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Acetogenin a different class of secondary metabolites was found in various parts of *Annona squamosa* L. More than 20 different acetogenins were isolated from leaves, bark, fruits and seeds. Cytotoxic and Insecticidal properties of *Annona squamosa* L. were attributed to acetogenins. More than 13 different alkaloids, several terpenes, kauranes were isolated. Antibacterial activity was attributed to terpenes and kauranes. Seeds of *Annona squamosa* yielded fixed oil containing hydroxyacids. Seeds were found to contain anti-inflammatory cyclic peptides.

Many pharmacological activities were experimentally reported on extracts of *Annona squamosa* L., these included Antitumour, Cytotoxic, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Antidiabetic, Antioxidant, Larvicidal, Insecticidal, Molluscicidal, Lincidal, Antibacterial, Nutritive, Antihtyroid.

KEYWORDS: *Annona squamosa*, Phytochemical, Pharmacological studies.

- **An Overview of *Cassia fistula*: Chemistry and Pharmacological Profile**
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Cassia fistula Linn (Leguminosae) is a shrub, extensively used in traditional medicine in tropical and warm subtropical countries. *C. Fistula* commonly found in waste grounds and secondary forest. The chemical constituents reported from this plant belong to different classes such as glycosides, flavonoides, steroids, mucilage and sugars. *C. Fistula* has number of medicinal uses, many of which have been verified by scientific methods. This review article summarizes the chemistry and pharmacological profile of *C. Fistula*.

KEY WORDS: *Cassia fistula*, Phytochemistry, Pharmacological activities.

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efficacious to potentially dangerous. Although alternative medicine encompasses a very broad range of practices, the area of most interest to pharmacy practitioners is herbal medicine. The present article reviews introduction of alternative medicines and their different categories, their practices, herbal medicine and their potential in Indian market.

KEYWORDS: Alternative medicine, CAM, herbal medicine, herbal potential.

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ABSTRACT

Curcumin is the the principal active phytochemical component in turmeric exhibit number of pharmacological actions like anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic,antibacterial,antifungal,antiprotozoal,antiviral,etc activities.

KEYWORDS: Curcumin, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic,antibacterial

- **Curcumin-The Spice of Life-II**
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ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS: Curcumin, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic,antibacterial

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ABSTRACT

In this paper traditional, clinical potential, ethanopharmacology, phytoconstituent studies and safety profile of Amaranthus spinosus are presented. Through this review auther wish to attract the attention of nature product researchers throughout the world to explore this potential plant systemically. Preliminary work has been reported on Antiprotozoal activity, Anti-inflammatory activity, Antioxidant properties, Anti-malarial activity, Analgesic properties, Immuno-modulatory properties, Haematology Properties, Antifertility activity, Anti-diabetic, anti-hyperlipidemic and spermatogenic effects. Therefore A. spinosus hold a great potential for in depth biological evaluation. Even, no work has ever been carried out for standaridizing this potentially useful plant.

Keywords: Amaranthus spinosus, ethanopharmacology, clinical study.

- **A Review on Phytochemical and Pharmacological Profile of Cassia tora Linn**
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ABSTRACT

Cassia tora Linn (Leguminosae) is a shrub, extensively used in traditional medicine in tropical and warm subtropical countries. C. tora commonly found in waste grounds and secondary forest. The chemical constituents reported from this plant belong to different classes such as glycosides, tannins, flavonoides, steroids, resins, mucilage and sugars. C. tora has number of medicinal uses, many of which have been verified by scientific methods. This review article summarizes the chemistry and pharmacological profile of C. tora.

KEYWORDS: *Cassia tora*, phytochemistry, pharmacological activity, anthraquinone glycoside.

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ABSTRACT

Use of plant based drugs and chemicals for curing the various ailments specific to women is as old as human civilization. Plants and plant-based medicaments are the basis of many of the modern pharmaceuticals we used today for our various ailments. Nearly 80% of the world populations rely on the traditional medicines for primary health care, most of which involve the use of plant extracts. Many traditional herbal remedies have also been utilized as aids in various gynecological problems arise in females. The present paper gave an overview on the uses of medicinal plants for the treatment of gynecological problems and it was concluded that they are effective alternative to allopath medicine.

KEYWORDS: Medicinal plants for women, gynecological problems, Natural products in gynecology, Ayurveda in gynecological problems

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

We here in explore scientifically the anthelmintic and laxative potential of traditionally used medicinal plants of India and substantiate the folklore claims. In present communication Crude aqueous extract of Euphorbia thymifolia Linn. (family: Euphorbiaceae) at doses 100 and 200 mg/kg was investigated for laxative activity according to Cappaso et al. in albino rats that were compared with standard drug agar-agar (300mg/kg, p.o.) in normal saline. The rats were fasted for 12 hours before the experiment. After 8 hours of drug administration the faeces were collected and weighed. The extract was found to produce significant laxative activity in dose dependant manner. Also the aqueous extracts of plant of Euphorbia thymifolia Linn. were investigated for their anthelmintic activity against Pheretima posthuma and Ascaridia galli. Various concentrations were used in the bioassay, which involved paralysis and death time of the worms. Both the extracts showed significant anthelmintic activity.

KEYWORDS: Euphorbia thymifolia Linn; aqueous extract, laxative activity, anthelmintic activity.

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KEYWORDS: Diuretic activity, Pongamia pinnata Linn, ethanol petroleum ether extracts.

- **Evaluation of Wound Healing Activity of Ethanolic Extract of Aerva tomentosa Forsk**
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KEYWORDS: Excision wound, incision wound, framycetin sulphate.

- **Preliminary Phytochemical and Anti-pyretic Screening of Crude extract of the leaf of *Clerodendrum colebrookianum***
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KEYWORDS: Antipyretic activity, HECC, MECC, *Clerodendrum colebrookianum*

- **Hepatoprotective Activity of Ethanolic and Ethyl Acetate Extract of *Ziziphus mauriatiana* on Liver Damaged Caused by Paracetamol in Rats**
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KEYWORDS: *Ziziphus mauriatiana*, Hepatoprotective, Paracetamol, liver

- **Antiulcer Activity of 50% Hydroethanolic Leaf Extract of *Ruellia tuberosa* L. and *Dipteracanthus patulus* (Jaca) On Pylorus Ligated Gastric Ulcer Model**
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ABSTRACT

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orally at a dose of 500mg/kg and famotidine at the dose of 20 mg/kg (standard drug). Ulcer index was common parameter studied in the ulcer model, further the gastric pH, total and free acidity, gastric volume and antioxidant leaves such as SOD, CAT, GSH and the effect on LPO and protein were analysed. Both the extracts produced significant reduction in ulcer index, along with increase in the antioxidant enzyme and protein leaves as compared to control group and the lipid peroxidation was reduced in the treated and drug administered groups. Thus the plant extracts possess, significant antiulcer as well as antioxidant property.

KEYWORDS: Antiulcer, antioxidant, ulcer index, *Ruellia tuberosa* .L, *Dipteracanthus patulus*

- **In-vitro Anti Oxidant and Antimicrobial Activities of Ethyl Acetate Extract of Evodia lunu-ankenda (Gaertn) Merr. Bark**

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KEYWORDS: Antioxidant activity, antimicrobial activity, agar disc diffusion method, *Evodia lunu-ankenda* (Gaertn) Merr. bark.

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Objective: To study the effect of dried powder of leaves of *S rebaudiana* on antidiabetic potential of developed Madhujeevan churna by using alloxan treated Wistar rats.

Materials and Methods: Madhujeevan churna was formulated and developed using *Aegle marmelos*, *Curcuma longa*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Momordica charantia*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Salacia reticulata*, and *Emblica officinalis* as active ingredients and *Stevia rebaudiana* as natural sweetener and nutraceuticals. Churna without *Stevia* (bitter Churna) and Madhujeevan churna with *Stevia* (sweet Churna) were evaluated for its antidiabetic activity in alloxan induced diabetic rats. Bitter and sweet Churnas were tested for their antidiabetic potential by blood sugar level, average animal weight and applicable biochemical parameters. Glibenclamide was used as a standard.

Results: Both Churnas showed antidiabetic potential in comparison with standard Glibenclamide. Both Churnas were significantly superior to control in reducing blood sugar as well as weight of animals. Madhujeevan Churna containing natural sweetener showed marked reduction in total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, triglyceride, SGOT, SGPT, VLDL, creatinine and uric acid as compare to standard and bitter Madhujeevan churna.

Conclusion: Sweet churna showed significant synergistic effect in comparison to Churna without *Stevia*. Aqueous extract of dried leaves of *Stevia rebaudiana* acts as a natural antidiabetic agent.

Keywords: Formulation development, Antidiabetic activity, Madhujeevan churna, Stevia rebaudiana, Glibenclamide.

- **In Vitro Antioxidant Activity of Ethanolic Extract of Barleria cristata L. Leaves.**
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KEYWORDS: Barleria cristata, Phytochemicals, in vitro Antioxidant activity, Free radical scavenging activity, ash value.

- **Pharmacognostical and Preliminary Phytochemical Studies on the Stem Bark of Soymida febrifuga (Roxb)**
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ABSTRACT

Soymida febrifuga is commonly known as Shem in Tamil and Indian red wood in English. In Ayurveda the bark is used as a good cure for ulcer, leprosy and dysentery. In unani the bark is used as an astringent to the bowel and useful in fever. The bark is also used in vaginal infection, rheumatic swellings, oedema, wounds, dental problems, uterine bleeding and malarial fever. There was no report on the pharmacognostic study of the plant and hence the present investigation deals with the anatomical, microscopical, powder microscopy, physio-chemical, fluorescence analysis, Thin layer chromatography and high performance thin layer chromatography. The study revealed the presence of drugs of calcium oxalate, tannins dilated phloem rays, sieve elements and schlerids. Phytochemical studies showed the presence of steroids, terpenoids, flavanoids and tannins.

KEYWORDS: Soymida febrifuga, TLS, RLS

- **Evaluation of Wound Healing Activity of Ageratum conyzoides Linn**
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KEYWORDS: Wound, Wound healing, Ageratum, Ethanolic Extract, Excision Model

- **Antioxidant Activity of the Aerial Parts of the Achyranthes Aspera Var. Porphyristachya (Wall. Ex Moq.) Hook.F.**
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ABSTRACT

Achyranthes aspera is common weed found in India and has great medicinal importance. The plant is beneficial in various ailments including stomachache, piles, boils, skin eruption and in asthma. It is also used

as anti-inflammatory and as immunomodulator drug. It may act on reactive oxygen species which are one of the factor in the pathogenesis of these diseases. Various extracts of *A. aspera*, viz., petroleum ether extract, chloroform extract, ethyl acetate extract, ethanol extract and aqueous extract were screened for the antioxidant activity of the plant by using DPPH assay, ABTS assay and FRAP assay. Among all these extracts petroleum ether extract was found to be active as it shows lowest IC50 value in DPPH assay and highest trolox equivalent antioxidant concentration (TEAC) in ABTS assay and FRAP assay. Phytochemical screening revealed that as flavonoids, tannins and phenolic compound are absent in the plant, nonpolar compounds like steroids may be responsible for the antioxidant activity of the plant.

KEYWORDS: *Achyranthes aspera*, DPPH assay, ABTS assay, FRAP assay.

- **Antioxidant Activity of *Glochidion zeylanicum* Leaves Extract**
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KEYWORDS: *Glochidion zeylanicum*, Antioxidatn activity, DPPH, free radical.

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ABSTRACT

Prosopis cineraria (L) Druce is one of the highly valued plant in the Indigenous System of Medicine. Its bark is said to be a potent drug for several ailments such as leprosy, dysentery, bronchitis, asthma, leucoderma, piles, muscular tremors, asthma, rheumatism and inflammations. It is also known to possess anthelmintic, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral and anticancer activities. In view of its medicinal importance, the present research was focused on the pharmacognostical and antimicrobial properties of stem bark of *P. cineraria* by in vitro approach. Pharmacognostic investigation of the fresh, powdered and anatomical sections of the stem barks of *P. cineraria* was carried out to determine its macroscopical and microscopical characters along with the physico-chemical and preliminary phytochemical analysis. The antimicrobial activity of ethyl acetate and hydro alcoholic extracts of stem barks were evaluated against two Gram positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*), two Gram negative (*Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*) bacterial strains and two fungal strains (*Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*) by agar disc diffusion method. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) required for cessation of microbial growth was evaluated by agar streak dilution method. Both the extracts showed dose dependent activity against the microorganisms investigated. The hydroalcoholic extract exhibited significant activity against the test organisms than the ethyl acetate extract.

KEYWORDS: *Prosopis cineraria*, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC), Stem bark.

- **Aeridin, a Phenanthropyran derivative from *Wattakaka volubilis* l. f.**
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ABSTRACT:

A phenanthropyran derivative 2, 7 – dihydroxy - 1, 3 - dimethoxy – 9, 10-dihydrophenanthropyran was isolated from the whole plant of *Wattakaka volubilis* L. f. The isolation of Aeridin (2, 7 – dihydroxy - 1, 3 -

dimethoxy – 9, 10-dihydrophenanthropyran) was carried out by column chromatography and reversed phase HPLC and structure was elucidated by 1D and 2D NMR analyses.

KEYWORDS: Wattakaka volubilis; 2, 7 – dihydroxy - 1, 3 – dimethoxy - 9, 10-dihydrophenanthropyran; Aeridin

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

- **Anthelmintic Activity of Hiptage benghalensis (L) Kurz Leaves**
Chordiya SV, Pimprikar RB, Yeshwante SB, Tanvir Shaikh, Patil PN, Kale MK and Firke BM.....234

ABSTRACT

Worm infestation is one of the major global public health problems, more so in tropical countries. Worms can cause various GI and general symptoms. In addition some of them can cause blood loss, nutritional deficiencies. Helminthiasis is among the most important animal health problems. The disease is highly prevalent particularly in developing countries. In present study Aqueous and ethanolic extract of Hiptage benghalensis (L) kurz, belonging to family Malpighiaceae leaves were investigated for anthelmintic activity. The extracts were used in concentrations of 5, 10 and 25mg/ml and the process involves determination of time of paralysis and time of death of Pheritima posthuma (earth worm). Among the two extracts tested, aqueous extract showed more potent activity against the worm when compared with standard drug Piperazine citrate.

KEYWORDS: Anthelmintic, Hiptage benghalensis, Piperazine citrate, Aqueous extract.

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ABSTRACT:

Petroleum Ether, diethyl ether, chloroform, and alcoholic extract of pericarps of Sapindus emarginatus were evaluated separately for anthelmintic activity on adult Indian earthworms, Pheretima posthuma; the results revealed that the alcoholic extract produced significant anthelmintic activity. The activities are comparable with the reference drug Piperazine citrate.

KEYWORDS: Anthelmintic activity, Sapindus emarginatus, Pheretima posthuma, Piperazine citrate.

- **In Vitro Licidal Activity of Different Roots and Leaves Extract of Enicostema axillare (Gentianaceae).**
PB Aswar, SS Khadabadi, BS Kuchekar ,R Dhage and SP Deshmukh.....238

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS: Enicostema axillare leaves and roots, licidal activity.
