

REVIEW ON MASHI KALPANA

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ABSTRACT

In Ayurvedic Aushadhikaran Rasashastra & Bhaishajyakalpana deals with preparations of Ayurvedic medicines. It includes Herbal as well as herbomineral formulations. There are various kalpanas explained like Pachavidha kashay kalpana, avleha kalpana, pishti kalpana, mashi kalpana, etc. Mashi kalpana is a form of medicine which can be prepared by agnisanskara on herbal or animal origin drugs. They are heated to the extent of getting them in carbonized form. Various articles, books are reviewed. Books like Sushrut samhita, Chikitsa Prabhakar, etc. mentioned various types of mashis. There are 16 types of mashis were reviewed in the following article. Mashi kalpana is less time consuming, have quick results and most important cost effective.

**KEYWORDS:** Mashi kalpana, carbonized form, herbal.

INTRODUCTION

Mashi kalpana explains the special kinds of preparations available in Ayurved pharmaceuticals. The process of agni-sanskara is carried out on the selected 'medicinal drug' to the extent of getting them in carbonized form. Acharya Sushruta 1<sup>st</sup> described masi kalpana w.r.t Vrana chikitsa. Acharya Dalhan defines the mashi as below:

कृष्णसर्पो यदि दह्यमानोऽतिकृष्णत्वं गच्छति तदा तच्चूर्णं मसीत्युच्यते ।

उल्हण.

Acharya Sushruta explains that, when child birth does not happen at expected time then snake's shed skin should be burnt and the smoke coming out through it should be exposed to vagina.<sup>[1]</sup> It is both used as internal and external application. It is usually used as local application.

**Table no. 1: Methods of preparation.**

Sr. no.	Method	Reference
1.	Closed method/Sharava samputa method/Antardhoom method	Su.Chi.9/17 & 1/101
2.	Open method/ Open pan method/Bahirdhoom method	Rasendrasar Sangraha Upadansha chikitsa

**1. 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 sharava-samputa.

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.

**2. Open method/Bahirdhoom**

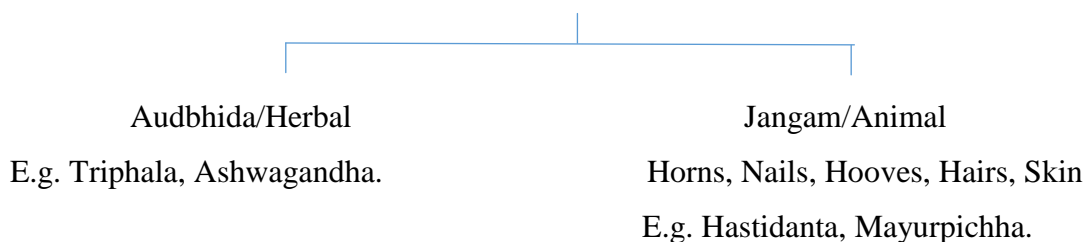
In this method finely powdered raw material is taken in iron pan. Then it is roasted with frequent stirring until the material is transfer into black color carbonized form.

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.

**CLASSIFICATION**

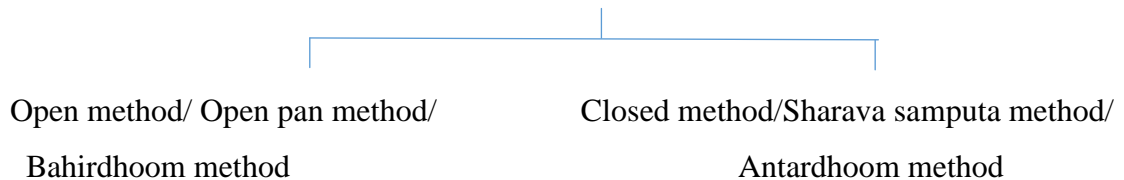
- According to origin



- According to use



- According to process



- According to use



### Mashi kalpana from different text books

- Animal origin

- Hastidanta mashi<sup>[2]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Indralupta (Alopecia).

Procedure: Small pieces of ivory are taken and burnt to black in antardhoom method (closed method).

Application: Externally.

**Table no. 2. Application according to various Acharyas.**

Sr.No.	Acharya	Applied with
1.	Sushruta	Rasanjana & Aja-ksheera
2.	Bhavprakash	Aja-ksheera & Rasanjana
3.	Yogratnakar	Aja-mutra
4.	Harit	Navnita
5.	Chakradatta	Masi alone

- Chatushpaad mashi

Rogadhikar: Romsanjanan (Regrowth of hair).

Procedure: Masi prepared with twak (skin), roma (hairs), khura (hooves), shrunga (horns), asthi (bones) of chatushpada (cattle, horse, buffalo, etc.) are taken and burnt to black in antardhoom method (closed method).

Application: Externally.

Anupana: Tila taila.

c. Mayurpichha mashi<sup>[3]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Hikka (Hiccups), Shwasa (asthama), morning sickness.

Procedure: Peacock (Mayur) feathers are get burnt to black in antardhoom method (closed method).

Application: Internally.

Anupana: Pippali churna along with madhu, Madhu.

d. Krishnasarpa mashi<sup>[4]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Shwitra (Vitiligo).

Procedure: The dead black cobra (Krushna sarpa) excluding its head, tail and intestine is burnt in closed sharava samputa and well burnt material is applied.

Application: Externally.

Applied with: Bibhitaka taila.

e. Keshanjana mashi<sup>[5]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Shushkakshipaka (Dry eye syndrome).

Procedure: Mashi prepared with human hair by rubbing with ghruta & subjecting to puta by antardhooma method.

Application: Sthanik.

f. Svaavida mashi<sup>[6]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Shwasa, Kasa, Kshaya.

Porcupine quills are said to possess antibiotic properties.

Procedure: The spines of porcupine, cut into small pieces and burnt to black in antardhooma method.

Application: Internally.

Anupana: Trikatu churna and sugar in equal quantity with honey.

g. Meshadi mashi<sup>[7]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Hikka (Hiccups).

Procedure: Hairs of Shashwit, Mesh (sheep), Go (cow), Shalyak is burnt in closed sharava samputa.

Application: Internally.

Anupana: Madhu-Ghruta.

- Herbal origin

a. Triphala mashi<sup>[8]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Upadansha, Dantapuyahara manjana, Dantadhawan.

Procedure: In this coarse powder of drugs namely Haritaki (*Terminalia chebula*), Bibhitaki (*Terminalia bellerica*), Amalaki (*Phyllanthus emblica*) are taken and heated in an iron pan till it turns into black color carbonized form. It is prepared by bahirdhooma method.

Application: Externally.

Anupana: Madhu.

b. Vaajigandha (Ashwagandha)mashi<sup>[6]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Kaphadika shwasa.

Procedure: In this mashi prepared with roots of Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*). They are burnt and transformed into mashi form. It is prepared by bahirdhooma method.

Application: Internally.

Anupana: Madhu.

c. Udumber mashi<sup>[7]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Hikka.

Procedure: In this mashi prepared with twak of Udumbar (*Ficus glomerata*). It is cut into small pieces and burnt to black in antardhooma method.

Application: Internally.

Anupana: Madhu.

d. Tailwak mashi<sup>[7]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Hikka.

Procedure: Small pieces of Tilwak taken and burnt to black in antardhoom method (closed method).

Application: Internally.

Anupana: Madhu.

e. Amalaki mashi<sup>[9]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Vran (Anti-ulcer)

Procedure: by both methods

- Other

- a. Mashi yoga<sup>[10]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Apasmar (Epilepsy).

Procedure: The rope used for suicidal hanging or the thread tied around the neck of the children is taken and burnt to mashi.

Application: Internally.

Anupana: Sheeta jala.

- b. Krishnadhattur patradi mashi<sup>[11]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Shwas

Procedure: In this mashi prepared with krushna dhattur patra, arka patra and saindhav are burnt together to black in antardhoom method (closed method).

Anupana: Madhu.

- c. Haridradi mashi<sup>[11]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Shwas.

Procedure: In this mashi prepared with Haridra churna and godhum churna are burnt together to black in bahirdhoom method.

- d. Apamarg mashi<sup>[11]</sup>

Rogadhikar: Kushtha.

Procedure: In this mashi prepared with Apamarg churna is burnt to black in bahirdhoom method.

Application: Externally as lep with manshila.

- In Unani medicine, Mashi kalpana has been described. The word 'Ehraka' or 'Sokta' are synonyms used for mashi.<sup>[12]</sup>

Examples: Aababi Muharakh – Mashikrita Ababil, Kahruva Sokhta – Mashikrita Trinkanta Mani.

## PRECAUTIONS

1. Puta (Antardhooma/Bahirdhooma) should be performed well.
2. In antardhooma method sharava-samputa should be closed properly.

3. The mashi should be kept in airtight glass containers as they are in carbonized form of drugs chances of decomposition is less.

Mashi kalpana is mentioned in sushruta samhita in some instances. Mashi kalpana is the product which is similar to calx or carbon & used in different diseases both internally and externally.

The predominance of carbon particles in this preparation may attribute this kalpana the following benefits:

- The absorptive properties of carbon are utilized in the treatment of ailment of stomach due to hyperacidity.
- It removes toxic amines, organic acids of decomposed food & bacteria from the intestinal tract.
- It has also got anti-poisonous activity.

By the process of heat treatment (open/closed method) hidden chemical constituents becomes prominent and/or new chemical moieties are formed which are therapeutically active. The black color indicates higher percentage of carbon & oxides. Preliminary phyto-chemical screening of both triphala and triphala mashi indicates the presence of tannins & ascorbic acid. Antimicrobial activity of triphala mashi was checked by agar gel diffusion method. The aqueous & ethanolic extract of triphala & triphala mashi exhibited a broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against all the micro-organisms. It inhibited the growth of all gram+ve and gram-ve bacteria. No signs of toxicity were observed in short term study at the dose of 500mg/kg in toxicity study conducted.<sup>[13]</sup>

Keshanjana mashi was converted to ointment using petroleum & a pharmaceutical study was conducted. Petroleum was used as base as it is a widely used base in ophthalmic preparation.<sup>[14]</sup>

## PHARMACOLOGICAL ASPECT

Medicinal charcoal is prepared by carbonizing wood, cellulose residues or coconut shells out of contact of air. Carbonizing dense wood produces the most effective gas absorbing charcoals in particular log wood, lignum vitae & coconut shells. Charcoal made by burning wood, coconut shell or even in an atmosphere containing minimum oxygen acquired good adsorbent properties. Adsorbents are used in medicine to remove gases, toxins & poisons.<sup>[15]</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Mashi kalpana is key medicine used externally as well as internally. It is an important pharmaceutical preparation mentioned in pharmaceutics only few research work are carried in this dosage form. Mashi kalpana is less time consuming preparation & having quick result. It is a very good pharmaceutical product mentioned in Ayurved granthas. Pharmaceutical modifications can be tried in this dosage form with different bases & tried therapeutically to evaluate the most effective base.

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