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DIFFERENT METHODS OF VATI FORMATION : MODERN AND CLASSICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT :

The product of Kalka Kalpana, one of the five fundamental Ayurvedic medicinal preparations, is Vati Kalpana. Because of its many advantages, such as its palatability, ease of administration, convenience of dispensing, and ease of transportation, Vati Kalpana is a crucial part of Ayurvedic pharmaceutics. Using the pharmacological technique known as Vati Kalpana, raw drug powder (herbal or Herbo mineral) is triturated with juice, honey . The resulting medication is then made into tablets or pills. Standardization is the process of establishing and approving technical standards. This standardization procedure includes thorough inspections of the end product, in-process standardization, and raw drug collecting. It is concluded with various analytical testing. Thus, in this paper, we will discuss Vati Kalpana and its analytical parameters.

KEYWORDS: VATI NIRMAN IN AYURVEDA, TABLET FORMATION IN MODERN SCIENCE , STANDARIZATION

INTRODUCTION :

Vati Kalpana is one of the most praised and recommended formulations in ayurvedic pharmacy because of its simple administration, palatability, improved self-life, and ease of dispensing and transportation. Many Ayurvedic acharyas have discussed vati Kalpana in various settings; nevertheless, a comprehensive explanation of Vati Kalpana in a distinct

Acharya Sharanghadhara made the first mention of this chapter. The finished product is called Vati, Vatak, or Gutika. Powdered raw medications (herbal or herbo-mineral) are triturated with water, some swarasa, gomutra, godugdha, jaggery, guggulu, or honey as binding agents. The mixture is then shaped into a spherical form by hands or a machine. The employed binding agents offer therapeutic benefits of their own. The current work primarily focuses on the specifics of these archaic formulas, such as the Ayurvedic transcript of Vati Kalpana.

VATI NIRMAN IN AYURVEDA

Two methods of vati nirman in ayurveda,

1. Saagni vati nirman
2. Niragni vati nirman

Nirmana of Sagni Vati [1]

The procedure of preparing vati with Agni's assistance is called Sagni vati nirmana. After boiling sugar, guggulu, guda, and other components in water until they resemble leha, fine medication powder is added to create a vati nirmana paste. Examples are Chandraprabha Vati and Yogaraj Guggulu.

Nirmana of Niragni vati [2]

Niragni vati nirmana is the term for vati preparation done without Agni's assistance. This method makes vati without Agni's assistance. If honey is to be utilized, then this should be done after the finely ground medication powder has been well mixed with the honey. For example, Eladi Gutika and Shilajatwadi Vati.

VATI NIRMAN SAMANYA SIDDHANT

1.Fine powders of medicines should be used.
2.These medications are combined with the recommended fluids in a Khalva and mashed into a soft paste.
3.When multiple liquids are listed for lavigation, they are utilized sequentially.

4.When using sugar or jaggery as an ingredient, cook them over low heat. The remaining finely powdered
5.The Paka is filled with ingredients and vigorously stirred.
6.This mass is well-grounded, and when it is rolled between two fingers to verify if it sticks, the pill-making process is complete.
7.Hot air ovens or shaded areas can be used to dry pills.
8.When adding sugar, the amount of churna should be multiplied by four.
9.When adding guggulu or honey, make sure to take the same amount as churna.
10.When preparing vati, if a liquid substance such as swarasa, kwasha, gomutra, etc. is needed, double the amount is taken.
11.When adding jaggery to vati preparation, make sure to take twice as much churna.
12.When Parada and Gandhaka are stated, Kajjali is prepared first, and then additional medications are added one at a time in accordance with the protocol.
13.Unless specified otherwise, bhasma or sindura of minerals, metals, and gems is manufactured; purifying of animal products is required.
14.If guggulu is one of the ingredients, there is no need for binding agent.

MODERN METHODS OF TABLET FORMATION

The most common tablet manufacturing process techniques are
1.wet granulation,
2.dry granulation, and
3.direct compression.

1.Wet granulation

Wet granulation is a process used to produce granules from a powder mixture. The powder mixture is wetted with a liquid binder, and then the mixture is agitated to form granules. The granules are then dried and milled to the desired size.

2.Dry granulation

The dry granulation process is used to form granules without using a liquid solution because the product granulated may be sensitive to moisture and heat. Forming granules without moisture requires compacting and densifying the powders. In this process the primary powder particles are aggregated under high pressure.

3.Direct compression

From the term “direct compression“, this method can be defined as basically mixing and processing of formulation ingredients then compressing into tablets. The tablets are obtained directly from the powder API or other excipients**.**

Conclusion :

Due to their many benefits, including palatability, ease of administration, appropriate shape for distribution and transportation, long-term potency, and quick action, vati kalpana (tablets/pills) are an essential component of Ayurvedic pharmaceutics. There are numerous ways to make tablets, and various factors can affect how well they work.

the substance of the composition. The pharmaceutical industry has seen a rise in the popularity of several tablet/pill products because of their wide range of formulation techniques, high patient compliance, and enormous potential. The pursuit of more recent scientific and technological developments is also necessary to produce a novel and versatile dosage form with promising performance and attribute.

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