

FITOTERAPIA

Fitoterapia 77 (2006) 35-38

www.elsevier.com/locate/fitote

Short report

Effect of aqueous *Euphorbia hirta* leaf extract on gastrointestinal motility

S.K. Hore *, V. Ahuja, G. Mehta, Pardeep Kumar, S.K. Pandey, A.H. Ahmad

Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Veterinary Sciences, G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar-263 145, Uttaranchal, India

> Received 2 August 2003; accepted 20 June 2005 Available online 27 October 2005

Abstract

The aqueous leaf extract of *Euphorbia hirta* decreased the gastrointestinal motility in normal rats and decreased the effect of castor oil-induced diarrhoea in mice. © 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Euphorbia hirta; Gastrointestinal motility; Castor oil; Diarrhoea

1. Plant

Euphorbia hirta L. (Euphorbiaceae), herb collected in June–July 2001 from the University grounds was authenticated by the Botany Department of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar-263 145, Uttaranchal, India.

2. Uses in traditional medicine

The plant has been used in traditional medicine for the treatment of cough, coryza, hay asthma, bronchial affections, bowel complaints, worm infestations, kidney stones and low

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel.: +91 5944 234863; fax: +91 5944 233069. E-mail address: skhore@indiatimes.com (S.K. Hore).

milk yield [1,2]. The whole plant has also been reported to possess antibacterial [3], antiamoebic [4,5], antifungal [6,7], antiviral [8], spasmolytic [4], antidiarrhoeic [9], sedative, anxiolytic [10], analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory [11], antimalarial [12] and anti-hypertensive [13,14] properties.

3. Previously isolated constituents

Tannins [11,15–17], flavonoids [9,11,18], phenolic acids, saponin, and amino acids [11].

4. Tested material

Aqueous leaf extract (ELE; yield: 25%).

5. Animals

Male albino rats (180–200 g) and mice (20–25 g) were maintained in standard environmental conditions.

6. Studied activities

6.1. Modulation of normal defecation in rats [19,20]

Rats were placed individually in polyethylene cages with filter paper at the bottom. ELE (100–1000 mg/kg) was given orally together with carmine red (1%) to each rat. Animals in the control group received normal saline (10 ml/kg) with the dye. The time of onset of the first coloured faeces (min) as well as the total number of faeces in 12 h were recorded.

Table 1 Effect of the *E. hirta* leaves aqueous extract (ELE) on normal defecation in rats^a

| Treatment | Dose (mg/kg, p. o.) | Time of onset of first coloured faeces (min) | Total number of faeces in 12 h |
|-----------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Control | _ | 515 ± 14.01 | 18.17 ± 1.25 |
| ELE | 100 | $645 \pm 22.17***$ | $13.83 \pm 1.17*$ |
| ELE | 300 | $888 \pm 20.40***$ | $7.00 \pm 1.10***$ |
| ELE | 1000 | $1680 \pm 101.59***$ | $2.17 \pm 0.79***$ |

N=6.

 $^{^{}a}$ Mean \pm S.E.

^{*}P < 0.05, ***P < 0.001 vs. control, Student's *t*-test.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/2539970

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/2539970

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>