



Research Article

EXPLORING THE VERSATILITY OF SAMEERAPANNAGA RASA: CLASSICAL PREPARATION AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS

Kovi Sreehari¹, Vuyyuru Srikanth^{2*}, Goli Lakshmi Manasa², Matteddula Upendra Reddy², Boddukolla Kimpu², Mahanti Jhari², Buntariya Sagar Kumar²

¹Professor and HOD, ²Post Graduate Scholar, Department of Rasashastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, Dr. NRS Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Article info

Article History:

Received: 03-09-2025

Accepted: 10-10-2025

Published: 30-11-2025

KEYWORDS:

Sameerapannaga ras, Vata roga, Haratala, Manahshila, Somala.

ABSTRACT

The learned physicians have advised variety of drugs to treat *Sadya roga* only, whereas the *Rasausadhies* are administered to treat the *Yapya* and *Asadya roga* also. *Sameerapannaga Rasa* (SPR) is a classical Ayurvedic formulation renowned for its efficacy in managing *Kapha-Vata* dominant disorders, it stands as a versatile and targeted formulation ranging from *Swasa*, *Kasa*, *Sandigatavata*, *Amavata*, *Charma roga* to *Akshepaka*, *Pakshagata*, *Ardita vata* etc. Its therapeutic efficacy is deeply rooted in Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals (*Rasasastra*), where the method of preparation of *Sameerapannaga ras* includes *Shodhana* (purification), *Bhavana* (levigation), *Kupipakwa* procedures that can transform toxic raw materials into potent, bioavailable medicine. Classical texts states that these *Samskara* procedures enhance safety, specificity, and pharmacodynamic precision, aligning with the principle "*Samskarad gunantaradanam*" (processing alters properties). *Vata* is the only *Dosha* which has movement and controls the movements of other *Doshas*, *Dhatus* and *Mala*. *Sameerapannaga ras* is a compound with three arsenics that is specifically designed to regulate this dynamic force (*Vata*) like a serpent.

INTRODUCTION

"दोषधातुमलमूलं हि शरीरं"^[1]—According to Acharya *Susruta* human body is made up of *Dosa*, *Dhatu* and *Mala*, "समदोषः समग्रिश्च समधातुमलक्रियः | प्रसन्नात्मेन्द्रियमनाः स्वस्थ इत्यभिधीयते||"^[2] and he says a person is called *Swastha* (healthy) whenever the *Dosha dhatu agni mala* are in equilibrium and calm, pleasant state of soul, sense organ and mind is present. Among the three doshas *Vata* is the only *Dosha* which is responsible for vitiation of other two *Doshas* as well as the *Dhatus* and *Malas*. It is also said that *Pitta* and *Kapha* are *Pangu* (lame) without the involvement of *Vata* ^[3]. Such is the importance of *Vata*, but due to various causative factors, *Vata* gets vitiated leading to several diseases.

Controlling *Vata* is essential because *Vata* governs all movement in the body from nerve impulses and muscle contractions to circulation and elimination.

Sameerapannaga Rasa is a unique potent *Vatahara Rasayana*. It is employed when routine herb-based interventions fail to correct stubborn *Vata* vitiations. *Sameerapannaga ras* is a *Sagandha sagni ubhayasta kupipakwa* preparation mentioned in the classical texts. This *Kupipaka* process yields nano-sized particles that swiftly penetrate the *Srotas*, enabling targeted pacification of deranged *Vata*.

In *Sameerapannaga rasa* the word *Sameera* means *Vata*, *pannaga* means Serpent, it implies that this formulation controls or kill the *Vata* like a serpent. It is an Arsenio-mercurial formulation that contains all the three arsenics mentioned in the Ayurveda. Primarily, *Sameerapannaga ras* has been mentioned in *Rasa Chandamshu* by the name of *Vata Pannaga* containing *Parada*, *Gandhaka*, *Haratala*, and *Somala* in equal parts, and *Manahshila* has not been mentioned as a constituent. However, later on, in text *Ayurveda Aushadhi Guna Dharma Shastra* by *Gune*, *Manahshila*

Access this article online

Quick Response Code



<https://doi.org/10.47070/ayushdhara.v12i5.2274>

Published by Mahadev Publications (Regd.)
publication licensed under a Creative Commons
Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0
International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

was added to formulate composition of *Sameerapannaga ras* which has been accepted by Ayurvedic formulary of India.

This article deals with classical references, preparation of *Sameerapannagaras* and its clinical applications.

Classical References

Sameerapannaga ras was mentioned as *Karaliya* preparation in *Vaidya Chintamani*, *Rasa chandamsu yoga* 2, *Rasayoga sagara yoga* 1, whereas *Kupipakwa* preparation was mentioned in *Ayurveda Guna dharma sastra*, *AFI*, *Ayurveda Sara sangraha* and *Putra* method was mentioned in *Rasa chandamsu yoga* 1, *Rasayoga sagara* 2. Their ingredients and indications are given in the following table 1.

Table 1: Reference of *Sameerapannaga ras* in classical books

Reference	Contents	Indications
<i>Rasachandamsu</i> (1) <i>Rasayoga Sagara</i> (2) (Putra Method)	<i>Sh.Parada</i> <i>Sh.Gandhaka</i> <i>Sh.Haratala</i> <i>Sh.somala, Abraka patra</i> <i>Tulasi swarasa</i>	<i>Sannipata Unmada,</i> <i>Sandhivata, Kaphajaroga</i>
<i>Ayu.au.gu.dh.sa, AFI,</i> <i>Ayu.sa.sa</i> <i>Rasatantra sara va siddha</i> <i>prayoga sangraha</i> <i>Kupipakwa Method</i>	<i>Sh.Parada</i> <i>Sh.Gandhaka</i> <i>Sh.Haratala</i> <i>Sh.Manasila</i> <i>Sh.somala</i> <i>Tulasi swarasa</i>	<i>Sannipataroga, Kaphonmada,</i> <i>Kaphaja sandhibandha,</i> <i>Jwara, Kasa, Swasa.</i>
<i>Vaidya Chintamani</i> (Kharaliya)	<i>Sh.Parada, Sh.Gandhaka,</i> <i>Sh.Vatsanabha, Sh.Tankana,</i> <i>Sh.Haratala, Trikatu, Haritaki,</i> <i>Tulasi mula, Karkatakasringi,</i> <i>Swarnamakshika, Loha</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>
<i>Rasachandamsu</i> (2) <i>Rasayoga Sagara</i> (1) (Kharaliya)	<i>Sh. Parada, sh. Gandhaka</i> <i>Abhraka Bhasma,</i> <i>Shu. Vatsanabha, Sh.Tankana,</i> <i>Trikatu, Bringaraja swarasa</i>	<i>Mahavata, Murcha, Vatavyadhi</i>

Preparation of *Sameerapannagaras*

The preparation was carried out in the Department of Rasa Shastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana, Dr.NRS Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.

Sameerapannaga ras was prepared by taking reference from *Rasatantra sara va sidhaprayoga sangraha* book [4].

Table 2: Ingredients used in *Sameerapannaga ras*

S.no	Ingredients	Chemical/Botanical Name	Proportion
1	<i>Parada</i>	Mercury - Hg	1 part
2	<i>Gandhaka</i>	Sulphur - S	1 part
3	<i>Somala</i>	White Arsenic - As ₂ O ₃	1 part
4	<i>Haratala</i>	Orpiment - As ₂ S ₃	1 part
5	<i>Manahshila</i>	Realgar - As ₂ S ₂	1 part
6	<i>Tulasi swarasa</i>	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Quantity sufficient

In AFI 15:8, all ingredients listed in Table 2 were mentioned except *Tulasi Swarasa*, whereas in *Rasachandamsu*, all ingredients from Table 2 were included except *Manahshila*. Some studies have proved

that extract of *Ocimum sanctum* inhibits the arsenic-induced toxicity. Thus, *Ocimum* may help in nullifying possible adverse drug reactions. Hence in

our department *Sameerapnnaga Ras* was prepared with the ingredients in Table 2.

Purva karma

- *Parada sodhana*^[5]– *Mardana* with *Trikshara*, *Nagavalli swarasa*, *Ardraka swarasa* for 3 days (R.T 5/34-35)**
- *Gandaka sodhana*^[6]– *Bhudhara puta* method using *Go dugdha* and *Go ghrita* (R.T 8/ 3-7)**

- *Haratala sodhana*^[7]– *Dola yantra svedana* in *Kushmanda swarasa* for 1 Yama (3 hours) (R.R.S 3/70-73)*
- *Manahshila sodhana*^[8]– *Bhavana* with *Nimbu swarasa* for 7 times (R.T 11/ 111)**
- *Somala sodhana*^[9] – *Dola yantra svedana* using *Karavellaka phala* and *Swarasa* for 2 Yama (6 hrs) (R.R.S 3/ 124)*
- Preparation of *Mrit vastra lepitha kachakupi*.

*R.R.S – *Rasa Ratna Samuchaya*, **R.T – *Rasa Tarangini*



Figure 1: Parada Sodhana



Figure 2: Gandhaka Sodhana



Figure 3: Haratala Sodhana



Figure 4: Manahshila Sodhana



Figure 5: Somala Sodhana

Pradhana Karma

- ❖ 50 grams of *Suddha Parada* and 50 grams of *Suddha Gandaka* were taken together in a clean *Khalva yantra* and triturated together to form *Kajjali*.
- ❖ This *Kajjali* is added with 50 grams of *Sudha Haratala*, 50 grams of *Shudha Manahshila*, 50 grams of *Shudha Somala* and triturated together to form a homogenous mixture.
- ❖ Then it is subjected to *Bhavana with Tulasi swarasa* for 3 days.
- ❖ The obtained mixture which is 240 grams is filled upto 1/3rd level of *Kachakupi*.





		Add Shudha Haratala Shudha Manahshila Shudha Malla		
Sodhita Parada, Gandaka in kalva	Mardana to prepare Samaguna kajjali	Add Tulasi Swarasa	Obtained Kajjali and filling it into Kachakupi	

Figure 6: Sameerapannaga ras Kajjali

- ✓ This is placed in EMF (Electronic Muffle Furnace) and subjected to heat as per the temperature and time mentioned below:
 - *Mrudu agni* 32° – 250°C for 6 hours
 - *Madyama agni* 250° – 500°C for 6 hours
 - *Teevra agni* 500° – 580°C for 6 hours.
 - Maximum temperature recorded is 580°C and time duration is 18 hours.

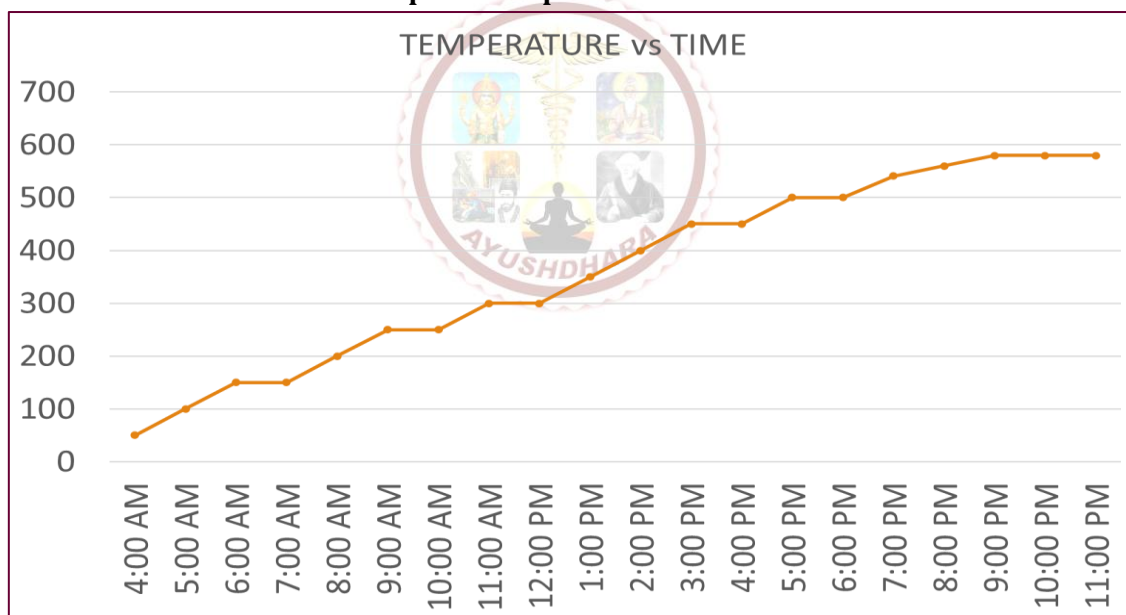
Table 3: Temperature and Observations during preparation of Sameerapannaga ras

Hours	Time	Set Temperature In °C	Observation
	4.20 Am	50	
1	5 Am	100	
2	6 Am	150	Mild <i>Tulasi</i> aroma
3	7 Am	150	<i>Tulasi</i> smell 150°C/coffee bean smell
4	8 Am	200	Mild white fumes started to appear
5	9 Am	250	Dense white fumes with smell of sulphur
6	10 Am	250	<i>Kajjali</i> started melting
7	11 Am	300	Yellow fumes appear
8	12 Pm	300	Dense Yellow coloured fumes with sulphur smell
9	1 Pm	350	Hard <i>Kajjali</i> rose up from bottom, it was pushed down with <i>Tapta shalaka</i>
10	2 Pm	400	<i>Kajjali</i> become melted and soft
11	3 Pm	450	<i>Kajjali</i> was raising up, pushed down with <i>Shalaka</i> Neck of bottle was also cleared
12	4 Pm	450	<i>Kajjali</i> was pushed back with <i>Sheeta shalaka</i> at regular interval

13	5 Pm	500	Deposition on <i>Sheeta shalaka</i> found to be yellow, black Shining particles appeared as floating around the neck
14	6 Pm	500	White fumes near the neck region, gradually decreased
15	7.30 Pm	541	<i>Aruna Bhaskara varna</i> <i>Sheeta shallaka</i> yellowish orange colour, tip black Fumes very less, disappeared Copper foil test, whitish margins with light yellow in middle
	7.45 Pm	560	Corking done
	7.50 Pm	580	Temp maintained for 3 hours 7.45 Pm to 10.45 Pm.

Table 4: Ingredients with their Melting and Boiling points

S.No	Drug	Chemical formula	Melting point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)
1	<i>Parada</i>	Hg	-38.9	356.7
2	<i>Gandhaka</i>	S	115.2	444.6
3	<i>Kajjali</i> Black sulphide of mercury	HgS	583.5	583.5
4	<i>Haratala</i>	As ₂ S ₃	310	707
5	<i>Manashila</i>	As ₂ S ₂	360	565
6	<i>Somala / Gouripasana</i>	As ₂ O ₃	312	465

Graph 1: Temperature vs Time**Paschat karma**

- After self - cooling the *Kachakupi* is taken out of EMF.
- Mud and cloth covering the *Kupi* are carefully removed.
- *Kupi* is carefully wrecked by tying kerosene or spirit-soaked thread around the bottle and then it is ignited, after thread is burned it is immediately covered with wet cloth.
- SPR formed at the *Talasta* and *Galasta* regions of *Kupi* were collected, triturated.
- Final product is weighed and stored in an air tight container.
- Total weight of *Sameerapannaga ras* taken 240 grams, Obtained *Talasta*- 159 grams, *Kantasta* 30 grams, *Ubhayasta* (total weight) - 189 grams. Total percentage of yield was 78.75%.



Figure 7: Paschat karma

Therapeutical Applications

Properties of Sameera Pannaga Rasa ^[10]

- Rasa - Katu
- Guna - Tikshna, Balya
- Virya - Ushna
- Vipaka - Katu
- Doshagnata – Vataghna and Vata Kaphaghna

Table 5: Indications of Ingredients

S.No	Drug	Rasapanchaka	Karma / Indications
1	Haratala	Katu Kasaya Snigdha Ushna	R.T ^[11] – Ghora Phiranga, Vata Rakta, Visarpa, Vipadika, Vicharchika, Vividha Kusta, Vishama Jwara, Apasmara, Bhagandara, Visphota Ra.Sa.Sangrah ^[12] – Kanthi Virya Ojaha, Mrityunasanam R.R.S ^[13] – Sleshma Rakta Hara, Visa Hara, Bhuta – Infections Ayu.Prak ^[14] – Visa, Kandu, Kusta, Vrana, Raktapitta
2	Manahshila	Katu Tikta Snigdha Guru Ushna, Lekhana	R.T ^[15] – Kasa, Swasa, Bhuta Upadrava Nashini, Agnimandya, Kshaya, Anaha, Kandu, Rasayana, Jwarahara, Varnya, Virility Vishahara
3	Gouripasana	Snigdha Rasabandakrit Kaphavata hara	R.T ^[16] – Swasa, Vrischikadi Visha Hara, Kusta, Slipada Jwara, Virility / Kamavardaka, Agnimandya, Vishamajwara, Sandigata Vata, Phiranga, Kanthiprada, Jeerna Pandu, Yaksma, Hritsula Hritdourbalya, Atisara, externally acts as Kshara
4	Parada	Shadarasa Snigdha, Sara, Ushna Madhura Prabhava- Yogavahi	Yogavahi, Rasayana, Balya, Vrisya
5	Gandaka	Madhura Ushna Katu Vipaka	RRS ^[17] – Kandu, Kusta, Visarpa, Dadru, Deepan Pachana Amapachaka, Sosana, Vishahara, Krimihara, Mrutyu, Jara Nasana, Virya Vridhi. R.T ^[18] – Gara Visha hara, Kusta Swasa Kasa Hara, Dadru, Amahara Rasayana, Rasendra Virya Vardana.

6	<i>Tulasi</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Laghu, Ruksha Teeksna, Ushna, Katu Vipak, Kaphavata hara</i>	<i>Deepana, Dourgandhya Hara, Ruchikara, Kusta, Kasa Swasa Hara, Hikka Nigraha, Hridya, Parswa Sulanasaka, Krimigna, Vishahara, Jwarahara.</i> ^[19] It reduces the toxicity of mercury and arsenics.
---	---------------	--	--

Note: R.R.S– Rasa Ratna Samuchaya, R.T– Rasa Tarangini.

Sameerapannaga Ras is useful in wide range of diseases as follows:

- Non-communicable diseases- Chronic respiratory diseases such as Bronchial asthma, COPD, Lung cancer etc.
- Communicable diseases
 - a. Gram-positive Bacteria- Streptococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus sanguis and Staphylococcus epidermidis.
 - b. Gram-negative Bacteria- Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Protius species and E.Coli.
 - c. Fungus: Candida albicans and Candida krusei.
- Degenerative diseases – Osteoarthritis.
- Autoimmune disease – Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Neurological disorders – CVA / Stroke, Bells / facial palsy etc.

Due to the presence of three arsenics in this formulation, it has *Atyantha ugra* and *Ushna virya*, mostly due to *Somala*. But when compared to the *Malla sindura*, *Malla puspha*, and *Malla bhasma* this formulation is less *Ushna*. So, for this reason, this can be used instead of *Malla bhasma* without any fear. Even though it has *Malla*, if given in some / little high dose, any toxic symptoms cannot be found, this may be due to the method of preparation and mixture of compounds ^[20].

DISCUSSION

The pathophysiology of bronchial asthma can be holistically interpreted through both biomedical and Ayurvedic frameworks. Biologically, allergen exposure activates dendritic cells and macrophages, triggering a cytokine cascade- primarily IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13- that culminates in bronchoconstriction, vasodilation, mucus hypersecretion, and epithelial damage^[21]. These events manifest as airway obstruction, fibrosis, and compromised respiratory function. As per Ayurveda, this sequence parallels *Kapha Vata Prakopa*, where *Vata*-induced bronchospasm and *Kapha*-mediated mucus accumulation leads to *Srotorodha* (bronchial obstruction) and *Dhatukshaya* (epithelial degeneration). In this context, *Sameerapannaga Rasa* (SPR) emerges as a rational therapeutic candidate, targeting both *Vata* and *Kapha* derangements while offering potential immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects.

In tracheostomized patients presenting with excessive secretions and secondary infections, *Sameerapannaga Rasa* demonstrates secretion-reducing activity, thereby facilitating healthy granulation tissue formation. This therapeutic effect is attributed to its classical properties like *Dushta Vraṇa hara*, *Balya* and *Rasayana*.

Sameerapannaga Rasa (SPR) demonstrates promising anti-proliferative activity against A549 lung cancer cell lines, as evidenced by its induction of apoptosis and cellular death ^[22]. From a biomedical standpoint, cancer is characterized by uncontrolled proliferation and mass formation- processes that align with the Ayurvedic principles of *Vata* (cell division) and *Kapha* (growth and accumulation). SPR formulation includes *Somala* (arsenic trioxide), a compound recognized in modern oncology for its efficacy in treating acute promyelocytic leukaemia, particularly in patients with the PML-RAR α fusion gene^[23].

The pathophysiology of osteoarthritis highlights progressive hyaline cartilage loss, chondrocyte-driven inflammatory cascades, and the upregulation of cytokines such as IL-1, which stimulate matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and accelerate joint degradation ^[24]. From an Ayurvedic standpoint, this degenerative and inflammatory changes align with *Vata-Kapha* vitiation. By harmonizing *Vata-Kapha* and countering cytokine-mediated cartilage breakdown, SPR may support joint integrity and functional recovery in osteoarthritic conditions.

Sameerapannaga Rasa (SPR) demonstrates multifaceted therapeutic potential in Rheumatoid Arthritis through its classical actions such as *Amapacana*, *Sothahara*, *Vedanasthapana*, *Rasayana* and *Balya*. These properties may be correlated as inhibition of pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF- α , IL-1 β), enhancement of mitochondrial detoxification, modulation of nociceptive pathways possibly via GABAnergic tone, and neuro-immunoprotection. Thus, SPR helps in managing inflammation, pain, and systemic degeneration in autoimmune joint disorders.

Leena Dosha refers to a latent state of *Doshas* wherein the aggravated *Doshas* remain concealed within the *Dhatu*s, expressing minimal or no symptoms due to the absence of conducive factors ^[25]. This dormancy is influenced by the individual's *Vyadhi-Kshamatva* and persists until favourable conditions- such as *Kala* (season), *Bala* (strength), and other

etiological triggers- enable disease manifestation. Diseases like *Vishama-jvara*, *Shvasa*, *Grahani*, *Vilambika*, and *Apasmara* are traditionally associated with this *Leena dosha* state. *Sameerapannaga ras* is very useful in such conditions that are mainly due to *Vata kapha doshas*.

Sameerapannaga ras is also indicated in skin diseases due to *Vata Kapha* like eczema, tenia, and other conditions. It is also useful in *Upadrava* of *Upadamsha*, *Puyameha*. Indicated in neurological disorders such as *Pakshagata*, *Jihwastamba*, *Hanustamba*, *Vata Aksepaka*, *Kaphaja Unmada* etc predominantly involving *Vata* and *Kapha*.

Sameerapannaga ras acts on *Vata kapha* disorders. Acts on *Rasa*, *Rakta*, *Mamsa dhatus* and *Uras*, *Amashaya*, *Yakrit*, *Pliha*, *Vatavahini nadi*, *Mastiska*, *Twak* [26].

CONCLUSION

In Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals, *Samskara* refers to transformative processes applied to substances to enhance their therapeutic efficacy, safety, and compatibility. When preparing *Sameerapannaga Ras*, *Samskara* plays a pivotal role in refining and energizing its ingredients. In essence, *Sameerapannaga Rasa* (SPR) reflects the Ayurvedic principles that a drug's efficacy is shaped not just by its ingredients but by its *Samskara*, the transformative pharmaceutical processes. As noted in *Rasa Ratna Samuccaya*, *Bhaishajya Ratnavali* etc, procedures like *Shodhana*, *Bhavana*, *Marana* etc refine the drug's potency and safety. When prepared classically, *Sameerapannagaras* becomes a precise intervention for *Kapha-Vata* disorders, acting deeply across *Rasa*, *Rakta*, *Mamsa Dhatus*, *Mastishka* and *Twak*. It is not merely a formulation, but a pharmaceutically evolved entity.

REFERENCES

1. Prof. K.R. Srikantha Murthy. *Susruta Samhita* Vol 1. Edition 2017. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2017. p.97.
2. Prof. K.R. Srikantha Murthy. *Susruta Samhita* Vol 1. Edition 2017. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2017. p.110.
3. Sarangadhara Sharangadhara samhita. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia; 2012. Reprinted. Pratamakhanda, 5th chapter, verse 25. Page No. 50.
4. Krishnanand, Rasatantrasara and Siddha Prayog Sangraha. Kupipakwa Prakarana. 8th ed. Ajmer: Krishna Gopal Ayurved Bhawan Publishers; 2010. p. 138.
5. Dr. Ravindra Angadi. *Rasa Tarangini*. Edition 2020. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2020. p.53.
6. Dr. Ravindra Angadi. *Rasa Tarangini*. Edition 2020. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2020. p.121.
7. Dr. V. A. Dole. *Rasaratna samucchaya*. Fifth edition. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office; 2022. p.107
8. Dr. Ravindra Angadi. *Rasa Tarangini*. Edition 2020. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2020. p.175.
9. Dr. V. A. Dole. *Rasaratna samucchaya*. Fifth edition. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office; 2022. p.124.
10. Shri Krishnanda Maharaj, *Rasa Tantra Sara Va Siddha Praypga Sangraha Kupipakwa Prakarana/ 8*, 17th edition 2006, Published by Krishna Gopal Ayurveda Bhavan, Almera; pg no 277.
11. Dr. Ravindra Angadi. *Rasa Tarangini*. Edition 2020. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2020. p.168.
12. Dr. Parimi Suresh and Dr. Vinaya kumari dhannapuneni. *Rasendra Sara Sangraha of Sri Gopal Krishna Bhatt*. First edition. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 2007. p.58.
13. Dr. V. A. Dole. *Rasaratna samucchaya*. Fifth edition. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office; 2022. p.107.
14. Vaidya vachaspati shri gulrajsharma mishra. *Ayurveda prakasha of Acharya sri madhava*. edition 2014. Varanasi; chaukhambha bharati academy; 2014. p.304.
15. Dr. Ravindra Angadi. *Rasa Tarangini*. Edition 2020. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2020. p.175.
16. Dr. Ravindra Angadi. *Rasa Tarangini*. Edition 2020. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2020. p.179.
17. Dr. V. A. Dole. *Rasaratna samucchaya*. Fifth edition. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office; 2022. p.90.
18. Dr. Ravindra Angadi. *Rasa Tarangini*. Edition 2020. Varanasi; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2020. p.125.
19. Dr. Prakash L. Hegde, Dr. Harini A. A Text book of Dravyaguna vijnana. First edition. New Delhi; Chaukhambha Publications; 2014. p.830.
20. Krishnanand, Rasatantrasara and Siddha Prayog Sangraha. Kupipakwa Prakarana. 8th ed. Ajmer: Krishna Gopal Ayurved Bhawan Publishers; 2010. p. 138.
21. Pathophysiology of asthma [Internet]. SlideShare. Slideshare; 2015. Available from: <https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/pathophysiology-of-asthma-50747163/50747163>.

22. Joshi AH, Shinde MM, Bhalerao AP. In vitro assessment of Sameerpannag Rasa (SPR) for its anti-proliferative action on lung cancer cell lines. *Int J Res Anal Rev.* 2025 Jan; 12(1): 342–354.
23. Kamran Alimoghaddam. A Review of Arsenic Trioxide and Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia. *International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research* [Internet]. 2014 Jul; 8(3): 44. Available from: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4305381/>
24. Ling SM, Bathon JM. Osteoarthritis: Pathophysiology [Internet]. Johns Hopkins Arthritis Centre. 2016. Available from: <https://www.hopkinsarthritis.org/arthritis-info/osteoarthritis/oa-pathophysiology/>
25. Krishnan N, Deva S, Jadhav L. Unkinking the Concept of Leena Dosha [Internet]. [cited 2025 Sep 19]. Available from: https://www.iamj.in/current_issue/images/upload/822_826.pdf
26. Krishnanand, Rasatantrasara and Siddha Prayog Sangraha. Kupipakwa Prakarana. 8th ed. Ajmer: Krishna Gopal Ayurved Bhawan Publishers; 2010. p. 138.

Cite this article as:

Kovi Sreehari, Vuyyuru Srikanth, Goli Lakshmi Manasa, Matteddula Upendra Reddy, Boddukolla Kimpu, Mahanti Jhari, Bumtariya Sagar Kumar. Exploring the Versatility of Sameerapannaga Rasa: Classical Preparation and Multidimensional Therapeutic Applications. *AYUSHDHARA*, 2025;12(5): 20-29. <https://doi.org/10.47070/ayushdhara.v12i5.2274>

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

***Address for correspondence**

Dr. Vuyyuru Srikanth

Post Graduate Scholar,
Department of Rasashastra and
Bhaishajya Kalpana,
Dr. NRS Government Ayurvedic
College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
Email: srikanthvuyyuru3@gmail.com

Disclaimer: AYUSHDHARA is solely owned by Mahadev Publications - A non-profit publications, dedicated to publish quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. AYUSHDHARA cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the articles content which are published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of AYUSHDHARA editor or editorial board members.

