



COMPARATIVE PHARMACEUTICAL STUDY OF VATSANABHA SHODHANA BY TWO DIFFERENT MEDIA (GODUGDHA & GOMUTRA)

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ABSTRACT

Context: *Vatsanabha* is the *Visha Dravya* which need to go through *Shodhana* procedures before using in any formulation or therapeutic purposes. So, it has become our prime duty to establish the proper *Shodhana* method in the scientific way in regards to get specific therapeutic effect and get maximum yield as well fulfilling all necessary parameters to make that substance best therapeutic. So, in present study for Comparative Pharmaceutical Study of *Vatsanabha Shodhana* we have adopted two different media (*Godugdha* & *Gomutra*) from different classics i.e. *Rasatarangini* and *Rastantrasaar* & *Siddhaprayog Sangraha*. **Aim:** To develop Comparative Pharmaceutical study of *Vatsanabha Shodhana* with two different media (*Godugdha* & *Gomutra*). **Methods and Material:** *Vatsanabha* were procured from Sundar Ayurved pharmacy, and after authentication *Shodhana* of *Vatsanabha* was done by two different media applying *Swedana* procedure by giving continuous heat for 3 hrs. **Results and Discussion:** Yield of *Shodhana* of *Vatsanabha* in *Godugdha* obtained was 39.2% whereas in *Gomutra* was 35.6%. Volume loss in *Godugdha* was 27.5% whereas in *Gomutra* it was 32.5%. By processing, same method but different media, yield of *Shuddha Vatsanabha* varies. Yield of *Vatsanabha* obtained from *Ashuddha* is also less as removal of outer layers. **Conclusions:** *Vatsanabha* is the *Visha Dravya* which is useful in medicines. But without *Shodhana* it can be not used as therapeutic purposes. Different Acharya have mentioned different *Shodhana* media because different media plays a different role during procedures. By applying same method for both media *Godugdha* shows more yield as comparison to *Gomutra*.

KEYWORDS: *Shodhana*, *Vatsanabha*, *Godugdha*, *Gomutra*.

INTRODUCTION

Rasashastra and *Bhaishajya Kalpana* is an important branch of *Ayurveda* as all aspects of drugs are dealt within this branch. It is said that even a simple drug could be made into most powerful one by simple procedures like addition and deletion of certain drugs, by keeping the drugs with certain *Bhavana Dravya* for specific time, by collecting the drugs during scheduled period by following certain modificatory procedures and by one's own intelligence. By all these procedures along with the enhancement of the potency of the drug, it will be made fit for therapeutic administration.^[1]

Shodhana is a process in which impurities are separated or eliminated by applying various procedures like trituration, boiling etc, with mentioned drugs for specific time periods.^[2] In our classics, various pharmaceutical purification processes have been mentioned of poisonous drugs. These variations play an important role in eradication of toxic substances from the drugs and therapeutic enhancement.

The concept of *Shodhana* was existed in ancient literature. Acharya Charaka has mentioned *Shodhana* as

Shauchakarana which means the process for removal of unwanted and toxic properties of drugs.^[3] Though references regarding the *Shodhana* are available in *Samhita Kala*, the details about procedure could be traced only after the development of *Rasashastra*. The concept of *Shodhana* has been adopted by *Rasa Vaidyas* from 8th century A.D., onwards for drugs of herbal, animal, metal or mineral origin. *Rasachikitsa* mainly deals with metals, minerals and poisonous substances as medicine. *Rasachikitsa* mainly deals with use of metals, minerals and poisonous substances as medicine. Acharyas also explained separate *Shodhana* process for individual drugs along with certain common procedures for group of drugs.^[4]

Vatsanabha (*Aconitum ferox*) is mentioned under the *Visha Varga* in *Ayurveda* classics respectively. The one which pervades the whole body immediately after ingestion is called as *Visha*.^[5] Any poison if processed or used properly is a potential medicine and any medicine with improper use is a fatal poison.^[6] It is useful in many diseases and shows its therapeutic values. But only after the *Shodhana* process applied to it. When *Shodhana* process on these poisonous plants are carried out, they

are attributed with useful properties *Rasayan, Yogavahi, Tridoshaghna, Brihana, Veeryavardhak and Prandayi*.^[7] There are several procedures are mentioned for their *Shodhana* in classics. Behind all the pharmaceutical procedures, *Shodhana* has its prime importance, because it is the *Shodhana* by which we can use poisonous substances as medicine. By the process of *Shodhana*, the virtues of properties of *Shodhana Dravyas* are inherited into a substance.

So, it has become our prime duty to establish the proper *Shodhana* method in the scientific way in regards to get specific therapeutic effect and get maximum yield as well fulfilling all necessary parameters to make that substance best therapeutic.

The prime objective of pharmaceutical study is to develop a safe, effective and quality drug. Efficacy and safety depend solely on the quality of the drug and their proper processing. So, in present study for Comparative Pharmaceutical Study of *Vatsanabha Shodhana* we have adopted two different media (*Godugdha & Gomutra*) from different classics i.e. *Rasatarangini* and *Rastantrasaar & Siddhaprayog Sangraha*. For *Vatsanabha Shodhana*, the method was same *Swedana* for both media.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

- To develop Comparative Pharmaceutical study of *Vatsanabha Shodhana* with two different media (*Godugdha & Gomutra*).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Procurement of raw drugs

Vatsanabha were procured from Sundar Ayurved Pharmacy. The raw materials were authenticated in Pharmacognosy Laboratory, IPGT & RA, Jamnagar.

RESULTS

Table 1: Showing results in *Shodhana* of *Vatsanabha* by *Godugdha* (GDSV).

Sr.no	Parameters for <i>Vatsanabha</i>	Results
1.	Wt of <i>Ashuddha Vatsanabha</i> (g)	250
2.	Wt of <i>Shuddha Vatsanabha</i> (g)	98
3.	Wt loss of <i>Vatsanabha</i> after <i>Shodhana</i> (g)	152
4.	Yield of <i>Shuddha Vatsanabha</i> (%)	39.2
Parameters for <i>Godugdha</i>		
1	<i>Godugdha</i> used for <i>Shodhana</i> (ml)	2000
2	<i>Godugdha</i> left after <i>Shodhana</i> (ml)	1450
3	Volume loss of <i>Godugdha</i> after <i>Shodhana</i> (ml)	550
4	Volume Loss (%)	27.5

Table 2: Showing results in *Shodhana* of *Vatsanabha* by *Gomutra* (GMSV).

Sr.no	Parameters for <i>Vatsanabha</i>	Results
1	Wt of <i>Ashuddha Vatsanabha</i> (g)	250
2	Wt of <i>Shuddha Vatsanabha</i> (g)	89
3	Wt loss of <i>Vatsanabha</i> after <i>Shodhana</i> (g)	161
4	Yield of <i>Shuddha Vatsanabha</i> (%)	35.6
Parameters for <i>Gomutra</i>		
1	<i>Gomutra</i> used for <i>Shodhana</i> (ml)	2000
2	<i>Gomutra</i> left after <i>Shodhana</i> (ml)	1350
3	Volume loss of <i>Gomutra</i> after <i>Shodhana</i> (ml)	650
4	Volume Loss (%)	32.5

Method of preparation

Vatsanabha Shodhana was done at pharmaceutical laboratory of PG Department of *Rasashastra* evam *Bhaishajya Kalpana*, J.S. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nadiad.

Shodhana of *Vatsanabha* by *Godugdha* (GDSV)-

Ashuddha Vatsanabha was cut into small pieces. Then, *Pottali* was prepared with use of clean cotton cloth. After that, *Godugdha* was filled into *Dola Yantra* and *Pottali* was hanged into it. Then, Boiling was done on mild heat for 3hrs. Obtained pieces of *Vatsanabha* were washed with warm water and outer layer was removed in luke warm condition. *Shuddha Vatsanabha* was dried in shade and collected.

Shodhana of *Vatsanabha* by *Gomutra* (GMSV)-

Ashuddha Vatsanabha was cut into small pieces. Then, *Pottali* was prepared with use of clean cotton cloth. After that, *Gomutra* was filled into *Dola Yantra* and *Pottali* was hanged into it. Then, Boiling was done on mild heat for 3hrs. Obtained pieces of *Vatsanabha* were washed with warm water and outer layer was removed in luke warm condition. *Shuddha Vatsanabha* was dried in shade and collected.

Precautions while doing the *Shodhana* procedures are must. *Pottali* was completely immersed in the media and it was not touching the bottom of vessel. The Quantity of media was maintained to keep *Pottali* immersed into it throughout the procedure. Gloves and Mask were wear to avoid the inhalation of toxic fumes.

Plate No. 1.1: *Shodhana* of *Vatsanabha* by *Godugdha* (GDSV)

Plate No. 1.1 - *Shodhana* of *Vatsanabha* by *Godugdha* (GDSV)

Fig. 1.1 – Ashuddha *Vatsanabha*

Fig. 1.2 – Cut into small pieces

Fig. 1.3 – Preparation of *Pottali*

Fig. 1.4 – Hanging of *Pottali* into Dola Yantra

Fig. 1.5 – *Godugdha*

Fig. 1.6 – Filling of *Godugdha* into Dola Yantra

Fig. 1.7 – Continuous heat for 3 hrs

Fig. 1.8 – *Godugdha* colour changes after *Shodhana*

Fig. 1.9 – Wash it with warm water and removal of outer layer

Fig. 1.10 – Dried in Shade and collected

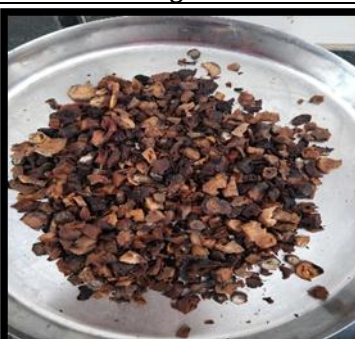
Plate No. 2.1: Shodhana of Vatsanabha by Gomutra (GMSV)**Fig. 2.1****Fig. 2.2****Fig. 2.3****Fig. 2.4****Fig. 2.5****Fig. 2.6****Fig. 2.7****Fig. 2.8****Fig. 2.9****Fig. 2.10**

Plate No. 2.1 - Shodhana of Vatsanabha by Gomutra (GMSV)

Fig. 2.1 – Ashuddha Vatsanabha

Fig. 2.2 – Cut into small pieces

Fig. 2.3 – Preparation of Pottali

Fig. 2.4 – Hanging of Pottali into Dola Yantra

Fig. 2.5 – Gomutra

Fig. 2.6 – Filling of Gomutra into Dola Yantra

Fig. 2.7 – Continuous heat for 3 hrs

Fig. 2.8 – Gomutra colour changes after Shodhana

Fig. 2.9 – Wash it with warm water and removal of outer layer

Fig. 2.10 – Dried in Shade and collected

DISCUSSION

Shodhana of *Vatsanabha* by *Godugdha* (GDSV)-*Ashuddha Vatsanabha* 250g and *Godugdha* 2000ml were taken. The Weight of *Shuddha Vatsanabha* obtained was 98g. The Weight loss of *Vatsanabha* after *Shodhana* was 152g due to removal of outer layer. Yield of *Shuddha Vatsanabha* was 39.2%. The *Godugdha* left after *Shodhana* was 1450ml due to the boiling process continued for 3hrs. Volume loss of *Godugdha* after *Shodhana* was 550ml. 27.5% loss in volume of *Godugdha* was obtained. (Table no.1) Characteristic smell of *Godugdha* was felt throughout procedure.

Shodhana of *Vatsanabha* by *Gomutra* (GMSV)-*Ashuddha Vatsanabha* 250g and *Gomutra* 2000ml were taken. The Weight of *Shuddha Vatsanabha* obtained was 89g. The Weight loss of *Vatsanabha* after *Shodhana* was 161g due to removal of outer layer. Yield of *Shuddha Vatsanabha* was 35.6%. The *Gomutra* left after *Shodhana* was 1350ml due to the boiling process continued for 3hrs. Volume loss of *Gomutra* after *Shodhana* was 650ml. 32.5% loss in volume of *Gomutra* was obtained. (Table no.2) Characteristic smell of *Gomutra* felt throughout procedure.

Yield of *Shodhana* of *Vatsanabha* in *Godugdha* obtained was 39.2% whereas in *Gomutra* was 35.6%. Volume loss in *Godugdha* was 27.5% whereas in *Gomutra* it was 32.5%. By processing, same method but different media, yield of *Shuddha Vatsanabha* varies. Yield of *Vatsanabha* obtained from *Ashuddha Vatsanabha* is also less as removal of outer layers.

CONCLUSION

Vatsanabha is the *Visha Dravya* which is useful in medicines. But without *Shodhana* it can be not used as therapeutic purposes. Different Acharya have mentioned different *Shodhana* media because different media plays a different role during procedures. By applying same method for both media *Godugdha* shows more yield as comparison to *Gomutra*.

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