

Colombo. Data has been collected by questionnaire. All types of Dushta vrana were included and age level above the 16 years.

It is revealed that environmental, mechanical and Industrial heavy workers, non vegetarians, the persons who are having excess of pitta vrudhikara foods and persons who are standing for long hours, alcohol abusers, expose to dust, fumes and heat (sun) are more liable to have non healing wounds.

According to Ayurvedic literature this survey is proved that pittakapha prakrithi and vatapitta prakrithi persons are more liable to Dushta vrana it's revealed that hypertension, anaemia, varicosity, diabetes, malnutrition and eczema are the specific diseases for non healing wounds.

CARDIO VASCULAR

PP-15: Clinical evaluation of single dose administration of *Cardiospermum helicacabum* on blood pressure in healthy adults (A preliminary study)

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Since in ancient time, human beings get not only the nutritional factors but also the medicinal usages by taking foods. We as Sri Lankans have voluble food culture, an ancient time further they knew the medicinal values of foods and add them in to their lives. The leaves of *Cardiospermum helicacabum* (CH) as an aphrodisiac are being used for a long time in Sri Lanka. Impotence is a burse disease among young generation. at present 50% in age between 40-70 and 2-7% of male population and increasing with age up to 50 years. Various types of drugs are using for this condition and prone to get cardio vesicular disorders specially hypertension. CH is a famous for impotence in system of medicine of Ayurveda for 4000 years and of course in indigenous medicine. CH is use as a water extract in Ayurvedic medicine. At present it use as not as recommended dose. There for it is very necessary to identify the adverse effects of using CH as an aphrodisiac. The randomized placebo control double blind study was designed to evaluate the effect of single dose administration of CH on Blood presser and related symptoms in healthy volunteers who were selected by examining mental and physical health status.

the present study reveals that there are no considerable effect on blood presser in administration of CH and provide the basic evidence for the safe use in the management of relevant diseased with normal cardio vesicular physiology.

ANTIMALERIAL

PP-16: Anti-malarial Activity of *Artemisia vulgaris* Ethanolic Leaf Extract in a *Plasmodium berghei* Murine Malaria Model

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Though Artemisinin isolated from *Artemisia annua* is the most potent antimalarial against chloroquine resistant *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria, antimalarial properties of the weed, *A. vulgaris*, the only *Artemisia* species in Sri Lanka, remained obscure. Thus, antimalarial properties of *A. vulgaris* ethanolic leaf extract (AVELE) were investigated in *P. berghei* murine malaria model that elicit pathogenesis similar to falciparum malaria.

The mid (500mg/kg) and high (1000mg/kg) doses of AVELE significantly ($P \leq 0.01$) inhibited parasitaemia on average by 79.3% and 87.3% and respectively, in the 4-day suppressive assay but

not in the curative assay. Both 500 and 1000 mg/kg doses significantly reversed the profound thrombocytopenia ($P \leq 0.01$), and altered the end-stage disease ($P \leq 0.05$) characteristic of *P. berghei* pathogenesis. Increased survival of infected mice treated with both 500 and 1000 mg/kg doses was evident. Significant ($P \leq 0.05$) anti-pyretic activity in the yeast-induced mice pyrexia model, and significant antinociceptive activity both in the hot plate test ($P \leq 0.05$) and the acetic acid induced writhing reaction in mice ($P \leq 0.01$), using the high dose corroborated anti-disease activity of AVELE.

Chronic administration of the high dose of AVLE ruled out overt signs of toxicity and stress, as well as hepatotoxicity, renotoxicity and haematotoxicity.

In conclusion, this study for the first time demonstrated that the oral administration of a crude leaf extract of *A. vulgaris*, possess both potent and safe anti-malarial activity, in terms of both anti-parasite and anti-disease action (anti-pyretic activity, peripheral and central antinociception, and reversal of thrombocytopenia), in a *P. berghei* murine malaria model. Financial assistance by the University of Colombo is acknowledged.

HEPATOBILLIARY

PP-17: *In vitro* hepatoprotective activity against CCl_4 induced toxicity of some selected siddha medicinal plants

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Siddha medical science originated in south India. The hallmark of Siddha system is kayakarpam i.e., imparting immunity to diseases and counteracting the ageing process. A deeper exploration in the areas of kayakarpam of the siddhars can fetch us break-through in combating various incurable diseases. Siddha medical science most distinctly emphasizes the practice of Kayakarpam and Kayakalpam to rejuvenate the body and mind, markedly slowing down the biological ageing. Scientifically evaluation for Rejuvenation can be done only by study of Hepatoprotective and antioxidant screening. Protective effect of given extracts on CCl_4 induced toxicity in Chang liver cells was carried out and the results showed a very encouraging activity for all three extracts with maximum activity in *Indigofera tinctoria*. The plants selected for the study were *Indigofera tinctoria*, *Sida cordata* and *Inula racemosa*.

Antihelminthic

PP-18: In Vitro and In Vivo Anthelmintic Activity of *Euphorbia helioscopia*

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The anthelmintic potentials of the aqueous and methanol extracts of *Euphorbia helioscopia* were investigated. In folklore medicine, *E. helioscopia* (Euphorbiaceae) is useful in the treatment of various kinds of ailments and diseases. A worm motility inhibition assay and egg hatch assay was used for in vitro study and a faecal egg count reduction assay used for an in vivo study. The in vitro study revealed anthelmintic effects of crude methanolic extracts of *E. helioscopia* on live *Haemonchus contortus* worms as evident from their paralysis and/or death at 8 h after exposure. At doses of 12.5 mg ml⁻¹, 25 mg ml⁻¹ and 50 mg ml⁻¹ the extracts were tested *H. contortus* (sheep