



RESEARCH PAPER

ANTIEPILEPTIC ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF *DATURA INOXIA* LEAVES AGAINST SEIZURE INDUCED BY MAXIMAL ELECTROSHOCK AND CHEMICALLY IN MICE

Gaurav Gupta¹ and Kamal Dua^{2,3*}

¹Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jagatpura, Jaipur-302017, Rajasthan, India

²Discipline of Pharmacy, Graduate School of Health; ³Faculty of Health, Australian Research Centre in Complementary and Integrative Medicine, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2007, Australia

*E-mail: Kamal.Dua@uts.edu.au

Tel.: +6 129 514 7387.

Received: Dec 12, 2023 / Revised: Aug 30, 2024 / Accepted: Aug 31, 2024

The existing description is a study of the antiepileptic effect of *Datura innoxia* as a recognized herb that is used in Ayurveda for asthma, rheumatism, tumors, cough, fever, antimicrobials and epilepsy. Toxicity studies were carried out for standardizing a dose of aqueous extract of *D. innoxia*, maximal electroshock (MES) and isoniazid (INH) induced seizures. The Albino mice model were used for screening the antiepileptic activity. As per OECD guideline no. 423, up to 2000 mg/kg body weight of recommended dose of extract were found toxic. Animals were treated with aqueous extract of 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg body weight. Phenytoin was used as reference anticonvulsant drugs for comparison. The investigation stated the significant interruption in the INH-induced clonic seizure and in MES model, reduction in the period of hind leg extensor phase. In MES model, *D. innoxia* exhibited a significantly decrease in the duration of hindlimb extension with 400 and 600 mg/kg dose, respectively. Comparable results were obtained in INH model by delayed onset of a clonic seizure. Aqueous extract of *D. innoxia* exhibited antiepileptic action against MES and INH-induced epilepsy in animal models.

Key words: Antiepileptic activity, *Datura innoxia*, Phenytoin, Maximal electroshock, Isoniazid.

INTRODUCTION

Natural products have a wide history in treating a variety of disorders [1-4], including epilepsy (goatopathy) which is a relatively common neurological disorder. Epilepsy is defined as a group of long-lasting disorders related to a nervous system which is characterized by the spontaneous occurrence of seizures mostly linked with the loss of consciousness and body activities (convulsions) [5]. Epilepsy has often explained as the incidence of at least 2 motiveless seizures separated 24 hr apart but as per latest international consensus, only a single

epileptic seizure as long as there is a continuing predisposition to create epileptic seizures [6]. Several etiological influences foremost to a first epileptic seizure in the aged cause a continuing predisposition to seizures [3-7]. The annual incidence is 50/100,000 per year [7, 8]. Almost 5-10% of the inhabitants will have at least 1 seizure, with the maximum prevalence happening in premature and old age [9]. WHO estimates that eight people per 1000 worldwide have this disease [10]. More than half of the 50 billion individuals with epilepsy worldwide are