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SAMSKARAH KARANAM MATAM WSR TO RASAPARPATI

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ABSTRACT

Rasa Parpati is the type of Sagandha Parpati Kalpana. To prepare Parpati Kalpana, at least one ingredient should get liquefied at normal Heating and should get solidified when it gets cooled down, not only that, to get the thin flake Like structure specific pressure needs to be applied. In the present study Rasa Parpati was Prepared by using Samaguna Kajjali (equal quantity of Parada and Gandhaka) and to check the Cooling effect and the role of base platform; here three different platforms were made i.e., cow Dung and wet clay mixed platform, only wet clay platform (Earthen platform) and ice block Platform. Total nine samples of Rasa Parpati were prepared, three on each platform to check Which platform is convenient to prepare Rasa Parpati. The average thickness of Rasa Parpati Was found to be minimum (2.83mm) on cow dung and wet clay mixed platform whereas the Maximum (4mm) on ice block platform i.e., 4mm. Average thickness of Rasa Parpati made on Earthen platform was 3.57mm which is thicker than the Cow dung and wet clay mixed Platform and thinner than the ice cube platform. Which indicates the best platform to make Thinnest Parpati is cow dung and wet clay mixed platform.

Keywords: *Rasa Parpati, Parada, Gandhaka, Kajjali, Chakradutta, Kadali Patra.*

INTRODUCTION

Parpati is the unique form of Rasa Aushadhis, which is introduced in Chakradutta, for therapeutic Use, firstly. But the procedure to prepare Rasa Parpati may be described in detail by Acharya Vatsanka, be-

cause it is found quoted in Bhaishjya Ratnavali[2] that, "Shri Vatsanka Vinirmita Samyaka Rasa Parpati Shreshtha". Parpati is also one of the 25 Bandha of Parada i.e., 8th Bandha which is named as Pota Bandha[3] and its method of preparation is Similar to the preparation method of Rasa Parpati. In Layman language Parpati is considered as a Papad Like preparation having a physical characteristic Such as it produces a specific sound on breaking, flat thin fakes and fresh on both sides. It is very difficult to standardize the Parpati in term of preparation Because there are lots of variations found in daily Routine from pharmaceutical to pharmaceutical and Batch to batch. Therefore, a trial was made to Establish some facts in terms of time, temperature and condition of preparation by taking the example Of Rasa Parpati. Pharmaceutically, the main concept Behind the preparation of Parpati Kalpana is to Convert the liquefied material into a thin flake like Appearance. The concept to develop Rasa Parpati from the Kajjali might be to change the therapeutic Properties of Kajjali from Guru to Laghu and Grahi to Sara Guna. Here, an attempt was made to check the Role of cooling effect as well as the base platform on Which the pressure is applied to make Parpati from Molten Kajjali to prepare Rasa Parpati. After the Usage of Rasa Parpati, there is almost 22-23 Preparation of Sagandha Parpati, described in Classics. After the 18th Century onwards certain Nirgandha Parpati Yogas like Malla Parpati,[4] Shweta Parpati[5] Bola Parpati[6] and Bhallataka Parpati[7]Yogas was developed which do not have Parada or Gandhaka as an ingredient. Parada (thin flake) like Appearance of these Nirgandha Parpati Kalpas is the Main reason to give them a name of Parpati. Therapeutically, Rasa Parpati is mainly used for Diseases of digestive system i.e., Dysentery (Grahani), Cirrhosis of Liver (Yakrit Vriddhi), Ascites (Jalodara), persistent Diarrhea (Jirna Atisara) and in Anemia (Pandu) also. In Rasatarangini[8], three types of Paka(stages) have been mentioned for Parpati Preparations. These are Mridu, Madhya and Kharapaka. Mridu and Madhya paka Parpati is Considered to be of therapeutic value and is Advocated for clinical usage, but Parpati having Kharapaka is not recommended for clinical usage.

ग्रहणीगजमर्दनक्षतराक्षयकासजलोदरगुल्महरा ।
अतिसारम-तिभ्रमदाहहरा ज्वरशोथहरारसपर्पटिकll
अर्शोरोगं हरति सुतरांकामलां शुलकोपं पाण्डुव्याधिं श्वयधुसहितं भस्मकञ्चातिभीष्मम् ।
कुष्ठान्यष्टादश भृशमथोत्सेधकं सर्वरूपं प्लीहानञ्च प्रविततरुजंत्वामवातानशेषान् ।।
अम्लपित्तशमनी हरणीया वृद्धदोषदमनीरमणीया ।
कामशुक्रजननी मदनीया पर्पटी क्रन भवेत्क्रमनीया ।।
(रसतरं० ६/१४०-१४२)

INGREDIENTS:

1. Shuddha Parada –1 part
2. Shuddha Gandhaka – 1 part
3. Go Ghruta– Q.S

APPARATUS:

Sr. No.	Apparatus	Size and shape of apparatus
1.	Lauha Darvi.	Round and15.5cm diameter.
2.	Steel Plate.	Round and 25.5cm diameter.
3.	Banana Leaves.	Square and 20cm x 20cm.
4.	Cow dung and wet clay platform.	Round and 23cm diameter x 5cm thickness.
5.	Earthen platform.	Round and 23cm diameter x 5cm thickness.
6.	Ice Platform.	Round and 23cm diameter x5cm .

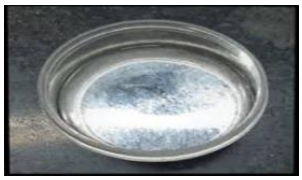
METHOD OF PREPARATION:

The Kajjali is Prepared with Shuddha Parada and Shuddha Gandhak is Heated till molten, spread on the banana leaf and compressed to form a crisp, thin water is known as Rasa Parpati

METHOD:

1. After purifying mercury and sulphur as per the methods prescribed, prepare a Kajjalī first.
2. Then it is put in an iron Darvi smeared with ghee.
3. Apply slow heat directly or preferably through Vālukā Yantra.
4. After melting, the whole mixture is poured on the Kadali or eranda patra smeared withGhee and placed on the cow dung mass.
5. This may immediately be covered with another Kadalipatra containing fresh Cow dung and press the melted material gently to give it parpati shape.
6. After cooling the flakes or the thin sheets of parpati may be collected from the leaf and powdered.

Parada Shodhana



Shuddha Parada

Gandhaka Shodhana

Shuddha Gandhaka

Kajjali Pareeksha

Kajjali Preparation

Organoleptic characters of rasa parpati:

Sr.No	Properly	Sample
1	Colour	Shiny black
2	Shape	Flakes
3	Taste	Tasteless
4	Test of completion	Cracking sound on breaking
5	Odour	Odourless
6	Touch	Smooth

RESULTS:

Rasa Parpati was prepared on three different types of platforms to check the role of cooling effect and the impact of pressure on different platforms. On each platform three samples were prepared, and Observations are given below:

COW DUNG AND WET CLAY PLATFORM:

Parameters	Sample I	Sample II	Sample III
Temperature of heating device	708degreeC	751degreeC	765degreeC
Melting point of Kajjali	112degreeC	110degreeC	114degreeC

Duration	2.30 min	1.19 min	1.10 min
Weight of Parpati	65 g	64 g	66 g
Thickness of Parpati (in center)	2.8 mm	2.9 mm	2.8 mm

EARTHEN PLATFORM:

Parameters	Sample l	Sample II	Sample lll
Temperature of heating device	770 degree C	751degreeC	730 degrees C
Melting point of Kajjali	110 degree C	112 degree C	115 degree C
Duration	1.15 min	56 sec	1.05 min
Weight of Parpati	68 g	67 g	66 g
Thickness of Parpati (in center)	3.5 mm	3.5 mm	3.7 mm

ICE PLATFORM:

Parameters	Sample l	Sample II	Sample lll
Temperature of heating device	826 degree C	670 degree C	586 degree C
Melting point of Kajjali	110 degree C	112degree C	114 degree C
Duration	1.37 min	1.36 min	1.23 min
Weight of Parpati	62 g	69 g	67 g
Thickness of Parpati (in center)	4 mm	4mm	4mm

Average thickness of Rasa Parpati on each platform

Type of platform	Sample I	Sample II	Sample III	Average thickness
Cow dung and wet clay platform	2.8 mm	2.9 mm	2.8 mm	2.83 mm
Earthen Platform	3.5 mm	3.5 mm	3.7 mm	3.57 mm
Ice Platform	4mm	4mm	4 mm	4 mm

INDICATIONS:

Unmada, Apasmara. Udarashoola, Sangrahani, Vataja jwara and Kaphaja jwara are indications.

DOSE: 2 ratti – 10 ratti for 21 days

ANUPANA: Hing and Madhu

DISCUSSION

- All the Parpati Kalpas must have an Ingredient, having a property to melt on heat and after cooling it must be solidified.
- In Sagandha Parpati Kalpas, Gandhaka has this property whereas In Nirgandha Parpati Kalpas Sphatika, Navasadar etc. Have the same property.
- Quantity of Gandhaka plays A major role in the Parpati Kalpas and in present Study Samaguna Gandhak yukta Kajjali was taken to Prepare Rasa Parpati.
- Kajjali in each batch was taken 70g by considering the size of Lauha Darvi.
- Variation In Temperature of heating device Was observed because coal furnace was used to Prepare Rasa Parpati so the variation in duration of Melting the Kajjali was also observed.
- Weight of obtained Parpati in each batch was Observed in between 62 to 69 g, so the weight loss of 1 g to 8 g was due to the burning of Gandhaka as well As some quantity of material got adhered to the Darvi and Spatula too.
- Banana leaves were selected to Pour the Kajjali on different media, as per its big size and easy availability.
- In this study, to compress the Melted material steel plate was used instead of cow Dung cake

covered with banana leaf because of its Easy handling.

- Thickness of Ras Parpati was varied on each platform and on the Ice Platform the average thickness of the Rasa Parpati Was observed maximum i.e., 4mm that was due to Ice As a platform, the molten Kajjali got solidified Immediately and there was a minimum chance to Compress it because of immediate cooling; and on Earthen platform, Rasa Parpati was found thicker Than the cow dung and wet clay and thinner than the Ice platform.
- It was due to cooling effect is lesser Than the ice platform and quite more than the cow Dung and wet clay, whereas Rasa Parpati was Observed to thinnest on cow dung and wet clay made of the Platform.
- It was due to the proper cooling effect so That enough time and pressure could be applied to Spread the molten Kajjali.

CONCLUSION

- To check out the role of cooling effect as well As the pressure to prepare Rasa Parpati among three Different platforms, i.e., equal part of cow dung and Wet clay mixed platform, only wet clay platform(Earthen Platform) and Ice Platform, the platform Made up of Cow dung and wet clay was found best as the thinnest Parpati could be made up on this Platform.
- Traditionally cow dung platform is practiced preparing the Parpati but only cow dung made Platform was unable to bear the pressure for the Parpati Kalpana therefore, it is found that the equal Quantity of cow dung and wet clay platform is best to Prepare the Rasa Parpati.

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