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## NATURAL ANTHELMINTIC MEDICINE: A MINI REVIEW

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**ABSTRACT:** Helmenthiasis is prevalent globally, but is more common in the developing countries with poorer personal and environmental hygiene. In the human body gastrointestinal tract is the abode of many helminthes, but some also live in tissue. They harm the host by depriving him of food, causing blood loss, injury to organs, intestinal or lymphatic obstruction. It is estimated that hundreds of millions of people harbor parasitic worms and one-third of the almost three billion people that live below poverty line in developing regions of sub-saharan Africa, Asia and the Americas are infected with one or more helminth. This review gives an overview of symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, prevalence and herbs used in helmenthiasis.

**INTRODUCTION:** The word Helminths is derived from the Greek meaning worms and may be defined as multicellular eukaryotic animals that generally possess digestive, circulatory, nervous, excretory, and reproductive systems. Some are free living in soil and water <sup>1, 2</sup>. Helminths are divided in two major phyla that are nematodes and platyhelminths. Nematodes (roundworms) include the major intestinal worms and the filarial worms and onchocerciasis. Platyhelminths (flatworms) include the flukes (trematodes) and the tapeworms (cestodes) <sup>2</sup>. As per WHO Lymphatic filariasis, Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Soil-transmitted helminthiasis are most common infections in human being produced by helminth. Lymphatic filariasis caused by infection with the nematodes *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi* and *B. timori*.

Onchocerciasis caused by infection with the nematode *Onchocerca volvulus*. Intestinal schistosomiasis is caused by infection with the trematodes *Schistosoma mansoni*, *S. mekongi*, *S. japonicum* and *S. intercalatum*, and urinary schistosomiasis caused by infection with *S. haematobium*. Soil-transmitted helminthiasis caused by infection with the nematodes *Ascaris lumbricoides* (roundworm), *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus* (hookworm), and *Trichuris trichiura* (whipworm) <sup>3</sup>.

**Diagnosis:** Helminthiasis mostly affect in gastrointestinal tract thus local symptoms like epigastric pain, diarrhoea, malabsorption states, appendicitis, right iliac fossa pain, rectal prolapse, bowel obstruction (volvulus), biliary obstruction (cholangitis) are mostly used for diagnosis along with systemic symptoms like anaemia, eosinophilia, fever, bronchospasm, pneumonitis, septicaemia, epilepsy, dermatological manifestations *etc.* On the basis of local and systemic symptoms identification of worm done by microscopically stool examination for ova, cysts and parasites, and a full blood count for

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eosinophilia. Radiology, biopsy and Proctoscopy may also used for diagnosis where identification of parasite is difficult by stool examination<sup>4</sup>.

**Treatment:** Early and regular administration of the anthelmintic drugs recommended by WHO such as albendazole, mebendazole, diethylcarbamazine (citrate), ivermectin, levamisole, praziquantel, pyrantel reduces the occurrence, extent, severity and long-term consequences of morbidity, and in certain epidemiological conditions contributes to sustained reduction in transmission<sup>3</sup> generally wide range of chemical compound are used as Anthelmintics which is classified as under<sup>5</sup>.

- ❖ Benzimidazole: Mebendazole, Albendazole, Thiabendazole

- ❖ Quinolines and Isoquinolines: Oxamniquine, Praziquantel
- ❖ Piperazine: Piperazine citrates, Diethyl carbamazone
- ❖ Vinyl pyrimidines: Pyrantel Pamoate
- ❖ Amides: Niclosamide
- ❖ Imidazothiazoles: Levamisol
- ❖ Organophosphanes Metrifonate

**Prevalence:** It is estimated that hundreds of millions of people harbor parasitic worms **Table 1** and one-third of the almost three billion people that live below poverty line in developing regions of sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the Americas are infected with one or more helminth<sup>1</sup>.

**TABLE 1: GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF HELMINTHIASIS**

S. no.	Disease	Major etiologic agent	Global prevalence
<b>Soil-transmitted nematodes</b>			
1	Ascariasis	<i>Ascariasis lumbricoides</i> (roundworm)	807 million
2	Trichuriasis	<i>Trichuris trichiura</i> (whipworm)	604 million
3	Hookworm	<i>Necator americanus</i> ; <i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i>	576 million
4	Strongyloidiasis	<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> (thread worm)	30–100 million
<b>Filarial nematodes</b>			
1	LF	<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> ; <i>Brugia malayi</i>	120 million
2	Onchocerciasis (river blindness)	<i>Onchocerca volvulus</i>	37 million
3	Loiasis	<i>Loa loa</i>	13 million
4	Dracunculiasis (guinea worm)	<i>Dracunculus medinensis</i>	0.01 million
<b>Platyhelminth flukes</b>			
1	Schistosomiasis	<i>Schistosoma haematobium</i> <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	207 million
2	Food-borne trematodiasis	<i>Schistosoma japonicum</i> (blood flukes); <i>Clonorchis sinensis</i> (liver fluke); <i>Opisthorchis viverrini</i> (liver fluke); <i>Paragonimus spp.</i> (lung flukes); <i>Fasciolopsis buski</i> (intestinal fluke); <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> (intestinal fluke)	>40 million
<b>Platyhelminth tapeworms</b>			
1	Cysticercosis	<i>Taenia solium</i> (pork tapeworm)	0.4 million

**Plants having Anthelmintic Activity:** The plants have anthelmintic activity mainly due to their phytoconstituents such as phenolic compounds, flavonoids, tannins and alkaloids. They may act jointly or separately by inhibition of tubulin polymerization and blocking glucose uptake which produces damage to the muco polysaccharide

membrane of worms will expose the outer layer restricting their movement which finally may cause paralysis and ultimately death of parasite<sup>6</sup>. Number of plants have shown anthelmintic activity against various helminthes **Table 2** contain list of plants with anthelmintic activity identified recently.

**TABLE 2: LIST OF PLANTS WITH ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY**

S. no.	Botanical name	Parts of plant	Active Phytochemical
1	<i>Acacia suma</i> Fabaceae	Bark	Gallo-catechin
2	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> Euphorbiaceae	Whole Plant	Tannins, flavonoids
3	<i>Acalypha indica</i> Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Alkaloids, saponins
4	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Rutaceae	Fruits	Tannins

5	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Simaroubaceae	Bark	Alkaloids, flavonoids
6	<i>Anemone vitifolia</i> Ranunculaceae	Root	Glycosides, alkaloids
7	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> Lecythydaceae	Leaves	Terpenoids, tannins
8	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> Fabaceae	Whole Plant	Leutin
9	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Fabaceae	Whole Plant	Kaempferol, coumarins, steroids
10	<i>Caesalpania pulcherrima</i> Leguminaceae	Flowers	Di-terpenoids
11	<i>Cassia tora</i> Fabaceae	Leaves	Alkaloids, saponins
12	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> Menispermaceae	Leaves	Alkaloids, saponins
13	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Rutaceae	Fruit juice	Alkaloids, steroids
14	<i>Cymbopogon Martinii</i> Poaceae	Leaves	Geraniol
15	<i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i> Poaceae	Leaves	Geraniol
16	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i> Verbanaceae	Aerial parts	Tannins, flavonoids, terpenoids
17	<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i> Cucurbitaceae	Roots, rhizomes	Ketodiol, carpenoyl ester
18	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Fabaceae	Leaves	Alkaloids, aminoacids
19	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> Moraceae	Fruits	Alkaloids, flavonoids
20	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> Asclepiadaceae	Leaves	Triterpenoids
21	<i>Jalan sregia</i> Juglandaceae	Leaves	Tannins, saponins
22	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Lythraceae	Leaves	Lawson
23	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> Asclepiadaceae	Stem	Flavonoids, glycosides
24	<i>Maduca indica</i> Sapotaceae	Flowers	Alkaloids
25	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Glycosides
26	<i>Murraya koengil</i> Rutaceae	Leaves	Girinimbine
27	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> Rubiaceae	Bark	Indole alkaloids
28	<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i> Pandanaceae	Leaves	Tannins, saponins
29	<i>Parkia Biglobosa</i> Fabaceae	Leaves	Alkaloids, saponins
30	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> Mimosaceae	Bark	Fixed oils
31	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i> Sapindaceae	Seeds	Saponins, flavonoids
32	<i>Saraca indica</i> Caesalpinaceae	Leaves	Tannins, glycosides
33	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> Fabaceae	Bark	Alkaloids, tannins
34	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Symplocaceae	Bark	Glycosides

**CONCLUSION:** The review on natural anthelmintic medicine might be useful to supplement information in regard of symptoms identification, diagnosis, treatment, prevalence and herbs used in Helmenthiasis.

This article also motivate researchers and help them during screening of medicinal plants.

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