"PHARMACOLICAL INVESTIGATION OF CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM LINN. FOR THE TREATMENT OF CROHN'S DISEASE"

Submitted By PATEL ATIF M.

Supervised By Mr. KUNAL SHAH M. Pharm, Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacology

Parul Institute of Pharmacy & Research Limda, Waghodia, Vadodara-391 760

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Pharmacological investigation of *Calohpyllum inophyllum linn*. for the treatment of Crohn's Disase.

Material & Methods: Thirty six wistar rats of either sex were divided into six groups with 6 rats each: Group-1served as a Normal control (NC) which receive 0.1 ml methyl cellulose(1%) and other group received 0.1 ml iodoacetamide (2%) administered in to small intestine. Group-2 served as a Disease control (DC). Whereas group-3 served as a standard group (STD) which receive prednisolone 2 mg/kg and group-4 and 5 served as a treatment group that receive methanolic extract which treated with the dose of 400 mg/kg (CI 400) and 600 mg/kg (CI 600) respectively. Whereas group-6 received methanolic extract with dose of 600mg/kg after seven days of disease induction (CI 600mg/kg). After the experimental period blood sample was collected for serum parameter (Nitric oxide and C-reactive protein) and small intestine was isolated for biochemical parameters (Superoxide dismutase, Lipid peroxidase and Myeloperoxidase) and histopathological studies.

Results: Iodoacetamide treatment caused inflammation as evidenced by marked elevation in Blood Nitric Oxide and C-reactive protein. Co-administration of methanolic extract decreased rise in blood Nitric Oxide and C-reactive protein. Estimation of biochemical parameters shows decrease in MPO, MDA and increase in SOD. Histopathological changes also showed curative nature of herbal extract against iodoacetamide induced Crohn's disease.

Conclusion: It was observed that methanolic extract of leaves of *Calophyllum inophyllum* has the potential to combat Crohn's disease by acting as an anti-inflammatory and antioxidant agent by histopathological, serum and biochemical observation against iodoacetamide induced Crohn's disease in rats.

Key words: Crohn's disease, Iodoacetamide, Lipid Peroxidation, Nitric Oxide, CRP, Superoxide Dismutase, Myeloperoxidase, Methanolic extract, Anti-iflammatory, Anti- oxidant.