

Traditional drugs:Decoction, Paste, Powders, Oil and infusions.

Herbal medicines or supplements are natural compounds made from plant parts. Manufacturers extract active ingredients from the plants' leaves, bark, roots, seeds, or flowers. Herbal supplements are available in many forms, such as pills, decoction, teas, extracts, and powders

Decoction:

Definition: A decoction is an extract made using boiling water. Decoction is a method of extraction by boiling herbal or plant material (which may include stems, roots, bark and rhizomes) to dissolve the chemicals of the material. It is the most common preparation method in various herbal medicine systems.

Method:

1. Grind or crush your herbs
2. Place your herbs into a small saucepan
3. Cover the herbs with cold water
4. Take 15g or approximately 3 tablespoons of your herbs and 250ml water for 20 to 45 minutes, and until it boils down to about 120°C.
5. Remove from the heat and let your decoction cool to drinking temperature
6. Strain the herbs
7. Drink 3 to 5 cups daily and Glass jar for storage.
8. Refrigerate leftovers in a sealed jar and use within 72 hours.

Benefit:

1. A simple decoction. are liquid preparations made by boiling either fresh or dehydrated herbs with water to extract all the beneficial water-soluble chemicals such as mucilage, pectins, saponins, flavonoids, and polysaccharides along with some essential oils and colourful pigments.
2. Decoctions tend to be better for hard and woody botanicals like roots, barks, seeds or resins that cannot be infused as easily by simply steeping in hot water or for herbs that will not yield their active compounds at lower temperatures.
3. Triphala wash for wounds and skin:
In our practice, we use coarse Triphala powder to make a decoction after reducing it by one-fourth. If coarse powder is unavailable, fine powder should be mixed in water and boiled for one minute. Then, it should be allowed to cool and wash wounds or skin.

Decoctions are widely used in folk and traditional medicine to treat various diseases and maintain general health. They can be used both internally (orally) and externally in the form of compresses or for rinsing.

Decoction tips

- Start your decoction with cold water rather than placing the herbs directly in boiling water.
- Using quality water is a bonus, such as spring or filtered water.
- Decoctions can become the base for a [herbal syrup](#), to add in [creams](#) or in [decocted tinctures](#).

To prepare a decoction, plant raw materials are poured with cold water, brought to a boil and cooked over low heat for 10-30 minutes, depending on the type of raw material and the required concentration. Then the decoction is infused, filtered and taken as directed. Decoctions have a wide range of therapeutic effects, including anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, soothing and tonic effects. Examples of plants that are often used to make decoctions include chamomile, calendula, licorice root, and rosehip. It is important to follow the recommendations for the dosage and method of application of decoctions in order to avoid possible side effects.

The difference between an infusion (i.e. a herbal tea) and a decoction is simple: infusions are steeped and decoctions are simmered. Decoctions are used for harder plant parts, such as roots, barks, resins, as it takes more heat to extract the nutrients. Whereas an infusion is more often made with softer parts of the plant like leaves, stems and flowers. If barks and roots are used in herbal tea, they need to be very finely ground.

Paste (rheology): A **paste** is a substance that behaves as a [solid](#) until a sufficiently large load or [stress](#) is applied, at which point it flows like a [fluid](#)

Pastes typically consist of a [suspension](#) of [granular material](#) in a background fluid. The individual grains are jammed together like [sand](#) on a [beach](#), forming a disordered, [glassy](#) or [amorphous](#) structure, and giving pastes their solid-like character. It is this "jamming together" that gives pastes some of their most unusual properties; this causes paste to demonstrate properties of [fragile matter](#).

Examples include starch pastes, toothpaste, and putty. In pharmacology, paste is a basic pharmaceutical form. It consists of a fatty base (e.g., petroleum jelly) and at least 25% of a solid substance (e.g., zinc oxide). Pharmaceutical pastes are typically intended for external application to the skin. They are usually thick and do not melt at physiologic temperatures. The antibiotic penicillin is renowned as the "Queen of Medicines." Penicillins (P, PCN, or PEN) are antibiotics that were first discovered in Penicillium moulds, particularly P. chrysogenum and P.

[Coca paste](#) is a crude [extract](#) of the [coca leaf](#) which contains 40% to 91% [cocaine freebase](#) along with companion coca alkaloids and varying quantities of [benzoic acid](#), [methanol](#), and [kerosene](#). The caustic reactions associated with the local application of coca paste prevents its use by oral, intranasal, mucosal, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous routes.

powder drugs: A drug composed of a solid dry substance in the form of finely divided particles used for external and internal use in the form of dosage is termed a pharmaceutical powder. These powders are used in doses and can be obtained through the processes like crushing and grinding.

Pharmaceutical Powders are intimate mixtures of dry, finely divided drugs and/ or chemicals that may be intended for internal (oral powders) or external (topical or dusting powder) use .

Powder is a common appearance for heroin, cocaine, and psychedelics such as 2C-B. Powdery cocaine often clumps together but breaks down when pressed. Very finely crushed crystalline drugs, such as 3,4-methyl enedioxy methamphetamine (MDMA), can also have the appearance of powders
example of a powder?

Generally white powders are uppers (stimulant), downers (sedative) or trippy (hallucinogen). Some examples of substances that come in white powder are, stimulants: cocaine, amphetamine, MDMA, mephadrone; sedatives: ketamine, GHB, PCP; hallucinogens: 2C-B; N-Bomb; Alpha-Methyltryptamine.

Many manufactured goods come in powder form, such as flour, sugar, ground coffee, powdered milk, copy machine toner, gunpowder, cosmetic powders, and some pharmaceuticals. In nature, dust, fine sand and snow, volcanic ash, and the top layer of the lunar regolith are also examples.

powder medication?

Antacids (sodium bicarbonate powder USP), laxatives (Miralax (PEG 3350 powder)), dietary supplements (creatine monohydrate powder), dentifrices (Colgate tooth powder), dusting (Gold bond medicated powder), and douche powders (Massengill vaginal douche powder) are some examples of commonly used powders.

How to make ayurvedic powder?

The barks, roots, fruits, resins of some dried herbs are so hard they need serious cutting and crushing to be optimised as a powder. When a dried plant is crushed and is passed through various mesh it becomes a powder. Ayurveda has many famous powders, known as churna; Triphala and Trikatu are both famous churna.

Types

Many manufactured goods come in powder form, such as [flour](#), [sugar](#), ground [coffee](#), [powdered milk](#), copy machine [toner](#), [gunpowder](#), [cosmetic](#) powders, and some [pharmaceuticals](#). In nature, [dust](#), fine [sand](#) and [snow](#), [volcanic ash](#), and the top layer of the lunar [regolith](#) are also examples.

Mechanical properties

Typically, a powder can be compacted or loosened into a vastly larger range of [bulk densities](#) than can a coarser granular material. When deposited by sprinkling, a powder may be very light and fluffy. When vibrated or compressed it may become very dense and even lose its ability to flow. The bulk density of coarse sand, on the other hand, does not vary over an appreciable range.

Oil: Medicated oils usually contain ingredients like menthol and methyl salicylate. Some medicated oils also contain active ingredients like natural eucalyptus oil, mint oil and rose oil for fragrance purposes. They are commonly used externally and applied to the skin for their soothing effects.

How to make medicated oil?

The general proportion used in preparing medicated oils is 1 part kalka, 4 parts sneha, and 16 parts dravya. For example, if you use 1 kg of kalka, you must use 4 kg of sneha, and 16 kg of dravya.

Similia India Pain Killer Oil is a specially formulated oil designed for helping ease bodily pains and aches, both muscular and joint related.

Which Essential Oils Are Best For Pain? One of Mother nature's most powerful painkillers, peppermint oil is frequently used for alleviating pain [1]. Closely related to peppermint, wintergreen oil boasts similar properties due to its methyl salicylate component.

Ayurvedic oils are made by adding holistic healing herbs such as turmeric, tulsi, brahmi and rosemary to a carrier oil such as coconut oil, almond oil and castor oil. The best way to use Ayurvedic oils is to massage them into your skin.

Whether it is a treatment oil or a massage oil, these ayurvedic oils are made from medicinal plants such as neem, castor, turmeric, rosemary, tulsi, or mustard.

Method of Preparation:

1. Heat mustard oil in a pan on medium heat and pour it into a glass bowl.
2. Add freshly ground ajwain seeds or ajwain powder, followed by eucalyptus oil.
3. Mix well and apply to the affected areas.
4. Massage this DIY painkiller oil on the affected parts and derive the benefits of this oil.

NATURAL INGREDIENTS. Our medicated oil is formulated from natural eucalyptus oil, rose oil, mint oil, menthol and other active ingredients.

Natural Beeswax: The key ingredient of Pinda Thailam, bee wax is a natural anti-inflammatory agent.

Clove oil contains the active ingredient eugenol, a natural anesthetic. Eugenol helps numb and reduce pain to ease a toothache . It also has natural anti-inflammatory properties. It may reduce swelling and irritation in the affected area.

Ayurvedic oils also recommend various oils to be used for cooking; mustard, sesame, and groundnut are the best for cooking. They supply the body with ample nutrients. Some medicinal oils like almond oil are ingested with milk or used as nasal drops.

What is the best body oil?

CHI Argan Oil with Moringa Oil Blend is a lightweight, quick absorbing blend of oils specially formulated to rejuvenate and moisturize dull, damaged hair.

The unique green medicated oil formulation combines natural eucalyptus oil, rose oil, mint oil, menthol and other active ingredients, releasing a refreshing natural herbal aroma.

Peppermint oil

Like eucalyptus oil, peppermint oil has a cooling effect on the skin. This is because it contains menthol, which may numb pain. In addition to easing muscle aches and joint pain, peppermint oil may help with digestive problems, headaches, and itchy skin.

nerve pain?

There's no single recipe for the best oils to use. The research mentioned above included lavender, bergamot, tea tree, geranium, rosemary, blue chamomile, and lemon eucalyptus oils. Other studies show that bergamot, cinnamon, geranium, ginger, lavender, and lemongrass essential oils may help ease pain.

arthritis pain?

Dr. Oz and his collaborator, clinical aromatherapist Jane Buckle, PhD, recommend using 15 drops of an essential oil, such as lavender, chamomile or eucalyptus, diluted with 1 oz. (2 Tbsp.) of a "carrier" or neutral oil, such as almond, avocado or jojoba, dabbed directly on the skin.

Infusions:

Traditional prescription drug therapies commonly administered via infusion include antibiotic, antifungal, antiviral, chemotherapy, hydration, pain management and nutrition.

Infusion Drugs & Types of Infusions

IV infusion puts medicine, blood or fluid directly into your bloodstream. This makes the treatment fast and powerful. Through an IV or catheter, you can get: Antibiotics. Biologics.

Defination:

infusion therapy delivers medication through a needle or catheter and is more effective for some drugs. You may also need an infusion if you can't take oral medication.

Infusion therapy is when medication or fluids are administered through a needle or catheter. It's a way of delivering medication that can't be taken orally, or that need to be dispensed at a controlled pace.

In this article, we'll take a closer look at what infusion therapy is, how it works, and the types of conditions it can treat.

Drug infusion is defined as the continuous delivery of medication through a method such as a syringe driver, often used for critically ill patients to maintain necessary therapeutic levels during transport.

Types of Infusions

- Antibiotics.
- Biologics.
- Chemotherapy.
- Fluids.
- Heart pump medication.
- Hemophilia factor therapy.

- Intravenous gamma globulin (IVIG)
- Pain management.

What exactly is infusion therapy?

Infusion therapy is when you receive medication through a needle or catheter, usually [intravenously \(IV\)](#). Other types of infusion therapy include:

- [epidural](#)
- [intramuscular](#)
- [subcutaneous](#)

Some drugs can't be taken orally because they lose their effectiveness when exposed to your digestive system. Infusion therapy is an alternative when there's no comparable oral therapy or when you're unable to take oral medication.

If you've ever spent time in a hospital, you probably had an IV to make sure you stayed [hydrated](#) and to have other medications delivered quickly, if needed. That's a type of infusion therapy. So is an [insulin pump](#) that releases insulin just under your skin.

Infusion therapy can also be used to deliver [nutrition](#), as well as many types of medications, including:

- [antibiotics](#)
- [antiemetics](#)
- [antifungals](#)
- antivirals
- [biologics](#)
- [blood factors](#)
- [chemotherapy](#)
- [corticosteroids](#)
- [growth hormones](#)
- immunoglobulin replacement
- immunotherapy
- inotropic heart medications

Infusion therapy is also often used because it allows for controlled dosing. Some types of chemotherapy, for example, need to be dripped slowly into the bloodstream. Other drugs need to reach the bloodstream quickly in life-and-death situations such as:

- [anaphylactic shock](#), [heart attack](#), poisoning, [stroke](#).

infusion used :

Infusion therapy is when you receive medication through a needle or catheter, usually [intravenously \(IV\)](#). Other types of infusion therapy include:

- [epidural](#)
- [intramuscular](#)
- [subcutaneous](#)

Some drugs can't be taken orally because they lose their effectiveness when exposed to your digestive system. Infusion therapy is an alternative when there's no comparable oral therapy or when you're unable to take oral medication.

If you've ever spent time in a hospital, you probably had an IV to make sure you stayed [hydrated](#) and to have other medications delivered quickly, if needed. That's a type of infusion therapy. So is an [insulin pump](#) that releases insulin just under your skin.

Infusion therapy can also be used to deliver [nutrition](#), as well as many types of medications, including: [antibiotics](#), [antiemetics](#), [antifungals](#), antivirals, [biologics](#), [blood factors](#), [chemotherapy](#), [corticosteroids](#), [growth hormones](#), immunoglobulin replacement, immunotherapy, inotropic heart medications.

Infusion therapy is also often used because it allows for controlled dosing. Some types of chemotherapy, for example, need to be dripped slowly into the bloodstream. Other drugs need to reach the bloodstream quickly in life-and-death situations such as:

- [anaphylactic shock](#)
- [heart attack](#)
- poisoning
- [stroke](#)

Dextrose 5% in water is injected into a vein through an IV to replace lost fluids and provide carbohydrates to the body. Dextrose 5% in water is used to treat low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), insulin shock, or dehydration (fluid loss).