



REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56969

Title: ANALYTICAL STUDY OF *ERANDADITAILA*:AN AYUREVDIC FORMULATION.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

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

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Ayurvedic formulations are traditional, complex herbal or herbo-mineral mixtures designed to balance the body's *doshas* (energies), often combining multiple botanicals to enhance efficacy and absorption. These treatments are customized based on an individual's constitution, treating issues ranging from digestion (e.g., Triphala) to immune function (e.g., Indukantham Ghritham).**
- 2. Ayurvedic medicines are based on plants, animals extract and minerals both in single ingredient drugs and compound formulations, however, Ayurveda does not rule out any substances from being used as a potential source of medicine. Ayurvedic compound formulations are mainly divided into two groups viz.**
- 3. According to an article in the International Journal of Green Pharmacy, practitioners of Ayurveda classify psoriasis as a "kushtha" health condition. This term means it is a chronic condition that is "krucchasadhya," meaning intractable, and "asadhya," meaning incurable.**
- 4. An analytical study is a research design used to quantify relationships between variables, test hypotheses, and establish causality (why/how) rather than just describing phenomena. By**

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comparing study groups (e.g., exposed vs. control), these studies—such as cohorts, case-controls, or experiments—identify causes and predict outcomes to inform decision-making.

5. An analytical method is defined as a systematic procedure used to identify and quantify components within a sample, taking into account factors such as sample type, required accuracy, potential interferences, and regulatory guidelines.
6. An analytical study is a research method that investigates the "why" and "how" behind patterns, causes, or trends, moving beyond mere description to test hypotheses, establish causal links, or evaluate interventions. It uses comparison groups to analyze relationships between exposures and outcomes to predict or improve future system performance.
7. An analytical study of Eranda Taila (Castor Oil), derived from *Ricinus communis* Linn., involves evaluating its physicochemical, phytochemical, and pharmacognostical properties to establish quality standards, assess safety, and confirm its efficacy, particularly as a purgative (*virechana*) and *Vata* reliever. Key studies compare Shodhita (purified) and Ashodhita (unpurified) Eranda Taila to validate traditional purification processes.
8. Herbs including Bhumyamalaki, Kutki, and Kalmegh are recognized for their hepatoprotective properties, which are beneficial to protect the liver from damage. Like, Such types of herbs help detoxify the liver, improve bile secretion, and protect liver cells from damage.
9. Key words need more.
10. Significant points are given.
11. Pictures and tables are awesome
12. Summary points can be included.
13. Result part for tables graphs can be given.
14. References are not sufficient should be add more with discussion points.
15. After those changes good to publish in your journal.