
Pranjali Dukare a and Bharat Rathi a* ◆

a Department of Rasashastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana, Mahatma Gandhi Ayurveda College Hospital & Research Centre, Salod (H) Wardha, (MS). Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be university) Wardha, (MS), India.

ABSTRACT

Background: Rastarangini Shankha (Conch Shell) Bhasma is one of the traditional medicines reported to be used for centuries in the treatment of calcium deficiency disorders. It proves to be a good source of calcium. But reports on its bioavailability are hardly available. This study aims to assess the methods of preparation of Shankha Bhasma and assess its relative oral bioavailability in healthy volunteers.

Materials and Methods: The study will include preparation of Shankha Bhasma in Rasashastra department. The traditional method will be giving Putas. Another method includes heating Shudhha Shankha on gas flame. The products obtained with these procedures will undergo Bhasma Pariksha that includes organoleptic characteristics, physicochemical parameters, microbial contamination and other relevant tests. This will be randomized single blind control study of 90 healthy volunteers (30 in each group). The data on oral bioavailability in healthy volunteers will be analyzed by using Paired and unpaired “t” Test, One way ANOVA and descriptive statistics.

Results: The relative oral bioavailability of Shankha Bhasma is expected to show all
Keywords: Standardization; Shankha bhasma; pharmaceutico-analytical parameters; bioavailability; calcium.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is known as age old well-documented Indian system of Medicine. Rasashastra—a popular branch of an Ayurveda pharmaceutics, flourished during the medieval period mostly deals with therapeutic uses of minerals, metals and mercurial preparations [1,2]. Rasashastra deals with the ancient pharmaceutical preparation of Ayurveda [3]. The subject is related to the procedures like Shodhana, Marana, Jarana of Rasadi Dravyas like Rasa, Maharasa, Uparasa, Sadharanarasa, Dhatu and Updhatu [4].

They have additional advantages over herbal drugs i.e. Rasa-Aushadhis are effective in smaller doses, having agreeable taste, quick action and require shorter duration of administration. Almost all the substances used in Rasashastra such as metals, minerals, poisons and animal origin drugs need to be transformed to make them human friendly, pharmaco-therapeutically useful and safe. Multiple pharmaceutical processing like Shodhana and Marana were developed later which render toxic substances into non-toxic, more potent for elimination of disease and promoting health. Sudhavarga is one among them, which is considered as one of the group of drugs in the field of Rasashastra. It consists of many drugs like Sudha, Shankha, Shukti, Godanti, Egg shell Mrigshringa, Khatika etc. which content calcium compounds as a major component [5].

Calcium compounds were known in Ayurveda science since second centuries BC. However the method of preparing calcium compounds in therapeutic dosage form is different according to different Acharyas. Shankha Bhasma is one of such calcium supplement which is cheap and abundantly available in nature. Few clinical studies revealed clinical efficacy of Shankha Bhasma in calcium deficiency disorders such as osteoporosis. However considering the different methods of purification and incineration to prepare Shankha Bhasma, its analytical standardization and bioavailability study is steel a major gap in Ayurveda. According to the various classical texts, the Shodhan of Shankha Bhasma is doing in the Amladravya. According to the Acharya Siddhinandan Mishra, the Shodhana of Shankha is done in Amladravya mainly in Nimbuka Swarasa, Jambir Nimbu Swarasa, Tanduladaka, Kanji and Jayanti Patra Swarasa but in his text he also mentioned that Shodhana of Shankha can be done in various Amla dravya varga [6]. Acharya Bhavpraksha described Amladravya Varga in which various drugs are mentioned having Amla property. So for this study Amlika is one of the Amladravya can be used for the Shodhana of Shankha. Amlika is easily available and cheap drug. In Sharangdhara Samhita under the Swarasa Kalpana there are three methods described to prepare Swarasa from drugs. As Amlika is consider under the hard drug. Swarasa is prepared by soaking the drug with 2 parts of water overnight and then filtering it through a piece of cloth.

Calcium bioavailability is considered as significant when an individual is losing or growing bone or when calcium intake is low. Various dietary and environmental factors such as protein, sodium, caffeine vitamin D, fructose and phosphorus show impact on Calcium absorption in the body. In addition, individual’s genetic makeup, including the vitamin D receptor genotype, may also play a key role in calcium absorption. Supplementation with various calcium preparations is now available. However it is observed that the bioavailability of many commercial calcium products is dissimilar [7]. Hence, this study is planned for the bioavailability of Shankha Bhasma compound.

1.1 Rational of Study

In today’s era calcium deficiency disorders are increasing day by day. According to age dietary calcium intake is ranging from 400 to 1200 mg per day. Several modern diets failed to provide the required level of calcium. Large number of standard calcium supplements is available in market, but today’s necessity is the high solubility
calcium content, that could be an efficient source of calcium through dietary intakes. Bhasma contain Nano particles which is having higher absorption and distribution property. There is no information available carrying the bioavailability of Shankha Bhasma as calcium form.

There were many studies conducted regarding the preparation of Shankha Bhasma by doing shodhana in amaldravya swarasa, but Shodhana in Amlika Swarasas is not done before though this drug is freely available and economical. Shankha Bhasma is used in many formulations and indicated in many gastrointestinal diseases but oral bioavailability study of Shankha bhasma is not conducted till now. Therefore this study is planned to evaluate the oral bioavailability of Shankha Bhasma and compare with the Standard calcium supplement.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Design

This is the pharmaceutical, analytical and experimental study. Study will be conducted at Mahatma Gandhi Ayurved College, Hospital & Research Centre, Salod (H), Wardha. Present work will be conducted under following headings;

a) Pharmaceutical study: This study is related to drug preparation in which two different batches of Shankha Bhasma will be prepared to establish pharmaceutical standardization. Pharmaceutical study will be done in following steps;

i) Procurement of Raw materials: All raw materials required for the study will be procured from authentic reliable sources. Kumari (Aloe Vera) will be procured from Herbal Garden (MGAC), Amlika from authenticated vender. Shankha will be collected from well known raw material supplier from Nagpur.

ii) Authentication of Raw materials: Raw drugs (Herbs) will be verified and authenticated by Department of Dravyaguna of MGAC & RC. Shankha will be authenticated by Department of Rasashastra. Raw drugs will be standardized as per A.P.I.

iii) Shodhana (Purification) procedure of Shankha [8,9]

Shodhana of Shankha will be done in Dolayantra in Amlika swarasa as per described in Sharnagadhar smahita.

2.2 Preparation of Amlika Swarasas

Take one part fruit pulp of Amlika

Soaked overnight in double quantity of portable water

Next morning macerate the mixture

And filter through a white clean cloth to obtain Swarasas

2.2.1 Flow diagram of Shodhana (Purification) of Shankha

In Khalvayantra Shankha will be made in to smaller pieces.

Then Shankha will be tied in a white clean cloth and make a Pottali.

It will be hanged in Dolayantra containing AmlikaSwarasa (It is a Shodana Dravya)
As liquidmedia is subjected for Swedana of one Yama(3 hours)

Later the drug in the cloth will be washed with warm water and dried and stored as Shuddha Shankha.
IV) *Marana* (Incineration) procedure of *Shankha* by Method 1 & Method 2 [10]

Flow diagram of *Marana* (Incineration) procedure of *Shankha* (Method 1)

- ShuddhaShankhawill be triturated it in Khalvayantra
  - Kumari(Aloe Vera) Swarasa will be added in KhalvaYantra and triturate till it becomes a fine paste
  - Small Chakrikas will be prepared and dried
  - The Chakrikas will be enclosed in SaravaSamput
  - The Samputa is sealed appropriately and dried under sun
  - Later it will be subjected for one Gajaputa with dry cow dung cakes
  - When cool on its own, the white colored Bhasma inside the Samputa will be collected
  - It will be Triturated and stored in airtight container as Shankha Bhasma

V) Flow diagram of *Marana* (Incineration) procedure of *Shankha* (Method 2)

- The Shudhha Shankha will be heated on gas flame with using Charcoal
  - Heat till it becomes brittle
  - Collect brittle Shankha and powdered in KhalvaYantra
  - Stored in airtight container as Shankha Bhasma.

b) **Analytical study**

For analytical study organoleptic characters and physicochemical parameters, microbial contamination, and other sophisticated tests like Particle size distribution analysis, SEM – EDX, AAS, FTIR, XRD, and GCMS will be done.

c) **Bioavailability study**

This will be randomized single blind control study of 90 healthy volunteers (30 in each group). The subject will be selected from Mahatma Gandhi Ayurveda College Hospital & Research Centre, Salod(H), Wardha.

2.3 **Eligibility Criteria**

Volunteers between age group 20 – 40 years of male sex after physical examination and Complete blood count (CBC), Blood sugar, Liver function test, Kidney function test, Lipid profile, Blood pressure with normal values will be selected.

2.4 **Interventions**

Total 90 healthy volunteers divided in 3 groups (30 in each group) one standard group and other two will be study groups. For standard control group, Calcium standard supplements will be given 500mg once a day before meal and for
### Table 1. Grouping and Posology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Code</th>
<th>Group Code</th>
<th>Supplements</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Anupan</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Fallow-up</th>
<th>Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Standard Control</td>
<td>Calcium Standard supplements</td>
<td>500mg Once a day Before meal</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>15 Days</td>
<td>After 24 Hrs, 3rd Day, 7th Day, 15th Day of drug administration</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-1</td>
<td>Study Group-1</td>
<td>Shankha Bhasma (Method-1)</td>
<td>500mg Once a day Before meal</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>15 Days</td>
<td>After 24 Hrs, 3rd Day, 7th Day, 15th Day of drug administration</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-2</td>
<td>Study Group-2</td>
<td>Shankha Bhasma (Method-2)</td>
<td>500mg Once a day Before meal</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>15 Days</td>
<td>After 24 Hrs, 3rd Day, 7th Day, 15th Day of drug administration</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both study groups Shankha Bhasma tablet prepared by (Method-1) and (Method-2) will be given 500mg once a day before meals for 15 days.

### 2.5 Investigation During Treatment

Complete blood count (CBC), Liver Function Test (LFT), Kidney Function Test (KFT), Lipid profile, Blood sugar, Urine routine and microscopic, Urine calcium, Blood Sr. Calcium Level.

#### 2.5.1 Criteria for discontinuing or modifying allocated interventions

Subjects will be withdrawn from the study if any untoward incidence, features, feature of drug sensitivity or any other disease or problem arises the subjects will be offered from free treatment till problem subsides.

#### 2.5.1.1 Follow up period after treatment

After 24 hours, 3rd day, 7th day, 15th day of drug administration.

#### 2.5.1.2 Primary outcomes

The relative oral bioavailability of Shankha Bhasma will be observed.

#### 2.5.1.3 Implementation

Principle invigilator will allocate and enroll the patients.

### 2.6 Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis will be done by applying pair and unpaired “t”test, One way ANOVA and descriptive statistics.

### 3. OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

Observations will be noted and presented in the form of tables, charts, photographs etc. The expected result of the study is that study group B and C with intervention Standard calcium supplement will be potentially more effective as a good calcium source. Patient who will take all follow up by following Pathya and Apathya during treatment will have less chances of calcium deficiency disorders as compare to group A.

### 4. DISCUSSION

Conch is a common name that is applied to a number of different medium to large sized “sea snail” or their “shells”. The term generally applies to large sea snails that have a high spire and a siphonal canal (comes to a point at both ends of the shell). True conch are marine Gastropoda Molluscs in the family Strombidae, specially in the genus Strombus and other closely related genera such as Eustrombus. Chemically it is Calcium Carbonate (CaCO$_3$). It contains mainly carbonate of calcium, iron, magnesium, sulphate, phosphate and chloride.

Medicinal plants are the major source as a medicine for the majority of the population.
throughout the globe. Increase in population, cost of allopathic treatment for general ailments, side effects of modern drugs and development of resistance have led to increase emphasis on the use of herbs and minerals as source of medicines and health supplements [11].

However according to the modern science, each drug needs to be scientifically, pre-clinically and clinically evaluated for the global acceptance [12]. In medical field, the analytical studies of Ayurvedic formulations help to form the base for standardization. It is the need of the hour to generate evidence for existing literature and for reproducibility [13-15]. Standardization of Ayurvedic medicines on pharmaceutical and analytical level is the most important aspect before beginning research on pre-clinical and clinical ground. In this protocol two different methods of preparation will be used to make Shankha Bhasma. There intervention will be with standard calcium supplement. One group will receive Shankha Bhasma prepared by method-1 and other will receive Shankha Bhasma prepared by method-2 and third group will receive Standard Calcium Supplement. The assessment will be done based on subjective and objective parameters. After that data will be analyzed by using statistical test and present in the form of table and charts [16-28].

5. CONCLUSION

This research work on Shankha Bhasma will show all pharmaceutico analytical parameters within range and significant effects on healthy volunteers to evaluate its relative oral bioavailability. As the ingredients are easily available and method of preparation does not require much time and man power therefore if this preparation show significant efficacy then this will open a new gateway for the management of bioavailability of calcium drugs.

6. SCOPE AND IMPLICATION OF PROPOSED STUDY

1. Discovery of new chemical structure with new action will be done, if the bioavailability is more then we can use Shankha Bhasma instead of current calcium compound.

2. Synthetic calcium supplement is having the side effects of bloating gas, constipation, heart diseases & kidney stone, but if these Shankha formulations are proved to be better in bioavailability can be utilized very safely & effectively.

3. If the bioavailability of Shankha Bhasama will found significant then it will be used as one of the content in various Ayurvedic formulations or the separate Shankha Bhasma tablets can be prepared which will be useful in bone fractures, osteoporosis, healing etc.

7. TRANSLATORY COMPONENT

If the study is successful then this will be used in another clinical studies establishment on various calcium deficiency diseases.

NOTE
The study highlights the efficacy of "Ayurveda" which is an ancient tradition, used in some parts of India. This ancient concept should be carefully evaluated in the light of modern medical science and can be utilized partially if found suitable.

CONSENT
It is not applicable.

ETHICAL APPROVAL
It is not applicable.

COMPETING INTERESTS
Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES


4. Murty PHC. Rasashastra the mercurial system,Chaukhambha Sanskrit series office,Varanasi,3rd ed. 2013:415


© 2021 Dukare and Rathi; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/80853