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Abstract Book

1.52. Effect of the Methanolic Extract of hertia cheirifolia (l.) on Acute and Sub-

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Abstract: Hertia cheirifolia L. is traditionally used in Northern Africa to treat various inflammatory affections. The present study was aimed to screen the methanolic extract of Hertia cheirifolia (HC) leaves for anti-inflammatory potential. The croton oil-induced ear oedema in mice and carrageenan-induced paw oedema in rats were used as acute inflammatory models. Cotton pellet induced-granuloma in rats and induced-air pouch in mice were conducted as sub-chronic models. Acute toxicity test was carried out to fix the safe doses of the plant extract. Rusults showed that the plant extract up to 2000 mg/kg body weight did not produce any toxic effect or death. The topical application of 2mg/ear of Hertia cheirifolia methnolic extract produced a significant inhibition (78.7%) of coton oil induced ear swilling in mice. Moreover, the oral treatment of rats by plant extract inhibited the paw oedema in a dose dependant manner and exerted a potent anti-inflammatory action on granuloma inhibiting wet weight and dry weight of the cotton pellet 15,24% and 23,25% respectively. On the other hand an inhibitory activity of leucocytes migration was also observed in the murine air pouch. the treatment by 2mg/ml of methanolic extract of Hertia Cheirifolia dicreased significantly the number of leucocytes in the ear pouch (62.4%). In conclusion, the methanolic extract of Hertia cheirifolia possess a strong anti-inflammatory activity and may be considered as an interesting source of effective anti-inflammatory compounds, justifying its use in folklore medicine.

Keywords: Anti-inflammatory activity, cotton pellet granuloma, ear oedema, Hertia cheirifolia.

1.53. Demonstrated a Clotting Activity in the Extract of Mollugo cerviana

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Abstract: The aim of the present work is the preparation and characterization of Mollugocerviana extract, as well as the study of its potential use as a calf rennet substitute. The work consisted of the coagulant agent extraction from Mollugo cerviana, and the characterization of the enzymatic extract obtained, the comparison between the cardoon floral extract and calf rennet, by studying its coagulant and proteolytic activity. One milliliter of the prepared extract presents a coagulant activity of 3,23 UP, the optimum of its activity is noticed at pH 5, and at a temperature of 60°C. The proteolytic activity of this extract is nearly the double of the calf rennet. Soft cheesses obtained with Mollugocervianaextract present a better organoleptic quality, however, the yield is relatively weak. Thus, we suggest the possibility of the substitution of calf rennet with Mollugocervianaextract in the manufacturing of cheese, meanwhile considering the studu of means for promoting a better cheese yield.

Keywords: Calf rennet substitute, cheese making, coagulant agent, Mollugocerviana.

1.54. Inhibition of Acetylcholinesterase by Sixhypericum Species from Balkan

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Abstract: Hyperici herba belongs to one of the most exploited herbal drugs in the world. Its widespreaded use has created constant raise of demand. Although in most cases, Hypricum perforatum, Hypericaceae is marked as the main biological source of drug, more and more representatives is being recently subjected to research because obtained data suggest resemblance of chemical profiles of H. perforatum and other