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Review Article

A CRITICAL REVIEW ON *HEMAGARBHA POTTALI*: AN EFFECTIVE AYURVEDA FORMULATION Divya Singh^{1*}, Poonam Kailoria¹, Rajendra Prasad Sharma²

*1PG Scholar, ²Associate Professor, Dept. of RSBK, National Institute of Ayurveda DE-NOVO, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

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ABSTRACT

One of the most significant branches of Ayurveda is *Rasa Sastra*, which deals with pharmaceutical preparations made from minerals and plants, such as *Kharliya rasayana*, *Parpati rasayana*, *Kupipakva rasayana*, and *Pottali rasayana*. One form of *Rasa aushadhi*, commonly referred to as emergency medicine, is *Pottali Rasayana*. There are various ways to prepare *Pottali Rasayana*. *Pottali Kalpana* is made in a way that is extremely different from other dosage forms, and it offers advantages including a tiny dose, a high potency, ease of handling, and a long shelf life. The specific technique is developed for potentiating the constituents and forming a complex with high therapeutic efficacy. The primary ingredients used in *Hemagarbha Pottali Rasa* are *Suddha Parad*, *Suddha Gandhak*, *Tamra Bhasma*, and *Swarna Bhasma*, which is combined with *Kumari Swarasa* to produce a compact form.

INTRODUCTION

Mercury has been utilised as medicine in Rasashastra for many years. One of the most cuttingedge mercurial preparations currently in the market is called *Pottali Rasavana*. Because of its advantages over Avurvedic conventional medications. such immediate action, stability, extended shelf life, portability, ease of dosing, and miraculous action in emergency medical situations, Pottali Rasayana is a powerful emergency drug. Examples of such wellknown Pottalis in action include Hema Garbha, Rajmriganka, and Ratna Garbha. However, Vaidya still finds the pharmaceutical manufacturing process to be a difficult endeavour. It belongs to the category of formulations that need a standard operating procedure for preparation. Traditional techniques in-process quality assessment are still employed in production of Pottali; nevertheless, standardised production requires validation, standardisation, and uniform expression of the parameters Rasaratnakara of Nityanatha in the 12th century A.D. has the first mention of *Pottali kalpna*.

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The preparation of *Pottali* by *Gandhaka Dravapaka* in the context of *Vajra Pottali* is documented in *Rasaprakasha Sudhakara* from the 13th century A.D. *Gandhaka Drava* in an iron vessel was mentioned by *Yogaratnakara* in the 18th century. One of the *Pottali Kalpanas* described in *Rasa* literature is *Hema Garbha Pottali*. It is a significant gold therapeutic formulation.

Derivation of Hema Garbha Pottali

Hema Nirukti: 'Hinoti Vardhate Sphutati Veti. Hi+ manin'= Swarnam (Gold)

Garbha- Garbhyate Jeeva Sanjeeva Karma Phaladaatta. That possesses all the essence and that which gives life. **Pottali:** Pottali- Potena Sansleshena Leeyate Iti. Puttalika- Vastrabaddha Dravvam.

The meaning of *Pottali* is, as to concise, to compact a substance, to minimize a substance, making into bundle, pocket of the substances or to put different substances into a bundle or pocket which means similar in case of *Pottali Kalpana*.

Necessity of Pottali Kalpana

All the inventions in each and every field of science are the solutions for the previous problems. Similarly certain points may be taken in to consideration for the origin and development of the *Pottali Kalpana*.

They can be categorized as

- 1. Convenience
- 2. Enhancement of properties
- 3. Need of emergency medicine- The requirement for emergency medication- *Pottalis* are frequently used as *Atyayik Chikitsa*. Among the *Rasa Rasayanas*, they are extremely effective and only need to be used in tiny dosages.
- Convenience- Packing and transporting medications back in ancient times was a laborious task. In accordance with the needs of the patients, doctors weren't always readily available everywhere. So, Pottali Kalpana was created to eliminate this inconvenience. Pottali were the hard, solid, marblelike forms of medication that did not require special administration equipment or protective containers. The doctor used to carry the Pottali with him in his pocket, which reduced the hassle of transit and loss from breakage and mixing.

• Enhancement of Properties: In the ancient *Ras Shastra* writings, this subject is not explained. However, *Rasa Shastra* claims that as the amount of Sulphur burned in *Jarita* and the duration of the procedure rise, so does the medicine's power when describing the processing of mercury. It is difficult to heat-potentiate the medicinal effects of mercury in liquid sulphur. Finally, doctors were in need of an emergency drug that required fewer preparations and tiny doses. To put it briefly, the *Pottali Kalpana* was created with a goal for improved potencies, ease of administration, fixation of doses, and transportation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All the Rasashastra related texts were evaluated. The text from Rasendra Sara Sangraha, Rasa Prakash Sudhakar, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya Yogaratnakar, Bhaishjya Ratnavali etc and their respective commentaries were thoroughly gone through. Various articles, journals and related websites were searched.

RESULTS

References of Hemagarbha Pottali

Kala	Text name	Method	
13 th cent	Rasendra Sara Sangraha ^[1]	Putapaka	
13 th cent	Rasa Prakash Sudhakar[2]	Bhudhar Yantra and Gajaputa	
14 th cent	Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya[3]	Kapardpurana	
14 th cent	Sharangadhar Samhita ^[4]	Kapardpurana, Putapaka	
17 th cent	Rasa Kamdhenu ^[5]	Putapaka	
18 th cent	Yogaratnakar ^[6]	Gajaputa, Sikta Yantra, Vitastimatra Bhugarta, Gandhaka Drava Swedana	
18 th cent	Kaparda purana, Gajaputa, Gandhaka drava sweana Bhaishjya Ratnavali ^[7]	Kaparda Purana Gajaputa	
19 th cent	Nighantu Ratnakara	Kaparda Purana Gajaput	
19 th cent	Sidhdha Bhesaja Manimala	Gandhaka Drava Swedana	
19th cent	Ras Chandansu ^[8]	Gajaputa	
20th cent	Rasayana Sara ^[9]		
20 th cent	Ras Jala Nidhi ^[10]	Putpaka	

Classification of Hemagarbha Pottali according Gandhaka Paka

By Dola Yantra	Rasavatara
Without Dola Yantra	Y.R.
Primarily Swedana by Krishara then sulphur bath	R.Y.S.
Gandhaka Taila	S.B.M

Different Hemagarbha Pottali Mentioned In Rasa Yoga Sagara [11]

Name of the Pottali	Reference	Contents	Processing method	Indications
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[1] (Balagnikumara)	Rasa. Chi.	Suwarna, Parada, (1:1)	Swedana, Puta Paka with Gandhaka	Rasayana, Prameha Jwara, Atisara, Ajirna, Pandu, kamala, Vata Vyadhi, Jara 1-1 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[2] (Hemagarbha Pottali)	Yoga Ratnakara, Rasa Chandanshu	Suwarna, Parada, Gandhaka, Tamra (1:4:2:3)	Dola Yantra Gandhaka Paka	Kasa, Shwasa, Kshaya, Vata, Kapha, Grahani 4-4 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[3] (Hemagarbha Pottali)	Yoga Ratnakara, Rasayana Sangraha, Nighantu Ratnakara, vaidya Vin.	Suwarna, Parada, Gandhaka, Tamra (1:6:2:6)	Puta Paka with Gandhaka	Kasa, Kshaya, Sarva Roga 1-1 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[4] (Suwarna Garbha Pottali)	Rasayana Sara	Suwarna, Parada, Gandhaka, Tamra, Vanga, Kaparda, Shankha, Tankana, Mukta	Dola Yantra Gandhaka Paka	Grahani, Kshaya, Atisara, Jwara, Kasa, Mandagni. 2-2 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[5] (Hemagarbha Pottali)	Rasayana Sara	Rasasindura, Suwarna, Mukta, Gandhaka, Tamra, Vanga, Naga	Sealing in Kaparda with Tankana, with Shankha Gajaputa then Gandhaka Paka	Sangrahani, Rajayakshma
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[6] (Maha Hemagarbha Pottali)	Yoga Ratnakara, Nighantu Ratnakara, Rasa Chandansh u, Vai. Chi., Rasayana Sangraha	Suwarna, Parada, Gandhaka (3:12:1)	Puta Paka with Gandhak	Kshaya, Kasa, Rajayakshm a 1-2 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[7]	Vaidyak Chintamani	Suwarna, Parada, Gandhaka, Tamra, Mukta, Praval	Gandhaka Paka	Kshaya, Vata, Kapha, Grahani 1-1 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[8] (Apurva Hemagarbha)	Rasayana Sangraha	Suwarna, Parada, Gandhaka, Navasadara, Rasa Sindura	Putapaka with Gandhaka	Pakshaghata, Dhanurvata, Khanja, Dantabandha, Vata, Kapha 1-1 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[9] (Shweta Hemagarbha)	Rasayana Sangraha	Talastha Chandrodaya, Rasakarpura, Naga, Vanga, Suwarna, Malla	Dola Yantra Gandhaka Paka	Shwasa, Kasa, Mahavata, Jwara, Bhagandara, Dantabandha, Shula, Gulma 1-1 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[10] (Hemagarbha Rasayana)	Rasayana Sangraha	Gandhaka, Parada, Pravala, Mukta, Abhraka, Naga, Vanga, Tamra, Rajata, Suwarna	Puta Paka with Gandhaka	Shwasa, Kasa, Vata, Amavata, Unmada 1-1 Ratti

Hiranya Garbha Pottali [11]	Ra. Yo. Sa.	Parada, Gandhaka, Suwarna, Mukta, Hiraka, Tamra, Haratala, Kasturi, Amba	Krishara Paka then Dola Yantra Gandhaka Paka	Unmada, Sannipata, Rasayana 1 Brihi- 1 Ratti.
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[12] (Pita Hemagarbha)	Rasayana Sangraha	Manahshila, Haratala, Suwarna, Pita Somala	Dola Yantra Gandhaka Paka	Sannipata, Vajikarana 1-1 Brihi
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[13]	Rasayana Sangraha.	Rasakarpura, Suwarna, Somala,	Dola Yantra Gandhak a Paka	Sannipata 1-1 Ratti
Hiranya Garbha Pottali ^[14] (Hemagarbha Pottali]	Siddha Bheshaja Manimala	Parada, Gandhaka, Tamra, Rajata, Suwarna, Mukta, Haratala, Pravala, Loha, Abhraka,	Dola Yantra Gandhak a Taila Paka	Kshaya 1-1 Ratti

DISCUSSION

Hemagarbha Pottali Rasa is a special metal based remedy that has been referenced in several Rasasastra literature and has the property of being able to treat all illnesses. It is used mostly in Kshaya, Sosha, and Atisara and is also known as Rasayana, Yogavahi, Vrishya, and Sarv Vyadhi Nashak. In all variations of Kushtha Roga and Kasa, Shwasa, Gandik is employed. Swarna Bhasma is effective in Antra kshava and Visama Iwara and has the same Guna as Madhur Rasa. It is also used as Vrushya, Medhya, and Rasayana. Tamra Bhasma has qualities similar to Lekhana and Pittasaraka, and it can treat all Kapha- and Pittadominance-related illnesses.[12] Despite this, the secretive preparation process and expensive cost of this formulation make it rarely used in clinical settings. There are four basic ways to make Pottali: Gandhak Drava Swedana, Putpaka, Kapard Purana, and Valuka Yantra. However, Gandhak Drava Swedana method is the most widely used.[13]

CONCLUSION

Hemagarbha Pottali Rasa is Sagni Sagandha Murchchana of Parad along with other Dhatus. Parad is recognised as a fast thinker or Yogavahi. Because of Agnisanskara, prolonged heat of pattern, and media use for its paka, this drug has a lower dose but is more effective. Due to Parad's Yogavahi properties and the fact that it may be combined with other medications to boost their strength, the drug is simple to administer, easily absorbed even from the tongue, and has a longer shelf life. Despite claims to the contrary, these products are not extensively used and this medication is not produced on a significant scale. The manufacture of Pottali Rasayana on a wide scale and thorough documentation of standards and quality control should be encouraged by more pharmaceutical businesses.

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*Address for correspondence Dr. Divya Singh

PG Scholar Dept. of RSBK, National Institute of Ayurveda DE-NOVO, Jaipur Email:

divvaaingh419@gmail.com

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