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SAMANYA SHODHANA OF RAW VANGA BY DHALANA METHOD WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RASTARANGINI: PHARMACEUTICO-ANALYTICAL STUDY FROM ASHVIN RURAL AYURVED COLLEGE, MANCHIHILL, SANGAMNER, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Shodhana* is a process which separate mala by doing *Peshana, Khalana, Mardana, Dhalana, Nirvapana, Swedhana* etc. **Objective:** To study the physical, chemical changes in raw *Vanga* before and after *Samanya Shodhana.* **Materials & Methods:** In the present study, *Vanga Shodhana* is carried out by *Dhalana* method in different media as *Taila, Takra, Gomutra, Aranala, Kulattha Kwatha* for 7 times. **Results and Conclusions**: Physical changes take place in metal useful for further process. Removal of zinc and lead from the raw *Vanga* shows the importance of *Malavicchedana* property of *Shodhana. Vanga* undergoes the oxidation as a chemical change which quickens the further process of *Jarana and Marana*

Keywords: *Vanga, Shodhana, Pharmaceutico-analytical and Rastarangini.*

INTRODUCTION

Rasashastra" is a branch of Ayurveda which deals with the usage of various minerals by their identification, purification, incineration etc. For the therapeutic usage of minerals, Ayurvedic classics describe several methods to facilitate the processing of the raw minerals, and Shodhana is one among them. During Shodhana, minerals are processed in stipulated manner and brought into refinement. The process of *Shodhana* is carried out to remove the impurities and convert them best suitable for further therapeutic use.[1]

Vanga is one of the *Puti Lohas* was known to ancient Indian physicians by the name of *Trapu.*[2] Formulations of 'Vanga' are variously beneficial in diseases such as: *Prameha, Kasa, Shwasa, Krimi, Ksaya, Pandu, Pradara,* etc. Singly or in combination with other *Puti Lohas,* it is beneficial in disorders of the Genito Urinary Tract.[3, 4]

Ashuddha Vanga causes kusta, kilasa, Gulma, Prameha, Moha & Vanga shodhita cures all the above said diseases. Shodhana is a process which separate mala by doing *Peshana, Khalana, Mardana, Dhalana, Nirvapana, Swedhana* etc.[5]

शोधन परिभाषा (श्लोक्):

उद्यिष्टैरौषधै सार्द्ध क्रियते पेषणादिकम्।
मलविच्छित्तये यत्तु शोधनम् तदिहोच्यते॥

-रसतर २ ५२

Various studies has been undertaken for the study of *Vanga Marana,* but it is necessary to establish the relative difference in qualities acquired by *Vanga* when subjected to different types of shodhana & also evaluate the effect of Shodhana Karma.

Though there are number of *Shodhana vidhi's* are advocated in classical texts. The present study was conducted with following aims and objectives.

Aim: *Samanya shodhana* is carried out to remove the impurities of raw *Vanga* and convert it best suitable for further therapeutic use with special reference to *Rastarangini.*

Objective of the study

- Study the organoleptic characters before and after *Vanga shodhana*
- Study the physical properties before and after *Vanga shodhana*
- Study the chemical properties before and after *Vanga shodhana*

Materials & Methods:

Place of study & duration of study: Necessary processing of raw materials and preparation was carried out in Pharmacy section, *Rasashastra and Bhaishajyakalpana* Deprt at Ashvin Rural Ayurvedic College, Manchi Hill, Sangamner district Ahmednagar & chemical test was done by Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) at Geology Department, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. Study was conducted from 2014 to 2015

तैले तक्रे गवांमूत्रे ह्यारनाले कुलत्थजे । क्रमान्निषेचयेत् तप्तं द्रावे द्रावे तु सप्तधा ॥ स्वर्णादि लोहपत्राणां शुद्धिरेषा प्रशस्यते ॥ -रसरत्नसमुच्चय ५/१३).

Method- *Samanya Shodhana:* *Vanga* with definite quantity measured and taken in *Darvi Yantra*, it was melted in *Madyamagni,* it was carefully poured in to the *Pitara Yantra* containing *Tila Taila*, the process is repeated for 7 times. Same procedure was carried out with *Takra, Gomutra, Aranala, and Kulattha Kwatha* for 7 times in each media. (Figure 1)

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Results:

A. Organoleptic characters:

Table 1: Organoleptic Characters before and after *samanya shodhana* on *raw Vanga*

	Colour		**Taste**		**Smell**		**Touch**		**Sound**	
Medias	BSS	ASS	BSS	ASS	BSS	ASS	BSS	ASS	BSS	ASS
Tila Taila	Sil	Sil	NT	NT	NS	NS	RI	Sm	M	M
Takra	Sil	Dslb	NT	NT	NS	ST	Sm	R/P	M	M
Gomutra	Dslb	Brsilb	NT	NT	ST	SG	R/P	R/P	M	M
Aranala	Brsilb	Brsilb	NT	NT	SG	NS	R/P	R/P	M	M
Kulattha Kwatha	Brsilb	Brsilb	NT	NT	NS	SKK	R/P	R/p	M	M

BSS-Before Samanya Shodhana, **ASS**-After Samanya Shodhana, **Dslbt**- Dull silvery lusture with blackish tinge, **Brsilb**-Bright silvery lusture with blackish tinge, **NT**- No teste, **NS-** no specific smell, Sm- Smooth, **ST, SG, SKK- Smell** of Takra, Gomutra, Kulattha Kwatha**, respectively, M-**Metallic

B. Physical properties:

Table 2: Shows the percentage weight lost before and *after Samanya shodhana*

	Weight in gm		**Weight lost in gm (in %)**
Medias	**BSS**	**ASS**	
Tila Taila	922.2	866.9	55.3 (5.9%)
Takra	816.9	805.9	11 (1.26%)
Gomutra	753.4	735.7	17.7 (2.06%)
Aranala	678.3	628.8	49.5 (5.9%)
Kulattha Kwatha	569.8	507.2	62.6 (7.9%)

Table 3: Physical properties before and after *Samanya shodhana*

Physical properties	Form		Shape		Melting point	
Medias	BSS	ASS	BSS	ASS	BSS	ASS
Tila Taila	Solid	Solid	Irregular	RegRod	250	250
Takra	Solid	Mix	Reg Rod	Mixreg	230	225
Gomutra	Mix	Mix	Mixreg	Granular	235	230
Aranala	Mix	Mix	Granular	Ir Round	235	230
Kulattha Kwatha	Mix	Mix	Irregular Round	Regular Round	230	230

Ir-irregular, **Reg round**- regular round

C. Chemical properties:

Table 4: Chemical properties before and after *Samanya shodhana*

Chemical properties	**Lead (Pb/ppm)**		**Zinc (Zn/ppm)**	
Medias	**BSS**	**ASS**	**BSS**	**ASS**
Tila Taila	0.880	0.560	0.047	0.033
Takra	0.560	0.250	0.033	0.026
Gomutra	0.250	0.330	0.026	0.019
Aranala	0.330	0.600	0.019	0.032
Kulattha Kwatha	0.600	0.230	0.032	0.024

DISCUSSION

In *Samanya shodhana*, the maximum weight lost was found with *Kulattha Kwatha* media i.e. 62.6 gm (7.9%) followed by *Taila and Aranala*. Total weight lost was found to be 21.2%. The Repetition of heating and cooling cause's disruption in compression tension equilibrium leads to increased brittleness, reduction in hardness and finally reduction in the particle size. After *Samanya shodhana* Colour and shape of *Vanga* changed.

Each *Drava* has *Vishesha guna* in exerting a new *guna* to the *Dhatu* and also helps to remove *Visa guna*. It prepares the metal to be brittle so that the process of particle size is assisted. S-adenosyl-l-methionine is one of the many important substrates which can found in all 5 dravyas of *Samanya Shodhana*. It provides an edge on the chelating of these metals making them bio friendly. Physically this process is the beginning of conversion of metal particles into nanoparticles.

CONCLUSION

Rough *raw Vanga* was changed to soft granular form in *shodhita Vanga*. Physical and structural changes take place in metal helpful for the next process. The concentration of the lead and Zinc was decreased in all observation except in *Gomutra and Aranala*.

Removal of Zinc and lead from the *raw Vanga* shows the importance of *Malavicchedana* property of *Shodhana. Vanga* undergoes the oxidation as a chemical change which quickens the further process of *Jarana and Marana*

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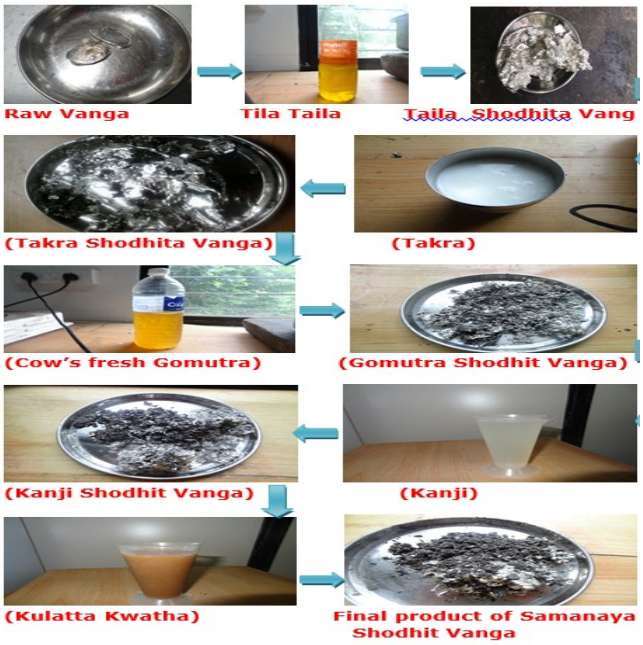

Figure 1: Show changes in raw *Vanga* before and after the procedure of *Samanya shodhana*

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