

UNUSUAL ANIMAL RESOURCES EXPLAINED IN RASA RATNA SAMUCCHAYA

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ABSTRACT

Rasa Ratna Samucchaya being an important treatise of Rasashastra from 12th Century A.D consists of various references regarding the usage of diverse animal resources. Resources like various products and body parts by different animals are derived and are used for various purposes in different context. They were used for the purpose of *Shodhana* (purification), *Marana* (incineration), *Satwapatana* (process of extraction of chief constituent of any mineral), *Druti nirmana* (liquid form of any metal/mineral) and in preparation of different *Mushas* (crucibles) like *Vajra musha*, *Vajra dravanimusha*, *Garamusha* etc., as well as in the preparation of *Rasayogas* (formulations). They are also used as *Anupana/Sahapana* (adjuvants), *Pathya* and *Apathya* (diet and regimens to be followed and avoided). Not only animal resources but utilization of resources of birds, insects, worm as well as aquatic resources like *Pravala* (coral), *Mukta* (pearl), *Shankha* (conch shell), *Muktashukti* (pearl oyster shell), *Ag-nijara* (ambergies) etc., were also explained. In addition, usage of *Nara mutra* (human urine), *Narasthi* (human bone) and *Nari sthanya* (breast milk) are also mentioned. This article is an effort to compile and enlist about the assorted animal resources that has been told in Ayurveda *Rasashastric* text *Rasa ratna samucchaya* written by Rasa Vagbhata.

Keywords: *Rasa Ratna Samucchaya*, Animal resources, *Rasayogas*

INTRODUCTION

In Ayurveda, there are numerous references regarding the utility of animal resources in various contexts. Similarly, in *Rasa Ratna Samucchaya* (RRS), wide varieties of animals, birds and insects etc., resources are used in the preparation of formulations for the treatment of various diseases. Many of the animal resources are included in the classification of *Rasas* and they are extensively used in various preparations. *Kankusta* which is considered as *Varchas* (faeces) of newborn horse/*Nabinala* (umbilical cord) of horse is classified under *Uparasas*¹. Similarly, *Kaparda/Varatika* (covries – outer shell of an aquatic animal *Cypereamoneta* Linn.) and *Agnijara* (placental part of a variety of fish/ambergies) are classified under *Sadharana rasas*². *Pravala/ Abdhijantu* (coral – a skeleton of sea animal *Corallium rubrum* Linn.), *Mukta* (pearl – a secretion produced by various mollusks) are classified under *Ratnavarga*³ (group of precious stones) and *Shankha* (conch – outer shell of molluscan *Turbinellarapa* Lamarck), *Sukti/Muktasukti* (pearl oyster – outer shell of aquatic animal *Ostrae edulis* Linn.) are also used in different formulations. While classifying the *Rasa dravyas*, Acharya Vagbhata has given many similes which are named by correlating the body parts as well as sounds and smell of the different animals/birds for easy understanding e.g. *Nagabhra*, *Mandukabhra*⁴ (Similar to the sound produced by them on heating the metal) in the context of types of *Abhraka*, *Mayurakanta sadrusha*⁵ (similar to peacock's neck colour) while explaining about *Grahyalakshana* (good variety) of *Vaikranta*, *Gomutragandhi shilajatu*⁶ (similar to smell of cow's urine) as a type of *Shilajatu* etc. Different *Putas* (temperature pattern) like *Gaja* (elephant) *puta*, *Kapota* (pigeon) *puta*⁷ etc., are named after different animals/birds name based on the number of cow dung cakes used. Different *Vargas* (group of drugs) which includes animal resources is also mentioned in this text like *Vasadivarga*, *Mutra varga*, *Dugdhavarga*, *Mahishapanchaka*, *Vit varga* and *Rakta varga*⁸. The usage of such commonly used animal resources as well as rarely used and practiced animal resources in the pharmaceutical preparations are presented in Table No.1. Even though cow deriva-

tives like milk, curd, butter, buttermilk, cow dung etc are quoted in several occasions quite interestingly several other animal products are also used. However, goat, buffalo, sheep, horse etc. are commonly found and their products or derivatives are used. In addition, few rare and uncommon animal resources are also in practice. They are compiled together and presented in Table No. 2. Likewise, few of the unique parts of animals, birds, insects as well as aquatic animals are used directly in the treatment like external application, potentiating, detoxification etc. Even though such uncommon, non-universally acceptable practices are beyond the scope of time, it needs to be documented as the historical evidences give life for few of the subjects and practices. Table No. 3 denotes unique body parts of animals, birds, insects as well as aquatic animals used directly or indirectly in the treatment. Few unique formulations which are prepared by using various animal products are explained below:

- 1. Vajra/Heerakamarana (Incineration of diamond): Method I⁹:** *Shodhita vajra* (Purified diamond) is triturated with *Matkuna rakta* (Bed bug's blood) for 4 times. Later it is wrapped with the *Chucchundara mamsa* (Rat's flesh) and subjected to *Varahaputa*. Like this it should be given with 30 *Varahaputas* to get *Heeraka bhasma*. **Method II¹⁰:** In another method, *Bhunaga* (Earthworm) is triturated with *Madanaphala kashaya* (Decoction of *Randia dumetorum* Lam.) this paste is applied to *Heeraka* (Diamond). After complete drying it is subjected to 20 *Gajaputa* to obtain *Vajra bhasma*.
- 2. Pittala druti¹¹:** *Pittala churna* (Brass powder) is mixed with any food preparations and fed to black colored goat. The faeces obtained from this goat are burnt into ashes and it is used as *Pittala druti*, which is having *Rasa rasayana* quality.
- 3. Maheshwara dhoopa¹²:** *Srivesta* (Soot/Carbon black), *Devadaru* – *Cedrus deodara* Roxb., *Bahlika* (*Hingu*) – *Ferulanorthax* Bioss, *Musta* – *Cyperusrotundus* Linn., *Katukarohini* – *Picrorhizakurroa* Royle ex Benth., *Sarsapa* – *Brassica campestris* Linn., *Nimbapatra* – *Azadirachta indi-*

ca A. Juss, *Madanaphala* – *Randia dumetorum* Lam., *Vacha* – *Acorus calamus* Linn., *Bhruhati* – *Solanum indicum* Linn., *Kantakari* – *Solanum xanthocarpum* Brum., *Sarpa nirmoka* (Snake's skin - Ecdysis), *Karpasa beeja* – *Gossypium herbaceum* Linn., *Yavasthusa* (Barley husk), *Goshruna* (Horn of cow), *Khara roma* (Rabbit's hair), *Barhi piccha* (Peacock's feather), *Vidala vit* (Cat's faeces), *Chaga roma* (Goat's hair), Cow's ghee are triturated with Sheep's urine. And this is used as *Dhoopa* (Fumigation) in *Sarva graharoga*.

4. **Grahaghna dhoopa**¹³: *Karpasa beeja* - *Gossypium herbaceum* Linn., *Mayura piccha* (Peacock's feather), *Bhruhati* - *Solanum indicum* Linn., *Nirmalya*, *Pinditaka* (*Madanaphala*) - *Randia dumetorum* Lam., *Twak* – *Cinnamomum zeylenica* Blume, *Jatamansi* – *Nardostachys jatamansi* Dc., *Vrusha* (*Vasa*) – *Adathoda vasica* Nees., *Damsa vit* (Cat's faeces), *Tusha*, *Vacha* - *Acorus calamus* Linn., *Keshahi nirmoka* (Donkey's hair), *Nagendra* (Snake), *Dwija shrunga* (Elephant tusk), *Hingu* – *Ferula northax* Bioss, *Maricha*–*Piper nigrum* Linn. are used as *Dhoopa* in *Skandhonmada* and *Graharoga*.
5. **Narasthi taila**¹⁴: *Narasthi* (Human bone) is made into powder and *Kalka* (Paste) is prepared by mixing in water. Later 4 parts of *Tila taila* (Sesame oil – *Sesamum indicum* Linn.) and 16 parts of water is added to the above *Kalka*. This mixture is subjected to heat till it attains *Taila siddhi lakshanas*¹⁵ and the obtained *Taila* is used for external application in *Bhagandara* (Fisula-in-ano).
6. **Chucchundari taila**¹⁶: *Chucchundara mamsa* (Rat's flesh) is made into *Kalka* (Paste). Later 4 parts of *Tila taila* (Sesame oil – *Sesamum indicum* Linn.) and 16 parts of water is added to the above *Kalka*. This mixture is subjected to heat till it attains *Taila siddhi lakshanas* and the obtained *Taila* is used for external application in *Gandamala* (Goiter).

DISCUSSION

This text emphasizes on the significant usage of animal resources along with herbal and mineral drug resources. Animal resources are used in almost all the varieties of *Kalpana*. Not only animal resources but utilization of resources of birds, insects and worm as well as aquatic resources is also told. *Vargas* (Group of drugs) like *Mutra varga*, *Vit varga*, *Raktavarga* etc are mentioned which extensively consists of distinct animal products. Many unique and rare preparations are explained by using various animal products which are used both internally as well as externally in different disease conditions. They are not only used in the preparation as an ingredient but also used for the purpose of *Shodhana* (Purification), *Marana* (Incineration) etc procedures during drug processing, as *Anupana/Sahapana* (Adjuvants), *Pathya* and *Apathya* (Diet and regimens to be followed and avoided). During *Putra* (Incineration carried out by maintaining specific temperature pattern) cow dung cakes are the main fuel used to regulate the temperature. This will help to procure the properly formed medicines. Among all animal resources predominant usage of various products of cow can be noticed throughout the textbook. This shows the abundance of animal resources during those days.

CONCLUSION

Therapeutic efficacy of the many preparations should be explored scientifically e.g. *Shunoasthi nasya*, *Narasthi taila* etc., for their better practical applicability. As many of the animal resources are not available nowadays, suitable substitutes can be evolved for the fulfillment of therapeutic and pharmaceutical needs. In spite of enormous classical references regarding the utility of the animal resource, their practical employment is questionable because of the ethical issues.

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Tables

Table 1: Usage of cow's ghee/milk/butter/buttermilk/curd/urine/dung/fat/bile in various contexts

For preparation as ingredient	For Shodhana/Marana/Satwapatana	As Anupana/Sahapana	As Pathya and Apathya
<i>Deepika rasa</i>	<i>Abhraka shodhana, satwapatana, satwashodhana</i>	<i>Parpati rasa</i>	<i>Lokanatha rasa</i>
<i>Chandrakala rasa</i>	<i>Vaikranta shodhana and satwapatana</i>	<i>Kanasundara rasa</i>	<i>Ananda bhairava rasa</i>
<i>Swasarivataka</i>	<i>Swarnamakshika satwapatana</i>	<i>Lokeshwara rasa</i>	<i>Rasottama rasa</i>
<i>Kanaka sundara rasa</i>	<i>Shilajatu shodhana</i>	<i>Agnikumara rasa</i>	<i>Lokeshwara rasa</i>
<i>Panchamrutaparpati</i>	<i>Sasyaka shodhana</i>	<i>Laghusiddhabhra rasa</i>	<i>Agnikumara rasa</i>
<i>Arsakutara rasa</i>	<i>Karpara satwa</i>	<i>Grahanikapata rasa</i>	<i>Kanakasundara rasa (In grahani)</i>
<i>Mulakutara rasa</i>	<i>Gandhaka shodhana</i>	<i>Vaishwanarapottali rasa</i>	<i>Grahanihara rasa</i>
<i>Laghulokanatheshwara rasa</i>	<i>Gairika shodhana</i>	<i>Kravyada rasa</i>	<i>Grahanikapata rasa</i>
<i>Vasantakusumakara rasa</i>	<i>Spatika satwapatana</i>	<i>Rakshasa rasa</i>	<i>Vidhwamsa rasa</i>

<i>Darvi churna</i>	<i>Parada bandhana in Anjana</i>	<i>Pramehari rasa</i>	In <i>vaishwanarapottali rasa – Ghrita, takra</i>
<i>Gomutradya taila</i>	<i>Rajavarta shodhana</i>	<i>Mehashatru rasa</i>	<i>Vangeshwara rasa</i>
<i>Gandhakadipottali rasa (1) and (2)</i>	<i>Dhatu samanya shodhana</i>	<i>Kaseesabaddha rasa</i>	<i>Pramehari rasa</i>
<i>Agni kumara rasa (1)</i>	<i>Lohavishesha shodhana</i>	<i>Sanjeevana rasa</i>	<i>Uma shambu rasa</i>
<i>Takrasava</i>	<i>Hingu shodhana</i>	<i>Mehakutara rasa</i>	<i>Panchanana rasa</i>
<i>Shambukadi loha</i>	<i>Loha marana</i>	<i>Mehabaddha rasa</i>	<i>Vijaya rasa/gutika</i>
<i>Purnachandra rasa</i>	<i>Rasa marana</i>	<i>Vangeshwara rasa</i>	<i>Khageswara rasa</i>
<i>Kushmanda khanda</i>		<i>Vidyadhara rasa</i>	<i>Dhanwantari rasa</i>
<i>Trailokyasundara rasa</i>	Miscellaneous	<i>Vaishwanara rasa</i>	<i>Ankoladi lepa</i>
<i>Hamsamandura</i>	<i>Garamusha</i>	<i>Vyoshadi churna</i>	<i>Gandhashma garbharasa (1) and (2)</i>
<i>Devadalichurna</i>	<i>Mutravarga</i>	<i>Soubhagya yoga</i>	<i>Arka murti rasa</i>
<i>Visarpanashanataila</i>	<i>Panchamruta</i>	<i>Agni kumara rasa</i>	<i>Dhattura panchanga ghrita</i>
<i>Kustanashana rasa</i>	<i>Dugdavarga</i>	<i>Trinetra rasa</i>	<i>Triphala rasayana (4)</i>
<i>Nagarjuna vati</i>	<i>Vid varga</i>	<i>Amrutarnava rasa</i>	<i>Sutendra rasa</i>
<i>Talakeswara rasa</i>	In <i>Mrughanka pottali rasa</i> for making <i>Musha</i>	<i>Pitta rogantaka rasa</i>	<i>Kamadeepana rasa</i>
<i>Medinisara rasa</i>		<i>Vinodavidyadhara rasa</i>	<i>Rasa sevanapathya – Dadhi</i>
<i>Swarnaksheeri rasa</i>		<i>Mahavahni rasa</i>	<i>Masanumasika garbhini-pathya</i>
			<i>Dhattura panchanga ghrita</i>
<i>Chandraprabha vatika</i>		<i>Vajra kshara</i>	As Apathya
<i>Udayadithya rasa</i>		<i>Hamsa mandura</i>	In <i>Vaishwanarapottali rasa – Dadhi</i>
<i>Nirgundyadilepa</i>		<i>Kalavidhwamsana rasa</i>	<i>Talakeswara rasa – Takra</i>
<i>Krimishoolasamhara rasa</i>		<i>Trailokyasundara rasa</i>	<i>Parada jarananishiddha – Gomutra</i>
<i>Gandhashmagarbha rasa (2)</i>		<i>Kameshwara rasa</i>	
<i>Yogaraja guggulu (2)</i>		<i>Sindurabhusana rasa</i>	
<i>Shatavaryadi guggulu</i>		<i>Taleswara rasa</i>	
<i>Shadanga guggulu</i>		<i>Vajra shekara rasa (Kush-ta)</i>	
<i>Triphala yamaka</i>		<i>Medinisara rasa</i>	
<i>Eleya sarpi</i>		<i>Switrari rasa</i>	
<i>Eleyaka taila</i>		<i>Kilasanashana rasa</i>	
<i>Ashwatha ksheerapaka</i>		<i>Krimishoolasamhara rasa</i>	
<i>Madhukadi kalka</i>		<i>Sheetari rasa</i>	
<i>Yastyadi ghrita</i>		<i>Martandeshwara rasa</i>	
<i>Aswagandha ghrita</i>		<i>Sarvavatari rasa</i>	
<i>Nimbadi ghrita/ksheera</i>		<i>Chandravaleha</i>	

<i>Dhatturapanchanga ghrita</i>		<i>Amrutaprasha</i>	
<i>Gavakshyadi nasya</i>		<i>Jayasundara rasa</i>	
<i>Nagadi varti</i>		<i>Parpati rasa (Sutikaroga and Unmada)</i>	
<i>Netrajalasravahar-anjana</i>		<i>Dhatturapanchanga ghrita</i>	
<i>Ratrandahar-anjana</i>		<i>Gandhaka druti</i>	
<i>Tamra druti (1)</i>		<i>Udayaditya rasa</i>	
<i>Kunkumadi nasya</i>		<i>Hemadri rasayana</i>	
<i>Matulungadi lepa</i>		<i>Pippalyadi rasayana</i>	
<i>Kushtadi vati</i>		<i>Sahasra varshayushka rasayana</i>	
<i>Pathyadi vatika</i>		<i>Shadanga rasayana</i>	
<i>Paradadi lepa</i>		<i>Kanta rasayana (3)</i>	
<i>Haridradi lepa</i>		<i>Swayamgupta churna</i>	
<i>Jatipushpadi lepa</i>		<i>Sindura rasa</i>	
<i>Snuhyadi taila</i>		<i>Kamalakya rasa</i>	
<i>Jatyadi ghrita</i>		<i>Madanamunmada rasa</i>	
<i>Gunjapatradi lepa</i>		<i>Madanakamadeva rasa</i>	
<i>Arbudahara rasa</i>		<i>Kamadenu rasa</i>	
<i>Sutasomaraji yoga</i>		<i>Umapathi rasa</i>	
<i>Paakshika rasayana, Masika rasayana</i>		<i>Madanasanjeevana rasa</i>	
<i>Triphala rasayana (1) and (3)</i>		<i>Rasendrachudamani rasa</i>	
<i>Kushtadihara rasayana</i>		<i>Kameshwara rasa</i>	
<i>Jyotismati taila rasayana</i>		<i>Lohakalpa (6), (9), (22) and (28)</i>	
<i>Patadi ghrita</i>			
<i>Narikelapaka</i>			
<i>Kamadeva rasa</i>			
<i>Poornachandra rasa (2)</i>			
<i>Mahakanakasundara rasa</i>			
<i>Amrutarnava rasa</i>			
<i>Madana modaka</i>			
<i>Different Lohakalpa</i>			
<i>Vishavidravana ghrita</i>			
<i>Jaya gutika (1)</i>			
<i>Mahaneela taila</i>			

Table 2: Usage of urine/faeces/milk/ghee/butter/buttermilk of other animals (Other than Cow)

Animal resources used	For preparation as ingredient	For Shodhana/Marana/Satwapatana	As Anupana/Sahapana
<i>Aja (Goat) urine/milk/ghee/faeces</i>	<i>Deepika rasa</i>	<i>Abhraka satwapatana</i>	<i>Kustakutara rasa</i>
	<i>Arshoghna vatakam</i>	<i>Sasyaka shodhana</i>	<i>Gudapaka chikitsa</i>
	<i>Ananda bhairava rasa</i>	<i>Manahshila shodhana</i>	<i>Aparsmara nashana rasa</i>

	<i>Laghulokeshwara rasa</i>	<i>Jalouka bandha</i>	
	<i>Visarpanashana taila</i>	<i>Haratala satwapatana</i>	
	<i>Kaphakustahara rasa</i>		
	<i>Kanaka sundara rasa</i>		
	<i>Tripurantaka rasa</i>		
	<i>Grahanashini gutika</i>		
	<i>Maheshwara dhoopa</i>		
	<i>Navanetradatri varti</i>		
	<i>Haridradi lepa</i>		
	<i>Vajrikantapashana lepa</i>		
	<i>Lakshadi prayoga</i>		
	<i>Mahabhra satwabhasma</i>		
	<i>Sindura rasa</i>		
	<i>Chandanadi taila</i>		
	<i>Timiravisha kalpa</i>		
	<i>Navajwaravisha kalpa</i>		
<i>Avi/Bastaksheera</i> (Sheep's milk)	<i>Maheshwara dhoopa</i>		<i>Gokshuradi churna</i>
	<i>Vicharchikadi vishakalpa</i>		
	<i>Karnaamayaghna taila</i>		
<i>Mahisha</i> (Buffalo) urine/milk/buttermilk	<i>Vishnukranta prayoga</i>	<i>Abhraka satwapatana</i>	<i>Mahataleshwara rasa – Ghee</i>
	<i>Tamradruti</i> (1)	<i>Sasyaka shodhana</i>	<i>Lohakalpa</i> (5) – Buttermilk
	<i>Mandura lepa</i>	<i>Haratala shodhana and satwapatana</i>	
	Others		
	<i>Vajra dravani musha</i>		
	<i>Mahisha panchaka</i>		
<i>Haya</i> (Horse) urine/milk/buttermilk/saliva	<i>Vajra musha</i>	<i>Vaikranta shodhana</i>	
	<i>Swarna druti</i> – Saliva of horse	<i>Vartaloha shodhana</i>	
	<i>Arshoghna vatakam</i>	<i>Karpara shodhana</i>	
<i>Nara mutra</i> (Human urine)	<i>Kanaka sundara rasa</i>	<i>Karpara shodhana</i>	
	<i>Aparajadi nasya</i>		
	<i>Shunoasthi nasya</i>		
	<i>Sarpavisha chitiksa</i>		
<i>Nari sthanya</i> (Breast milk)	<i>Chinnadi taila</i>	<i>Loha marana</i>	
	<i>Nrukapananjana</i>		
	<i>Tamra druti</i> (1)		
<i>Nara asthi</i> (Human bone)	<i>Apasmara chikitsa</i>		
	<i>Nara asthi taila</i>		

Table 3: Usage of different animals, birds, insects as well as aquatic animal resources

Resources used	For preparation as ingredient	For Shodhana/Marana/Satwapatana	As Pathya and Apathya
<i>Shasharakta</i> (Rabbit's blood)	<i>Shasharudhira prayoga</i> in	<i>Vishesha shodhana</i> of loha	

	<i>vyanga</i>		
	<i>Bhutala prayoga</i>		
<i>Matkunarakta</i> (Bed bug's blood)		<i>Vajra marana</i> (1)	
<i>Bhunaga</i> (Earth worm)	<i>Ratnakaranda rasa</i>	<i>Vajra marana</i> (5)	
	<i>Bhutralaprayoga</i> in <i>Bhagandaravrana chikitsa</i>		
<i>Mushika/Chucchundara mamsa</i> (Rat's flesh)	<i>Chucchundari taila</i>	<i>Vajra marana</i>	
<i>Indragopa</i> (Rain bug)	<i>Vaikranta druti</i>		
	<i>Swarna druti</i>		
<i>Sarasa</i> (Sarus crane) <i>rakta</i> and <i>Sarasa mamsa</i>	<i>Yavaksharadilepa</i>		<i>Amrutarnava rasa</i>
<i>Shambuka mamsa</i> (Snail and its shell)	<i>Karshyahara yoga traya</i>		<i>Kamadeepana rasa</i>
	<i>Lohakalpa</i> (8)		
	<i>Pushpaharanjana</i>		
	<i>Shambukadi varti</i>		
<i>Manduka asthi</i> and <i>Vasa</i> (Bone and fat of frog)	<i>Swarna druti</i>		
<i>Kukkuta Mamsa</i> (Chicken)/ <i>Anda twak/rasa</i> (Eggshell/egg white)	<i>Raktapittankusha rasa</i>		<i>Panchamruta parpati</i> – <i>Kukkutanda mamsa</i> is <i>Apathya</i>
	<i>Antravruddhihara taila/ghrita</i>		
<i>Charmachetarakta</i>	<i>Charmacheta prayoga</i> (<i>Karnapalichikitsa</i>)		
<i>Varaha vasa</i> (Pig's fat) and <i>Varahakarnarakta</i> (Pig's blood from ear)	<i>Varaha vasa taila</i> (In <i>karnapali chikitsa</i> as <i>lepa</i>)		
	<i>Brahmyadighrita nasya</i>		
<i>Mayura mamsa</i> and <i>piccha</i> (Peacock's feather and flesh)	<i>Antravruddhi chikitsa</i> <i>Grahaghna dhoopa</i> – <i>Mayurapiccha</i>		
<i>Tittira</i> (Partridge) and <i>Vartaka</i> (Quail) <i>mamsa rasa</i>	<i>Antravruddhi chikitsa</i>		
<i>Marjara</i> (Cat)	<i>Kanaka sundara rasa</i> – Cat's faeces is used		
	<i>Grahaghna dhoopa</i>		
	<i>Marjarasthi pralepa</i> in <i>Bhagandara vranachikitsa</i>		
<i>Harini shrunga</i> (Hart's horn)	<i>Lohakalpa</i> (5)		
<i>Shwana/Kukkura asthi</i> (Dog's bone)	<i>Tilaja deepananjana</i>		
	<i>Shunoasthi nasya</i>		
	<i>Kukkurasthi prayoga</i> in <i>Bhagandara vranachikitsa</i>		
<i>Krukalasa</i>	<i>Krukalasa prayoga</i>		

<i>Aja</i> (Goat) bone/liver/bile/meat	<i>Ratryandahar-anjana</i>		
	<i>Vyoshanjana</i>		
	<i>Mahabhra satwabhasma</i>		
	<i>Sindura rasa</i>		
<i>Godanti/Gorochana/Gopitta</i> (Bezoar)	<i>Mrutasanjeevani vati</i>	<i>Sphatika satwapatana</i>	
	<i>Swacchandabhairava rasa</i> (1)		
	<i>Naktandhya vishakalpa</i> (2)		
<i>Shankha</i> (Conch)	<i>Vaidyanatha rasa</i>		
	<i>Kshara vati</i>		
	<i>Vishanjana</i>		
	<i>Panchanga gutika</i>		
<i>Mukta</i> (Pearl)	<i>Ekatrishanga varti</i>		
<i>Varatika/Kaparda</i> (Cowries)	<i>Patalahar-anjana</i>		
	<i>Patalaharendra rasa</i>		
	<i>Pushpahar-anjana</i>		

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