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Evaluation of the antidiabetic potential effect of a plant used in Algerian traditional medicine on alloxan diabetic rats

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In Algeria, herbal medicine is still widely sought by the population, with the use of medicinal plants based on recommendations from people. The aqueous extract of *Lupinus albus*, known in Algeria as the tramoussos is used as antidiabetic (for diabetes Mellitus). The phytochemical analysis showed that the seeds of *Lupinus albus* are very rich of flavonoïds, tannins and anthocyanins, it also contains other principles in small quantities: Terpens, sterols, saponosids and alkaloids. The existence of antihyperglycemic ingredients: Tannins and flavonoids, prompted us to verify this effect on Wistar albinos rats diabetics by intraperitoneal injection at a dose of 120 mg/dl of Alloxan. The results obtained from the biological study, showed that the dose administered orally of the aqueous extract (200 mg / kg) for 15 days, involved a recovering of the body weights in treated diabetic rats compared to untreated diabetic ones, as well as a reduction of the fasting blood glucose, which would be caused by the presence of active antidiabetic ingredients: Flavonoïds and tannins. After sacrifice, the aqueous extract exerted a reduction effect in the glycemia, triglycerides and total cholesterol levels. This study revealed that the aqueous extract with an amount of 200 mg/kg could have an antihyperglycemic and hypolipemic effects.

Biography

Merzougui Imene currently works in University Badji Mokhtar Annaba, Algeria

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