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Ayurveda

PROSPECTS OF PARPATI KALPANA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GRAHANI ROGA: A CUSTOMARY LIFESTYLE DISORDER

| Dr. Chinky Goyal* | Associate Professor & HOD, Dept. of Rasa Shastra and Bhaishjya Kalpana, Saraswati Ayurved Hospital and Medical College, Gharuan, Mohali *Corresponding Author | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Dr. Amrit Malik | Associate Professor, Dept. of Agad Tantra, Shri Dhanwantry Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Chandigarh | | |
| Dr. Amit Kapila | Associate Professor, Dept. of Rasa Shastra and Bhaishjya Kalpana, Desh Bhagat Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Mandi Gobindgarh | | |
| Dr. Jadhav Viraj Vilas | Principal, Saraswati Ayurved Hospital and Medical College, Gharuan, Mohali | | |

ABSTRACT

Grahani, one of the Ashta Maha Roga, is primarily a disease of Annavaha Srotas (Gastro Intestinal Tract) seen in day to day practice. It is a chronic disease occurring due to weakness of the Agni (Digestive fire)

whereby patient passes liquid, dried, thin & undigested stool with sound. Frequent motions, which are of sometimes, dry & sometimes watery consistency is the cardinal symptom. Parpati Kalpana is a fortunately used preparation treating Grahani Roga (Chronic Gastro-Intestinal Disease). Before the invention of Parpati, Grahani Roga was considered difficult to cure but after the invention of Parpati it became curable. The description of Parpati (Parpati Ras) has been used in therapeutics since 8^{th} century A.D. Probably Acharya Nagarjuna was the first scholar to introduce therapeutic use of Parpati and other Rasa preparations in his treatise named Rasendra Mangal. Elaborated description of Rasa Parpati in Grahani Chikitsa was given by Acharya Chakradutta in 11^{th} century. The use of Parpati was found favourable for attenuating related symptoms of Grahani as well as various other diseases like Rajayakshma, Kustha, Gulma etc.

KEYWORDS: Grahani, Parpati Kalpana, Rasa Parpati, Lifestyle disorder, Agni

INTRODUCTION-

Balanced diet and regular exercise are the keys to good digestive health. But in current era, faulty dietary habits viz. eating junk or highly processed food with preservatives, sedentary lifestyle and stress contributes significantly to mal digestion, poor absorption and irritable bowel leading to several digestive disorders. These disorders related to digestion and it absorption is broadly covered under the heading of "Grahani Dosha" in Ayurvedic Lexicon.

Parpati Kalpana (Flakes) is a well-known and successfully used preparation for the management of Grahani Roga (Chronic Gastro-Intestinal Disease).¹ Before the invention of Parpati, Grahani Roga was considered difficult to cure but after the formulation of Parpati it became curable. With the description of Rasa parpati in Grahani Chikitsa by Acharya Chakradutta,² a number of Parpati Kalpa are derived in subsequent periods such as Swarna Parpati (Rasa Paddhati),³ Tamra Parpati (Rasa Prakahsa Sudhakar),⁴ Vijaya Parpati (Bhaisajya Ratnavali),⁵ Panchamrita Parpati (Rasendra Sara Sangraha), Loha Parpati (Rasa Paddhati)³ etc. by addition of any one of the ingredients like Iron, Copper, Gold, Silver, Mica, Pearl and other Precious stones.

Role of Parpati In Grahani Roga

Grahani Roga can be considered as a syndrome in which due to malfunctioning of Agni, (the digestive fire) Ama Dosha (undigested waste material) accumulates in the body and is passed in the stools (persistent chronic diarrhoea as the predominant feature). Mandagni is mainly responsible for causing Grahani Roga (gastro-Intestinal Disorders). Hence fixing of Agni is the foremost concern in the management of Grahani Roga.

The process of *Parpati* preparation is a *Sanskara* provided through *Agni*. With the contact of *Agni*, *Ushna* guna and *Deepana* properties responsible for increasing the appetite are derived. By alleviation of the vitiated *Vayu*, the main symptom i.e. *Atipravritti* of *Mala* gets converted to *Samyaka Parvritti*. By the virtue of *Deepana*, *Pachana* and *Ushna*

properties, the intestinal ducts are opened and absorption of properly digested *Poshak Rasa* starts. Due to the lack of proper nutrition, *Pandu, Shvayathu, Gulma, Jalodar* etc. associated symptoms arise in *Grahani, Deepana* and *Grahi* property of *Parpati* improves absorption of nutritive materials and supplementation of Iron, Copper etc. gradually relieves the associated symptoms.

Importance of Parpati Preparation-

Parpati Kalpana is amidst 25 Parada Bandha which aims to control the movement and fragility of the Parada.

In the procedure of Parpati Kalpana, heat application is conducted: therefore heat energy may enhance its therapeutic efficacy in treating many GIT disorders. With the use of Ghee smeared leaves, one can easily scrap out the Parpati, and also ghee is useful in treating indigestion, hence may have a synergistic effect along with Parpati. The therapeutic properties of Parpati may enhance due to impact of Gomaya (Prabhdev). Parpati is generally dark colored, easily breakable, glittery and flakes like in appearance. Parpati increases strength, lustre, appetite and is beneficial in Antra vrana, Antra shotha and Durgandha Pureesha. Parpati is useful in all sorts of disease starting from childhood to old age.⁶ According to Acharya Chakrapani, Rasa Parpati is known for alleviating Grahani, Arsha, Kshaya and Ajirna.² According to Rasa Tarangini, Parpati is useful in the treatment of Grahani, Arsha, Kshaya, Kamala, Kasa, Pandu with Shvayathu, Jalodara, Bhasmaka, Gulma, 18 types of Kushtha, Amavata, Daha, Amlapitta, Atisara, Pliha, Jwara, Matibhrama, Vridha Dosha, Shotha and is Vrishya.

Many different *Parpati* preparations are mentioned in our classics which are having different ingredients and are being used in different ailments but *Parpati* used in *Grahani Roga* are mentioned in below table no 1.

Table 1- Specific Parpati used in Grahani roga mentioned in our Classics:

| | | | | | VOLUME - 1 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| S.No. | Name of Parpati | Ingredien ts and Quantity | Dose and Anupana | Referen ces | Indications |
| 1. | Rasa Parpati8 | Parada-1 part and Gandhak a-2 parts | 1-2 Ratti (125-250 mg) with Takra, Dugdha & Dadima swarasa | Rasa Tarang ni (6/140- 142) | Grahani, Chronic Atisara, kasaya, Kasa, Daha, Shotha, Arsha, kamala, Pandu, Agnimandya |
| 2. | Pancha mrita Parpati9 | Parada-4 Masha Gandhak a-8 Masha Loha Bhasma-2 Masha Abhrak Bhasma-1 Masha Tamra Bhasma-4 Ratti | ghee, Ksheer, Madhu | Bhaishj ya Ratnav ali- Grahan i (468- 479) | Grahani, Aruchi, Chardi, Dushta Arsha, Atisara, Raktapitta |
| 3. | Loha Parpatil 0 | Parada, Gandhak a, Kanta Loha Bhasma (All equal parts) | mg) with Sheeta Jala, | Bhaishj ya Ratnav ali- Grahan i (444- 452) | Grahani, Ama Shula Atisara Pandu, Kamala, Pleeha Roga, Agnimandya Bhasmaka Roga, Kustha, Udavarta, Amavata |

As far as the therapeutic action of *Parpati* is concerned, basically it has been recommended for the ailment of the G.I.T e.g *Agnimandya*, *Amlapitta*, *Atisara*, *Grahani* and worms of G.I.T. However, with the addition of few minerals and herbs it has been indicated for the disease of hematopoietic system, respiratory system, uro-genital system and metabolic disorders. *Parpati* has been claimed in classics for every disease if used with appropriate *Anupana*. *Rasa Parpati* and *Panchamrita Parpati* are two specific *Parpati* for Chronic *Grahani* diseases.

Role of Rasa Parpati-

It is the best medicine for all types of digestive disorders if used properly by removing the morbid condition of Grahani. It is given in increasing doses starting from 2gms gradually rising to 15 grams. In this treatment the patient is kept only on butter milk or fruit juice as and when required. ¹¹

Role of Pachamrita Parpati-

This is another specific medicine for *Grahani* especially in chronic type. This is sure remedy for the cure of chronic diarrhoea (Jeerna-Atisara), chronic gastro-intestinal disorders (*Grahani*), Sprue and chronic colitis. This removes anorexia, deficiency of digestive power and anaemia due to *Grahani Roga*. *Panchamrita Parpati* is assumed to be used for Mal absorption syndrome, Dyspepsia, Chronic Cough, Haemoptysis, Arthritis, Tuberculosis and Skin disorders. Dose 2 grams to 5 grams twice or thrice daily with fried cumin powder (*Jeeraka*) and honey followed by milk. 12

Acharya Yadav Ji opines that Saptamrita Parpati prepared by mixing one part Vanga Bhasma, 1 part yasadha bhasma in Panchamrita Parpati is more effective than Panchamrita

Parpati and may be used in "Antra Kshaya" (Intestinal tuberculosis) either alone or with gold preparations. 13

Hepato-protective property of Loha Parpati: Loha parpati has been known to decrease enzyme activity of both SGOT and SGPT. Thus hepato-protective action of a drug is likely to be due to its ability to induce microsomal enzymes, there by accelerating the excretion of CCl4. Hepatoprotective activity of Loha parpati has been proved and is attributed to the combined effect of Lekhaniya, Rasayana, Deepana, Pachana, Raktavardhaka and Amahara properties. 14

Administration of Parpati:

The Parpati Prayoga is of 2 types i.e. Samanya Prayoga and Kalpa or Vardamana Prayoga.

Samanya Prayoga:

- Parpati is given in a dose of 1-2 Ratti mixed with fried Jeeraka and Hingu in divided doses. In these Prayoga, a dieteric restriction is not necessary.
- In case of *Unmada* and *Apasmara* the starting dose mentioned is 8 *Gunja* per day.

Kalpa Prayoga/Vardamana Prayoga:

- Start with dose of 2 Ratti (250mg) and increase gradually upto 10 Ratti.
- According to Chakrapani, starting dose should be 2 Ratti (250mg) and increased gradually upto 12 Ratti.²
- 3) In Kalpa Prayoga, Parpati should be administrated in 2 Ratti dose initially and increase it by 1 Ratti daily or alternate days till 10 Ratti dose per day is reached. This dose should be pursued till the disease is cured and there after it should be reduced by 1 Ratti daily till it becomes 2 Ratti. Then the treatment may be stopped. This is a common procedure to be followed for all types of Parpati while using as Kalpa Prayoga which takes 40 days for completion. Depending upon the ferocity of disease and vigour of the patient, it can be utilized for 36 days, 40 days, 60 days or 96 days. This 36/40/60/96 day's Prayoga duration is called Mandal/Chakra. The quantity of Parpati consumed when used for 36 days Chakra is 288 Ratti, for 40 days-310 Ratti, 60 days-480 Ratti, 90 days-768 Ratti.

Table (2): Kalpa Prayoga Matra (Number of days and total quantity of days administered)

| quantity of artig administrator | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Kalpa Prayoga | Matra (1 Ratti=125 mg) | | | |
| 36 days | 288 Ratti | | | |
| 40 days | 310 Ratti | | | |
| 60 days | 480 Ratti | | | |
| 96 days | 768 Ratti | | | |

 ${\it Pathya-Apathya}$ (Do's and Don'ts) during ${\it Parpati}$ intake as medication

1.Pathya

In Rasa Tarangini, some drugs indicated which are to be taken during Parpati Sevan-

- Kakamachi (Black night shade)
- Patola (Pointed gourd)
- Pugiphal (Betel nut)
- Ardrak (Ginger)
- Kadalipuspha (Banana flower)
- Brinjal
- Old Shalidhanya
- Godugdha with Sharkara
- Takra (buttermilk)

Acharaya Chakrapani advised to take lots of betel nut in a day after taking Parpati. On $3^{\rm rd}$ day patient is allowed to take meat, ghee, milk and patient should take water waking up in early morning.

2. Apathya

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In Rasa Tarangini, following drugs are contra-indicated during Parpati Sevan-

- · River or well water for drinking
- Amla Sevan (Intake of sour things)
- Shita Jala Snana (Cold Water bath)
- Shita Vayu Sevan (Exposure to cold winds)
- Krodha (Anger)
- Chinta (Stress)
- Ushna Dravya Sevan (Intake of hot things)
- Tikta Dravyas like Nimba (Bitter drugs)
- Sweet substances like Jaggery
- Anupa Mamsa (Aquatic/frozen meat)
- Stree Sambhashana (Sexual activity)

DISCUSSION-

Metallic preparations occupied a significant place in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia and are routinely being practiced in different parts of Indian Sub-continent since times immemorial. Parada is an inseparable part of Rasa Shastra and is used in preparations of Rasaushadhies. Classical procedures such as Shodhana (Purification), Marana (Incineration) etc. make it safe and render suitable for therapeutic use. Meticulous guidelines have been laid down in Ayurvedic Lexicon that one can refer while preparing Rasaushadhies. Great emphasis has been laid down on Anupana while using Rasaushadhies as in absence of appropriate Anupana, adverse reactions are likely to happen. Hence, Parpati Kalpana and other mercurial compounds are effectively be administrated when prepared by following classical guidelines.

The organ Grahani is the seat of Jatharagni (digestive fire) which receives the ingested food, releases the digested food through sides of lumen to next Ashaya i.e Pakvashaya. In abnormal conditions due to malfunctioning of Agni, it gets vitiated and releases indigested food which gets fermented and acts like poison in the body i.e. Ama. Ama Utpatti leads to Grahani Dosha. Agnimandhya is an important factor in the pathogenesis of Grahani Roga. This corroborates with symptomatology like Vibaddha and Atishrusta Mala Pravritti, Arochaka, Jwara, Udgara etc. Parpati Kalpana being prepared with the help of fire, use of Gomaya in its preparation makes it suitable for correcting malfunctioning of Agni. Rasa Parpati, Panchamrita Parpati and Saptamrita Parpati have been described in Ayurvedic Lexicon to alleviate Grahani Roga.

CONCLUSION-

Parpati was formulated for the first time in 8th century by the name of Rasa Parpati. Parpati is a type of Parada Moorchana having disease alleviating property especially in Grahani Vikara. It is a distinguished preparation in Rasa Shastra for the management of Grahani. Many researchers have proved that Sulphur and Mercury are in more free form in Kajjali as compared to Parpati due to temperature and titration, making Parpati a safe, effective and beneficial for therapeutic purpose.

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