

THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF KATHAKAKHADIRADI KASHAYAM, TRIPHALA, AND NISHAMALAKI IN THE TREATMENT OF STREPTOZOTOCIN INDUCED DIABETIC ALBINO RATS

Jenine George¹ & T. H Nazeema²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Biochemistry, Rathnavel Subramaniam College of Arts and Science, Sulur,
Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

²Director, PG and Research, Department of Biochemistry, Rathnavel Subramaniam College of Arts and Science,
Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The present study explores the effectiveness of Ayurvedic Drugs such as Kathakakhadiradi kashayam, Triphala, Nishamlaki in the treatment of Diabetes when compared with an Allopathic drug (glimpiride) in streptozotocin- induced male Albino rats. The rats were divided into six groups (Group I, Group II, Group III, Group IV, Group V, and Group VI). The phytochemical screenings of Ayurvedic drugs were done using ethanol, methanol, petroleum ether, chloroform and aqueous extracts. It revealed that the presences of Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Phenols, Proteins, and Terpenoids in the three Ayurvedic drugs were well founded in aqueous extract. The effect of these extracts was observed by checking the biochemical and physiological, parameters in diabetic rats. Variation in blood glucose level in both Ayurvedic and allopathic groups was observed. The other biochemical parameters like serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase (SGPT), serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (SGOT) were found to be increased by the administration of aqueous extract of the drug when compared with the control. The body weight of the treated rats showed a significant decrease after inducing diabetes. The results of this study disclose that adverse effects were lesser in Ayurveda treated group and there were also significant improvements in treatment when compared to the Allopathic drugs.

KEYWORDS: Ayurvedic Drugs, Pyruvate Transaminase (SGPT), Oxaloacetate Transaminase (SGOT)

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