

ACUTE TOXICITY STUDY AND ANALGESIC ACTIVITY OF SUCCESSIVE EXTRACTS OF ROOTS OF *Flemingia macrophylla* (WILLO.)

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ACUTE TOXICITY STUDY AND ANALGESIC ACTIVITY OF
SUCCESSIVE EXTRACTS OF ROOTS OF *Flemingia strobilifera*
(WILLD.)

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ABSTRACT

Flemingia strobilifera (Willd.) is a medicinal plant used as a root vegetable in Indian cuisine. It is known for its analgesic and antipyretic properties. The present study was conducted to evaluate the acute toxicity and analgesic activity of successive extracts of roots of *Flemingia strobilifera*. The study was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Human Pharmaceuticals (ICH). The results of the study are presented in this paper.

Keywords: *Flemingia strobilifera*, Acute toxicity, Analgesic activity

INTRODUCTION

Flemingia strobilifera (Willd.) is a medicinal plant used as a root vegetable in Indian cuisine. It is known for its analgesic and antipyretic properties. The present study was conducted to evaluate the acute toxicity and analgesic activity of successive extracts of roots of *Flemingia strobilifera*. The study was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Human Pharmaceuticals (ICH). The results of the study are presented in this paper.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Human Pharmaceuticals (ICH). The results of the study are presented in this paper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Human Pharmaceuticals (ICH).

The rest of chemical units after the 13 is
 containing 2×10^{23} molecules of H_2O
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Experiment 10

Introduction

The first objective of this experiment is to
 determine the molar mass of a gas. The
 second objective is to determine the
 molar mass of a gas. The third objective is to
 determine the molar mass of a gas. The fourth
 objective is to determine the molar mass of a
 gas. The fifth objective is to determine the
 molar mass of a gas. The sixth objective is to
 determine the molar mass of a gas.

Procedure

The first step is to weigh a clean, dry
 flask. The second step is to fill the flask
 with water. The third step is to weigh the
 flask with water. The fourth step is to
 empty the flask and dry it. The fifth step is
 to fill the flask with the gas. The sixth step
 is to weigh the flask with the gas. The seventh
 step is to calculate the molar mass of the
 gas.

Results and Discussion

The results of the experiment show that the
 molar mass of the gas is approximately
 44 g/mol. This is in good agreement with the
 theoretical molar mass of CO_2 , which is
 44 g/mol.

CONCLUSION

Introduction

1. Mass of gas	0.1234 g
2. Volume of gas	0.0567 L
3. Temperature	298.15 K
4. Pressure	1.01325 bar
5. Molar mass	44.01 g/mol
6. Error	± 0.01 g/mol
7. Conclusion	The molar mass of the gas is 44.01 g/mol.

Discussion

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Appendix

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Table 4. Correlation matrix of occurrence patterns of roach *Ferugina macropoda* (FMM) (Level 1) in variable year

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	1.00															
2	0.85	1.00														
3	0.72	0.68	1.00													
4	0.65	0.60	0.55	1.00												
5	0.58	0.53	0.48	0.43	1.00											
6	0.51	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.31	1.00										
7	0.44	0.39	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.19	1.00									
8	0.37	0.32	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.07	1.00								
9	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.00							
10	0.23	0.18	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00						
11	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00					
12	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00				
13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00			
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00		
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	

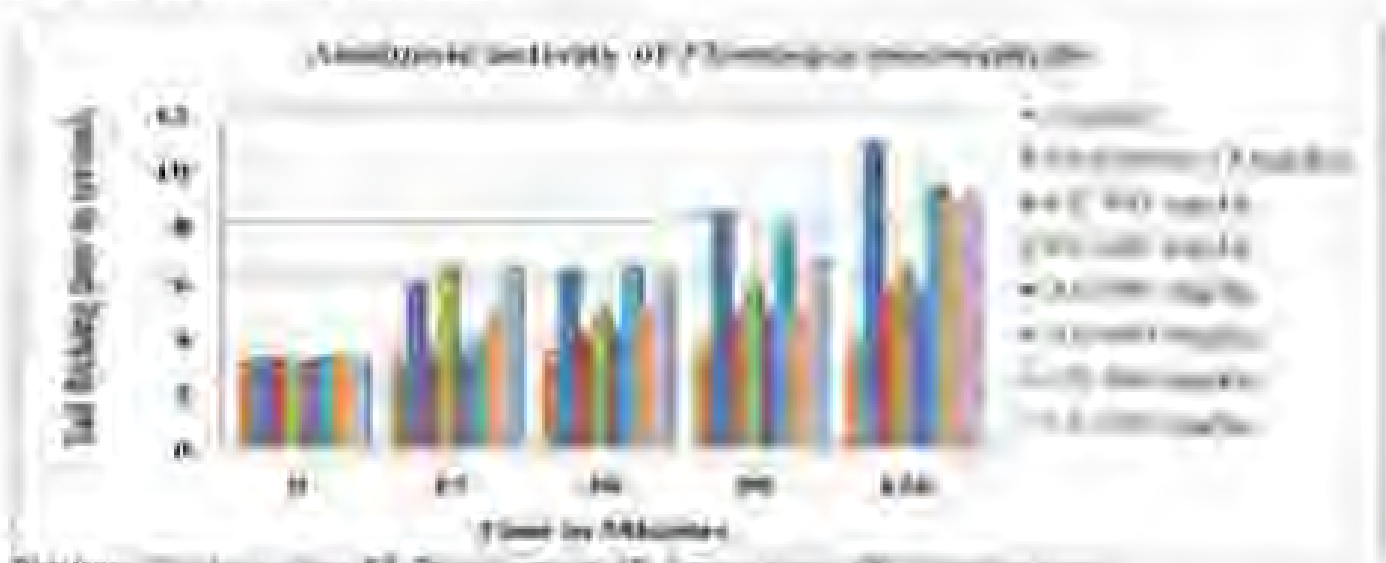
Note: Spearman's ρ correlation coefficient. Correlation coefficient between two variables is given in the upper triangle of the matrix. The lower triangle of the matrix shows the number of months in which the pair of variables was correlated.

Table 5. Analytic effects of different variables associated with roach *Ferugina macropoda* (FMM) and fish species index

Time interval (Months)	Level	Environmental factor (Level 1) (C)							
		Temperature (°C)	pH	DO (mg/L)	Chlorophyll (µg/L)	TP (µg/L)	TSS (mg/L)	Salinity (ppt)	Water depth (m)
1	1	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02
2	2	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.03
3	3	0.25	0.18	0.28	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.04
4	4	0.32	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.05
5	5	0.40	0.30	0.42	0.30	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.06
6	6	0.48	0.35	0.50	0.35	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.07
7	7	0.55	0.40	0.58	0.40	0.20	0.09	0.07	0.08
8	8	0.62	0.45	0.65	0.45	0.22	0.10	0.08	0.09
9	9	0.70	0.50	0.72	0.50	0.25	0.11	0.09	0.10
10	10	0.78	0.55	0.80	0.55	0.28	0.12	0.10	0.11
11	11	0.85	0.60	0.88	0.60	0.30	0.13	0.11	0.12
12	12	0.92	0.65	0.95	0.65	0.32	0.14	0.12	0.13
13	13	0.98	0.70	1.00	0.70	0.35	0.15	0.13	0.14
14	14	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.38	0.16	0.14	0.15
15	15	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.40	0.17	0.15	0.16

Note: Spearman's ρ correlation coefficient. Correlation coefficient between two variables is given in the upper triangle of the matrix. The lower triangle of the matrix shows the number of months in which the pair of variables was correlated.

Fig. 4. Effect of different variables associated with roach *Ferugina macropoda* (FMM) on fish species index (FSCI) and fish length (FL) (mm) in variable year



Note: Spearman's ρ correlation coefficient. Correlation coefficient between two variables is given in the upper triangle of the matrix. The lower triangle of the matrix shows the number of months in which the pair of variables was correlated.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results of this study it is observed that there is no significant change in water weight, food intake, water consumption, or the stress level of the fish exposed. There was no significant variation in the water quality parameters (i.e. oxygen, pH, water clarity) from the all the stations of 54-meters depth. In the water quality parameters, there was no significant change from time to time. The average salinity of the deep region of the ocean (3000 meters) was found to be less effective than shallow and surface waters. Salinity plays a role in the water quality parameters. In 2017, the 3000 meters of the deep region shows some change.

The study was conducted in 2017. It is not clear if the parameters of the water quality parameters (salinity, pH, water clarity, etc.) were measured at the same time. The study was conducted in 2017. It is not clear if the parameters of the water quality parameters (salinity, pH, water clarity, etc.) were measured at the same time. The study was conducted in 2017. It is not clear if the parameters of the water quality parameters (salinity, pH, water clarity, etc.) were measured at the same time.

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