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Pharmaceutical Study of *Kayyonyadi Taila*

Roshni V. K.¹, Ch Sridurga²

¹Post Graduate Scholar, Department of Rasa Shastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, S.V. Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital T.T.D., Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.

²Professor & Head, Department of Rasa Shastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, S.V. Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital T.T.D., Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Sneha Kalpana* is a unique preparation of oleaginous medicine which is included under *Bhaishajya Kalpana*. It is again of two types *Ghrita* and *Taila Kalpana*. *Kayyonyadi Taila* is one such formulation which is mentioned in *Chikitsa Manjari*, *Sahasrayogam* for the management of *Palithya*. *Kayyonyadi Taila* contains *Bhringaraja*, *Guduchi*, *Amalaki*, *Goksheera*, *Tila Taila*, *Yastimadhu* and *Neelanjana*. **Aim:** To prepare *Kayyonyadi Taila*, pharmaceutical study of *Kayyonyadi Taila*. **Methods:** *Kayyonyadi Taila* was prepared according to the general method of preparation of *Taila*. The pharmaceutical procedures which were adopted in this study include *Swarasa Nirmana*, *Shodhana*, *Churna Nirmana*, preparation of *Kalka* and preparation of *Kayyonyadi Taila*. **Results:** 10L of *Taila* was obtained as the final product with a loss of 500ml. **Conclusion:** The main cause of *Palithya*/greying of hair is due to the vitiated *Pitta Dosha*. Colour of hair is mainly due to melanocytes present in hair cells. Contemporary medicine does not offer any satisfactory treatment for Canities. *Kayyonyadi Taila* is beneficial in *Palithya* and the pharmaceutical study results was considered as a standard for the preparation of *Taila*.

Key words: *Kayyonyadi Taila*, *Pharmaceutical study*, *Swarasa Nirmana*, *Neelanjana Shodhana*, *Taila Paka*, *Patrapaka*.

INTRODUCTION

Rasa Shastra deals with pharmaceutical processing and the therapeutic use of minerals and metals. *Bhaishajya Kalpana* deals with *Aushadha Nirmana*. *Sneha Kalpana* is the most preferred dosage forms of *Ayurvedic* system of medicine which can be used through all modes of drug administrations like *Pana*, *Abhyanga*, *Nasya* and *Vasti*. *Kayyonyadi Taila* is a herbo-mineral

formulation mentioned in *Chikitsa Manjari*^[1], *Sahasrayogam*^[2] indicated in *Palithya*. *Kayyonyadi Taila* contains *Bhringaraja* (*Eclipta alba*), *Guduchi* (*Tinospora cordifolia*), *Amalaki* (*Emblica officinalis*), *Goksheera* (Cow's milk), *Tila Taila* (*Sesamum oil*), *Yastimadhu* (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*), and *Neelanjana* (*Lead sulphide*).

Standardization of *Ayurvedic* drugs starts from the collection of raw materials and ends by the preparation of the final product. Pharmaceutical standardization is very important in obtaining a safe and efficacious drug. Hence in this study, an effort has been made to understand the significance of these pharmaceutical procedures and to standardize the method of preparation of *Kayyonyadi Taila*.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the present research study is:

1. Pharmaceutical study of *Kayyonyadi Taila*.

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Roshni V. K.

Post Graduate Scholar, Department of Rasa Shastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, S.V. Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital T.T.D., Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.

E-mail: roshnisuhecendran4@gmail.com

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of drugs

The raw drugs like *Bhringaraja*, *Guduchi*, *Amalaki* were collected from the garden of S.V. Ayurveda College, TTD Tirupati. *Yastimadhu*, *Godugdha*, *Tila Taila* were collected from the local market of Tirupati. *Neelanjana* was collected from Kerala. Herbal drugs were identified macroscopically from *Dravya Guna* Department of S.V. Ayurveda College, TTD, Tirupati.

Methods

The pharmaceutical study was carried out in five stages:

Stage I

- Preparation of *Bhringaraja Swarasa*.
- Shodhana* of *Neelanjana*.

Stage II

- Preparation of *Guduchi Swarasa*.
- Preparation of *Amalaki Swarasa*.

Stage III

- Preparation of *Yastimadhu churna*.

Stage IV

- Preparation of *Kalka* of *Yastimadhu*.

Stage V

- Preparation of *Kayyonyadi Taila*.

Apparatus: *Khalwa Yantra*, Steel Vessel, Cloth, Spoon, Tray, Steel Cutter and Gas stove.

Preparation of Kayyonyadi Taila

Kayyonyadi Taila was prepared in the PG Department of *Rasa Shastra* and *Bhaishajya Kalpana*, S.V. Ayurveda College, TTD, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. The ingredients used to prepare are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Ingredients and proportions of Kayyonyadi Taila

SN	Name of the ingredient	Quantity
1.	<i>Bhringaraja</i>	10L
2.	<i>Guduchi</i>	10L



3.	<i>Amalaki</i>	10 L
4.	<i>Yastimadhu</i>	1250g
5.	<i>Godugdha</i>	10L
6.	<i>Tila Taila</i>	10L
7.	<i>Neelanjana</i>	1250g











Method of preparation

Bhringaraja Panchanga was taken, cleaned properly, pounded in a *Khalva Yantra* and made into a paste. It was squeezed and filtered through a clean cloth and *Bhringaraja Swarasa* was collected.^[3] *Neelanjana* was taken in a *Khalva Yantra* and fine powder was prepared. *Bhringaraja Swarasa* was added till the *Neelanjana* was completely dipped and subjected to trituration till the mixture was dried. When the powder was totally dried up, it was considered as the completion of the first *Bhavana*. The procedure was repeated six more times (7 *Bhavana*). After 7 *Bhavana* of *Neelanjana* with *Bhringaraja Swarasa*, *Shuddha Neelanjana* was obtained.^[4] 5kg of *Guduchi* stem was taken in a steel vessel and 40L of water was added to it. It was heated on mild fire and reduced to one-fourth of the initial quantity, it was then filtered through a cloth and collected as *Guduchi Swarasa*.^[5] Fresh *Amalaki Phala* were collected, washed and then cut into small pieces. The seeds were discarded and pounded in *Khalwa Yantra* to make a paste. *Swarasa* was extracted by squeezing the paste of *Amalaki* through a clean cloth. *Amalaki Swarasa* was collected in a beaker.^[6] *Yastimadhu Mula* was taken in a *Khalva Yantra* and pounded. Pounded material was sieved through a cloth to obtain a very fine powder. Fine Powder of *Yastimadhu Churna* was obtained.^[7] In a vessel, *Yastimadhu Churna* was taken and made into a bolus by adding a sufficient quantity of water. Fine *Kalka* is formed.^[8] *Tila Taila* was taken in a wide-mouthed vessel and placed over the stove on moderate fire. *Kalka* of *Yastimadhu* was added to the *Tila Taila*. Then *Bhringaraja Swarasa*, *Amalaki Swarasa*, *Guduchi Swarasa* were added successively to *Taila* one after the other and the contents were stirred well. 10L of *Godugdha* was added and heating was

continued till the *Kharapaka Lakshana* was obtained. After that, the contents were filtered through a cloth.^[9] *Shuddha Neelanjana* was added to the *Taila* as *Patrapaka* when the *Taila* was hot and mixed properly to obtain *Kayyonyadi Taila*.^[10]

Figure 1: Sequential steps in the preparation of Kayyonyadi Taila

			
1. Bhringaraja Panchanga	2. Bhringaraja Panchanga	9. Shodhita Neelanjana	10. Guduchi
			
3. Squeezing of Swarasa	4. Bhringaraja Swarasa	11. Preparation of Guduchi Swarasa	12. Filtering of Swarasa
			
5. Asuddha Neelanjana	6. Powdered Neelanjana	13. Guduchi Swarasa	14. Amalaki
			
7. Bhavana of Neelanjana with Bhringaraja Swarasa	8. Bhavana of Neelanjana with Bhringaraja Swarasa	15. Squeezing of Swarasa	16. Amalaki Swarasa
			
		17. Yastimadhu Mula	18. Yastimadhu Mula Churna

	
19. Godugdha	20. Tila Taila
	
21. Yastimadhu Churna	22. Yastimadhu Kalka
	
23. Boiling of Tila Taila	24. Adding Kalka to Tila Taila
	
25. Adding Bhringaraja Swarasa to Tila Taila	26. Adding Guduchi Swarasa to Tila Taila
	
27. Adding Amalaki Swarasa to Tila Taila	28. Adding of Godugdha to Tila Taila

	
29. Taila Paka	30. Appearance of foam
	
31. Filtering of Taila	32. Kayyonyadi Taila
	
33. Kayyonyadi Taila	

OBSERVATIONS

- Greenish colour *Bhringaraja Swarasa* was obtained.
- *Neelanjana* was black in colour and possess shining. After the *Bhavana* process, it loses its shine and becomes blacker in colour.
- Dark green colour *Guduchi Swarasa* was procured.
- Light greenish colour *Amalaki Swarasa* was obtained.
- Fine Powder of *Yastimadhu Churna* was obtained.
- *Kalka* formed is fine and is brownish in colour.
- After *Paka*, colour of the *Taila* becomes greenish.
- The foam was observed when *Tailapaka* completes.

Precautions

- Care should be taken to avoid spillage during the process of *Swarasa Nirmana*.
- Bhringaraja Swarasa* taken for the *Bhavana* should be sufficient to completely soak the *Neelanjana*. When the material totally dried then only the next *Bhavana* should be carried out. Care should be taken so that there should not be any spillage.
- Care should be taken to avoid spillage while pounding to prepare the *Churna*. Sieving should be done properly to get a fine powder.
- A wide-mouthed large vessel was taken for the preparation so as to avoid the spillage of *Taila* due to overflowing.
- Mandagni* should be maintained till the *Snehasiddhi Lakshana* were obtained.
- Kayyonyadi Taila* was transferred into absolute sterile and moisture-free bottles to avoid spoiling.

RESULTS

The obtained results are presented in the following tables

Table 2: Results of *Swarasa Nirmana* performed in the preparation of *Kayyonyadi Taila*

Name of Practical	Quantity of drug taken	Swarasa obtained
<i>Bhringaraja Swarasa</i>	12.5kg	10L
<i>Guduchi Swarasa</i>	5Kg	10L
<i>Amalaki Swarasa</i>	17.64kg	10L

Table 3: Results of *Shodhana* and *Churna Nirmana* performed in the preparation of *Kayyonyadi Taila*

Name of Practical	Initial weight	Final weight	Gain/loss in weight
<i>Neelanjana Shodhana</i>	1200g	1250g	50g - Gain
<i>Yastimadhu Churna</i>	1300g	1250g	50g - Loss

Table 4: Results of preparation of *Yastimadhu Kalka*

Name of Practical	Initial weight	Final weight	Gain in weight
<i>Kalka Nirmana</i>	1250g	1265g	15g

Table 5: Results of preparation of *Kayyonyadi Taila*

Name of Practical	Initial weight	Final weight	Gain/loss in weight
<i>Kayyonyadi Taila</i>	10L	9.5L	500ml

DISCUSSION

All the pharmaceutical procedures such as washing (*Kshalana*), trituration (*Mardana/Bhavana*), heating and dipping (*Nirvapana*) etc. carried out in the preparation of a drug with the intention of getting it purified is called as *Shodhana*.

Neelanjana Shodhana was done by *Bhavana* with *Bhringaraja Swarasa* for seven times. For the first *Bhavana*, the quantity of *Bhringaraja Swarasa* required was quite more than the subsequent *Bhavana*. *Neelanjana* is black in colour and possesses lustre. After the *Bhavana* process, it loses its shining and becomes more black in colour. *Neelanjana* is having *Rasayana* property,^[11] *Bhringaraja* is having *Kesharanjana*^[12] and *Rasayana* properties.^[13] Therefore, *Bhavana* with *Bhringaraja Swarasa* was given. It aims to reduce toxicity, remove impurities and enhance the therapeutic properties. *Kayyonyadi Taila* is indicated in *Palithya*. Therefore, *Bhavana* of *Neelanjana* with *Bhringaraja Swarasa* is ideal. After *Shodhana* the weight of *Anjana* is increased due to impregnation of the organic contents of *Bhringaraja Swarasa* into the material during *Bhavana*. The *Kalka* formed is hard, rough to touch and pressing does not yield any *Sneha*. *Kharapaka* is used for external applications.^[14] *Shuddha Neelanjana* was added as *Patrapaka* in this formulation. *Patrapaka* are the drugs which are added to the *Taila* at the time of filtering. There is no need of boiling these drugs. The colour change of *Taila* to greenish after *Paka* indicates the solubility of active principles more into *Taila*. *Sneha*

Kalpāna is the pharmaceutical process where the fat-soluble and water-soluble active principles are extracted from the basic ingredients into *Sneha*.^[15]

CONCLUSION

Pharmaceutical standardization is an important step towards the standardization of any drug. *Sneha Kalpāna* are par excellent to other dosage forms as both the lipid and water-soluble active principles are extracted. *Kayyonyadi Taila* is a herbo mineral formulation which is chiefly indicated in *Palithya*.

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