

PHARMACEUTICAL STUDY OF JATIPHALADI VATI

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ABSTRACT

Rasashastra deals with the preparations of medicines mainly with the help of mercury, minerals, metals and herbs. There are four types of Rasoushadhis which are described in Rasashatra. Kharaliya Rasayana, Parpati Rasayana, Kupipakva Rasayana, Pottali Rasayana. Kharaliya Rasayanas are the unique technique of Rasa pharmaceuticals, in that metals, minerals and herbs are mixed in khalva yantra, by means of grinding techniques medicines are prepared. Jatiphaladi vati being a herbo-mineral compound is one among such drugs which are very widely used in Atisara, Grahani, Agnimandya, Arshas. It contains Jatiphala, Lavanga, Pippali, Saindhava lavana, Shunti, Dattura beeja, Hingula, Tankana and Jambheera swarasa as bhavana dravya.

KEYWORDS: Kharaliya rasayana, Jatiphaladi vati, Arshas, Atisara, Grahani,

INTRODUCTION

Literally 'Khalva' means "a mill or stone for grinding drugs" and "Rasayana" means "A medicine supposed to prevent old age and prolong life" "an elixir" So Khalvi Rasayanas are the medicines prepared by specially designed grinding which acts as a staves elixir by preventing old age and prolonging life and cures the diseases.

Method of preparation¹

Shuddha Hingula and Shuddha Tankana were taken in a clean khalwa yantra and made homogenous mixture. Then fine powders of Jatiphala, lavanga, pippali, Shunti, Shuddha Dhatura beeja, Saindhava lavana were added and homogenous mixture was prepared. To this homogenous mixture bhavana was given with Nimbu swarasa for one time. Dried under shade. Then mixture was kept in Air tight container.

OBJECTIVES

i) Shodhana of raw materials for Jatiphaladi Vati

ii) Preparation of Jatiphaladi vati.

Shodhana of Hingula

300g Ashodita Hingula was taken in a Khalva Yantra, and finely powdered. Then 100 ml of Nimbu swarasa, which was sufficient to immerse the powdered raw hingula was added and triturated well until the dry powder of hingula was obtained This procedure was carried out 7 times.

Observations during Hingula shodhana²:

Raw hingula which was taken for shodhana was bright red (Japakusuma varna) in colour. After adding Nimbu swarasa Japakusuma varna of hingula turned to Sindhoora colour. On 2nd bhavana hingula colour was orange with slight stickiness observed during bhavana.

On 3rd bhavana colour of hingula turned to brick red from orange. There was slight stickiness during bhavana Hingula became smooth and soft.

On 4th bhavana stickiness of hingula was increased with difficulty in bhavana was seen. Hingula became smooth and soft.

On 5th bhavana onwards the stickiness was increased with more difficulty in bhavana

The duration of bhavana was also increased due to stickiness of hingula. Hingula became smooth and softer.

On 6th and 7th bhavana, increased stickiness of hingula resulted in more difficulty in bhavana it became tiny granular in form. The mardana was continued for few more days to get a fine powder of hingula. Hingula became smoother and softer.

Total duration of bhavana – 7 days (37 hrs i.e each day approximately 5 hrs, 10min)

Total quantity of Nimbu swarasa used (for 7 bhavanas)-595ml.

Shodhana of Tankana³

Equipments: KhalvaYantra, Stainless steel pan, Spoon, Gas Stove.

Procedure: 250g of Ashodhita Tankana was taken in clean KhalvaYantra and powdered well. The powdered Tankana was taken in stainless steel pan and bharjana was done under mandagni with continuous stirring in stainless steel spoon. Frying continued till it become light and puffed by evaporation of water content. Shodhita Tankana was collected and stored in clean dry glass bottle.

Shodhana of Dattura beeja⁴

Procedure: 300g of Ashodhita Dattura beeja was kept in earthen pot with sufficient quantity of Gomutra kept undisturbed for 12 hrs. Next day gomutra was decanted and seeds are washed with hot water. Kept for drying.

Gomutra sthapita Dattura beeja seeds were taken in Cora cloth and tied into a four layered pottali. Pottali was kept in Dola yantra containing sufficient quantity of Godugdha. Pottali is made to hang into the Dola yantra. swedana procedure is carried out on Mandagni for 3hrs. After 3 hours pottali was taken out from Dola yantra & allowed to self cooling. Seeds were taken out from Pottali and washed with Hot water .

Table 1. Showing the ingredients of Jatiphaladi vati.

Ingredients	Quantity	Botanical name
Jatiphala churna	150g	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>
Lavanga churna	150g	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>
Pippali churna	150g	<i>Piper longum</i>
Saindhava lavana	150g	<i>Rock salt</i>
Shunti churna	150g	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shuddha Dattura beeja churna	150g	<i>Datura metal</i>
Shuddha Hingula	150g	<i>Cinnabar</i>
Shuddha Tankana	150g	<i>Borax</i>
Nimbu swarasa	Q.S.	<i>Citrus limon</i>

Preparation of Jatiphaladi vati tablets⁵

Jatiphaladi vati mishrana was taken in a clean khalva yantra and to this Jambheera swarasa was added initially until the whole Jatiphaladi vati get immersed. Then the bhavana was done slowly to mix the JPV and Jambheera swarasa. Bhavana is continued

till the samyak bhavita lakshanas were observed.

Firstly Jatiphaladi vati powder was taken and then Diluent and Lubricant were added.

Proper mixing is done followed by Compression and then communication.

Screening was done after that Disintegrant, Glidant and Lubricant was added.

Again proper mixing is done followed by Compression mix.

The granules were poured into the hoper of punching machine.

All the technical adjustments were done and the machine was switched on.

Brick red coloured tablets of weighing 250 mg each were obtained.

DISCUSSION

In JPV all most all the ingredients are having the property of deepana, pachana, vatanulomana, ushna guna hence they have shula prashamana activity and are said to be the best appetizers. Drugs like saindava lavana, Jatiphala, pippali help to relieve the constipation and decrease the pressure on the pile masses⁴.

Drugs like pippali, shunti, Jatiphala are specifically indicated for arshas in nighantus. Jatiphala and Dattura as they are kashaya rasa pradhana, useful to stop bleeding in raktarsha.

Ushna, teekshna guna of ingredients helps rakta dhatu to flow in regular manner without any congestion at veins and hence shotha decreases and size of the pile mass seems to be decreased as ushna guna dilates the channel of raktavaha srotas.

Tankana is good vrana ropaka and deepaka and vatanulomaka it may help in reducing the severity of arsha.

CONCLUSION

Arshas is mentioned in Ayurveda classics has similarity with description of haemorrhoids in modern medical science. The fourfold treatment protocol given in the textbooks of Ayurveda gives more emphasis to start with conservative management in Arsha. It is observed that different modalities of treatment in treating Piles with their own limitations. Present western lifestyle, bad food habits, and day to day regimen gives rise to mandagni and finally leads to Arsha. Jatiphaladi vati is effective as shamanoushadhi in treating the Arshas.

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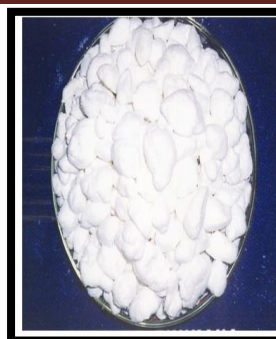
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Shuddha Tankana



Jatiphala



Jatiphala Churna



Lavanga



Raw Hingula



Hingula shodhana



Lavanga churna



Pippalai



Shodhita Hingula



Raw Dhatura



Pippali churna



Shunti



Dhatura shodhana



Raw Tankana



Shunti Churna



Saindhava Lavana



Nimbu Swaraa



JPV mishrana + Nimbu Rasa



Bhavana



JPV Vati