

PHARMACUTICAL STUDY OF *PARAD MARIT LOHA BHASMA* PREPARED BY ANAGANI METHOD

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Abstract- Loha is one of the commonly used dravyas in day to day Ayurvedic practices. But the process used for loha Bhasma preparation are costly & time consuming. In this study the process of Anagani was taken to prepare loha Bhasma & tested under traditional parameters like Rekhapurnatva, Varetaratva, Nichchandravta. And as per scripture parad marit loha Bhasma are best in quality. So in this process Samanya shodhit loha powder was taken & Kajjali was prepared from Parad extracted from hingul and Shudha Gandhak in 1:2 ratio. The samanya shodhit loha powder and kajjali was taken in equal weight & trichureted in Kumari swaras for 6 hours in khalva yantra. After that golaka were prepared and covered in erand patra and kept in Kansya patra & the Kansya patra was kept in gajputa agni for 90 minutes. After 90 minutes the Kansya patra was kept in Dhanya rashi for 3 days. After 3 days the golka were removed and powdered in mortar and vastra galan was done. The Bhasma obtained was tested on traditional parameters like Rekhapurnatva, Varetaratva, nichchandravta.

Keywords: Loha bhasma, Rekhapurnatva, Varitaratva, Nichchandravta, samanya shodhan, Marana.

INTRODUCTION:

Rasashashtra is the part of ayurvedic treatment in which heavy metals like Iron, copper, Silver, Gold etc. are used to treat the diseases. These heavy metals are processed like samanya shodhan, vishesh shodhan, and Marana before using them in the treatment. By using this process of samanya shodhan, vishesh shodhan and Marana the heavy metals are converted in bioavailable form which can be easily consumed. Due to the higher melting and boiling point of heavy metals it takes a number of Gajaputa for converting the heavy metals in bioavailable form. But this process is time consuming and costly to conduct. Loha has the melting point of 1538°C and boiling point of 2861°C⁵. So the number of Gajaputa required and the time taken for the bhasma preparation are understood that loha requires a large amount of heat to convert it in bhasma form. But the process of parad marit loha bhasma advice to give the heat of just 90 minutes and keep it for three days in dhanya rashi. So the question arises is that can the loha bhasma be prepared in such a small amount of heat. And the Rasashashtra texts also say that parad marit bhasma are of best quality. So evaluate the process of parad marit loha bhasma this process was taken for study.

MATERIAL & METHOD:

RAW MATERIAL

Ashudha loha 300gm
Shudha Gandhak 100gm
Shudha Hingul 250gm
Til tail qs
Takra qs
Gomutra qs
Kanji qs
Kulthya kwath qs

METHODS:

Hinguloktha Parad¹

250 GM's of ashudha Hingula was taken and its shodhan was done in nimbu swaras. The mud pot taken for the process of hinguloktha parad were laped by churnodak and the shudha Hingula was kept in lower part of damru yantra and matkapad was done and the lower part of damru yantra was heated for 7 hours and the upper part of damru yantra was kept cool by keeping the wet cloth on it and water was poured intermittently to keep the cloth wet. And parad was extracted and vastra galan was done. This parad extracted Hingula was used for kajjali preparation.

Loha Samanya Shodhan

Loha was heated till red hot and poured in til tail, Takra, Gomutra, Kanji, Kulathyha Kwath in each for seven times and Samanya Shodhan of loha was completed and was powdered in khalva yantra.

Kajjali Preparation

Parad extracted from Hingul and shudhs Gandhak were taken in 1:2 ratio and mixed with each other till nichchandravta is seen.

Parad marit loha Bhasma

Kajjali and samanya shodhit loha were taken in equal quantity and trichureted with kumari swaras for 6 hours in khalva yantra. After that golka were prepared and covered with erand patra and kept in Kansya patra. The Kansya patra was kept in gajaput again for 90 minutes and after 90 minutes the Kansya patra was kept in dhanya rashi for 3 days. After 3 days the Kansya patra was removed and the golka were powdered in mortar and vastra galan was done and Pakwa jambu varna loha Bhasma was obtained.

DISCUSSION:

The loha bhasma was obtained in just 7 days. The loha bhasma was of pakva jambu Varna as mentioned in the Rasashashtra texts. The loha bhasma obtained was completely Nichchandratva, 70%Varitaratva, Rekhapurnatva. Nichandrtva is the physical properties of bhasma examination in menace there is no shining seen in the bhasma. Varitaratva is the physical properties of bhasma which means that when bhasma is sprigled on water it flots on the surface of water. It is because the density of the bhasm becomes less than that of water, which makes it to float on the surface of water. And Rekhapurnatva is the physical propertie of bhasma in which when bhasm is pinched in two fingers and rubbed it goes in the small linings present on the surface of the finger. In the process of bhasma preparation the metals losses there properties like density and luster. Menace we can say that Nichandrtva is losing the property of luster of the metal. And Varitaratva can be considered as the low density of the metal. And Rekhapurnatva can be considered as the partical size of metal is reduced.

CONCLUSION:

As the parad marit loha bhasma shows the all properties like pakava jambu Varna, Rekhapurnatva, Varitaratva and Nichandrtva which are explained by Rasashashtra text for evaluation of bhasma testing. It can be concluded that loha bhasma can be prepared by Anagani method in less efforts and short duration of time. To rule out the chemical properties of bhasma and what happens to the kajjali, the bonding between the molecules of loha bhasma higher analytical studies can be done.

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