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A REVIEW ON SILATAALA RASA – A HERBO-MINERAL FORMULATION

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ABSTRACT

Herbal and herbo-mineral medicines have been widely utilized in Ayurveda. Ayurvedic medicines have indications that span a broad spectrum of health concerns. Among these Rasaoushadhi holds a significant place in Ayurveda due to its remarkable rejuvenating qualities and potent efficacy even at low doses. Silataalarasa is an herbo-mineral formulation explained in Brihat Rasaraja Sundhara Kasaadhikara. It contains Haratala (Orpiment), Manasila (Realgar), Shunti, Maricha, Pippali, Nirguntimoola, Vasa and Gokshura. It is prescribed in respiratory diseases like Kasa and Swasa. The drugs present in Silataalarasa manily of Katu Tikta rasa, Laghu Guna, Ushna Virya, Katu Vipaka and Vata Kaphahara. Here an attempt has been made to address therapeutic uses of Silataalarasa and to discuss the different pharmacological properties and therapeutic uses of its constituent drugs.

Keywords: Silataalarasa, Rasasastra, Swasa, Kasa

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the annals of history, various system of medicine has emerged across the globe in response to humanity's enduring quest for optimal health. Ayurveda stands as one of the pillars among these diverse medicinal traditions, offering a comprehensive approach to health and well-being. Rasasastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana represent indispensable facets of Ayurveda. these disciplines are primarily concerned with the art of utilizing, assessing the effects and comprehending the mechanisms of action of medicinal compounds.

Rasaoushadhis possess distinctive qualities such as requiring lower therapeutic doses, acting swiftly and being more palatable as a result, herbo mineral formulations are renowned for their potent nature, making this system of medicine superior when compared to Vanaspati Yogas. Silataalarasa is a simple herbo mineral formulation mentioned in Brihat Rasaraja sundara Kasaadhikara¹ which is prepared by using Haratala, Manasila, Trikatu, Nirgundi, Vasa swarasa, gokshurarasa. It is indicated in Swasa and Kasa.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

This paper is an attempt to make a review on the formulation Silataalarasa. The primary focus of the review was to evaluate the pharmacological properties associated with each ingredient in Ayurveda, examining them through the dual lenses of traditional Ayurvedic perspectives and contemporary viewpoints.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reference of Silataalarasa were collected from Brihat Rasaraja Sundara Kasaadhikara. It is one among the Rasayoga, which is prepared by Kupipakwa method.

Silataalarasa is a compound word consist of three words. Sila which means Manasila, Taala means Haratala and finally Rasa which means drug or medicine.

Table 1: Table showing list of drugs with quantity

Sl	Ingredients	Botanical name	Parts used	Quantity
No				
1	Haratala	As ₂ S ₃ , Orpiment	Mineral drug	1 part
2	Manasila	As ₂ S ₂ , Realgar	Mineral drug	4 parts
3	Gokshura	Tribulus terrestris	Fruit	For Bhavana
4	Vasa	Adhatoda vascia	Leaf	For Bhavana
5	Pippali	Piper longum	Fruit	Equivalent to the product
6	Maricha	Piper nigram	Fruit	obtained through
7	Shunti	Zingiber officinale	Rhizome	Kupipakwa.
8	Nirgundi moola	Vitex negundo	Root	Equal to quantity of <i>Trikatu</i>

METHOD OF PREPARATION

Initially, Shodhita Haratala and Shodhita Manasila were taken in a clean Khalwa Yantra and powdered properly. Then, Gokshura Swarasa was added in sufficient quantity to ensure complete immersion of the above mixture. Perform Bhavana, or wet grinding, until the mixture dries completely, continuing this process for one day. When Bhavana with Gokshura Swarasa is complete and the product is thoroughly dry, introduce Vasa Swarasa and continue Bhavana for an additional day. The Bhavitha Haratala &Manasila mixture is cautiously add into the mud smeared Kachakupi, and paka is done using a valuka yantra for a duration of 2 yama(6 hours). The drug obtained after Kupipakwavidhi is mixed with equal quantities of trikatu choorna and Nirgundi moola choorna.

Table 2: Showing properties of each ingredient

Sl No	Ingredients	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Karma
1	Haratala ²	Katu	Snigdha, Ushn <mark>a</mark>	Ushna	Katu	Kushta, Jwara, Deepana, Kapha Vatahara
2	Manasila ³	Tikta Katu	Guru	Ushna	Katu	Rasayana, Lekhana, Kapha Vatahara
3	Gokshura⁴	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha	Sita	Madhura	Vatahara, Kaphahara, Rocana, Dipana, Bhedhana, Svarya, Hridya
4	Vasa ⁵	Tikta, Kashaya	Laghu	Sita	Katu	Kaphapittahara, Kasaghna, Kshayahara
5	Pippali ⁶	Katu	Snigdha, Laghu	Anushna	Madhura	Vata Kaphahara, Deepana, SwasaKasahara, Rasayana
6	Maricha ⁷	Katu	Tikshna, Ruksha, Ushna	Ushna	Katu	Deepana Kapha Vata hara, Krimihara, Chedana, Swasakasahara
7	Shunti ⁸	Katu	Laghu	Ushna	Madhura	Anulomana, Deepana, Hridya, Pachana, Kasahara, Vatakaphapaha
8	Nirgunti moola ⁹	Katu, Tikta	Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kasahara, Agni deepana, Kapha- Vata Shamaka

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The common occurrence of cough makes it a prevalent health issue, often leads to modifications in daily routines. Silataalarasa is an herbo-mineral formulation which is mainly indicated in Swasa and Kasa roga. Swasa and Kasa is a Vata Kaphatmaka Vyadhi of Pranavaha Srothas. The primary objective of the Kasa and Swasa treatment is to eliminate the obstruction caused by kapha and

restore normal *vatha gathi*. *Rasapanchaka* serves as a key determinant for inferring the pharmacological properties of Ayurvedic drugs. *Ushna Veerya* and *Vatakaphahara* drugs are very effective in *Swasa* and *Kasa Roga*. Ingredients of *Silataalarasa* have *Ushna Virya* and *Vata Kaphahara* properties. Additionally, many of these drugs exhibit disease-specific *swasahara* and *kasahara* actions, contributing to the potential alleviation of *swasa roga* through *samprapthi vighatana*.

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