

**STUDY ON ANTIDIARRHOEAL AND ANTICESTODAL EFFICACY OF SOME
PLANTS USED IN FOLKLORE MEDICINE SYSTEM IN MANIPUR**

ABSTRACT

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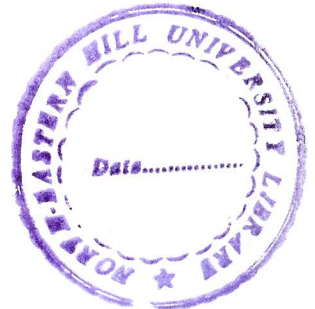
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ABSTRACT

The present work incorporates a study on ascertaining the antidiarrhoeal and anticestodal potentials of some plants that are used in the folklore medicine system of tribal populations in Manipur, a northeastern state of India. The study aimed at 1) Evaluating the antidiarrhoeal efficacy of some folklore medicinal plants in experimentally induced diarrhoea in albino mice, 2) Ascertaining the anticestodal property of such traditional medicinal plants against cestode parasite, *Hymenolepis diminuta*, *in vitro* as well as *H. diminuta* – rat *in vivo* models, 3) Comparing their activities with respective reference antidiarrhoeal and anticestodal drugs, and 4) Studying their acute toxicity effects in these animal models by determining LD₅₀ values of the plant extracts and also by assaying changes in some blood serum biochemical parameters.

To evaluate the antidiarrhoeal efficacy of folklore medicinal plants, nine plant species, namely – *Rhus javanica* L. (Anacardiaceae), *Galinsoga parviflora* Cav. (Asteraceae), *Bidens pilosa* L. (Asteraceae), *Swertia angustifolia* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don. (Gentianaceae), *Lithocarpus dealbata* Rehder (Fagaceae), *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC) Stapf (Gramineae), *Zingiber cassumunar* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae), *Urena lobata* L. (Malvaceae) and *Potentilla fulgens* Wall. ex Hook. (Rosaceae) were included based upon a

