

## **In vitro Anti-plasmodial Activity of *Rubia Cordifolia*, *Harrizonia Abyssinica*, *Leucas calostachys* Olive and *Sanchus schweinfurthii* Medicinal Plants.**

**Nyambati G.K.<sup>1</sup>, Lagat Z.O.<sup>2</sup>, Maranga R.O.<sup>2</sup>, Samuel M.<sup>2</sup>, Ozwara H.<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomedical Sciences and Technology, Technical University of Kenya.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Tropical Diseases, Institute of Primate Research, Kenya.

### **Abstract**

*Plasmodium falciparum* is becoming increasingly resistant to conventional antimalaria drugs. Rapid increase of parasite resistant strains, resistance of the vector to insecticides and the difficulty in creating efficient vaccines has led to an urgent need for new anti-malarial drugs. To determine anti-plasmodial activity of *Rubia cordifolia*, *Harrizonia abyssinica*, *Sachus schweinfurthii* and *Leucas calostachys* Olive plants. Aqueous and methanolic crude extracts were prepared from *R. cordifolia*, *H. abyssinica*, *S. schweinfurthii* and *L. calostachys* plants. The extracts were then prepared into appropriate concentrations for anti-plasmodial activities. In vitro anti-plasmodial activities of herbal drugs were analysed according to the methods of Tona et al., 1999. Methanolic extracts were more efficacious than aqueous extracts. *S. schweinfurthii* and *L. calostachys* had IC<sub>50</sub> (Inhibition Concentration) of between 1.10µg/ml and 3.45µg/ml and had highest parasite inhibition ranging between 3.5% and 5.2%. *R. cordifolia* and *H. abyssinica* had IC<sub>50</sub> of between 1.5µg/ml and 3.0µg/ml and it had moderate parasitaemia ranging between 5.20% and 7.22%. *Vernonia lasiopa* and *Erythrina abyssinnica* had insufficient yields. *S. schweinfurthii* and *L. calostachys* had the highest parasite inhibition while *R. cordifolia* and *H. abyssinica* had moderate inhibition.

**Keywords:** Anti-plasmodial, extracts, lethal dose, parasites, IC<sub>50</sub>.

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