How Plant Seeds Work?

Shah Murad1*, Azmi AA2, Shahina Hakro3, Adnan Shafique4 and Abdul Ghaffar5
1Department of Pharmacology, Danth and Islamabad Medical & Dental College, Pakistan
2Department of Pharmacology, Islam Medical College, Pakistan
3Department of Pharmacology, Karachi Institute of Medical Sciences, Pakistan
4Department of Pharmacology, Medicine Coordination Cell (MCC), Pakistan
5Department of Pharmacology, Islamabad Medical & Dental College, Pakistan

Abstract

When it comes to cholesterol, there are two terms worth knowing. Hyperlipidemia means your blood has too many lipids (or fats), such as cholesterol and triglycerides. One type of hyperlipidemia, hypercholesterolemia, and means there’s too much LDL (bad) cholesterol in your blood. This condition increases fatty deposits in arteries and the risk of blockages. Reduction in dietary cholesterol levels produces regression of atherosclerosis and restores endothelium-dependent relaxation of extra cranial arteries toward normal in experimental animals. Susceptibility to vasoconstriction in response to activation of platelets and leukocytes is reduced or abolished by regression of atherosclerosis.

Design and Place of Conduction: The research work was single blind placebo-controlled, conducted at Jinnah Hospital, Lahore.

Research Time: It was conducted from April 2018 to October 2018.

Number of Patients and their Age: Seventy five already diagnosed primary and secondary hyperlipidemic patients were selected with age range from 17 years to 65 years. Exclusion criteria: Diabetes mellitus, cigarette smoking/alcohol addictive patients, peptic ulcer disease, hypothyroidism, kidney dysfunction, any heart disease and liver disease. All patients were divided in three groups (group-I, group-II, group-III), 25 in each group.

Proforma for Patients: Their baseline lipid profile data were taken and filed in specifically designed Performa, at start of taking medicine.

Patient’s Group Division: Twenty five patients of group-I were advised to take 10 grams of Flaxseeds in three divided doses after meal. Twenty five patients of group-II were advised to take Ajwain seeds 10 grams in three divided doses after each meal for two months. Twenty five patients of group-III were provided placebo capsules, (containing grinded rice), taking one capsule after each meal. All participants were advised to take these medicines for eight weeks.

Follow up Period: All participants were called fortnightly for their query and follow up. Their LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol was determined at the hospital laboratory.

Results: In two months therapy by Flaxseeds decreased LDL-cholesterol from 195.11 ± 2.11 mg/dl to 190.22 ± 3.11 mg/dl, which is significant statistically. HDL was increased from 34.53 ± 1.65 mg/dl to 38.97 ± 2.29 mg/dl, which is also significant change. In two months therapy by Ajwain, LDL-c reduced from 201.51 ± 2.62 mg/dl to 197.11 ± 2.66 mg/dl, which is significant statistically. HDL-cholesterol increased by Ajwain from 36.97 ± 3.32 mg/dl to 37.45 ± 1.87 mg/dl, which is insignificant statistically.

Conclusion: It was concluded from this study that Ajwain and Flaxseeds reduces LDL-cholesterol moderately. Flaxseeds have more effect on HDL-c but Ajwain has lowest effect on this parameter.

Introduction

Plaque is made up of fat, cholesterol, calcium, and other substances found in the blood. Over time, plaque hardens and narrows your arteries. It is caused by the formation of multiple atheromatous plaques within the arteries [1]. Flaxseed inhibits the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, eicosanoids, cytokines and platelet-activating factor derived from arachidonic acid (an omega-6
It showing effects of Flaxseeds before and after treatment with its statistical significance in group-I patients (n=22).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>At start</th>
<th>At end</th>
<th>Diff</th>
<th>p-value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDL-c</td>
<td>195.11 mg/dl ± 2.11 mg/dl</td>
<td>190.22 mg/dl ± 3.11 mg/dl</td>
<td>4.9 mg/dl</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL-c</td>
<td>34.53 mg/dl ± 1.65 mg/dl</td>
<td>38.97 mg/dl ± 2.29 mg/dl</td>
<td>4.4 mg/dl</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
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It showing effects of Ajwain before and after treatment with its statistical significance in group-II patients (n=24).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDL-c</td>
<td>201.51 mg/dl ± 2.62 mg/dl</td>
<td>197.11 mg/dl ± 2.66 mg/dl</td>
<td>4.4 mg/dl</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL-c</td>
<td>36.97 mg/dl ± 3.32 mg/dl</td>
<td>37.45 mg/dl ± 1.87 mg/dl</td>
<td>0.5 mg/dl</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
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It showing effects of Placebo therapy before and after treatment with its statistical significance in group-III patients (n=25).

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<th>Parameter</th>
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<th>Diff</th>
<th>p-value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDL-c</td>
<td>188.11 mg/dl ± 2.06 mg/dl</td>
<td>187.77 mg/dl ± 2.51 mg/dl</td>
<td>0.3 mg/dl</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL-c</td>
<td>30.78 mg/dl ± 2.65 mg/dl</td>
<td>31.39 mg/dl ± 1.66 mg/dl</td>
<td>0.6 mg/dl</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
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Table 1: It showing effects of Flaxseeds before and after treatment with its statistical significance in group-I patients (n=22).

Table 2: It showing effects of Ajwain before and after treatment with its statistical significance in group-II patients (n=24).

Table 3: It showing effects of Placebo therapy before and after treatment with its statistical significance in group-III patients (n=25).
That, in turn, lessens the amount of oxygen and other nutrients reaching the body. Many herbal medicines can inhibit cascades of inflammatory responses in human body leading to development of atherosclerosis. Flaxseeds and Ajwain are thought to inhibit these pro-inflammatory effects in human body. In our study Flaxseeds decreased LDL-c from 195.11 ± 2.11 mg/dl to 190.22 ± 3.11 mg/dl in two months therapy by 10 grams Flaxseeds used by 22 hyperlipidemic patients. Difference in pre and post treatment values is 4.9 mg/dl in this parameter. HDL was increased from 34.53 ± 1.65 mg/dl to 38.97 ± 2.29 mg/dl. Difference in percentage when measured/calculated it was 4.4 mg/dl which is significant biostatistically with p-value <0.01. These results match with results of study conducted by Jenkins D et al., [14] who proved almost same effects on two lipid profile parameters i.e.; LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol. Kelley DS et al., [15] described that Flaxseeds or its oil preparation have same effects on all parameters of lipid profile. On comparison between statins and herbal medicine having hypolipidemic effects, Shahidi F and Miraliakbari explained that there is too much difference in hypolipidemic effects of allopathic medicine and herbs, having less potent hypolipidemic features of herbal medications [16]. Rodriguez-Leyva et al., [17] proved that all parameters of lipid profile including total, LDL-cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol, VLDL-cholesterol, LDL and triglycerides are affected by flaxseeds oil preparations. They have focused on inhibition of enterohepatic circulation of bile acids and explained that due to lack of bile acid pool in gall bladder, hepatocytes start to synthesize bile acids instead of cholesterol synthesis. Tzang BS et al., [18] proved that if used flaxseeds with dietary restrictions and change in sedentary life style, HDL-cholesterol increased from 33.54 mg/dl to 49.01 mg/dl. They explained that if only one parameter of lipid profile i.e.; HDL-cholesterol is increased; all other parameters in ratio will obviously be reduced leading to lesser chances of development of CAD. According to Prasad K anti-inflammatory effects of Flaxseeds play key role in prevention of atherosclerosis and CAD [19]. Arjmandi B et al., [20] have same view point regarding major role of high density lipoprotein cholesterol that in formation of atherosclerotic plaques and coronary artery disease, i.e.; if HDL-cholesterol is high there is healthy/required/ratio of LDL: HDL. Cho Y et al., [21] have mentioned that if sedentary life style is changed by hyperlipidemic patients, very small but regular amount of Flaxseeds are required to stay at preventive step of coronary artery disease due to Hyperlipidemia. In our results using 10 grams of Ajwain by 24 hyperlipidemic patients for the period of two months, LDL-c reduced from 201.51 ± 2.62 mg/dl to 197.11 ± 2.66 mg/dl. Difference in pre and post treatment values is 4.4 mg/dl. Increase in HDL was 0.5 mg/dl, which is non significant change in pre and post treatment values. Choudhury S proved same results in their study [22]. They proved significant change in LDL-cholesterol but HDL-cholesterol was not much increased by taking Ajwain’s oily preparations. Srivastava KC proved in his study that high LDL-cholesterol has close concerned with pro-inflammatory responses leading to platelet aggregation [23]. Anilkumar KC et al., [24] proved lesser effects of Ajwain on LDL-cholesterol as compared to good cholesterol i.e.; HDL-cholesterol. This contrast is obviously linked with amount of drug used and duration of Ajwain intake by small number of patients as they used 4 grams of Ajwain in 10 hyperlipidemic patients for the period of one month. Chialva F et al., [25] proved same changes in LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol which also support our results biostatistically. Singh G et al., [26] explained that all herbs with their therapeutically medicinal potential will work when used in high amount and for long period.

Conclusion

It was concluded from this study that two herbal medicines Ajwain and Flaxseeds have moderate hypolipidemic effects but varying in response to different parameters of lipid profile. Ethnic variation in response due to different genetic traits is advised to conductgrossly for exact therapeutic evaluation of medicinal plants.

References


