8. CONCLUSION
The investigation revealed that Mebarid, Enterocin, Kutajarishta and black pepper produced antidiarrhoeal effect through its antisecretory and antimotility effect. The experimental models used in the present work for the antidiarrhoeal study can be used for the biostandardisation of Mebarid, Enterocin, Kutajarishta and black pepper. Due to the simplicity and reproducibility of these methods, it can be used for the biostandardisation of different antidiarrhoeal herbal formulations and crude drugs where other methods of standardization cannot be used.

Antidiarrhoeal effect of Mebarid may be through potassium channels, nitric oxide pathway, muscarinic receptors, ganglionic receptors, histamine receptors and calcium channels but not through the $\alpha_2$ adrenergic receptors. Antidiarrhoeal effect of Enterocin may be via potassium channels, nitric oxide pathway, ganglionic receptors, histamine receptors and calcium channels but not through the muscarinic receptors and $\alpha_2$ adrenergic receptors. Kutajarishta produced antidiarrhoeal effect which may be via potassium channels, nitric oxide pathway, histamine receptors and calcium channels but not through the muscarinic receptors, ganglionic receptors and $\alpha_2$ adrenergic receptors. Black pepper produced antidiarrhoeal effect may be through potassium channels and nitric oxide pathway but not through the muscarinic receptors, ganglionic receptors, histamine receptors, $\alpha_2$ adrenergic receptor and calcium channel. Thus, the mechanism of action of antidiarrhoeal effect of Mebarid, Enterocin, Kutajarishta and black pepper showed that it is mediated by multiple pathways.

The results also indicated the additive effect of black pepper on the antidiarrhoeal effect of Mebarid, Enterocin, and Kutajarishta. Thus indicating the usefulness of black pepper as the active constituent of antidiarrhoeal herbal formulations. The additive effect produced by black pepper may be due to its inherent antidiarrhoeal activity and bio-enhancing effect.

Antidiarrhoeal effect of Mebarid, Enterocin, Kutajarishta and black pepper may be due to presence of different phytochemicals such as alkaloids, tannins, flavonoids and terpenoids. Antidiarrhoeal activity of black pepper is attributed to the piperine which is the active constituent of black pepper. As piperine produced the significant antidiarrhoeal activity it may be used as a structural template to develop new antidiarrhoeal agents.