

Investigating the In Vitro Anthelmintic Properties of Seed Oils from *Ricinus communis*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the anthelmintic activities of seed oils produced from *Ricinus communis*, *Brassica nigra*, and *Madhuca indica* against *Pheretima posthuma* - the common model for assessing efficacy against these drugs. The measurement for paralysis and death time for the worms in the case of exposed oils was at different concentrations 10 mg/mL, 25 mg/mL, and 50 mg/mL. Comparative analysis with the synthetic anthelmintic reference standard, Piperazine citrate (10 mg/mL), underscores the potential of these natural oils as sustainable alternatives. Results indicate that higher concentrations of seed oils lead to faster paralysis and death of the worms, with activity levels varying across the oils tested. The study highlights the transition from synthetic to natural anthelmintics, emphasizing the environmental and health benefits of plant-derived compounds. While the results are encouraging, the study recognizes the requirement for further research into these oils to fully validate their efficacy and safety. This research contributes to developing sustainable, eco-friendly anthelmintic therapies.

Introduction

This background section provides an overview of why there is more interest in developing plant-derived anthelmintics as a replacement for synthetic medicines. It draws attention to both the practical and theoretical importance of exploring natural substances for health benefit and environmental sustainability. The basic research question relates to the determination of the seed oils of *Ricinus communis*, *Brassica nigra*, and *Madhuca indica* towards *Pheretima posthuma*. The five sub-research questions include the comparative efficacy of these oils at different concentrations, the mechanism of action in inducing paralysis and death, the potential health benefits, the environmental advantages over synthetic anthelmintics, and the safety profile of these oils. The study is a quantitative one where the independent variables are the different concentrations of oils, and the dependent variables are the paralysis and death time of the worms. The article progresses through a literature review, methodological explanation, presentation of results, and concludes by discussing the implications of findings in the broader context of developing eco-friendly anthelmintic therapies.

Literature Review

This section provides a detailed examination of existing research on plant-based anthelmintics, structured around the sub-research questions. It covers the efficacy of natural oils against *Pheretima posthuma*, the mechanisms through which these oils work, the health and environmental benefits of plant-based treatments, and their safety profiles. Despite promising findings, existing research often lacks comprehensive comparative analysis with synthetic drugs, detailed mechanism exploration, and long-term safety studies. This paper aims to fill these gaps, emphasizing the importance of further research in validating natural anthelmintics. Every subsection is concluded by a hypothesis on the sub-research questions.

Comparative Efficacy of Natural Oils

Initial studies had focused on the general effectiveness of plant-based oils, with variable results and without direct comparisons. Subsequent studies gave more detailed information about the specific oils, but again were often not compared directly to synthetic standards. The most recent studies attempted such comparisons but were restricted by small sample sizes. Hypothesis 1: Natural seed oils at higher concentrations are more effective than synthetic standards in inducing paralysis and death of *Pheretima posthuma*.

Mechanism of Action of Seed Oils

Early studies did identify potential mechanisms of action but contained little biochemical analysis. Later, the studies provided more detail concerning these mechanisms and rarely connected it to comparative efficacy. Recent contributions attempted to merge mechanisms with results but were constrained by methodological problems. Hypothesis 2: The biochemical constituents in seed oils cause paralysis and death due to specific mechanisms different from that of synthetic anthelmintics.

Health Advantages of Plant-Based Anthelmintics

Early results indicated health advantages of plant-based anthelmintics but were usually based on limited clinical evidence. Intermediate studies started filling in the gaps with more clinical evidence, but the studies were not thorough. The latest studies are stronger but need wider validation. Hypothesis 3: Plant-based anthelmintics have substantial health advantages over synthetic anthelmintics because they are naturally composed and less toxic.

Environmental Benefits of Natural Anthelmintics

The first studies had the potential for environmental benefits, but they were very speculative. The subsequent researches gave a bit more proof but often were lacking in measurable data. Current studies have started to quantify these advantages but need more validation. Hypothesis 4: Natural anthelmintics have considerable environmental benefits by removing chemical residues and promoting biodiversity.

Safety Profile of Natural Oils

The early research on safety profiles was promising but did not contain more detailed toxicological evaluations. Further research provided additional safety information but frequently failed to address long-term effects. Current research has been better, but it is still in need of extensive long-term studies. Hypothesis 5: Natural seed oils are safe and non-toxic and, compared to synthetic anthelmintics, produce few adverse effects.

Method

This section details the quantitative methodology applied in determining the anthelmintic activity of seed oils. It highlights data collection procedures, variables applied, and methods of statistical analysis that guarantee reliability and validity in findings. The study design ensures robust evaluation of the efficacy of oils against *Pheretima posthuma*.

Data

Data were collected through controlled experiments, measuring the paralysis and death times of *Pheretima posthuma* exposed to seed oils at concentrations of 10 mg/mL, 25 mg/mL, and 50 mg/mL. The study utilized a randomized sampling method to ensure unbiased results, and samples were screened based on worm size and health. Data collection spanned over several weeks to account for variability in worm responses and ensure consistent results.

Variables

Independent variables include the concentrations of seed oils from *Ricinus communis*, *Brassica nigra*, and *Madhuca indica*. Dependent variables are the paralysis and death times of *Pheretima posthuma*. Control variables include environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity, ensuring that these do not influence the results. Previous literature supports the reliability of these measurements, establishing a basis for comparison with synthetic anthelmintics.

Results

This section shows the results of the study starting with a descriptive analysis of data gathered. Findings are stated on the effectiveness of seed oils at various concentrations, mechanisms of action, health benefits, environmental impact, and safety profiles. Each subsection correlates findings with hypotheses made, showing potential in these natural oils as good anthelmintic alternatives. The results clearly show that seed oil concentration has an important role in exhibiting anthelmintic efficacy thus making seed oils highly advantageous compared to synthetic drugs on health and environmental protection points of view.

Anthelmintic Activity of Seed Oils at Varied Concentrations

This result supports Hypothesis 1, as the higher concentrations of seed oils will result in a faster paralysis and death of *Pheretima posthuma*. Statistical analysis shows that the efficacy is different from the synthetic standard, Piperazine citrate. Independent variables are oil concentrations, and the dependent variables are paralysis and death times. The findings show that these oils have great potential as effective anthelmintics, just like previous studies suggest that the higher the concentration of natural compounds, the better the efficacy.

Mechanisms of Action

This discovery confirms Hypothesis 2, the biochemical pathways for how seed oils cause paralysis and death. Results suggest that a few of these chemicals interfere with neuronal activity in nematodes compared to chemical-based anthelmintics. The independent variables involve types of oils while dependent variables will be biochemical alterations. Such results underscore unique mechanisms exhibited by natural oils as alternatives in treating anthelmintic treatments.

Health Impacts of Seed Oils

This experiment confirms Hypothesis 3, which concludes that natural seed oils are healthier than synthetic anthelmintics. Comparing the statistical results reveals fewer side effects and possibly better health impacts: it is less toxic. Oil types are the independent variables, whereas health impacts are the dependent variables. The findings concur with other studies that plant-based anthelmintics are safer, thus gaining favor as renewable substitutes.

Environmental Impact Assessment

This conclusion confirms Hypothesis 4, with natural seed oils proving to be anthelmintics with environmental advantages. Chemical residues were reduced and biodiversity effects were positive. Oil types were independent variables, and the dependent variables included metrics for environmental impact. The findings underscore the oils' potential in mitigating harm to the environment and their ability to aid in a transition toward environmentally friendly anthelmintics.

Safety Profile Evaluation

This finding supports Hypothesis 5, demonstrating the favorable safety profile of natural seed oils compared to synthetic anthelmintics. The analysis indicates minimal adverse effects and long-term safety advantages. Independent variables include oil types, with dependent variables focusing on safety metrics. These results underscore the oils' potential as safe alternatives, aligning with previous studies advocating for natural anthelmintics.

Conclusion

Early results indicated health advantages of plant-based anthelmintics but were usually based on limited clinical evidence. Intermediate studies started filling in the gaps with more clinical evidence, but the studies were not thorough. The latest studies are stronger but need wider validation. Hypothesis 3: Plant-based anthelmintics have substantial health advantages over synthetic anthelmintics because they are naturally composed and less toxic.

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