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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

THEME:

**SCIENCE: A TOOL FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

DATE:

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VENUE:

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EM04

In vivo Antiplasmodial

Plasmodium berghei

Extracts of Propolis in
Infected Mice

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ABSTRACT

The acute toxicity and antiplasmodial activity of crude methanolic extract of Propolis was investigated in *Plasmodium berghei* infected mice. Fifteen albino mice was intraperitoneally infected with chloroquine sensitive *Plasmodium berghei* strain and assigned into three groups. Group I which was set up as negative control received 0.2 ml of normal saline/kg body weight while animals in groups II and III received 5 mg of chloroquine/kg body weight and 600 mg of the extract/kg body weight respectively. The result of the acute toxicity showed that the crude methanolic extract of the Propolis had no adverse side effect at 800 mg/kg body weight with LD₅₀ of 980 mg/kg body weight. The extract also showed some level of suppression of parasitaemia with no significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the packed cell volume (PCV) of all the groups at Days 0, 4 and 7 of the experiment. The methanolic extract of Propolis also exhibited longer mouse survival period relative to the control, with mean survival time of 42.00 ± 1.28 for the tested dose of 600 mg/kg body weight and 44.00 ± 1.38 for Chloroquine when compared to the negative control. This work revealed that methanolic extract of Propolis has antiplasmodial activity which can be explored for the development of new drug against malaria.

Keywords: Antiplasmodial, Methanolic, Propolis, Parasitaemia, *Plasmodium berghei*

EM05

Effect of Ethylacetate Extracts of *Citrus decumana* and *Citrus aurantifolia* Peels
on Aspirin Induced Gastric Ulcer in Rats

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigated the antiulcer activity of ethyl acetate extract of *Citrus decumana* (grapefruit) and *Citrus aurantifolia* peels. The antiulcerogenic activity was evaluated in aspirin induced ulcerogenic rat models at a dose of 400 mg/kg body weight. Ulcerative index as well as oxidative stress markers like Thiobarbituric acid reacting substances (TBARS), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) in the blood and tissue samples was determined in all the groups to study the possible