SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study entitled “The development of Newer Anthelmintic Formulation from Herbal Origin” includes the study of five Indian medicinal plants belonging to various families.

The preliminary phytochemical investigation showed the presence of glycosides, phytosterols, alkaloids, fixed oil, tannin, proteins, amino acids, gums, and mucilage in various extracts.

The reports were correlated by TLC and HPTLC findings on various extracts. Fluorescence analyses on the various extracts demonstrated the existence of fluorescent constituents in the plant extracts. The UV, IR, NMR and Mass spectral studies suggested the presence of tannins; sugar moieties and flavonoids in the plant extracts which were biologically active particularly against anthelmintic and antimicrobial activities.

The results of *invitro* studies revealed that significant anthelmintic action against earthworm, tapeworm and roundworm and which encouraged for further *invivo* investigations.

The results of the present *invivo* study showed that the plant extracts suppressed the egg production (FECR) by the standardized polyherbal formulations may indicate an inhibitory effect in the parasite protein synthesis which results in reduced egg count. This observation also indicated that higher anthelmintic efficacy in polyherbal formulations than individual plant extracts. From the present investigation it is concluded that the plants *Dalbergia sissoo, Cassia fistula, Cissus quadrangularis, Clitorea ternatea, Amorphophyllus campanulatus* were having synergistic anthelmintic activity.
The present study justified the folklore claims of its potential anthelmintic property and it would be interesting to explore and compare polyherbal formulation.