

Open Access

A Review on Oil Pulling for Oral Hygiene Maintenance

Fatima El-Sayed*

Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, Oregon Health & Science University

Abstract

Oil pulling is an ancient oral hygiene practice rooted in Ayurvedic medicine that involves swishing oil in the mouth to promote oral health and well-being. This practice has gained attention in modern times for its potential to improve oral hygiene, reduce plaque, and even enhance overall health. This review aims to explore the history, methods, scientific evidence, benefits, and limitations of oil pulling, particularly focusing on its efficacy in maintaining oral hygiene. Furthermore, the review addresses the mechanisms through which oil pulling may influence oral health and provides recommendations for its integration into modern oral care practices.

Introduction

Oral hygiene is an essential aspect of overall health, preventing various dental diseases, including caries, gum disease, and bad breath. Traditional oral hygiene methods, such as brushing and flossing, have long been the foundation of dental care. However, in recent years, alternative practices like oil pulling have become more popular due to their purported benefits for oral health. Oil pulling, which involves swishing a vegetable or essential oil in the mouth for a specified period, is claimed to help in removing harmful bacteria, promoting gum health, and freshening breath. The practice of oil pulling is not a new phenomenon. Originating in India, oil pulling dates back thousands of years as part of Ayurvedic medicine, where it was used not only for oral hygiene but also for improving general health. Despite its historical use, the practice has gained renewed interest in modern times due to growing consumer interest in natural and holistic health practices. This article reviews the current scientific evidence surrounding oil pulling and examines its effectiveness in maintaining oral hygiene. Oil pulling, or "Kavala" or "Gandusha" in Ayurvedic texts, is described as a detoxifying technique that involves the swishing of oil around the mouth for a period of time. In traditional Ayurvedic medicine, it was believed that oil pulling balanced the doshas (body energies) and promoted overall health by expelling toxins from the body. In this context, oil pulling was not only considered a method for oral health but also a way to enhance general detoxification, improve skin tone, and strengthen the immune system [1-3].

The practice is most commonly associated with sesame oil or sunflower oil, although other oils, such as coconut oil, have become popular in modern applications. The basic principle behind oil pulling is the concept of "lipid-solubility," where the oil binds to fat-soluble toxins and harmful microorganisms in the mouth, which can then be expelled by spitting out the oil [4].

Methods of oil pulling

The practice of oil pulling is simple and involves the following steps:

1. **Selection of Oil**: Common oils used for oil pulling include sesame oil, sunflower oil, and coconut oil. The choice of oil may depend on personal preference, cultural beliefs, or anecdotal evidence regarding its specific benefits.

2. **Swishing:** A tablespoon (approximately 15-20 ml) of oil is placed in the mouth, and the person swishes it around the mouth for 10-20 minutes. It is important not to swallow the oil during the process.

3. **Spitting and Rinsing**: After swishing the oil, it should be spit out into a trash can (not the sink, as it may clog pipes). The mouth

should then be rinsed with warm water, and brushing should follow to remove any residual oil.

The process is generally recommended to be done first thing in the morning on an empty stomach, although it can be performed at any time of day.

General health benefits

In addition to its oral health benefits, proponents of oil pulling claim that it offers general health benefits, including improved skin health, detoxification, and enhanced immune function. While some anecdotal evidence supports these claims, scientific research on these broader effects remains limited. Most studies focus primarily on the oral health impacts of oil pulling, and more research is needed to substantiate its wider health benefits.

The effectiveness of oil pulling in oral hygiene maintenance is attributed to several possible mechanisms:

1. **Antibacterial action**: The oil's ability to bind to harmful bacteria and microorganisms in the mouth is one of the primary mechanisms through which it may improve oral health. Studies have shown that the oil can disrupt the bacterial cell membranes, leading to a reduction in bacterial load.

2. **Physical removal of plaque**: The act of swishing the oil in the mouth may help physically dislodge plaque and debris from the teeth and gums. This mechanical action can contribute to a reduction in plaque buildup, which is a major cause of gingivitis and periodontal disease.

3. **Lubrication**: Swishing oil in the mouth may provide lubrication to the gums and teeth, which can help prevent dryness and irritation, particularly in people who suffer from conditions like dry

*Corresponding author: Fatima El-Sayed, Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, Oregon Health & Science University, Egypt E-mail: fatima.El@ sayed.eg

Received: 30-Dec-2024, Manuscript No: johh-25-162970, Editor assigned: 02-Jan-2025, Pre-QC No: johh-25-162970 (PQ), Reviewed: 18-Jan-2025, QC No: johh-25-162970, Revised: 22-Jan-2025, Manuscript No: johh-25-162970 (R), Published: 30-Jan-2025, DOI: 10.4172/2332-0702.1000464

Citation: El-Sayed F (2025) A Review on Oil Pulling for Oral Hygiene Maintenance J Oral Hyg Health 13: 464.

Copyright: © 2025 El-Sayed F. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

mouth (xerostomia) [5-10].

Conclusion

Oil pulling is an ancient Ayurvedic practice that has demonstrated potential benefits in maintaining oral hygiene, such as reducing plaque, gingivitis, and harmful bacteria. While some studies suggest that oil pulling can complement traditional oral hygiene practices, it is not a substitute for regular brushing and flossing. The evidence supporting oil pulling's broader health benefits remains inconclusive, and more research is needed to confirm its efficacy and safety. For those interested in incorporating oil pulling into their oral care routine, it should be seen as an adjunct to, rather than a replacement for, conventional oral hygiene practices. As with any natural remedy, it is important to consult with a dental professional before beginning oil pulling regimen to ensure it aligns with individual health needs.

Acknowledgment

None

Conflict of Interest

None

References

- 1. Muller PE, Jakoby R, Heinert G (2001) Surgery for recurrent goitre: its complications and their risk factors. Eur J Surg 167: 816-821.
- Fewins J, Simpson CB, Miller FR (2003) Complications of thyroid and parathyroid surgery. Otolaryngol Clin North Am 36: 189-206.
- Shemen LJ, Strong EW (1989) Complications after total thyroidectomy. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 101: 472-475.
- 4. Lin DT, Patel SG, Shaha AR (2002) Incidence of inadvertent parathyroid removal during thyroidectomy. Laryngoscope 112: 608-611.
- Stojadinovic A, Shaha AR, Orlikoff RF (2002) Prospective functional voice assessment in patients undergoing thyroid surgery. Ann Surg 236: 823-832.
- McHenry CR, Slusarczyk SJ (2000) Hypothyroidisim following hemithyroidectomy: incidence, risk factors, and management. Surgery 128: 994-998.
- Shah JP, Patel SG (2003) Head and neck surgery and oncology. 3rd edition St Louis (MO): Mosby.
- Henry JF, Audiffret J, Denizot A (1988) The nonrecurrent inferior laryngeal nerve: review of 33 cases, including two on the left side. Surgery 1988 104: 977-984.
- Randolph GW, Kamani D (2006) The importance of preoperative laryngoscopy in patients undergoing thyroidectomy: voice, vocal cord function, and the preoperative detection of invasive thyroid malignancy. Surgery. 139: 357-362.
- Grillo HC, Zannini P (1986) Resectional management of airway invasion by thyroid carcinoma. Ann Thorac Surg. 42: 287-298.