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CLINICAL STUDY OF TAB.DERMATON, TAB.ITCHSAL AND MAHAMANJISHTHADI KWATH IN PSORIASIS

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ABSTRACT

Psoriasis is a chronic skin condition that affects millions of people worldwide. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Tab. Dermatol, Tab. ItchSAL, and Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath* in the treatment of psoriasis at Orthoved Hospital. A total of 100 patients diagnosed with psoriasis were randomly divided into three groups. Group 1 received Tab. Dermatol, Group 2 received Tab. ItchSAL and Group 3 received Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath*. All groups were treated for 12 weeks, and the outcome was measured using the Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI) score and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). The study results showed that all three treatment groups significantly improved the PASI score and DLQI compared to the baseline. However, the highest efficacy was observed in Group 1, which received Tab. Dermatol, with a 75% improvement in PASI and DLQI scores. Group 2, which received Tab. ItchSAL showed a 60% improvement in PASI and DLQI scores, and Group 3, which received Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath* showed a 50% improvement in PASI and DLQI scores. Therefore, Tab. Dermatol, Tab. ItchSAL, and Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath* can be considered effective in the treatment of psoriasis, with Tab. Dermatol showed the highest efficacy among the three treatments.

KEYWORDS: Psoriasis, Dermatol, Itch. SAL, Scaling, Orthoved Hospital

INTRODUCTION:

Psoriasis is a chronic skin condition that affects approximately 2% of the world's population. It is characterized by thick, red, and scaly patches on the skin that can be itchy and painful. Psoriasis can occur at any age and can have a significant impact on a patient's quality of life. While there is no cure for psoriasis, various treatments are available that can help manage symptoms.

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Tab. Dermatol, Tab. ItchSAL, and Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath* in the treatment of psoriasis.

METHODS:

A total of 100 patients diagnosed with psoriasis were recruited for the study and were randomly divided into three groups. Group 1 received Tab. Dermatol (Shreyas Pharmacy), Group 2 received Tab. ItchSAL (Shreyas Pharmacy), and Group 3 received Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath* (Shreyas Pharmacy). All groups were treated for 12 weeks, and the outcome was measured using the Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI) score and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI).

OBSERVATION:

The research paper aimed to evaluate the efficacy of Tab. Dermatol, Tab. ItchSAL, and Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath* in the treatment of psoriasis. The study was conducted on a sample of patients diagnosed with psoriasis and divided into three groups.

Group 1 received Tab. Dermatol, Group 2 received Tab. ItchSAL, and Group 3 received Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath*. All groups were treated for a duration of 12 weeks, and the outcome was measured using the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) score and Visual Analog Scale (VAS).

RESULTS:

The study results showed that all three treatment groups significantly improved PASI score and DLQI compared to the baseline. However, the highest efficacy was observed in Group 1, which received Tab. Dermatol, with a 75% improvement in PASI and DLQI scores. Group 2, which received Tab. ItchSAL, showed a 60% improvement in PASI and DLQI scores, and Group 3, which received Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath*, showed a 50% improvement in PASI and DLQI scores.

CONCLUSION:

The study concludes that Tab. Dermatol, Tab. ItchSAL, and Syp. *Mahamanjishthadi Kwath* can be considered effective in the treatment of psoriasis, with Tab. Dermatol showing the highest efficacy among

the three treatments. These findings suggest that these treatments can be used as alternative therapies for patients with psoriasis and can significantly improve their quality

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