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PHARMACEUTICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDY OF TILA NAALA KSHARA

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ABSTRACT

Kshara is a kind of medication described in Ayurveda Texts. It is alkaline substance obtained from the ashes of different drugs. It is a medicine, prepared out of the dried plants water soluble ashes by a special process known as Kshara kalpana. Tilanaala kshara is used in various diseases conditions like mutrashmari as described in rasatarangini. In this article Tilanaala kshara is preparation done as per the standard protocol and its Physicochemical analysis carried out and is discussed.

KEYWORDS: Alkaline, Tila naala kshara, Kshara Kalpana.

INTRODUCTION

There are five basic kalpanas like Swarasa, Kalka, Kwatha, Hima and Phanta in Ayurveda. Apart from these various Upakalpanas are also described in Ayurveda like vati, arka, lavana, kshar etc. Kshara kalpana is one of the important kalpana in Ayurveda. Kshara is a kind of medication described in Ayurveda Texts. It is alkaline substance obtained from the ashes of different drugs. It is a medicine, prepared out of the dried plants water soluble ashes by a special process known as Kshara kalpana. Kshara kalpana has special importance as they have wide therapeutic utility and are required in low doses. Since the period of Samhita, ksharas have been used in the management of many diseases. Sushruta has described kshara elaborately in Sushruta Samhita sutra sthana ksharapaka vidhi adhyaya as Kshara is supreme among Shashtra (sharp instruments) and Anushashtra (accessory instruments), because it performs functions like excision, cutting, scraping, mitigates all the three doshas and is suitable for being used by special methods.[1] It is used externally as well as internally as a medicine in various diseases. Due to its Gunakarma, kshara has great importance in Kaya

chikitsa and Shalya chikitsa. The disease that cannot be cured by any other medicine or in subjects where surgery is not possible the Parasurgical procedure such as kshara karma is very effective. Tilanaala kshara are included in Ksharashtak in Rasatarangini.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

I. Pharmaceutical study

Materials- Tila nala was collected in the month of March-April 2024 from village area of, Mandrup Maharashtra (Border place of Karnataka) and its authentication was made by the Dravya guna department BLDEA's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Vijayapur.

Methods: - Preparation of the kshara - The whole procedure was further divided into three steps

Step 1: Preparation of Ash of Tilanaal ash

Step 2: Preparation of Kshara jala.

Step 3: Preparation of kshara.

क्षारवृत्तस्य काष्ठानि दग्ध्वा भूर्ति समाहरेत् ।
विमले भाजने न्यस्य सलिलन्तु चतुर्गुणम् ॥ ५६ ॥
प्रक्षिप्य मर्दयेत्सम्यक् याममात्रं भिषग्वरः ।
त्रिगुणीकृतवस्त्रेण स्त्रावयेत्सलिलं ततः ।॥ ६० ॥
स्रावितं सलिलञ्चाथ वह्नौ सन्तापयेत्ततः ।
निःशेषं सलिलं ज्ञात्वा निर्मलक्षारमाहरेत् ॥ ६१ ॥ (R.T. 14/59-61).

1. Raw material i.e Tila nala plant (10 kg) was collected fresh and weighed by using weighing machine and were allowed to dry under sunlight. Physical impurities were removed than dried panchanga, were weighted (5 kg) and taken in a big iron pan and burnt completely. After self-cooling whitish greyish ash was collected and weighted (750 gms).
2. One part of ash was collected in a steel vessel and four times (3000 ml) of water added to it. The contents were mashed thoroughly with hands and left undisturbed for 3 hours (one yama). After that the clear supernatant liquid was decanted through saline tube. Then it was filtered through 3 folded cotton cloth for one time and also with filter paper for one time then measured with measuring flask (500 ml).
3. Preparation of Kshara The filtrate (Ksharajala) was taken in a steel vessel and subjected to heat over the gas stove till the entire water portions get evaporated. After evaporation slight dull white colored Kshara was obtained. Then Kshara was collected and powdered after that it was weighed (38 gms) and stored in an air tight glass container.

II. Physicochemical Study

The Physico-chemical Analysis of Tila nala kshara was carried out in Quality Control Lab, department of PG Studies in Rasashastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, BLDEA's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Vijayapur.

1. Materials: Materials collected from the laboratory.

Equipment: Hot air oven, Digital pH meter.

Glassware: Beakers, Petri dish, Desiccator, Pycnometer, Measuring jar, Glass rod.

2. **Methods:** Methodology for Loss on Drying, Ash value, pH**,** followed as per IP

- **Ash Value**[5]

Procedure: A clean and dry Silica crucible was weighed. 5 gm of sample of drug was weighed accurately and transferred to the Silica crucible. The Silica crucible along with sample was weighed. It was subjected to incineration in an electric burner till carbon free ash was obtained maintaining 450°C temperature. At the end Silica crucible was taken out from the electric burner allowed to cool and weighed.

- **Determination of pH Value**[5]

Procedure: 1% solution of by taking 1 gm of drug in 100 ml of distilled water was prepared then the tip of electrode was completely immersed in the Solution of drug and pH value was recorded.

- **Loss on Drying**[5]

Procedure: A clean and dry glass Petri dish was weighed 5 gm of air-dried Drug was taken and collected in the petri dish. Petri dish was kept in hot air Oven for one hour at 105°C. After one hour the Petri dish, containing Drug was taken out from the hot air oven and weighed. Again, the Petri dish was kept in hot air oven for one more hour at 105°C. The procedure was repeated until the constant Petri dish weight of containing the Powder of Drug was obtained.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

Table No. 1: Showing Quantity of Kshara through each step.

Sl. No	Parameter	Quantity
1	Qty of Raw Tila Nala Collected	10 kg
2	Qty of Tila nala after drying	5 kg
3	Qty of Tila nala Ash	750 gms
4	Qty of Water added	3000 ml
5	Qty of Kshara jala obtained	500 ml
6	Qty of Kshara obtained	38 gms

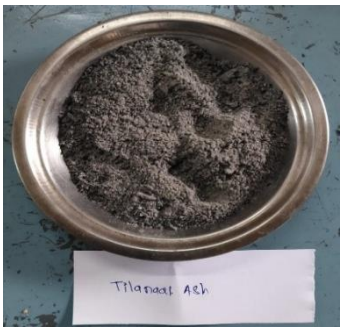
Table No. 2: Showing Organoleptic characters of tila nala kshara.

Sl. No	Character	Observation
1	Colour	White
2	Taste	Saline
3	Odour	Strong Smell
4	Consistency	Powder form

Table No. 3: Showing Physico chemical parameters of tila nala kshara[5]**.**

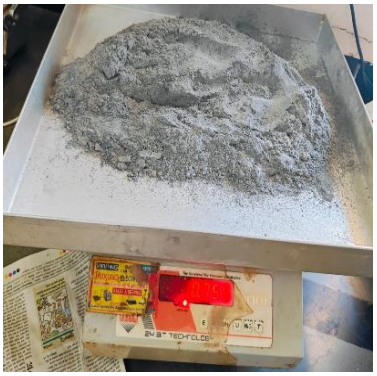
Sl. No	Parameter	Values
1	Loss on Drying (at 105^0C)	4.5
2	Total Ash value	55
3	pH	11.46

Raw Tila Nala



Burning Tila Nala

Tila Nala Ash



Measuring Tila nala Ash

Measuring of Jala

Soaking the ash

Maceration of Tila nala Ash jala

Collection of Kshara jala

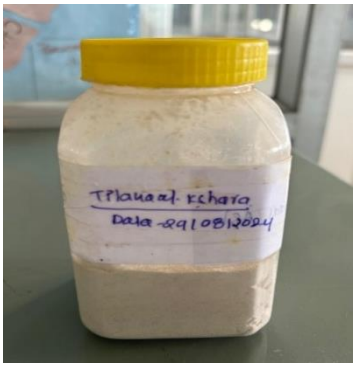
Measuring the Kshara

Kshara jala kept for boiling on Mandagni

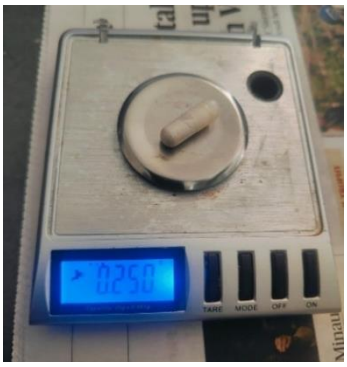
Kshara obtained after boiling

Powdering kshara in Khalwa yantra

Vastra galana of Kshara Capsule



Tila naala Kshara stored in air tight container



Kshara filled in

Tilanala Kshara Capsules Packets

Labelling of Tila nala kshara Capsule

pH of Kshara

Loss on Drying of Kshara

Ash Value of Kshara

DISCUSSION

Here in this study of pharmaceutical study of Tila nala kshara was carried out by classical method as mentioned by Acharya Sadananda Sharma in Rasa Tarangini. 10 kg of raw tila nala was freshly collected and kept for drying under sunlight until it completely dries. After drying 5 kgs of tila nala was obtained. This tila nala was burnt to get 750 gms of Tila nala ash. To this ash 4 times of water i.e. 3000 ml water is added and macerated for 3 hrs and kept undisturbed for 3 hrs. After 3hrs the supernatant water (kshara jala) is collected in another vessel which is 500 ml. This kshara jala was kept for boiling on mandagni to obtain 38 gms of whitish Tila nala kshara. The Analytical assessment of tila nala kshara was carried in the labrotary and Loss on Drying is 4.5%, Total Ash value is 55%, pH of 1% solution is 11.46 was noted. As per Ayurvedic classics, Kshara can be given in various disorders and Ashmari being one among them. Kshara is hygroscopic and so it must be preserved in closed container. As it has “Ksharana” property, it gradually erodes vitiated Kapha and brings it down. Kshara is more effective in Kapha Doshas and is better suits to person of Kapha Prakruti.

Kapha is responsible for formation of Ashmari. The properties of Kshara like Rooksha, Laghu, Teekshna will reduce the Kapha Dosha, hence reducing the growth of stone by inhibiting binding property of kapha dosha.

CONCLUSION

Paneeya Kshara can be given in various disorders and Ashmari is one among them. Due to its Ashmarigna, Chedhana and Bhedana and Mutrala property, the drug might act.

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