

Antiemetic Activity of *Tithonia diversifolia* (HEMSL.) A. Gray Leaves in Copper Sulfate Induced Chick Emesis Model

Salman Ahmed*¹, Patricia Akpomedaye Onocha²

¹Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Karachi, Karachi-75270, Pakistan.

²Natural products/Medicinal Chemistry Unit, Department of Chemistry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Address for Correspondence

Lecturer, Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Karachi, Karachi-75270, Pakistan.
Tel: (+9221)99261300-7.Ext.2400.

E-mail: salmanahmed@uok.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

Current study was designed to explore the antiemetic effect of the methanolic extract of *Tithonia diversifolia* (Hemsl.) A. Gray., leaves using chick emesis model in order to validate their folk use in G.I. disorders. Emesis was induced by the oral administration of copper sulfate 50mg/kg body weight to male chicks of four days age. The antiemetic activity was determined by calculating the mean decrease in number of retching in contrast with those of control. *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves extract (150 mg/kg orally) showed significant ($p < 0.05$) antiemetic effect and compared with reference drug chlorpromazine.

Keywords: Antiemetic; *Tithonia diversifolia*; chick emesis model; peripheral emesis; chlorpromazine; natural antiemetics.

INTRODUCTION

Tithonia diversifolia (Hemsl.) A. Gray (Asteraceae) is native to Mexico and Central America was introduced in Africa, Australia, Asia and South America¹. The plant is about 2.5m high, bushy, much branched and perennial. It reproduces from seeds and through vegetative re-growth of the basal stem when the plant is cut. The stem is quadrangular, spirally-ridged, pubescent below and glabrous above. The leaves are simple, alternate, lobed and of about 5-15cm long and 3.5-6cm broad. It is dark green, toothed and wedged shaped at

the base². The inflorescence is a solitary capitulum on a peduncle 7-15cm long with large orange-yellow florets, while the fruit is compressed and about 6mm long³. Ethnomedicinal literature suggests decoctions of the various parts of *T. diversifolia* in the treatment of indigestion, sore throat, malaria, diabetes mellitus, liver and menstrual pains⁴. The leaves of *Tithonia diversifolia* used to treat sprains, bone fractures, bruises and contusions⁵, stomach pains, indigestion, sore throat⁶, hepatitis, cystitis and jaundice⁷. Decoction of the

leaves and stem is used for the treatment of gastro-intestinal disorders^{8,9}, malaria¹⁰, hepatitis¹¹ and measles¹². A decoction of the flowers is used for the treatment of skin eczema¹³. Whole plant reported to possess anti-ulcer⁹ and anti-giardial⁸ activity. Analgesic, anti-inflammatory¹⁴, antiamoebic, spasmolytic¹⁵, antibacterial¹⁶, antidiarrhoeal¹⁷, antimalarial¹⁸, antioxidant, hypoglycemic¹⁹, anti-proliferative²⁰, cytotoxic²¹ and pesticidal²² activities are reported from leaves. The root bark of *Tithonia diversifolia* reported to possess larvicidal activity²³. Phytochemical investigations reveal the presence of sesquiterpenoids and flavonoids from the leaves²⁴. Whereas, artemisinic acid analogues from stem²⁵ and dinorxanthane from roots²⁶ are reported.

Copper sulfate induced chick emesis model is very simple and easy way to evaluate natural antiemetics²⁷. In the present study, the antiemetic activity of *Tithonia diversifolia* was studied using chick emesis model.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of Plant material and identification

Leaves of *Tithonia diversifolia* (Hemsl.) A. Gray., were collected from the University of Ibadan Forest Reserve, Ibadan, Nigeria in the month of August and compared with the already deposited voucher specimen No. 106521 in Forest Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN).

Preparation of the plant extracts

Leaves (2kg) of *Tithonia diversifolia* (Hemsl.) A. Gray., was soaked in methanol for a week and the extract was condensed to dryness by evaporation using rotary evaporator at 40°C. Concentrated methanol extract was used for bioassay.

Animals

Young male chicks, 4 days of age, weighing from 32-52 g were taken from local market. After 24 hrs fasting, the antiemetic activity was evaluated. All chicks were kept under laboratory conditions at room temperature with 12h light and dark cycles and were allowed free access to food and water. Permission and approval from animal studies were obtained from Board of Advanced Studies and Research, University of Karachi [BASR. Res. No.09(46)-2006].

Drugs and Chemicals

Copper sulfate (Scharlau Chemie S.A. Barcelona, Spain), chlorpromazine (ICN, USA), Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO); methanol and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate (Tween 80) (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) was used in the experiment.

Antiemetic Activity

The antiemetic activity was determined by following the protocols of Akita *et al.*, 1998²⁸. The methodology of chick emesis model is depicted in Figure.1. Each chick was set aside in a large beaker for 10 minutes to stabilize. Chlorpromazine and the extract were dissolved in 0.9 % saline containing 5 % DMSO and 1 % tween 80 and administered abdominally at a dose of 150 mg/kg b.w., to the test animal. After 10 minutes copper sulfate was administered orally at 50 mg/kg b.w., to each chick, then the number of retches was observed during the next 10 minutes.

The percent inhibition was calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Inhibition (\%)} = [(A-B)/A] \times 100$$

Where A = Frequency of retching in control groups.

B = Frequency of retching in test groups.

Statistical Analysis

All data were expressed as the mean \pm S. E. M. The data was analyzed by using unpaired Student's *t*-test and $P < 0.05$ vs. control shows significant values.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of antiemetic effect of *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves are shown in table. The methanol extract of *Tithonia diversifolia* showed 39.51% and standard drug chlorpromazine 32.01% inhibition of retches. The observed number of retches was control (68.28), chlorpromazine (46.42) and *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves extract (41.30) (figure.2).

The leaves of *Tithonia diversifolia* are popularly used for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders^{8,9} and the present investigation (antiemetic study) further justify one of them.

The mechanism of antiemetic effect of the extract is not clear. In oral copper sulfate induces emesis peripheral 5-HT₃, 5-HT₄ or NK₁ receptors are involved^{27,29-33}. The methanolic extract of *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves showed significant ($p < 0.05$) antiemetic effect in young chicks. It could be implied that the leaves of *Tithonia diversifolia* contain terpenes and flavonoids²⁴ which are reported as active principles against emesis in chick emesis model²⁷. Therefore if these compounds are present in the tested extract, it may be said that they may be involved in the antiemetic activity. Further studies are required regarding the active compounds and the mechanism of action responsible for antiemetic activity of the extract.

CONCLUSION

It may be said that the preliminary screening of methanol extracts of *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves have significant protective effects against copper sulfate induced retching in young chicks, possibly by peripheral

action. The present study validates the folk uses of *Tithonia diversifolia* against G.I. disorders. However, investigation of compounds related to this activity is further required.

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Table 1. The antiemetic effect of *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves extract

Treatments	Number of Retches (Mean ± SEM)	%Inhibition of retches
Control (Normal saline solution)	68.28 ± 3.28	---
CPZ	46.42 ± 3.40*	32.01
TDL	41.30 ± 3.36*	39.51

CPZ = Chlorpromazine; TDL = *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves extract; N=7; Dose=150 mg/kg orally; SEM= Standard Error of Mean; *P < 0.05 vs. control shows significant values using student’s t-test.

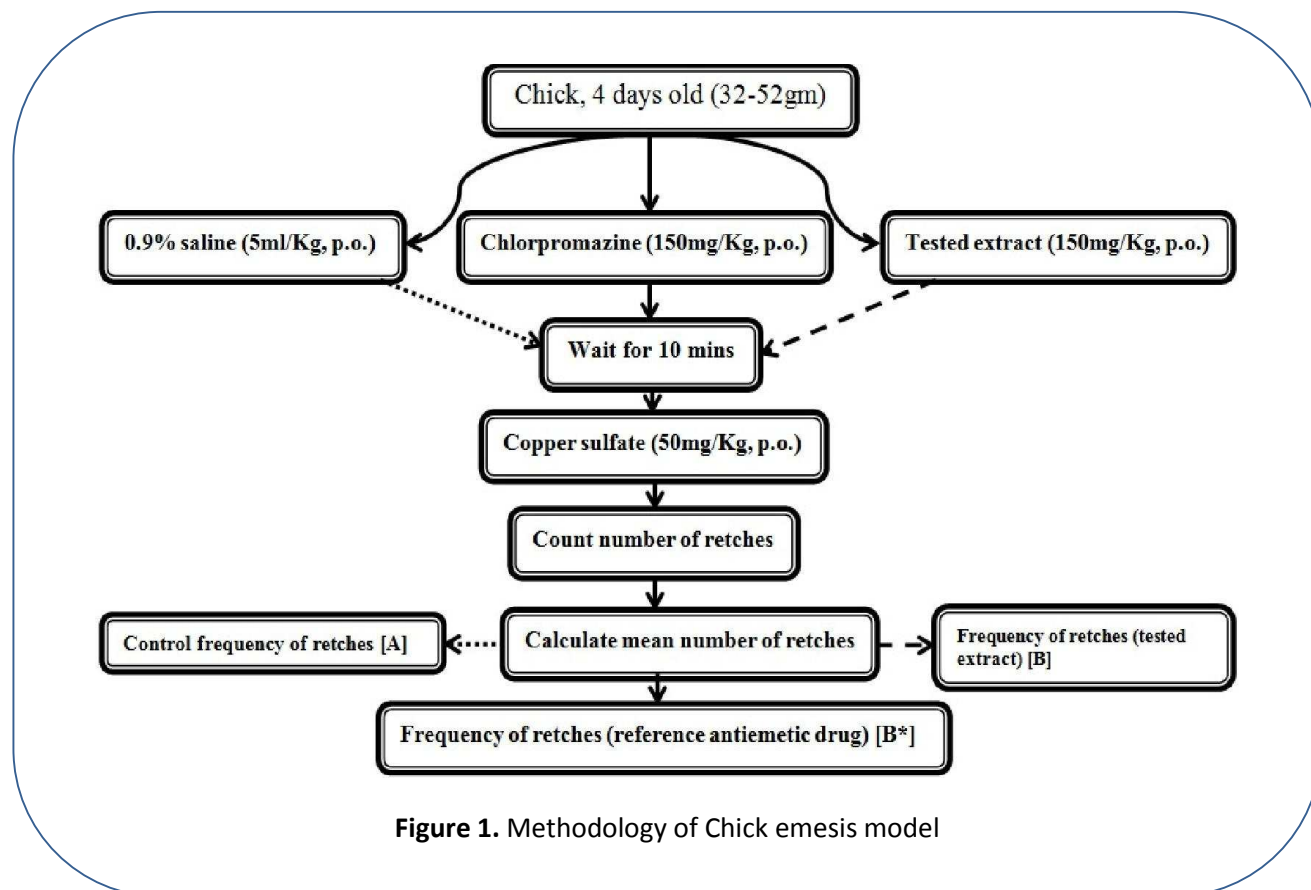


Figure 1. Methodology of Chick emesis model

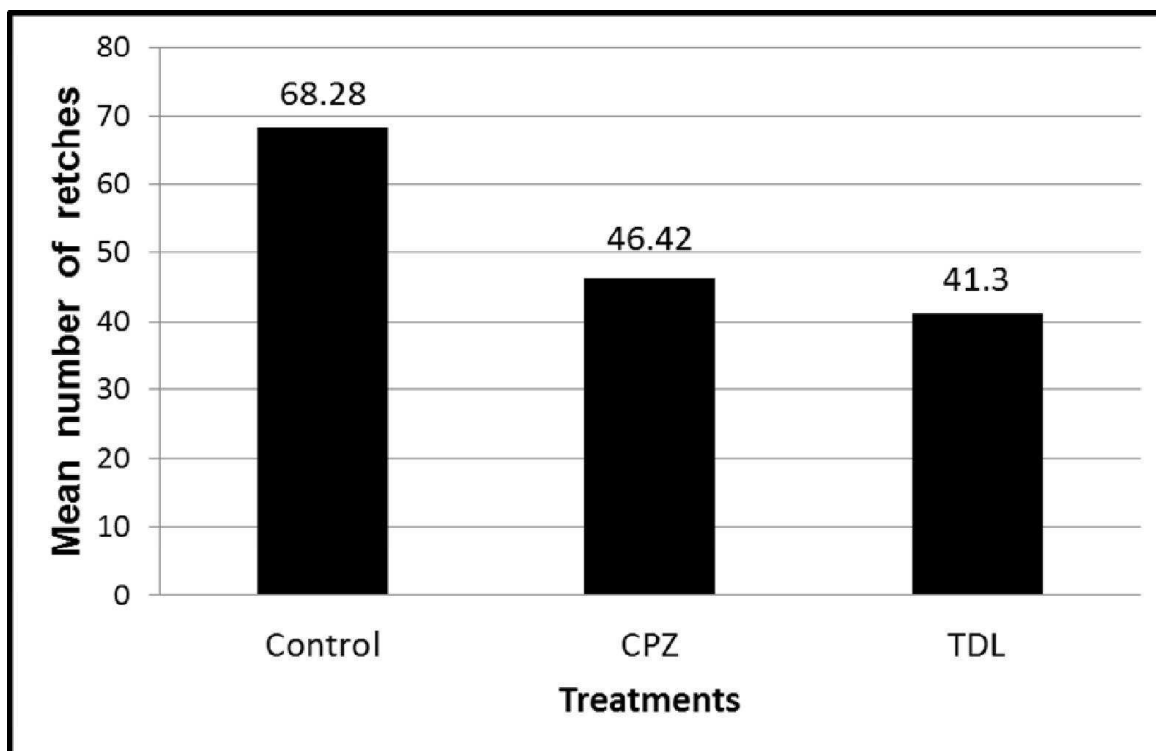


Figure 2. Antiemetic activity of *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves extract in chicks. (CPZ = Chlorpromazine; TDL = *Tithonia diversifolia* leaves extract)