Pancha Lavana Thailam

"Acute Dermal Toxicity Study" report of Fat Belly & Obesity reducing Herbal Massage Oil conducted by Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Govt. of India, Hyderabad that Mortality, irritation, edema and erythematic symptoms were not observed. So it is safe for human beings.



भारतीय रासायनिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान

हैदराबाद - 500 007. भारत

Indian Institute of Chemical Technology

Hyderabad - 500 007. INDIA

(वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद) (COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH)

दिनांक / Dated. 08/09/2010

ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY STUDY OF HERBAL MASSAGE OIL FAT BELLY & OBESITY REDUCING OIL, SUPPLIED BY M/S. S.B. PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES, CHITTOOR, COCHIN

Species: Rat

Sex: Both

Route: Dermal

The acute Dermal toxicity study of Herbal massage oil fat belly & obesity reducing oil, Supplied by M/s. S.B. Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Chittoor, Cochin was conducted on albino Rats of Wistar strain weighing 100-140 gm. The study was carried out as per IICT DOP No.TOX/R-5 which is a modified version of OECD guidelines 402 adopted in 1987 on "Acute Dermal Toxicity". Five male and Five female rats were used initially for the Limit test at one dose level of 2000 mg/kg body weight along with control. The animals were maintained in a temperature controlled room of 2000 mg/kg and lighting of 12 hours light and 12 hours dark throughout the experiment. Tetragon Chemie Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore rat feed and water was given ad libitum.

The skin of the rat (10% of body weight) was shaved on the previous evening and on the day of the experiment (morning hours) the test material was applied to the shaven skin of each animal in the required doses and each rat was kept in a separate cage. The animals were observed for sign, symptoms and mortality for a period of 14 days.

Since compound related mortality was not produced at the Limit dose of 2000 mg/kg, the LD_{50} for single application by dermal route for Herbal massage oil fat belly & obesity reducing oil in rats was > 2000 mg/kg. Mortality, irritation, edema and erythema symptoms were not observed in the treated rats. The results observed are shown in Table -1, and raw data on body weight and feed intake is given in Tables 2-9.

(DR. PARAMJIT GROVER)
SCIENTIST-IN-CHARGE

(DR. M. F. RAHMAN) ANALYST