Cichorium Intybus Active Against Wound Infections A Report

Syed Badakhasann , Dr. Suhasini Bhatnagar, Munir Ahmad sheikh, Saba Muzaffar

Abstract:- Chicorium intybus a plant traditionally used as medicine used in nourishing and treating a range of skin diseases such as dryness and warts. Objective is to elucidate the effects of ethanolic extract of Chicorium intybus against wound infections. The extract was tested on the samples from the wounds of burn patients from burn wards. Chicorium intybus was used at different concentrations of 50mg/ml and 100mg/ml, significantly advanced effects was seen in wound infections as compared with distilled water which is a control

Keywords: - Warts, Wound Healing, Chicorium Intybus.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Natural products are still used as source of allopathic and ayurvedic medicine, and are used in different countries. [1]. The presence of different important components in these plants demanded the world to trial the plants to find out the properties of these plants to heal wounds. Blazes, Bruses, accidental injury and wounds are increasing day by day in emergent nations, frequently having acute problems. The importance of using the herbal remedies and medicinal plants for the treatment of burns and bruses is the possibility to heal the wounds. Many herbal plants have been experimented for treatment of dermal ailments, as well as wounds, traditionally used herbal medicine [2]. Scientists now a days starts experimenting plants and searching for bio activity of compounds in them, particularly used for human diseases [3]. Chicorium intybus (commonly known as Chicory, Handh or kasni) belonging to Asteraceae family is popularly used since ancient times as food as coffee and fodder and herbal medicine in human life. It can be cultivated everywhere . Leaves are being eaten as salad. Traditionally, it has been used for treatment of liver diseases and as liver tonic [4]. Besides, this is the main component for different herbal remedies, especially in releaving cough. For beverage the roots are roasted and grounded and mixed with coffee to benefit drinkers [5]. The oils present in Chicorium intybus are non volatile which are essential fatty acids for mammals, which could be the pathway intermediate and precursors for certain lipid hormones [6, 7]. nucleotide sugar-Uridin-5'- diphosphoglucose, series of glucofructosans between sucrose and inulin beside glucose and fructose are present in its roots. It also contains vitamins like, vitamin A, C, and vitamin B6 [8]. In the previous study, ethanolic extract of Chicorium intybus exhibited strong antimicrobial activity [9, 10]. Its medicinal properties are yet to be evaluated in detail and therefore, this present experiment was started with the aim of finding the medicinal and therapeutic properties of Chicorium intybus

by experimenting its effects on wound healing using ethanolic extract of Chicorium intybus.

II. DISCUSSION

Cichorium intybus have a wide range of pharmacological activities and is used in plant-based remedies for anicient times in different countries. is traditionally used as medicine for diabetes, tumors, wound healing, digestive disorders, inflammation, colilithiasis, gastroenteritis, hepatic diseases, and jaundice. The extract can also be used as antipyretic; it can be used as tonic and purifying agent (11,1 2-13). Literature review indicated that this medical plant is beneficial for hepatic malformations like many other herbal medicines, which exert protection to liver(14-15), the seeds of Cichorium intybus play a liver protective role (16). To administer chicory in a clinic is the safety (high therapeutic index drug). The toxicological property is that it is related to high toxicological effects or mortality related to cichory extract and is safe for human use (17, 18, 19). The Asteraceae family has a risk of allergic reactions, however, more studies are needed to determine the safety of concentration of secondary metabolites . some studies showed that there are no signs of chicory. The chicoryis used as coffee and is having cardiovascular protection and help in investigating the antiinflammatory, antithrombotic, and beneficial properties of chicory coffee (20). Our findings are in line with previous studies that demonstrated anti microbial and protective effects of chicory. More experiments are needed to confirm the mechanism of action as well as the safety profile of this valuable medicinal plant .

III. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Preparation of Concentrate:

We investigated the activity of the aerial parts, leaves, and roots . The wound healing activity of the methanolic extract, its sub extracts, and fractions were evaluated the Chicorium intybus leaves were washed with distilled water, minced and dried in oven at 50oC for 7 days til it dries fully. The leaves were grinded to a fine powder and stored at 4oC [21]. The powder (250g) was soaked in 500ml of ethanol for 20hrs at room temperature. We filtered the mixture using a muslin cloth and then by filter paper

(Whatman No: 1). The extract was heated in water bath at 40oC to concentrated liquid and dried to a weigh 9.2gm [22]. The concentrate was then made in normal saline during the study [23]

ISSN No:-2456-2165

Sample Collection And Inoculation:

The samples were taken from the wounds of burn patients suffering from wound infections. This study was carried out at the Department of microbiology GMC Srinagar ,sterile swabs were used to take samples from wounds of all the patients suffering from wound infections in burn ward . With all sterile precautions, the sterile swabs were rubbed carefully on the wounds and the pus samples were collected on the swabs and the swabs were screwed back and send to the lab were the swabs were streaked on blood agar and Mac conkey agar the maximum organisms isolated from the wound infections were pseudomonas .Further aerogenosa , klebsiella pneumonae the Identification of the organisms were confirmed with automated Vitek 2 system using Vitek 2 cards. The Vitek identification cards were chosen as per the results of the Gram staining [24]. The 0.5 McF of organisms were swabbed on MH agar for sensitivity .We take Pseudomonas aurogenosa as test organism and imipenam was used as positive control for it and simple distilled water as negative control.

IV. RESULTS

The zone of inhibition for the chicory extract against pseudomonas aerugenosa was 1.5 cm, for positive control was 1.7 and no zone was found against negative control. The results of this study showed that the ethanolic extract of cichorium intybus used on the culture of infected wound swab by method of agar well diffusion proved that C. intybus will accelerate the wound healing.

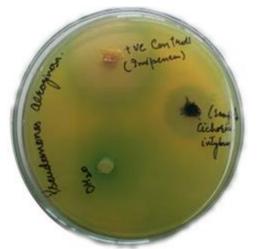


Fig 1. Ethanolic0 extract of cichory showing zone of inhibition around colonies of pseudomonas aeruginosa

V. CONCLUSION

Chicory extract is beneficial having low price, easily available, and antimicrobial, and after a proper clinical examination, it could be considered an effective antimicrobial drug against organisms causing burn wound infections. The conclusion was that that ethanolic extract of Chicorium intybus has wound healing potential.

REFRENCES

- [1]. Singh A, Singh DK. Molluscicidal activity of Lawsonia inermis and its binary and tertiary combinations with other plant derived molluscicides. Indian J Exp Biol. 2001; 39:263-268.
- [2]. Mustafa MR, Mahmood AA, Sidik K, Noor SM. Evaluation of wound healing potential of Ageratum conyzoides leaf extract in combination with honey in rats as animal model. Intl J Mol Med Adv Sci. 2005; 1 (4): 406-410.
- [3]. Mathivanan N, Surendiran G, Srinivasan K, Malarvizhi K. Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith (Morinda tinctoria Roxb.) fruit extract accelerates wound healing in rats. J Med Food. 2006; 9(4):591-593.
- [4]. Nadkarni AK. Indian Materia Medica, Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. 1976; pp: 314.
- [5]. Gilani AH, Janbaz KH, Shah BH. Esculetin prevents liver damage induced by paracetamol and CCL4. Pharmacol Res. 1998; 37: 31-35.
- [6]. Ward H. Herbal Manual–The Medicinal, Toilet, Culinary and Other Uses of 130 of the Most Commonly Used Herbs, L. N. Flower & Co. Ltd., 15 New bridge street London. 1936; E.C.4.
- [7]. Khan MLA. Prophet's medicine. The Plant of Life, Islamic Voice, Kasni: 1999; 13-10, No 154.
- [8]. Nelson DL, Cox, MM. Lehningers Principles of Biochemistry 4th Edn., Worth Publishers. New York. 2005; pp: 800.
- [9]. Prajapati DS, Purohit SS, Sharma AK, Kumar T. Section IIMedicinal Plants A to Z In: A Hand Book of Medicinal Plants-A Complete Course Book; 1st Edn., Agrobios (India). 2003; pp: 139.
- [10]. Petrovic J, Stanojkovic A, Comic LJ, Curcic S. Antibacterial activity of Cichorium intybus. Fitoterapia. 2004; 75:737-739.
- [11]. Nandagopal S, Kumari BDR. Phytochemical and antibacterial studies of Chicory (Cichorium intybus L.)
 -A multipurpose medicinal plant. Advan Biol Res. 2007; 1 (1-2): 17-21.
- [12]. Nayak BS, Pereira LMP. Catharanthus roseus flower extract has wound-healing activity in Sprague Dawley rats. BMC Complete.
- [13]. Abo A, Olugbuyiro JAO, Famakinde SA. Antiinfective and wound healing properties of Flabellaria paniculata. African J Biomed Res. 2004; 7: 85-87.ment Altern Med. 2006; 6:41.
- [14]. SOP for VITEK 2 Compact: Use, Maintenance and Quality Control EPA
- [15]. Pushparaj PN, Low HK, Manikandan J, Tan BK, Tan CH. Anti-diabetic effects of Cichorium intybus in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. J Ethnopharmacol. 2007;111(2):430–4. doi: 10.1016/j.jep.2006.11.028. [PubMed: 17197141].
- [16]. Street RA, Sidana J, Prinsloo G. Cichorium intybus: Traditional Uses, Phytochemistry, Pharmacology, and Toxicology. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med. 2013;2013:579319. doi: 10.1155/2013/579319.

ISSN No:-2456-2165

- [17]. Gurib-Fakim A. Medicinal plants: traditions of yesterday and drugs of tomorrow. Mol Aspects Med. 2006;27(1):1–93. doi: 10.1016/j.mam.2005.07.008. [PubMed: 16105678].
- [18]. Kalantari H, Kooshapur H, Rezaii FRN, Moosavi M. Study of the protective effect of raphanus sativus (radish) seed in liver toxicity induced by carbon tetrachloride in mice. Jundishapur J Nat Pharm Prod. 2009;4(1):24–31.
- [19]. Kalantari H, Khorsandi L, Taherimobarakeh M. The protective effect of the curcuma longa extract on acetaminophen –induced hepatotoxicity in mice. Jundishapur J Nat Pharm Prod. 2007;2(1):7–12
- [20]. Ahmed B, Al-Howiriny TA, Siddiqui AB. Antihepatotoxic activity of seeds of Cichorium intybus. J Ethnopharmacol. 2003;87(2-3):237–40. doi: 10.1016/S0378-8741(03)00145-4. [PubMed: 12860315].
- [21]. Street RA, Sidana J, Prinsloo G. Cichorium intybus: Traditional Uses, Phytochemistry, Pharmacology, and Toxicology. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med. 2013;2013:579319. doi: 10.1155/2013/579
- [22]. Schmidt BM, Ilic N, Poulev A, Raskin I. Toxicological evaluation of a chicory root extract. Food Chem Toxicol. 2007;45(7):1131–9. doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2006.12.019. [PubMed: 17306431]. [PubMed Central: PMC3836359].
- [23]. Conforti F, Ioele G, Statti GA, Marrelli M, Ragno G, Menichini F. Antiproliferative activity against human tumor cell lines and toxicity test on Mediterranean dietary plants. Food Chem Toxicol. 2008;46(10):3325–32. doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2008.08.004. [PubMed:18768152].
- [24]. Schumacher E, Vigh E, Molnar V, Kenyeres P, Feher G, Kesmarky G, et al. Thrombosis preventive potential of chicory coffee consumption: a clinical study. Phytother Res. 2011;25(5):744–8. doi: 10.1002/ptr.3481.[PubMed: 21425378].