Short Communication

Analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity of aqueous root extract of *Cassia sieberiana* D. C. (Caesalpiniaceae)

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The analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity of *Cassia sieberiana* roots were investigated. Analgesic activity had been investigated using acetic acid induced contortions in mice. The aqueous root extract of *C. sieberiana* at 300 mg/kg per os showed similar analgesic activity than 100 mg/kg of acetylsalicylic acid (20 ± 1.14 vs 26 ± 1.79 contortions) (ns, p < 0.05). In rat paw oedema model, *C. sieberiana* aqueous root extract significantly decreased carrageenan-induced oedema. These results showed that aqueous root extract of *C. sieberiana* possessed both analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities, which have justified their use in Senegal traditional medicine to treat pain and inflammation.

Key words: *Cassia sieberiana*, pain, inflammation, phytotherapy.

INTRODUCTION

*Cassia sieberiana* D.C. (Caesalpiniaceae) is a common tree in Senegal to Nigeria. It is also found in East Africa. The phytochemical analysis of the roots had shown the presence of flavonoids, anthracenic derivatives and non hydrolysable tannins (Kerharo, 1974).

Previous studies showed that ethanolic root extract of *C. sieberiana* had an antiparasitic effect, myorelaxant and antispasmodic activity (Fall et al., 2005). It was also shown that *C. sieberiana* extracts had antimicrobial activity against Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Herpes simplex virus type I and African swine fever virus (Silva et al., 1997a, b).

In Senegal, the aqueous root extract of *C. sieberiana* was used in traditional medicine to treat pain and inflammation (Kerharo, 1974).

The objective of this study was to assess the analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity of *C. sieberiana* aqueous root extract, in experimental in vivo pain and inflammation models.

EXPERIMENTAL

Plant material

Fresh roots of *C. sieberiana* were collected in January (2007) from Ziguinchor in Senegal. Botanical samples were identified at the Department of Botany and Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University of Dakar, where the voucher specimen (DPB-07- 01) was deposited. The roots were sliced into small pieces and dried at room temperature for two weeks.

Extraction

The roots were powdered (150.0 g) and extracted with 2.0 L of distilled water as a decoction for 1 h and filtered. The extractive was concentrated in vacuo and a dried extract was obtained after one week in a desiccator, yielding (23.7 g, 15.8%) of extract.

Animals

Swiss albino mice weighting 20 - 30 g were used for the writhing test essay. The anti-inflammatory activity was done using male wistar rats weighting 160 - 170 g. The animals had free access to food and water. They were housed under standard environmental Conditions on a 12/12 h light/dark cycle.
Experimental procedures

Analgesic activity: The writhing test in mice was used. Contortions were induced by intraperitoneal injection of acetic acid 3%. The animals were divided in groups of 5 mice each. Different doses (30, 100, 300 mg/kg) of aqueous root extract (AE) of C. sieberiana, acetylsalicylic acid (ASA, 100 mg/kg) and physiological water (PW, 1 ml/100 g) were administered orally to groups, two hours prior acetic acid injection. The total number of contortions was counted at observation time of 30 min.

Anti-inflammatory activity: The rat paw oedema was induced with carrageenan 1%. The rats were distributed in groups of 5 and fasted 14 h before the experiment, with free access to water. The initial volume of right hind paw was measured using a plethysmometre.

The materials AE (30, 100, 300 mg/kg), ASA (100 mg/kg) and vehicle (1 ml/100 g) were given orally to different groups, one hour prior to the local injection of carrageenan 1% into the plantar aponeurosis. The volume of rat hind paw was measured during 6 h, the percentages of increase (INC) of rat hind paw were determined.

% INC = (VT minutes - Vo) x 100/Vo
VT minutes: rat hind paw volume at T minutes; Vo: initial volume of rat hind paw

Statistical analysis

The means of contortions in treated groups were compared to control with Scheffler's test. A value of p < 0.05 had been considered as significant and n = 5 represent the number of mices in each group.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Intraperitoneal acetic acid 3% induced contortions (88.8 ± 4.7) (p < 0.05, n = 5) in mice which were treated with vehicle per os. Pre-treatment with acetylsalicylic acid (100 mg/kg, per os) prevented significantly the writhes induced with acetic acid, compared to control group (88.8 ± 4.7 vs 26 ± 1.8) (p < 0.05). Prior administration of C. sieberiana aqueous root extract dose dependently prevented the number of contortions, suggesting an analgesic effect of this plant root which has justified their folkloric use in Senegal for the treatment of pain. In fact, at 300 mg/kg per os, the analgesic activity of the extract was similar to the one observed with 100 mg/kg of acetylsalicylic acid administered in the same conditions (26 ± 1.79 contortions vs 20 ± 1.14 contortions) (ns, n = 5) (Figure 1). Several non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as acetylsalicylic acid inhibit active sites of cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2). The constitutively expressed COX-1 isozyme generally provides for homeostasis. The COX-2 isozyme is inducible, and generally produces prostanoids that mediate pain, fever, and inflammation processes (Smith et al., 2000). This suggests the important role of COX-2 inhibition in the management of acute pain processes. In traditional medicine, many plant extracts possess both analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties; their mechanism of action involves COX 2 inhibition (Morteza-Semnani, 2002). It was also known that certain molecules which have flavonoidic, alkaloidic or tannic structure had an anti-inflammatory activity (Mavar-Manga, 2004, 2006). The aqueous root extract of C. sieberiana has been used in traditional medicine for the treatment of both pain and inflammation (Kerharo, 1974). Its analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects may involve COX-2 inhibition by flavonoidic or tannic compounds. In this study, in the control group, carrageenan 1% administration induced a significant increase of rat paw oedema volume in 6 hours (1.77 ± 0.7 ml vs 0.938 ± 0.05 ml) (p < 0.05, n = 5). The percentage of variations of oedema was respectively 55.36 ± 7.34, 89.73 ± 7.50% in 3 and 6 hours. Pre-treatment with acetylsalicylic acid (100 mg/kg per os), significantly prevented the acute rat paw oedema induced by carrageenan 1%. At 30 and 100 mg/kg per os, oral administration of the extract, significantly prevented the rat paw oedema. The percentage of variations of rat paw oedema was respectively 37.12 ± 4.10 and 16.48 ± 5.86% in 3 h; 56, 11 ± 5.85 and 46.62 ± 8.22% in 6 h, compared to the control group (Table 1). However, anti-inflammatory effect of the extract was less potent than its analgesic activity. The roots of C. sieberiana were found to contain flavonoids and tannins which were extracted into aqueous solution. Some phytochemical compounds such as flavonoidic groups may prevent or suppress
Table 1. Percentage of variations of rat paw oedema in groups treated with *Cassia sieberiana* aqueous root extract or acetylsalicylic acid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Control group</th>
<th>AE (30 mg/kg)</th>
<th>AE (100 mg/kg)</th>
<th>AE (300 mg/kg)</th>
<th>ASA (100 mg/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T &lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; hours</td>
<td>37.858 ± 5.55</td>
<td>18.598 ± 5.12</td>
<td>13.253 ± 3.01</td>
<td>21.203 ± 0,41</td>
<td>6.49 ± 1,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T &lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt; hours</td>
<td>55.36 ± 7.34</td>
<td>3.12 ± 4,10*</td>
<td>16.485 ± 5,86*</td>
<td>25.527 ± 0,90*</td>
<td>4.06 ± 1,59*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T &lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt; hours</td>
<td>63.714 ± 8,30</td>
<td>44.283 ± 3,89</td>
<td>18.748 ± 6,76</td>
<td>34.56 ± 0,96</td>
<td>7.04 ± 1,47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T &lt;sub&gt;5&lt;/sub&gt; hours</td>
<td>75.925 ± 7,99</td>
<td>53.250 ± 4,69</td>
<td>28.925 ± 7,31</td>
<td>42.621 ± 1,39</td>
<td>9.28 ± 1,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T &lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt; hours</td>
<td>89.734 ± 7,50</td>
<td>56.113 ± 5,85*</td>
<td>46.623 ± 8,22*</td>
<td>50.857 ± 2,20*</td>
<td>16.42 ± 3,17*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inflammatory process. It was shown that *Taraxacum officinale* flavonoid compounds suppressed nitric oxide (NO) and prostaglandins E<sub>2</sub>. This effect is attributed to the suppression of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and COX<sub>2</sub> (Hu and Kitts, 2004). The *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity of flavones isolated from *Siegesbeckia glabrescens* was recently described (Kim et al., 2008a). As well, Kim et al. (2008b) had shown implication of bioflavonoids in anti-inflammatory action. The roots of *C. sieberiana* which contain flavonoids and tannins, may involve similar mechanism to prevent both pain and inflammation, justifying their current use in Senegal traditional medicine.

REFERENCES


