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Analgesic Effects of the Ethanolic Extract from Anacardium Occidentale L. Leaves- 2002

Effect of Ethanolic Leaf Extract of Moringa Oleifera on Aluminum-Induced Anemia in White Albino Rats \ Jordan Journal of Biological Sciences .- 2012, Vol. 5, No. 4-Hisham M. Osman 2012

Assessment of the antioxidant and cholesterol-lowering activity of artocarpus ovatus blanco (Moraceae) leaf extract- Joseph Mari B. Querequincia 2015 Artocarpus ovatus Blanco is an endemic plant species belonging to the family Moraceae. Artocarpus species have known medicinal value because they are rich in biological compounds such as flavonoids. This study evaluated the cholesterol-lowering activity of the A. ovatus ethanolic leaf extract (AOEE) in Sprague Dawley rats and its acute oral toxicity. The plant extract and its solvent fractions (test samples) were screened for the presence of secondary metabolites using qualitative tests and thin layer chromatography. The in vitro antioxidant activity of the test samples was determined using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), hydrogen peroxide and nitric oxide radical scavenging assays. The ethanolic leaf extract of A. ovatus was obtained through percolation using 95% ethanol as the extracting solvent and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting fractions were also concentrated in vacuo. Phytochemical screening detected the presence of secondary metabolites such as anthraquinones, flavonoids, phenolics and terpenes in the ethanolic extract and DCM fraction. The AOEE and its solvent fractions were negative for alkaloids and saponins. In the in vitro antioxidant assays, the ethanolic extract demonstrated a significant DPPH (IC50 = 0.078 mg/mL) and nitric oxide (IC50 = 0.098 mg/mL) radical scavenging activities as well as hydrogen peroxide (IC50 = 0.045 mg/mL) scavenging effect. The ethanolic leaf extract of A. ovatus was subjected to acute oral toxicity test based on the guidelines of OECD 425 main test and was found to be safe and nontoxic up to 2000 mg/kg body weight of female Sprague Dawley rats. AOEE treated rats at doses of 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg showed time dependent reduction of serum levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides and low density lipoproteins after 14 days of oral administration (p

Mechanism of Wound Healing and Gastro Protective Effects of Ethanol Leaf Extract of Jasminum Sambac and Hemigraphis Colorata on HCL/ethanol-induced Gastric Injury in Experimental Animals- Ahmed Salim Ahmed Al Rashdi 2013
Acute Toxicity of Ethanolic Leaf Extract of Myrianthus Arboreus on the Liver Enzymes of Wistar Rats - Emmanuel Igweh 2018-04-16 Bachelor Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Chemistry - Bio-chemistry, grade: 3.84, course: Biochemistry, language: English, abstract: The present study was done to evaluate the acute (14 days) toxicity of the ethanolic leaf extract of Myrianthus arboreus on the liver enzymes of wistar rats. In the acute (14 days) toxicity studies, 24 rats were grouped into 1-8 groups (n=3 rats/cage) and administered with 1500, 1000 and 500 mg/kg body weight for 7 days and 14 days. The rats were sacrificed after 7 days and 14 days of administration and blood samples and liver organ were collected for investigations. The biochemical parameters such as the Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Alanine transaminase (ALT) and Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were determined and the liver histology analysed. The mean values of ALP showed significant increase (P=0.05) at groups 2, 3 and 4 and a significant increase (p=0.05) at all dosages and times except for group 2. The histological analysis showed microvesicular steatosis at groups 2 and 3 and a ballooning hepatic necrosis at group 7. The phytochemical analysis of Myrianthus arboreus shows the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, anthraquinones, triterpenoids, carbohydrate, cardenolide and saponins in detectable limits but fixed oils and cyanogenic glycosides were not determined. In this investigation, we can conclude that the ethanolic leaf extract of Myrianthus arboreus was unsafe at all doses considered for a period of 14 days. However, at a dose below 500 mg for 7 days could be considered safe.

Anti-inflammatory Effects of the Ethanolic Extract of Acanthopanax Trifoliatus (L) Merr Leaves in Acute and Chronic Animal Models of Inflammation - Alliffi Erjuffaldi bin Aldi Fasri 2010 The leaves of Acanthopanax trifoliatus (L) Merr have been used to treat several diseases such as tuberculosis and lung hemorrhage, and as a tonic to improve general weakness. This study was conducted to determine the effect of ethanolic extract of Acanthopanax trifoliatus. (L) Merr on both acute and chronic anti-inflammatory activity. The male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into five groups, with 6 animals per group for both acute and chronic inflammation. For inflammation study: (1) control group (5% ethanol); (2) group treated with 30 mg/kg of extract; (3) group treated with 100 mg/kg of extract; (4) group treated with 300 mg/kg of extract; (5) reference group 30mg/kg of piroxicam for acute inflammation and 10 mg/kg of indomethacin for chronic inflammation. For acute inflammation study, the rats were injected subcutaneously with 0.1 ml of 1% carrageenan onto the plantar surface of right hind paw and equal volume of distilled water was injected onto the plantar surface of the left hind paw after 30 minute force fed of ethanolic extra of Acanthopanax trifolitus (L) Merr leaves (EAT). The volume of both hind of each rat was measured using a plethysmometer at every half-hourly interval until the period of five hours after the injection of the carrageenan. For chronic inflammation study, the rats were injected intradermally with 0.1 ml of Freund’s Complete Adjuvant (FCA) onto the right hind paw. The rats were acclimatized for 14 days after the adjuvant injection. The treatment was started on day 14 until day 28. The volume of the paw was measured before induction, before treatment, and after treatment using plethysmometer. The percentage of swelling and inhibition for all group in both acute and chronic inflammation was calculated and compared. For acute inflammation, EAT gave significant anti-inflammatory effect at EAT 300 mg/kg and piroxicam 30 mg/kg as compared to control group and the percentage of inhibition for the treated group of 30, 100 and 300 mg/kg were 10.50%, 32.43% and 46.23% respectively. For chronic inflammation, EAT exhibited significant effect also at 300 mg/kg and indomethacin 10 mg/kg as compared to control group and the percentage of inhibition for treatment group of 30, 100, 300 mg/kg were 9.57%, 23.71% and 47.57% respectively. It can be concluded that EAT leaves have anti-inflammatory properties. Further studies should be done to obtain effective dose (ED50) and may increase the dosage for EAT leaves treatment. Toxicity study (LD50) also should be carried out in order to determine the health safety usage in high dose concentration.

Diabetes Food Plan - Viduranga Waisundara 2018 Diabetes is a global pandemic where many remedies have been recommended as means of combating the prevalence of this disease. However, dietary control appears to be more effective than others. This book focuses on interventions concerning glycemic control, the oxidative stress-based occurrence of the disease and its prevention, as well as novel remedies. While many books
have been published recently on this aspect, the book aims to serve as an update to the scientific community, as well as to those who have been adversely affected by the disease. There are many unexplored territories when it comes to diabetes, and it is hoped that this publication will open up new avenues of successfully curbing its occurrence.

**Potentiation of the Anti-dandruff Effects of an Ethanolic Extract of Ketepeng (cassia Alata L) Leaves by Salicylic Acid** - B. Logawa 1993 In vitro determination of the influence of salicylic acid on the anti-dandruff activity of an ethanolic extract of ketepeng leaves (Cassia alata L., Caesalpiniaaceae) was carried out according to the diffusion method using metal cylinders as reservoir. It was shown that this combination performed a synergistic effect against Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis at the minimum inhibition concentration of 0.75% salicylic acid and of 25% extract. A positive result could also be observed against fungi isolated from dandruff, as Mycosporum gypsum and Homodendron pedrosoi. [Authors’ abstract].

**Unity in Diversity and the Standardisation of Clinical Pharmacy Services** - Elida Zairina 2017-12-22 Unity in Diversity and the Standardisation of Clinical Pharmacy Services represents the proceedings of the 17th Asian Conference on Clinical Pharmacy (ACCP 2017), held 28—30 July 2017 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The primary aim of ACCP 2017 was to bring together experts from all fields of clinical pharmacy to facilitate the discussion and exchange of research ideas and results. The conference provided a forum for the dissemination of knowledge and exchange of experiences. As such, it brought together clinical pharmacy scholars, pharmacy practitioners, policy makers and stakeholders from all areas of pharmacy society and all regions of the world to share their research, knowledge, experiences, concepts, examples of good practice, and critical analysis with their international peers. This year also marks the celebration of 20 years of ACCP. Central themes of the conference and contributed papers were Clinical Pharmacy, Social and Administrative Pharmacy, Pharmacy Education, Pharmacoeconomics, Pharmacoepidemiology, Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) and a number of related topics in the field of Pharmacy.

**Herbal Medicine in Depression** - Clara Grosso 2016-05-30 This book is written for researchers, undergraduate students and postgraduate students, physicians and traditional medicine practitioners who develop research in the field of neurosciences, phytochemistry and ethnopharmacology or can be useful for their practice. Topics discussed include the description of depression, its biochemical causes, the targets of antidepressant drugs, animal and cell models commonly used in the research of this pathology, medicinal plants and bioactive compounds with antidepressant activity used in traditional medicine, advances in nanotechnology for drug delivery to the brain and finally the future challenges for researchers studying this pathology.

**Herbal Approach to Male Fertility Control** - Prakash Chandra Gupta 2012 The problem of fertility control is a matter of great interest in developing countries to control the rapidly increasing population. In contrast to females, there are limited approaches to control male fertility. However, in recent years, regulation of male fertility by using plant extracts has attracted much interest of researchers because an antifertility agent of plant origin is cost effective and has low toxicity. The present book reviews various approaches that have been worked out to control male fertility, and their drawbacks. Further, it reports the effects of chronic administration of 50% ethanolic leaf extract of F. bengalensis on spermatogenesis and fertility in albino mouse. This book might be helpful to students and researchers to enrich their knowledge about contraceptive plants.

**Therapeutic Effects of HPLC-isolated Subfractions from Ethanolic Moringa Oleifera Leaf Extracts on Cancer and Inflammatory Diseases** - Jamison Ray Slate 2018

Over the last decade, considerable progress has been made in understanding cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in gastrointestinal mucosal injury and repair. These findings provide the basis to identify the etiology and pathogenesis of various gut mucosal injury-related diseases and to develop new therapeutic approaches. The publication at hand is divided into three sections: Epithelial restitution, mucosal repair and ulcer healing, and experimental therapeutics. The first part highlights the early rapid mucosal restitution, focussing on the roles of extracellular matrix, cytoskeleton, cytokines, Ca2+ signaling, polyamines, and the protein kinase C/DAG pathways. The next section deals with aspects of chronic mucosal healing, concentrating on the roles of primary response gene expression, angiogenesis and angiogenic growth factors, platelets, and the mechanisms of cell renewal after injury in special circumstances. The last part explores new therapeutic approaches, stressing potential clinical applications of nitric oxide-releasing agents, polysaccharides, nitric oxide synthase modulators, growth factors, prostaglandins, and cyclooxygenase inhibitors. Covering the current state-of-the-art findings relevant to gut mucosal injury and repair as well as providing the underlying conceptual basis and knowledge regarding experimental therapeutics for gastrointestinal mucosal injury-related diseases, this publication will be a timely guide for investigators working in the field.

Outstanding scientific advances over the last decades unceasingly reveal real complexity of wound-healing process, astonishing in its staged progression, as life is unfolding itself. This natural course of tissue repair seems to bear thousands of overlapping molecular and macroscopic processes that nowadays only start to unfold to our knowledge. The present volume collecting recent scientific references proposes to readers a two-folded audacious goal. First, an updated design of intimate cellular mechanisms is entailed in tissue regeneration that emanates from the first section of the book. Next, a multidisciplinary therapeutic perspective that focuses on macroscopic healing throughout the second part of this work adds clinically integrated observation. Practical diagnostic and treatment information is appended in each chapter that may equally help experienced clinicians or dedicated students and researchers in broadening essential breaking points of their work. It is the wish of all multidisciplinary experts who gather prominent author's panel of this volume to incorporate latest medical reports and compel limits of current understanding for better tissue regeneration, limb salvage, and improved quality of life of our patients.
produced CPP. The morphine-induced CPP was suppressed by all doses of MS. In precipitated withdrawal models of acute and chronic MS treatments, all doses of MS did not show any significant withdrawal symptoms. In contrast, morphine exhibited significant withdrawal symptoms including jumping, straub tail, C-shaped tail, and wet dog shakes. Then the effects of pretreatment and post-treatment of MS on morphine withdrawal were evaluated. The results showed that both pretreatment and post-treatment with all doses of MS significantly attenuated jumping behavior precipitated by naloxone (p

**Diabetes Food Plan** - Viduranga Waisundara 2018-07-11 Diabetes is a global pandemic where many remedies have been recommended as means of combating the prevalence of this disease. However, dietary control appears to be more effective than others. This book focuses on interventions concerning glycemic control, the oxidative stress-based occurrence of the disease and its prevention, as well as novel remedies. While many books have been published recently on this aspect, the book aims to serve as an update to the scientific community, as well as to those who have been adversely affected by the disease. There are many unexplored territories when it comes to diabetes, and it is hoped that this publication will open up new avenues of successfully curbing its occurrence.

**Effects of Ethanol on Products of Photosynthetic Fixation of C1402 in Leaves of Oat and Pea** - Johnny Jackson 1961

**Bioactive Food as Dietary Interventions for Diabetes** - Ronald Ross Watson 2019-02-02 Bioactive Food as Dietary Interventions for Diabetes, Second Edition is a valuable scientific resource that explores the latest advances in bioactive food research and the potential benefits of bioactive food choice on diabetic conditions. Written by experts from around the world, it presents important information that can help improve the health of those at risk for diabetes and diabetes related conditions using food selection as its foundation. This important resource for those involved in the dietary and nutritional care of diabetic patients is also ideal for researchers seeking information on alternative bioactive food-based solutions. Serves as a starting point for in-depth discussions in academic settings that can lead to revised and updated treatment options for diabetes Offers detailed, well-documented reviews outlining the ability of bioactive foods to improve and treat diabetes and obesity Includes updated research on the global epidemic of diabetes Presents global perspectives and coverage of regional foods

**Anticoagulant effect of the ethanolic extract from the leaves of ficus pseudopalma blanco (Moraceae)** - Maridel Nator Santos 2015 The potential anticoagulant activity of the crude ethanolic extract of Ficus pseudopalma Blanco (Moraceae) was investigated in vivo. The crude ethanolic extract of F. pseudopalma (EEFP) was obtained by exhaustive percolation and concentrated in vacuo. The crude extract and its fractions (petroleum ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and water) were screened for the presence of secondary metabolites using thin layer chromatography. Phytochemical screening identified the presence of secondary metabolites such as flavonoids, phenols, tannins, alkaloids, coumarins, anthaquinones, anthrones, indoles, triterpenes and sterols in the ethanolic extract of F. pseudopalma and its solvent fractions. Assessment of F. pseudopalma by the slide method revealed a prolonged clotting time using warfarin as positive control. Determination of prothrombin time (PT)/International Normal Ratio (INR) in randomized male Sprague-Dawley rats of five groups used (1) negative control (water), (2) positive control (oral anticoagulant warfarin at 16 mg/kg/ day) and crude EEFP at 500 mg, 1500 mg/kg to 2000 mg/ kg/ BW (Body Weight) per day. The result showed a dose dependent anticoagulant activity at 2000 mg/kg BW. Statistical analysis and interpretation of the anticoagulant effect of F. pseudopalma was done using One-way ANOVA and Student’s t-test. Clotting time in groups 1500 mg/kg EEFP (208.33 ± 22.06 seconds) and 2000 mg/kg EEFP (209.17 ± 22.68 seconds) showed a significant difference at p

**e-ConSus 2020** - Dr. Amitava Basu

**Anti-allergic Effects of the Ethanol Extract of Syzygium Formosum**
Handbook of Research on Herbal Liver Protection - T Pullaiah
2021-03-30 This important volume provides a comprehensive overview of hepatotoxicity and medicinal plants used for protecting the liver and curing liver toxicity and liver diseases. To date, there has been no extensive resource on the plants that are used in this capacity, both in traditional medicine and in modern medicine. This book, Handbook of Research on Herbal Liver Protection: Hepatoprotective Plants, fills that gap. It presents information on the medicinal plants used in traditional medicine (both codified and noncodified) and in ethnomedicine, including the plant parts used and methods of use and dosages. The phytochemicals extracted from medicinal plants, screened and used in modern medicine for liver protection and curing liver problems, are given in detail. The volume discusses the medicinal plants screened for hepatoprotection, and the methods of screening are given as well. Methods of assay for screening the medicinal plants are also presented.

Alkaloids - Joanna Kurek 2019-11-13 "Alkaloids" is intended for by chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacy, and other medical students, biologists, chemists, biochemists, and other professionals involved in the field of alkaloids. All chapters in this book are written by professionals in the areas of alkaloid chemistry, biology, pharmacy, and other interesting applications. The chapters cover interesting and less obvious information about different groups of alkaloids.

Toxicological Survey of African Medicinal Plants - Victor Kuete 2014-05-30 Toxicological Survey of African Medicinal Plants provides a detailed overview of toxicological studies relating to traditionally used medicinal plants in Africa, with special emphasis on the methodologies and tools used for data collection and interpretation. The book considers the physical parameters of these plants and their effect upon various areas of the body and human health, including chapters dedicated to genotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, cardiotoxicity, neurotoxicity, and specific organs and systems. Following this discussion of the effects of medicinal plants is a critical review of the guidelines and methods in use for toxicological research as well as the state of toxicology studies in Africa. With up-to-date research provided by a team of experts, Toxicological Survey of African Medicinal Plants is an invaluable resource for researchers and students involved in pharmacology, toxicology, phytochemistry, medicine, pharmacognosy, and pharmaceutical biology. Offers a critical review of the methods used in toxicological survey of medicinal plants.

Perspectives in Cancer Prevention-Translational Cancer Research - Perumana R. Sudhakaran 2013-10-25 Being a complex disease that affects millions of people world over, cancer research has assumed great significance. Translational cancer research transforms scientific discoveries in the laboratory or population studies into clinical application to reduce incidence of cancer, morbidity and mortality. It is becoming increasingly evident that cancer is a preventable disease. The IVth International Symposium on Translational Cancer Research held in Udaipur, India in December 2011, discussed various aspects of the biological processes in cancer cells and approaches to cancer prevention. A few contributions from this meeting are presented in this book, providing an in depth analysis of data on cancer prevention and therapeutics. These contributions are either critical reviews or research reports. The topics discussed include evidence-based nutritional recommendations for cancer patients and survivors, risk factors such as stress, enrichment of tumour stem cells by anticancer drug treatment contributing to tumour recurrence and the mechanism of anticancer effects of various natural products. Chemosensitizing effect of curcumin, anti-cancer effect of products from neem, action of sulforaphane and cytotoxic effect of a number of novel synthetic coordination complexes of trace metals have been discussed. Novel molecular targets of angiogenesis and molecular basis of the gender bias to thyroid cancer have also been discussed. This book provides useful information on translational cancer research to clinicians and biomedical scientists.
Bioresource Utilization and Management - Hrudayanath Thatoi
2021-10-07
The need for exploration, conservation, and sustainable utilization of bioresources is undeniable for the survival and growth of mankind. This new book throws light on new and recent research on and development of effective strategies for sustainable utilization of bioresources using modern tools and techniques to help meet this challenge. This volume addresses the utilization of bioresources in therapeutics, in biofuel, in agriculture, and in environmental protection. Beginning with the diverse potential applications of bioresources in food, medicine, and cosmetics, the volume goes on to address the various different underutilized bioresources and their sustainable uses. It discusses important advances in biofuel and patents that highlight recent developments that address the energy crises and the continuously fluctuating cost of petroleum. It explores new renewable energy sources from bioresources and their sustainable utilization in the bioenergy and biofuel industry. Several chapters focus on the sustainable utilization of bioresources in the agricultural sector. The volume considers that developing countries have huge agricultural resources that could be employed for production of value-added byproducts for the sustainable development of a bio-based economy. The book discusses efficient use of underexploited natural bioresources, new chemical approaches for the generation of novel biochemicals, and the applications of genetics approaches for bioresource conservation and production of value-added products. Further, strategies for the production of biopesticides utilizing bioresources are also discussed.

Bioactive Compounds of Medicinal Plants - Megh R. Goyal 2018-07-04
This volume sheds new light on the immense potential of medicinal plants for human health from different technological aspects. It presents new research on bioactive compounds in medicinal plants that provide health benefits, including those that have proven especially effective in treating and managing diabetes mellitus and hypertension. It looks at the medicinal properties, antioxidant capacity, and antimicrobial activity of plants and provides scientific evidence on the use of medicinal plants in the treatment of certain diseases. Many of the plants described in the chapters are easily accessible and are believed to be effective with fewer side effects in comparison to modern drugs in the treatment of different diseases.

Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge for the Modern Era - David R. Katerere 2019-09-05
While there is talk of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, old and new challenges bedevil the world - climate change, nutrition, and health poverty being at the top of the list. In seeking solutions to these and other problems which afflict the modern era, it is worthwhile to look into our collective past, to the traditions and knowledges of our ancestors. Such knowledge continues to exist in many parts of the world, though now marginalized by homogenous, Eurocentric ontology and epistemology. This book presents a compilation of reviews, case studies, and primary research attempting to locate the utility of traditional and Indigenous Knowledges in an increasingly complex world. It assembles chapter authors from across the world to tackle topics ranging from traditional knowledge-based innovations and commercialization, traditional medicine systems as practiced around the world, ethnoveterinary practices, and food innovation to traditional governance and leadership systems, among others. This book is an important resource for policymakers; scholars and researchers of cultural studies, leadership, governance, ethnobotany, anthropology, plant genetic resources and technology innovation; and readers interested in the history of knowledge and culture, as well as cultural activists and political scientists. Features: Unique combination of social science and anthropological aspects with natural science perspectives Includes summaries aimed at policymakers to immediately see what would be relevant to their work Combines case studies illuminating important lessons learned with reviews and primary data Multidisciplinary in the scope of the topics tackled and assemblage of contributors Global footprint with contributions from Africa, Europe, North America, Asia, and the West Indies

Synthesis of Medicinal Agents from Plants - Ashish Tewari 2018-04-17
Synthesis of Medicinal Agents from Plants highlights the importance of...
synthesizing medicinal agents from plants and outlines methods for performing it effectively. Beginning with an introduction to the significance of medicinal plants, the book goes on to provide a historical overview of drug synthesis before exploring how this can be used to successfully replicate and adapt the active agents from natural sources. Chapters then explore the medicinal properties of a number of important plants, before concluding with a discussion of the future of drugs from medicinal plants. Illustrated with real-world examples, it is a practical resource for researchers in this field. In an age of rapid environmental destruction, hundreds of medicinal plants are at risk of extinction from overexploitation and deforestation, limiting the natural resources available for active agent extraction, thereby threatening the discovery of future cures for diseases. Simultaneously, with the increasing population and advances in medical sciences, the demand for drugs is continuously increasing and cannot be met with just plants. The ability to synthetically replicate the active compounds from these plants is essential in creating an ecologically-aware, sustainable future for drug design Includes detailed coverage of therapeutic compound synthesis Uses multiple real-world examples to support content Lays out a sustainable template for the future of developing active agents from natural products

**Acute Toxicity and Hypoglycemic Effect of Ethanolic Extract of Asystesia Gangetica Leaf-EZEMBU EUNICE 2017** Background: Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia with impaired metabolism of carbohydrate, proteins and fat due to defects in insulin secretion and/or insulin action. This may lead to complications such as atherosclerosis, retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy and cardiac dysfunction. In developing countries, herbal drugs are traditionally used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus as resources are limited and access to modern treatment is a problem. The use of herbal drugs are frequently considered to be less costly, less toxic and also free from side effects, than synthetic ones. Asystasia gangetica (A. gangetica) under the family Acanthaceae, has been employed basically by the traditional healers in the treatment of hypertension in South Africa, rheumatism in India, asthma in Cameroun and diabetes mellitus in Nigeria. Furthermore, it is also used as an anthelmintic in Kenya. However, there is no scientific proves associated with its dose-dependent for its use. Aims: In this study, the acute toxicity and dose-dependent hypoglycemic activity of Asystesia gangetica leaf extract were evaluated on albino mice and alloxan induced diabetic rats, respectively. Methods:Acute toxicity study of the extract was carried out using thirty albino mice randomly assigned into six groups of five mice each, with each group having a particular dose level of the extract. The rats were observed for toxicity signs and mortality within a period of twenty four hours. For the acute hypoglycemic study, fifty rats randomly divided into five groups of ten rats each, were used. The first group of rats served as the normal control while groups two to five rats were made diabetic with a single intraperitoneal dose of alloxan monohydrate (160mg/kg). Group two served as the diabetic control, while groups three and four were administered 400 and 800mg/kg of the extract. However, group five was administered a standard hypoglycemic agent (glybenclamide, 3mg/kg). Blood glucose concentrations of the rats were determined every two hours for six hours. These were used to assess the acute hypoglycemic effect of the extract. Results:Results obtained for the acute toxicity study indicated no death, even at 5000mg/kg body weight and showed no signs of toxicity in all the groups. However, results obtained from the hypoglycemic study showed significant rise in the plasma glucose level in all the test groups administered with alloxan monohydrate after 4 days as compared to the normal control group (P

**Natural Products and Cancer Drug Discovery-Farid A. Badria 2017-07-05** This book, Natural Products and Cancer Drug Discovery, is written by leading experts in natural products in cancer therapy. The first two sections describe new applications of common herbs and foods for treatment of cancer. Section 3 deals with the development of new chemotherapeutics from Cannabis and endophytic fungi. Section 4 presented formulations of natural products for treatment of malignant melanoma. Made-to-order anticancer therapy from natural products using computational and tissue engineering approaches is addressed in the fifth section. It is our hope that this book may motivate readers to approach the evidence of anticancer natural products with an open mind and thereby spark an interest in making further contributions to the cancer treatment efforts.
Handbook of African Medicinal Plants, Second Edition-Maurice M. Iwu

2014-02-04 With over 50,000 distinct species in sub-Saharan Africa alone, the African continent is endowed with an enormous wealth of plant resources. While more than 25 percent of known species have been used for several centuries in traditional African medicine for the prevention and treatment of diseases, Africa remains a minor player in the global natural products market largely due to lack of practical information. This updated and expanded second edition of the Handbook of African Medicinal Plants provides a comprehensive review of more than 2,000 species of plants employed in indigenous African medicine, with full-color photographs and references from over 1,100 publications. The first part of the book contains a catalog of the plants used as ingredients for the preparation of traditional remedies, including their medicinal uses and the parts of the plant used. This is followed by a pharmacognostical profile of 170 of the major herbs, with a brief description of the diagnostic features of the leaves, flowers, and fruits and monographs with botanical names, common names, synonyms, African names, habitat and distribution, ethnomedicinal uses, chemical constituents, and reported pharmacological activity. The second part of the book provides an introduction to African traditional medicine, outlining African cosmology and beliefs as they relate to healing and the use of herbs, health foods, and medicinal plants. This book presents scientific documentation of the correlation between the observed folk use and demonstrable biological activity, as well as the characterized constituents of the plants.

Antimutagenic and Bactericidal Effect of Betel Vine Ethanol Extract-Mukesh Singh 2012-07 Betel leaf is tested to have antioxidant, antimicrobial and bactericidal properties. The antimutagenic and antimicrobial activity of the ethanolic extract of Piper betel leaves was determined based on its intrinsic antioxidant potential. This research deals with antimutagenic and bactericidal effect of betel vine extract. many reports are available on antimicrobial effect of this plants, but very few works are available which showed its antimutagenic protery and DNA protection/repair ability. The methodology described in this work were very in simplified form and contained details information, which will help the readers to follow this work on other important plants.

A Comprehensive Review on Five Medicinal Plants of Bangladesh. Chemical Constituents and Uses-Pritesh Ranjan Dash 2017-02-01 Since primeval times, plants have been utilized as a potent source of medicine to treat many life-threatening diseases. One of the potential ways to evaluate the importance of a medicinal plant is to identify its active chemical constituents and pharmacological activities. Thus, the present study involves a thorough discussion about the general description, phytochemistry and medicinal properties of five different plants: Gymnema sylvestre, Momordica charantia, Coccinia cordifolia, Trigonella foenum-graecum and Lagerstroemia speciosa. All five selected plants belong to different families but possess similar pharmacological activities such as anti-diabetic, anti-cancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-nociceptive, hypolipidemic and so on. Here, the authors have reviewed all reported chemical constituents as well as the pharmacological activities of the examined plants.

Edible Medicinal And Non-Medicinal Plants-T. K. Lim 2012-06-11 This book continues as volume 4 of a multi-compendium on Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. It covers edible fruits/seeds used fresh or processed, as vegetables, spices, stimulants, edible oils and beverages. It encompasses selected species from the following families: Fagaceae, Grossulariaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Myrsinaceae Olacaceae, Oleaceae, Orchidaceae, Oxalidaceae, Pandanaceae, Passifloraceae, Pedaliaceae, Phyllanthaceae, Pinaceae, Piperaceae, Rosaceae and Rutaceae . This work will be of significant interest to scientists, researchers, medical practitioners, pharmacologists, ethnobotanists, horticulturists, food nutritionists, agriculturists, botanists, conservationists, lecturers, students and the general public. Topics covered include: taxonomy; common/English and vernacular names; origin and distribution; agroecology; edible plant parts and uses; botany; nutritive and pharmacological properties, medicinal uses and research findings; nonedible uses; and selected references.

Medicinal Plants: Biodiversity, Sustainable Utilization and Conservation-Shaik Mahmammad Khasim 2020-04-03 Plants have been a
source of medicines and have played crucial role for human health. Despite tremendous advances in the field of synthetic drugs and antibiotics, plants continue to play a vital role in modern as well as traditional medicine across the globe. In even today, one-third of the world’s population depends on traditional medicine because of its safety features and ability to effectively cure diseases. This book presents a comprehensive guide to medicinal plants, their utility, diversity and conversation, as well as biotechnology. It is divided into four main sections, covering all aspects of research in medicinal plants: biodiversity and conservation; ethnobotany and ethnomedicine; bioactive compounds from plants and microbes; and biotechnology. All sections cover the latest advances. The book offers a valuable asset for researchers and graduate students of biotechnology, botany, microbiology and the pharmaceutical sciences. It is an equally important resource for doctors (especially those engaged in Ayurveda and allopathy); the pharmaceutical industry (for drug design and synthesis); and the agricultural sciences.

Neuroprotective Effect of Basil Leaf Extract on Hippocampal Cell Line Exposed to Ethanol-Nadine Shihabeddin 2017

Issues in Biological and Life Sciences Research: 2011 Edition
2012-01-09 Issues in Biological and Life Sciences Research: 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Biological and Life Sciences Research. The editors have built Issues in Biological and Life Sciences Research: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Biological and Life Sciences Research in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Biological and Life Sciences Research: 2011 Edition has been produced by the world’s leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.