"COMPARATIVE PHARMACEUTICO-ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SHODHITA HINGULA USING DIFFERENT MEDIA"



Dissertation submitted as partial fulfillment for the degree of

Ayurveda Vachaspati [Doctor of Medicine– Ayurveda] Specialty – Rasashastra Evum Bhaishajya Kalpana

Scholar

Surjith. R

Under the supervision of Guide

> Dr. M. R. Pandya M. D. (Ayu.) Professor& Head,

Department of Rasashastra Evum Bhaishajya Kalpana

Co-Guide

Dr. Madhavi Patel M. Pharm, Ph. D Associate Professor& Head,

Dept. of Pharmacognosy

Department of Rasashastra evum Bhaishajya Kalpana,

Parul Institute of Ayurved,

Parul University, Limda, Vadodara, Gujarat-391760 (India).

March- 2018

Enrollment No: 150202205003



ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Rasa Shastra is one of the important branch of *Ayurveda* more inclined towards pharmaceutical and pharmacological angles of different methods of collection, purification, preparation, preservwtion, standardization and therapeutical utilization of mercury, mercurial components. From *vedic* period to *Samhita* period there was less use of Herbo-mineral drugs are used profusely. *Hingulam* is one of the most widely used entities, used in preparation of various formulations just as it is highly efficacious similarly it is toxic as well. *Maharasa* in *Rasarnava*, *Rasa Hridaya Tantra* & *Rasa Kamadenu* and as a part of *Sadharana Rasa* in *Rasa Ratna Samucchaya*.

Aims & objectives:

- 1. To carry out Shodhana of Hingula with Bhavana of different media.
- 2. To develop the Standard Manufacture Procedure (SMP) of Hingula shodhana.
- 3. To analyse the different samples of *Hingula* before and after *Shodhana*.

Collection of raw materials:

Hamsapada hingula having *japa pushpa* or coral red colour and white streaks, fresh drugs of *ardraka*, *nimbu*, *lakucha* and *meshi kshira* will be procured from Pharmacy, Parul Institute of *Ayurved*, the periphery of the campus and market and possible drugs will be authenticated by a botanist.

Materials and methods:

The study will be carried out in following phases

- 1. Conceptual study
- 2. Pharmacognostical study
- 3. Pharmaceutical study
- 4. Analytical study



Study design:

Comparative study

Observation:

Observations of the study were analyzed and findings were evaluated by Organoleptic, Physico-chemical and Analytical study.

Results:

The present comparative study shows that there is difference in *hingulam* purified by different media.

Conclusion:

The result shows that among all the *dravyas* which is undergone the purification process of *hingula lakhucha phala swarasa* is the best for purification process to reduce more impurities.