



ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF *EMBLIARIBES (VIDANG)* EXTRACTED WITH ETHANOL AND RICE GRUEL SOLVENTS

ABSTRACT

This laboratory study was carried out to explore the anthelmintic properties of *Embiliaribes (Vidang)* extracts aligned with Indian earthworms *Pheretima posthuma*. Alcoholic extract and Rice Gruel extract of fruits were used as test. Albendazole was incorporated as standard drug and normal saline as control. Observations were made for the time taken to paralyze and death of the earthworm. Three concentrations 30, 60, 100 mg/ml of every extract and standard drug at the concentration of 30 mg/ml were studied. The outcome of study indicated that *Embiliaribes* fruit extracts exhibited anthelmintic activity significantly higher than standard and also in a dose dependent manner. For the ethanolic extract group the time of paralysis and death time was 3.38 minute and 13.82 minute, while rice gruel extract group showed shortest time of paralysis (P) at 2.12 minute and death (D) at 7.45 minute of earthworms at higher concentration 100mg/ml as compared to standard Albendazole (30mg/ml) paralysis 2.27 minute and death at 6.44 minute respectively. Rice gruel extract showed more pronounced effect than ethanolic extract. Whereas the control group worms were observed for full day and night and there was no paralysis or death was found during that period.

Keywords: Anthelmintic activity, Rice gruel, Albendazole, *Embilias Ribes*

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INTRODUCTION

Infections with helminths, or parasitic worms, influence more than two billion people worldwide. They are the most common infectious agents of humans in developing countries and produce a global burden of disease and contribute to the prevalence of malnutrition, anaemia, eosinophilia, and pneumonia.¹ Parasites have been of concern to the medical field for centuries and the helminths still cause considerable problems for human being and animals. During the past few decades, despite numerous advances made in understanding the mode of transmission and the treatment of these parasites, there are still no efficient products to control certain helminths and the indiscriminate use of some drugs has generated several cases of resistance.

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Modern synthetic medicines are very effective in curing diseases but also cause a number of side effects. Crude drugs are less efficient with respect to cure of disease but are relatively free from side effects. A large number of medicinal plants are claimed to possess anthelmintic property in traditional system of medicine and are also utilized by ethnic groups worldwide.^{2,3} *Embellia ribes*, a large scandent climbing shrub is a natural habit of throughout India and has the potential to be grown commercially. Fruits of *Embellica ribes* are known to have various medicinal properties like astringent, carminative, anthelmintic, and stimulant. Fruits cures dental, oral and throat troubles except ptilyism and cancer of lips. Fruits contain 2-3 percent of embellin, a volatile and fixed oil, coloring matter. A colourless crystalline constituent is called as vidang. Rice Gruel is popularly known as Congee and it is a type of rice porridge or gruel popular in many Asian countries. When eaten as plain rice congee, it is most often served with side dishes. When additional ingredients, such as meat, fish, and flavorings, are added while preparing the congee, it is most often served as a meal on its own, especially when one is ill. Names for congee are as varied as the style of its preparation. Despite its many variations, it is definitionally a thick porridge of rice largely

disintegrated after prolonged cooking in water. In some cultures, congee is eaten primarily as a breakfast food or late supper; in others, it is eaten as a substitute for rice at other meals. It is often considered particularly suitable for the sick as a mild, easily digestible food.

The literature survey reveals that, the fruits of *Embelia ribes* for anthelmintic activity, has been systematically investigated so far but no work was found with its Rice Gruel (RG) extract. In this work RG was used as a solvent for the extraction of *Embelia ribes* fruits. Therefore the present study was designed to investigate the anthelmintic properties of alcoholic and RG extract of *Embelia ribes* against Indian earthworms *Pheretima posthuma*.⁴⁻¹²

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material

The fresh fruits of *Embelia ribes* were collected from the Thallapaka village, Rajampet municipality, Kadapa Dist., Andhra Pradesh, in the month of Aug 2014. The plant material was authenticated by Dr. K. Madhava Chetty, Department of Botany, S.V.University, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, India.^{4,5}

Preparation of Extracts

The collected fresh fruits about 1kg were dried under shade for two weeks than powdered and stored in air tight plastic jar for further use. The dried fruit powder 450g was exhaustively extracted by hot continuous extraction using soxhlet apparatus with 95% ethanol at a temp. 70°C. The total alcoholic extract was filtered and concentrated by distillation process. The concentrated mass was dried under vacuum till constant weight. The 300g of raw rice is cooked with 600ml of distilled water. After the cooking of rice, the washing of raw rice is collected by filtration through muslin cloth initially and through cotton plug finally. It was known as rice gruel (RG). RG is popularly known as Congee and it is a type of rice porridge or gruel popular in many Asian countries. When eaten as plain rice congee, it is most often served with side dishes. When additional ingredients, such as meat, fish, and flavorings, are added while preparing the congee, it is most often served as a meal on its own, especially when one is ill. Names for congee are as varied as the style of its preparation. Despite its many variations, it is definitionally a thick porridge of rice largely disintegrated after prolonged cooking in water. In some cultures, congee is eaten primarily as a breakfast food or late supper; in others, it is eaten as a substitute for rice at other meals. It is often considered particularly suitable for the sick as a mild, easily digestible food.^{6,7} For RG extract, the dried fruits powder 200g was macerated with 1000 ml RG solvent for seven days. Chloroform (1%) was added to RG to prevent the growth of

microorganism in the extract. The extractive was filtered and concentrated over a water bath and further dried in vacuum oven till constant weight.^{8,9,10}

Animals

Indian adult earthworms (*Pheretima posthuma*) were selected for the in vitro anthelmintic assay. The earthworms were collected from department of zoology, S.V.University, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, India. The earthworms of 3-5 cm in length and 0.1-0.2 cm in width were used for the present experimental protocol. The earthworm resembles both anatomically and physiologically to the intestinal roundworm parasites of human beings, hence can be used to study the anthelmintic activity.¹³

In Vitro Anthelmintic Assay

Alcoholic and RG extracts of *Embelia ribes* were investigated for their anthelmintic activity against *Pheretima posthuma*. The earthworms were divided into eight groups containing six earthworms in each group. Both the extracts were dissolved in the normal saline at different concentrations and then the volume was adjusted to 20 ml with normal saline. The standard drug solution was prepared with distilled water and volume was adjusted 20 ml with normal saline. Both of the extracts and standard drug solution were freshly prepared before starting the experiment. Different concentrations 30, 60 and 100mg/ml of both extracts and 30mg/ml of standard drug solution at the volume of 20 ml were poured in different petridishes. All the earthworms before released in petridishes were washed in normal saline solution. The each group of six earthworms was released in to 20 ml of prepared formulations as following manner respectively.

1st group: Normal saline as control

2nd group: Albendazole (30mg/ml) solution as standard

3, 4, 5 groups: Alcoholic extract solution at different concentrations

6, 7, 8 groups: RG extract solution at different concentrations.

Observations were made for the time taken to paralyze and death of individual earthworm. Time for paralysis was noted until there was no movement could be observed in earthworms. Paralysis was said to occur when the worms do not revive even in normal saline. Death was concluded when the worms lost their mortality followed with fading away of their body colour.¹⁴

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The predominant effect of albendazole on the worm is to cause a flaccid paralysis that result in expulsion of the worm by peristalsis. Albendazole by increasing chloride ion conductance of worm muscle membrane produces hyperpolarisation and reduced excitability that leads to muscle relaxation and flaccid paralysis.¹⁵ From the observations

(Table-1) the Ethanol and RG extracts of *Embiliaribes* were showed not only paralysis but also showed death of earthworms. Both the extracts were found to show a potent anthelmintic activity when compared to standard drug. Ethanolic extract at 30, 60, 100mg/ml concentrations shows paralysis at 4.99 min, 4.37 min, 3.38 min and death at 16.00 min, 14.87 min, 13.82 min. whereas RG extract at

the similar concentrations shows paralysis at 3.63 min, 3.00 min, 2.12 min and death at 10.00 min, 8.30 min, and 7.45 min. RG extract at the concentration of 100mg/ml shoe shortest time of paralysis as compared to standard drug. The standard drug albendazole at 30mg/ml concentration shows paralysis at 2.27 min and death at 6.44 min of earthworms respectively.

Table 1: Anthelmintic activity of alcoholic and RG extracts of *Embiliaribes* against Indian earthworms - *Pheretima posthuma*.

Groups	Extract/ Drug	Concentration (mg/ml)	Time taken for Paralysis (Min)	Time taken for Death (Min)
1	Normal Saline (Control)	--	--	--
2	Albendazole (Standard)	30	2.27±0.45	6.44±1.66
3	Rice Gruel Extract	30	3.63±1.60	10.00±0.34
4	Rice Gruel Extract	60	3.00±1.88	8.30±1.34
5	Rice Gruel Extract	100	2.12±1.77	7.45±0.34
6	Alcohol Extract	30	4.99±0.23	16.00±1.56
7	Alcohol Extract	60	4.37±1.67	14.87±0.26
8	Alcohol Extract	100	3.38±1.89	13.82±0.33



Photograph No. 1: The prepared Rice Gruel



Photograph No. 2: The Vidang Fruits

CONCLUSION

From the above laboratory results, It was concluded that RG extract and ethanolic extract of *Embiliaribes* have a potent anthelmintic activity when compared with standard drug. In this present study anthelmintic assay was performed on the adult Indian earthworm *Pheretima posthuma* due to its anatomical and physiological resemblance with the intestinal roundworm parasite of human beings.¹³ further studies are needed to standardize the RG solvent.

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