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# Pharmaceutical and therapeutic utility of Hingula

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#### ABSTRACT

Rasashastra is a branch of Ayurveda which deals with the various pharmaceutical processes viz. Shodhana, Marana, etc. and gives detailed description regarding the Metals, Minerals, Poisonous herbal drugs and Animal products commonly used as therapeutically in practice of Ayurveda. Hingula, a significant component in Rasashastra, is categorized as a Sadharana Rasa, meaning a common yet potent substance used in various Ayurvedic formulations. Known in the modern context as cinnabar, Hingula primarily contains mercury sulfide and has been utilized for centuries in the many preparations. Its importance in Rasashastra lies in its ability to enhance the potency and efficacy of formulations, particularly those aimed at rejuvenation, longevity, and the treatment of complex diseases. The careful detoxification and processing of Hingula is crucial, as it is a potent substance that can be toxic if not properly handled. This paper explores the traditional methods of Hingula purification, its pharmacological properties, and its role in the preparation of various Ayurvedic medicines.

Key words: Rasashastra, Hingula, Parada, Shodana, Marana

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In Rasa text books Hingula is classified in Sadharana Rasa Varga. Hingula's importance in Rasashastra lies in its multifaceted applications in medicine, the preparation of potent formulations, and its role in treating complex diseases. Its careful detoxification and processing underscore the sophisticated techniques developed in Rasashastra, highlighting the enduring relevance of this ancient science in contemporary Ayurvedic practice. Hingula - based

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formulations are often used for their rejuvenating properties. They help in revitalizing the body's systems, improving vitality, and slowing down the aging process. This makes *Hingula* a key component in *Rasayana* therapy, which is aimed at promoting long life, health. It is taken as an ingredient in all *Jwarahara Yogas*. "Hingulottha Parada" is said to having equal properties to *Astha Samskarita Parada*.

#### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

To provide a detailed description of *Hingula*, including its historical background, synonyms, classification, *Shodhana*, *Marana*, *Satwapatana* and pharmacological properties.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

A detailed review of the *Hingula* is collected from various relevant textbooks, literatures and authorized sources.

#### **DISCUSSION**

#### **Historical aspect:**

Hingula, classified under Sadharana Rasa is a mineral ore of mercury. No references are found in Veda, Purana and Upanishada period.

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#### Samhita Kala

There is no description of *Hingula* is found in *Samhitas*.

#### Kautilya Arthashastra

Kautilya Arthashastra mentioned that Hingula was available in Darada Desha in earlier days. It was used to destroy gold coins of enemy kingdom. It was mentioned with Swarnadi Dhatu.

#### Nighantu Period

Reference of *Hingula* is available in most of *Nighantus*. Explanation about synonyms, *Shodhana*, uses, and properties of *Hingula* is found in *Nighantus*.

#### Rasa Shastra Period

- Rasa Ratnakara: Rasa Ratnakara written by Nagarjuna was first to mention Hingula for therapeutic purpose.
- Rasendra Mangala: This textbook described Shodhana and therapeutic uses of Hingula and considered that Hingulottha Parada is Satwa of Hingula.
- 3) Rasa Hrudhaya Tantra: Govinda Bhagvatpada Acharya classified Hingula under Rasa Varga.
- 4) Rasarnava:<sup>[1]</sup> Rasarnva classified Hingula under Maharasa Varga and also described the synonyms, varieties, properties, and Satwapatana process of Hingula. It is termed as "Rasa Gandha Sambhutam" that shows its composition with Gandhaka.
- 5) Other Rasa Grantha: Rasa Ratna Samucchaya, Rasa Prakasha Sudhakara, Rasendra Sara Sangraha, Rasendra Chudamani, Ayurveda Prakasha, Siddha Bhaishajya Manimala, Rasamrita, Rasatarangini mentioned the synonyms, varieties, properties, Grahya Lakshana, uses and artificial preparation of Hingula.

Table 1: Table showing *Hingula* is classified under different groups in different text books.

SN	Classification	Text books
1.	Rasa	Rasa Hrudaya Tantra, Goraksha Samhita

2.	Maharasa	Rasarnava, Rasa Ratna Samucchaya, Rasakalpa, Rasakamdhenu, Goraksha Samhita, Rasaviveka
3.	Uparasa	Anandakanda, Rasa Ratnakara, Rasa Prakasha Sudhakara, Rasendra Sara Sangraha, Rasendra Chintamani, Rasamanjari, Ayurveda Prakasha, Bhavaprakasha, Rasapradeepika,
4.	Sadharana Rasa	Rasa Ratna Samucchaya, Rasendra Chudamani, Rasajalanidhi, Rasachandamshu, Rasadhatuprakasha
5.	Suvarnadi Dhatu	Dhanwantari Nighantu, Raj Nighantu
6.	Rasadhatu	Rasamrita, Yogaratnakara

#### Vernacular names

Sanskrit - Hingula

Hindi - Singarpha

Kannada - Inguleuyaka

English - Cinnabar

Latin Name - Sulphantum hydragyrium

#### Synonyms of Hingula

Rakta, Ranjana, Darada, Mlecha, Churna Parada, Maraka, Rasagrabha, Rasodhbhava, Lauhaghna

#### Occurrence

It can be obtained from Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Brazil, China, Japan, Russia, America, and Iran. These days it is prepared artificially in India in Surat and Calcutta.

#### Preparation of artificial Hingula

#### According to Ayurveda Prakasha[2]

Ashudha Parada 1 part and ashudha Gandhaka 4 parts are taken in iron vessel. It is heated on Mandagni. Manashila powder 1/10th part to Parada is added in to it and stirring is done. Then it is made in to powder form. It is filled in Kachakupi which is smeared with seven layers of mud cloth. After this it is subjected to heat and placed in Valuka Yantra and heated on Mandagni for first day, followed by Madhymagni and

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*Teevragni*, till six days. After *Swangasheeta* it is taken out. Then *Kachakupi* is broken by the help of hot thread and wrapping cold water cloth. Then we get *Hingula* prepared in seven days.

#### According to Rasatarangini[3]

8 parts of *Gandhaka* and 42 parts of *Parada* are taken in *Mrudanga Yantra*. Its Handle is rotated. By putting pressure on it a bright *Dhoosara Varna Choorna* is obtained. After this it is taken in a *Rekhanvitamukhi Stahli* which is again fitted upside down in to another same *Sthali*. After Sealing it is subjected to heat. *Mandagni* is maintained, after *Swangasheeta Hingula* of soft consistency is obtained from the neck of lower *Sthali*. If *Hingula* found from the base of upper *Sthali* is hard in nature then process is repeated again.

Table 2: Types of *Hingula* mentioned in different texts.

Text book	Charmara	Shukatunda	Hamsapada
Rasarnava	+	+	+
R.Ch.	+	+	+
R.R.S.	-	+	+
A.P.	+	+	+
Y.R.	+	+	+
R.J.N.	+	+	+
R.P.S	+	+	+
R.Sa.S	+	+	+

#### Gunadharma of types of Hingula<sup>[4]</sup>

- Charmara Hingula -Shuka Varna colour of parrot's feathers
- 2. Shukatunda Peeta Varna colour of parrot's beak
- 3. Hamsapada Japakusuma Varna Red colour

#### Grahya Sawroopa of Hingula<sup>[5]</sup>

- Japakusuma Varna
- While Mardana it looks pleasant

- Extreme bright
- Heavy in weight

#### Ashudha Hingula Sevana Janya Vikara<sup>[6]</sup>

Consumption of Ashudha Hingula causes Andhatwa, Ksheenta, Bhrama, Moha, Meha, that's why it is purified first before internal administration.

#### Ashudha Hingula Sevana Janya Vikara Shanti Upaya

Bruhda Rasaraja Sundara mentioned to follow the same treatment guide line used for Parada toxicity in Ashudha Hingula Sevana Janya Vikara. Intake of purified Gandhaka along with Godugdha and Goghrita should be given with Nagavalli Patra for 3-4 days.

#### Shuddha Hingula Guna<sup>[7]</sup>

After Shodhana it attains colour of ripened Bimbiphala. It also attains Divya Swaroopa as it is composing of Parada and Gandhaka. It is also having properties to cure Meha and Kustha Roga. It becomes Ruchya, Balya Medhya and Agnivardhaka.

#### Properties of Hingula<sup>[8]</sup>

Rasa - Tikta, Kashaya, Katu

Guna - Snigdha, Ushna

Veerya - Ushna

Vipaka - Katu

Doshagnahta - Kapha-Pitta Shamaka

Karma - Rasayana, Deepana, Vrushya, Tridoshaghna, Sarvarogahara

Rogaghnata - Jwara, Kustha, Pleeha, Gulma and Netra Roga Hara

#### Marana of Hingula

Most of the Rasa Granthas have not described Marana of Hingula. Reference of Marana we find in Ayurveda Prakasha, Bhruda Rasaraja Sundara and Yoga Ratnakara.

#### Satwapatana<sup>[9]</sup>

Satwapatana drugs: Hingula, Nimbu Swarasa,

Process: Bhavana, Peshana, Urdhvapatana

Apparatus: Urdhvapatana Yantra

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Agnimatra: Madhyamagni for 2 Yama

#### **Procedure**

Shuddha Hingula is taken in Khalva and Bhavana of Nimbu Swarasa is given for one day. It is applied in a mud pot and it is closed by another mud pot which is kept upside down on the previous pot, sealing is done with the help of Multani Mitti. It is dried properly, then it is subjected to heat, Teevragni is given for 6 hours. While heating a cloth dipped in cold water is kept continuously over the base of upper pot, when it gets hot again it is dipped into cold water and kept over the pot. By doing so Parada will condense and deposit at the base of the upper pot. After Swanga Sheeta Parada will be scrapped out and washed with hot water. Thus, clean and pure Parada can be obtained as Satwa of Hingula. This Parada is devoid of Naga-Vangadi Dosha and Sapta Kanchuka Dosha.

#### Hingula Yogas

- 1. Mrityunjaya Rasa
- 2. Hinguleshwara Rasa
- 3. Tribhuvana Kirti Rasa
- 4. Ananda Bhairava Rasa
- 5. Kasturi Bhairava Rasa
- 6. Kanaka Sundara Rasa
- 7. Jwaramurari Rasa
- 8. Hingulia Manikya Rasa
- 9. Hingulyada Malahara
- 10. Hingulamruta Malahara

#### **CONCLUSION**

Hingula is classified under Sadharana Rasa Varga. Three varieties are explained Charmara, Shukatunda and Hamsapada. Among these Japa Kusuma Yukta Hamsapada is considered best which is taken as Grahya Hingula. Shodhana of Hingula is done by giving Bhavana with Nimbu Swarasa. Properties are Tikta,

Ksahaya Rasa, Ushna Guna, Ushna Veerya, and Katu Vipaka, Pitta Roga Hara, Jwara Hara. It is having action of Amapachana, and Agnivardhana that is much needed in Jwara Roga. which give strength to cure diseases like Jwara, Amavata, Mandagni, Kustha, and Prameha.

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