

# Prospective Issues In Infancy Research

## Research Article

### A Placebo Controlled, Randomized, Prospective and Comparative Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Dabur Lal Tail Massage on the Growth and Behavioral Assessment of Neonates and Infants

DR. ARUN GUPTA<sup>1\*</sup>, DR. JAYANT VAGHA<sup>2</sup>, DR. BHAVANA LAKHKAR<sup>2</sup>, DR. RUCHI SRIVASTAVA<sup>1</sup>, DR. SATYAJYOTI KANJILAL<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Dabur Research & Development Centre (DRDC), 22, Site IV, Sahibabad, (Ghaziabad) UP – 201010, India.  
<sup>2</sup> Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Sawangi (Meghe) Wardha - 442002 (Maharashtra), India.

#### ABSTRACT

Massaging infants has been practiced since ancient times and is considered an important component of baby rearing. Evidences from human and animal studies suggest that topical application of certain oils may improve skin barrier function, resulting in a number of potential benefits to neonatal health and can assist infants and children in achieving age-appropriate gross motor skills, good sleep, strength, weight, blood circulation and better body growth. Dabur Lal Tail is Ayurvedic baby massage oil containing natural goodness of ingredients known to promote growth and strength. The current study evaluated the beneficial effects of Dabur Lal Tail massage administered once a day for 10 weeks in comparison to massage with a placebo (Talcum massage) and no massage (control) in neonates and infants on basis of changes in growth velocity and the post massage behavioral assessment of infants; as also the improvement in sleep, increase in bone and muscle mass and the global evaluation of therapeutic response. Massage with Dabur Lal Tail produced better growth and development in infants as seen by changes in growth, viz.: growth velocity and rate of increase in length in comparison to massage with talcum powder and no massage. Dabur Lal Tail Massage was also better in stimulating bone formation activity and improving muscle mass, bone strength and sleeping pattern in babies. No adverse events were reported. From the results on physical growth parameters, it was concluded that regular massage of babies with Dabur Lal Tail could lead to two times faster physical growth in comparison to no massage. Though talcum massage may have helped in faster physical growth, this growth was lesser in comparison to Dabur Lal Tail Massage.

**Keywords:** Dabur Lal Tail, Baby Massage, Growth velocity, Bone and Muscle mass, infant sleep pattern.

#### INTRODUCTION

Massaging infants has been practiced since ancient times and is considered an important component of baby rearing in Ayurveda [1, 2] and globally [3]. Massaging encourages bonding between parents and baby and is seen in many traditions by mothers as "instilling fearlessness, hardening bones, enhancing movement and limb coordination, and increasing weight" [4]. Infant massage has been increasingly used for pre-term infants who are in stressful environment and have limited tactile stimulation [5, 6]. Evidences from human and animal studies suggest that topical application of certain oils may improve skin barrier function, resulting in a number of potential benefits to neonatal health [7, 8] and can assist infants

and children in achieving age-appropriate gross motor skills, good sleep, strength, weight, blood circulation and better body growth [9, 10].

Many baby massage oils are available in the market both in natural oil and mineral oil base. Enthusiasm towards nature based healthcare practices and therapeutic approaches have been on consistent rise through many decades now and are seen in baby care also [11]. Dabur Lal Tail (DRF/MO/713) is Ayurvedic baby massage oil prepared in natural oil (Tila Tail) base and contains natural goodness of Ayurvedic ingredients known to promote growth and strength; such as *Masha/ Urad* which nourishes muscles & bones [12, 13], *Ratanjot* that protects against skin infection [14, 15], *Shankha Pushpi* helps cures general weakness [15, 16] and *Camphor* and *Saralदारु Tail*

#### \* Address for correspondence:

Dr. Arun Gupta, Head - Medical Affairs & Clinical Research Division, Dabur Research & Development Centre (DRDC), 22, Site IV, Sahibabad – 201010 (Ghaziabad) UP, India  
E-mail: arun.gupta@dabur.com, Contact No: +91-1203378614, Fax: +91-1204552645  
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Prospective issues in infancy research, Kathleen Bloom, Editor, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., , pages, \$ Daniel R. Tardona SPSyS.strongfemalefriendship.com: Prospective Issues in infancy Research (): K. Bloom: Books.Prospective studies of infants at high familial risk for ASD (who have an older sibling Previous reviews in this area have identified several common themes.A Prospective Longitudinal Study of Perceived Infant Outcomes at 1824 Months: . The current longitudinal study addresses these issues by.prospective study of infants conceived through in-vitro fertilization. strongfemalefriendship.com1,5 issues about infertility and the stress of the IVF process itself, to contribute to.Abstract. Aim: To determine the persistence of regulatory problems (RP), i.e. excessive crying (>3 months of age), feeding and sleeping difficulties from infancy to.Prospective study of early-intervention physiotherapy on infants with developmental issues and infants at risk of developmental delay based on aims.In a meta-analysis of prospective studies on emotional regulation problems in infancy and later behavioral outcomes, sleep problems were.Rosenfeld, H. (). Whither interactional synchrony? In K. Bloom (Ed.), Prospective issues in infancy research (pp. 7197). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, Rothbart.ethical issues facing infant nutrition researchers and the wider scientific area with potential for human health benefits and much progress has.The brain development of infants (as well as their social, emotional and mental health problems as well as to reduced overall potential and happiness. . When each child was 6 years old, the researchers assessed what.Modes of Infant Feeding and the Risk of Childhood Asthma: A Prospective Birth Cohort Study. Annika Klopp the CHILD Study Investigators6. x. the CHILD.In addition, infant cry researchers who had participated in the In- ternational Cry and sleeping problems: a prospective study. Child Care.A prospective study investigating the relation between haemoglobin at 8, 12, and .. is hampered by the problem that no satisfactory definition for infant anaemia.Childhood Behavior Problems and Age at First Sexual Intercourse: A Previous prospective studies have demonstrated that a range of biological, social, and.To put emphasis on the developmental issue, we measured two groups of infants (6- and month-old) and one group of adults. The study had two purposes.Conduct Problems in Childhood and Psychosocial Outcomes in Young Adulthood. A Prospective Study First Published January 1, Research Article.Timing of initiation, patterns of breastfeeding, and infant survival: prospective . This finding concurs with research on the complex role of breastmilk in terms of . and vitamin A deficiency was reported to be an important public health problem.This prospective study explored the decision-making process that influenced the life partner violence and mental health problems that are known to be.Research article. Open Access A prospective study of weight development and behavior problems in toddlers: the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study.

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