

Anti Nociceptive Activity On Medicinal Plants: A Systematic Review

*Dhanashree M.R¹, DR. Senthil Kumar S.K², Sarala A³, Ayisha Farhana J⁴,
Bathrinarayanan M⁵, Darshan Sarathy R⁶, Dharani E⁷

^{1,4,5,6,7} Students, B.Pharm 7th semester, Arunai College of Pharmacy, Tiruvannamalai

²Professor, Arunai College of Pharmacy, Tiruvannamalai

³Associate Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Arunai College of Pharmacy, Tiruvannamalai

Submitted: 15-08-2023

Accepted: 25-08-2023

ABSTRACT: An unpleasant sensory and emotional sensation known as pain can result from actual or potential tissue injury. Pharmaceutical research is focused on developing medications that reduce pain, which is a symptom of many disorders. The anti-nociceptive properties of plants have been reviewed in the current review. The majority of the information for this review came from electronic journals. A systematic review was utilized to gather literature from Pubmed, Google Scholar, and Science Direct. A total of 2,448 publications were published from 2000 to 2023; however, only 50 of these had data that could be collected. The evidence suggests that these medicinal plants may be useful for therapeutic purposes and may be able to relieve pain.

KEY WORDS: Anti-nociceptive, Medicinal plants, Relieve pain

I. INTRODUCTION:

Medicinal plants have been utilized to cure numerous diseases since ancient times, and they have a wide range of therapeutic applications. These herbs are utilized as a sort of pain relief therapy ⁽¹⁾. The WHO considers the 25% of

pharmaceuticals that are currently given as basic and essential and that are produced around the world⁽²⁾. Pain sensation possesses risk to tissue damage and central nociceptive pathways. Signals from nerves in the spinal cord guide the CNS, reaching the thalamus and relaying nuclei at various brain stem sites⁽³⁾. Opioid analgesics relieve pain, but some are metabolized and may cause side effects like CNS, CVS, GIT, and hallucinations⁽³⁾.

II. METHODOLOGY:

Journal issues from 2000 to 2023 were searched for electronically using Science Direct, PubMed, and Google Scholar. Regardless of language, all full-text, open-access scientific publications were taken into account. The scientific names of 50 medicinal plants with anti-nociceptive properties were the search terms used in the query. Publications demonstrating the preclinical proof of plants' analgesic potential have to be included in the selection criteria. The portion being used as well as the type of evaluation being done are antinociceptive plants.

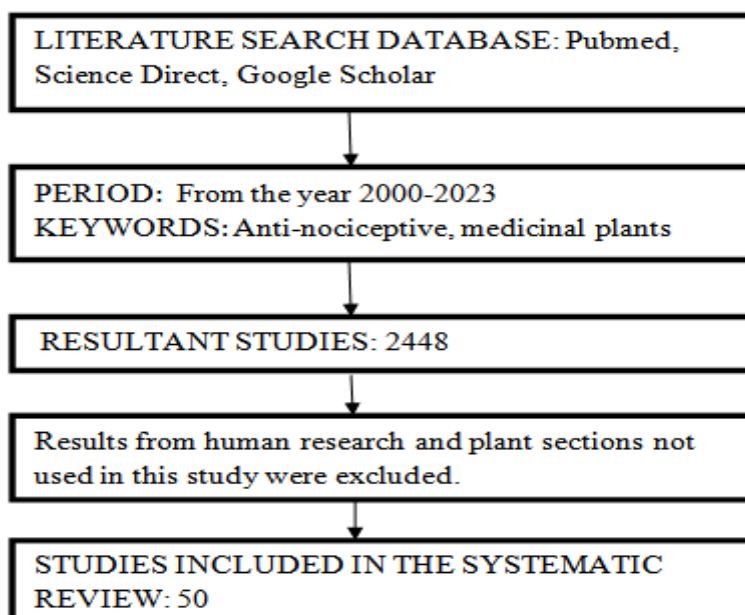


Figure No 1: Literature Search Database

III. RESULT:

There are a total of 50 reports on plants that mention these behaviors. And the outcomes are resulted in table.

TABULATION: Plants having anti-nociceptive activity

S. NO	PLANTS NAME	FAMILY	PARTS USED	METHODS USED	REFERENC E NO.
01	Salvia officinalis	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Hot plate, Formalin induced paw licking in rats.	04
02	Mentha microphylla	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Acetic acid induced-Writhing and tail flick	05
03	Alpinia zerumbet	Zingiberacea e	Aerial parts	Hotplate, formalin and writhing test	06
04	Equisetum arvense	Equisetaceae	Stem	Hotplate, formalin and writhing test	07
05	Balbisia calysina	Vivianiaceae	Aerial parts	Hotplate, and formalin test	08
06	Artemisia biennis	Asteraceae	Aerial	Formalin induced paw licking, acetic acid induced writhing, tail flick	09
07	Croton cajucara	Euphorbiacea e	Leaves	Acetic acid induced-Writhing, hotplate, and formalin	10
08	Kalopanax pictus	Araliaceae	Stem bark	Acetic acid induced-Writhing and hot plate	11
09	Neorautanenia mitis	Papilonaceae	Root	Hot plate and formalin	12
10	Punica granatum	Lythraceae	Fruit peel	Writhing, formalin, tail immersion, hotplate.	13

11	<i>Helicteres isora</i>	Malvaceae	Root	Writhing test	14
12	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Myrtaceae	Aerial parts	Hotplate and formalin	15
13	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Pinaceae	Pollen	Formalin and hot plate test	16
14	<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i>	Rutaceae	Leaves	Carrageenan induced hind paw.	17
15	<i>Nidularium procerum</i>	Bromiliaceae	Leaves, roots, rhizome.	Acetic acid induced-Writhing test.	18
16	<i>Ipomoea pes caprae</i>	Convolvulaceae	Aerial parts	Acetic acid induced, formalin test.	19
17	<i>Byrsonima intermedia</i>	Malpighiaceae	Leaves	Formalin and hotplate.	20
18	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Melastomataceae	Stem bark, leaves	Hotplate, Acetic acid induced-Writhing	21
19	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Formalin, hotplate, capsaicin induced pain.	22
20	<i>Plukenetia conophora</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Seed oil	Hotplate, acetic acid and formalin induced paw licking tests.	23
21	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Acetic acid-Writhing, hotplate, tail flick	24
22	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i>	Asparagaceae	Aerial parts	Formalin, hotplate.	25
23	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Seeds	Writhing, tail flick.	03
24	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Plantaginaceae	Whole plants	Acetic acid induced-Writhing, tail flick	26
25	<i>Xylopia parviflora</i>	Annonaceae	Bark	Hotplate, formalin, Acetic acid induced-writhing.	27
26	<i>Incarvillea delavayi</i>	Bignoniaceae	Aerial parts	Acetic acid induced-Writhing test.	28
27	<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i>	Solanaceae	Flower	Formalin, Writhing, hotplate, tail flick	29
28	<i>Piper solmsianum</i>	Piperaceae	Leaves	Acetic acid induced-Writhing, capsaicin, glutamate induced nociception	30
29	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Malvaceae	Fruits	Formalin, writhing	31
30	<i>Teucrium polium</i>	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Writhing test	32
31	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves, stem, roots	Acetic acid induced writhing, formalin and capsaicin induced test.	33
32	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia L</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Writhing test.	34
33	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Costaceae	Rhizome	Tail flick test.	35
34	<i>Romarinus officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Writhing, hot plate test.	36
35	<i>Chlorophytum alismifolium</i>	Liliaceae	Tubers	Writhing test.	37
36	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Writhing and hot plate.	02
37	<i>Allanblackia monticola</i>	Guttiferae	Stem bark	Formalin, Hotplate test.	38

38	<i>Senna singueana</i>	Fabaceae	Leaves	Writhing and hotplate.	39
39	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Root	Writhing, Tail flick.	40
40	<i>Terminalia coriacea</i>	Combretaceae	Leaves	Writhing, formalin	41
41	<i>Melicope ptelefolia</i>	Rutaceae	Root	Writhing, tail immersion.	42
42	<i>Caralluma arabica</i>	Apocynaceae	Aerial parts	Hotplate, tail flick	43
43	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Lythraceae	Flower and stem	P-benzoquinone induced abdominal constriction test, Carrageenan induced hindpaw edema model.	44
44	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Piperaceae	Leaves	Hotplate, Carrageenan induced paw edema test	45
45	<i>Smilax china L</i>	Smilacaceae	Tubers	Hot plate, albumin induced rat paw edema.	46
46	<i>Connium maculatum</i>	Apiaceae	Aerial parts	Tail flick, Carrageenan induced paw edema test in rats.	47
47	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	Flower	Carrageenan paw edema test, hot plate	48
48	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>	Malvaceae	Leaves	Writhing, hotplate and formalin test, carrageenan induced paw edema test.	49
49	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Apiaceae	Seeds	Carrageenan test, writhing and formalin test.	50
50	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Verbenaceae	Aerial parts	Carrageenan induced paw edema, Writhing test.	51

IV. DISCUSSION:

The bulk of people in poor nations receive their health treatment mostly from traditional botanicals. The current publication provides a summary of the research on plant usage as a nociceptive therapy. According to one source, more than 30 distinct plant species, the majority of which are members of various plant families, are used to treat pain. The bulk of the plants were also employed as anti-inflammatory, anti-rheumatic, and other types of therapies in addition to nociception. They are mostly used to assess nociceptive pain using the hotplate, formalin, and acetic acid-induced writhing (75%), Carrageenan and others (10%), Tail flick and Tail immersion (15%) methods.

V. CONCLUSION:

We may infer from this systematic research that medicinal plants give a fantastic potential to uncover active compounds against anti-nociceptive action. These medicinal herbs are also important in a variety of disorders.

REFERENCE:

- [1]. Abdulhakim Abubakar, Abdullahi Balarabe Nazifi, Saidi Odoma, Salisu Shehu, Nuhu Mohammed Danjuma. Antinociceptive activity of methanol extract of *Chlorophytum alismifolium* tubers in murine model of pain: Possible involvement of α_2 adrenergic receptor and K_{ATP} channels: *Journal of Traditional and Complementary Medicine* 2020; 10 :1-6.
- [2]. Arif Ullah H.M, Sayera Zaman, Fatematuj Juhara, Lucky Akter, Syed Mohammed Tareq, Emranul Haque Masum, Rajib Bhattacharjee. Evaluation of anti nociceptive, in-vivo & in-vitro anti-inflammatory activity of ethanolic extract of *Curcuma zedoaria* rhizome. *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 2014; 14: 346
- [3]. Zahra Esfandyari, Naser Mirazi, Abdolrahman Sarihi, Mahmoud Rafieian-Kopaei. Anti-nociceptive activity of *Ricinus communis* Seeds hydroethanolic extract of male Balb/C mice. *Clinic and Surgery* 2018; 48 :06

- [4]. Qnais, E.Y., Abu, M., Abdulla, F.A & Abdalla, S.S. The antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects of *Salvia officinalis* leaf aqueous and butanol extracts. *Pharm Biol* 2010; 48: 1149-1156.
- [5]. Atta, A.H.. The antinociceptive effect of some Egyptian medicinal plants extracts. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2004; 95: 235-238.
- [6]. Dearaujo, P.F., Coelho, A.N., Morais, S.M., Ferreira, S.C. & Leal, J.H. Antinociceptive effects of the essential oil of *Alpinia zerumbet* on mice. *Phytomedicine* 2005; 12: 482-486.
- [7]. Domonte, F.H., Santos, J.G., Russi, M., Lanziotti, V.M., Leal, L.K. & Cunha, G.M. Antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory properties of the hydroalcoholic extract of stems from *Equisetum arvense* L. in mice. *Pharmacol Res* 2004; 49: 239-243.
- [8]. Miño, J., Acevedo, C., Moscatelli, V., Ferraro, G. & Hnatyszyn, O. Antinociceptive effect of the aqueous extract of *Balbisia calycina*. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2002; 79: 179-182.
- [9]. Mohammed Zarei, Davoud Ahmadimoghaddam, Saeed mohammadi. *Artemisia biennis* Willd.: Anti nociceptive effects and possible mechanism of action. *J. Ethnopharmacology*.2021; 268 : 113604
- [10]. Campos, A.R., Albuquerque, F.A., Rao, V.S., Maciel, M.A & Pinto, A.C. Investigations on the antinociceptive activity of crude extracts from *Croton cajucara* leaves in mice. *Fitoterapia* 2002; 73: 116-120
- [11]. Choi, J., Huh, K., Kim, S.H., Lee, K.T., Park, H.J. & Han, Y.N. Antinociceptive and antirheumatoidal effects of *Kalopanax pictus* extract and its saponin components in experimental animals. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2002; 79: 199-204.
- [12]. Vongtau, H.O., Abbah, J., Mosugu, O., Chindo, B.A., Ngazal, I.E., Salawu, A.O., Kwanashie, H.O & Gamaniel, K.S. Antinociceptive profile of the methanolic extract of *Neorautanenia mitis* root in rats and mice. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2004; 92: 317-32.
- [13]. Ouachrif, A., Khalki, H., Chaib, S., Mountassir, M., Aboufatima, R., Farouk, L., Benharraf, A & Chait, A. Comparative study of the antiinflammatory and antinociceptive effects of two varieties of *Punica granatum*. *Pharm Biol* 2012; 50: 429-438.
- [14]. Venkatesh, S., Laxmi, K.S., Reddy, B.M. & Ramesh, M. Antinociceptive activity of *Helicteres isora*. *Fitoterapia* 2007; 78: 146-148.
- [15]. Avila, D., Pena, N., Quintero, L. & Suarez, H..Antinociceptive activity of *Syzygium jambos* leaves extract on rats. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2007; 112: 380-385.
- [16]. Choi, E.M. Antinociceptive and antiinflammatory activities of pine (*Pinus densiflora*) pollen extract. *Phytother Res* 2007; 21: 471-475.
- [17]. Ratnayake. W.M.K.M, Suresh.T.S, Abeysekera.A.M, Salim.N, Chandrika.U.G. Acute anti inflammatory and anti nociceptive activities of crude extracts, alkaloid fraction and evolitrine from *Acronychia pedunculata* leaves. *J Ethnopharmacology* 2019; 238: 111827
- [18]. Amendoeira, F.C., Frutuoso, V.S., Chedier, L.M., Pearman, A.T., Figueiredo, M.R., Kalpan, M.A., Prescott, S.M., Bozza, P.T. & Castro, H.C .Antinociceptive effect of *Nidularium procerum*: a Bromeliaceae from the Brazilian coastal rain forest. *Phytomedicine* 2005; 12: 78-87.
- [19]. M. M. de Souza, A. Madeira, C. Berti, R. Krogh, R. A. Yunes, and V. Cechinel, .Antinociceptive properties of the methanolic extract obtained from *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br, *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 2000; 69: 85–90.
- [20]. Orlandi, L., Vilela, F.C., Santa, F.V., Dias, D.F., Alves, G & Giusti, A. Anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects of the stem bark of *Byrsonima intermedia* A. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2011; 137: 1469-1476.
- [21]. Sulaiman, M.R., Somchit, M.N., Israf, D.A., Ahmad, Z & Moin, S.Antinociceptive effect of *Melastoma malabathricum* ethanolic extract in mice. *Fitoterapia* 2004; 75: 667-672.
- [22]. Dejesus, R.A., Cechinel, V., Oliveira, A.E & Schlemper, V. Analysis of the antinociceptive properties of marrubiin isolated

- from *Marrubium vulgare*. *Phytomedicine* 2000; 7: 111-115.
- [24]. Abayomi M. Ajayi, Christie B. Ola, Maduka B. Ezeagu, Paul A. Adeleke, Kayode A. John, Mary O. Ologe, Benneth Ben Azu, Solomon Umukoro. Chemical characterization, anti nociceptive and anti inflammatory activities of *Plukenetia conophora* seed oil in experimental rodent models. *J. Ethnopharmacology* 2023; 305: 116017
- [25]. Barua, C.C., Talukdar, A., Begum, S.A., Lahon, L.C., Sarma, D.K., Pathak, D.C. & Borah, . Antinociceptive activity of methanolic extract of leaves of *Achyranthes aspera* Linn. (Amaranthaceae) in animal models of nociception. *Indian J Exp Biol* 2010; 48: 817-821.
- [26]. Khan, H., Saeed, M., Gilani, A.U., Khan, M.A., Khan, I & Ashraf, N. Antinociceptive activity of aerial parts of *Polygonatum verticillatum*: attenuation of both peripheral and central pain mediators. *Phytother Res* 2011; 25: 1024-1030
- [27]. Awe, E.O., Adeloye, A., Idowu, T., Olajide, O.A & Makinde, J. Antinociceptive effect of *Russelia equisetiformis* leave extracts identification of its active constituents. *Phytomedicine* 2007; 15: 301-305.
- [28]. Nishiyama, Y., Moriyasu, M., Ichimaru, M., Iwasa, K., Kato, A., Mathenge, S.G., Chalo, P.B & Juma, F.D. Antinociceptive effects of the extracts of *Xylopiya parviflora* bark and its alkaloidal components in experimental animals. *J Nat Med* 2010; 64: 9-15.
- [29]. Nakamura, M., Kido, K., Kinjo, J & Nohara, T. Antinociceptive substances from *Incarvillea delavayi*. *Phytochem* 2000; 53: 253-256.
- [30]. Parker, A.G., Peraza, G.G., Sena, J., Silva, E.S. & Soares, M.C. Antinociceptive effects of the aqueous extract of *Brugmansia suaveolens* flowers in mice. *Biol Res Nurs* 2007; 8: 234-239.
- [31]. Dasilva, R.Z., Yunes, R.A., Souza, M.M & Delle, F. Antinociceptive properties of conocarpan and orientin obtained from *Piper solmsianum* C. DC. var. *solmsianum* (Piperaceae). *J Nat Med* 2010; 64: 402.
- [32]. Zannatul Naim, Mustahsan Billah . Md, Ibrahim. Md, Dipti Debnath, Masud Rana.S.M., Paroma Arefin, Emdadul Hasan Mukul . Md. Anti-Inflammatory, Analgesic and Anti-Nociceptive Efficacy of Peel of *Abelmoschus esculentus* Fruits in Laboratory Animal. Bentham Science Publishers 2015; 10 :113-121.
- [33]. Abdollahi,M., Karimpour, h.& Monsef, H.R.. Antinociceptive effects of *Teucrium polium* L total extract and essential oil in mouse writhing test: *Pharmacol Res* 2003; 48: 31-35.
- [34]. Santos, J.A., Calheiros, A., Nascimento, D.D., Bérenger, A.L., Santos, A.R., Campos, R.O., Miguel, O.G., Filho, V.C., Siani, A.C., Yunes, R.A. & Calixto, J.B. Anti-nociceptive properties of extracts of new species of plants of the genus *Phyllanthus* (Euphorbiaceae). *J Ethnopharmacol* 2000; 72: 229-238.
- [35]. Rahmatullah, M., Hasan, S.K., Ali, Z., Rahman, S. & Jahan, R. Antihyperglycemic and antinociceptive activities of methanolic extract of *Euphorbia thymifolia* L. whole plants. *J Chinese Integ Med* 2012; 10:228-232
- [36]. Bhattacharya, S. Assessment of anti-nociceptive efficacy of *Costus speciosus* rhizome in swiss albino mice. *J Adv Pharm Technol Res* 2010; 1:34-40
- [37]. Takaki,I., Bersani,L.E., Vendruscolo,A., Sartoretto, S.M., Diniz, S.P., Bersani, C.A. & Cuman, R.K. Anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects of *Romarinus officinalis* L. essential oil in experimental animal models. *J Med Food* 2008; 11:741-746
- [38]. Abdulhakim Abubakar, Abdullahi Balarabe Nazifi, Saidi Odoma, Salisu Shehu, Nuhu Mohammed Danjuma. Antinociceptive activity of methanol extract of *Chlorophytum alismifolium* tubers in murine model of pain: Possible involvement of α_2 -adrenergic receptor and K_{ATP} channels: *Journal of Traditional and Complementry Medicine* 2020; 10 :1-6.
- [39]. Edwige Laure Nguemfo, Theophile Dimo, Anatole Guy Azebaze, Emmanuel Acha Asongalem, Katim Alaoui, Alain Bertrand Dongmo, Yahia Cherrah, Pierre Kamtchoung. Anti inflammatory and anti

- nociceptive activities of the stem bark extracts from *Allanblackia monticola* STANLER L.C.(GUTTIFERAE) . J Ethnopharmacology 2007; 114(3): 417-424.
- [40]. Hailemichael Zeru Hishe, Tamrat Abate Ambech, Mebrahtom Gebrelibanos Hiben, Biruk Sintayehu Fanta . Anti nociceptive effect of methanol extract of leaves of *Senna singueana* in mice. J Ethnopharmacology 2018; 217: 49-53.
- [41]. Sanjib Bhattacharya, Pallab K Haldar. Exploration of anti nociceptive and locomotor effects of *Trichosanthes dioica* root extracts in Swiss albino mice. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine 2012; 2(1) : S224-S228.
- [42]. Mohammed Safwan Ali Khan, Nishat Ahmed, Misbah, Mohammed Arifuddin, Zainul Amiruddin Zakaria, Mohammad M. Al-Sanea, Syeda Umme Kulsoom Khundmiri, Inshah Ahmed, Saleha Ahmed, Pooi Ling Mok. Anti nociceptive mechanism of flavonoids-rich methanolic extract from *Terminalia Coriacea* (Roxb.) Wight&Arn. Leaves. Food and Chemical Toxicology 2018; 115: 523-531.
- [43]. Mahani Mahadi, Nadra Abdul Rahman, Deebaneesan Viswanathan, Izatus Shima Taib, Adnan Sulong, Waheedah Abdul Hakeem, Masro Mohammed, Imtiaz Khalid Mohammed, Ismin Izwani Zainol Abidin, Shamima Abdul Rahman, Zauyah Yusuf. The potential effects of *Melicope ptelefolia* root extract as an anti nociceptive and anti inflammatory on animal models. Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University 2016; 54(2): 237-241.
- [44]. Zakaria M.N.M, Islam M.W, Radhakrishnan. R, Chen H.B, Kamil.M, Al-Gifri A.N, Chan K, Al-Attas.A . Anti nociceptive and anti inflammatory properties of *Caralluma Arabica*. J Ethnopharmacology 2001; 76: 115-158.
- [45]. Zeynep Tunalier, Muberra kosar, Esra Kupeli, Ihsan Calis, Husnu Can Baser.K . Anti oxidant, anti inflammatory, anti nociceptive activities and composition of *Lythrum salicaria* L. extracts. J Ethnopharmacology 2007; 110(3): 539-547.
- [46]. Zakaria.Z.A, Patahuddin.H, Mohamad, A.S, Israf.D.A, Sulaiman.M.R. In vivo anti nociceptive and anti inflammatory activities of the aqueous extract of the leaves of *Piper Sarmentosum*. J Ethnopharmacology 2010; 128(1): 42-48.
- [47]. Xiao-Shun-Shu, Zhong-Hong-Gao, Xiang-Liang-Yang. Anti inflammatory and anti nociceptive activities of *Smilax china* L. aqueous extract. J Ethnopharmacology 2006; 103(3): 327-332.
- [48]. Madaan R, Kumar S. Screening of alkaloidal fraction of *Conium maculatum* L. aerial parts for analgesic and antiinflammatory activity. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2012; 74(5): 457-460.
- [49]. Shyamkumar, Ishwar B. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and phytochemical studies of *Clitoria ternatea* Linn flower extract. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 2012; 3(3):208-210.
- [50]. Zakaria ZA, Kumar GH, Nor RNS, Sulaiman MR, Fatimah CA, Mat Jais AM, et al.. Antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties of an aqueous extract of *Corchorus capsularis* leaves in experimental animal models. Pharmaceutical Biology 2009; 47(2): 104-110.
- [51]. Hashemi VH, Ghanadi A, Sharif B .Antiinflammatory and analgesic effects of *Coriandrum sativum* L in animal models. J Shahrekord Univ Med Sci 2003; 5(2): 8-15.
- [52]. Amirtharaj RV, Suresh V, Kumar RS. Studies on anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties of methanol extract of aerial part of *Clerodendrum inerme* in experimental animal models. Res J Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry 2010; 2(5): 421.