

**A DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF PARPATI KALPANA****Vishal Marotrao Nandurkar<sup>1\*</sup> and Abhay M. Kadu<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, Rasashashtra and Bhaishajya Kalpana Department Shri. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Hanuman Nagar, Nagpur.

<sup>2</sup>Professor, Rasashashtra and Bhaishajya Kalpana Department Jupiter Ayurved Medical College, Shankarpur, Nagpur.

Article Received on  
24 August 2021,

Revised on 14 Sept 2021,  
Accepted on 04 October 2021

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202113-21980

**\*Corresponding Author**

**Dr. Vishal Marotrao  
Nandurkar**

Associate Professor,  
Rasashashtra and  
Bhaishajya Kalpana  
Department Shri. Ayurved  
Mahavidyalaya, Hanuman  
Nagar, Nagpur.

**ABSTRACT**

Rasashastra means the science of mercury. It is a specialised branch of Ayurveda dealing mainly with the materials known as 'Rasadravyas'. It mainly revolves around 'Mercury' and its preparations. The process in which is subjected to various pharmaceutical processes to become useful as medicine Parad murcchita medicines are of 4 types viz. Khalvi rasayan, Parpati rasayan, Pottali rasayan, Kupipakwa rasayan. Amongst these above 4 Rasakalpa Parpati Kalpana are unique and specially mentioned for treatment of Grahani Roga. Parpati is sagandha sagni murcchana of parad. Parpati is a pot bandha of parad. The process by which dosha of parad like chapalat Parada and durgrahtva are destroyed is called as parad bandha. These are of 26 types. Kajjali is melted with the help of Agni and this molten kajjali is pressed between kadalipatra to form flake like structure called Parpati. Parpati

Formulations are mainly prescribed in the diseases of gastrointestinal tract particularly Grahani, Atisar, Arsha, Pravahika, Mandagni etc. So in this paper an honest attempt have 'A Descriptive Overview of Parpati Kalpana'.

**KEYWORDS:** Parad Murcchana, Potbandha, Parpati, Rasa Parpati, Grahani, Kajjali.

**INTRODUCTION**

Rasashastra means the science of mercury. It is a specialised branch of Ayurveda dealing mainly with the materials known as 'Rasadravyas'. It mainly revolves around 'Mercury' and its preparations. The process in which is subjected to various pharmaceutical processes to become useful as medicine.<sup>[1]</sup> Parad murcchita medicines are of 4 types viz. Khalvi rasayan,

Parpati rasayan, Pottali rasayan, Kupipakwa rasayan. Amongst these above 4 Rasakalpa Parpati Kalpana are unique and specially mentioned for treatment of Grahani Roga.<sup>[2]</sup> Parpati is sagandha sagni murcchana of parad. Parpati is a pot bandha of parad. The process by which dosha of parad like chapalat Parada and durgrahtva are destroyed is called as parad bandha.<sup>[3]</sup> These are of 26 types. Kajjali is melted with the help of Agni and this molten kajjali is pressed between kadalipatra to form flake like structure called Parpati.<sup>[4]</sup>

Parpati Formulations are mainly prescribed in the diseases of gastrointestinal tract particularly Grahani, Atisar, Arsha, Pravahika, Mandagni etc. Parpati Kalpa acts mainly on Pittadharakala of Grahani, dissociation of Parpati Formulations mainly takes place at the level of Grahani, laghu- antra and bruhat-antra. In comparison to Sindur kalpa such as Rasasindur, Makardhwaj etc. when taken internally these formulations got various changes when they reach to the level of duodenum and intestines. But Parpati formulations mainly dissociate at the level of Grahani and intestines without getting changes before that's why these formulations are mainly effective in Grahani rog and intestinal disorders.

### Etymology

The word parpati derived from parpat which means thin flake like structure. Parpat, Parpati, parpatika denotes the successive laghutva of the preparation. So the parpati is a thin flake like preparation in which parad bandha involved is Potabandha consisting of parad, gandhak and other drugs may be dhatu bhasma or kashtha aushadhis.

### History

First reference of parpati found in Acharya Nagarjuna's treatise Rasendra mangal written in 8th century in accordance with kushtha roga. Later in 11 th century Chakradutta written by Chakrapani mentioned and highlighted the use of Rasparpati in the treatment of Grahani Roga. It brought up the revolutionary change in the treatment of Grahani roga because before this Grahani roga was considered to be difficult to cure diseases.

After Chakradutta parpati kalpa are mentioned in the following; Rasaprakash sudhakar of Bangsen of 12 th century A.D.; Rasendra sarasangraha of Gopalkrishna Bhatta of 13 th century A.D.; Bhavprakash of Bhavmishra and Rasendra chintamani of Dundhukanatha of 16 th century A.D.; Yogratnakar of Nayanshekhar and Yogatarangini of Trimallabhatta of 17 th century A.D.; Bhaishajya ratnavali of Govind das of 18th century A.D.; and Brihat Nighantu Ratnakar of Vishnuvasudev of 19th century A.D.; Besides the authors of 20th century such as

Sadanand Sharma, Yadavaji Trikamji etc have also included this preparation in their works Rasatarangini and Rasamrita etc.

Parpati formulations have very wide scope in treatment. Later with the permutation and combination of various drugs various parpati formulations were developed time to time and were used in various diseases.

### **Importance of parpati kalpa**

Parpati is a pota bandha of parad so the dosha of parad like chapalata and durgrahtva are destroyed. Parad becomes free from blemishes and provides indefinite properties to become useful as medicine.

In this bandha gandhak is used so the properties of gandhak such as vishahartva, yogavahitva, Surendra viryaprad and procedures induced other properties of drugs get added to parad and it becomes more potent as medicine.

Due to Agni Sanskar during the preparation of Parpati it get added with properties such as dipan, pachan, grahi guna. For the development of these properties parpati formulations are mainly prepared.

### **Types of parpati**

#### **1) Sagandha parpati**

It contains parad and gandhak as principal ingredients. Apart from parad and gandhak, for the preparation of various types of Parpati formulations it is added with swarna bhasma, Tamra bhasma, abhrak bhasma, loha bhasma etc.

E.g. Rasaparpati, Swarna Parpati, Tamra parpati, Abhrak parpati, Loha parpati etc

#### **2) Nirgandha parpati**

It doesn't contain parad and gandhak as principal ingredients. But the method of preparation and appearance of finished product is similar to Parpati Kalpana.

e.g. Shweta Parpati, Malla Parpati.

Materials and methods used in Parpati Preparation

- 1. Specific raw materials:** Parad and gandhak with any dhatu bhasma or kashtha aushadhis as per classical reference.
- 2. Khalva yantra:** For the preparation of prime base kajjali.

3. **Loha darvi:** For the preparation of Parpati, kajjali is liquified on fire, so the pan selected should be efficient for liquification and dhalan of kajjali also it should not get reacted with the ingredients of Parpati so kajjali is first liquified in a loha darvi to make Parpati, in some text Tamra darvi<sup>[5]</sup> is also mentioned.
4. **Spetula:** For moving kajjali in loha darvi also for pouring liquified kajjali on kadali patra.
5. **Agni:** It plays important role in preparation of Parpati. Mrudu Agni is required for preparing Parpati. Quantum of heat applied should be enough so that kajjali attains muddy consistency (Pankasamam<sup>[6]</sup>) and oily (Tailabha) in appearance. Kajjali get liquified at 115°C to 120°C.
6. **Goghrita:** Loha darvi is smeared with goghrita to prevent any adherence of kajjali with the pan. Also goghrita also coated over kadalipatra so as to avoid adherence of finished product and also it helps in heat regulation.
7. **Gomaya:** It is used as a base for spreading molten kajjali also to fasten the cooling of hot molten material to make Parpati. Parpati used in digestive disorders. Gomaya contains digestive juices and enzymes. At some places mahishmala also used for Parpati preparation.
8. **Patra:** Kadalipatra, Eranda patra, Arka patra, Nagvalli patra, Palash patra, Kamal patra etc used for spreading over gomaya so as to avoid direct contact with gomaya. Specified patra are also mentioned for specified Parpati preparation. e.g. Arka patra for Tamra Parpati, Panchangula patra for Kravyad rasa Parpati<sup>[7]</sup> etc.

### General method of parpati preparation

Kajjali forms the base for Parpati Kalpana. Kajjali is prepared by taking equal amount of shuddha parad and gandhak. Trituration continued till powder became black in colour, very fine in consistency, varitar, shlakshna and nishchandra. Thereafter other drugs may be dhatubhasma or kashtha aushadhis are to be added in the kajjali as per textual reference, triturated well together to form a uniform homogeneous mixture.

The mixture is taken in a goghrita smeared iron pan and heated on mandagni. After achieving desired paka lakshana of molten kajjali immediately transfer the molten content to a clean kadali patra (Coated with goghrita) placed over a base prepared out of gomaya. Then cover the contents with another kadalipatra and gomaya then pressed gently and allowed to cool (swangashita). After self cooling thin flakes of Parpati are collected, powdered and stored in airtight glass bottle.

**Parpati paka stages**

Paka	Paka kalin pariksha	Paka pashchat pariksha
Mrudu paka	Melted kajjali attains Mayur chandrika varna <sup>[8]</sup>	Prepared Parpati is soft and bends on breaking <sup>[12]</sup>
Madhyam paka	Melted kajjali attains tailabhvarna <sup>[9]</sup> (oily appearance) and pankavat <sup>[10]</sup> (mud like consistency).	Parpati is shining black coloured, when breaking produces typical 'kat' sound and on the edges typical silvery shine <sup>[13]</sup> present.
Khara paka	If further heated or due to excess temperature melted kajjali converted to powdered form (churna rupa) <sup>[11]</sup> and attains rakta varna (reddish colour) due to formation of red sulphide of mercury in it.	It attains reddish, blackish brown colour powdered form. It should be discarded not used for medicinal purpose. It is toxic in nature. <sup>[14]</sup>

**General properties of parpati formulations**

Dipan, pachan, grahi, yogavahi, jantughna, vranashodhan, vranaropan these are the general Properties of Parpati Formulations. When bhasma added to these Parpati kalpa properties of bhasma get added to it.

**Indications of parpati formulations**

Grahani, Atisar, Jalodar, Gulma, Shotha, Kushtha, Pandu, Digestive disorders.

**Doses and Adjuvants**

There are two types mainly

Samanya prayoga

Parpati is prescribed in a dose of 1-2 Ratti (125-250 mg) mixed with fried jeerak and hingu in divided doses.

Kalpa prayoga or Vardhaman Prayoga

As per Acharya Chakrapani dose of Parpati started from 2 Ratti (250 mg) and increased gradually upto 12 Ratti (3000 mg)<sup>[15]</sup>

In the text Rasatarangini Parpati kalpa started from 2 Ratti and increased gradually upto 10 Ratti (2500 mg)<sup>[16]</sup>

Sr. No	Parpati kalpa	References	Ingredients and Quantity	Dose and Adjuvants	Indications
1	Rasa Parpati	Bhaishajya ratnavali Grahani roga dhikar	Shu.Parad-1part Shu.Gandhak-1part	250 mg Milk, Takra, Bhrushta jirak churna, Hingu	Grahani, Arsha, Shula, Atisar, Pravahika, Gulma, Shotha, kamala,

		414-416 and 436-440		churna	Pandu, Pliharog, Jalodar, Kushtha
2	Pancham ruta Parpati	Bhaishajya ratnavali Grahani roga dhikar 461-466	Shu.Gandhak-96g Shu.Parad-48g Lauha bhasma-24g Abhrak bhasma-12g Tamra bhasma-6g	125to 250 mg Honey, ghee, Bhrushta jirak churna	Grahani, Aruchi, Dushta Arsha, Chardi, Atisar, Jvara, Kshaya, Raktapitta, Vrushya, Netrarog, Agnimandya.
3	Lauha Parpati	Siddhayog-sangraha Atisar-pravahika-grahanyadhikar page 35	Shu.Parad-1part Shu.Gandhak-2 parts Loha bhasma-1part	250 mg Milk, Takra, Bhrushta jirak churna, Dadim swaras	Grahani, Pandu, Sutika Jvara, Amashula, Atisar, Kamala, Pliharog, Bhaskmak, Amavata, Udavarta, Kushtha.
4	Swarna Parpati	Bhaishajya ratnavali Grahani roga dhikar 457-460	Shu.Parad -4parts Shu. Gandhak-4 parts Swarna bhasma-1part	125 to250 mg Bhrushta jirak churna,madhu	Grahani, Rajyashma, Astavidha Shula, Vrushya.
5	Tamra Parpati	Yogratnakar kasachikitsa	Tamra bhasma-3 parts Shu.Parad-3 parts Shu. Gandhak- 3 parts Shu.Vatsanabha-1 part	250 to 375 mg Aadraka swaras, Triphala kwath, Erand teil, Kumari swaras, Bakuchi churna	Shwas, Kasa, Jvara, Pandu, Krimi, Yashma, Kushtha, Shula, Sangrahani, Yakrut plihodar.
6	Vijay Parpati	Bhaishajya ratnavali Grahani roga dhikar 461-464	Shu.Gandhak-4 parts Shu.Parad- 2 parts Roupya bhasma-1part Swarna bhasma - 1/2 part Mukta pishti -1/4 part Vaikrant bhasma -1/4 part	250 mg Bhrushta jirak churna, Takra, Dahi	Kashtasadhya Grahani, Aamshula, Atisar, Arsha, Yashma, Shotha, Kamala, Pandu, Pliharog, Jalodar, Shula, Amlapitta, Vatarakta, Krumi, Kushtha, Prameha, Jvara, Rasayan, Vrushya.
7	Gagan Parpati	Siddhayog-sangraha Grahani	Shu.Parad.-1 part Shu.Gandhak-2parts Abhrak bhasma-1 part	125to 250 mg Bhrushta jirak churna, Takra,Milk, Honey	Pandu, Grahani, Atisar, Kshaya, Kasa, Shwasa, Mandagni
8	Bola Parpati	Yogratnakar Pradar rogchikitsa p 842	Shu.Parad- 1 part Shu.Gandhak-1 part Bola-2 parts	Sharkara, Madhu	Raktapradar, Raktarsha, Raktapitta

9	Shwata Parpati	Siddhayogsangraha Ashmarimutra krucchadhikara	Kalmisora-16 parts Sphatika-2 parts Nausadara-1 part	Shital jala,Narikela jala	Ashmari, Mutrakruccha, Mutraghata.
10	Pranada Parpati	Yogratnakar Grahani Chikitsa P-311	Shu.Parad-1part Abhrak bhasma - 1part Lauha bhasma-1 part Nag bhasma-1part Vanga bhasma-1part Marich churna-1part Shu.Visha-1part Shu.Gandhak-7parts	125 to 375 mg Madhu	Pandu, Atisar, Grahani, Yashma, Prameha
11	Mandur parpati	Siddha yogsangraha P-34	Shu.Parad -1 part Shu.Gandhak-1part Mandur bhasma-2 parts	125 to250 mg Madhu, bhrushta jirak churna, takra	Sangrahani, Pandu, Yakrut Pliharog, Mandagni, Shotha.
12	Malla Parpati	Siddha bhaishajya manimala P162	Ral- 4 parts Shu.Malla-5 parts	62.5 to125 mg Madhu	Kaphaj jwara, vataj jwara.

## CONCLUSION

Parpati is a sagnadha sagni murcchana of parad. Kajjali composed of black sulphide of mercury, free mercury and free sulphur. As Parpati Formulations are prepared with agnisanskar, these formulations are added with dipan, pachan guna. In Parpati kalpa most of the mercury and sulphur found in bonded form, also the incidence of free mercury and sulphur is less in case of Parpati kalpa as compared to kajjali.

Concept of Agni and Grahani roga is broadly explained in our classics. Method of preparation and materials used in Parpati formulations such as mrudu-agni, gomaya, kadalipatra, parpatakara have their own significance in it, making it more suitable, specified and effective for intestinal and gastrointestinal tract related disorders.

Spectrum of Parpati kalpa increases with incorporation of other drugs in it.



**REFERENCES**

1. Shri Sadanand Sharma, Rasatarangini, Kashinath Shastri, Reprinted Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi Chapter, 2000; 11: 6-1.
2. Acharya Chakrapani, Chakradutta, Grahani chikitsa vs, 96.
3. Vagbhatacharya, Rasaratnasammucchaya, Vijnana Bodhini teeka, Prof. D. A.Kulkarni, Meharchand Lacchamandas Publication, New Delhi, 1998; 11: 60.
4. vagbhatacharya, Rasaratnasammucchaya, Vijnana Bodhini teeka, Prof. D.A. Kulkarni, Meharchand Lacchamandas Publication, New Delhi, 1998; 11: 72.
5. Vaidya Pandit Hariprapannaji, Rasayogsagar, Reprint edition, Chawkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 2004.
6. Shri Sadanand Sharma, Rasatarangini, Kashinath Shastri, Reprinted Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, Chapter, 2000; 11: 6 - 136.
7. Vaidya Pandit Hariprapannaji, Rasayogsagar, Reprint edition Chawkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 2004.
8. Shri Nagindas Chhaganlal Shah, Bharat Bhaishajya Ratnakar, Edition B Jain Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi, 2012.
9. Vaidya Pandit Hariprapannaji, Rasayogsagar, Reprint edition Chawkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Tamra Parpati, 2004.
10. Shri Sadanand Sharma, Rasatarangini, Kashinath Shastri, Reprinted Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, Chapter, 2000; 11: 6-136.
11. Shri Sadanand Sharma, Rasatarangini, Kashinath Shastri, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, Chapter, 2000; 11: 6-139.
12. Shri Sadanand Sharma, Rasatarangini, Kashinath Shastri, th edition, Reprinted Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, Chapter, 2000; 11: 6-138.
13. Vaidya Pandit Hariprapannaji, Rasayogsagar, Reprint edition Chawkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Panchamruta Parpati, 2004.
14. Shri Sadanand Sharma, Rasatarangini, Kashinath Shastri, Reprinted Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, Chapter, 2000; 11: 6-138.
15. Acharya Chakrapani, Chakradutta, Chapter, Grahani Chikitsa vs, 87; 4.
16. Shri Sadanand Sharma, Rasatarangini, Kashinath Shastri, Reprinted Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 2000; 11.