

ISSN: 2320 4850

BI MONTHLY

Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research And Development

(An International Peer Reviewed Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development)

J

P R

Volume - 01

Issue - 02

MAR-APR 2013

website: www.ajprd.com editor@ajprd.com

Vol.1 (2) March - April 2013:143-147



Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development (An International Peer-Reviewed Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development)

www.ajprd.com



ISSN 2320-4850

Research Article_

COMPARATIVE CARDIOTONIC ACTIVITY OF GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE WITH DIGOXIN ON ISOLATED FROG HEART

Shravan Kumar Dholi*, Prasanna laxmi.K , Ashok.V, Vidhyasree.B, Naresh.

Department of Pharmacology, Vaageswari Institute **of** Pharmaceutical Sciences, Beside LMD Police Station, Ramakrishna Colony, Karimnagar, **Andra Pradesh**, **India**.

Received: 21 March 2013,

Revised and Accepted: 06 April 2013

ABSTRACT

Gymnema Sylvestre (GS) is commonly used herb in Ayurveda. Chewing the leaves actually deadens the sense of sweet tastes and also the bitterness of bitter substances. This property is believed to be due to a glycoside known as gymnemic acid. Gymnemic acid (a mixture of triterpene glucuronides, which was found in the leaves. Present study was carried out to determine the cardiotonic activity by using infusion of G.S. with different dilutions & compared with cardiotonic activity of digoxin-the life saving cardiotonic. The activity was tested by using iso lated frog heart assembly. The present preliminary studies confirm the better cardiotonic activity of Gymnema Sylvestre than digoxin. Further studies can confirm the reduced toxicity & this will be the advantage of G.S over digitalis. Thus, in future it will be interesting to isolate the active chemical constituents which are responsible for the cardiotonic activity.

Keywords: Cardiotonic activity, Digoxin, Gymnema Sylvestre, Isolated frog heart.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal products have gained increasing popularity in the last decade, and are now used by approximately 20% of the population. Herbal products are complex mixtures of organic chemicals that may come from any raw or processed part of a plant, including leaves, stems, flowers, roots, and seeds. Although herbs are often perceived as "natural" and therefore safe.^(1,2) Despite continuing advances in understanding

For Correspondence: **Shravan Kumar Dholi** Department of Pharmacology, Vaageswari Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences **Karimnagar, Andra Pradesh , India**. Email: <u>shravan21m@gmail.com</u> Mobile: + (91) 8008961562 the basic pharmacology of cardiac glycosides, digit alis intoxication remains a common clinical

research problem. It necessitates for new nature based drugs which increase cardiac muscle contractility with а broad therapeutic index. The essential organ of the human body i.e. Heart when fails to work leads sudden death. to Since the potent cardiotonic drug i.e. the digoxin which is of the plant origin has a long list of ADR and toxicity, it is a need of hour to develop

and standardize cardiotonic drugs of herbal origin. *Gymnema Sylvestre* (GS) is commonly used herb in Ayurveda. Chewing the leaves actually deadens the sense of sweet tastes and also the bitterness of bitter substances ⁽³⁾. This property is believed to be due to a glycoside known as gymnemic acid. Gymnemic acid ⁽⁴⁾ a mixture of triterpene

Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development

glucuronides, which was found in the leaves. The G.S

was claimed to have general cardiotonic activity a nd we decided to determine the same with the help of isolated frog heart assembly.

MATERIALSAND METHODS⁽⁵⁾

Drug: Infusion of Gymnema Sylvestre

Chemicals: Digoxin, Ringer Solution

Animal:

Frog of Rana Tigrigna species were used for the study and those were maintained as per CPCSEA guidelines.

Instruments:

Sherington Rotating Drum, Sterling's heart lever

Preparation of infusion

Standardised alcoholic extract of Gymnema Sylvestre containing 25% gymnemic acid (Neocare

Naturals Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad, India). 1gm of powder was mixed with 100ml dist illed water

With the help of magnetic stirrer for half an hour. The material was filtered through Whatman

Filter paper no.40 and filtrate was collected. The pr epared infusion was diluted with the

Help of distilled water in varying proportion and la beled as follows.

GS1-Undiluted filtrate

GS2-1:1 (filtrate: distilled water)

GS3-1:2 (filtrate: distilled water)

GS4-1:4 (filtrate: distilled water)

All the preparations were evaluated for their cardio tonic activity by using isolated frog heart Assembly. The rate and force of heart contraction was determined.

Preparation of digoxin solution

The marketed digoxin ampoules (Samarth life sciences Pvt Ltd.) Were obtained from local market. Various different dilutions were made with distilled water and labeled as

follows, D1-25 µg/ml, D2-50 µg/ml. Above prepared samples were evaluated for their Cardio tonic activity and treated as standard.

Preparation of hypo dynamic ringer solution ⁽⁶⁾

Hypo dynamic ringer solution was prepared by using standard

Method. (Table-1)

Sr.No	Ingredients	Quantity
1	. Sodium chloride (NaCl)	6.5 gm
2	Potassium chloride (KCl)	0.14 gm
3	Calcium Chloride (CaCl2)	0.03 gm
4	Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3	0.2 gm
5	Glucose	2 gm
6	Distilled Water	1000 ml

Table1: Composition of hypo dynamic ringer solution

The frog of species Rana

tigrina was pithed and pinned it to the frog board. A midline incision was given on the abdomen, the

pectoral girdle was removed and the heart was exp osed. The pericardium was carefully removed and put a few drops of hypo dynamic frog ringer over the heart. The inferior venacava w as traced, put a thread around it and given a small c

ut in order to insert the venous cannula. The cannula was inserted in the vein and the thread was tied to assure the cannula in place which is in turnconnected to a saline bottle containing hypo dynamic frog ringersolution. A small cut in one of the aorta was given for the ringer to come out.

Heart was isolated and attached to the stand with moderate flow of ringer. A thin pin hook was

passed through the tip of the ventricle and with the help of a fine thread to the hook; it was tied to the free limb of the Sterli ng's heart

attached lever which wasfixed to a stand. A proper tension was adjusted by altering the height of the l ever. The normal heart rate was noted. All test sam ples that is GS1.GS2,GS3,GS4,D1,&D2.were adm inistered in different doses viz. 0.1ml, 0.2ml, 0.3ml respectively. The rate and force of heart contraction^{(8).} were noted as given in (Table 2 -7). (Fig-1) (Fig-2). All the dilutions of Gymnema sylvestre restore cardiac activity of Hypodynamic frog heart

i.e. it increases rapidity and force of

contraction. It was found that undiluted sample showed better response as compared to other samples. It is interesting to know that G.S. has rapid onset of action compared to Digoxin. These preliminary studies confirm the better c ardiotonic activity of G.S.and it can stand as b etter option for digitalis. Further studies can co nfirm the reduced toxicity & this will be the ad vantage of G.S over digitalis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table2: Effect of different doses of GS1 on frog's heart

Sr.No.	Drug	Dose(in ml)	Beats/min	Change in Force
1		Normal	38	Normal
2	GS1	0.1	34	Rapid Increase
3	GS1	0.2	30	Increase
4	GS1	0.3	28	Increase



Table 3: Effect of different doses of GS2 on frog's heart

Sr.No.	Drug	Dose(in ml)	Beats/min	Change in Force
1		Normal	34	Normal
2	GS2	0.1	32	Slight Increase
3	GS2	0.2	28	Slight Increase
4	GS2	0.3	29	Increase

Table 4: Effect of different doses of GS3 on frog's heart

Sr.No.	Drug	Dose(in ml)	Beats/min	Change in Force
1		Normal	34	Normal
2	GS3	0.1	30	Rapid Increase
3	GS3	0.2	28	Increase
4	GS3	0.3	28	Slight Increase

Table 5: Effect of different doses of GS4 on frog's heart

Sr.No.	Drug	Dose(in ml)	Beats/min	Change in Force
1		Normal	32	Normal
2	GS4	0.1	30	Slight Increase
3	GS4	0.2	28	Slight Increase
4	GS4	0.3	29	No change

Sr.No.	Drug	Dose(in ml)	Beats/min	Change in Force
1		Normal	30	Normal
2	D1	0.1	25	Increase
3	D1	0.2	24	Slight Increase
4	D1	0.3	26	Slight Increase

Table 6: Effect of different doses of D1 on frogs heart

Table7: Effect of different doses of D2 on frogs heart

Sr.No.	Drug	Dose(in ml)	Beats/min	Change in Force
1		Normal	32	Normal
2	D2	0.1	28	Increase
3	D2	0.2	25	Slight Increase
4	D2	0.3	22	Sudden Cardiac
		and the factor		Block
	100	01.11	35.03.20	

	Varia Dimi O Smi 0.3mi Drug C.C.S.	Number and the second s
		Drug : GS-3
Normal Orige OGS-14	transmission of the termination of termination of the termination of te	Josnal Dimi Togul Josnal Doug: 02

Figure-1: Kykograph Paper of Comparative Cardiotonic Activity of Gymnema Sylvestre with Digoxin on Isolated Frog Heart



Figure-2: Comparision of Responses for Different Doses of G.S. And Digoxin

Vol.1 (2) March - April 2013:143-147

CONCLUSION

Gymnema Sylvestre (GS) is commonly used herb in Ayurveda. Chewing the leaves actually deadens the sense of sweet tastes and also the bitterness of bitter substances This property is believed to be due to a glycoside known as gymnemic acid. Gymnemic acid, a mixture of triterpene glucuronides, which was found in the leaves. The G.S was claimed to have general cardio tonic activity and we decided to determine the same with the help of isolated frog

REFERENCES

- 1. Anderson, A.L., Shane, M.C., Whorter, L., Insley, Crouch, B. Prevalence and patterns of alternative medicine use in a university hospital outpatient clinic serving rheumatology and geriatric patients. Pharmacotherapy; 2000;20:958–66.
- Cuzzolin, L., Zaffani, S., Murgia, V. Patterns and perceptions of complementary/alternative medicine among paediatricians and patients' mothers: A review of the literature. Eur J Pediatr;2003; 162(8): 20–7.
- 3. Imoto, T., Miyasaka, A., Ishmia, R., Akasaka, K. (1991) A novel peptide isolated from the leaves of Gymnema sylvestre-1. Characterization and its suppressive effect on the neural responses to sweet taste stimuli in the rat. Comp. Biochem. Physiol.1991; 100A,(2):309-314.

heart assembly. In conclusion, the leaves of G.S. acts as for alternative or complementary medicine as a cardio tonic agent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I take this privilege and pleasure to acknowledge the contributions of many individuals who have been inspirational and supportive throughout my work undertaken and endowed with the most precious knowledge to see success in my endeavour.

- Imoto, T., Yamamoto, FM., Miyasaka, A., Hatano, H., (1991). High-performance liquid chromatographyatmospheric pressure ionization mass spectrometry of gymnemic acids. J Chromatogr, 1991; 557: 383-389.
- 5. Ansari KU, Gupta N, Bapat SK, Frusemide-Digitalis Inter action on Experimental model IJMS, 1993:277-279.
- 6. Kulkarni SK, Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 2nd
- Edition, Vallabh Prakashan, 1993; 9: 74-76. 7. Kale SR, Kale RR, Practical Pharmacology and
- toxicology, 6the edition, Nirali Prakashan, 2003; 27-28.
- 8. Tare HL,Thube BB., Comparative cardiotonic Activity of cangustifolia with Digoxin on perfused frog heart, IJPRD. 2009;1(1): 1-14

Real and Develop