WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 12, Issue 1, 1641-1644. Review Article ISSN 2277– 7105

A COMPARATIVE PHARMACEUTICO- ANALYTICAL STUDY OF TILAKSHARA PREPARED BY DIFFERENT APPROACHES W.S.R TOQUANTITY OF WATER

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Article Received on
20 Nov. 2022,

Revised on 10 Dec. 2022,
Accepted on 30 Dec. 2022

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20231-26902

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INTRODUCTION

Kshara Kalpana is one of the prominent and widely practiced dosage form of *Ayurveda*. Varied descriptions regarding the method of preparation area vailableind if ferent classics. *Sushruta Samhita* mentions the use of either *Jala* or *Gomutra* as the solvent. With the sefacts in place the present study was conducted to find the differences between the two samples. The aim of the study was to prepare two samples of *Tila Kshara* in presence of *Jala*

METHODS

The preparation was carried out by following the method as mentioned in *Sushruta Samhita*. The sample was analysed on parameters like organoleptic characters, loss ondrying, total ash, water soluble ash, acid insoluble ash, pH, water soluble extractive and alcohol soluble extractive.

RESULTS

The loss on drying value for AKJ was 10.63% and 4.54% Total ash values of AKJ was93.21%. The sample had pH value of 10 and 100% water soluble extractive value. The values for alcohol soluble extractive for AKJ was 2.425 and. The results obtained from the study showed that the sample has peculiar characteristics which are in accordance with the properties of Kshara.

CONCLUSION

Thestudyprovedthatpharmaceuticalprocessingoftherawdrugsimpartscharacteristic properties to the formulation which are evident by the physico-chemical analysis of the sample *Bhaishajya Kalpana*, the science of *Ayurvedic* Pharmaceutics primarily aims at the fortification of the medicaments and formulations thereby increasing their potency by exposing them to different Samskara.[1] Conversion of the raw drug into a formulation help sin increasing the clinical efficacy as well as it renders it feasible for the administration to a patient. *Kshara Kalpana* is one such formulation, where the alkali present in the a sh of the select edplantsis extracted[2] andgiventhesha peofaformulation. Vivid description regarding the preparation of *Kshara* is available in theclassics, whereby many differences of opinions are also evident. *Kshara* is obtained bysoaking the ash of the plant in suitable liquid medium. *SushrutaSamhita* mentions *Jala* being utilised as the liquid media to extractKshara.[3] *Ayurveda* has described various evaluative procedures to judge the quality ofthe pharmaceutical products, which are based on the physical qualities of the finalproduct. Withadven toftherecentad vancementsi nscience, thereevolvedm anyprocedures and tests which could help in proper judgement of the properties and qualityof the *Ayurvedic* drugs. These tests express the quality of the drug quantitatively andhence it makes feasible even for a layman to get an idea of the quality, purity andstrengt hoftheformulation. Keepingthisinm indthesamplei.e. *Tila Kshara*with *Jala* (AKJ) wasevaluat edinterms oforganolepti ccharacters, physico-chemical parametersand the results were recorded.

Collectionofrawdrug

*Tila*required for the study was collected fromAyurveda Pharmacy, desh bhagat ayurvediccollege, mandigobindgarh. Freshpotabl ewaterwasu sedforthep reparation.

Pharmaceutical preparation of two samples

The preparation was carried out following the method mentioned in *Sushruta* Samhita.[3] 12 kg of Tila was collected, which was cut into small pieces and then kept in sunlight tillit became completely dried. The weight of the *Tila* was found to be 8 kg after drying. Itwas then burnt completely and 900 g of greyish white coloured ash was obtained. Theash was then soaked in six times of *Jala*, macerated and stirred well. Then allowed tostandforfewminutesandfiltrationwascarriedoutfor21times.Thefiltratethusobtained was kept on heat source till the *Kshara* was obtained in the form of flakesadhering to the base ofthe vessel.

Physico-chemical study

Thephysico-chemicalanalysisofthesamplewasdone.Organolepticcharacteristicslike colour, odour, taste and consistency were recorded along with the evaluation of theparameters like loss on drying, total ash, water soluble ash, acid insoluble ash, pH, water soluble extractive value and alcohol soluble extractive value by following standardprocedures.[4]

The quantity of AKJ sample obtained was 210g .The colour of AKJ sample was whitishThe taste of both the sample was acrid. The acrid taste suggests the presence of alkalipresentin a sample. the loss on drying values denotes the limit to which the sample has absorbed moisture. Thelesse rthevalue oflossond ryingthestablethe *Kshara*isconsidered. Thevaluesofloss on drying forAKJwasfound to be 10.63%.

Theashvaluesdenotedtheamountofinorganicmaterialpresentinthegivensample.As*Kshara*isobta inedafter complet eburningoft heorganicma tterofthed rugandhence ash values should be higher. Total ash values for AKJ was found to be 93.21%. pHdepicts therelativeacidit yoralkanityofanysample. The pHofth esamplewasf oundto be 10 which clearly intimates aboutthe alkaline nature ofthe*Kshara*.

The alcohol soluble extractive value for AKJ was 2.42%. Studies have advocated forrepeated washing of the ash as *Kshara* can be obtained after subsequent washing also.The quantity of *Kshara* obtained will be less as compared to the first wash still to extractthewholeof *Kshara*repeated washing mayprove to be beneficial.[5]

Table 2: Resultsofphysico-chemicalanalysisofthetwosamples.

Parameters	AKJ
Lossondrying	10.63%
Totalash	93.21%
Acidinsolubleash	0.40%
Watersolubleash	93.21%
Alcoholsolubleextractivevalue	2.42%
Watersolubleextractivevalue	100%
PH	10

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