



Review Paper

Ayurvedic Avaleha As Nutraceutical: Review on Design, Development and Future Prospects

Saurabh Bonde, Khushal Ghugal*, Manish Baheti

School of Pharmacy, G H Raisoni University, Saikheda, Tah. Sausar, Dist.-Pandhurna, Madhya Pradesh, India – 480337

ARTICLE INFO

Published: 10 Feb 2026

Keywords:

Avaleha, Nutraceuticals, Ayurvedic formulation, Rasayana, Polyherbal preparation, Antioxidant activity, Anti-inflammatory

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18584894

ABSTRACT

Avaleha represents a classical Ayurvedic semi-solid formulation prepared using herbal decoctions, sweeteners, ghee, and honey, traditionally consumed by licking. In recent years, this dosage form has gained renewed attention due to its alignment with the global nutraceutical concept, which emphasizes food-derived bioactives with preventive and therapeutic benefits. Avaleha preparations are inherently rich in phytoconstituents such as polyphenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, and essential oils that demonstrate antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory and restorative actions. The incorporation of nutrient-dense ingredients—including Amla, Ashwagandha, Draksha, ghee, and honey—further contributes to digestive, immune, and metabolic support. Modern analytical tools such as organoleptic evaluation, physicochemical testing, and chromatographic profiling are crucial for improving standardization and safety. With rising scientific interest in plant-based functional foods, Avaleha holds strong promise as a holistic nutraceutical; however, further clinical validation, dosage-form innovation, and global regulatory harmonization remain essential.

INTRODUCTION

Nutraceuticals

Nutraceuticals—products positioned between food and medicine—are increasingly recognized for their ability to provide physiological benefits beyond basic nutrition. They encompass a wide spectrum of preparations, including dietary

supplements, herbal products, and fortified foods, which contain bioactive compounds capable of supporting health or mitigating disease progression. The term “nutraceutical” was introduced in 1989 by Dr. Stephen DeFelice, reflecting a convergence of nutritional science and pharmacotherapy. Global consumer interest continues to rise, driven by preventive healthcare

***Corresponding Author:** Khushal Ghugal

Address: School of Pharmacy, G H Raisoni University, Saikheda, Tah. Sausar, Dist.-Pandhurna, Madhya Pradesh, India – 480337

Email : khushal.ghugal2002@gmail.com

Relevant conflicts of interest/financial disclosures: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.



trends and expanding scientific evidence for food-derived therapeutics.[1]

Global Demand for Nutraceuticals

The nutraceutical market has expanded rapidly, with herbal products, natural supplements, and functional foods constituting its major sectors. Herbal and natural formulations have shown annual growth rates exceeding 11%, while dietary supplements have grown at nearly 20%, underscoring increasing public preference for natural and traditional health solutions.

Avaleha

Avaleha (or Leha) is a classical Ayurvedic semisolid dosage form designed for internal administration. It is prepared by concentrating herbal decoctions or fresh juices with sweetening agents such as jaggery or sugar, followed by the incorporation of ghee, honey, and fine herbal powders. The term originates from the Sanskrit root “lih,” indicating “to lick,” reflecting its intended mode of intake. Owing to its palatable nature and nutritive composition, Avaleha is widely prescribed for both preventive and therapeutic purposes. The presence of readily absorbable sugars ensures early digestion and bioavailability, while its compatibility and long shelf-life contribute to its widespread use across age groups.[2]

Synonyms

Lehya, Rasakriya, Ghana, Avaleha—terms used depending on consistency and method of preparation.

Importance of Avaleha

Avaleha offers several advantages over other traditional formulations:

- Its sweet base enhances palatability, making it suitable for pediatric and geriatric populations.
- It is considered safe for long-term use, unlike some fermented preparations (Asava-Arishta) that may not be well tolerated during prolonged administration.
- Many Avalehas function as Rasayana or Vajikarana preparations, supporting rejuvenation and vitality in both healthy and diseased individuals.
- The presence of fatty substances (sneha dravyas) enhances shelf-life and stability.
- Classical formulations such as Chyawanprasha and Brahma Rasayana exemplify its wide therapeutic range.[3]

Relevance of Integrating Ayurveda with Nutraceutical Science

Ayurveda's longstanding emphasis on food as both nourishment and medicine parallels modern nutraceutical philosophy. Ayurvedic Rasayana formulations, designed to strengthen immunity, enhance longevity, and support physiological resilience, share significant overlap with contemporary functional foods. Ingredients such as ghee, honey, Amla, and Ashwagandha have well-documented nutritional and adaptogenic properties, supporting their classification as natural nutraceuticals.[4]

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Origin of Avaleha

Avaleha Kalpana has deep roots in classical Ayurvedic pharmaceutics (Bhaishajya Kalpana). References appear throughout ancient texts including Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita, particularly in contexts related to respiratory care, rejuvenation, wound healing, and systemic disorders. The Sharangadhara Samhita provides



the most detailed and systematic description of Avaleha preparation, including guidelines for boiling, sweetening, and identifying Paka Lakshana (endpoint indicators for processing).[2]

Classical References

Charaka and Sushruta mention paste-like medicated preparations resembling Avaleha in therapeutic chapters, while Sharangadhara elaborates precise preparation steps using sugar, decoctions, ghee, honey, and fine herbal powders (Prakshepa Dravya). Techniques such as one-thread syrup consistency highlight the sophistication of early pharmaceutics.[5]

Evolution into the Modern Era

Traditional Avaleha formulations have evolved to suit contemporary needs, giving rise to innovations like granules, capsules, and low-sugar variants. Popular examples include Chyawanprash as an immune-enhancing supplement and Kushmanda Avaleha modified into granules for improved stability and patient compliance. This adaptability underscores the relevance of Avaleha in modern nutraceutical markets.[3]

3. NUTRACEUTICAL PERSPECTIVE

The foundational principle of nutraceuticals—that food and health are intimately connected—has existed within Ayurveda for millennia. Avaleha formulations embody this concept by combining nutritive substances with potent herbal actives. Classical Ayurvedic texts classify foods into twelve categories based on their nutritional and medicinal qualities, emphasizing dietary diversity for health maintenance. Comparative assessments reveal that specific Avalehas (e.g., Jeevanyadi for maternal health, Kushmanda for nourishment, Kalyana for respiratory support) demonstrate

functional roles consistent with modern nutraceutical classifications.[1]

4. DESIGN OF NUTRACEUTICAL AVALEHA

Principles of Formulation

A nutraceutical Avaleha integrates:

1. **Drava dravya** (decoction, juice, milk)
2. **Sneha dravya** (ghee or oil)
3. **Madhura dravya** (sugar, jaggery, honey)
4. **Aushadha and Prakshepa dravya** (herbal powders, mineral preparations)[3]

The formulation aims to balance doshas, enhance therapeutic potency, and support palatability while maintaining the integrity of bioactive compounds.

A. Nutritional Assessment of Key Ingredients

Avaleha formulations combine nutrient-rich base materials with pharmacologically active herbs, giving them a dual character as both functional foods and therapeutic preparations. The nutritional profile of the formulation is largely determined by foundational ingredients such as Amla, Ashwagandha, ghee, honey, and jaggery, while specialized herbs impart targeted therapeutic effects. These components offer vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, bioactive phytochemicals, and adaptogenic compounds that contribute to immunity, metabolic regulation, digestive wellness, and antioxidant protection.[3]

A concise overview of important nutraceutical ingredients and their functional roles is shown below:



Ingredient	Key Nutrients	Therapeutic Attributes	Functional Role
Amla	Vitamin c, Polyphenols, Minerals	Immunity booster, Antioxidant	Core Rasayana; Major component in Chyawanprash
Ashwagandha	Withanolides, Alkaloids	Adaptogenic, Antistress, Revitalizing	Enhance stamina & vitality
Ghee	Essential fatty acids, CLA, Fat-soluble vitamin	Digestive & Anti-Inflammatory	Improves nutrient absorption
Honey	Natural sugars, Minerals, Antioxidants	Energetic, Antimicrobial, Digestive enhancer	Yogavahi- enhance herb potency
Sugar/ Jaggery	Carbohydrates, Minerals	Provides energy & Improves taste	Acts as preservative and binding medium

These combined nutrients make Avaleha an easily accepted, palatable, and physiologically beneficial formulation for all age groups.

B. Biochemical Integration of Bioactive Compounds

The therapeutic properties of Avaleha are attributed to the synergistic interaction of diverse plant-based bioactive molecules:;

1. Polyphenols and Flavonoids

Compounds such as emblicanin (from Amla), glycosides (from Guduchi), and glabridin (from Yashtimadhu) neutralize reactive oxygen species and modulate oxidative stress pathways. They stabilize cellular membranes, protect biomolecules, and regulate transcription factors involved in inflammation.[5]

2. Terpenoids and Alkaloids

Herbs like Pippali and Haridra contain piperine and curcuminoids, which exhibit anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects. Piperine enhances the bioavailability of several herbal actives, amplifying overall therapeutic efficacy [3,5].

3. Saponins, Tannins, and Glycosides

Steroidal saponins in Shatavari support reproductive and lactation health, while tannins and glycosides from herbs like Draksha contribute antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, relevant for metabolic and musculoskeletal conditions. Through these bioactive groups, Avaleha supports redox homeostasis, reduces chronic inflammation, and strengthens immune responses.

C. Raw Material Selection

Ensuring botanical authenticity is a crucial step in Avaleha preparation. Quality control begins with proper identification of plant materials at the source, including botanical name, habitat, harvest conditions, collector identity, and organoleptic markers. Variations in harvesting, storage, and processing can significantly alter the phytochemical composition and efficacy. Therefore, stringent raw material verification and standardized storage practices are fundamental to producing safe and effective nutraceutical-grade Avaleha.[3], [6]

D. Formulation Design Model



Avaleha exemplifies the principle of synergy, where sweeteners act as stabilizers and carriers, ghee enhances bioavailability of lipophilic compounds, and honey contributes its own antioxidant value while amplifying the effect of herbs. Modern nutraceutical science supports this multi-component delivery model as a holistic approach to improving therapeutic effectiveness.[2]

5. DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES

Traditional Preparation Methodologies

Equipment

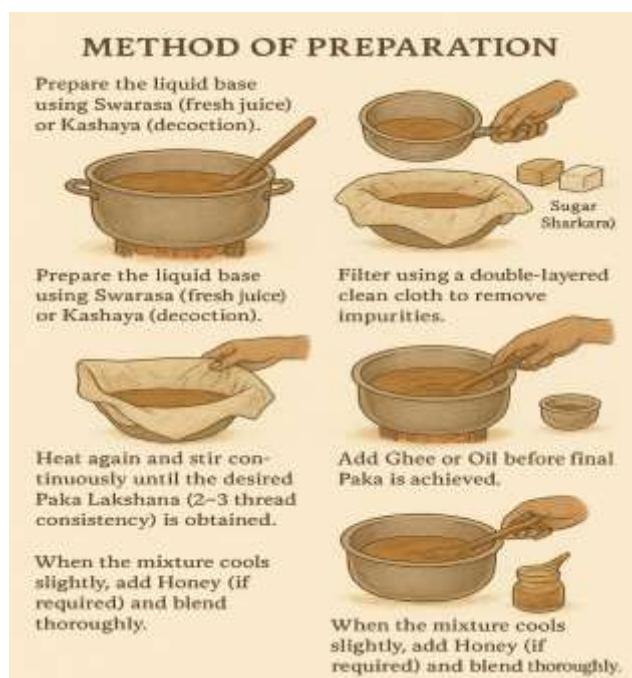
Traditional preparation uses:

- Stainless steel or tinned vessels
- Long-handled spatulas
- Fine sieves or layers of muslin cloth

Modern industrial setups employ steam-jacketed kettles, automated mixers, mechanical sifters, and duplex filters to enhance scalability and hygiene.[3]

Method of Preparation

1. **Preparation of liquid base:** Decoction (Kwath) or fresh juice (Swarasa) is prepared from selected herbs.
2. **Addition of sweetening agents:** Jaggery, sugar, or sugar candy is dissolved and heated with continuous stirring.
3. **Filtration:** The hot mixture is filtered to remove physical impurities.
4. **Concentration:** The filtrate is heated until Paka Lakshana (desired consistency) is reached—often indicated by the formation of two- or three-thread syrup.
5. **Incorporation of fats:** Ghee or oil is added at appropriate temperature.
6. **Addition of Prakshepa Dravya:** Fine herbal powders are mixed thoroughly after removing from direct heat.
7. **Addition of honey:** Only after cooling, to preserve enzymatic and nutritional properties. This method achieves a uniform semisolid formulation with preserved phytochemical activity.[3]



(Step-by-step preparation process of Avaleha)

Avaleha Storage Conditions

To maintain potency and safety, Avaleha should be stored:

- In sealed glass containers (non-reactive, moisture-resistant)
- In a cool, dry environment away from sunlight
- With dry spoons to avoid microbial contamination
- Following the manufacturer's guidelines

Changes in smell, consistency, or color indicate possible degradation and the need for quality reassessment.

6. ANALYTICAL LABORATORY AND QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control ensures standardization and reproducibility in nutraceutical Avaleha formulations.

A. Organoleptic Evaluation

Color, odor, taste, and texture are evaluated to ensure consistency with classical descriptions (e.g., brownish color in Kushmanda Avaleha).[7]

B. Physicochemical Parameters

Common parameters include:

- Moisture content
- Acid-insoluble ash
- Total and reducing sugars
- Fat content

These measurements assess purity, stability, and authenticity of the formulation.[8]

C. Chromatographic Analysis (TLC)

Thin-layer chromatography is used to fingerprint chemical constituents. For example, in Kushmanda Avaleha, TLC under 365 nm revealed three major spots ($R_f = 0.20$,

0.33, 0.81), reflective of varying polarity and phytochemical diversity.[9]

Such profiling supports:

- Batch-to-batch consistency
- Identification of active constituents
- Standardization for regulatory compliance

7. THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS AND CLINICAL RESEARCH

Avaleha preparations address multiple modern health challenges due to their antioxidant, immunomodulatory, and adaptogenic characteristics.

1. Management of Oxidative Stress Disorders

Oxidative stress contributes to chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular dysfunction, and neurodegeneration. Amla, Guduchi, Draksha, and Haridra—commonly included in Avaleha—exhibit strong radical-scavenging actions that benefit endothelial health, neuronal function, and glucose metabolism.[10]

2. Anti-inflammatory & Immunomodulatory Actions

Chronic low-grade inflammation underlies conditions like obesity, arthritis, and metabolic syndrome.

- **Shunthi** and **Haridra** inhibit key inflammatory mediators including COX-2 and TNF- α .
- **Respiratory disorders:** Kalyana Avaleha and Vasavaleha reduce airway irritation and oxidative burden.
- **Immunity:** Rasayana Avalehas strengthen host defense and reduce infection susceptibility.[11]



3. Adaptogenic & Nutritional Support

Avaleha plays a major role in supporting individuals with stress-related disorders, undernutrition, or recovery needs.

- **Kushmanda Avaleha** supports convalescence, improves energy, and enhances weight gain.[7]
- **Jeevanyadi Avaleha**, enriched with Shatavari and Draksha, supports maternal nutrition and lactation.
- Adaptogenic herbs regulate the HPA axis, improving stress resilience and metabolic homeostasis.

4. Lifestyle Disorders

With rising global prevalence of metabolic diseases, Avaleha offers:

- Better lipid metabolism (via Pippali, Sunthi)
- Liver support (Guduchi, Haridra)
- Improved digestion and nutrient absorption

These functions align Avaleha with modern functional food strategies.[2]

5. Rasayana Role in Preventive Healthcare

Rasayana Avalehas, such as Chyawanprash, support longevity, tissue nourishment, and immune competence. Regular consumption enhances systemic antioxidant capacity, making it a preventive supplement with cross-generational use.[3]

6. Global Functional Food Potential

Due to global interest in herbal nutraceuticals, Avaleha—especially in modern forms such as granules, capsules, bars, or syrups—has strong international market potential. Its natural, polyherbal, antioxidant-rich profile aligns with current consumer preferences for plant-based preventive health solutions.

8. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Avaleha is well-positioned to emerge as an internationally recognized nutraceutical, provided key developmental pathways are strengthened.

1. Clinical Evidence Expansion

Randomized controlled trials are urgently required to verify efficacy for oxidative stress, inflammation, respiratory disorders, and metabolic conditions. Long-term clinical studies will improve global credibility and regulatory acceptance.

2. Innovation in Dosage Forms

Novel delivery options including sugar-free Avalehas, ready-to-eat bars, sachets, nanoformulations, and bioenhancer-enriched products can enhance accessibility for diabetic and health-conscious consumers.

3. Personalized Nutrition and Nutrigenomics

Advances in nutrition science allow for customizing Avaleha formulations according to genetic predispositions, oxidative stress markers, and metabolic needs. This creates scope for “precision Ayurveda” integrated with modern diagnostics.

4. Global Regulatory Standardization

Developing pharmacopeial standards, fingerprint-based quality markers (HPTLC, HPLC, LC-MS), and toxicological safety parameters will facilitate approvals by regulatory bodies such as FDA, EFSA, and FSSAI.

5. Consumer Awareness & Market Positioning

Positioning Avaleha as a plant-based, antioxidant-rich functional food and leveraging modern branding strategies can enhance acceptance among younger and global consumers. Integration into



energy bars, fortified beverages, and health supplements could significantly expand its reach.

CONCLUSION

Avaleha represents a unique intersection of traditional Ayurvedic pharmaceutics and contemporary nutraceutical science. Its semisolid polyherbal structure provides therapeutic, nutritional, and preventive health benefits owing to abundant antioxidants, adaptogens, immunomodulators, and bioactive plant compounds. Modern research supports its role in managing oxidative stress, inflammation, and lifestyle disorders, while innovations in dosage forms and analytical standardization enhance its global relevance. Despite challenges such as high sugar content and limited clinical evidence, advancements in formulation science, bioavailability enhancement, and personalized nutrition offer promising future directions. Avaleha stands as a powerful example of how ancient wisdom can converge with modern scientific approaches to create evidence-based, holistic health solutions.

REFERENCES

1. Badyal, S., Yadav, P., & Prajapati, P. (2023). Kamsaharitaki Avaleha – A critical review. *Journal of Ayurveda*, 17(2), 160. https://doi.org/10.4103/joa.joa_146_21
2. Bherdi, Dr. Praveen. N. (2024b). Antioxidant & Antimicrobial Study of Ayurvedic Herbal Formulation: Kalyana Avaleha. *Revista Electronica de Veterinaria*, 25(1), 2699–2702. <https://doi.org/10.69980/redvet.v25i1.1354>
3. Bherdi, Dr. Praveen. N. (2024c). Pharmaceutico- Analytical study of Kalyana Avaleha. *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, 27(3), 6399–6402. <https://doi.org/10.53555/ajbr.v27i3s.3768>
4. Bommakanti, V., Puthenparambil Ajikumar, A., Sivi, C. M., Prakash, G., Mundanat, A. S., Ahmad, F., Haque, S., Prieto, M. A., & Rana, S. S. (2023). An Overview of Herbal Nutraceuticals, Their Extraction, Formulation, Therapeutic Effects and Potential Toxicity. *Separations*, 10(3), 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.3390/separations10030177>
5. Chavhan, N., Rathi, B., & Deshmukh, D. (2020). Pharmaceutico analytical profile of Kushmanda Avaleha and its modified dosage form as Kushmanda granules. *Journal of Indian System of Medicine*, 8(3), 193. https://doi.org/10.4103/jism.jism_36_20
6. Gaikwad, A., More, N., & Wele, A. (2015a). International Journal of Ayurveda and Pharma Research. *Int. J. Ayur. Pharma Research*, 3(1), 46–51. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0973-7847.against>
7. Karade, S. D. (2024). FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF AVALEHA AS AN IMMUNITY BOOSTER. 08, 183–188.
8. Kumar, M. A., Remya, A., Ravindran, D., & Lopamudra, D. (2016). NUTRACEUTICALS - AN AYURVEDA PERSPECTIVE. 04(February), 15–17.
9. Kumar Singhal, H. (2025). An Analytical Study of Kushmanda avaleha to Evaluate its Safest Ayurvedic Preparation. April. www.ijpba.info
10. Matwan, N., Bhattacharjya, N., Yadav, P., & Prajapati, P. K. (2021). Shelf life evaluation of Vasaharitaki Avaleha and Vasaharitaki granules. *Journal of Drug Research in Ayurvedic Sciences*, 6(4), 206–217. https://doi.org/10.4103/jdras.jdras_67_21
11. Mohammad, A., & Imran, M. (2019). Prospects of Medicinal Plants Derived Nutraceuticals: A Re-emerging New Era of Medicine and Health Aid. *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research*, 2(4),

150–169.

<https://doi.org/10.33945/sami/pcbr.2019.4.1>

12. Reviewed, P., & Journal, R. I. (2025). AVALEHA KALPANA A REVIEW Dr Nisha KU and Dr Kanchan Sharma Assistant Professor, Desh Bhagat Ayurvedic College and Hospital. 014(1), 33–37.
13. Singh Baghel, D., Singh, S., Kaur, J., & Mittal, A. (2019). Avaleha Kalpana (Medicated Semisolid Preparation): an Synoptic Overview. International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews, 6(1), 600–608. www.ijrar.org
14. V M, A. K., & Krishnamurthy, M. S. (2020). Critical Review on Avaleha Kalpana and Its Different Dosage Forms. International Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Pharmacy, 11(2), 99–102. <https://doi.org/10.7897/2277-4343.110239>

HOW TO CITE: Saurabh Bonde, Khushal Ghugal, Manish Baheti, Ayurvedic Avaleha As Nutraceutical: Review on Design, Development and Future Prospects. , Int. J. of Pharm. Sci., 2026, Vol 4, Issue 2, 1473-1481. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18584894>

