

**PHARMACEUTICAL STUDY ON GANDHAK DRUTI: A REVIEW
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Druti kalpana is one important formulations in Rasashastra. Druti of ratna and dhatus are mentinoed in various Rasa shastra texts but the preparation, procedure is very difficult. Among the druti kalpana, gandhak druti explained is very easy to prepare and its efficacy in skin disorder is well known to Ayurvedic practitioners. This medicine improves the appetite and is indicated in ksaya roga, paṇḍu roga, kasa, swasa, sula, grahaṇi roga and ama dosa. It brings lightness in the body In the present study gandhak druti was prepared by classical method reference is taken from ras ratna samucchya. Various methods of preparation of gandhak druti are available in classics. The method which was described by the Ras ratna samucchya was easy to prepare.

KEYWORDS: Gandhak, Druti, Taila, Kalpana, Rasrantna samucchya.**INTRODUCTION**

The nature posses an immense valuable and powerful medicine in the form of metals, minerals and plants. But, most of the drugs as such are not absorbable into the biological system, until and unless they have certain modifications. The pharmaceutical techniques, to prepare these drugs absorbable therapeutically and palatable are called as kalpana or pharmaceutical process Rasashastra deals with various pharmaceutical processes of Shodhana, Marana and other different formulary methods those are Khalviya rasayana,

Parpati, Pottali and Kupipakva rasayana. By applying these pharmaceutical techniques number of kalpanas or forms have developed, one of them is druti kalpana.

Literal meaning of druti means Process which maintains hard and dense dravyas in the molten state is known as Druti.

1. *Aushadhaadhmaana yogena lohadhaatvaadikam tathaa/ Santishthate dravaakaaram saa drutih parikeertitam// R.R.S.8/84.*

2. *Tushadhaanyaadiyogena lohadhaatvaadikam tishthate dravaakaaram saa drutih parikeertitam// Ra.Chu.4/101* Lohadi dhatus and other mineral remain in the molten state after processing with some specific herbs and intense heat. This molten state is known as the Druti of that particular dhatu or mineral. The strategic technology for preparing drutatva of prescribed drugs (liquified state) in rasashastra is designed as druti kalpana. Gandhak druti is one among the druti kalpana where the sulphur is converted into stable liquified state.

Gandhak druti is an Ayurvedic herbomineral formulation is indicated in the management of ksaya roga, pandu, kasa, shwasa, shula, grahani roga, and ama dosa. It contains one mineral drug and four herbal drugs viz gandhak (sulphur), shunti (Zinziber officinale), maricha (Piper nigrum), pippali⁶ (Piper longum) tila taila.

Table 1: Table showing list of drugs with Quantity.

Ingredients	Proportion
Shuddha gandhaka	1 part
Shunthi	1/16 part
Pippali	1/16 part
Maricha	1/16 part
Tila taila	Quantity sufficient

Ingredients in detail

Table 2: table showing list of drugs with rasapanchak.

Drugs	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Prabhava
Shuddha gandhaka	madhura		Ushna	katu	Kandu, kushtha, visarpa, dadru
Shunthi	Katu	Laghu, snigdha	Ushna	madhura	Mandagni, vivha kantha vishodhana
Pippali	Katu	Laghu, teekshna	Ushna	Madhura	Kapha hara, Vata hara
Maricha	Katu	Laghu, tikshna	Ushna	katu	Dipana, kapha vata, shwas.
Tila taila	Madhur, kashaya, tikta	Guru, snighdha	Ushna	madhura	Keshya, balya, agniprada.

Method of preparation

कलांशव्योषसंयुक्तं गन्धकं श्लक्ष्णचूर्णितम् ।

अरनिमात्रे वस्त्रे तद्विप्रकीर्य विवेष्ट्य तत् ॥

सूत्रेण वेष्टयित्वाऽथ यामं तैले निमज्जयेत् ।

घृत्वा संदंशतो वर्तिमध्यं प्रज्वालयेच्च तम् ॥

द्रुतो निपतितो गन्धो बिन्दुशः काचभाजने ।

(R. R. S. 3/27-29)

One clean silk cloth of one square 'aratni' (distance between elbow joint and little fingertip) (16.5 inches or 41.91cm) is taken. It is spread out on a clean surface and over that the mixture of suddha gandhaka churna (1 part) and trikatu churna (1/16" part) is evenly spread.

This cloth is rolled like a wick and tied with a cotton thread on either ends and in the middle to avoid the spillage of the powder. This varti is kept immersed in 'tila taila' for one prahara (3 hours). Later the wick is held in the middle with a 'sandamsa yantra', lifted from the oil and ignited from one end. The drops of oil that trickle down from burning varti are collected in a vessel placed beneath. This thick and blackish oil is later stored in suitable airtight container as 'gandhaka druti'.

Gandhaka druti- therapeutic utility

तां द्रुति प्रक्षिपेत्पत्रे नागवल्यास्त्रिबिन्दुकाम् ।

वल्लेन प्रमितं स्वच्छं सूतेन्द्रं च विमर्दयेत् ॥

अङ्गुल्याऽथ सपत्रां तां द्रुतिं सूतं च भक्षयेत् ।

करोति दीपनं तीव्र क्षयं पाण्डं च नाशयेत् ॥

कासं श्वासं च शूलार्ति ग्रहणीमतिदुर्धराम् ।

आमं विनाशयत्याशु लघुत्वं प्रकरोति च ॥

(R.R. S. 3/29-31)

Three drops of 'gandhaka druti' along with one valla (3 rattī or 375 mgs) of 'suddha parada' are taken over a 'betel leaf' (nagavalli patra). Both the drugs on the leaf are rubbed well and

eaten daily. This medicine improves the appetite and is indicated in ksaya roga, paṇḍu roga, kasa, swasa, sula, grahaṇi roga and ama dosa. It brings lightness in the body.



DISCUSSION

Druti lakshana: 5 characteristics of druti mentioned are: *Nirlepatvam drutatvam cha tajastvam laghuta tathaa/ Asamyogaschasootena panchadhaa drutilakshanam// R.R.S.8/ 83.*

Nirlepatvam: Nonsticking, it should not stick to the container.

Drutatvam: Liquified state, it should be uniformly molten.

Tejastvam: Lustrous.

Laghuta: It should be Lighter than the original weight.

Samyogaschasootena: It should readily mix with mercury

Methods of Druti preparation have been mentioned in classics, and also methods of mixing various Drutis for different purposes in the mercurial processing have also been elaborated in details by most of the Acharyas. But from various classical texts of, Rasaratna Sammucchaya 2/50 and the Sanskrit commentary of Ayurveda Prakash 1/253, can be understood that

preparation of Druti was never easy and therefore has not been mentioned in the texts in detail.

CONCLUSION

It was found that, the concept of Druti is unique and has not been limited only as a procedure for liquefying a metal/ mineral, but has other implications too. Different procedures and drugs were used for the same which gave rise to many different methods of preparation. This medicine improves the appetite and is indicated in ksaya roga, paṇḍu roga, kasa, swasa, sula, grahaṇi roga and ama dosa. It brings lightness in the body.

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