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Evaluation of the analgesic activity of Tukhme Karafs (*Apium graveolens* Linn.) in swiss albino mice

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Abstract

Aim & Objectives: To evaluate the analgesic activity of Tukhme Karafs (*Apium graveolens* seed) in Albino mice. **Methods:** The analgesic activity was determined by Hot plate method, Tail immersion method, Tail Clip method and Writhing test. **Result:** Petroleum ether extract of seeds of *Apium graveolens* (PEESAG) was tested in adult Albino Swiss mice weighing 20-30gms, at the dose of 50, 75, and 100 mg/kg body weight by different method i.e. hot plate method, tail immersion method, tail clip method and Wrihting method. The result show mild to moderate analgesic activity of celery seeds. **Conclusion:** The petroleum ether extract of celery seeds revealed mild to moderate analgesic activity.

Keywords: Analgesic activity, Tukhme Karafs, *Apium graveolens*, Unani Medicine.

INTRODUCTION

Pain is a common symptom and it indicates something is going wrong in the living body, it is a special sensation caused by specific stimuli. It has central mechanism and independent of other five senses. Pain can be defined as "effect produced in consciousness by arrival of nerve impulses generated by noxious stimuli in the brain [1].

Pain is described in Unani medicine as "*Alam*" and the drugs used for analgesic activity, are known as Musakkine Alam Advia. Tukhme Karafs (*Apium graveolens* seed) is belongs to family Umbelliferae, originally native throughout Europe, Western Asia to India [2]. Its annual herb, 60 cm in height, seed are grayish green to brownish, oval, cremocarps and 0.82-1.5 mm long [3]. Its seeds have many chemical constituents but major chemical compounds areapiin, apigeninn and caffeic acid [2]-[5]. The seeds of *Apium graveolens* are used as a medicine since antiquity in Unani medicine for analgesic purpose [5], [7] and also for other various diseases i.e. Dafe Tashannuj (Antispasmodic) [8], [9], Kasire Riyah (Carminative) [10], and Mushtahi (Appetizer) [11]. Many pharmacological actions like antilipidimic activity [12], Enhancing fertility [13], Hypotensive activity [14] and antidepressant activity [15].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Procurement of animals: Adult male albino mice were procured from Deccan Medical College, Hyderabad (Tilangana). Animals were kept under standard laboratory condition i.e. 22-23 ^{0}C with 12 hour day and night cycle for acclimatization. The animals were supplied laboratory diet pellets and water at libitum for 5 days.

Preparation of plant extract: The test drug was procured from Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad and identity of the drugs was confirmed on the basis of description available in the Unani classical literature and botanical identification was done by botanist Central Research institute of Unani Medicine, Hyderabad. The extract of the seed was obtained in petroleum ether by soxhlet apparatus at department of IlmulAdvia (Pharmacology) Govt. Nizamia Tibbia College, Hyederabad. The solubility of the test drug was checked in propylene glycol dimethylsulphoxide (D.M.S.O.) and Tween 80 (Polysorbate), it is found that test drug was completely soluble in Tween 80. Hence Tween 80 is selected for vehicle.