


THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF COSTUS PLANT ON HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF PNEUMONIA CAUSED BY ASPERGILLUS NIGER

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This study aims to investigate the miraculous wonder of the use of costus in the treatment of pulmonary infection with Aspergillus niger instead of the medical drug Amphotericin B in accordance with the Prophet's saying “treat pneumonia with the marine costus and oil” especially as research in this aspect is very limited. In the present study experiments were conducted using 90 white male rats that were divided into the following groups:

- Group one consisted of the control group of rats which were 30 in number. Distilled water was administered to the members of the group throughout the time of the experiment.
- Group two consisted of 10 rats treated with costus suspension at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of body weight in the form of drops in the nose at the rate of 6 doses every two days for two weeks. Two weeks after the last dose the animals were sacrificed and dissected.
- Group three is made up of the rats treated with costus suspension at a rate of 0.2 mg/kg of body weight daily for three weeks. The animals were then sacrificed and dissected. Subgroup A consisted of 10 rats treated with costus suspension at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of body weight daily for three weeks. The animals were then sacrificed and dissected. Subgroup B consisted of 10 rats treated with costus suspension at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg of body weight for two weeks then two weeks later treated orally with costus at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg of body weight for 10 days. The animals were sacrificed and dissected. Subgroup C consisted of 10 rats treated with the fungus suspension at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of body weight in the form of drops in the nose at the rate of 6 doses every two days for two weeks then weeks two later treated orally with costus at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of body weight for 10 days. The animals were then sacrificed and dissected. Subgroup D consisted of 10 rats treated with the fungus suspension at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of body weight in the form of drops in the nose at the rate of 6 doses every two days for two weeks, then two weeks later treated orally with costus at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of body weight for 10 days.

The animals were then sacrificed and dissected. Group four was made up of 20 rats treated with Amphotericin B which was divided into two groups: Subgroup 1 consisted of 10 rats that were treated with the fungus suspension at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg of body weight in the form of drops in the nose at the rate of 6 doses every two days for two weeks, then two weeks later treated with intravenous Amphotericin B at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg of body weight. The animals were then sacrificed and dissected. Subgroup 2 consisted of 10 rats that were treated with the fungus suspension at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of body weight in the form of drops in the nose at the rate of 6 doses every two days for two weeks, then two weeks later treated with intravenous Amphotericin B at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg of body weight. The animals were then sacrificed and dissected. Thereafter, sections were taken from the lungs of the various groups of rats after being dissected and placed in various fixatives in order to conduct the anatomical and histological studies. It is understood that the results of these experiments were previously determined following several preliminary experiments for each substance used in this research. The most prominent findings of the research are the histopathological changes appeared in rats infected with both doses of the fungus, the form of degenerative changes in most of the lung tissues, the histological study showed also an obvious positive effect of costus in rats infected with both doses of the suspension of the fungus, the histological defects continued to appear in most of the lung tissues treated with the drug. Says the Prophet Peace be upon him “Oh PleuroPneumonia portion of the marine and oil”.

المجذوبون:

لَمَّا مَنَحَ النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم شعريَّةْ قِيسّ مطاوعةً بأن يَنْتَجَ عَنْ نَسْمَةٍ

أ. محمد عبد الحميد ياسين فهمي الزرّاجي ترجمةً عن نسٍّمَة.

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التأثير الاستجاهلي لنبات الفض على التغيّرات المرضية النسيجية لالتهاب الرئة المحدّث ببكتيريا Aspergillus niger

المستخلص:
نناه عن هذا البحث لدراسة استخدام نبات الفض كبيطاطي يسمى Aspergillus niger في علاج الالتهاب الرئوي المرضي. تم استخدام مجموعة من الفئات التجريبيَّة كنموذج. بوريوما بعد اعتلاج الفئات المصابيَّة ببكتيريا Aspergillus niger - 0.4 ملليكيرم/كم/كم. وجرعتين من الفض (10 جرعة مليليكيرم و10 جرعة مليليكيرم المكعبة) بتقسيمها على 10 جرعة المكعبة. وجدت الفض يقلل من حجم الالتهابات المرضية، بالإضافة إلى تقليل الخلايا المرضية. وبناءً على النتائج، فإن الفض يمكن استخدامه كبيطاطي في علاج الالتهاب الرئوي المرضي.