Conclusion
CONCLUSION

Our studies suggest that aqueous extract of *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Leptadenia reticulata*, *Basella rubra* and ethyl acetate extract of *Tephrosia purpurea* possess significant anti-ulcer potential as revealed from various experimental models in rats. Chloroform and ethanol extract did not produce any observable effect on experimental models. Our work proves the usefulness of these three drugs in the treatment of PUD and establishes rationale for their therapeutic use in traditional system of medicine. Cytoprotective effect appears may be involved in the mechanism and antioxidant effect appears to be responsible of AETP and EAETP. Although, we have not studied the active principles responsible for the anti-ulcer activity of AETP, AFAETP and EAETP, it is likely that in case of *Tephrosia purpurea*, the flavonoids such as rutin, tephrosin, pongaglabol purpurin, purpuritenin A & B, tephrone and semiglabrin may be involved in this activity. Further studies are being undertaken to isolate and characterize the active phytoconstituents of these plants.