

Petiveria alliacea L.: Plant Drug Quality Control, Hydroalcoholic Extract Standardization and Pharmacological Assay of Lyophilized Extract.

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SUMMARY. Preparations such as fluid extract decoction and infusion of roots and leaves from *Petiveria alliacea* L. (Phytolacaceae) known popularly as *guiné* have been used by the population for the most different symptoms and even as sedative. Though experiments have been carried out and verified the analgesic and anticonvulsive action of roots aqueous and infused extract in mice, there are no studies on standardization for both plant drugs and their extract solutions. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the aerial parts of *guiné* plant drug and its turbo-extract in respect to its quality control, anxiolytic and stress gastric lesions protective activities, and the standardized turbo-extract. The results suggest anxiolytic and stress gastric lesion protective effect for aerial parts extract of *P. alliacea* in animals. A 0.630 mm granulometry and a 20% (m/V) plant: solvent proportion were the factors that determined the highest yield of total flavonoid content in turbo-extract in the present experiment.

RESUMEN. "Petiveria alliacea L.: Control de Calidad de la Droga Vegetal, Estandarización del Extracto Hidroalcohólico y Ensayo Farmacológico del Extracto Liofilizado". La población nativa del Brasil utiliza extractos fluidos, decocción e infusión de las raíces y hojas de *Petiveria alliacea* L. (Phytolacaceae, *guiné*) ante a los más diferentes tipos de síntomas y también como sedativo. Se realizaron experimentos en ratas para verificar la actividad analgésica y anticonvulsiva de extractos acuosos e infusión de las raíces. Por otro lado, no hay estudios de estandarización de los extractos y tampoco de la droga vegetal. El objetivo de este trabajo fue el de evaluar las partes aéreas del "guiné" y su turbo-extracto desde el punto de vista del control de calidad, actividad ansiolítica y protección de lesiones gástricas por estrés, así como el turbo-extracto estandarizado. Los resultados en animales sugieren que las partes aéreas de "guiné" contienen componentes con efectos ansiolíticos y de protección de las lesiones gástricas por estrés. La granulometría de 0,630 mm y la proporción planta:solvente a 20% (m/V) fueron los factores que determinaron la más alta concentración de flavonoides en el extracto turbolizado.

INTRODUCTION

Petiveria alliacea L. (Phytolacaceae), popularly known as *guiné*, *pipi*, *erva-de-tipi*, *erva-de-alho*, *embiatendo*, *emboiaembo*, *ocoembo*, *mu-cara-caá*, *amansa-senhor*, presents a wide distribution in South America¹. Fluid extract, decoction and infusion of roots and leaves have been used *p.o.* and topically by the native population as sedative, diuretic, diaphoretic, antirheumatic, antithermic, anesthetic, antihelminthic, sudorific and purgative^{1,2}.

Lima *et al.*³ demonstrated that the aqueous

extract from the roots of *P. alliacea* presented analgesic and depressing effects on the central nervous system (CNS) of mice. Its infusion also proved to be partially protective against convulsions induced by pentylentetrazole and electroshock⁴.

The toxicity of fractionated root powder used in high doses was described by Souza⁵ with indications of behavioral alterations as stimulation, insomnia and hallucinations followed by depressing symptoms, and as abortive.

KEYWORDS: Antiulcerogenic effect; Anxiolytic effect; *Petiveria alliacea*; Phytolacaceae; Quality control.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Actividad ansiolítica; Control de calidad; Efecto antiulcerogénico; *Petiveria alliacea*; Phytolacaceae.

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