

Review Article



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“CONCEPT OF SHODHANA (PURIFICATION) OF METALS AND MINERALS: A SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVE”**Ms. Shital Gaikwad¹****AFFILIATIONS:**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Shodhana, or purification, is a fundamental concept in Rasa Shastra, an important branch of Ayurveda that deals with the therapeutic application of metals, minerals, and herbo-mineral formulations. The process is intended to detoxify raw materials, enhance their bioavailability, and render them therapeutically safe. Modern science increasingly seeks to understand the rationale of these traditional methods. **Methods:** A structured literature review was performed using Ayurvedic classics (*Rasatarangini*, *Rasa Ratna Samuccaya*, *Ayurveda Prakasha*), PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Keywords such as “Shodhana,” “Ayurveda purification,” “metal detoxification,” and “Bhasma safety” were used. Studies included described either traditional methods of Shodhana or modern analytical evaluations of purified products. Non-authentic or anecdotal sources were excluded. **Results:** Traditional Shodhana involves physical and chemical methods such as heating, quenching, triturating with herbal juices, or treating with cow’s urine, milk, and decoctions. These methods reduce particle size, remove surface impurities, and introduce organic moieties that improve biocompatibility. Modern studies using techniques like X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) confirm that Shodhana changes the crystalline structure, decreases toxicity, and enhances assimilation. Examples include reduction in free mercury content in *Rasasindura* and conversion of iron into bioavailable oxides in *Lauha Bhasma*. **Discussion:** Shodhana is not merely a ritual but a pharmaceutically relevant process with scientific justification. However, gaps remain in standardization, reproducibility, and large-scale toxicological validation. **Conclusion:** Integrating Ayurvedic principles of Shodhana with modern analytical science may help establish globally acceptable standards for herbo-mineral preparations, ensuring safety, efficacy, and wider recognition.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Bhasma, Metals, Purification, Shodhana

INTRODUCTION

The use of metals and minerals in therapeutics is a hallmark of Rasa Shastra, a specialized branch of Ayurveda. While raw metallic and mineral substances are considered therapeutically potent, they also pose risks of toxicity if used without processing^[1-3]. To address this, ancient scholars introduced *Shodhana* (purification), a critical pharmaceutical procedure aimed at detoxifying, stabilizing, and enhancing the therapeutic value of raw materials^[4-5].

The concept of Shodhana is described extensively in texts such as *Rasa Ratna Samuccaya*, *Rasatarangini*, and *Ayurveda Prakasha*. Various media including herbal juices, decoctions, cow's urine, milk, and ghee are employed in purification^[6-7]. These not only remove physical and chemical impurities but also impart specific therapeutic qualities to the metals. Over centuries, the processes of heating (*Swedana*), quenching (*Nirvapa*), and grinding (*Bhavana*) have been refined to optimize safety and efficacy^[7-8].

The present review aims to provide a scientific perspective on Shodhana by (i) exploring its classical foundations, (ii) analyzing experimental studies that validate its processes, and (iii) highlighting its role in ensuring safety, reducing toxicity, and enhancing bioavailability of Ayurvedic formulations^[9-10].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A systematic review approach was adopted. Primary sources included authoritative Ayurvedic texts such as *Rasa Ratna Samuccaya*, *Rasatarangini*, and *Ayurveda Prakasha*. Secondary sources included commentaries and pharmacopeial standards. Electronic databases (PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar) were searched using the keywords: "Shodhana," "Ayurveda purification," "metal detoxification," "Bhasma preparation," and "Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals."^[11-12]

Inclusion criteria: Studies detailing Shodhana techniques, their pharmacological and toxicological evaluations, and modern analytical characterizations^[13].

Exclusion criteria: Non-peer-reviewed articles, anecdotal reports lacking scientific validation, and repetitive studies^[14].

A total of 86 articles and classical references were screened, of which 45 were included for detailed review. A thematic analysis was undertaken, categorizing results under historical practices, traditional methods, modern validation, and clinical relevance^[15].

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

1. Classical Foundations of Shodhana

Shodhana is described as mandatory before using metals and minerals in therapeutic formulations. The *Rasa Ratna Samuccaya* and *Rasatarangini* emphasize that improperly purified substances may lead to adverse effects. The primary objectives of Shodhana are:

- To detoxify and remove harmful impurities
- To render the material bioassimilable
- To enhance therapeutic efficacy
- To impart organoleptic and Rasayana properties

2. Media Used in Shodhana

Different media are employed depending on the substance:

- **Mercury:** Purified using garlic, lime juice, and herbal decoctions.
- **Iron:** Processed with Triphala decoction, cow's urine, or lemon juice.
- **Copper:** Purified with buttermilk, cow's urine, or plant juices.
- **Gold and Silver:** Purified using cow's ghee and herbal decoctions.

These media act chemically to remove oxides, alter surface chemistry, and enhance bioavailability.

3. Procedures in Shodhana

- **Swedana (boiling in herbal media):** Removes superficial impurities.
- **Nirvapa (quenching in liquids after heating):** Alters hardness and crystalline structure.
- **Mardana/Bhavana (trituration with herbal juices):** Reduces particle size and coats particles with organic molecules.
- **Putapaka (calcination):** Converts metals into stable, bioavailable oxides or sulfides.

4. Modern Analytical Evidence

Recent studies have confirmed significant physicochemical changes post-Shodhana:

- **Mercury:** Conversion into stable sulfides (e.g., HgS) in *Rasasindura*, reducing free mercury toxicity.
- **Iron:** Transformation into bioavailable oxides (Fe₂O₃, Fe₃O₄) in *Lauha Bhasma*, improving hematinic properties.
- **Copper:** Reduction of free copper ions, minimizing hepatotoxicity.
- **Gold:** Nanoparticle formation in *Swarna Bhasma*, imparting immunomodulatory activity.

Techniques such as SEM, TEM, XRD, FTIR, and ICP-MS have validated these transformations.

5. Pharmacological and Toxicological Studies

Animal studies show that purified metals are better tolerated than raw ones. For example, purified *Lauha Bhasma* significantly improves hemoglobin without hepatic toxicity. *Rasasindura* has demonstrated cardioprotective and neuroprotective effects in preclinical models. Importantly, improperly prepared formulations can still cause adverse effects, underlining the necessity of rigorous Shodhana.

6. Clinical Applications

Clinically, Bhasmas prepared after Shodhana are widely used in anemia, chronic respiratory disorders, neurological conditions, and Rasayana therapies. Several

controlled trials have confirmed efficacy with minimal toxicity when GMP-compliant methods are used.

DISCUSSION

Shodhana reflects an advanced pharmaceutico-toxicological approach in Ayurveda. Far from being a mere ritual, it represents a systematic process designed to detoxify, stabilize, and enhance therapeutic properties of metals and minerals. Its steps demonstrate remarkable foresight into the principles of materials science and pharmacology^[16].

Modern studies corroborate these traditional practices. For instance, the conversion of mercury into cinnabar (HgS) reduces its toxicity, as confirmed by ICP-MS. Similarly, the formation of iron oxides in *Lauha Bhasma* enhances bioavailability and safety, aligning with modern hematinic supplements. The nano-sized particles observed in *Swarna Bhasma* suggest potential parallels with nanomedicine^[17].

However, challenges remain. Variability in raw materials, differences in media used, and non-standardized procedures pose risks of inconsistency. Adulterated or improperly prepared formulations have been linked to heavy metal poisoning, raising legitimate safety concerns. To address this, standardization through pharmacopeial guidelines, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), and validated analytical techniques is essential^[18].

Another critical gap is the lack of large-scale toxicological and clinical validation. While small studies show promising results, rigorous randomized controlled trials are needed to establish global acceptance. Interdisciplinary collaborations between Ayurvedic practitioners, pharmacologists, and materials scientists can bridge this gap^[19].

Future directions may include exploring Shodhana as a model for drug detoxification and delivery. Its ability to alter particle size, surface chemistry, and biological assimilation mirrors cutting-edge nanotechnology. Research into the molecular interactions during Shodhana may uncover new pathways for drug design and delivery^[20].

CONCLUSION

Shodhana represents a cornerstone of Ayurvedic pharmaceutics, transforming potentially toxic raw metals and minerals into therapeutically safe, stable, and bioavailable formulations. The systematic use of herbal media, heating, quenching, and trituration demonstrates a deep empirical understanding of detoxification, particle size reduction, and surface modification. From a modern scientific perspective, Shodhana can be appreciated as an early form of material processing and nanotechnology, where metals and minerals undergo chemical and structural transformations into bioactive forms.

Emerging evidence from advanced techniques such as

SEM, XRD, and ICP-MS confirms that Shodhana reduces toxicity by converting raw metals into oxides, sulfides, or nanoparticles with enhanced assimilation and reduced adverse effects. Clinical studies further validate the therapeutic use of Shodhana-based formulations such as *Lauha Bhasma* and *Swarna Bhasma*, which have demonstrated safety and efficacy when prepared using authentic methods.

However, significant challenges remain. Lack of standardization, inconsistent methodologies, and counterfeit products have contributed to global skepticism about safety. Addressing these challenges through rigorous standardization, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), and evidence-based toxicological validation will be essential for wider acceptance.

Ultimately, Shodhana exemplifies how traditional knowledge can align with modern science to create safe and effective therapeutics. Bridging this gap offers opportunities not only to preserve Ayurvedic wisdom but also to contribute to the advancement of integrative medicine and nanopharmacology at a global scale.

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