

Mashi Kalpana - A Review

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Abstract—The creation of Ayurvedic medicines is covered by Ayurvedic Aushadhikaran Rasashastra and Bhaishajyakalpna. Herbal and herbomineral compositions are both included. Various kalpanas are described, including Pachavidha kashay kalpana, avleha kalpana, pishti kalpana, and mashi kalpana. On herbal or animal origin medicines, mashi kalpana, a type of treatment, can be created through agnisanskara. They are heated to the point where they become carbonized. A number of novels and articles are examined. Different kinds of mashis were discussed in publications like Chikitsa Prabhakar, Sushrut samhita, and others. The following article examines 16 distinct kinds of mashis. Compared to other methods, Mashi kalpana takes less time, produces faster results, and is more cost-effective overall.

Index Terms—Mashi kalpana, carbonized form, herbal

I. INTRODUCTION

Mashi Kalpana is the product which is similar to Carbon and is used to treat many disease and can be used both externally and internally. Mashi Kalpana is prepared from both animal and plant origin. For preparing Mashi herbal drug powder are used where as animal origin skin, hair, horn, bones are used. Reference of Mashi Kalpana is described in Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Kashyapa Samhita and Ashtanga Sangraha also.[1,2,3]

Mashi Kalpana is prepared by two methods Incineration method (Antardhoom) and by Puta method (Bahirdhoom). This carbonised form of drug is used as externally as well as internally in many disease condition.

Classification of Mashi Kalpana

Mashi kalpana can be categorized based on different criteria such as origin, use, and processing method. Origin-wise, mashi can be derived from herbal (audbhida) or animal (jangama) sources. Various

applications also distinguish between external (bahya) and internal (abhyantar) uses. The preparations are versatile; for instance, Triphala mashi (herbal) is utilized for external healing while Hastidanta mashi (animal-derived) is used locally. This classification helps practitioners select the appropriate mashi formulation based on the nature of the ailment and the specific therapeutic requirements

Closed method/Antardhoom method

In this method, the drug selected should be finely powdered & taken into sharava. Sandhibandhana with another sharava of same size has to be closed to prepared sharavasamputa. It is dried and subjected to puta. Puta is chosen as per the hardness and nature of the drug. After swaangasheeta (self-cool), the inner material from sharava samputa is carefully collected, taken in khalva yantra, triturated to homogenous mixture & preserved. In this method hard material such as animal, horn, hairs, bones are used for preparing mashi kalpana. E.g. Hastidanta mashi.

Open method/Bahirdhoom

In this method finely powdered raw material is taken in iron pan. Then it is roasted with frequent stirring until the material is transfer into black color carbonized form. The carbonized powder is taken into clean khalva yantra & triturated upto fine homogenous powder and later preserved into airtight container. In this method commonly herbal drugs are used. E.g. Triphala mashi.

a) HERBAL ORIGIN- Ex-Triphala Mashi- In this Triphala (Haritaki, Bhibhitaki, Amalaki) powder is subjected to heat till its turn into black color carbonized form. This Mashi is used in Updamsha wound externally and also for Dhantadhawana This Mashi is prepared by Bahirdhoom method.

b) ANIMAL ORIGIN – Ex-Hastidant Mashi In this Mashi is prepared with the help of elephant teeth. Elephant teeth powder is taken in sharaw and heat will be given by puta method. After cooling Mashi will be taken from sharaw. This hastidant Mashi is used in Indralooptha disease by applying locally. This Mashi is prepared by antardhoom method.

As a crucial medication, mashi kalpana is used both internally and externally. This is a significant pharmaceutical preparation that is just discussed in pharmaceutics, and there are very few studies conducted on this dosage form. In comparison to other preparations, mashi kalapana requires less time and produces faster results. It is a fantastic pharmaceutical product that is discussed in Ayurvedic texts. Pharmaceutical modifications can be attempted in this dosage form using various bases, and therapeutic trials can be used to determine the best base.

Carbonization Process

The fundamental principle behind mashi kalpana is the method of carbonization, which involves heating selected medicinal substances to a point where they become carbonized. There are two primary methods for this process: the closed method (Antardhoom) and the open method (Bahirdhoom). In the closed method, finely powdered drugs are enclosed in a container (sharava) and subjected to heat until they are transformed into a black, carbonized form. This method is often used with harder materials, such as animal parts. In contrast, the open method involves roasting powdered materials in an iron pan until they turn black. Both methods yield products that can be used in various medicinal applications, emphasizing their ability to alter the chemical structure and enhance the therapeutic efficacy of the original materials.

II. PREPARATION OF MASHI

Step 1-

1. Bharad churnas of All above mentioned ingredients in table no 1 are taken in same proportion each. 2. Then put it in loha sharav .
3. Madagni is given to sharava.
4. Stirring by spatula after fumes gets started.
5. After jet black coloured ash is form stop the heat.

Step 2 –

1. Then take this bolack coloured ash in khalvayantra m, make it churna by khalvayantra.
2. Then put this churna in airtight container.

According to the aforementioned reference, the janpadhadhwans aadhyay of the Sushrut Samhita states that the mashi of all these ingredients can filter water better (jal shudhhikaran), all ingredients are easily available, and the method of preparation is simple and affordable. The prepared form includes carbon, which has adsorption and absorption capabilities that allow it to absorb poisons and germs from water without altering the water's test. Heat is applied to the bharad of all these components, which reduces the particle size and increases the surface area, which is essential for the absorption and adsorption properties. When the heat is applied, the fumes begin to form, and the bharad turns black. When the black color is achieved, the heat is stopped since we want the carbon form of the bharad. If we continue to heat it, it will be converted into the Kshar form, which is not necessary for the aforementioned. Therefore, the mandagi is given to the bharad with care until the black color is attained. Nowadays, all filters use charcoal for water purification, and using medicinal charcoal will undoubtedly produce better results.

III. DISCUSSION

1. Hastidanta Masi: Small pieces of ivory are taken and burnt to black in closed method (Antardhooma vidhi). The masi thus collected is mixed with rasanjana and the mixture is then ground with goat's milk and applied in Indralupta (alopecia).
2. Chatushpaada Masi [1]: Masi prepared with skin, hair, hooves, horns and bones of cattle, mixed with oil, if applied over the affected part (with hair loss) will help to retain the growth of hair.
3. Triphala Masi: Coarse powder of the drugs namely Haritaki (Terminalia chebula), Vibhitaki (Terminalia bellirica), Amalaki (Phyllanthus emblica) are taken and heated in an iron pan till it turns black. It is used in Upadamsha vrana (soft chancre) with madhu (Honey) for application.
4. Svaavida Masi [2]: The spines of porcupine, cut into small pieces and burnt to black in closed method. Dose: 250mg-1g with Trikatu churna and sugar in equal quantity with honey is effective in shwasa

(Asthma), Kasa (Cough), Kshaya (Pthisis). Porcupine quills are said to possess antibiotic properties [3] .

5. Vajeegandha Masi [4]: Masi prepared with the roots of Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*) if taken along with honey is effective in Kaphadhika Shwasaroga.

6. Krishna Sarpa Masi [5]: Closed method is employed here. The dead black Cobra excluding its head, tail and intestine is burnt in closed sharava samputa and the well burnt material is applied as a paste along with Bibhitaka taila. Use: Cures all types of Vitiligo.

7. Masi Yoga [6]: The rope used for suicidal hanging or the thread tied around the neck of children is taken and burnt to masi. This when taken with cold water relieves Apasmara (Epilepsy).

8. Mayurapiccha Masi: Useful in morning sickness. 125mg of Mayurapiccha bhasma with 125mg of Pippali churna (*Piper longum*) alongwith Honey is effective in asthma and Hiccups [7] .

9. Keshaanajana Masi [8]: Masi prepared with Human hair by rubbing with Ghrita and subjecting to puta by closed method. Use: Sushkaaksipaka (Dry eye syndrome) Triphala Masi is also used as an ingredient in Dantapuyahara Manjana [9] that is used for brushing of teeth and indicated in Dantapuya (Pyorrhea), teeth diseases and loss of teeth.

IV. CONCLUSION

As a crucial medication, masi kalpana is used both internally and externally. This is a significant pharmaceutical preparation that is just discussed in pharmaceutics, and there are very few studies conducted on this dosage form. In comparison to other preparations, masi kalpana requires less time and produces faster results. It is a fantastic pharmaceutical product that is discussed in Ayurvedic texts. Pharmaceutical modifications can be attempted in this dosage form using various bases, and therapeutic trials can be used to determine the best base.

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