

# Analysis of Rasasindura Employing Namburi Phased Spot Test (NPST)

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## Research Article

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## Abstract

Rasasindura is commonly used in Kupipakwa Rasayana, a herbo mineral preparation. This is prescribed for different diseased condition including Prameha (Diabetes mellitus), Kushtha (Leprosy), Pradara (Menorrhagea) and Jwara (Fever). Before introducing to the market a product has to undergo a systemic analysis as a primary step. In this study we selected Namburi Phased Spot Test (NPST) analysis as a qualitative step. Rasasindura underwent NPST analysis. The result observed here was brick red solid spot with dark brown periphery proving Rasasinduratallies with that of standard.

**Keywords:** Rasasindura; NPST analysis; Brick red; Phases

## Introduction

Rasasindura is a sublime product of a mixture of 1part of Navasagara and 8 parts of Kajjali [equal quantity of Parada (Mercury) and Gandhaka (Sulphur)] [1,2]. This is used for therapeutical purpose in many conditions like Prameha (Diabetes mellitus), Kushtha(Leprosy), Pradara (Menorrhagea), Jwara (Fever), Shwasa (Hiccough) and Bhagandara (Fistulo in ano) [3]. It is also used in different formulations like Kampavatari rasa and Ekangaveera rasa [4]. The purity of any preparation is important before prescribing it to the patients. Methods are available to verify the purity of a preparation. In this study an attempt is made to understand the quality of Rasasindura

## Materials and Methods

**Procedure:** Rasasindura (0.25 gm) was taken into centrifuge test tube and to which drop by drop a freshly prepared 0.5 ml aqua regia was added. Solution was kept undisturbed for about 30 minutes for its reaction to be taken place. Then it was heated gently on a spirit lamp for about a minute. The solution was shaken occasionally during 48 hrs and allowed to react. Afterwards one drop of sample was put on the 10% Pot. Iodide paper prepared by using Whatman filter paper No 1. Single sample was used for the analysis of Rasasindura [5,6].

## Observation and Results

Colour changes during a study were observed in three different phases, 1<sup>st</sup> phase: 0 to 5 min, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase: 05 min to 20 min and 3<sup>rd</sup> phase: 20 min to 72 hours. At the end of third phase reaction showed Brick red solid spot with dark brown periphery.

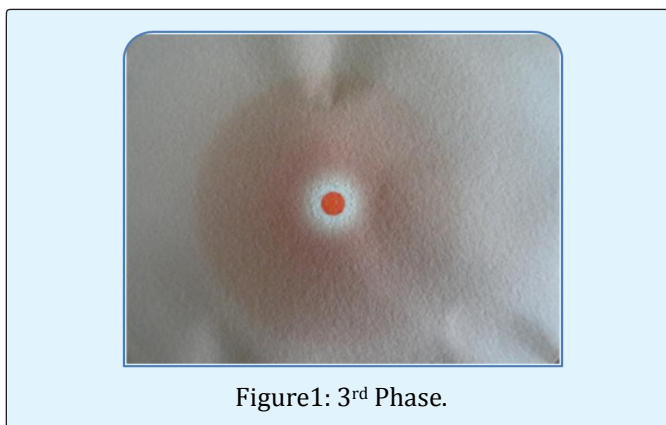


Figure1: 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase.

Sample	Solution	Paper	Observation	
Rasasindura	0.25 gm Rasasindura + 0.5 ml Aqua regia	10% KI	Phase 1	Brick red solid spot
			Phase 2	Brick red solid spot with brown periphery slowly fades to away
			Phase 3	Brick red solid spot with dark brown periphery

Table 1: Results of NPST analysis.

## Discussion

Rasaushadhi's is one of the medicaments in treating several diseases due to its quick action and use in smaller doses. Rasasindura is one among them which is commonly used drug in a day today practice. Before made available in the market drugs have to undergo several qualitative tests. In this study we selected NPST analysis as a primary test to check its potentiality. NPST is a qualitative test used to identify the Bhasma or Sindura.

This is based on chemical reaction between chemical reacting paper and solution of drug prepared in different reagents. The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Science (CCRAS) accepted this is one of the basic steps for quality control of Rasaushadhi. NPST analysis is based on colour which is observed on three different phases at three different intervals. After the addition of bhasma into reagents effervescence started and later it got settled. The solution got cleared after heating and colour of residue was red. The solution was slightly yellowish in colour due to the reagent used in preparation of solution. The reacting papers were slightly brownish in colour, after putting a drop of clear solution brick red colour was developed within a fraction of time then slowly fades to brown, similar observation was reported earlier [7].

## Conclusion

In the present study Rasasindura showed positive result in comparison with standards.

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