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(57) Abstract:

ABSTARCT The present invention provides a method for the phytochemical and pharmacological evaluation of Ficus racemosa L. leaves extracts for analgesic and antipyretic applications. Ficus racemosa L. leaves were extracted using a Soxhlet apparatus with petroleum ether and chloroform solvents in increasing polarity. The resulting petroleum ether extract (PEE) and chloroform extract (CE) yielded 7.63% and 8.02%, respectively. Qualitative phytochemical analysis confirmed the presence of alkaloids, saponins, carbohydrates, and terpenoids in the extracts. Quantitative analysis revealed that PEE contained saponins (6.53±0.53 mg/100 g), carbohydrates (7.48±0.23 mg/100 g), and terpenoids (12.96±0.58 mg/100 g), while CE contained alkaloids (5.63±0.56 mg/100 g). High-performance thin-layer chromatography (HPTLC) fingerprint analysis at 366 nm revealed 13 peaks for PEE and 10 peaks for CE, indicating unique phytochemical profiles. In vivo oral toxicity studies (OECD 420) showed no signs of toxicity in experimental animals. Pharmacological evaluation demonstrated significant analgesic and antipyretic effects of Ficus racemosa L. extracts, with PEE (400 mg/kg) showing the most potent response. This invention presents a natural, safe alternative for pain and fever management.

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