

Research Article

Antidiarrhoeal Activity of Ethanolic Extract of *Quercus infectoria*

GP. Choudhary

School of Pharmacy, Ring road, Devi Ahilya University, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to evaluate the antidiarrhoeal effect of ethanolic extract of *Quercus infectoria* (Family: Fagaceae) using castor oil and magnesium sulphate induced diarrhoea models in mice. At the doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg b.w, the ethanolic extract showed significant antidiarrhoeal activity in both models. The extract, at the dose of 250 and 500 mg/kg, retarded the intestinal transit of charcoal meal in mice as compared to the control.

Keywords: *Quercus infectoria*, Antidiarrhoeal activity, Loperamide, Atropine sulphate.

I. INTRODUCTION

In developing countries, a majority of people living in rural areas almost exclusively use traditional medicine for treating diseases of different types including diarrhoea. Diarrhoea is a major health problem especially for children under the age of 5, and up to 17% of children admitted in the paediatrics ward due to diarrhoea. Worldwide distribution of diarrhoea accounts for more than 5-8 million deaths each year in infants and children below 5 years old especially in developing countries. According to W.H.O. estimates for 1998, about 7.1 million deaths were caused by diarrhoea¹. The incidence of diarrhoeal diseases still remains high despite the efforts of many governments and international organizations to curb it. It is therefore important to identify and evaluate available natural drugs as alternatives to currently used anti-diarrhoeal drugs.

Diarrhoea is characterized by increased frequency of bowel movement, wet stool and abdominal pain¹. It is a leading cause of malnutrition and death among children in the developing countries

of the world today. Worldwide distribution of diarrhoea accounts for more than 5-8 million deaths each year in infants and children below 5 years old especially in developing countries².

In recent years, there has been a great interest in herbal remedies for the treatment of number of ailments. A range of medicinal plants with anti-diarrhoeal properties is widely used by traditional healers.

However, the effectiveness of many of these antidiarrhoeal traditional medicines has not been scientifically evaluated.

Quercus infectoria (QI), belonging to the family-Fagaceae, is a small tree or a shrub mainly present in Greece, Asia Minor and Iran. Majuphal, as it is widely known in Indian traditional medicine have been used as dental powder and in the treatment of toothache and gingivitis. The galls of *Quercus infectoria* have a great medicinal value and have pharmacologically documented to possess astringent, antidiabetic, antitremorine, local anaesthetic, antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, larvicidal and antiinflammatory activities. The main constituent found in the galls of *Quercus infectoria* are tannin (50-70%) and small amount of free gallic acid and ellagic acid. Galls are used in dysentery and diarrhea. They are powerful astringent, used to check diarrhea³. Hence, the present study was under taken to evaluate the antidiarrhoeal activity of ethanolic extract of *Quercus infectoria*.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Material

For this present investigation the galls of *Quercus infectoria* were purchased from yucca enterprises, Mumbai. The galls were identified by botanist of Holkar science college, Indore.

Extraction:

Powdered galls were Soxhlet-extracted with 90% ethanol. The ethanolic extract was evaporated in vacuo and semisolid residue (yield:8.5%w/w) used for further studies.

Preliminary phytochemical analysis

The phytochemical tests were performed using various reagents⁴. The ethanolic extract was

tested for the presence or absence of alkaloid, glycosides, tannins, steroids, proteins, amino acids, phenolic compounds and flavonoids. The phytochemical screening revealed the presence of tannins, glycoside, flavonoids and phytosterol.

Animals

Swiss mice of either sex, weighing 25-30g were obtained from the experimental animal house, School of life science, Devi Ahilya University, Indore. They were maintained under standard housing condition (Room temperature $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 45-55% RH with 10:14h, L:D cycles). The animals were given standard laboratory feed and water ad libitum. The study was cleared by Animal ethics committee (School of life science, Devi Ahilya University, Indore). All the animals received humane care according to criteria outlined in the guide for the care and use of laboratory animals prepared by the national academy of the sciences and published by national institute of health.

Antidiarrhoeal activity study by castor oil induced diarrhoea

The method, described by Shoba and Thomas (2001)⁵. The animals were divided into control, positive control and test groups containing five mice in each group. Control group received vehicle (1% Tween 80 in water) at a dose of 10 ml/kg orally. The positive control group received loperamide at the dose of 3 mg/kg orally, test groups received the ethanolic extract at the doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg mg/kg b.w orally. Each animal was placed in an individual cage, the floor of which was lined with blotting paper. The floor lining was changed every hour. Diarrhoea was induced by oral administration of 1 ml castor oil to each mouse, 30 min after the above treatments.

During an observation period of 4 h, the total number of faecal output and the number of diarrhoeic faeces excreted by the animals were recorded.

Antidiarrhoeal activity study by magnesium sulphate induced Diarrhoea⁶

A similar protocol as for castor oil induced diarrhoea was followed. Diarrhoea was induced by oral administration of magnesium sulphate at the dose of 2 g/kg to the animals 30 min after pretreatment with vehicle (1% Tween 80 in water, 10 ml/kg, p.o.) to the control group, loperamide (3 mg/kg) to the positive control group, the ethanolic extract at the doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg to the test groups. All the administrations were carried out through oral route.

Effect on Gastrointestinal Motility⁷

Mice were fasted for 18h and divided into four groups of five mice each and each animal was given 1 ml of charcoal meal orally (5% activated charcoal suspended in 1% tween 80) 60 min after an oral dose of the test drugs and vehicle. Group I was administered 1% tween 80 (10 ml/kg) and groups III and IV received extract at the dose of 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg body weight respectively. Group II received atropine sulfate (0.1 mg/kg,) as the standard drug. Mice were sacrificed after 30 min and the intestine was removed without stretching and placed lengthwise on moist filter paper. The intestinal transit was calculated as a percentage of the distance travelled by the charcoal meal compared to the length of the small intestine.

Statistical analysis

Results are expressed as mean \pm S.E. Mean values were evaluated by One Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett test. Statistical significance was accepted at $P < 0.05$.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ethanolic extract at the doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg, produced a dose dependent decrease in the number of faecal matters passed by the animals in castor oil-induced diarrhoeal model (Table I). At higher dose (500 mg/kg) of the extract, a significant ($p < 0.05$) inhibition of characteristic diarrhoeal feces was observed. Similarly, the extract at 500 mg/kg dose level significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced the extent of diarrhoea in test animals in magnesium sulphate-induced diarrhoea (Table II). However, both the doses were shown to reduce the total number of faeces when compared to control. In the gastrointestinal motility test, the extract at the doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg retarded the intestinal transit of charcoal meal in mice where a significant ($p < 0.05$) retardation of intestinal transit was observed at 500 mg/kg dose when compared to the control (Table III).

Diarrhoea results from an imbalance between the absorptive and secretory mechanisms in the intestinal tract accompanied by hurry resulting in an excess loss of fluid in the faeces. In some diarrhoea the secretory component predominates while other diarrhoea is characterized by hypermotility. Castor oil causes diarrhoea due to its active metabolite, ricinolic acid⁸⁻⁹, which stimulates peristaltic activity in the small intestine, leading to changes in the electrolyte permeability of the intestinal ucosa. Its action also stimulates the release of endogenous prostaglandin¹⁰. In this study, the ethanolic extract of *Quercus*

infectoria exhibited a significant antidiarrhoeal activity. The results were similar to that of the standard drug loperamide (3mg/kg) with regard to the severity of diarrhoea. Phytochemical screening revealed the presence of tannins, glycosides flavonoids and phytosterols. Earlier studies showed that anti-dysenteric and anti-diarrhoeal properties of medicinal plants were due to tannins, flavonoids, sterol and/or triterpenes¹¹⁻¹³. Hence, tannins, glycosides, sterol and/or triterpenes may be responsible for the mechanism of action of antidiarrhoeal activity. This can be due to the fact that the extract increased the reabsorption of water by decreasing intestinal motility.

As the previous phytochemical screening of extract showed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins and gums¹⁴, these constituents may mediate the antidiarrhoeal property of the extract. Flavonoids, present in the plant extract, are reported to inhibit release of autacoids and prostaglandins, thereby may inhibit motility and secretion induced by castor oil¹⁵. The antidiarrhoeal activity of the extract may also be due to denature proteins forming protein tannates which make intestinal mucosa more resistant and reduce secretion. On the

other hand, magnesium sulphate has been reported to induce diarrhoea by increasing the volume of intestinal content through prevention of reabsorption of water. It has also been reported that it promotes the liberation of cholecystokinin from the duodenal mucosa, which increases the secretion and motility of small intestine and thereby prevents the reabsorption of sodium chloride and water¹⁶. The ethanolic extract was found to improve the diarrhoeic condition in this model. The extract may have increased the absorption of water and electrolyte from the gastrointestinal tract, since it delayed the gastrointestinal transit in mice as compared to the control. The delay in the gastrointestinal transit prompted by the extract might have contributed, at least to some extent, to their antidiarrhoeal activity by allowing a greater time for absorption.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of this investigation revealed that ethanolic extract contains pharmacologically active substance(s) with antidiarrhoeal properties. Further research is to be carried out to fractionate and purify the extract, in order to find out the molecule responsible for the antidiarrhoeal activity observed.

Table 1: Effect of *Quercus infectoria* on castor oil-induced diarrhoea in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg, p.o.)	Total number of faeces in 4 h	Total number of diarrhoeal faeces in 4 h
Control	-	16.24±1.0	12.1±1.44
Loperamide	3	2.88±0.8	1.9±0.88
Ethanolic extract	250	8.68±2.28	5.1±0.8
Ethanolic extract	500	4.9±1.34	2.96±0.84

Values are mean±S.E. (n =5). **P < 0.01 vs. control, One way ANOVA followed by Dunnett test.

Table 2: Effect of *Quercus infectoria* on magnesium sulphate-induced diarrhoea in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg, p.o.)	Total number of faeces in 4 h	Total number of diarrhoeal faeces in 4 h
Control	-	12.94±1.80	10.1±1.5
Loperamide	3	14.4±2.4	7.6±0.44
Ethanolic extract	250	23.4±2.28	18.4±1.10
Ethanolic extract	500	17.1±1.3	9.4±0.98

Values are mean±S.E. (n =5). **P < 0.01 vs. control, One way ANOVA followed by Dunnett test.

Table 3: Effect of *Quercus infectoria* on the intestinal transit of charcoal meal in mice

Treatment	Dose (mg/kg, p.o.)	% travelled by charcoal meal
Control	-	76.80 ± 3.88
Atropine sulphate	0.1 mg/kg	34.29 ± 2.62**
Ethanollic extract	250	59.24 ± 2.32**
Ethanollic extract	500	46.40 ± 2.12**

Values are mean±S.E. (n =5). **P < 0.01 vs. control, One way ANOVA followed by Dunnett test.

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