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RESEARCH ARTICLE

EVALUATION OF THE LOCAL ANAESTHETIC EFFECT OF CRASSOCEPHALUM CREPIDIODES IN SUITABLE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL MODELS.

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Manuscript Info

Abstract

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Introduction:-

Local anaesthetics are drugs which upon local injection or topical application cause reversible loss of sensory perception, especially that of pain, in a restricted area of the body.⁽¹⁾The basic mechanism of action of all LAs are that they interrupt neural conduction by inhibiting the influx of sodium ions through channels within the neuronal membranes. Normally these channels exist in a resting state, during which sodium ions are prevented from entering the cell. When the neuron is stimulated, the channel assumes an activated state, in which sodium ions diffuse into the cell, causing depolarization. Due to this sudden change in membrane voltage, the sodium channel assumes an inactivated state, during which further influx is inhibited while active transport mechanisms return sodium ions to the exterior. Following this repolarization, the channel assumes its normal resting state. Local anaesthetics have greater affinity for receptors within sodium channels during their activated and inactivated states than when they are in their resting states.^(2,3)Therefore, neural fibres having more rapid firing rates are most susceptible to local anaesthetic action. *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Family: Asteraceae) known as Thickhead in English and Terapaibi in Manipuri is an erect, annual and succulent herb growing in many tropical regions. The leaves are mainly used to treat indigestion, diarrhoea, headache and epilepsy by the local people. In Tanzania the dried leaf powder is applied as a snuff to stop nose bleeding and smoked to treat sleeping sickness.⁽⁴⁾ The leaves are heated and then the succus is used for sores and fresh wounds by the local people for many years.⁽⁵⁾ However, till date no scientific study has been encountered regarding the evaluation of the effect of the plant in local anaesthetic activity. Hence considering its use in treating wounds for many years by the local people in different parts of the world, an attempt was made to evaluate the role of *Crassocephalum crepidioides*(CC) in local anaesthesia using suitable experimental animal models.

Materials and methods:-

Preparation of the methanol extract:-

The leaves of CC were collected from the Imphal valley during the month of June-July and authenticated. They were cleaned, dried and powdered in a mixer grinder. Fifty grams of this powder was then extracted with methanol using a soxhlet apparatus.⁽⁶⁾The extract was evaporated to dryness and the final yield was 14% which was stored in the refrigerator and fresh sterile solutions were prepared as and when required by dissolving it in normal saline.

Phytochemical studies:-

Freshly prepared methanol extract of *Crassocephalum crepidioides*(MECC) was subjected to phytochemical screening that revealed the presence of flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins and steroids.⁽⁷⁻¹⁰⁾

Animals:-

Adult guinea pigs (450-500 g) and frogs were procured from the Central Animal House of RIMS after taking approval from the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC). The animals were kept at a controlled room temperature ($22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$; relative humidity 60-70%) in a 12 h light-dark cycle. and housed for 1 week in separate polypropylene cages before the experiment to acclimatize to the laboratory conditions. They were given standard laboratory diet and water ad libitum.

Acute toxicity testing:-

It was found that the plant extract was safe up to a dose of 2g/kg of body weight p.o. during the 24 h observation period.⁽¹¹⁾

Study design:-**Intracutaneous wheal in guinea pigs:-**

The standard operating procedure for testing local anaesthesia as recommended by Bulbring and Wajda was followed in this present study.^(12,13) The animals were divided into four groups as seen in table 1. On the day prior to the study, the hair on the back of guinea pigs near the midline (four different areas of 3 cm each) was shaved. The normal responses of the animals were observed first by applying pin pricks in the midline. The required drugs were then injected intracutaneously in equal volumes of 0.2 ml into the shaved areas. The wheals were marked using a marker and the time of injection was noted. Five pin pricks were then given uniformly every five min at an interval of four seconds on the wheal areas. The responses were recorded up to a period of 30 min. A localized skin twitch usually accompanied by squeak was considered as the normal response. A negative response was recorded when the animal failed to respond either by twitching of the muscle or squeaking following a pin prick.

Plexus anaesthesia in frogs:-

The frogs were divided into three groups as shown in table 2. The frogs were decerebrated and upper parts of their spinal cords were destroyed using a pithing needle. The abdominal viscera was completely excised and removed through a transverse incision made just below the sternum thereby forming a pouch. The lumbar plexus was exposed carefully without damaging it. The frogs were pinned to the vertical boards with their legs hanging down. The drugs were administered into the abdominal pouch in sufficient volumes to submerge the lumbar plexus. The left and right limbs of the frogs were immersed every minute for a maximum period of 10 sec in beakers containing 0.1 N HCl and normal saline respectively. Afterwards the feet was rinsed in water. The time taken by the animals failing to withdraw their feet was recorded as the "onset of local anaesthetic action."^(14,15)

Analysis of results:-

The data obtained in the studies was analysed using one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's 't' test. A 'P' value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results:-**Table 1:-** Local anaesthetic activity of MECC on intracutaneous wheal in guinea pigs

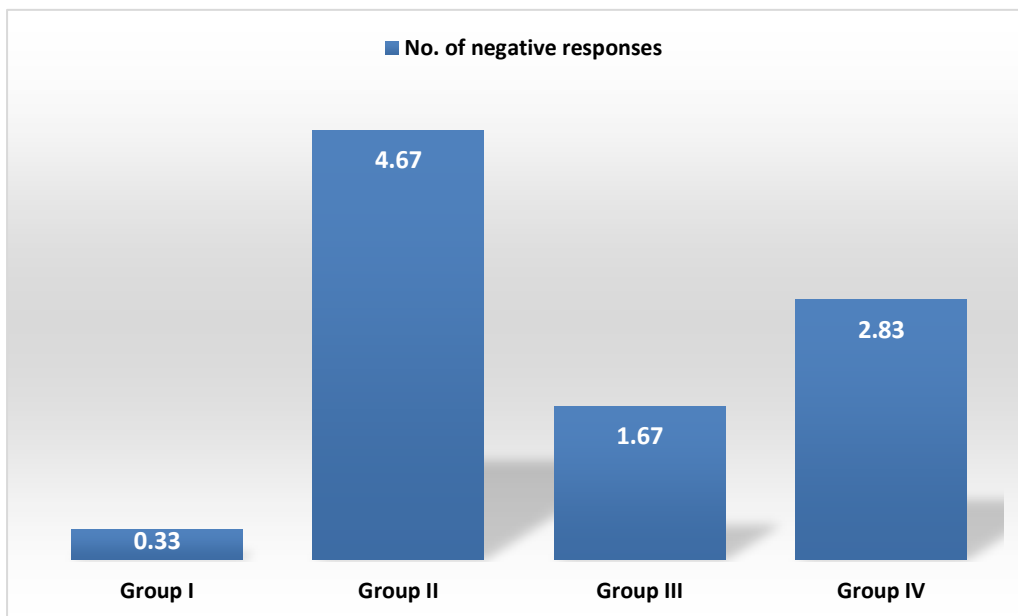
Group	Drugs	No. of negative responses
I (control)	0.9% saline	0.33±0.21*
II (standard)	2% xylocaine	4.67±0.21*
III (test)	10% MECC	1.67±0.21*
IV (test)	20% MECC	2.83±0.17*
n=6 in all groups, *P<0.01 when compared to control		

Table 2:- Local anaesthetic activity of MECC on plexus anaesthesia in frogs

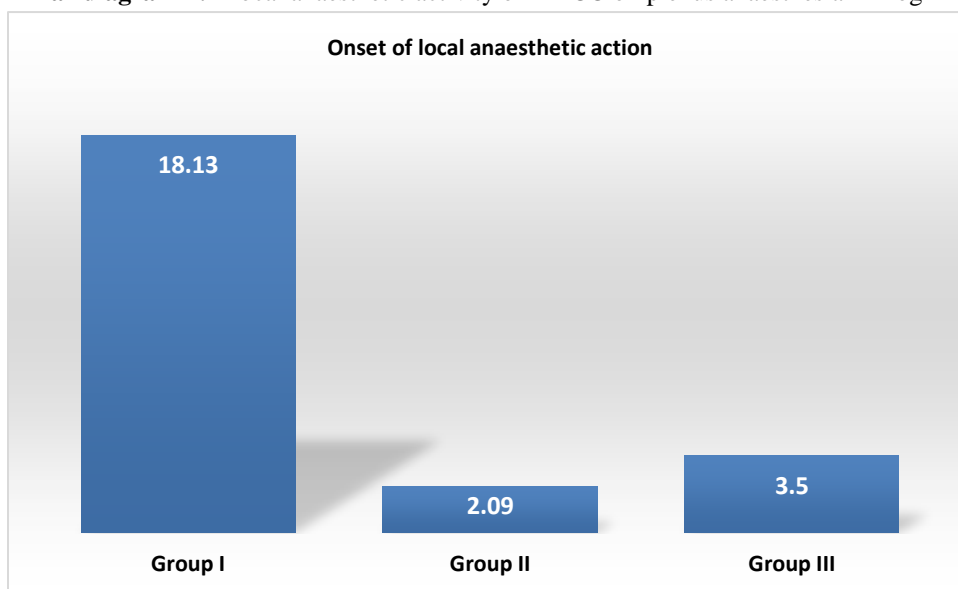
Groups	Drugs	Onset of local anaesthetic action(min)
I (control)	0.9% saline	18.13±0.29*
II (standard)	2% xylocaine	2.09±0.12*

III (test)	20% MECC	5.12±0.14*
n=6 in all groups, *P<0.001 when compared to control		

Bar diagram 1:- Local anaesthetic activity of MECC on intracutaneous wheal in guinea pigs



Bar diagram 1:- Local anaesthetic activity of MECC on plexus anaesthesia in frog



The intracutaneous wheal method in guinea pigs showed 0.33% and 0.57% anaesthesia in test drug of concentrations of 10% and 20% respectively compared to 93.33% anaesthesia using the standard drug, xylocaine of 2% concentration. The negative responses of the standard and the extract treated groups showed a significant increase ($P < 0.01$) in the anaesthetic effect when compared to the control group.

In the lumbar plexus anaesthesia method in frogs, the onset of local anaesthetic action was 5.12 ± 0.14 and 2.09 ± 0.12 min in the test and xylocaine treated groups respectively when compared to the control group where it was 18.13 ± 0.29 min. The anaesthetic effect of the standard and test drugs continued till 30 min of our observation period.

Discussion:-

There is an increasing interest in finding herbal extracts with local anaesthetic activity for treating cuts and wounds which also has been used in traditional medicine in many parts of the world since ancient times. This study was planned as a preclinical trial, to demonstrate the local anaesthetic activity of MECC. Guinea pigs maintained under standard conditions were given intracutaneous injection using different concentration of MECC and xylocaine for 30 min. Similarly, using the plexus anaesthesia model, the local anaesthetic effect was tested on frogs using 10% and 20% MECC and compared with the standard drug, xylocaine. It was found that the plant extracts showed significant local anaesthetic activity in both the models when compared to xylocaine. The wheal model used in guinea pigs was suitable in measuring the degree and duration of anaesthesia simultaneously whereas the plexus model determined the onset of anaesthesia.⁽¹⁶⁾ This property may be attributed to the phytoconstituent, alkaloid that is present in this plant.

Limitations of the study: Since the study was in preclinical phase, nonhuman subjects (guinea pigs and frogs) were used here.

Conclusion:-

The present study concluded that local anaesthetic activity of the MECC showed significant comparable activity with the standard and control which was used in the study. Hence, a new molecule with local anaesthetic activity similar to xylocaine can be developed as plant extracts may have higher safety margins with minimum or no side effects.

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Conflicts of interest:- There are no conflicts of interest.

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