https://doi.org/10.46344/JBINO.2026.v15i01.02

PREPARATION OF "*RAKTPACHAK VATI*" -A REVIEW.

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ABSTRACT

In the ancient Ayurvedic texts, numerous formulations—herbal, mineral, and herbo-mineral—are described, each effective in various diseases based on their inherent qualities and properties. In this study, we focus on *Raktpachak Vati*, a purely herbal preparation. In *Charak Samhita, Uttarsthana*, Acharya Charak mentions *Pachak Yoga* for the management of *Vishamjwara*, and *Raktpachak Yoga* is specifically indicated for *Raktagat Jwara*. Ayurvedic practitioners commonly prescribe this formulation in different forms, such as *kashaya* (decoction) and *churna* (powder), according to convenience. The dosage form plays a crucial role in drug delivery and therapeutic response. Tablets, being easy to prepare, package, transport, and administer, are the most widely accepted form. Therefore, in this study, *Raktpachak Yoga* was converted into a tablet dosage form using modern equipment and analytical methods. Efforts were made to validate the pharmaceutical and analytical procedures to ensure consistent product quality and minimize batch-to-batch variation. Pharmacopoeial standards were established for this Ayurvedic formulation in tablet form. All three prepared samples exhibited similar characteristics, and their analytical parameters showed no significant differences. These standardized parameters may thus serve as a basis for future pharmaceutical preparations.

Keywords: Charak Samhita, Pachak Yoga, Raktpachak Tablet (RPT), Pharmaceutical standard, Dosage form.

INTRODUCTION

Five *Pachak Yoga* mentioned in Treatment of "*Vishamjwara*" in *Jwara Chikitsa Adhyaya [1]*. They are *RasaPachak, RaktaPachak, MansaPachak, Medopachak* and *Asthimajja Pachak*.

Raktavahstrotodushti (Vitiation of Blood carrying Channels)Causes are:Vidahi Anna(Spicy,OilyAnd Sour Food), Excessive intake of Liquids,Exposure to excessive sunlight and Wind,Stress,Alcohol Consumption,Emotional factors like Anger,Sorrow and Exhaustion. These Factors according to Ayurveda can disrupt the normal function of blood circulation and formation channels which causes various skin allergies and other diseases. [2].

WHO has stated that 80% of populations are using herbs and other traditional medicines as their primary healthcare needs. Due to increased demands of herbal medicines worldwide, it is responsibility to provide the quality of product in standard dosage form is bestowed upon the Ayurvedic industry. Dosage form plays an important role for specific action and their efficacy on the human body. Amongst all dosage forms, tablets are widely used like syrup, powder, injectable Tablets are easy to administer, deliver exact dose, more palatable, easy to transport, packaging. So Raktpachak Yoga is transformed into tablet form.

AYUSH, Government of India, is currently working toward developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the manufacturing of Ayurvedic preparations to minimize batch-to-batch variations. This objective can be achieved by evaluating and analyzing herbal products through both traditional Ayurvedic methods and modern standardization techniques during and after the production of the final formulation.

In the original classical references, *Raktpachak Yoga/Kalp* is not described in *Vati* (tablet) form. To ensure accurate dosing and to mask its bitter taste, the formulation has been adapted into the *Vati* (tablet) form. The ingredients and *Bhavana Dravya* used in this study remain consistent with those mentioned in the classical texts.

A significant challenge faced by Ayurveda practitioners is the lack of well-defined pharmaceutical and analyticalvalidation standards for herbal medicines and their formulations. Therefore, in this study, the standardization of *Raktpachak Yog* in its *Vati* (tablet) form represents an important step.

To establish its physicochemical profile, comprehensive pharmaceutical and analytical validation of the herbal formulation has been carried out.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Raktpachak Yog contains a total of 5 ingredients viz. Sariva,Patol,Kutki,Patha,Musta.Decoction of all these drugs was used to give Bhavana in order to increase the overall efficacy of the drug.

The details of parts and quantity used are given below in Table No. 1

All the ingredients for this kalpa were collected from local authentic markets and identified and authenticated at the quality control laboratory by using facilities of Shree Bramhachaitanya Ayurved, Nagpur, Maharashtra. All these herbal

ingredients passed quality parameters described in API [5].

Table 1

Sr. No.	Sanskrit Name	Latin Name	Parts Used	Quantity for batch size 1 kg
1	Sariva	Hemidesmus indicus	Roots	200gm
2	Patol	Tricosanthes dioica	Roots,Leaves	200gm
3	Kutaki	Picrorhiza kurroa	Roots,Rhizome	200gm
4	Patha	Cissampelos pareira	Roots	200gm
5	Musta	Cyprus rotandus	Rhizome	200gm

Pharmaceutical Procedure

All the ingredients listed in the table above were taken in equal quantities of 200 g each and mixed thoroughly. The mixture was then processed in a mass pulverizer and passed through a mass sifter using sieve no. 80 to obtain a fine powder. This powder was uniformly blended in a mass mixer and subsequently triturated in an end-runner for three *prahar* (approximately 9 hours) using a decoction prepared from the same ingredients which are mentioned above. After trituration it was dried in an electric dryer at a temperature not more than 600C. The excipients were added in dried mass in the quantity of MCC 30 gm, Starch 50 gm. Then the mass was passed through multimill with sieve no. 2 and granules were prepared. After that tableting was done using a tableting machine each of size 250 mg. About 3800 to 4000 tablets were obtained from each batch.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

Physico- chemical analysis was done at a quality control lab by using facilities of Shree Bramhachaitanya Ayurved, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Table 2

Sr. No.	Test Name	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C
1	Colour	Grayish	Light Gray	Grayish
2	Average Weight	0.260 mg	0.254mg	0.247mg
3	Uniformity in Weight	Not >5%	Not >5%	Not >5%
4	Diameter	8.21 mm	8.19mm	8.23mm
5	Thickness	3.60 mm	3.64 mm	3.55 mm
6	Hardness [6]	2.51Kg/cm2	2.53kg/cm2	2.49kg/cm2
7	Friability [7]	0.5%w/w	0.2%w/w	0.3%w/w
8	Disintegration [8]	11 min	12 min	14 min

DISCUSSION

Tablets are one of the most commonly used dosage forms due to their ability to

deliver an accurate dose, ease of administration, palatability, and convenience in transport and packaging. These advantages make tablets superior to many other dosage forms. The ingredients used in Raktapachak Tablet (RPT) are the same as those described in the *Charak Samhita*. To enhance the potency of the formulation, *bhavana* with *kwatha* prepared from the same ingredients was incorporated during manufacturing.

Pharmaceutical and analytical validation of Raktapachak Tablet (RPT) was achieved by carefully adhering to each manufacturing step and employing modern physicochemical analysis for the final product. The processing sequence was followed strictly in accordance with GMP guidelines, and observations were recorded at every stage—from pulverization of raw materials to packaging of the finished tablets. The final product was evaluated using both classical and modern parameters to assess batch-to-batch variation and ensure consistency.

In all three sample batches, the quality control parameters did not show any significant variation, indicating that the manufacturing process is consistent and can be standardized.

The analytical parameters for Raktpachak vati (tablet) which is prepared by the above said method may be set for SOP of this tablet as per table below.

Table 3

Sr.	Test Name	Parameters
1	Description	Grayish, circular compressed, biconvex uncoated tablet
2	Average Weight	0.247 to 0.260 mg
3	Uniformity of weight	Complies
4	Diameter	8.1 mm to 8.2 mm
5	Thickness	3.5mm to 3.6mm
6	Hardness	2.49 Kg/cm2 to 2.53 Kg/cm2
7	Friability	NMT 1%
8	Disintegration	NMT 30min

CONCLUSION

The pharmaceutical and analytical standardization of the Ayurvedic formulation **Raktpachak Vati (tablet)** was accomplished using both traditional Ayurvedic parameters and modern physicochemical evaluation methods. The validated process can be reliably used for preparing Raktpachak Vati, ensuring optimal efficacy of the final product. All three batches showed no significant variations, indicating consistency in the manufacturing process.

This study demonstrates that Raktpachak Vati prepared by the described method meets the required quality standards. As no

previously published reference data for this formulation is available, direct comparison was not possible; therefore, the present findings may serve as baseline data for future research.

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