UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

EFFECTS OF INDIGENOUS PLANT KAEMPFERIA GALANGA EXTRACT ON BLOOD PARAMETERS IN RATS

NOOR SHAHRUL BIN MUSA

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy

Faculty of Pharmacy

November 2006

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr Adnan bin Sulong, for his continuous supervision and assistance during the study until this research project was successfully completed.

I am also greatly thankful to Prof. Dr Aishah Adam, whose explanation and suggestions during discussion has been a great help that encourage me to complete this research project.

My acknowledgment also goes to Dr Lua Pei Lin, all the lecturers, staff and postgraduates students of Faculty of Pharmacy, UiTM, Shah Alam, for their assistance during this research project.

To Hematology and Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory, UPM, staffs especially En Mohd Halmy Othman, my special thanks for their time and effort for helping out during the project period.

Last but not least, to all my colleagues and all individuals who directly or indirectly involved in this research project and thank you for their love and support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TLE PAGE PROVAL	
	KNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS		iii
LIST OF TABLES		iv
LIST OF FIGURE		v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS		vi
AB	STRACT	vii
СН	APTER 1 (INTRODUCTION)	1
	APTER 2 (LITERATURE REVIEW)	
	Introduction	5
2.2	Plant Morphology	5
2.3	Chemical Constituents	6
	Medicinal Uses	7
	Toxicity Study	8
	Hematology Clinical Biochemistry	9
2.1	Chinical Biochemistry	10
CH	APTER 3 (MATERIALS AND METHOD)	
3.1	Experimental Animals	12
	Preparation of Plant Extract	12
	Acute Toxicity Study	14
	Subacute Toxicity Study	14
	Collection of Blood Samples	14
	Analysis of Hematological and Biochemical Parameters	15
3.7	Statistical Analysis	15
	APTER 4 (RESULTS)	
	Acute Toxicity	16
	Subacute Toxicity	16
	Hematological and Biochemistry Parameters	17
4.4	Clinical Biochemistry	18
CHAPTER 5 (DISCUSSION)		21
CHAPTER 6 (CONCLUSION)		25
BIBLIOGRAPHY		27
APP	PENDICES	

ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are available abundantly in the tropics. These plants are important in Asian societies because of widespread use in traditional medicine. One of the plants is Kaempferia galanga L. (Zingiberaceae). Because of its widespread use in various Asian countries, therefore, there is a need to study the safety of this plant. In the present study the ethyl acetate extract of Kaempferia galanga was used to test acute and subacute toxicity effects. In the acute toxicity study, three rats out of five rats in the treatment group died. The lungs showed hemorrhagic condition. In the subacute toxicity study, only one death was recorded in treatment group. No pathologic organ changes were recorded. Hematology analysis showed significant changes in mean corpuscular volume, neutrophils and lymphocytes count in acute toxicity studies. There was no significant difference in the blood parameters in the subacute toxicity study. Blood chemistry analysis showed a significant difference in urea levels in both acute and subacute toxicity studies. It is concluded that Kaempferia galanga extract is relatively toxic and it is recommended that further studies should be done to determine its safety level.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 60-80% of the world's population still depends on traditional medicines for the treatment of common ailments and diseases (Farnsworth *et al.*, 1985; World Health Organization, 2002; Zhang, 2004 as cited in Libman *et al.*, 2006). Traditional remedies have a long-standing history in many Asian societies and have continued to provide useful tools for treating diseases (Libman *et al.*, 2006).

Traditional medicine plays an important role in treating illnesses in Asian societies. According to WHO (2006), traditional medicine is the sum total of the knowledge, skills, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, whether explicable or not. It is used in the maintenance of health as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.

Medicinal plants are available abundantly in the tropics. The importance of these plants is not questionable. This is because they provide the local population immediate access to safe and effective products for use in the treatment of illness through self-medication.