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**AN ABSTRACT ON COMPARATIVE ANTIPLASMODIAL ACTIVITY OF METHANOLIC EXTRACT AND FLAVONOID FRACTION OF *Enantia chlorantha* STEM BARK**

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**ABSTRACT**

Considering the undesirable effectsof synthetic drugs, research was needed to find alternative derived from plant source. Herbal medicines have been useful in the treatment and managing of levels of hepatic function in plasmodial infections. This study investigate the comparative antiplasmodial activity of the methanolic and flavonoid aqueous extract of *Enantia chlorantha* used as a traditional medicinal plant on liver parameters in mice infected with *Plasmodium berghei*, a plant that is used traditionally to treat malaria patients in some Nigerian communities.

The stem bark of *Enantia chlorantha* were extracted. A total number of one hundred and ten (110) male mice weighing between 12-30g was obtained and divided into 22 groups. The *plasmodium berghei* was induced with some of the mice (Group 1 to 22) with different volumes of (100mg, 200mg, 400g) of the methanol-rich fraction and the flavonoid-rich of *Enantia chlorantha* were administered to the infected mice through oral gavage. The aqueous extract of the leaves at 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg weight/day dose levels were used to treat the test groups immediately after infection for the suppressive test and 72 hours post infection for the curative test while a standard antimalarial drug, chloroquine and artemether at dose of 50 mg/kg body weight was administered on the positive control group. The negative control group was left untreated. The mice in group three were administered 100 mg/kg body weight, the mice in group four were administered 200 mg/kg body weight and the mice in group five were administered 400 mg/kg body weight. The results show that there were significant difference in the activity of the liver function parameters in the infected groups when compared with the control group. This study shows that the crude and flavonoid aqueous extract of *Enantia chlorantha* is effective in the treatment of malaria because after the administration of the extract, it was noticed that the liver parameters were gotten treated according to the dose given to the mice compared to the negative control which is group two. The findings of this study show that the use of *Enantia chlorantha* as antimalarial regimen by local medical practitioners does not adversely affect the weight and the haematological parameters determined.

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