IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

An Overview On Agniprabha Vati- An Unexplored Ayurvedic Formulation

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ABSTRACT- *Agniprabha Vati* is a classical Ayurvedic formulation documented in *Rasayoga Sagara*, traditionally noted for its *Deepana* and *Pachana* properties. However, its application in *Yakrit-Pliha Roga* (liver and spleen disorders) remains underexplored. Comprising ingredients like *Rasa Sindhura, Saindhava Lavana, Navasadara, Yava Kshara, Vida Lavana,* and *Patola Mula Kashaya*, the formulation exhibits potent *Rasayana*, hepatoprotective, and anti-inflammatory actions. Phytochemicals such as flavonoids and saponins present in *Patola Mula Kashaya* contribute to antioxidant and immunomodulatory activities, supporting liver detoxification and spleen function. This review highlights *Agniprabha Vati's* utility in conditions such as hepatomegaly, fatty liver, and splenomegaly, positioning it as a valuable Ayurvedic intervention in *Yakrit-Pliha Roga*. This paper presents a detailed *Ayurvedic* description of *Agniprabha Vati*, exploring its systemic action.

KEYWORDS- *Agniprabha Vati*, Hepatomegaly, *Patola Mula*, *Rasa Sindhura, Rasayoga Sagara, Yakrit Pliha Roga.*

INTRODUCTION

Agniprabha Vati, an ancient formulation found in *Rasayoga Sagara*, has been traditionally classified as a *Deepana-Pachana* remedy. However, its clinical application in *Yakrit-Pliha Roga* noted in its classical indications deserves a detailed therapeutic exploration. This *vati* comprises of two words- *Agni* and *prabha*. As the name implies—*'Agni'* denoting the digestive fire and '*Prabha*' indicating enhancement. The formulation is chiefly employed to kindle and regulate the function of *Agni*, which is the fundamental

component of digestion and metabolism in *Ayurveda*. This formulation synergizes herbo-mineral pharmacodynamics to restore hepatic and splenic function, especially in disorders caused by *Kapha-Pitta* vitiation.

Liver and spleen disorders, collectively termed as *Yakrit-Pliha Roga*, are commonly associated with chronic metabolic, infectious, or inflammatory pathologies. *Ayurveda* describes the liver (*Yakrit)* as a vital organ regulating *Raktavaha Srotas*, *Pittavaha Srotas*, and *Agnivyapara* (metabolism), whereas the spleen *(Pliha)* is seen as a site for *Rakta Nirmana* and immune regulation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

References of *Agniprabha vati* mentioned in different classics

1. *Rasayoga sagara*
2. *Ayurveda vijnaniya*[2]

INGREDIENTS OF AGNIPRABHA VATI WITH THEIR CHEMICAL/BOTANICAL NAMES

Dravya	**Chemical / Botanical name**
Rasa Sindhura	*Mercuric Sulphide* (HgS)
Saindhava Lavana	*Sodium Chloride* (NaCl)
Shuddha Navasadara	*Ammonium Chloride* (NH_4Cl)
Yava Kshara	Derived from *Hordeum vulgare* (Barley) ash
Vida Lavana	Black Salt – NaCl with Iron Sulfide
Patola Mula Kashaya	*Trichosanthes dioica*

METHOD OF PREPARATION AS PER RASAYOGASAGARA

1. All the above mentioned dry ingredients are taken in equal quantity in fine powder form in clean *Khalwa Yantra* and thoroughly triturated to get homogenous mixture.

2. Then the *Patolamula Kashaya* is added little by little so as to completely soak the mixture and trituration was done.

3. When the mixture gradually attained *kalka* form, *vatis* with size of 1 *masha* (750mg) were prepared, and dried under shade and stored in an air tight container.

MATRA – 1 *masha* (750mg)

ANUPANA- *Kokilaksha kashaya*

INDICATIONS- *Yakrit- Pliha roga, Vatashtila, Agnimandya, Gulma.*

TABLE SHOWING THE LIST OF INGREDIENTS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

S.No.	Name	*Rasa* (Taste)	*Guna* (Qualities)	*Virya* (Potency)	*Vipaka* (Post-digestive Taste)	*Karma* (Actions)
1	***Rasa Sindhura*** [3]	*Kashaya, Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Teekshna*	*Ushna*	*Katu*	*Rasayana, Yogavahi, Agnideepana, Tridoshaghna, Ojovardhaka*
2	***Saindhava Lavana*** [4]	*Lavana*	*Snigdha, Laghu*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*	*Deepana, Rochana, Anulomana, Vatanulomaka, Shoolaghna*
3	***Navasadara***[5]	*Katu, Tikta*	*Laghu, Teekshna, Ruksha*	*Ushna*	*Katu*	*Kaphahara, Lekhana, Shwasahara, Kasahara*
4	***Yava Kshara***[6]	*Katu, Tikta, Lavana*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Teekshna, Sukshma*	*Ushna*	*Katu*	*Lekhana, Shodhana, Aamapachaka, Mutrala, Anulomaka*
5	***Vida Lavana***[7]	*Lavana, Amla*	*Snigdha, Laghu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*	*Vatanulomana, Shoolaghna, Deepana, Rochana, Krimighna*

S.No.	Name	*Rasa* (Taste)	*Guna* (Qualities)	*Virya* (Potency)	*Vipaka* (Post-digestive Taste)	*Karma* (Actions)
6	***Patola Mula Kashaya*** [8]	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Ushna*	*Katu*	*Kaphapittahara, Vishaghna, Jwaraghna, Raktaprasadaka, Krimighna, Aamapachaka*

TABLE SHOWING BHAVANA DRAVYAS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

Dravya	Botanical name	*Guna and karma*	Phytochemical composition
Patola Mula Kashaya [9]	*Trichosanthes dioica*	*Kaphapittahara, Vishaghna, Jwaraghna, Raktaprasadaka, Krimighna, Aamapachaka*	Flavanoids, Saponins.

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION

Agniprabha Vati is a classical herbo-mineral formulation that exhibits profound therapeutic action in *Yakrit* (liver) and *Pliha* (spleen) disorders through its synergistic pharmacodynamics involving *Rasaushadhi*, *Lavanas, Ksharas,* and *Bhavana Dravya.* Its pharmacological impact can be viewed through *Ayurvedic* concepts such as *Aamapachana, Srotoshodhana, Shothahara, Raktaprasadana*, and *Yakritottejana*, which align well with hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory and detoxifying effects.

Rasa Sindhura is a *Rasayana* and *Yogavahi* that enhances cellular metabolism (*Dhatvagni*), boosts liver enzyme activity, and facilitates deep tissue penetration into the *Yakrit* and *Pliha.* It promotes regenerative processes in hepatocytes, improving hepatic detoxification and nutrient assimilation[10]. Its *Tridoshaghna* and *Ojovardhaka* actions aid in systemic immunity and *Raktavaha Srotas* regulation.

Saindhava Lavana[11] and *Vida Lavana*[12], being *Lavana Rasa Pradhana Dravyas*, exhibit *Anulomana*, *Shoolaghna*, and *Shothahara* properties. These actions help reduce portal congestion, improve bile secretion, and facilitate smooth flow in the *Yakrit-Moola Srotas*. Their *Ushna Virya* liquefies and expels *Aama* from the hepatosplenic axis, while *Madhura* and *Katu Vipaka* ensures pacification of *Vata* and *Kapha doshas*.

Navasadara(Ammonium chloride) possesses *Kaphahara, Lekhana*, and *Aamapachaka* actions. It effectively breaks down mucosal congestion in the hepatic ducts and lymphatic splenic sinuses, facilitating bile drainage and toxin clearance[13]. It has been reported to possess expectorant and deobstruent activity which translates into *Srotoshodhana* and *Yakritottejana* actions in *Ayurvedic* terms.

Yava Kshara, is a strong *Shodhana* and *Lekhana* agent. Its *Ushna-Teekshna* nature allows it to act on *Meda Dhatu* and reduce fatty infiltration in the liver[14]. It helps regulate pH balance, reduces acid-related congestion, and clears sluggish *Pittavaha Srotas* and *Raktavaha Srotas.*

Patola Mula Kashaya, used as *Bhavana Dravya*, contains bioactive phytochemicals like flavonoids (quercetin, luteolin) and saponins, which are proven hepatoprotective agents. These phytochemicals act as antioxidants by scavenging free radicals and reducing lipid peroxidation in liver cells. Activate liver detoxifying enzymes like glutathione-S-transferase and superoxide dismutase[15].Regulate cytokines like TNF-α, IL-6, and inhibit hepatic fibrosis and inflammation[16].Saponins reduce splenic inflammation by stabilizing splenic macrophages and reducing cellular swelling[17].

Together, these actions contribute to the resolution of Hepatomegaly by reducing fat deposition and promoting hepatocyte regeneration. Splenomegaly by reducing *Rakta Dushti*, controlling inflammation, and improving *Raktadhatu Samhanana. Shotha* in the liver-spleen area through *Shothahara* and *Lekhana* mechanisms. *Aamajanya Srotodushti,* often found in chronic hepatic and splenic disorders.

Hence, *Agniprabha Vati* acts at multiple levels: by digesting *Aama,* purifying channels (*Srotas),* revitalizing liver-spleen function, and correcting *doshic* imbalances particularly *Kapha-Pitta dushti* making it an effective intervention for managing *Yakrit-Pliha Roga* both in classical and contemporary contexts.

DISCUSSION

Agniprabha Vati, by virtue of its unique blend of *Rasaushadhi* and mineral salts, offers a potent therapeutic approach for gastrointestinal and metabolic disorders. ***Rasa Sindhura*** A potent *Rasayana* and *Yogavahi,* promoting deep tissue penetration, *Dhatvagni Deepana,* and *Tridoshaghna* effects. ***Saindhava Lavana*** Balances *Vata,* enhances digestion, and exhibits *Shoolaghna* and *Anulomana* actions. ***Shuddha Navasadara*** has *Lekhana, Kaphahara,* and *Shwasahara,* clears *Aama* and mucosal congestion.***Yava Kshara*** has *Lekhana,* and *Shodhana* agent acts on *Meda* and *Aama* with *Pittavaha Srotoshodhana* effects.***Vida Lavana*** has *Deepana, Krimighna,* and *Anulomaka* with *Ushna Virya* liquefies *Aama* and improves digestive secretions. ***Patola Moola Kashaya*** containing flavonoids and saponins which offer strong hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant effects. The **Flavonoids** (like quercetin) reduce oxidative stress, enhance liver detox enzymes, and decrease inflammatory cytokines, helping in liver tissue repair and improving metabolism[18]. **Saponins** stabilize liver cell membranes, reduce fat accumulation, and modulate immune responses, supporting spleen health[19]. These actions correlate with the *Ayurvedic* properties of ***Aamapachana***,

Yakritottejana, ***Shothahara***, and ***Srotoshodhana***, making the *kashaya* effective in managing hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and fatty liver. The following might be probable action of *Agniprabhavati* in diseases like-

1. *Yakrit-Pliha Roga* (Liver-Spleen Disorders)

Agniprabha Vati enhances *Jatharagni* and liver metabolism, aiding in *Aamapachana* and *Srotoshodhana* to reduce hepatosplenic congestion.

Its *Shothahara* and *Lekhana* actions help restore normal liver and spleen function by clearing *Kapha-Pitta dushti* and improving circulation.

2. *Vataashtila* (Fibroid-like Nodular Swelling)

The formulation pacifies *Vata-Kapha dosha*, reduces tissue overgrowth through its *Lekhana* and *Granthi-nashaka* properties.

It alleviates nodular swelling and associated colic by improving metabolism and relieving channel obstruction.

3. *Gulma* (Abdominal Masses/Distension)

Agniprabha Vati breaks the pathological cycle of *Aama* and *Vata dushti* through *Agnideepana*, *Pachana*, and *Srotoshodhana* actions.

It relieves abdominal distension, pain, and mass formation by normalizing *Apana Vata* and clearing obstructed *srotas.*

CONCLUSION

Agniprabha Vati is a potent, underutilized *Ayurvedic* herbo-mineral formulation with multi-faceted benefits in *Yakrit-Pliha Roga*. Through its synergistic composition, it corrects *Srotodushti*, reduces *Kapha-Pitta dushti*, and rejuvenates liver-spleen function. Its pharmacological rationale aligns with traditional *Ayurvedic* insights and is supported by modern research on its active constituents. Further clinical studies and standardization efforts are warranted to fully explore its therapeutic potential in hepatosplenic conditions.

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