

PHARMACOGNOSTICAL, PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND CHROMATOGRAPHIC STANDARDIZATION OF SARIVADIGANA TABLET: AN AYURVEDIC POLYHERBAL FORMULATION

Kaveri Karhale^{*1}, Nikunj Patel², Darshna H. Pandya³, Harisha C. R.⁴, Arjun Pandya⁵

¹PG Scholar, ²Assistant Professor of Roga Nidana Evam Vikriti Vigyan, ITRA, Jamnagar.

³Professor and Head, Department of Roga Nidana Evam Vikriti Vigyan, ITRA, Jamnagar.

⁴Head of Pharmacognosy Department, ITRA Jamnagar.

⁵Phd Scholar department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, ITRA Jamnagar.

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***Corresponding Author: Kaveri Karhale**

PG Scholar, of Roga Nidana Evam Vikriti Vigyan, ITRA, Jamnagar.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Ardhavabhedaka* is due to vitiation of *Tridosha* by *Sushruta*. It can be correlated with Migraine as it is characterized by one side or either side headache associated with nausea, vomiting. *Rakta* is the main *dushya* in *shiroroga*, because *charaka* has included *Shiro-ruka* in *Raktapradoshaja Vikara*. The *Rasapanchaka* of a drug helps break the pathogenesis of a disease by acting on the various factors involved in disease development. *Sarivadi gana* is *Raktapittashamaka* and selected for *Ardhavabhedaka* disease. **Aim:** To analyse the pharmacognostical and pharmaceutical properties of *Sarivadigana* tablet. **Materials and methods:** The formulation was prepared using authenticated raw drugs and subjected to pharmacognostical evaluation through organoleptic and microscopic studies. Pharmaceutical evaluation included hardness, weight variation, loss on drying, total ash, acid insoluble ash, water-soluble extractive, alcohol-soluble extractive and pH determination using standard analytical procedures. Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) was performed to develop the chromatographic fingerprint profile of the formulation. **Results:** Organoleptic and microscopic studies confirmed the presence of characteristic diagnostic features of all the constituent drugs. The physicochemical analysis showed hardness of $4.48 \pm 0.15 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, weight variation of 20 tablets $395.8 \pm 15.79 \text{ mg}$, loss on drying $0.80 \pm 0.03\% \text{ w/w}$, total ash $5.79 \pm 0.31\% \text{ w/w}$, acid insoluble ash $1.40 \pm 0.34\% \text{ w/w}$, water-soluble extractive $17.16 \pm 0.43\% \text{ w/w}$ alcohol soluble extractive $34.122 \pm 0.30\% \text{ w/w}$, and pH 6.00 ± 0.29 . TLC fingerprinting revealed characteristic spots at both 254 nm and 366 nm, confirming the presence of multiple phytoconstituents in the formulation. **Conclusion:** The present study established preliminary pharmacognostical, physicochemical and chromatographic standards for *Sarivadigana* tablet. The findings may serve as useful reference parameters for the identification, quality assessment and standardization of the formulation.

KEYWORDS: *Ardhavabhedaka*, Migraine, *Sarivadigana* tablet, Pharmacognostical evaluation, Thin Layer Chromatography.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is an Indian system of medicine possessing a vast number of compound formulations for various disease entities. *Sarivadigana* tablet is a polyherbal formulation containing eight medicinal drugs of plant origin namely *Sariva*, *Yashtimadhu*, *Shweta Chandana*, *Rakta Chandana*, *Padmaka*, *Kashmari*, *Madhuca*, *Ushira* [Table1], it is mentioned in *Sushruta Sutrasthana*.^[1] *Sarivadigana* tablet ingredients having property like *Tridoshghna* and blood-purifying properties. *Ardhavabhedaka* (Migraine) characterized by excruciating pain at one half of the head due to vitiated *Vayu* alone or association with *Kapha* with *Rakta Dushti*.^[2] Therefore, *Sarivadigana* tablet helps in pacifying vitiated *Doshas*, purifying *Rakta* and resulting in alleviation of the symptoms of Migraine. *Sarivadigana* tablet is an Ayurvedic herbal preparation composed of medicinal plants belonging to different botanical families but possessing similar Ayurvedic pharmacological properties such as *Raktaprasadaka*

(Blood-purifying) and *Pitta-Shamaka* which are beneficial in the management of *Ardhavabhedaka*. The formulation contains all of ingredients maintain the quality and evaluate the efficacy of this herbal formulation is of great importance in the light of scientific validation. However, till date, no comprehensive scientific evaluation of *Sarivadigana* tablet has been reported. In the present study, *Sarivadigana* tablet was subjected to pharmacognostical (microscopic), pharmaceutical (evaluation of various physicochemical parameters) and TLC studies in order to establish a preliminary profile and standardization parameters for the formulation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of Raw drugs and authentication: The raw materials were procured from the pharmacy of the institute. All the raw drugs were identified and authenticated in the Pharmacognosy Laboratory of the institute.

Table no. 1: Ingredients of *Sarivadigana* tablet.

Sr.no.	Drug name	Latin Name	Part used	Quantity
1.	<i>Sariva</i>	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Root	1 Part
2	<i>Yastimadhu</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn	Root	1 Part
3	<i>Shwetachandana</i>	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn	Heartwood	1 Part
4	<i>Raktachandana</i>	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Linn	Heartwood	1 Part
5	<i>Padmaka</i>	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i> D.Don.	Heartwood	1 Part
6	<i>Kashamariphala</i>	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb	Fruit	1 Part
7	<i>Madhukapushpa</i>	<i>Madhuca indica</i>	Flower	1 Part
8	<i>Ushira</i>	<i>Vetiveria Zizanioids</i> Linn	Root	1 Part

Preparation of Drug

Sarivadigana tablet was prepared using equal proportions of *Sariva* (*Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.), *Yashtimadhu* (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn.) and *Shweta Chandana* (*Santalum album* Linn.), *Rakta Chandana* (*Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn), *Padamaka* (*Prunus cerasoides* D.Don.), *Kashamari* (*Gmelina arborea* Roxb), *Madhuca* (*Madhuca indica*), *Ushira* (*Vetiveria Zizanioids* Linn) selected from *Sushruta Sarivadigana*. The finely powdered drugs were mixed thoroughly and triturated with the *Kwatha* to obtain a homogeneous mass. A gum cassia binding agent was added to achieve the desired consistency, and tablet of 500 mg were prepared.

Pharmacognostical Evaluation

The pharmacognostical study of *Sarivadigana* tablet was carried out at the Pharmacognosy Laboratory. The Pharmacognostical study comprised of organoleptic study and microscopic study of the finished product.

Microscopic Study

Sarivadigana tablet was powdered and dissolved with water and microscopy of the sample was done without stain and after staining with phloroglucinol + HCL.

Microphotographs of *Sarivadigana* tablet are also taken under Carl Zeiss trinocular microscope.^[3]

Organoleptic characters

The organoleptic characteristics of Ayurvedic drugs are crucial as they offer an initial indication of the sample's authenticity. Parameters such as taste, colour, Odor, and texture were systematically evaluated under expert supervision.^[4]

Physicochemical Analysis

Sarivadigana tablet was analysed using various standard Physico-chemical parameters. The common parameters mentioned for compressed tablets in *Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India*, and CCRAS, guidelines are hardness, weight variation test, loss on drying, total-ash value, acid insoluble ash value, pH value, water and alcohol soluble extractive values.

a) Hardness test

The hardness of *Sarivadigana* tablet was determined using a Monsanto hardness tester. Randomly selected tablets were placed individually in the tester, and the force required to break each tablet was recorded. The average hardness was calculated and expressed in kg/cm².^[5]

b) Weight variation test

Twenty tablets of *Sarivadigana* tablet were selected randomly and weighed individually using a digital analytical balance. The average weight was calculated, and the individual weights were compared with the average weight to determine the weight variation.^[6]

c) Loss on drying

Loss on drying was determined by accurately weighing the powdered samples of *Sarivadigana* tablet and drying it in hot air oven at 105 °C until constant weight was obtained.^[7]

d) Water soluble of extractive value

About 5 g of the powdered drug was macerated with 100 mL of distilled water and kept for 24 hours with occasional shaking during first six hours. Then filtered and 25 mL of filtrate was evaporated in previously weighed dish. The percentage of water-soluble extractive value was calculated.^[8]

e) Alcohol-soluble extractive value

In 100 mL alcohol 5 gm powdered drug was added and macerated for 24 hours with occasional shaking during first six hours. Then filtered and 25 mL of filtrate was evaporated and dried. The percentage of alcohol-soluble extractive value was calculated.^[9]

f) Total ash

Accurately weighed powdered sample of *Sarivadigana* tablet was taken in previously weighed crucible then placed in muffle furnace for ignition at 450 °C until carbon free ash was obtained.^[10]

g) Acid insoluble ash

The total ash obtained was boiled with 6N Hydrochloric acid, filtered and washed with distilled water until becomes chloride free using ashless filter paper. The residue was incinerated, cooled and weighed.^[11]

h) pH

10% aqueous solution of the powdered drug was prepared then pH was measured at room temperature by using a calibrated digital pH meter.^[12]

Thin layer chromatography^[12]

TLC of *Sarivadigana* tablet was performed on pre-coated silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates. The sample extract was applied as spots on the plate and developed using a suitable mobile phase in a TLC chamber saturated for about 30 minutes with the solvent system. After development, the plate was air-dried and observed under UV light at 254 nm and 366 nm. The R_f values and number of spots were recorded to establish the chromatographic fingerprint profile of the formulation.

RESULTS**Pharmacognostical Evaluation**

The organoleptic characters contents of *Sarivadigana* tablet like colour, taste, touch, Odor were recorded as shown in Table No: 2

Table no. 2: Organoleptic character of *Sariavdigana* tablet.

Sr.no	Character	Result
1	Appearance	Round solid tablet
2	Shape	Round
3	Colour	Brownish ash colour
4	Odour	Characteristic
5	Texture	Hard and compact
6	Surface	Smooth and uniform
7	Taste	Astringent

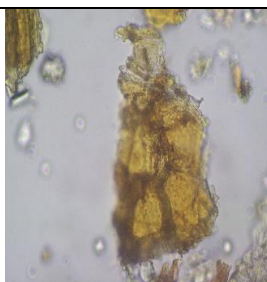
Microscopic Study

Diagnostic characters of *Sarivadigana* tablet observed under the microscope were brown content of *Sariva*, cork cells of *sariva*, Pitted vessels of *Sariva*, fibres of *Sariva*, pitted vessels *Yastimadhu*, Rhomboidal crystal of *Yastimadhu*, Sclerites of *Yastimadhu*, Stone cells of *Yastimadhu*, pitted vessels of *Shwetachndana*, prismatic

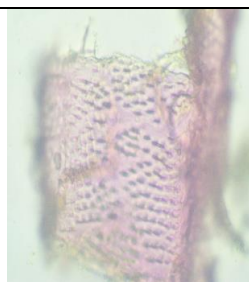
crystal of *Shwetachndana*, brown content of *Raktacahndana*, crystals of *Raktacahndana*, fibre of *Padmaka*, stone cell of *Padmaka*, fibre of *Gambhari*, lignified cork of *Gambhari*, crystal of *Madhuca*, stone cell of *Madhuca*, starch grains of *Ushira*, Fibre of *Ushira*.



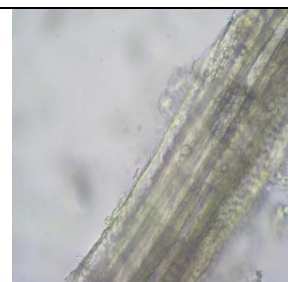
Brown content of *Sariva*



Cork cells of *sariva*



Pitted vessels of *Sariva*



fibres of *Sariva*

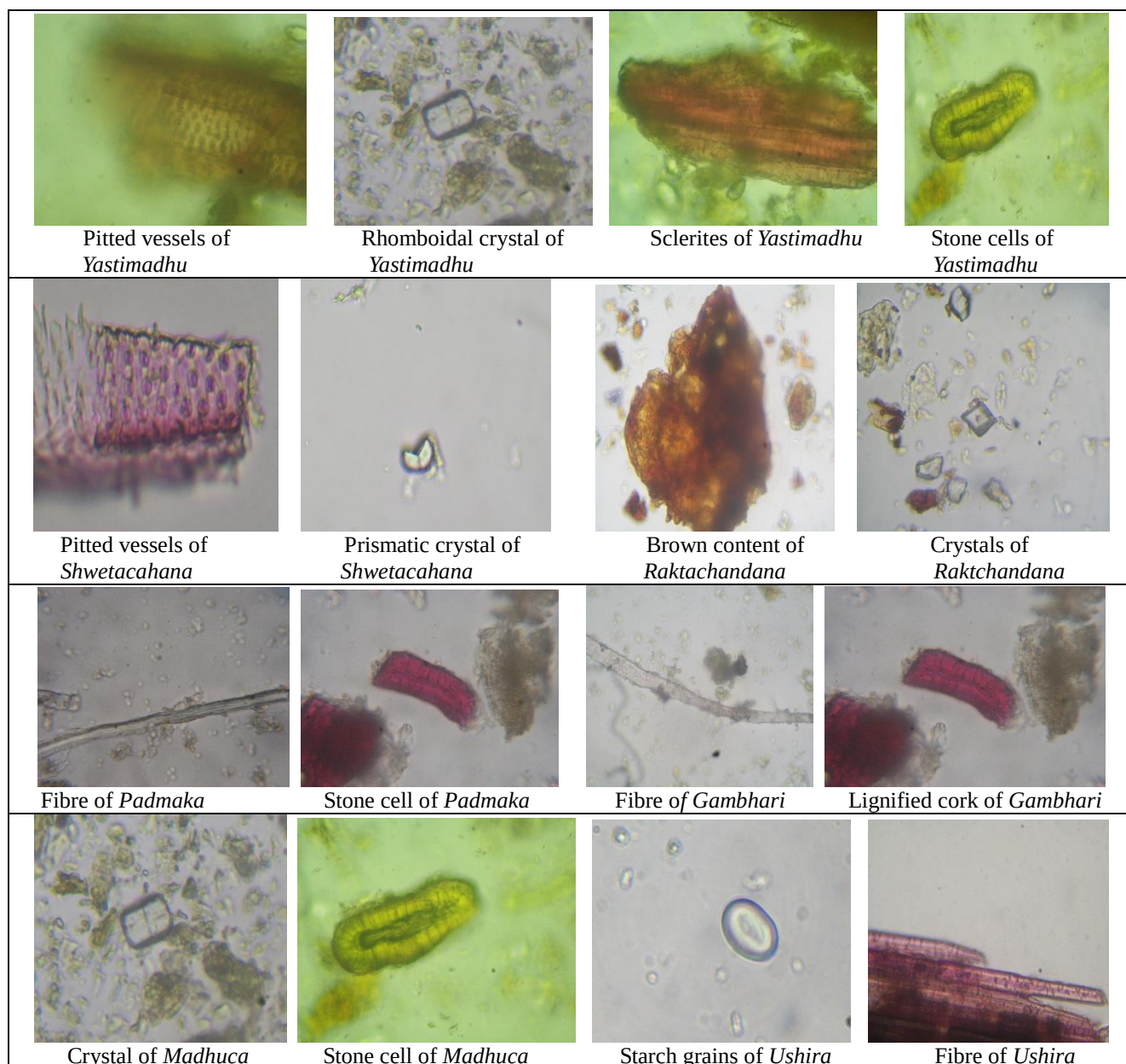


Figure no. 1: Microscopic study of Sarivadigana tablet.

Physicochemical results

Results of physical analysis^[14] i.e. weight variation, hardness and Physicochemical analysis^[15] like loss on

drying, ash value, water soluble extract, alcohol soluble extract and pH are shown in Table 3.

Table no. 3: Physicochemical Parameters of Sarivadigana tablet (Mean $\pm$ SD, n=3)

Sr. no.	Parameter	Result
1	Hardness (kg/cm ²)	4.48 $\pm$ 0.15
2	Weight Variation	395.8 $\pm$ 15.79 mg
3	Loss on drying	0.800 $\pm$ 0.031 %
4	Ash Value	5.79 $\pm$ 0.31 %
5	Acid insoluble ash	1.40 $\pm$ 0.34 %
6	Water soluble extractive	17.16 $\pm$ 0.43 %
7	Alcohol soluble extractive	34.122 $\pm$ 0.30 %
8	pH Value	6.00 $\pm$ 0.29

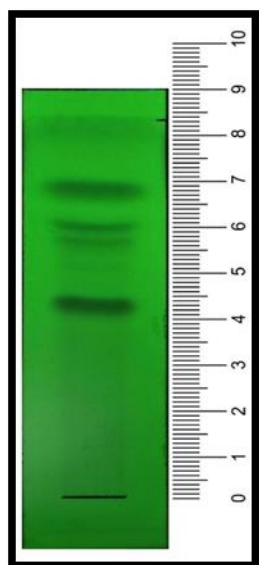
Thin Layer Chromatography study

The methanolic extract of *Sarivadigana* tablet was subjected to Thin Layer Chromatography. 1mg/ml concentration was prepared for spotting. Toluene: Ethyl acetate: Methanol: Formic acid (6:3:1:0.1) was used as the mobile phase prepared in CAMAG twin trough

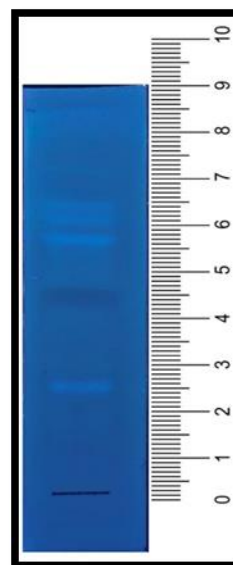
chamber and saturation time was 30 minutes. The developed chromatogram showed four distinct spots under UV light at 254 nm with Rf values of 0.54, 0.61, 0.68, and 0.70. At 366 nm, four spots were observed with Rf values of 0.54, 0.60, 0.68, and 0.72.

Table no. 4: Rf values of *Sarivadigana* tablet.

Wavelength	Spots	Rf Value
At 254 nm	4	0.54, 0.61, 0.68, 0.70
At 366 nm	4	0.54, 0.60, 0.68, 0.72



TLC plate under UV 254nm



TLC plate under UV 366nm

Figure no. 2: TLC profile / Rf values of *Sarivadigana* tablet.

DISCUSSION

The quality, safety and therapeutic efficacy of any *Ayurvedic* formulation largely depend on the authenticity of its raw materials and the consistency of the manufacturing process. Hence, pharmacognostical and physicochemical evaluation plays a significant role in establishing reliable quality standards for finished herbal formulations. In the present study, the microscopic examination of *Sarivadigana* tablet revealed characteristic diagnostic features of all the constituent drugs, indicating that the formulation retained the identifying anatomical characters of its ingredients even after pharmaceutical processing. These observations support the authenticity and purity of the prepared formulation.

Organoleptic evaluation serves as a simple and effective preliminary method for assessing the identity and overall quality of herbal products. The colour, odour, taste, texture and appearance of *Sarivadigana* tablet were found to be in agreement with the nature of its herbal constituents, providing supportive evidence for its proper preparation and acceptable physical characteristics.

Physicochemical analysis provides measurable quality control parameters that help ensure uniformity of herbal

formulations. The low moisture content observed through the loss on drying test indicates better stability of the formulation and minimizes the chances of deterioration during storage. The total ash and acid-insoluble ash values reflect the inorganic content of the formulation and indicate the absence of excessive contamination or adulteration. The higher alcohol-soluble extractive value compared to the water-soluble extractive value suggests that a greater proportion of the phytoconstituents is soluble in alcohol, which is expected due to the chemical nature of several active constituents present in the formulation. The near-neutral pH indicates that the formulation is suitable for oral administration, while the hardness value demonstrates sufficient mechanical strength to withstand routine handling, packaging and transportation.

Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) produced a characteristic chromatographic profile of *Sarivadigana* tablet by demonstrating distinct spots at different Rf values under ultraviolet light at both 254 nm and 366 nm. The observed fingerprint pattern represents the presence of multiple phytochemical constituents and can be utilized as a reference profile for routine quality assessment and batch-to-batch consistency of the formulation.

The findings of the present investigation provide preliminary pharmacognostical, physicochemical and chromatographic standards for *Sarivadigana* tablet. These parameters can be used as reference data for the identification, authentication and quality evaluation of the formulation and may be useful in future standardization and pharmaceutical studies.

CONCLUSION

The present study established preliminary pharmacognostical, physicochemical and chromatographic standards for *Sarivadigana* tablet. The characteristic microscopic features confirmed the authenticity of the constituent drugs, while the physicochemical parameters indicated the acceptable quality of the prepared formulation. The TLC fingerprint generated in this study can serve as a useful reference for the identification and routine quality assessment of *Sarivadigana* tablet. Overall, the findings provide preliminary scientific evidence for the standardization of the formulation and may be useful for future pharmaceutical and quality control studies.

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