A CRITICAL STUDY ON DIFFERENT FILTRATION TECHNIQUE IN THE PREPARATION OF APAMARGA KSHARA

The aim and objective of Bhaishajya Kalpana is to prepare different formulations of herbal and herbo-mineral compounds in various forms and to arrive at a formulation that yields highest possible therapeutic efficacy, having cost effectiveness, easiest mode of administration and maximum feasibility to the patient. This is achieved by means of experimental and clinical studies.

Total Eight samples are used for the study, among them two are according to classical references of Acharya Susrutha and Acharya Sharangadhara. Four samples are prepared by altering the number of filtration in the classical reference itself. The remaining two samples were prepared by new methods, by using a specially designed apparatus and a water purifier in which activated charcoal was used.

METHODOLOGY
POORVA KARMA

Poorva karma will be same for all the sample preparation.

I. Procurement of Crude Drugs:
- The whole plant of Apamarga (Achyranthes aspera Linn.) was collected from outskirts of Thirthahali, Karnataka, India.
- Care was taken that no industries or waste channels were there.
- It was washed well to remove physical impurities.
- The collected plant was dried under shade.
- It was covered with markin cloth to avoid dust contamination.

II. Incineration of Dried Apamarga Panchanga To Ash:
- Well dried Apamarga Panchanga weighing about 24kg was cut into small pieces.
- The cut parts were arranged in a heap in an iron vessel.
- Direct fire was introduced to cut parts.
- They were allowed to incinerate first and then after complete incineration to cool down.
- After cooling, the 2kg of ash was collected.
- Collected total ash was divided in to eight parts, weighing 250gm each.
- They were stored in air tight plastic covers for further practical procedure.
PRADHANA KARMA:
Sample A
Apamarga kshara had been prepared by using 6 times of water. Here 21 times of filtration had done through three layered cloth
Sample B
Apamarga kshara had been prepared by using 4 times of water. Here kharodaka had been kept over a night.
Sample C, D, E & F
Sample C, D, E & F of apamarga kshara is made by changing the number of filtration i.e 4,8,12 & 16 times of filtration is done respectively, in each sample 6 times of water had taken.
Sample G
Sample G of apamarga kshara is prepared by using pureit as the filtering apparatus in which activated charcoal is used. Here the filtration is done only for one time.
Sample H
Sample H of apamarga kshara is prepared by using a specially made filtering apparatus in which two earthen pot, a conical flask and what man filter paper is used. Here also only one time of filtration is done.

SUMMARY
The section discusses in brief with the concept of Kshara. Classical concepts of Kshara with utilization in specific cases are shortly mentioned. The difference in opinion about the filtration method in various classical text books and probable changes in quality of products had been considered. The quality expressed is thought for minerals as during bhasma preparations, organic metabolites may get denatured or destroyed.

Conclusions were drawn from the outcome of the study undertaken along with limitations and suggestions for further study

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9. योनिवाह – योनिवाहन – चंदन कवाध
   योनिविच्छ – चंदनकवाध पिच्छ

10. योनिकंद – योनिविच्छ – मृणकसिंह तेल

11. विकुल्य योनि – योनिविच्छ – उदुक्भादी तेल

12. यूकीक राज्यर्थ–
   योनिवाहन – गुंगुल, कुट्ट, घृत, हरिद्रा
   विभिन्न, शतपुष्पा, अजीमोदा, राल
   योनिवाहन – तिलकला कवाध

13. योनिदीर्घन्य – योनिवाहन – राज्यर्थकयाय

14. फ़स्फ़िनी/अन्धिनी योनि व्यापद–
   (Cystocele)
   • योनिवाहन – मिस्क कवाध
   • योनिविच्छ – उदुक्भादी तेल
     मृणकसिंह तेल
   • योनिकक्ष धारण – लोघ + माजूफुल
     + शहद + धातकयादी तेल

15. रूक्षस्मान गर्भ –
   • अपोट गर्भ में – कृष्णमृतिका लेप
     + शलांगि छृत लेप
   • योनिविच्छ – पंछरकल कवाध
     यज्ञी मृत + घृत तुक्त चिन्ह चिन्ह
   • योनिलेप – शलांगि छृत

16. Post spinal Headache – वचा + शूद्री लेप
   (ललाट गर्भ में)
   – शलांगि छृत न सभ 2° – 2°
   (Post OP LSCS)

17. Irregular or Poor Endometrium –
   To increase endometrial thickness in infertility patient
   योनिवृण – फ़लघुत
   From 5th day of Menses to 12th day of menses

18. Post-Menopausal syndrome –
   (रजोवृणतितक्षण लक्षण)
   – धान्यलरसील मात्रा बसी 60ml
   – प्रतिदिन 7 दिन, प्रतिमास

19. Endometriosis –
   • निरुचबंध – दशमूलकवाध
   • अनुवासनबंध – बालतेल
   • मात्रबंध – दशमूल दिनेल 60ml

20. Tubal Block–
   • स्थूलक स्थान – अधोदर प्रदेश में
     बला तेल
   • स्थूलक स्थान – दशमूलकवाध
   • निरुचबंध – दशमूल कवाध ( 2
     ने 3 दिन)
   • ऊतकबंध – शार तेल
     काशीसादीतेल
     हरिद्रा तेल
   • अधावर प्रदेश में लेप – बदसप्र बिल्व
     पत्र बीज कल्क (प्रतिदिन)

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