



Review on Anti-Diarrhoeals

V. Asha Jyothi* and Uzma Quadri

Department of pharmacology, Shadan Women's College of Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Received: 26 Jan 2025 / Accepted: 20 Mar 2025/ Published online: 01 April 2025

*Corresponding Author Email: ashajyothivadlapudi@gmail.com

Abstract

This review provides a practical, simple, and logical approach to the diagnosis and management of patients with acute infectious diarrhea, one of the most common diagnoses in clinical practice. Diarrhea in the immunocompromised host, traveler's diarrhea, most patients do not require specific therapy. Therapy should mainly be directed at preventing dehydration. Various home remedies frequently suffice in mild, self-limited diarrhea. However, in large-volume, dehydrating diarrhea, oral rehydration solutions should be used, as they are formulated to stimulate sodium and water absorption. Antidiarrheal agents can be useful in reducing the number of bowel movements and diminishing the magnitude of fluid loss. The most useful agents are opiate derivatives and bismuth subsalicylate. Antibiotic therapy is not required in most patients with acute diarrheal disorders.

Keywords

Antidiarrhoeals, Herbal medicine, Diarrhoea

INTRODUCTION:

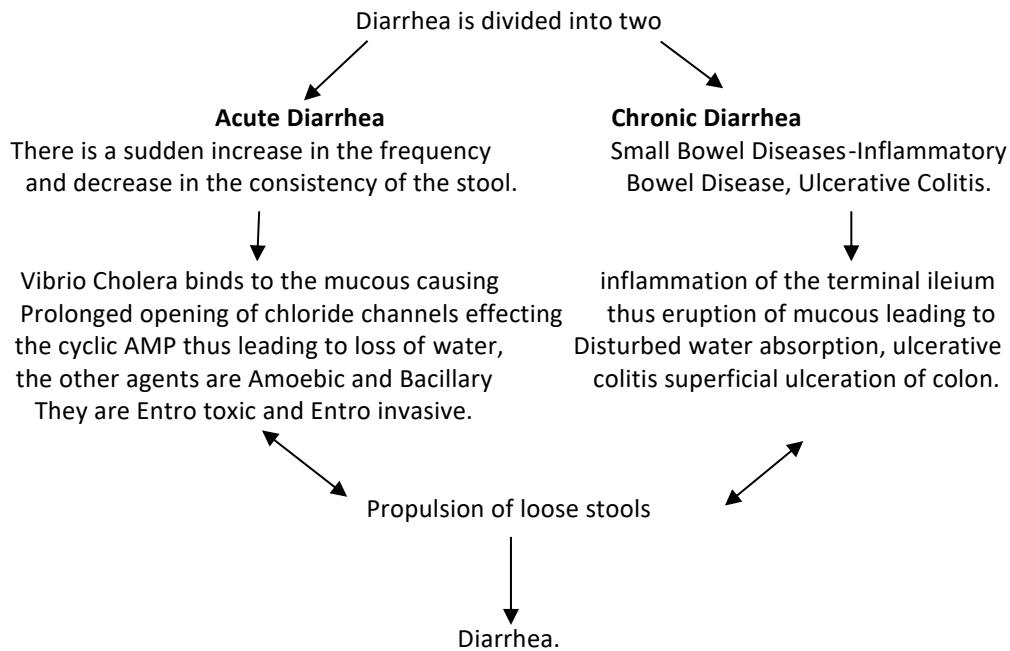
Diarrhea affects most individuals at some time during their lives. The occasional loose or watery stool is so common that few individuals seek medical advice, unless the diarrhea is persistent. Diarrhea is an increase in the volume of stool or frequency of defecation or frequent passage of abnormal watery stools. Diarrhoea is defined by the World Health Organization "As having 3 or more loose or liquid stools per day, or as having more stools than is normal for that person". It is one of the most common clinical signs of gastrointestinal disease, but also can reflect primary disorders outside of the digestive system. Certainly, disorders affecting either the small or large bowel can lead to diarrhea.^{1,2}

There are numerous causes of diarrhea, but in almost all cases, this disorder is a manifestation of one of the four basic mechanisms described below they are:¹

1. Osmotic Diarrhea.
2. Secretory Diarrhea.
3. Inflammatory and Infectious Diarrhea.
4. Diarrhea Associated with Deranged Motility.
5. Drug induced Diarrhea.
6. Bile salt diarrhea.¹⁻³

Pathophysiology:

Diarrhea mainly caused due to Bacterial, Viral, Amoebic attack mechanism given below:



Management of Diarrhea:

The goals of treatment are

- To maintain hydration
- Treat the underlying causes and
- Relieve the symptoms of diarrhea

Rehydration and correction of any electrolyte imbalance is the core in the management of diarrhea. If diarrhea is secondary to another condition, treatment of the primary disorder is important.

Non pharmacologic approach

- Avoid high-fiber foods, fats, milk, caffeine and alcohol.
- A bland diet such as bananas, toast, salted crackers, clear soups and boiled vegetables may be helpful.
- Children who are not dehydrated should continue to be fed age-appropriate diets.
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is the preferred treatment for replacement of fluid and electrolyte losses in those with mild-to-moderate dehydration.
- Intravenous fluid therapy is required for severe dehydration.⁴

Pharmacologic approach-Pharmacological studies:

Classification of anti-diarrheal agents:

A. Nonspecific Anti-diarrheal agents

1. Anti Motility agents;

Prolong Intestinal Transit Time by Reducing Motility (Anti Motility agents)

- a. **Naturally occurring opium Alkaloids:** Morphine, Codeine Phosphate.
- b. **Synthetic Opioid Compound:** Diphenoxylate, Loperamide.

c. **Colloidal Bismuth compounds:** Bismuth subsalicylate.

d. **Anti-cholinergics:** Atropine.

- Propantheline.
- Dicyclomine.
- Hyoscyamine.

2. **Adsorbents:** Kaolin, Pectin, Methyl cellulose, Ispaghula Husk, Chalk, Charcoal.

3. **Agents that modify fluid & electrolyte transport:**

- NSAIDs (Aspirin, Indomethacin).
- Bile salt binding resins.
- Octreotide.
- Clonidine.

4.Opioid Agonists:

Codeine, Diphenoxylate, Loperamide.^{4,5,8}

Clinical Prospective:

There is unequivocal evidence that administration of *probiotics* could be effective in the treatment of acute infectious diarrhea in children and the prevention of antibiotic associated diarrhea and nosocomial/community acquired diarrhea. Encouraging evidence is also emerging for the effectiveness of *probiotics* in the prevention and management of paucities and pediatric atopic diseases, and the prevention of postoperative infections. There is also strong evidence that certain *probiotic* strains are able to enhance immune function, especially in subjects with less than adequate immune function such as the elderly. Efficacy of *probiotics* in the prevention of traveler's Diarrhea.¹¹

Crofelemer Is Approved for Noninfectious Diarrhea in HIV-Infected Patients (Fulyzaq):

On December 31, 2012, the FDA announced the approval of crofelemer (Fulyzaq) to relieve symptoms of noninfectious diarrhea in HIV-infected patients taking antiretroviral therapy (ART). The recommended dose is one 125-mg delayed-release tablet taken orally twice daily. HIV enteropathy — damage the virus has done to the gastrointestinal tract, which can reverse very slowly or not at all. For such The FDA has approved crofelemer to relieve diarrhea in patients with HIV/AIDS who are undergoing antiretroviral therapy. Crofelemer is indicated to manage watery diarrhea caused by secretion of water and electrolytes in the gastrointestinal tract, provided the diarrhea is not caused by viral, bacterial, or parasitic infection. Dosage is twice daily.^{10,11,12}

The frequency of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea (AAD) and *Clostridium difficile*-associated diarrhoea (CdAD) was prospectively determined in a population of 2462 patients recruited. AAD developed in 4.9% of the treated patients. Faecal samples were obtained

Medicinal plants with Antidiarrheal property:

from 69% of patients with AAD and 55.4% were positive for *C. difficile* cytotoxin B. The frequency of AAD varied from 1.8 to 6.9% at the participating centres ($P < 0.001$). Medical interventions (laxative treatment, endoscopy and abdominal surgery) or presence of one concomitant disease (diabetes, malignancy, chronic renal disease and inflammatory bowel disease) did not significantly affect the frequency of AAD, whereas patients suffering from two or more of these illnesses had significantly ($P = 0.001$) higher frequencies of AAD. Patients treated with antibiotics for 3 days had a significantly ($P = 0.009$) lower frequency of AAD than those treated for longer periods. Treatment with cephalosporins, clindamycin or broad-spectrum penicillins was associated with an increased risk of AAD. With specimens from one centre, 62.5% of tested patients with AAD and 33.8% of asymptomatic patients were positive for cytotoxin B. Although *C. difficile* cytotoxin B in stool samples was significantly associated with AAD ($P = 0.003$), the causal relationship with diarrhoea is not always evident.¹²

Sno	Name	Family	Part	Model used	Animal Species	Dose	Route	Reference year	'P' Value	Reference year
1.	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>	Acoraceae	Whole plant	C.O.I.D	Mice	3mg,7.5mg,15 mg/kg		Shoba F et al. ¹³ (2001).	<0.001	Shoba F et al. ¹³ (2001).
2.	<i>Ludwigia Hyssopifolia</i>	Onagraceae	Whole Plant	C.O.I.D, Serotonin I.D	Mice	1ml/kg 10-400mg /k	P.O	Shaphiullah M et al. ¹⁴ (2003).	<0.001	Shaphiullah M et al. ¹⁴ (2003).
3.	<i>Mangifera Indica</i>	Ancardiac eae	Seeds	C.O.I.D, MgSO4 I.D	Mice	250mg /kg	P.O	Sairam K et al. ¹⁵ (2003). Arun K .Yadav et al. ¹⁶ (2004).	<0.05	Sairam K et al. ¹⁵ (2003). Arun K .Yadav et al. ¹⁶ (2004).
4.	<i>Rhus Javanica</i>	Meliaceae	Fruit	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P,	Mice	100,20,0,400mg g/kg	P.O	Jaw-Chyun Chen et al. ¹⁷ (2005).	<0.05	Jaw-Chyun Chen et al. ¹⁷ (2005).
5.	<i>Galla Chinensis</i>	Chinensis	Whole plant	Anti L.T	Mouse	4.7-1.3ml/kg	P.O	Uddin SJ et al. ¹⁸ (2005). Venkatesan N et al. ¹⁹ (2005).	<0.05 <0.01	Uddin SJ et al. ¹⁸ (2005). Venkatesan N et al. ¹⁹ (2005).
6.	<i>Xylocarpus Moluccensis</i>	Combeter aceae	Fruit Pulp	C.O.I.D	Mice	200mg /kg	P.O	Venkatesan N et al. ¹⁹ (2005).	<0.01	Venkatesan N et al. ¹⁹ (2005).
7.	<i>Asparagus</i>	Liliaceae	Root	C.O.I.D, Charcoal meal	Mice	150,20,0,250mg g/kg	P.O		<0.001	

	<i>Recemos us</i>				test	P.O				
8.	<i>Butea Monosperma</i>	Fabeaceae	Stem bark	C.O.I.D, PGE2 induce d EP.	Rat WA	200,40 0mg/kg	P.O	Gunakkunru A. et al. ²⁰ (2005).	<0.05	Gunakkunru A. et al. ²⁰ (2005).
9.	<i>Guiera Senegalensis</i>	Combeter aceae	Roots	C.O.I.E. P	Rats, Mice	100,20 0mg/kg	P.O	Aniagu S.O et al. ²¹ (2005).	<0.05	Aniagu S.O et al. ²¹ (2005).
10	<i>Acacia Ctacheu</i>	Fabeaceae	Whole plant	C.O.I.D	Mice	250mg /kg	P.O	Ray .D et al. ²² (2006)	<0.00 1	Ray .D et al. ²² (2006)
11.	<i>St.Jhons Wort</i>	Hypericum Perforatum	Whole plant	Irinotican(CP T-II) Induce d D	Rats	400mg /kg	P.O	Huze Peng et al. (2006). ²³	Modi fy the pro infla mato ry cytok ine	Huze Peng et al. (2006). ²³
12.	<i>Azardira cta Indica Swienten ia Macroph ylla King</i>	Meliaceae	Leaf	C.O.I.D	Mice	100.20 0,300m g/kg	P.O	Thakurta P et al. ²⁴ (2007).	<0.00 1	Thakurta P et al. ²⁴ (2007).
13.		Meliaceae	Seed	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P,	W.A Rats	25,50,1 00mg/ kg	P.O	Anup Maiti et al. ²⁵ (2007).	<0.01 <0.05	Anup Maiti et al. ²⁵ (2007).
14.	<i>Uthocarp us Delbata</i>	Fagaceae	Leaf	C.O.I.D, PGE2.I. E.P	W.A Mice	800mg /kg	P.O	Arun K .Yadav et al. ²⁶ (2007).	<0.00 1	Arun K .Yadav et al. ²⁶ (2007).
15.	<i>Punica Grantum</i>	Puniaceae	Peels	C.O.I.D,	A.Rat s	100,20 0.300,4 00 mg/kg	P.O	E.Y.Qnais et al. ²⁷ (2007).	<0.05	E.Y.Qnais et al. ²⁷ (2007).
16.	<i>Lystea Polyanth a</i>	Lauraceae	Dried Bark, Aerial parts	C.O.I.D, Charco al meal test	Rats	50,75, 100mg /kg	P.O	Poonia B.S et al. ²⁸ (2007).	<0.01 <0.00 1	Poonia B.S et al. ²⁸ (2007).
17.	<i>Combete rum Sericum Momorid ica</i>	Seraceae	Roots	C.O.I.D, G.I.M.T	Rats	250,50 0mg/kg	P.O	Sini,JM et al. ²⁹ (2008)	<0.05	Sini,JM et al. ²⁹ (2008)
18.	<i>Balsamia & Stachyta rpheta Indica. Morinda Morindoi des</i>	Rubiaceae	Leaves	C.O.I.D Jejenu m	W.A Rats, Rabbi ts	0.1,0.2 5 gm/kg	I.P	Otimenyin O.Sunday et al. ³⁰ (2008).	<0.05	Otimenyin O.Sunday et al. ³⁰ (2008).
19.		Rubiaceae	Leaves	C.O.I.D	W.A Rats	500- 100 mg/kg	P.O	S Meite et.al ³¹ (2009)	<0.01	S Meite et.al ³¹ (2009)
20.	<i>Blighia Sapdia</i>	Sapindacea e	Stem Bark	C.O.I.D,	Rats, Mice	265,35 0mg/kg	P.O	S.Antwi et al. ³²	<0.05	S.Antwi et al. ³² (2009).

				C.O.I.E. P, G.I.M.T				(2009).		
21.	<i>Mitragyna Diversifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Plant	C.O.I.D, G.I.M.T . .	Rats	250mg /kg	P.O	Jebunnissa et al. ³³ (2009).	<0.00 1	Jebunnissa et al. ³³ (2009).
22.	<i>Amaranthus Spinosus</i>	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P, G.I.pro pulsion model	mice	100,20 0,400m g/kg	P.O	Hussain.Z et al. ³⁴ (2009).	<0.00 1	Hussain.Z et al. ³⁴ (2009).
23.	<i>Haloptela Integripolia</i>	Utricaceae	Leaves	C.O.I.D, MgSo4 I.D	Mice	200,25 0mg/kg	P.O	Shirinivas S et al. ³⁵ (2009).	<0.05	Shirinivas S et al. ³⁵ (2009).
24.	<i>Cynodon Dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Whole Plant	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P, Charco al MT	WA Rats	200,30 0mg/kg	P.O	Babu Ravinder et al. ³⁶ (2009).	<0.00 1	Babu Ravinder et al. ³⁶ (2009).
25.	<i>Sphaeranthus Amarantoides</i>		Pant	C.O.I.D	Rats	200,40 0mg/kg	P.O	Lata L.S et al. ³⁷ (2009)	<0.01	Lata L.S et al. ³⁷ (2009)
26.	<i>Terminalia Belerica</i>	Combeteraceae	Fruit Pulp	C.O.I.D	Rats	200mg /kg	P.O	Bimlesh K et al. ³⁸ (2010).	<0.01	Bimlesh K et al. ³⁸ (2010).
27.	<i>Erythrina Senegalensis</i>	Fabeaceae	Bark	C.O.I.D in jejunum C.O.I.E.	Rats, Rabbi ts	250mg /kg 1000m g/kg	I.P	Otimenyin S.O et al. ³⁹ (2010).	<0.05	Otimenyin S.O et al. ³⁹ (2010).
28.	<i>Chochlospernum Planchonii</i>	Bixaceae	Whole Plant	P Charco al Plug Transit time	Rats WA	2500.5 00mg/ kg	P.O	Ezeja M.I et al. ⁴⁰ (2010)	<0.05	Ezeja M.I et al. ⁴⁰ (2010)
29.	<i>Dodonaea Viscosa</i>	Spaudiaceae	Roots	C.O.I.D		100,20 0,400 mg/kg	P.O	Rajamanickam V et al. ⁴⁴ (2010).	<0.00 1	Rajamanickam V et al. ⁴⁴ (2010).
30.	<i>Monodora tenuifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Seeds	C.O.I.D, Charco al meal test	Rat Mice	100,20 0,400m g/kg	I.P	Ezenwali M.O. et al. ⁴¹ (2010)	<0.05	Ezenwali M.O. et al. ⁴¹ (2010)
31.	<i>Loxara Coccinea Linn</i>	Rubiaceae	Flowers	C.O.I.D	W.A Rats	100,20 0,400m g/kg	I.P	Yasmeen Maniyar et al. ⁴³ (2010)	<0.01 <0.00 1	Yasmeen Maniyar et al. ⁴³ (2010)
32.	<i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i>		Bark	C.O.I.D C.O.I.I. T	Albin o Swiss Rats	200- 400mg /kg	Oral	Kalaskar et al. ⁴⁴ (2010)	<0.01 <0.05	Kalaskar et al. ⁴⁴ (2010)

33.	<i>Crateva Nurvala</i>	Capparidaceae	Root Bark	C.O.I.E. P	W.A. Rats	500mg /kg	I.P	Otimenyin et al ³⁹ (2010)	<0.00 1	Otimenyin et al ³⁹ (2010)
34.	<i>Kegelia Africana</i>	Lam	Plant	C.O.I.D in jejunum	Rats, Rabbits	250mg /kg 1000m g/kg	I.P	Otimenyin et.al ³⁹ (2010)	<0.05	Otimenyin et.al ³⁹ (2010)
35.	<i>Clitoria Ternate</i>	Fabeaceae	Root	C.O.I.D, EP	Rat	100,20 0,400m g/kg		Upwar N et al. ⁴⁵ (2010).	<0.05	Upwar N et al. ⁴⁵ (2010).
36.	<i>Calitropis Gigantea n</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Aerial Parts	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P	Mice	100,20 0,400m g/kg	I.P	Chitme H.R et al. ⁴⁶ (2010).	<0.00 1	Chitme H.R et al. ⁴⁶ (2010).
37.	<i>Crateva Nurvala</i>	Capparidaceae	Stem Bark	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P	Mice	500mg /kg	I.P	Inayatullah et al. ⁴⁷ (2010)	<0.00 1	Inayatullah et al. ⁴⁷ (2010)
38.	<i>Moringa Oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Root	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P	Rats	100.20 0,400m g/kg	I.P	Sarlaya M.G et al. ⁴⁸ (2010).	<0.01 <0.00 1	Sarlaya M.G et al. ⁴⁸ (2010).
39.	<i>Rubia Tinctoru n</i>	Rubiaceae	Roots	C.O.I.D	Mice	200mg /kg	P.O	Sarlaya A et al. ⁴⁸ (2010).	<0.01	Sarlaya A et al. ⁴⁸ (2010).
40.	<i>Dichrostachys Chrysinc rea</i>	Mimosaceae	Bark & Root	C.O.I.D, Small intestine al T.T C.O.I.D, PGE2 Induced E.P	Rats WA	200,40 0mg/kg	P.O	Jayakumari S et al. ⁵⁶ (2011)	<0.05	Jayakumari S et al. ⁵⁶ (2011)
41.	<i>Delonix Regia</i>	Fabeaceae	Flowers		Rats WA	100,25 0,500m g/kg	P.O	Shiramane R.S et al. ⁵⁷ (2011)	<0.05	Shiramane R.S et al. ⁵⁷ (2011)
42.	<i>Vincetoxicum Stockssi</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Plant	C.O.I.D	W.A Rats	300mg /kg, 1000m g/kg	Oral	Jebunnessa et al. ³³ (2011)	<0.05	Jebunnessa et al. ³³ (2011)
43.	<i>Cicer Arietum</i>	Leguminaceae	Root	C.O.I.D,	Mice	200,40 0mg/kg	P.O	Dalal K et al. ⁵⁰ (2011).	<0.05	Dalal K et al. ⁵⁰ (2011).
44.	<i>Musa Sapientu m</i>	Musaceae	Fruit	C.O.I.D, MgSO4 .I.D, G.I.M.T	Mice	100,20 0mg/kg	P.O	Hossain M.S et al. ⁵¹ (2011).	<0.00 1	Hossain M.S et al. ⁵¹ (2011).
45.	<i>Eugenia Jambola na</i>	Mytraceae	Bark	C.O.I.D, PGE2 Induced E.P	Rats WA	400mg /kg	P.O	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).	<0.05	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).
46.	<i>Ficus Bengalen sis</i>	Moraceae	Roots	C.O.I.D, PGE2 Induced E.P	Rats WA	400mg /kg	P.O	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).	<0.05	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).
47.	<i>Ficus Recemos a</i>	Moraceae	Bark	C.O.I.D, PGE2 Induced E.P	Rats WA	400mg /kg	P.O	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).	<0.05	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).

48.	<i>Lucas lavendulae Folia</i>	Labiatae	Aerial Parts	C.O.I.D, G.I.M .T, PGE2 I.D	Rats	400mg /kg	P.O	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).	<0.001	Mukherjee P et al. ⁵² (2011).
49.	<i>Erythrina Indica</i>	Fabeaceae	Leave	C.O.I.D, PGE2 Induce d E.P	Rats WA	500mg /kg	P.O	Kamalraj R et al. ⁵³ (2011).	<0.01 =5mg /kg	Kamalraj R et al. ⁵³ (2011).
50.	<i>Phyllanthus Embelica</i>	Euphorbe ceae	Crude extract	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P, Isolate d jejunu m	Rat, Rabbitt, Pig	100mg /kg 250- 500mg /kg, 500- 700mg /kg	I.P	Mehmood M.H et al. ⁵⁴ (2011)	<0.01 <0.001 <0.05	Mehmood M.H et al. ⁵⁴ (2011)
51.	<i>Psidum Guava</i>	Psidaceae	Leaves	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P	Rats Mice	50,100. 200400 mg/kg	P.O	Ojewole et.al Jan 2011	<0.05	Ojewole et.al Jan 2011
52.	<i>Xylocarpus Grantum Koenig</i>	Meliaceae	Fruit	C.O.I.D	W.A Rats	200,25 0,500 mg/kg	P.O	Khadem Ali et al. ⁶⁵ (2011).	<0.001	Khadem Ali et al. ⁶⁵ (2011).
53.	<i>Cayratia Pedata Lam</i>		Plant	C.O.I.D MgSO4 I.D	W.A Rats	200 mg/kg 3mg/kg	P.O	Kartik et.al 69-75 2011.	<0.05	Kartik et.al 69-75 2011.
54	<i>Rumex Vesicarius</i>	Linn	Seeds	C.O.I.D	A.W Rats	, 200- 400mg /kg	I.P P.O	A.Zecariah et al. ⁵⁵ (2011).	<0.001	A.Zecariah et al. ⁵⁵ (2011).
55.	<i>Ficus Glomerata</i>	Liliaceae	Leavea	C.O.I.D	A.W Rats	3mg/kg	I.P	Pampatiwar et al. ⁵⁹ (2011)	<0.001	Pampatiwar et al. ⁵⁹ (2011)
56.	<i>Bombax Bunopozense</i>	Bombacea e	Leave	C.O.I.D, EP	Rat	100,20 0,400m g/kg	P.O	G.C Akudor et al. ⁶⁰ (2011).	<0.05	G.C Akudor et al. ⁶⁰ (2011).
57.	<i>Fenugreek</i>	Rubeaceae	Seed	C.O.I.D, PGE2 I.E.P	W.A Rats	100,20 0,400m g/kg	I.P	MS.Shree Devi et al. ⁵⁸ (2012).	<0.01 <0.001	MS.Shree Devi et al. ⁵⁸ (2012).
58.	<i>Pedalium Murex</i>	Liliaceae	leave	C.O.I.D	W.A Rats	250,50 0 mg/kg	P.O	R.Ravikumar et al. ⁶² (2012)	<0.01	R.Ravikumar et al. ⁶² (2012)
24.	<i>Solanum Pubescens Wild & Gymnosp</i>	Solanacea e Celasterac eae.	Leaves	C.O.I.D	W.A Rats	300 mg/kg	I.P	Anurag Bhargav et al. ⁶³ (2012).	<0.001	Anurag Bhargav et al. ⁶³ (2012).
25.	<i>oriaE Piper Guinea Schum& Thom</i>	Piperacea e	Leaf	C.O.I.D, G.I.T.C. M.T	W.A Rats	250,50 0mg/kg	P.O	Ogu GI et al. ⁶⁴ (2012)	<0.05	Ogu GI et al. ⁶⁴ (2012)

26.	<i>Typhonium</i> <i>Trilobatum</i>	Lieaceae	Leaf	C.O.I.D	Mice	250,50 0mg/kg	I.P	Khadem Ali et al. ⁶⁵ (2012).	<0.05 <0.00 1	Khadem Ali et al. ⁶⁵ (2012).
27.	<i>Rotula</i> <i>Aquatica</i>	Boragenac eae	Roots	C.O.I.D C.M.T PGE2.I. E.P	A.W Rats	200mg /kg 100mg /kg 100ug/ kg 200,40	P.O	Sunder Singh et al. ⁶⁶ (2012).	<0.00 1 <0.00 1	Sunder Singh et al. ⁶⁶ (2012).
28.	<i>Murrya</i> <i>Koenigii</i>		Leaves	C.O.I.D C.M.T PGE2.I. E.P	A.W Rats	0mg/kg 200mg /kg 100,20 0ug/kg	P.O	Praveen Sharma et al. ⁶⁷ (2012).	<0.05	Praveen Sharma et al. ⁶⁷ (2012).
66.	<i>Gymnosporia</i> <i>Amenginata</i>	Celateracea	Leaves	C.O.I.D	Male A Rats	300mg /kg	I.P	S.Antwi et al. ³² (2012)	<0.00 1	S.Antwi et al. ³² (2012)
67.	<i>Andrographis</i> <i>Paniculata</i> <i>Nees</i>	Antheracea	Leaves	C.O.I.D, C.O.I.E. P	W.A Rats	100,20 0,250m g/kg	P.O	Enzawali et al. ⁴¹ (2012).	<0.05	Enzawali et al. ⁴¹ (2012).

W. A= Wistar Albino, C.O.I.D= Castor oil induced Diarrhea, C.O.I.E.P= Castor oil induced Entero pooling, MgSO4.I.D= Magnesium Sulphate induced Diarrhea, G.I.M.T= Gastro intestinal Motility Test, C.M.T= Charcoal Meal Test.

REFERENCES:

1. Diarrhea,Lonny M. Hecker, M.D., David R. Saunders, M.D., and David Losh, M.D.
2. <http://www.answers.com/topic/antidiarrheal#ixzz2CsNefhaO>.
1. Rang P.H., Dale M.M., Ritter J.M., Hower J.R., Rang & Dale pharmacology 7th edition page no. 369.
2. Kate Whittlesea and Roger Walker 4th edition Clinical Pharmacy and therapeutics Page no. 195.
3. Hardman G.J., Limbird E.L., Goodman and Gilman. The Pharmacological basic of therapeutics – 10th edition page no. 1040 – 1041.
4. Pathophysiology by Harsh Mohan page no. 549, 550. Edition 4.
5. Waugh A, Grant A., Rose and Wilson Anatomy and physiology edition 9th page no. 283-304.
6. Tripathi KD essentials of Medical Pharmacology 6th Edition. Page no. 657-664.
7. Tortora G.J., Grabowski S.R., Principles of Anatomy and physiology 7th Edition. Page no. 780-787, 797-806.
8. Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, 4(3): 450-456, 2010 ISSN 1991-8178
9. Probiotics and human health: a clinical perspective. Journal Watch HIV/AIDS Clinical Care January 7, 2013.
10. Johan Wiström^a, S. Ragnar Norrby^b, Erling B. Myhre^b, Sverker Eriksson^c, Gunnar Granström^d, Lillemor Lagergren^e, Gunnar Englund^e, Carl Erik Nord^f and Bo Svenungsson^f Frequency of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea in 2462 antibiotic-treated hospitalized patients: a prospective study Oxford Journals Medicine Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy Volume 47, Issue 1 pg no 43-50.
11. Shoba F., Gricilda., Thomas M., Study of anti-diarrhoeal activity of four medicinal plants in castor oil induced diarrhoea, J.Ethnopharmacol. 2001; 76: 73-78.
12. Shaphiullah M., et al., Anti diarrheal activity of methanolic extract of Ludwigia hyssopifolia Linn, Pak. J. Pharm. Sci. 2003; 16(1): 7-11.
13. Sairam K., Hemalatha S., Kumar A., Srinivasan T., Ganesh J., Evaluation of anti diarrhoeal activity of seed extract of Mangifera indica, J. Ethnopharmacol. 2003; 84: 11-15.
14. Vareishang Tangpu, Arun K. Yadav* Department of Zoology, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong 793 022, India Received 22 December 2002; accepted in revised form 5 August 2003, Fitoterapia 75 (2004) 39–44.
15. Jaw-Chyun Chena, Tin-Yun Hob, Yuan-Shiun Chang, Shih-Lu Wu c, Chien-Yun Hsiang d,* Anti-diarrheal effect of Galla Chinensis on the *Escherichia coli* heat-labile enterotoxin and ganglioside interaction Journal of Ethnopharmacology 103 (2006) 385–391
16. Uddin S.J., Shilpi J.A., Alam S.M.S., Alamgir M., Rahman M.T., Sarker S.D., Anti diarrheal activity of methanolic extract of bark of *Xylocarpus moluccensis* in castor oil and magnesium sulphate induced diarrhoea models in mice, J.Ethnopharmacol. 2005; 101:139-143.

17. Venkatesan N., et al., Anti diarrheal potential of Asparagus racemosus wild root extract in lab animals, *J. Pharmacy Pharm. Sci.* 2005; 8(1): 39-45.
18. Gunakkunru A., et al., Anti-diarrhoeal activity of *Butea monosperma* in experimental animals, *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005; 98: 241-244.
19. Aniagu S.O., et al., Anti diarrhoeal and anti ulcer activity of the aqueous root extract of *Guiera senegalensis* in rodents, *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005; 97: 549- 554.
20. Ray D., Sharatchandra K.H., Thokchom I.S., Antipyretic, antidiarrheal, hypoglycaemic and hepatoprotective activites of ethyl acetate extract of *Acacia catechu* Willd. in albino mice, *Ind. J. Pharmacol.* 2006; 38(6): 408-413. 18.
21. Hu Ze-Ping, et al., St. John's wort attenuates irinotecan-induced diarrhea via down-regulation of intestinal proinflammatory cytokines and inhibition of intestinal epithelial apoptosis, *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* 2006; 216: 225-237.
22. Thakurta P., Bhowmik P., Mukherjee S., Hajra T.K., Patra A., Bag P.K., Antibacterial, antisecretory and anti hemorrhagic activity of *Azadirachta indica* used to treat cholera and diarrhea in India, *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2007; 111: 607-612.
23. Anup Maiti, Saikat Dewanjee, *Subhash C, India Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, June 2007; 6 (2): 711-716.
24. Arun K. Yadav and Vareishang Tangpu Department of Zoology, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India *Pharmaceutical Biology*2007, Vol. 45, No. 3, pp. 223- 229.
25. E.Y. Qnais1, A.S. Eloksa2, Y.Y. Abu Ghalyun1, and F.A. Abdulla3, *Pharmaceutical Biology* 2007, Vol. 45, No. 9, pp. 715-720.
26. Poonia B.S., Sasmal D., Mazumdar P.M., Anti-diarrheal activity of methanolic extract of *Litsea polyantha* bark in mice, *Fitoterapia* 2007; 78: 171-174.
27. Sini, J. M.*., Umar, I. A., Anigo, K. M., Stantcheva, I. Bage, E. N. and Mohammed, R. *African Journal of Biotechnology* Vol. 7 (17), pp. 3134-3137, 3 September, 2008
28. Otimenyin O. Sunday, et al., */Journal of Natural Products*, Vol. 1(2008):36-45
29. S Meite1*, J D N'guessan1, C Bahi1, H F Yapi1, A J Djaman1,2 and F Guedé Guina *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, June 2009; 8 (3): 201-207© Pharmacotherapy Group,Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Benin,Benin City, 300001 Nigeria.
30. S.Antwi, O.N.K.Martey,K.Donkor and L.K.Nii-Ayitey Okine.*Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology* 4(3):117-125 2009.
31. Jebunnessa1, Shaikh Bokhtear Uddin1, M. Mahabub-Uz-Zaman2, Rasheda Akter2, Nazim Uddin Ahmed2A *Journal of the Bangladesh Pharmacological Society (BDPS) Bangladesh J Pharmacol* 2009; 4: 144-146.
32. Hussain Z., Amresh G., Singh S., Rao C.V., Anti diarrheal and anti-ulcer activity of *Amaranthus spinosus* in experimental animals, *Pharm. Biol.* 2009; 47(10): 932- 939.
33. Shrinivas S., Lakshmi K.S., Rajesh T., Evaluation of anti diarrheal potentials of ethanolic extract of leaves of *Holoptelea integrifolia* in mice model, *Int. J. Pharm.Tech. Res.* 2009; 1(3): 832-836.
34. Babu Ravindra D.S., Neelharika V., Pallavi V., Reddy M.B., Anti diarrheal activity of *Cynodon dactylon* Pers, *Pharmacog. Mag.* 2009; 5(19): 23-27.
35. Latha L.S., Reddy P.N., Antimicrobial, anti-diarrhoeal and analysis of phytochemical constituents of *Sphaeranthus amaranthoides*, *Ind. J. Sci. Tech.* 2009; 2(3): 45-47.
36. Bimelsh K., Kalyani D., Prashant T., Manoj S., Diwakar G., Evaluation of anti diarrheal effect aqueous and ethanolic extracts of fruit pulp of *Terminalia belerica* in rats, *Int. J. Drug Dev. Res.* 2010; 2(4): 769 779.
37. Otimenyin S.O., Uzochukwu D.C., Spasmolytic and antidiarrheal effects of the bark of *Erythrina senegalensis* and root of *Kigelia africana*, *Asian J. Pharm. Clin. Res.* 2010; 3(4): 11-14.
38. Ezeja M.I., Anaga A.O., Anti diarrhoeal activities of methanolic root bark extract of *Cochlospermum planchonii* (HOOKf), *Int. J. Toxicol. Pharmacol. Res.* 2010; 2(2): 40-45.
39. Ezenwali MO1, 3*, Njoku OU1, Okoli, CO2International Journal of Applied Research in Natural Products Vol. 2(4), pp. 20-26, Dec 2009-Jan 2010.
40. Yasmeen Maniyar, Prabhu Bhixavatimath, and N.V Agashikar. *J-AIM* 2010 Oct-Dec:1(4): 287-291.
41. Kalaskar M.G*, Divekar V.B., Chaugule P.D., Surana S.J. & Baheti D.G. *Pharmacologyonline* 1: 453-457 (2010).
42. Rajamanickam V., Rajasekaran A., Anandarajagopal K., Sridharan D., Selvakumar K., Rathinaraj SB., Antidiarrhealactivity of *Dodonaea viscosa*root extracts, *Int. J. Pharm. Bio Sci.* 2010; 1(4): 182-185.
43. Upwar N., Patel R., Wasee N., Mahobia N., Evaluation of anti-diarrhoeal activity of the root of *Clitoria ternatea* Linn, *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res.* 2010; 5(1): 131-134.
44. Chitme H.R., Chandra R., Kaushik S., Studies on anti-diarrheal activity of *Clotropis gigantean* R.BR. in experimental animals, *J. Pharmacy Pharm. Sci.* 2010; 7(1): 70-75.
45. Inayathulla, Shariff W.R., Karigar A.A., Sikarwar M.S., Evaluation of anti diarrhoeal activity of *Crataeva nurvala* root bark in experimental animals, *Int. J. Pharmacy Pharm. Sci.* 2010; 2 (1): 158- 161.
46. Saralaya M.G., Patel P., Patel M., Roy S.P., Patel A.N., Antidiarrheal activity of methanolic extract of *Moringa oleifera* Lam roots in experimental animal models, *Int. J. Pharm. Res.* 2010; 2(2): 35-39.
47. Karim A., et al., Anti diarrhoeal activities of crude aqueous extract of *Rubia tinctorum* L. roots in rodents, *J. Smooth Muscles Res.* 2010; 46(2): 119-123.
48. Dalal K., Singhroha S., Ahlawat S., Patra A., Anti-diarrhoeal activity of roots of *Cicer arietinum* Linn, *Int. J. Res. Pharm. Bio Sci.* 2011; 2(1): 268-270.
49. Hossain M.S., et al., Anti diarrheal, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of the *Musa sapientum* seed, *Avicenna J. Med. Biotech.* 2011; 3(2): 95-105.
50. Mukherjee P., Saha K., Murugeresan T., Mandal S.C., Pal M., Saha B.P., Screening of anti diarrheal profile of

- some plant extract of a specific region of West Bengal, India, *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2011; 60: 85-89.
51. Kamalraj R., Anti-diarrhoeal Potential of *Erythrina indica* Lam- leaf extracts in laboratory animals, *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Drug Res.* 2011; 3(2): 155-157.
52. Mehmood M.H., Siddiqi H.S., Gilani A.H., The antidiarrheal and spasmolytic activities of *Phyllanthus emblica* are mediated through dual blockade of muscarinic receptors and Ca²⁺ channel, *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2011; 133: 856-865.
53. Zechariah Jebakumar*, Hassan S. Nondo#, Siju K. George#, Paramasivam M ^*Inter. J. of Phytotherapy / Vol 1 / Issue 1 / 2011 / 6-10.*
54. Jayakumari S., Srinivas Rao G.H., Anbu J., Ravichandiran V., Anti diarrhealactivity of *Dichrostachys cinera* (L.) Weight & Arn, *Int. J. Pharm. Sci.* 2011;3(3): 61-63.
55. Shiramane R.S., Biradar K.V., Chivde B.V., Shambhulingayya H.M., Goud V., In vivo anti diarrhoeal activity of ethanolic extract of *Delonix regia* flowers in experimentally induced diarrhoea in Wistar albino rats, *Int. J. Res. Pharm.Chem.* 2011; 1(3): 442 -447.
56. M.S.Shree Devi1*, B.Sampath Kumar2, International Journal of Universal Pharmacy and Life Sciences 2(1): January-February 2012
57. *Pampattiwar Sagar Pramod and Advani Nomina Vishnu Pampattiwar Sagar Pramod and Advani Nomina Vishnu. / *Journal of Science / Vol 1 / Issue 1 / 2011 / 26-30. 26.*
58. G. C. Akuodor*1, I. Muazzam2, M. Usman-Idris1, U. A. Megwas3, J. L. Akpan4, K. C. Chilaka5, D. O. Okoroafor5, U. A. Osunkwo1 Ibnosina Journal of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences (2011).
59. Yasmeen Maniyar, Prabhu Bhixavatimath, Agashikar N.V. *J.A.I.M Oct-2010 vol-1(4).*
60. R Ravikumar1*, Anusha Baskar2, V Nithya1, R Haripriya1, V Parkavi1From First International Science Symposium on HIV and Infectious Diseases (HIV SCIENCE 2012) Chennai, India. 20-22 January 2012Ravikumar et al. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2012, 12(Suppl 1): P90.
61. ANURAG BHARGAV1, K. HEMAMALINI*2, DR. UMA VASIREDDY3, S. SUVIDHA4, M. VIJUSHA4, CH. LAVANYA4, Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research Vol 5, Issue 3, 2012 ISSN - 0974-2441.
62. Ogu G.I.1*, Igbohotu S.2, Nwachukwu P.U.1, Ohiamai A.A.3 and Aizoba S.E.4 The Global Journal of Pharmaceutical Research Vol. 1(2), pp. 101-111, 26 April, 2012
63. Khadem Ali1,2*, Ayesha Ashraf 2, Nripendra Nath Biswas3, Asian Pac J Trop Biomed 2012; 2(9): 722-726.
64. Sunder singh1*, Rai AK2, Praveen Sharma3, Yogesh Barshiliya4, Mohini Sihare5, Anju Negi6. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine (2012) S175-S277.
65. Praveen Sharma1*, Gali Vidyasagar2, Anil Bhandari1, Sunder Singh3, Upendra Bhadriya4, Santosh Ghule4, Nitin Dubey4. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Disease (2012)230-233.
66. Thakurta P., Bhowmik P., Mukherjee S., Hajra T.K., Patra A., Bag P.K., Antibacterial, antisecretory and anti-hemorrhagic activity of *Azadirachta indica* used to treat cholera and diarrhea in India, *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2007; 111: 607-612.