

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effects of *Pluchea lanceolata* Root Extract on Cisplatin--induced Nausea and Vomiting in Rat Pica Model

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ABSTRACT

Cisplatin is an effective chemotherapeutics against a wide range of cancers. However, it causes significant nausea and vomiting which limit its usefulness. In the present study, the effects of methanolic root extract of *Pluchea lanceolata* (DC.) C. B. Clarke, asteraceae (MPL) was investigated against cisplatin-induced nausea using a rat pica model. In rat pica model, rats react to cisplatin (emetic/nausea stimuli), with altered feeding habits, manifested by increased consumption of kaolin. The pica in rats was measured to quantify cisplatin-induced nausea, and to evaluate the protective effect of pretreatment with MPL given orally. Cisplatin at 3 mg/kg (i.p.) induced significant pica indicated by reduced food intake and increased kaolin consumption, suggesting the presence of nausea/emesis. Cisplatin-induced pica decreased significantly when animals were pretreated with MPL at doses of 400 mg/kg p.o. ($p < 0.05$). MPL pretreatment decreased cisplatin-induced kaolin intake in the rat model of simulated nausea, suggesting that MPL and/or its active constituent(s) may play a therapeutic role as protective against chemotherapy-induced emesis.

Keywords: Cisplatin, Pica, *Pluchea lanceolata*, Asteraceae

Chemotherapy regimens for the treatment of cancer and vomiting 1 to 2 hours after receiving chemotherapy are unfortunately better known for their toxicity than for their efficacy. Although some of the toxic effects may typically subside, only to recur and reach a second peak at approximately 48 to 72 hours after receipt of the agent [5]. On the basis of the cisplatin model, emesis occurring within the first 24 hours has been defined as 'acute', and emesis occurring more than 24 hours later as 'delayed' [6]. The incidence of 'anticipatory emesis', a third emetic syndrome, has decreased in recent years. 'Anticipatory emesis' represents a learned response conditioned by the severity and duration of previous emetic responses to chemotherapy [7]. As strategies for controlling emesis have improved, the frequency of anticipatory emesis has decreased.

Cisplatin-induced nausea and vomiting can be disruptive to a person's life in various ways. It can negatively affect a patient's functional, nutritional, psychological, social, physical and economical quality

In the absence of effective antiemetic prophylaxis, virtually all patients receiving cisplatin will have nausea

of life. The pathophysiology of these symptoms has been partly attributed to oxidant injury to the intestinal epithelium [8,9]. The mucosal injury results in excessive serotonin release from the enterochromaffin cells that could mediate the gastrointestinal adverse effects of chemotherapy and radiotherapy [10-14]. Since oxidant injury to the gut may be the primary event responsible for the gastrointestinal symptoms following chemotherapy or radiotherapy, we hypothesized that pretreatment with an antioxidant should ameliorate these symptoms.

Despite advances in antiemetic therapy, nausea and vomiting remain among the most feared adverse events associated with chemotherapy. Herbal medicines may represent an alternative new class of low-cost antiemetic agents for the treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea/vomiting. In present paper, the efficacy of a

methanolic extract of *Pluchea lanceolata* (DC.) C. B.

Clarke, asteraceae, for protection against cisplatin-

induced nausea/vomiting was evaluated using rat pica

model of simulated emesis, where emetic stimuli is

reflected by increasing consumption of non-nutritive

substances such as clay or kaolin [15-18]. Cisplatin

induces significant nausea and vomiting in humans and

causes pica behavior in rats [19-20]. In present study,

effect of pretreatment with *MPL* on pica behavior was

determined in cisplatin-treated rats.

NISCAIR, New Delhi, India [Ref. no. NISCAIR/RHMD/Consult/-2009-10/1290/93]. A

voucher specimen (PP-569) was deposited in the

Department of Pharmaceutical Science, Guru

Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology,

Hisar. The plant material was further size reduced and

stored until further use in an air tight container. The

powdered material (200 g) was extracted with

petroleum ether using a Soxhlet apparatus. The defatted

material was air-dried, then extracted with 70%

methanol using a Soxhlet apparatus. The extract was

filtered through Whatman No. 1 filter paper and the

supernatant was evaporated using rotary evaporator at

45°C and the final liquid suspension was lyophilized to

get a reddish brown powder with 6.2% yield, hereafter

referred as *MPL* (Methanolic extract of *Pluchea*

lanceolata).

Kaolin preparation

Kaolin was prepared based on earlier reported

method [21]. Briefly, pharmacological grade kaolin

(hydrated aluminum silicate) and gum acacia (Gum

Arabic) were mixed at a ratio of 99:1. A thick paste of

this mixture was prepared using distilled water. The

paste was rolled and cut into pieces similar to regular rat

chow pellets. The pellets were dried at room

temperature for 72 h.

Experimental design

The rats were randomly assigned to six groups of six

animals each. Group I and II treated with vehicle

(distilled water) was kept as normal and control group

respectively. Group III and IV were administered with

MPL (200 and 400 mg/kg body wt; p.o.) for 7 days.

Group V and VI were also administered with *MPL* (200

and 400 mg/kg body wt; p.o.) for 7 days. Group II, III

and IV were injected with a single dose of cisplatin (03

mg/kg body weight; i.p.) on day 4, to induce the pica

behavior. On each experimental day (next five

consecutive days), kaolin intake (g), food intake (g), and

body weight (g) were measured. To measure kaolin and

food intake, the remaining kaolin and food from the day

prior was collected including that spilled outside the

containers. The collected kaolin and food were dried for

72 h to obtain dry weight (g).

Statistical analysis

The statistical significance of differences among

values of individual parameters was evaluated by using

the Student's *t* test. All the values are expressed as mean

± SD. The significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Drugs and Chemicals

Cisplatin injection (Cipla, Ltd., India), Kaolin and

Methanol (SD Fine-Chem Ltd, India) and all other

chemicals were of analytical grades.

Animals

Male Wistar strain rats (150-250 g, 3-4 months of

age) were procured from the disease-free small animal

house of CCS Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar,

Haryana, India. The animals were housed at $24 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$

temperature, $45 \pm 5\%$ humidity, 12-h light-dark cycle,

and left to acclimatize for 1 week before the

experiments. Rats were allowed free access to water,

standard laboratory rat chow and kaolin, placed in

separated containers continuously available throughout

the experiment. Experiments were carried out between

09:00 and 17:00 h. The experimental protocol was

approved by the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee,

GJUS&T, Hisar, Haryana and the care of the laboratory

animals was taken as per the guidelines of CPCSEA,

Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of

India.

Preparation of extracts of *Pluchea lanceolata*

The shade dried roots of the plant *Pluchea*

lanceolata (DC.) C. B. Clarke, asteraceae, was collected

from waste land of Dist. Hisar and Sirsa, Haryana

(India), in October 2009 and authenticated by Raw

Materials, Herbarium and Museum division of

RESULTS

Kaolin intake (pica) was measured in rats of various

groups under study. Fig 1 demonstrates that *MPL*

pretreatment significantly reduced kaolin intake induced

by cisplatin. Cisplatin induced a significant increase in

kaolin consumption in the animals of group II at 24, 48,

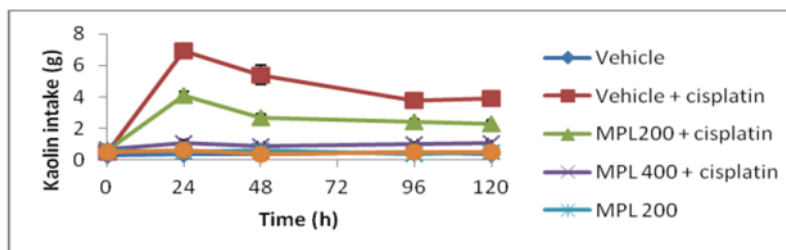


Fig 1. Effect of cisplatin (3 mg/kg) and cisplatin plus *MPL* (200 and 400 mg/kg) on kaolin intake. Values are expressed as mean \pm SD. ^a p < 0.05 with respect to normal, ^b p < 0.05 with respect to control.

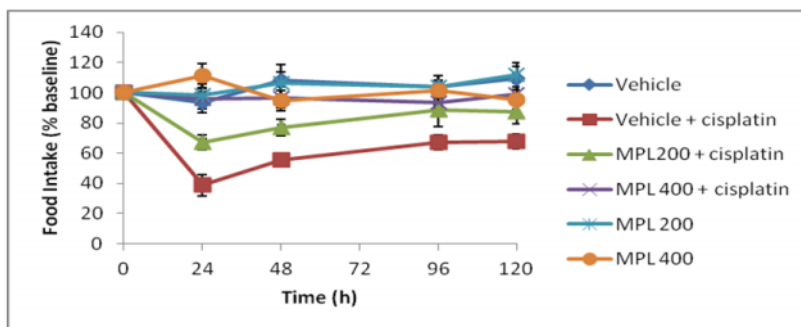


Fig 2. Effect of cisplatin (3 mg/kg) and cisplatin plus *MPL* (200 and 400 mg/kg) on reduced food intake (% baseline) induced by cisplatin in rats. Values are expressed as mean \pm SD. ^a p < 0.05 with respect to normal, ^b p < 0.05 with respect to control.

72, 96 and 120 h compared to normal animals of group I (baseline) compared to the group II ($P < 0.05$). Additionally, after 48 h, reduction of food intake was significantly decreases the kaolin intake compared to baseline, suggesting that the group II at 24, 48, 72 and 96 h ($p < 0.05$). Kaolin intake at 24 h (4.1 ± 0.27 g) was significantly lower induced by cisplatin at 24 and 48 h. Further, no significant variation was found in food intake by the animals of group I, V and VI, compared to its baseline (0 h) (0.3 ± 0.02 g). However, kaolin intake was still higher than normal baseline intake at 0 h (0.3 ± 0.02 g). Pretreatment with *MPL* (400 mg/kg) significantly reduced kaolin intake compared to group II at 24, 48, 72, 96 and 120 h ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, the kaolin consumption was near to the baseline intake at 0 h. This suggests that *MPL* at 400 mg/kg reduced the pica for longer and to a greater magnitude compared to *MPL* at 200 mg/kg. The group I, V and VI did not show any significant variation in kaolin intake during the experiment when compared to its baseline (0 h). Fig 2 shows the effect of pretreatment with *MPL* on food intake following cisplatin administration.

Treatment with cisplatin in the group II resulted in a significant reduction in food intake at 24 h (38.6% of baseline) and 48 h (55.7% of baseline) compared to the control group I ($p < 0.05$). When pretreated with *MPL* 200 mg/kg, food intake was significantly improved at 24 h as reduction in intake remained to 67.2% of baseline. However, the food intake was still less, compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). The treatment with *MPL* 400 mg/kg, food intake improved significantly at 24 h (reduction in intake; 95.9% of baseline). The present study demonstrated that a single dose of cisplatin (3 mg/kg; i.p.) induced an alteration in food habit, indicated by increased kaolin consumption and nausea/vomiting is possibly mediated via cytotoxic damage to the enterochromaffin cells in the small intestine by ROS release [23-25] and treatment with an antioxidant should reduce these side effects. Based on

DISCUSSION

The present study inferred that methanolic extract from *Pluchea lanceolata* attenuated kaolin intake (pica) in cisplatin-treated rats. Additionally, the antioxidant activity of *MPL* may be one of the mechanisms by which *MPL* attenuates cisplatin-induced nausea/emesis. The present study demonstrated that a single dose of cisplatin (3 mg/kg; i.p.) induced an alteration in food habit, indicated by increased kaolin consumption and nausea/vomiting is possibly mediated via cytotoxic damage to the enterochromaffin cells in the small intestine by ROS release [23-25] and treatment with an antioxidant should reduce these side effects. Based on

- these facts, the present investigation was done to evaluate the efficacy of *Pluchea lanceolata*, in cisplatin-induced pica. *In vitro* antioxidant activity of methanolic root extract of *Pluchea lanceolata* was already determined by DPPH free radical scavenging assay and hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity [26,27]. The results showed that MPL at dose of 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg reduced cisplatin-induced pica. This suggests that cisplatin-induced pica (nausea) could be treated with MPL. Although low doses of MPL caused reduced pica in cisplatin-treated rats, the improvement was still less as compared to normal kaolin intake. These findings support the notion that herbal medications, such as MPL, could be an effective and inexpensive alternative for preventing chemotherapy-induced emesis without troublesome side effects. Further, earlier studies also showed that herbal antioxidants may have a role in attenuating cisplatin-induced nausea and vomiting [28]. However, it is important to examine the interaction between the herbal extract and cisplatin, which could either hamper or augment the anticancer actions of cisplatin. As cisplatin act by oxidative stress in tumor cells and treatment with antioxidants could detoxify ROS, the herb may prevent oxidant injury to tumor cells and sensitize the tumor cells to the anticancer effects of chemotherapy [29]. We conclude that herbal antioxidants potentially represent a new class of low-cost antiemetic agents for the treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea/vomiting. Additional studies are required to further investigate the antiemetic actions of such herbal medications and the effects of interaction with the chemotherapeutic agents.
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