

Short Article

# Toxicity and Physicochemical Studies of Anti-Microbia Mixture

Raphael Nyarkotey Obu, RND, PhD

Nyarkotey College of Holistic Medicine, Tema C7, Ghana

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**Abstract:** *Aim:* This study was conducted to assess the toxicity and physicochemical studies of an herbal product *Antimicrobia* formulated by one student studying Naturopathic and Holistic Medicine at Nyarkotey College of Holistic Medicine. *Method:* Six (6) samples of Antimicrobia-Mixture were sent to the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, KNUST, Ashanti region, Ghana to the Department of Herbal Medicine for analysis. *Result:* The Product, Antimicrobia Mixture have been established for quality control purposes and is safe in laboratory animals. *Conclusion:* The Product is safe for use in Ghana.

**Keywords:** Antimicrobial, Mixture, Health, Toxicity, Herbal, Product.

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## METHODOLOGY & FINDINGS

**Table 1:** Phytochemical And Physicochemical Studies

Anti-Microbia	
Name	- Anti-Microbia
Indication	- Not stated
Active Ingredients	- Not stated
Date Of Manufacture	- Not stated
Date Of Expiry	- Not stated
Batch Number	- Not stated
Produced By	- Redeemer Herbal Clinic And Research Centre Ltd.
<b>1. Organoleptic Properties</b>	
Form	- Liquid
Colour	- Brown
Taste	- Bitter
Odour	- Characteristic
<b>2. Physicochemical Properties</b>	
Ph	- 5.26
Dry weight per Ml	- 0.1364g
Specific gravity/Ml	- 1.0001
<b>3. Phytochemical Properties</b>	
Reducing sugars	- Positive
Saponins	- Positive
Alkaloids	- Not detected
Flavonoids	- Not detected
Phytosterols	- Positive

Terpenoids	-	Positive
Tannins	-	Positive

#### 4. Fourier-Transform Infrared Fingerprint Of Anti-Microbia

**Sample preparation:** About 20mL of the herbal mixture was evaporated to dryness.

**Instrumentation:** A small amount of the dried mixture was placed on the sample area of the Bruker Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectrometer and scanned between 4000-400 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with a resolving power of 4 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and a cumulative scanning limitation of 24times.

**Results:** Principal peaks appeared at wavenumbers 3325.59, 2919.31, 1607.84 and 1315.54 $\text{cm}^{-1}$

**Comments:** Fourier-Transform Infrared (FT-IR) Fingerprint Anti-Microbia has been established for reference.

#### REMARKS

Characteristic physiochemical properties of Anti-Microbia have been established for quality control purposes.

**Table 2:**

Animal Species	No. of animals/group	Route of administration	Doses administered	No. of death Recorded	Approx. lethal dose	Duration of study
Sprague-Dawley	18 males, 3 groups	oral	0, 5.88 and 11.76g/kg	No deaths recorded	Above 11.76 g/kg	48h

**Rats (n=6)**

#### REMARKS

A volume of 750ml of the mixture was evaporated to dryness to obtain a semi-solid mass (Yield=2.44% w/v) this was reconstituted by dissolving in distilled water (2g/ml). Rats were treated with 0, 5.88 and 11.76g/kg of the test product and observed over 48hours for signs of toxicity. None of the animals died during the study period and no signs of toxicity attributable to the test product treatment were observed. The lethal dose (LD50) of the product was estimated to be above 11.76g/kg (Table 1).

#### CONCLUSION

The results indicate that the LD50 of the extract from Antimicrobia Mixture was greater than 11.76g/kg body weight in rats. Which can be regarded as of low toxicity in the rats?

#### DISCUSSION

The product Antimicrobial Mixture contains important phytochemicals such as: saponins, Flavonoids, Tannins and Alkaloid is the only phytochemical absent in the product (Tab 1).

None of the laboratory rats died in the process (Table 2). Toxicity of herbal products Pharmacovigilance for complementary medicines is at the gestational stage

(Barnes, J. 2003). Data are lacking in several areas relevant to safety. Standard pharmacovigilance tools have additional limitations when applied to investigating safety concerns with complementary medicines. It is therefore paramount for all herbal medicinal products to get tested and approved by the FDA in Ghana before commercialization.

#### CONCLUSION

The Product, Antimicrobial has successfully passed the toxicological analysis conducted at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, KNUST, Ashanti Region, Ghana.

**Conflict of Interest:** None

#### Acknowledgement

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#### REFERENCES

1. Barnes, J. (2003). Quality, efficacy and safety of complementary medicines: fashions, facts and the future. Part II: Efficacy and safety. *Br J Clin Pharmacol*, 55(4), 331-40.