



## PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION OF KUPIPAKWA RASAYAN HINGULIOMANIKYA RAS AND ITS STANDARDIZATION

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## ABSTRACT

*Rasa Shastra* is the most important branch of *Ayurveda* and deal with all formulation containing mineral and metal. Metal and minerals have therapeutic values, but these minerals and metals cannot be used directly in the human body, so this raw material should be processed under various methods that come under *Rasashastra*. In *Rasashastra* generally four types of *Rasaushadhies* are prepared like, *Kupipakwa Rasayan*, *Pottali Rasayan*, *Prapati Rasyan* and *Kharaliya Rasayan*. The development of *Rasashastra* has taken place in the field of *Ayurveda* as many new pharmaceuticals processing technological glory with equipment and drug were evolved and development which has revolutionized *Ayurveda* pharmaceutical technology to such extent that by using that metal could be converted to such a form which is considered must be suitable for their internal use in the human body. In this present article, we choose to prepare *Kupipakwa Rasayan* due to its superiority and high efficacy though *Kupipakwa Rasayan* is very difficult to prepare and needs more time to prepare, *Kupipakwa Rasayan* is called superior preparation due to its efficacy, many *Kupipakwa Rasayan* such as *Rassindoor*, *Ras karpoor*, *Raspuspa* are described in the classical text of *Rasashastra*. In this study we choose to prepare *Hinguliomanikya Ras* a *Kupipakwa Rasayan*, it is *Saagni*, *Galast Sagand*, and *Bahirdhoom* according to the preparation method, though *Hingulio Manikya Ras* can be obtained from the market due to adulteration and good quality we choose to prepare. *Hartal*, *Gandhak*, and *Hingul* are the three main ingredients of *Hinguliomanikya*

Ras. All the three raw materials were purified accordingly and after purification, these three purified raw materials were taken in equal amounts and grinded with *Palash puspa kwath Bhavana* for 7 days and then placed in the *kanchkupi*, and *Kanch kupi* is heated with the help of *Baluka yantra* and pyrometer we obtain *Galast Hingulio Manikya Ras*. Prepared *Hinguliomanikya Ras* standardization through the various chemical process of the experiment was done.

**Key words:** *kupipakwa rasayan, hinguliomanikya ras, baluka yanta*

## INTRODUCTION

*Ayurveda* is a branch of *Atharveda* and it's all about life science, and aim of *Ayurveda* is to keep healthy to a healthy living being and treat the ill person<sup>1</sup> and in the treatment, there is a main role of medicine which deal basically herbal and *Rasaushadhies*. In the previous time herbal medicine were prominently used but then after the importance of *Rasa shastra* has been described since vedic time, *Ayurveda* divide in two *sampradaya* viz *Dhanvantrari sampradaya* and *Atrey samperdaya*, with the passage of time *Nagaruna Sampradaya*, evolved which deal *Rasa Shastra* slowly absorbed into the main stream of *Ayurveda* and thus in the present time we get interated form of the *Ayurveda a Rasashastra*<sup>2</sup>. *Rashshastra* believes to develop between of 7th century A.D. great *Nagarjuna* is considered to have first use mercury and to have been instrumental in the propagation of *rasa-vaidya*. *Rashashatra* deals with all types of mineral Prepration in the form of *Pottali Rasayan Prapati*, *Kharaliya* and *kupipakwa Rasayan*. As it has been stated in many *Ras shastra* texts that *Parad* can kill disease and death<sup>3</sup> when it is itself in a state of sworn, until and unless it is not transferred by combination with purified *Gandhak*. In the treatment there is a main role of medicine which deal basically in *rasashastra*, when there is an imbalance in body element disease occurs treatment consider balancing the imbalance .So to treat the illness *panchmhabhautik* medicine is used and so ayurvedic medicine can be divided into two types viz: *kasthaaushadhies*, and *Rasaushadhies*<sup>4</sup>. *Kastha aushadhies* were frequently used prior to developing *rasashastra*, but due to their low potency *Rasaushadhies* take over the *kasthaaushadhies*. There are various ayurvedic preparation in *Rasashastra* like

*Kharaliya Rasayan, Pottali Rasayan, Prapati Rasayan* and *Kupipakwa Rasayan*, among these *Kupipakwa Rasayan* is the basic and most potent preparation. In the present study we choose to prepare *Kupipakwa Rasayan Hinguliomanikya Ras*. *Kupipakwa Rasayana kalpana* is also known as *Sindhoora kalpana*<sup>5</sup>

The medicine under study *Hinguliomanikya Ras* has been mentioned only in *Rasa Tarangni*, so the present study has been done by taking the reference of *Rasa Tarangni*<sup>6</sup> 5/35. It has been mentioned in *Grahni and Atisara*.

### Material and Methods:

Material and methods: Pharmaceutical preparation of *Hingulio Manikya Ras* is a *Kupipakwa Rasayan* prepared according to *Ras Tarangni*, Raw materials of *Hingulio Manikya Ras* are *Hingul*, *Gandhak*, and *Hartal* purified with the help of shodhan drayvas after purification of raw material all these raw material mix and grinded with *plash puspa swaras* after this with the help of *Kanch kupi* and *Baluka yantra* and gradual increase of flame temperature given and with the process *gandhak*

**(1) Preliminary process:** firstly, good quality of all ingredients is collected from the three different places, now the purification of *Hingul*, *Gandhak*, and *Hartal* is done.

The following procedure is administered in the purification process

(A) Purification of *Hingul*<sup>6</sup>:

*Bhavana* with filtered *Nimbu swaras* till the pulpy *hingul* become powder

(B) Purification of *Gandhak*<sup>7</sup>:

Melting of *gandhak* in the mustered oil, after melting *Gandhak* is poured into the cow's milk

(C) Purification of Hartal<sup>8</sup>:

*Ashuddha Hartal* is boiled with lemon juice for approximately three hours after boiling hartal is washed till the acidic part is removed, after drying hartal is placed over the airtight container

**(2) Formation of raw material<sup>9</sup>:** after purification of all the three raw materials placed together in a mortar in equal quantity and grinded well to make powder then *Plash Puspa* decoction is mixed with this and grinded well after grinding with *Plash Puspa kwath* firstly it becomes black, after grinding consistency becomes smooth after 3-hour grinding consistency become smooth and color become dark orange after 4-hour grinding consistency become granular and color become light orange, after 6-hour grinding consistency become hard and color become dark orange, then the material is left for drying .this process is repeated for conjugative for seven days.

After the preparation of raw material, useful apparatus is prepared

**-Baluka yantra preparations** -Iron pot arranged from market and furnace also arranged from the market.

**-Prepration of kanch kupi<sup>9</sup>** –*Kanch kupi* is taken and washed properly then immersed cloth (*Kapard mitti*) in *multani mitti* is wrapped seven times and then dried well.

**Prepration of Hinguliomanikya Ras:** dried raw material is powdered and then put into kanch kupi upto 1/3 part then *Kanch kupi* is now kept in the *Baluka yantra* then 3 types of heat are given, heat increases gradually and pyrometer attached to measure the temperature in the 1<sup>st</sup> hour of fire temperature rises up to 100<sup>C</sup>. After 3-hour the material started melting and yellow color fumes of *Gandhak* comes out from the *Kanch kupi* and then gradually increased showing the sulphur burning and obstructing the *Kanch kupi* mouth for this red-hot iron rod is continuously inserted in the mouth of *kanch kupi* mouth to clear the mouth of *Kanch kupi* when red hot iron inserted in the mouth of *kanch kupi* blue flame come out and at this stage temperature is kept upto 250<sup>0</sup> C and this is *Mridu Agni* period.

After 6-hour *Madhyam Agni* is started and the temperature is kept between 250<sup>0</sup> C -500<sup>0</sup> C at this stage raw material get melts speedily and a continuous bluish flame comes out rapidly red-hot iron is inserted continuously until the blue flame and fumes get subside this stage *Hinguliomanikya Ras* compound formation takes place

After the *Madhayam Agni* period *tivar Agni*, the period is given temperature is kept from 500<sup>0</sup> C to 750<sup>0</sup> C, bluish flame subsides and bottom of *Kanch kupi* become red hot, in the light of torch small particle of parad is seen like evopared after confirming the coin test much mudran of *kanch kupi* is take place temperature during *Mukh Mudran* is kept low to proper sealing, sealing is done with the help of cork made up of brick (prepared already) and cloth immersed with gud and chuna, after proper sealing of mouth of *Kanch kupi Teevra Agni* is given for next six-hour during this period sublimation of compound started and get collected at the neck of *Kanch Kupi* after 18-hour procedure, *Kanch kupi* is left for self-cooling. When the *kanch kupi* is cooled we take another 24 hours to obtain the *kanch kupi* and then we collected the *kanch kupi* from the *Baluka yantra* and after removing the *kaparad Mitti kanch kupi* was broken from the middle by thread rolled procedure and collected the galasat *Hingulio Manikya Ras*. The color and consistency of *HingulioManikya Ras* were shiny red in the center and silvery in the center smooth and hard.

**Physical Analysis of Prepared medicine:**

After the formation of *Hinguliomanikya Ras*, both ayurvedic and modern views should do physical analysis. In Physical analysis following points to be noted

Consistency: solid and smooth

Shape: Conical and powder form after grinding

Colour: Shiny red in the center and silverfish in the periphery

Touch: Smooth and Hard

Smell: Odor less

Taste: Bitter

*Rasa:* *kashaya*

*Guna:* *Laghu, Ruksha, Sukshma*

Virya: Ushna

Vipaka: Katu

### Chemical analysis<sup>10</sup>:

**1-Determination of Moisture of content (L.O.D.):**

The loss on drying determination the amount of volatile matter of any kind.

**2-Determination of Ash content:** Ash content indicates the presence of inorganic nonvolatile material present in the medicine.

**3-Determination of Acid insoluble substances:** Acid insoluble substances show the presence of silica and other insoluble substances

**4-Determination of water-soluble extractive:** water-soluble extractive shows the presence of water-soluble material present in the medicine.

**5-Determination of the P<sup>H</sup> of 10%aqueous solution:** The P<sup>H</sup> of aqueous liquid may be defined as the common logarithm of reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in grams.

**6-Determination of Alcohol solution extractive:** Determination of alcohol extractive proceeds a directed for the determination of water-soluble extractive, using alcohol of the specified strength instead of chloroform water.

**7-Determination of sugar content:** sugar content shows the presence of reduced sugar in the medicine

**8- Quantitative text for volatile oil:** The determination is made by distilling in a graduated tube in which the aqueous portion of the distillate is automatically separated and returned to the distilling flask and measuring the volume of the oil.

**9-Disintegration time:** Disintegration time is the time taken by the tablet in the process of dissolving.

**10-Thin layer chromatography:** The TLC is a widely used chromatography technique used to separate chemical compounds.

**11-Determination of heavy elements:** Heavy element, which is present in the medicine is detected by AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectrograph) or (ICP-MS) (Inductive couple plasma mass spectrograph).

In this study after the Preparation of *Hingulio Manikya*, the prepared medicine was tested physically and chemical by these procedures.

**Results:** During washing of *Hingul* acidity of the *Hingul* is regularly checked by litmus paper, and washing is done until acidity is completely removed-

**Table 1:**

Sample no	Ist litmus paper color	2 <sup>nd</sup> litmus paper color	3 <sup>rd</sup> litmus paper color	4 <sup>th</sup> litmus paper color	5 <sup>th</sup> litmus paper colour
1	Red	Red	Dark purple	Light purple	Blue
2	Red	Red	Dark purple	Light purple	Blue
3	Red	Red	Dark purple	Light purple	Blue

**Table 2:** Weight loss during washing, Grinding, and *Shodhan* of *Hingul*

Sample	Weight in grams (before Shodhan)	Weight in grams (After shodhan)	Gain/loss (in Gram)	Loss in percentage c
1	500	481.5	18.5	3.7%
2	500	479.3	20.7	4.14%
3	500	475.8	24.2	4.84%

**Table 3:** During Grinding, melting, and drying, some losses occur in the weight of *Gandhak*. The loss of the three samples after the shodhan process is given in the following

Sample	Weight in grams (before Shodhan)	Weight in grams (After shodhan)	Gain/loss (in Gram)	Gain/loss (in Gram)
1	500	483.0	17.0	3.4%
2	500	479.5	20.5	4.1%
3	500	478.3	21.7	4.34%

**Table 4:** During Shodhan of Hartal and washing of acidic content some losses occur in the weight of *Hartal*. The loss of the three samples after the *Shodhan* process is given in the following.

Sample	Weight in grams (before Shodhan)	Weight in grams (After shodhan)	Gain/loss (in Gram)	Gain/loss (in Gram)
1	500	485.7	14.3	2.86%
2	500	479.1	20.9	4.18%
3	500	478.3	21.7	4.34%

**Table 5:** Weight loss during *Bhavana* process of *Palash puspa* decoction of all three raw materials some loss occurs in the weight of raw materials of all the three

Sample	Weight in grams (before Shodhan)	Weight in grams (After shodhan)	Gain/loss (in Gram)	Gain/loss (in percent)
1	510	501	9	1.7%
2	510	495	15	2.9%
3	510	498	12	2.35%

**Table 6:** Consistency of Raw material

Sample	1 <sup>st</sup> hour	2 <sup>nd</sup> hour	3 <sup>rd</sup> hour	After 6 hours
1	Liquid	Butter like	granular	Hard
2	Liquid	Butter like	granular	Hard
3	Liquid	Butter like	granular	Hard

**Table 7:** Color changing during *Plash Puspa Kwath Bhavana* to a mixture of raw material (all three content = *Hingul, Gandhak, Hartal*)

Sample	1 <sup>st</sup> hour	2 <sup>nd</sup> hour	3 <sup>rd</sup> hour	After 6 hours
1	Black	Dark orange	Light orange	Blakish orange
2	Black	Dark orange	Light orange	Blakish orange
3	Black	Dark orange	Light orange	Blakish orange

Graph No-1

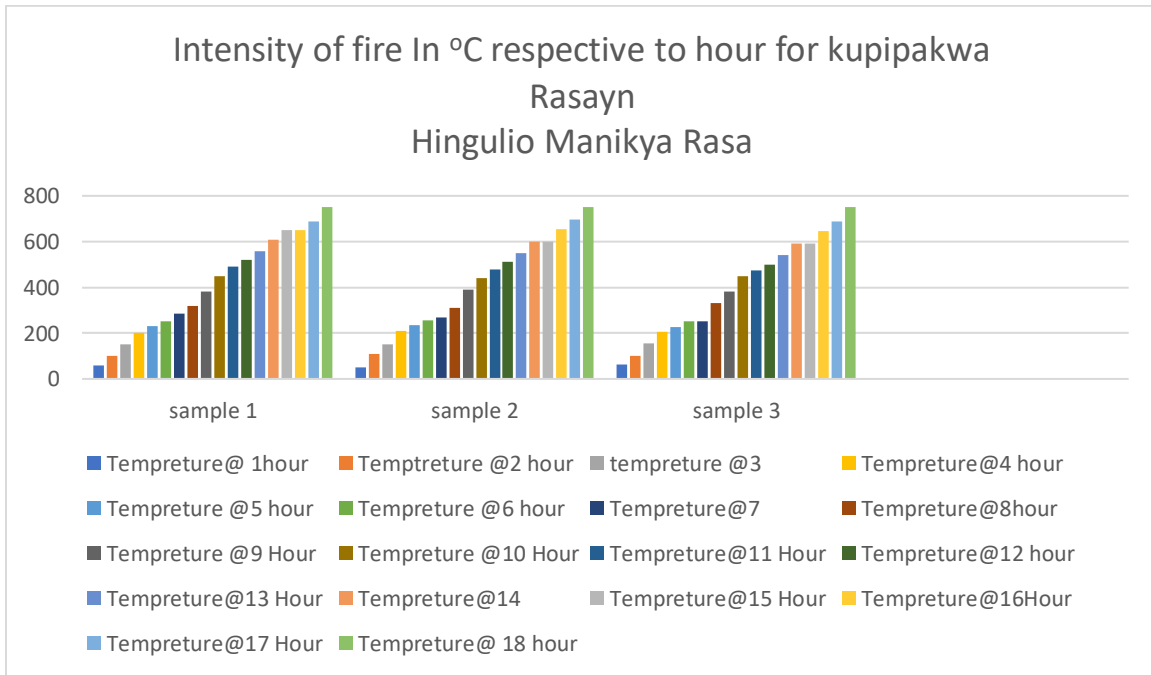


Table 8: Weight loss during the formation of kupipakwa rasayan combing weight of raw material and prepared Kupipakwa Rasyan

Sample	Weight of raw material (before formation)	Weight of prepared Kupipakwa Rasayan	Gain/loss (in Gram)	Gain /loss (in percent-age)
1	400	187.5	212.5	53.12%
2	400	190.5	209.5	52.35%
3	400	195.1	205.9	51.47%

**Physiochemical analysis:** prepared medicine Hingulio Manikyaya Ras has been tested physically by both methods, Ayurveda<sup>11</sup> and modern.

In Ayurveda following Pariksha are mentioned-

Shabda Pariksha: not found

Sparsha pariksha: Snighdha

Roopa Pariksha: Sindoor roopi

Rasa Pariksha: Kashaya

Gandha Pariksha: Natural

Hingulio Manikyaya Rasa has the following properties-

Rasa: kashaya

Guna: Laghu, Ruksha, Sukshma

Virya: Ushna

Vipaka: Katu

Physical Analysis according to modern-

1-Consistency: Solid

2-Shape: Conical (Before Grind)

3-Colour: (a) Before grinding shining red with silver  
(b) After grind shining red with metallic lusture

4-Touch: (a) Before grind- Fine

5-Smell: Like its content (esp. smell of sulphur)

6-Taste: Tasteless

**Chemical Analysis<sup>12</sup>**

**Loss on drying:** The loss on drying determination is the amount of volatile matter of any kind that can be driven off under the condition specified. Loss on drying is the loss in the weight in percent w/w determined analyser Xm 60 precisa, as per operating instruction of the instrument approx. 1 gram of sample taken

**Table 9:**

s.no.	Sample No.	Time duration	L.O.D.%	Physical Observation (changing colour)
1	1	1.3	0.34%	Vermination to Grey
2	2	1.3	0.50%	Colour does not change
3	3	1.3	0.65%	Vermination to dark grey

**P<sup>H</sup> OF 10% AQUEOUS SOLUTION:** The P<sup>H</sup> Valve of an aqueous liquid may be defined as the common logarithm of the reciprocal of the Hydrogen ion (H<sup>+</sup>) concentration expressed in grams. Operated the P<sup>H</sup> meter and electrode system according to instruction calibrated the apparatus using buffer solu-

**Table 10:**

S.N.	Sample	P <sup>H</sup>	Average Valve
1	1	6.66	6.63
2	2	6.56	
3	3	6.68	

**Determination of Ash content:** Ash content shows the presence of inorganic non-volatile material present in the drug sample; about 2 to 3 grams of accurately weight drug sample was taken in previously clean, dried, and weighed silica crucible and heated over a dull flame till no fumes come out. It was kept in a desiccator for cooling and weighed. The proce-

**Table 11:**

S. No.	Sample No	Average
1	1	0.246%
2	2	3.33%
3	3	1.27%

**Acid Insoluble Substances:** accurately weight of about 1 gm of the sample was taken in a 100 ml beaker added to 30 ml of 1:1 HCL. Boiled fir 10 min on dull heat and then water bath for 1 hour and kept overnight. The solution was then filtered through previously clean, dried, and

**Table 12:**

S.No.	Sample No	Average
1	1	97.24%
2	2	96.24%
3	3	95.04%

**Water soluble Extractives:** accurately weight about 1 gram of drug sample 1 gram of drug sample was

tion with P<sup>H</sup> 4 and 9.2 washed the electrode with carbon dioxide-free distilled water. Immersed the electron in the filtrate obtained by 10% weight /volume (w/v) aqueous suspension of sample solution and measured the P<sup>H</sup> at the same temperature as for the standard solution –

dure was repeated after every one-hour constant weight.

Weight of empty crucible = X gram, the weight of empty crucible +Sample =Y gram, the weight of crucible +Ash=Z gram

% Of Ash content = weight of sample /weight of sample x 100  $(z-x/y-x) \times 100$

weighed sintered glass crucible G-4. The residue insoluble matter was washed with distilled water until the final washing was free from the acid. Sintered crucible dried at crucible dried at 105<sup>0</sup>C temp. in an electric oven for 2 hrs, and kept in a desiccator for cooling more than 30 minutes and weighed-

taken in a 100 ml flask. Added about 90 ml distilled water, shaking frequently for six-hour using a flask

shaker and then allowing standing for eighteen hours, making the volume 100 ml with distilled water and filter taking precautions against loss of distilled water 50 ml of the filtrate was taken to dryness on a water bath and dried at 105<sup>0</sup>c in an electric oven to constant weight.

**Table 13:**

S.No.	Sample No	Average
1	1	0.584%
2	2	0.840%
3	3	26.63%

**Alcohol Soluble Extractive:** Determination of alcohol soluble extractive proceeds as directed for the

**Table 14:**

S.No.	Sample No	Alcohol Soluble extractive(W/V)
1	1	9.86%
2	2	9.66%
3	3	9.63%

**Quantitative Test for Volatile oil:** The determination is made by distilling the drug with water, collecting the distillate in a graduated tube in which the

**Table 15:**

S.No.	Sample No.	Percentage of volatile%(W/V)
1	1	Negligible
2	2	Negligible
3	3	Negligible

**Sugar content (Reducing sugar):** Total reducing sugar –weigh the appropriate quantity of sample into a 100 ml beaker and dilute solution into a 250ml, beaker and add 2 ml con HCL; boiled the content of the beaker for 10-15 minutes. Cool and neutralize with a saturated solution of sodium carbonate and transfer the content to a 250 ml. volumetric flask and adjust the final volume to 250-ml with distilled water. Fill this sample solution into the burette. Using a separate volumetric pipette out 5-ml each of Fehling's solution 'A' and Fehling solution 'B' into a 250 ml. conical flask. Add glass beads; heat this mixture to boiling on wire gauze with a Bunsen burner and triturate with sample solution from a burette. Just before the endpoints add 1 ml, of methylene blue indicator

Water soluble extractive of drug sample was calculated at follows

Weight of sample=x, the weight of empty beaker=y, the weight of residue +Beaker after drying=z

% Of water-soluble extractive =  $(z-y) \times 100 \times 100 / X \times 50 -$

determination of water-soluble extractive, using alcohol of the specified strength instead of chloroform water.

aqueous portion of the distillate is automatically separated and returned to the distilling flask, and measuring the volume of the oil.

solutions while boiling continues and complete the titration within three minutes. The end point is the change in colour from blue to red.

% Of total reducing sugar (w/v) = Factor of Fehling's solution  $\times 100 \times 250 \times 250 / V \times 50 \times W$

V=Volume of sample solution of sample solution required for titration (ml)

W= weight of Sample taken for analysis

All three samples of *Hingulio Manikya Rasa* were found negative for reducing sugar.

**Thin Layer Chromatography<sup>13</sup>:** Thin layer chromatography (TLC) is a widely used chromatography technique used to separate chemical compounds. A liquid phase consisting of the solution to be separating dissolved in an appropriate solvent is drawn through the plate via capillary action, separating the



experimental solution. It can be used to determine the pigment a plant contains, to detect pesticides or insecticides in food, and in forensics to analyze the dye composition of the fiber. For Hingulio Manikya Rsa all three samples are found negative for the alkaloids.

**Estimation of Mercury:** accurately weight of about 1 gram of drug sample was taken in kjeldahl standard joint flask of 300 ml. capacity, add 15 ml. con.H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and Con. HNO<sub>3</sub> is attached with the standard joint condenser. It was heated under reflux first gently and

then more strongly for about 30 minutes until the liquid formed colorless or pale yellow. The solution was cooled and transferred to 250 ml. Iodine flask. 1% KMNO<sub>4</sub> solution was added drop by drop until a pink colour persists. One drop of 6% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution was added to remove excess permanganate. The solution was titrated with N/10 ammonium thiocyanate, using ferric alum as an indicator till a brick red colour appears volume of N/10 Ammonium thiocyanate used was noted (v ml). -

**Table 16:**

S. No	Sample No.	Average
1	1	48.68%
2	2	25.29%
3	3	35.51%

**Elemental detection and percentage through icp-ms<sup>14</sup>:** inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (icp-ms) was developed in the late 1980s to combine the easy sample introduction and quick analysis of ICP technology with accurate and low detection limits of the mass spectrometer. The resulting instrument is capable of trace multi-element analysis, often at the part per trillion level. Icp-Ms has been used widely over the year, finding application in a number of the

different field including drinking water, wastewater, natural water system/ hydrogeology and soil science, mining/metallurgy, food science and medicine Icp-Ms is high sensitivity and capable of determination of a range of metals and several non-metals at a concentration below one part in 10<sup>12</sup>. It is based on coupling together inductively coupled plasma as a method of producing ions with a mass spectrometer as a method of separating and detecting the ion.

**Chart 1:**

Element	Detection Limits (PPB)
U, Cs, Bi	Less than 10
Ag, Be, Cd, Rb, Sn, Sb, Au	10-50
Ba, Pb, Se, Sr, Co, wMo, Mg	50-120
Cr, Cu, Mn	150-250
Zn, As, Ti	350-550
Li, P	2-4 ppb
Ca	Less than 20PPB

**Chart 2: Estimation of following elements in Hingulio Manikya Ras through ICP-MS**

Elements' Symbols	Sample No-1	Sample No-2	Sample No-3
Cu	69	39	33
Zn	1028	752	752
Pb	29	23	11
Co	4.5	1.0	0.6
As	12.96	30.1	14.7
Cd	2.4	0.8	0.3
Fe	808	1346	1347
Mn	257	20	20

As is in wt % rest of the elements are in ppm.

## DISCUSSION

The *Rasa Aushadhies* having the Top places in the *Rasa Shastra*, the effect of this *Rasa Aushadhies Rasa* is really a miracle. Their efficacy is good if they are prepared by proper procedure. They are used in very small amounts and do not causes disrelish like decoction, powder, and *Avaleha*. *Rasa Aushadhies* is very fast in action. In the presented research work "*Hingulio Manikya Ras* is prepared as per *Rasa* texts method and after formation, its Physio-chemical analysis is done. *Hingulio Manikya's* description is found in the 9<sup>th</sup> chapter of *Hingulio Vigyanio* of *Rasa Tarangini*, Three samples of *Hingulio Manikya Ras* are made by a stick method. The main ingredient of *Hingulio-Manikya-Ras* is *Hingul*, *Gandhaka*, and *Hartal*. Before making of *Hingulio-Manikya-Ras* it's all ingredients are purified -

All three samples of *Hingul* are purified, by the seven times grinding of *Hingul* with lemon juice.

All three samples of *Gandhaka* are purified with cow's milk and mustard oil.

All three samples of *Hartal* have been purified in *Dola Yantra* containing lemon juice.

After purification of all the three raw materials, is taken in an equal amount of 150 grams of each and placed in a mortar and plash *puspa* decoction is mixed. Now grinding of this mixture is done for seven days after grinding mixture is dried and filled in *kanch kupi* upto its 1/3 level and heat is given in increasing order viz. *Mridu*, *Madhyam* and *Tiveagni*.

During *Mridu Agni* temperature was maintained upto 250°C, in *Madhyam Agni* temp was maintained between 250°C -500°C and in *Tiveragni* temperature was maintained 500°C -750°C.

To establish the standardization of any medicine, a minimum of three samples should be made. So, I have prepared the three samples of *Hingulio Manikya Ras* by using a stick method. After formation analytical study is done of all three samples.

At present senario, the *Kupipakwa Rasayan* formation is disappeared, due to its formation process being very expensive and requiring very hard labor. There is a lot more precaution during *Hingulio Mani-*

*kya* preparation that should be care otherwise proper medicine will not be formed.

By keeping the curiosity in the above thought about *Rasa Aushadhies*, I have selected this challenging topic of the pharmaceutical preparation of *Hingulio Manikya*. *Hingulio Manikya* has a very important place in the *Kharaliya Rasayan*.

Now a day's more and more people are suffering from abdominal disorders. On the basis of clinical studies, it is proved that these types of patients have the highest number. *Hingulio Manikya Ras* is very useful in these diseases. It also improves body health also, and veerya, but it is highly beneficial in the Abdominal disorder. *Hingulio Manikya Ras* is used in a very small dose of 1 Ratti (125mg) to 1 ¼ Ratti (150mg). So, in compliance, it is superior to other type of preparation e.g., *Fanta*, *Asava*, *Aarista*, *Kwath*, *powder*, and *kalka*.

## CONCLUSION

*Hingulio Manikya Ras* is a Shiny red compound formulation in the form of solid converted into powder form used in the intervention of Abdominal disorder, Physio chemical analysis of *Hingulio Manikya Rasa* revealed loss on drying-0.4966%, Total Ash-1.61%, Acid insoluble extractive-96.17%, water Soluble extractive-.686%, Carbon disulphide solubility-7.71, Mercury % in *Hingulio Manikya Ras*-36.49 % quantitative analysis of *Hingulio*.

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#### **Photograph during Manufacture Process of Hingulio Manikya Ras:**

