EFFECTS OF A MIXTURE OF THE SEED OF SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANA, FRUITS OF MOMORDICA CHARANTIA AND LEAVES OF AZADIRACHTA INDICA PASTE ON LOPERAMIDE-INDUCED CONSTIPATION IN RATS

Nitin Kumar*, Rajender Khanna. Vivekananda Global University, India
10.1136/gutjnl-2019-IDDFabstracts.44

Background Constipation is one of the most common gastrointestinal complaints worldwide. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is the most prevalent functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGIDs) that affects different aspects of life and patients experienced depression and anxiety more than others. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of a mixture of the seed of Syzygium jambolana, fruits of Momordica charantia and leaves of Azadirachta indica paste for the treatment of loperamide-induced constipation in a rat model.

Methods Animals were divided into one normal control group and three experimental groups (10, 20 and 30 g/kg), Loperamide (2 mg/kg, twice per day) was injected intraperitoneally to induce constipation in the three experimental groups. Each group of rats was given orally a dose of granules containing (10, 20 and 30 g/kg) concentrated ethanolic extract of a combined mixture paste from all three folk plants. Mixture paste was administered for 30 days to assess its anti-constipation effects.

Results Fecal pellet number, weight, and water content were increased in the plant mixture paste-treated groups as compared to the control group. Reductions in body weight and increased intestinal transit length were observed in the plant mixture paste-treated groups. Fecal pellet number was reduced in the distal colons of the plant mixture paste-treated rats. Exercise and ileum tension increased in the experimental groups as compared to the control group. According to histological analyses, the thickness of the distal colon and areas of crypt epithelial cells that produce mucin were increased in the treatment groups in a dose-dependent manner.

Conclusions Constipation was decreased when combined plant mixture paste was fed to rats. Specifically, fecal number, weight, and water content, as well as histological parameters such as thickness and mucin areas in the distal colon were improved. A mixture of Syzygium jambolana, Momordica charantia and Azadirachta indica is effective in eliminating IBS symptoms, and it is a related useful therapeutic and preventive strategy for chronic constipation.

PATTERNS OF USAGE OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES (SSBS) AND THE ASSOCIATED BEHAVIORS WITH EXPENDITURE INCURRED AMONG PERSONS VISITING THE GENERAL OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

1Shubhanshu Gupta*, 2Mani Goel. 1Department of Community Medicine, GMC CARE Hospital, 2Department of Pharmacology, MLBMC, Jhansi, India
10.1136/gutjnl-2019-IDDFabstracts.46

Background The burden of non-communicable diseases in India has already reached epidemic proportions. Sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) are implicated in causing obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. There is a lack of data from India regarding how frequently and how much sugary drinks are consumed, in what forms, what are the associated behaviors and expenditures incurred due to consumption of SSBs.

To document the prevalence and patterns of usage of SSBs, associated behaviors and expenditure incurred among persons visiting the general outpatient department of a tertiary care hospital.

Methods This was a cross-sectional study conducted in a public tertiary care hospital located in Bhopal in central India, between May and September 2018. Patients and accompanying persons attending the general out-patient department and who were ≥ 15 years of age were included. Patients who are severely ill were excluded. Convenience sampling was used to select participants. Exit interviews using a semi-structured interview schedule were conducted with subjects giving informed consent and after patients had completed the physician consultation.