

ARTICLE IN PRESS

RMDL: Classification of Parkinson's disease by nature-inspired Algorithm

Antidiabetic activity (In vitro alpha amylase inhibitory) of ethanol extract of Carissa carandas Linn. roots.

Six sigma: an embellished exploration in the field of pharmaceutical industry

The effect of Sida acuta on bacterial enzymes in azoxymethane-induced experimental colon cancer

Premature ageing in children: a rare genetic disorder called progeria.

Stress, Depression & Gut Microbiota: The Gut-Brain Axis Regulation

Zinc oxide nanoparticles and antibiotics mediated combinatorial approach to enhance antibacterial potential

ADOBE READER

(Require Adobe Acrobat Reader to open, If you don't have Adobe Acrobat Reader)



Article Detail

Standardization of a Crude Drug Moringa oleifera Leaf from Africa, India and Local (Indonesian) which Cultivated in Bojonegoro Indonesia

NIKMATUL EKA, KARTINI, LINTANG KARINA PUTRI Author:

Abstract: Purpose: The research was to determine specific parameters (macroscopy and microscopy) and non-specific parameters (loss on drying, total ash content, acid insoluble ash content, water-soluble extractive matter, ethanol-soluble extractive matter). heavy metal contaminant (Pb, Hg, As, Cu) and microbial contaminant (Total Plate Count and Total Yeast Mold). Research also determined a total flavonoid of M. oleifera leaf. Methodology: The method carried out according to the procedure stated in the Materia Medika Indonesia 5 th edition. Methods to detection Contaminants were referred to WHO quidelines for assessing the quality of herbal medicines. The determination of total flavonoid was performed by spectroscopic method. Results: Crude drug of M. oleifera leaf meet the specific parameters (macroscopy and microscopy). Nonspecific parameters of Africa, India, Local M. oleifera leaf shows that loss on drying (8.06 ± 0.03; 8.89 ± 0.31; 7.56 ± 0.17) %, total ash content (8.64 ± 0.43; 10.64 ± 0.90; 15.31 ± 0.87) %, acid insoluble ash content (0.56 ± 0.08; 0.35 ± 0.01; 0.36 ± 0.06)%, water-soluble extractive matter (21.38 ± 1.39; 30.12 ± 2.06; 12.68 ± 1.12) %, ethanol-soluble extractive matter (39.37 ± 1.51; 27.74 ± 2.44; 27.09 ± 1.43)%, contaminant test including heavy metal contaminant shows that Pb. Cd. As and Ho were not to be detected. Microbial contaminant (Total Plate Count and Total Yeast Mold) under limits of WHO standart. Total flavonoid content of Africa, India, Local M. oleifera leaf were 8.12 ± 0.52 mg/ 100 mg QE; 10.69 ± 0.15 mg/ 100 mg QE dan 13.08 ± 0.08 mg/ 100 mg QE respectively. Conclusion: Moringa Leaves meet specific parameters (macroscopy and microscopy test). Nonspecific parameter tests of Africa, India, Local Moringa Leaf shows that loss on drying, acid insoluble ash content, water-soluble extractive matter, ethanol-soluble extractive matter, contaminant test including heavy metal contaminant shows that (Pb, Cd, As and Hg) and microbial contaminant (Total Plate Count and Total Yeast Mold) meet the standard required, only total ash content did not meet the standard. Total Flavonoid content shows that the extract of M. oleifera from local (Indonesia) variety is higher than

Keyword: M. oleifera leaf, Standardization, Crude Drug

https://doi.org/10.31838/ijpr/2020.12.01.134

Download: Request For Article







ONLINE SUBMISSION

Click here for Online Submission

USER LOGIN

Author	0	Reviewer
-00	-	

Editor Subscriber

Username Password

Login | Register

NEWS & EVENTS

Terms and Conditions Disclaimer