

PARPATI KALPANA


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HISTORY

Acharaya **Nagarjuna's** treatise written in **8th** century named Rasendra Mangala mentions parpati in kustha roga.

Later, **Chakradatta** written by Acharaya Chakrapani which is considered to be the treatise of **11th** century has explained parpat and highlighted it as Rasa Parpati which is indicated in the **Grahani** roga.

ETYMOLOGY

- Chanchalya – Important characteristic feature of Parada.
- Hence it cannot be used as a single drug therapy.
- If this parada undergoes 'बन्धन' then it acts as sarvarogahar, yogavahi.
- Shuddha parada + Shuddha Gandhak  Mardan ; Kajjali.
- Kajjali – Parada bandha
- Kajjali bandha doesn't lasts longer.
- Kajjali used in आमाशयसमुद्भव कफविकार.

- Kajjali bandha cannot be used in grahani vikara. It requires द्रुढबन्ध of Parada and Gandhak.
- Agni sanskar is required for this purpose.
- Parpati Kalpana comes under पोटबन्ध.
- The sanskrit word “parpati” denotes a **thin flake like preparation**.
- “Parpati” indicates a preparation which is thin, brittle and has a shape of thin papad.
- By heating kajjali (hgs) is transformed into a thin, flat preparation.
- In practice though it possesses a thin, flat shape, it is first powdered and then used for medicinal purpose.

SYNONYMS

- Parpat, Parpati, Parpatika
- Parpat – like Papad
- Parpati – thin flake
- Parpatika – thin and brittle



Laghu

NOMENCLATURE OF DIFFERENT PARPATI KALPANAS

- If Parada and Gandhaka is used then it is called as- rasa parpati.
- If parada- gandhaka is mixed with any dhatu/loha, then it is named on the basis of dhatu bhasma used. Ex-
 - i. Use of lauha bhasma- lauha parpati
 - ii. Use of tamra bhasma- tamra parpati
 - iii. Use of suvarna bhasma- suvarna parpati.

- If parada- gandhaka is mixed with any kashaushadhi like bola- Bola parpati.
- Depending upon number of ingredients used like- Panchamrita parpati (use of 5 drugs), Saptamrita parpati (use of 7 drugs).
- Depending upon the results like- Kusthanta parpati.(Useful in skin disorders)
- Depending upon the colour and quality of ingredients like- Shweta parpati (white in colour)
- Depending upon the person who prepared the parpati like- Bhairavnatha parpati.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF PARPATI (BASED ON THE DRAVYA USED)

Based upon use of Kajjali and other ingredients	Based on procedure and ingredients used
<u>Parpati</u> containing only <u>Kajjali</u> (Parada and <u>Gandhaka</u>)- Ex. Rasa <u>Parpati</u>	Sagandha Parpati: Containing Parada and Gandhaka- ex: Rasa Parpati, Tamra Parpati, Loha Parpati, Bola Parpati, Panchamrita Parpati etc.
Parpati containing Kajjali with one or more loha / dhatu. - Ex. Tamra Parpati, Panchamrita Parpati, Loha Parpati, Vijaya Parpati etc	Nirgandha Parpati: Without Parada and Gandhaka- ex: Shweta Parpati, Malla Parpati etc.,
Parpati containing Kajjali and one or more Kashtraushadhi. - Ex: Pranada Parpati, Bola Parpati.	-

EQUIPMENTS

1. Mortar and pestle:

For the preparation of Rasa parpati, Khalva Yantra is used. In the Khalva Yantra initially all the substances are taken in given proportion and triturated till these get status of a homogeneous mixture.

2. Container (Patra):

According to Rasaratna Samuchchya the Parpati which is prepared in Loha Patra (Iron vessel) is called as Loha Parpati and the Parpati which is prepared in Tamra Patra (copper vessel) is called Tamra Parpati. Usually the Parpati is prepared in Loha Patra.

3. Agni : Mrudu agni is preferred to liquefy kajjali. Paka is done till kajjali attains muddy appearance (**Pankasaman**) as mentioned in Rasatarangini.

4. Spatula :

To maintain the uniform heat on Kajjali and to prevent it from adhering to vessel while melting, spatula is essential for stirring the mixture. Loha patra/ Darvi is used in almost pharmaceutical processing of all Parpatis as Parad does not form amalgam with iron hence Laghuloha Shalaka may be safe to use.

5. Gomaya :

Gomaya bed acts as a cushion for pressing and moreover parpati kalpana is usually prescribed for the treatment of the pittaja vyadhis (diseases of pitta origin) and jatharagni mandya rogas (diseases of digestive fire). Use of fresh gomaya increases the potency of the medicine. It contains maximum ratio of biliary products which in turn during preparation of parpati gets absorbed in to the heated kajjali through the patra media and thus helps to regulate the biliary ailments and other pittajanya vyadhis (diseases).

6. Leaf (patra):

Uses of different leaves have been enumerated in preparation of parpati. These leaves should have thick layer to prevent any transaction which may cause adulteration.

7. Oil (Sneha):

Taila or Ghrita are used in preparation of Parpati .Basic use of Sneha is to smear the Darvi (ladle) and Kadali Patra so that Kajjali does not stick the containers and the Kadali Patra should not burn, when melted Kajjali is poured on leaf.

Sneha should be taken in little quantity otherwise the Parpati does not form well.

Prepared Parpati should be cleaned with a cloth to remove the excessive sneha, which is adherent to Parpati, otherwise after some time Parpati gives certain putrefying smell and becomes difficult to powder it

Sr. No.	Name of Patras (leaves)	Pharmacological attributes	Reason for use
1	Kadali Patra	Soft , Snigdha , Kasaya Rasatmaka and Grahi properties which increase the efficacy of Parpati	Commonly used, easily available, used for the treatment of Atisara, Grahani
2	Kamala	Kasaya & Tikta Rasa, Sheeta Virya	In the absence of Kadali patra used for preparation of Tamra Parpati
3	Nagavalli	Katu, Tikta & Kasaya Rasa, Usna Virya. Dipana Pacana & Grahi Properties.	In the absence of Kadali patra used for preparation of Tamra Parpati
4	Arka patra	Katu , Tikta Rasa, Usna Virya and Dipana & Pachana properties	used for preparation of Tamra Parpati indicated in Shwas roga
5	Kutaja	Tikta, Kasaya Rasa, Dipana & Grahi and anti-diarrhoeal property	Used in Sudhasara parpati for Atisara(diarrhoea)
6	Swinna Pata (Wet cloth)	If above mentioned leaves are not available, then a moist cloth can be used	Easily available

RASAPARPATI

- द्रुतकज्जलिका मोचापत्रके चिपटीकृता ।
स पोटः पर्पटी चैव बालाद्याखिलरोगनुत् ॥

र. र. स.११/६६

लोहपात्रेऽथवा ताम्रे पलैकं शुद्धगंधकम् ।
मृद्वग्निना द्रुते तस्मिन् शुद्धसूतपलत्रयम् ॥
क्षिप्तवाऽथ चालयेत्किंचिल्लोहमुष्ट्या ततः पुनः ।
ढालयेत्कदलीपत्रेऽथवा स्वित्त्रपटे क्षितौ ॥
इत्येवं पर्पटीबद्धं सर्वरोगेषु योजयेत् ॥

रसपर्पटी. र. यो. सा.

• **Ingredients:**

Shuddha Parada – 125gm

Shuddha gandhak – 125gm

METHOD:

1) Parada – Arani swarasa, Erandamula swarasa, Adrak swarasa, each 1 day, mardana.

2) Gandhak – Bhringaraj swarasa 7 bhavana

3) Parada + Gandhak, 2-3 days mardana, kajjali

ELSE

Sh. Parada + Sh Gandhak = Kajjali

- At first cow dung platform is made.
- In a ghee smeared darvi, Kajjali is melted.
- The melted kajjali is poured on kadali patra which is smeared with ghritha and which was placed on cow dung platform.
- Immediately it is pressed with another kadali patra.
- In this manner a thin and brittle parpati is prepared.



PARPATI SIDDHI PARIKSHA

- Parpati appears to be thin and flat.
- A crackling sound is heard after breaking a piece of parpati.
- If the parada is not properly mixed with gandhak, then the parpati when rubbed on gold, it becomes white.

MRUDU PAKA

- If goghrita is applied in excess quantity.
- If agni given is insufficient.
- It breaks immediately when held between fingers.
- It doesn't sustain for longer period.

MADHYAM PAKA

- Sufficient goghrita quantity, sufficient agni.
- Thin like papad, shiny, the lines of kadali patra appear on it, crackling sound is heard.
- All the parpati siddhi pariksha are achieved.

KHARAPAKA

- Goghrita quantity is insufficient.
- Agni is given in excess.
- Kharapaki parpati – ruksha, firm, reddish black.
- It breaks with difficulty.
- Vishasaman.
- In Bharat Bhaishajya Ratnakar, Rudra parpati – Kharapaki is best



USEFUL IN:

- Mainly used in Grahani.
- Atisar, Arsha
- Kasa
- Ajeerna, Gulma
- Aamvat
- Amlapitta
- Daha, Pandu, Kamala
- Jwara, Shotha

PATHYA - APATHYA

- Kakmachi, patol, Adrak
- Godugdha + Sharkara
- Coconut water

} Pathya

- Amla, Vidahi, Katu dravya sevan
- Nimbadi tikta dravya

} Apathya

MATRA

- Parpati preparations should be administered in 2 ratti dose (250 mg) initially and then increase it by 1 ratti (125 mg) daily or alternate days till 10 ratti (2500 mg) is reached.
- This dose should be continued till the ailment is cured and then the dose may be reduced by 1 ratti (125 mg) daily till it becomes again 2 ratti(250 mg).

S.No	Type of Parpati preparation	Ingredients and Quantity	Dose and Anupana	References	Indications
1.	Panchamrita Parpati	Sh. Parada- 4 Masha Sh. Gandhaka- 8 Masha Loha Bhasma- 2 Masha Abhrak Bhasma- 1 Masha Tamra Bhasma	2 Ratti (250 mg) with Ghee, Ksheer, Madhu	Bhaishjya RatnavaliGrahani 468-479	Grahani, Aruchi, Chardi, Dushta Arsha, Atisara, Raktapitta
2	Loha Parpati	Sh. Parada- Sh.Gandhaka- kanta lauha	1 Ratti (125 mg) with Brishta Jeeraka churna and Madh	Bhaishjya RatnavaliGrahani 454- 457	Grahani vikara, Rajyakshma, 18 types of shula, Vrishya.
3	Tamra Parpati	Sh. Parada - 3 parts Sh. Gandhaka - 3 parts Tamra Bhasma - 3 parts Sh. Vatsanabha - 1 part	2-3 Ratti (250- 375 mg) with Ardraka swarasa, Triphala Kwatha, Eranda Taila, Kumari swarasa, Bakuchi Churna, Triphala Churna, Khadira Kwatha	Rasa Ratna SamuchyaChapter 20 Shloka 134	Kasa, Shwasa, Jwara, Pandu, Krimi roga, Yakshma, Kustha Shula, Grahani roga, Yakrita vikara, Pleeha Vriddhi, Atisara and VataKapha roga.

4	Vijay Parpati	Sh. Parada- 4 parts Sh. Gandhaka- 2 parts Swarna bhasma -2 parts Raupya bhasma- 1 part Mukta bhasma- 1 part Vaikranta bhasma 1 par	2 Ratti (250 mg) with Brishta Jeeraka Churna and Dadhi or Takra	Bhaishjya RatnavaliGrahani 461-464	Kastha Sadhya Grahani vikara, Arsh shula, Atisara, Yakshma, Shotha, Kamala, Pandu, Pleeha, Jalodar, Amlapitta Vatarakta, Krimi, Kustha, Prameha, Vishama Jwara, Rasayana and Vrishya.
5	Swarna Parpati	Sh. Parada- 4 parts Sh. Gandhaka- 4 parts Swarna bhasma - 1 part	1 Ratti (125 mg) with Brishta Jeeraka churna and Madhu	Bhaishjya RatnavaliGrahani 454-457	Grahani vikara, Rajyakshma, 18 types of shula, Vrishya.
6	Gagana Parpati	Sh. Parada - 1 part Sh. Gandhaka - 2 parts Abhraka bhasma - 1 part	1-3 Ratti (125-375 mg) with Brishta jeeraka, Takra, Dugdha, Madhu and Dadimaswarasa	Siddha Yoga SangrahSangrahani Adhyaya	Pandu, Grahani vikara, Atisara, Kshaya, Kasa, Shwasa, Mandagni

7	Bola Parpati	Sh. Parada - 1 part Sh. Gandhaka - 1 part Bola Churna - 2 parts	3- 6 Ratti (375-750 mg) with Sharkara, Madhu, Navaneet, Durva Swarasa, Gulkanda	Yoga. Rat. Purvardha, Raktapitta Adhyaya	Raktasrava, Rakta atisara, Rakta arsha, Rakta pradara, Atyartava, Uraha kshata.
8	Shweta Parpat	Surya kshara - 1 part Sphatika - 1/8 part Navsacara - 1/16 part	5-10 Ratti (625-1125 mg) with sheeta jala, Narikela Jala, Sharkara yukta dugdha, mutral	Siddha Yoga SangrahMu trakricha Adhyaya	Mutral, Swedjanan, Vatanulomaka, Ashmari, Mutrakriccha, Mutraghata etc.