


1: [BMC Complement Altern Med.](#) 2006 Mar 30;6:11.

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Screening of Tanzanian medicinal plants for anti-Candida activity.

[Runyoro DK](#), [Matee MI](#), [Ngassapa OD](#), [Joseph CC](#), [Mbwambo ZH](#).

Department of Pharmacognosy, School of Pharmacy, Muhimbili University
College of Health Sciences P,O Box 65013, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

BACKGROUND: *Candida albicans* has become resistant to the already limited, toxic and expensive anti-Candida agents available in the market. These factors necessitate the search for new anti-fungal agents. **METHODS:** Sixty-three plant extracts, from 56 Tanzanian plant species obtained through the literature and interviews with traditional healers, were evaluated for anti-Candida activity. Aqueous methanolic extracts were screened for anti-Candida activity by bioautography agar overlay method, using a standard strain of *Candida albicans* (ATCC 90028). **RESULTS:** Twenty-seven (48%) out of the 56 plants were found to be active. Extracts of the root barks of *Albizia anthelmintica* and *Balanites aegyptiaca*, and roots of *Plectranthus barbatus* showed strong activity. **CONCLUSION:** The extracts that showed strong anti-Candida activity are worth of further investigation in order to isolate and identify the active compounds.

Publication Types:

- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

PMID: 16571139 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: [J Ethnopharmacol.](#) 2004 Mar;91(1):7-12.

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Efficacy of *Myrsine africana*, *Albizia anthelmintica* and *Hilderbrandia sepalosa* herbal remedies against mixed natural sheep helminthosis in Samburu district, Kenya.

[Gathuma JM](#), [Mbaria JM](#), [Wanyama J](#), [Kaburia HF](#), [Mpoke L](#), [Mwangi JN](#);
[Samburu and Turkana healers](#).

Department of Public Health, Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of
Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, University of Nairobi, PO Box 29053,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Traditional livestock healers from Samburu and Turkana communities in Samburu District of Kenya were identified and recruited for participation in this study. Sheep with mixed gastrointestinal helminthosis were purchased from

nomadic livestock owners in the area. Three herbal anthelmintic remedies, viz. *Myrsine africana*, *Albizia anthelmintica* and *Hilderbrandia sepalosa* were administered in the traditional way by the healers and their efficacy determined using percent fecal egg count reduction (percent FECR) test. The results indicate that all the herbal remedies had some efficacy against both nematodes and *Monezia* species of helminths. The group effect against nematodes was significantly different ($P=0.002$). Compared to an untreated control group, the efficacy against nematodes was 77, 89.8 and 90% for *Myrsine africana*, *Albizia anthelmintica* and *Hilderbrandia sepalosa*, respectively, while albendazole had 100% efficacy. The main nematodes encountered included *Haemonchus* spp., *Trichostrongylus* spp. and *Oesophagostomum* spp. With regard to *Monezia* species herbal remedies performed better than albendazole with an efficacy of 100% compared to 63% for albendazole. The group of sheep treated with *Albizia anthelmintica* showed a significant increase ($P=0.003$) in packed cell volume (PCV).

Publication Types:

- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

PMID: 15036460 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: [Vet Parasitol.](#) 2003 Aug 29;116(1):23-34.

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The anthelmintic efficacy of the plant, *Albizia anthelmintica*, against the nematode parasites *Haemonchus contortus* of sheep and *Heligmosomoides polygyrus* of mice.

[Githiori JB](#), [Hoglund J](#), [Waller PJ](#), [Baker RL](#).

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), P.O. Box 30709, Nairobi, Kenya. j.githiori@cgiar.org

Albizia anthelmintica Brong., belongs to the plant family Mimosaceae. The plant is widely used in East Africa by poor smallholder farmers and pastoralists to treat their livestock against internal parasites. The anthelmintic effects of water extracts from the bark of *A. anthelmintica*, obtained from three different geographic areas in Kenya and using different methods of preparation, were tested at different doses in sheep and mice infected with the nematode parasites *Haemonchus contortus* and *Heligmosomoides polygyrus*, respectively. Lambs were infected with 3000 infective larvae of *H. contortus* and treated with the plant preparations 28 days later, while mice were infected with 200 infective larvae of *H. polygyrus* and treated 18 days later. Proximate analysis established high levels of crude proteins in *A. anthelmintica* bark. Two sheep out of the 45 treated with the plant preparations suffered from transient bloat, which was relieved by dosing with a

surfactant. Significant reductions in faecal egg counts were observed in lambs treated with *A. anthelmintica* in two of the three experiments undertaken, but the efficacy levels achieved were well below the 70% reduction required. Similar values of packed red cell volume and live weight gain were observed for treated and control lambs. There was no overall significant effect of treatment with *A. anthelmintica* on faecal egg and total worm counts in mice. A dose rate of 1000 mg/kg bodyweight of *A. anthelmintica* preparation resulted in death of all mice. The results show that *A. anthelmintica* at the doses and preparations used is not efficacious against *H. contortus* in sheep or against *H. polygyrus* in mice.

Publication Types:

- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

PMID: 14519324 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: [J Ethnopharmacol](#). 2000 Jul;71(1-2):247-52.

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ELSEVIER
FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

Fasciolicidal efficacy of *Albizia anthelmintica* and *Balanites aegyptiaca* compared with albendazole.

[Koko WS](#), [Galal M](#), [Khalid HS](#).

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research Institute, National Center of Research, P.O. Box 2404, Khartoum, Sudan.

An attempt was made to evaluate the oral doses of 9 g/kg-body weight of *Albizia anthelmintica* Brong. Mimosaceae stem bark water extract and 9 g/kg body weight of *B. aegyptiaca* (L) Del. (Balanitaceae) fruit mesocarp water extract (traditionally used as an anthelmintic in the Sudan) compared with 20 mg/kg body weight (recommended dose) of albendazole against *Fasciola gigantica* adult worm (12 weeks old) in five groups each of three goats (6 month old). Group (I) uninfected control, group (II) infected untreated control, group (III, IV and V) infected and treated as mentioned above respectively. Based on the percentage reduction in fluke counts from the liver post mortum 2 weeks after treatment, the efficacy of the mentioned therapeutics was 95.5, 93.2 and 97.7%, respectively. The characteristic lesions of liver fasciolosis, egg/gm of faeces (EPG), packed cell volume (PCV), haemoglobin concentration, total red blood cells count (RBC), total white blood cells count (WBC) and oesinophil% were significantly different from control and treated groups ($P < 0.05$).

PMID: 10904170 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]