LAVANA KALPAS: A REVIEW
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ABSTRACT

In Ayurveda Pharmaceutics broad spectrum of dosage forms are mentioned. In it Lavana Kalpas is one where lavana (salt) is the main ingredient in the formulation. It is prepared by combining lavana along with different herbs and subjecting to heat. Heat pattern is different for different lavana kalpas but for most of the lavana kalpas closed method of heat is employed by keeping in Sharava samputa. With the advent of technology modern machineries are employed in the preparations and research works have been carried out to analyse the lavana kalpas prepared with conventional and modern techniques. Though many lavana kalpas are mentioned in the literature of Ayurveda Pharmaceutics only few lavana yogas are in practice and there remains a wide scope for research in this dosage form.

KEY WORDS: Lavana, Salt, Gulma, Ayurveda Pharmaceutics, Vatarogas

INTRODUCTION

Lavana Kalpara are the preparations consisting of Saindhava lavana and the ash of the drug; obtained after igniting the drug and salt in a closed samputa. Lavana is vishyandana, ushna and does pachana of doshas and because it undergoes paka after samskara it is beneficial in Vatarogas.

When a detailed literary review was carried out it is observed that there are many lavana kalpas mentioned though only few are in practice. Different methods of preparation and different fuel are mentioned for the preparation of various lavana kalpas.

Method of Preparation: Based on the method adopted for preparation it can be classified as
1. Lehapaka vidhi: The drugs to be added in the form of decoction are first boiled in water and the strained decoction is condensed again on fire along with the lavana. To that concentrated decoction the powder made up of the other drugs in the recipe is added and mixed well to obtain the Lavana Kalpa.
Ex. Abhiya Lavana
2. Putapaka vidhi: Raw drug along with Lavana is taken in an earthen vessel called Sharava, closed with another earthen ware and the joint is sealed with mud smeared cloth and subjected to puta (heat) with cow dung cakes.
Ex. Arka Lavana
Pakalakshana (Confirmatory test)
First method: Darviprakara as in Lehyapaka (Confectionary).
Second method: Red hot colour of the earthen ware indicative of heat to turn the contents into ash.

Test of perfection: Kajjala varna is said to be the test of perfection in the context of Narikela lavana.

Matra: 2 Masha (2g)
Preservation: To be kept in airtight containers as lavana is hygroscopic in nature.
Shelf life: 5 years

Type of Fuel: Mahaputa is said for Narikela Lavana, Gajaputa for Shwasari lavana, Kukkuta lavana- Mandagni (mild heat), heat with the wood of Karanaja- for Mahavruksha lavana, etc.

Arka Lavana
Arka Patra (Calotropis procera) - 1 Part
Saindhava lavana (Rock salt) - 1 Part
Method: Mature arka leaves are taken and spread in an earthen saucer. Over it Saindhava lavana powder is spread. On it mature leaves of arka are placed and such alternate layers of Arka patra and saindhava lavana are placed such that the top and the bottom layer are of the leaves. Then it is closed with another earthen saucer. The joint between the saucers is plastered with mud smeared cloth, dried and is then subjected to heat by placing in a pit filled with cow dung cakes. After self cooling the sharava samputa is removed and the whole material is powdered and preserved in air tight containers.

Dose: 12-24 g
Indication: Gulma (abdominal lump), Yakrutpleehroga (Hepatospleenomegaly), Udararo (diseases of the abdomen)
Anupana as per the disease-
Plecha-with Kumari rasa (Aloe barbadensis)
Gulma-with Eranda Taila (oil of Ricinus communis) and luke warm milk
Udararo- with Gomutra (Urine of Cow) and ErandaTaila
Narikela Lavana\textsuperscript{10}

Ingredients:
- Mature Coconut (Cocos nucifera) - 1
- Saindhava Lavana (Rock salt) - 120g

Method: A mature coconut is dehusked, a hole is made in one of the eyes, the water is removed and Saindhava Lavana is filled. The coconut is then wrapped with mud smeared cloth, dried and then subjected to heat in a pit with cow dung cakes. The heat said here is Mahaputa (heat given with 1500 cow dung cakes). After self cooling it is removed and the coconut shell is removed and along with the kernel, the whole material is powdered and preserved in air tight containers.

In another reference\textsuperscript{11} it is mentioned to fill the Coconut with Saindhava lavana (Quantity sufficient) without removing the coconut water and prepare the Narikela Lavana.

Dose: 2g

Indication: Pittanashana, Amlapitt

Patra Lavana\textsuperscript{12}

Ingredients:
- Eranda (Ricinus communis), Mushkaka (Schrebera swietenoides), Karanja (Pongamia pinnata), Vasa (Adhatoda vasica), Araghwada (Cassia fistula) and Chitraka (Plumbago zeylanica) leaves and Saindhava lavana (Rock salt)

Method: Eranda, Mushkaka, Karanja, Vasa, Araghwada and Chitraka leaves are taken, Saindhava lavana is sprinkled on it; closed in a sharava samputa and subjected to heat by placing in a pit filled with cow dung cakes. After self cooling the sharava samputa is removed and the whole material is powdered and preserved in air tight containers.

Indication: Vataro (diseases because of Vata dosha)

Kanda Lavana\textsuperscript{13}

Ingredients:
- Snahu (Euphorbia neriifolia), Vrunataka, Shigru (Moringa pterygosperma), all four Sneha (Ghrita, Vasa, Taila, Majju)

Method: All the ingredients are mixed with equal quantity of Lavana, filled in an earthen pot over it all snehas are put and closed with an earthen saucer and subjected to heat by placing in a pit filled with cow dung cakes. After self cooling the sharava samputa is removed and the whole material is powdered and preserved in air tight containers. This lavana is also termed as Sneha lavana.

Dose: 1-2 g

Indication: Vata rogas (diseases caused by Vata dosha)

Kalyana Lavana\textsuperscript{14}

Ingredients:
- Gandeera (Euphorbia neriifolia), Palasha (Butea monosperma), Kutaja (Holarrhena antidysenterica), Bilwa (Aegle marmelos), Arka (Calotropis procera), Snahu (Euphorbia neriifolia), Patala (Stereospermum suaveolens), Paribhadra (Erythrina indica), Agnimantha (Premna integrifolia), Shobhanjana (Moringa pterygosperma), Kadamba nimba (Antheochelus cadamba), Atarasa (Adhatoda vasica), Naktamala (Pongamia pinnata), Bruhatipala (fruit of Solanum indicum), Kantakari (Solanum xanthocarpum), Bhallataka (Semecarpus anacardium), Ingudi, Sahachara (Barleria prionitis), Indravaram (Citrus colocynthis), Shweta parijata, Mokshava Ashoka (Saraca asoca), Lavana (Rock salt), Pippali (Piper longum) and Hingi (Ferula foetida)

Method: Gandeela, Palasha, Kutaja, Bilwa, Arka, Snahu, Patala, Paribhadra, Agnimantha, Shobhanjana, Kadambanimba, Atarasa, Naktamala, Kutaja, Bruhatipala, Kantakari, Bhallulka, Ingudi, Sahachara, Indravaram, Shwetaparijata, Mokshava, Ashoka, the mula (roots), patras (leaves), shaka (branches) are taken mixed with Lavana and subjected to heat to prepare Bhasma (ash). Then it’s cooked like Kshara Kalpana. To this prepared Kshara, Pippali and Hingi powders are added and mixed well.

Dose: 12-24g

Indication: Vataro (diseases because of Vata dosha), Gulma (abdominal lump), Plecha (disease of the spleen), Arsha (Haemorrhoids), Arochaka (loss of appetite), Kasa (Cough), Krimi (bacteria).

Abhayava Lavana\textsuperscript{15}

Ingredients:
- Paribhadra Tawk (Erythrina indica), Palsaha (Butea monosperma), Arka (Calotropis procera), Snahu (Euphorbia neriifolia), Aparajita (Achyranthes aspera), Chitraka (Butea monosperma), Pechana (whole plant of Plumbago zeylanica), Varuna (Crataeva nurlava), Agnimantha (Premna integrifolia), Punarnava (Boerhavia diffusa), Gokshura (Tribulus terrestris), Kanthakari (Solanum xanthocarpum), Karanja (Pongamia pinnata), Aparajita (Clitoria ternatea), Katutumbi, Raktapa (Butea monosperma), Haritaki (Terminalia chebula), Jeera (Cuminum cyminum), Shunti (Zingiber officinale), Maricha (Piper nigrum), Pippali (Piper longum), Hingi (Ferula foetida), Ajamoda (Aptum graveolens), Kusha (Saussurea lappa), Kachora (Curcuma zedoaria), Saindhava Lavana (Rock salt)

Method: Paribhadra Twak, Palsaha, Arka, Snahu, Apamarga, Chitraka Panchanga, Varuna, Agnimantha, Punarnava, Gokshura, Kanthakari, Karanja, Aparajita, Katutumbi, Raktapa Punarnava are taken ponded and after drying it is burnt to prepare ash. To one part of ash, 25 parts of water is added and kept. Later the ash is macerated and the Kshara jala is separated and it is heated till it thickens. To this one part of Saindhava Lavana, half part of Haritaki churna, 6 parts of Gokshura are added and cooked. When paka is about to complete Jeera, Shunti, Maricha, Pippali, Hingi, Ajamoda, Kusha, Kachora-24g each is added in powder form and mixed well. Later after it cools it is preserved.

Dose: 1-2g

Indication: Koshtha baddhata, Yakra-plechharoga(Hepato-spleenic disorders), Udara, Adhmana (Flatulence), Gulma (abdominal lump), Ashtila (Prostatic hypertrophy), Agnimandya (loss of appetite), Ajeerna, Shula (pain), Shioroga (head ache), Hrudrog (Heart ailments).

Shwasari Lavana\textsuperscript{16}

Ingredients:
- Arka (Calotropis procera), Ghrita (Ghee), Saindhava lavana (Rock salt)

Method: In an earthen pot Arka leaves are spread. Ghrita is spread over the leaves and over it Saindhava lavana is sprinkled. Such layers are kept in the pot, closed with an earthen saucer and subjected to heat (Gajaputa-heat with 1000 cow dung cakes),
after sealing with mud smeared cloth. After self-cooling the lid is removed and the whole material is powered. It is mixed with Arka dugdha (latex of Calotropis procera) and made into lehya consistency (confectionary consistency), placed in a pot and again subjected to Gajaputa. After self-cooling it is removed and preserved in air tight containers.

Dose: 250mg-500mg with Honey

Indication: Shwasa (asthma)
In acute condition it is given 2-3 times every hour. It helps in expelling out the Kapha.

Putikadi Lavana27

Ingredients: Putika leaves (Holoptelea integrifolia), Indravaruni (Citrullus colocynthis), Chavya (Piper chaba), Chitraka (Plumbago zeylanica), Trikatu, Samihada Lavana (Rock salt)

Method: The ingredients are placed, over it saindhava is powdered and mixed along with Sneha (oileanous purgatives)

Indication: Vairechanika Lavana18

Ingredients: Hingu (Ferula foetida), Arka (Calotropis procera), Purarrava (Boerhavia diffusa), Dashamukhi, Snuh (Euphorbia neriifolia), Chitraka (Plumbago zeylanica) and five Sneha (oileanous matter)

Method: The roots and fruits of drugs mentioned under purgatives are taken with Hingu, Arka, Purarrava, Dashamukhi, Snuh, Chitraka all equal in quantity. 5 salts are powdered and mixed along with Sneha (oileanous matter). This is kept in a pot and subjected to heat.

Indication: Aghanika (Distension of abdomen due to obstruction to passage of urine and stools)

Bhallatakadi Kshara19

Ingredients: Shuddha Bhallataka (Semecarpus anacardium), Shunti (Zingiber officinale), Maricha (Piper nigrum), Pipalli (Piper longum), Haritaki (Terminalia chebula), Vibhitaki (Terminalia bellirica), Amalaki (Emblica officinalis), Saindhava Lavana (Rock salt), Kalanamak, Vida lavana - each 90g

Method: The ingredients are taken mixed well, kept in a sharara samputa (sealed earthen saucer) and subjected to heat by Gajaputa. After self cooling it is taken out and preserved.

Dose: 250mg-500mg, before food morning and evening

Anupana: Ghrita (Ghee)

Indication: Hrudroga (heart diseases), Pandu (anaemia), Grahaniroda (malabsorption syndrome), Gulma (abdominal lump), Udavarta, Shula roga.

Kukkuta Lavana20

Ingredients: Panchakola Kashaya, Kukkutamamsa (Hen’s meat) - 768g, Samudra lavana (Sea salt)-768g, Narikela ksheera (milk of Cocos nucifera)-192ml, Narikela Taila (Oil of Cocos nucifera)- 96ml, Ghrita (Ghee)- 96ml, Hingu (Ferula foetida), Trikatu, Jeeraka (Cuminum cyminum), Krishna Jeeraka- 12g each

Method: All the ingredients are filled in a pot and closed. It is heated in mandagni (mild heat) till it turns into bhasma (ash). The obtained Kukkuta lavana should be taken in the morning.

Indication: Gulma (abdominal lump)

Mahavruksha Lavana21

Ingredients: Snuh (Euphorbia neriifolia), Arka (Calotropis procera), Bruhati (Solanium indicum), Saindhava Lavana (Rock salt)

Method: All the ingredients are filled in a pot and closed. It is heated with wood of Karanja. Then in the Kashya prepared with Paribhadra, Palashatwak, Pippallimulaka and Vidanga the lavana is added and heated. Then Mandura bhasma and Hingwadi churna are added and heated till it thickens.

Indication: Shula (pain)

Agnnimukha Lavana22

Ingredients: Chitrakamula (Plumbago zeylanica), Haritaki (Terminalia chebula), Vibhitaki (Terminalia bellirica), Amalaki (Emblica officinalis), Dantimula (Balsamum montanum), Nishothamula, Pushkaramula (Inula racemosa) each-1 part

Saindhava lavana- 7 parts

Method: All ingredients are mixed and bhavana is given with Snuh ksheera and fill in the stem of Snuh. Cover with mud smeared cloth, dry and subject to heat. When the mud turns red in colour it is taken out from fire, mud is removed and it is ground along with the stem of Snuh and preserved.

Indication: Agni deepaka, Yakrutvriddhi (Hepatomegaly), Plechavriddhi (Spleenomegaly), Udararoga (Diseases of abdomen), Anaha (Distension of abdomen due to obstruction to passage of urine and stools), Gulma (abdominal lump), Arsha (piles), Parshvashula (intercostal neuralgia and pleurisy)

Matra: 1 -3g
Anupana: Ushnodaka

Karanja Lavana23

Ingredients: Karanja Twak (Pongamia pinnata)-9600g, Kanjika-24Kg 576g, Lavana ( Rock salt)- 3Kg 73g, Lashuna (Allium sativum)- 1536 g, Aja ksheera (Sheep’s milk)- 3 litres 73ml, Dadhimastu (Whey)- 3 litres 73ml, Taila (Oil) and Ghrita (Ghee)- 384ml each.

Prakshepaka dravya: Chitraka (Plumbago zeylanica), Trikatu, Ajamoda (Apium graveolens), Purarrava (Boerhavia diffusa), Hingu (Ferula foetida), Sauvarchala, Chavya (Piper chaba), Yavakshara (Kshara of Hordeum vulgare), Vida, Mushkaka kshara (Schrebera swieteniodes), Arushkara kshara (Semecarpus anacardium), Tintidika (Rhus parviflora), Brahmi vruksha, Brahma (Bacopa monnieri), Jeerakadwanya, Aragwadha (Cassia fistula), Soma, Snuh ksheera (Latex of Euphorbia neriifolia).

Method of preparation: Kashaya is prepared of Karnaja twak and Kanjika and reduced to 1/8th. Lavana, Lashuna, Aja ksheera, Dadhimastu, Taila and Ghrita are added and heated till samyak lakshana of lavana kalpa is achieved. To this the fine powders of Prakshepaka dravyas are added and mixed well.
Indication: Gulma (abdominal lump), Ashila (Prostatic hypertrophy), Pleecha (disease of spleen), Shula (pain).

**Ketaki Dala Bhasma**

Ingredients: Kevada Patra (leaves of Pandanus odoratissimus), Saindhava Lavana

Method: The ingredients are taken in equal quantity, placed in a sharava sampata and subjected to heat. After self-cooling it is removed and stored.

Indication: Plecharoga (diseases of spleen) with Guda (Jaggery)

**Sudhakandadi Kshara**

Snahi Kanda (Euphorbia nerifolia) Saindhava Lavana (Rock salt)

Method: The ingredients are taken in equal quantity, placed in a sharava sampata and subjected to heat. After self-cooling it is removed and stored.

Indication: Gulma (abdominal lump), Grahani (malabsorption syndrome), Arsha (piles), Shula (pain) with Ushnodaka (warm water)

With the advent of technology instead of conventional puta method muffle furnace is used to give heat. Research work done on Lavana has proved that not much variation is present between both the methods. A study on two methods of Narikela lavana has suggested that implementation of either of the methods for obtaining Narikela Lavana results in least remarkable difference in majority of the physico-chemical properties. Elemental Calcium was found to be more in Nirjala Narikel Lavana compared to Sajala Narikel Lavana. Electrolytes like Calcium and Potassium are said to be responsible for the antacid property of this formulation. The pH of Sajala Narikel Lavana was found to be higher than that of Nirjala Narikel Lavana.

**DISCUSSION**

Lavana kalpas are those preparations where Lavana is the prime ingredient. The literary review suggests that there are two different methods of preparation of Lavana Kalpana. One by subjecting to heat in closed method by Sharava sampata and the other by keeping in a pot and heating. The first method is the commonly followed method. The quantum of heat given is also different for different lavanas. For example for Shwasari lavana Gajaputa is mentioned, for Narikela lavana mahaputa is mentioned. For Kukkuta Lavana mild heat is said to be given and for Mahavruksa lavana heat with wood with Karanja has been mentioned. By subjecting to puta type of heat, may render the lavana lighter (laghu) and easy for digestion and assimilation. Though a few formulations are termed as Kshara like Sudhakandadi Kshara, the method of preparation is similar to Lavana kalpana- where the herbal ingredients are mixed with lavana and subjected to heat. The test for confirmation explained for Narikela lavana as Kajala vana can also be implied for other lavana kalpas prepared by puta method. By subjecting to heat and later powdering will also reduce the particle size. Saindhava Lavana is said to be the best among all the other lavanas as it is tridoshahara (pacifies all the doshas). Most of the lavana kalpas are mentioned to be employed in the treatment of gulma, udararogas, shula, etc. It is also beneficial in vatarogas.

**CONCLUSION**

Lavana kalpas are unique dosage form of Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals. In this dosage form lavana is the prime ingredient and the dose of this formulation is less. Saindhava lavaa is the salt used in most of the lavana preparations and this salt is said to be the best among all the other lavanas. In all lavana kalpas heat is employed and in most of the preparations closed type of heating pattern is adopted. By subjecting to puta will render the formulations lighter for digestion and also reduces the particle size. In practice at present two lavana kalpas are commonly used, though in the literature of Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals many formulations are mentioned. This makes this preparation open for research.

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