PATHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF REPEATED DOSE ORAL TOXICITY STUDY OF VANGA BHASMA IN WISTAR RATS.

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ABSTRACT

Ethnopharmacological Relevance: Vanga Bhasma is a popular Ayurvedic Medicine is prepared from Tin metal. This drug is claimed to have ‘Sukrala’ (Semenaugmentator), ‘vrsya’ (good for testis) properties in the literature and is widely in vogue for genito – urinary disorders in Ayurvedic practice. There is an imminent need for assessment of a systematic study on safety profile of Vanga Bhasma to generate scientific evidence of their utility and safety.

Objective: To determine pathological evaluation of Vanga Bhasma in rats.

Method: Two treatment group animals were given with Therapeutic Dose (TD) and twice of Therapeutic Dose (2TD) for consecutive days, which were 1 and 2 times the proposed human therapeutic dose (HTD). The 3rd group or control group, receive Carboxy Methyl Cellulose (CMC). The rat were fasted overnight prior to the terminal necropsy and their body weights were recorded. Blood samples were obtained for laboratory investigations from all the animals before necropsy. Weights of certain organ recorded. Histopathological evaluation was performed on brain, heart, kidney, lung, spleen, liver, and adrenal in all rats.

Results: The values of biochemical and hematological of rats treated with Vanga Bhasma were found to be comparable to the control group. No treatment related gross pathological changes were observed in animals from different treatment groups. The microscopic examinations of tissues revealed some incidental findings, such as acute congestion in liver and lungs, round cell infiltration in liver and acute inflammation in lungs in the treated and control group rats and was considered unrelated to exposure to the test article.

Conclusion: Based on these outcomes of the present chronic study, the NOEL (No Observed Effect Level) for Vanga Bhasma in Wistar rats could be concluded at that of doubled of human dose.

Keywords: Vanga Bhasma, metallic, Ayurvedic Formulation, Chronic toxicity study, No observed effect level (NOEL) etc