

A Pharmaceutico Analytical Study of Vahni Rasa and Laghumashadi Taila

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ABSTRACT

Effect of chikitsa (treatment) is depend upon many factors like Aushad (Formulations), Aushadha marga (Route of Drug Administration), Selection of Aushadha Marga (route of Drug Administration) depend many factors like Aushadha Kalpana (dosage forms), Roga Avastha (Condition of disease). Vahni Rasa And Laghumashadi Taila which is a kharaliya Rasayana¹ and Sneha Kalpana² respectively has an easy method of preparation containing ingredients which are shoolahara, shothahara propertiuies and indicated in vatavyadhi. Vahni Rasa³ And Laghumashadi taila ⁴effective and simple formulations. **Aims and Objectives:** The main aim of the study was preparation of vahni rasa and Laghumashadi taila as per the classics And Physio-chemical analysis of vahni Rasa and Laghumashadi taila. **Material And Method:** Vahni Rasa and Laghumashadi Taila was prepared Vahni Rasa-parada and gandhaka with vastanabha And Laghumashadi taila-Tila taila, masha and Dasamoola kwatha churna and other prakshepaka dravyas. **Result :** it shows both effective in Vatavyadhi disease. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Vahni rasa and Laghumashadi taila indicated in Vatavyadhi , Amavastha in sandhi region and Agnimandya vikara both will acts on shamana and shodhana line of treatment of Sandhivata to the body.

KEYWORDS: Vahni Rasa, Laghumashadi Taila, Sandhivata, TLC, Janusandhigata vata

INTRODUCTION

Rasa shastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana which gives great emphasize on Maintenance of healthy body, having mineral and Herbal drugs, also acts on Rasayana effect to the body. Janusandhigata vata is one of the major clinical problem in day to day clinical practice. Rasaoushadhies are considered to be the most potent formulations administered in smaller dose, Vahni rasa mentioned in Rasayogasagara⁵, it contains drugs like shu.parada, shu.gandhaka, shu.maricha, shu, vatsanabha, lavanga, jatiphala and chinchaphala swarasa bhavana. Laghumashadi Taila contains the drugs like masha, saindhava, jatamamsi, rasna, shatavari, balamoola, dashamoola, nagara and vacha.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Pharmaceutical preparation of Vahni Rasa and Laghumashadi taila like 1) prepaion of Vahni rasa and 2) Laghumashadi taila.

Preparation of Vahni rasa

Ingredients	Ratio	Quantity
Shuddha Parada	½	40g
Shuddha Gandhka	½	Kajjali
Shuddha vatsanabha	½	40g
Lavanga	½	40g
Maricha	4	320g
Jathiphala	3	240g
Total		680g
Taken for sample		100g
Left		580g
Chinchaphala Swarasa	Bhavanartha	1000ml

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Method of preparation The drugs mentioned above are powdered separately, weigh the required quantities of the drugs and mix homogenously. To this mixture Tintidikaphalaswarasa bhavana is given for one time.

Observation: While mixing pleasant smell of ingredients was perceived. Colour of final product: greyish black. Taste: Pungent

Preparation of Laghumashaditaila

Murchita tila taila	1 part
Jala	4parts
Masha	¼ part
Vacha	¼ part
Saindhava	¼ part
Bala	¼ part
Shatavari	¼ part
Dashamoola	¼ part
Hingu	¼ part
Jatamamsi	¼ part
Nagara	¼ part
Rasna	¼ part

Method of preparation:

Murchitatila taila⁶ was taken in stainless steel vessel placed over stove and slightly heated Then bolus of kalka were added and with continuous stirring to mix ingredients properly. After attaining paka siddhi laxanas taila is allowed to self cool and filtered.

Observation:

- Absence of cracking sound when kalka and oil were sprinkled on fire.
- Thick yellowish red colored froth appeared on the surface.
- Varti test positive.
- Specific odour of kalkadravya felt

Table no.1 showing all Physico- Chemical parameters of Vahni Rasa ⁷

Parameters	Kajjali	VR-BB	VR-AB
Loss on Drying at 105 ^o C	0.28%	8.33%	8.69%
Total ash	0.97%	5.60%	6.41%
Acid insoluble ash	0.45%	0.49%	0.74%
Water soluble ash	0.05%	1.81%	1.80%
Water insoluble ash	99.95%	98.19%	98.20%
Alcohol soluble extractives	0.08%	11.06%	12.27%
Water soluble extractives	0.07%	14.33%	16.10%
pH (10% aqueous solution)	6.38+0.10	5.91+0.10	3.56+0.10

Table no .2 showing Physico-Chemical Parameters of Laghumashadi taila ⁸

Parameter	LMT
Loss on drying at 105 ^o C	0.05
Saponification value	182.45
Iodine value	82.45
Acid value	1.55
Peroxide value	2.85
Ester value	179.60
Refractive index	1.4679
Specific gravity	0.9157
Viscosity at 30 ^o C	57.17
Rancidity	Negative
Weight per ml	0.9517
Total bacterial count	Nil
Total fungal count	Nil

Table no.3 showing TLC reports of LMT ⁹

Rf	Under visible light	Under long UV
0.29	-	Fluorescent cream
0.36	-	Green
0.45	Reddish orange	Bright yellowish orange
0.54	Pale orange	Fluorescent green
0.67	-	Fluorescent blue
0.76	-	Fluorescent blue

DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION**Probable mode of action of VAHNI RASA¹⁰**

- The causative factors for the production of complete aetiopathogenesis of the disease Janusandhigata vata are: the Agni, the Dhatus, the Doshas. So the ultimate aim of the treatment should be correcting in all these involved factors.
- The concept of Agni is of paramount interest in Ayurveda. Disturbances of Agni results in Ama formation which by itself may culminate in various ailments or by thwarting absorption and assimilation impede with the efficacy of the drug used in treatment.
- In Vahni Rasa, most of the drugs having Agni vardhaka, Deepana, Pachana, vataghna, shoolahara etc., Properties which provoke the Agni
- Drugs like parada and gandhaka(i.e.kajjali)which is sarva roga hara, yogavahi & shresrta rasayana helps in auto-immune disorders by boosting up immunity.
- Vatsanabha/Aconite is vatakaphahara, vedanastaphana, rasayana, deepana, is a special sedative, it is advantageous in asthenia and extreme debility, also has a tendency to lessen pain and nervous irritation.

- Lavanga/clove is vata hara, shoolahara, deepana, pachana, ruchivardaka it is also used in the flatulence, dyspepsia, to relive nausea and vomiting and indigestion.
- The major constituent of black pepper is piperine (2-5%) which is CNS – depressant, antipyretic, analgesic, anti – inflammatory, anti-oxidant and hepatoprotective.

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION OF LMT¹¹

- The properties of LMT acts against Vata and help in subsiding the sula.
- The heat applied by the procedure do the Chedan and Visravaṇ of the Duṣya involved in the formation of sotha. Owing to this action the sotha is reduced.
- Sparsasahatva diminishes by sulahar and sothahar properties of LMT.
- Akunchanjnya- Prasaranaṅjanya Vedna (Joint stiffness) is also a feature in Janusandhigata Vata which is caused by the sita Guṇa of Vata.
- The heat applied through the retention of Taila the procedure tackle this Śita Guṇa and reduce the Stiffness of joint. The relief in the stiffness of joint increase the Sandhi Gati Sāmṛthya and helps the range of movement of knee joint.

- Atopa (Sandhispuṭana) is due to Vata Prakopa and Sthanika Kapha Kṣaya .This is owing to Khara, Rukṣa and Viṣad Properties of Vata. Snigdha, Picchila and Mruda qualities of Sneha Dravya which are oppose to the qualities of Vata, and helps in reducing the Atopa.Phoshlipase A2 is an inflammatory enzyme found in synovial fluid of OA. The linoleic acid and oleic acid in Taila blocks the phospholipase A2 enzyme thus reducing the inflammation in osteoarthritis

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