making it a significant contribution to Ayurvedic literature on hair loss management.