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In vitro effects of pumpkin (Cucurbita moschata) seed extracts on Echinococcus granulosus protoscoleces

 $\label{eq:localized-bounds} $$NU\fU'<YgUf]'G\Yfa\Y''ZA\YngUa'\G\Uf]ZA\D]'ZA\C\Ua\ a\ UX'''UnYa'\G\Uf]U'nUnXf'ZGUYXYA'' $$$

; \UZUf]3 'UbX'GUfU'; \UgYa]3

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Ethinococcus granulosus parasite causes a zoonotic disease which is important for public and veterinary health. Since pumpkin seeds (Cucurbita sp) are used as traditional vermifuge in Iran, they may be a potential herbal anthelmintic. is study was designed to evaluate the *in vitro* scolicidal e ect of Cucurbita moschata seeds. Hydro alcoholic and petroleum ether extracts were prepared by maceration and Soxhlet, respectively. Both extracts with four di erent concentrations (100, 10, 1, 0.1 mg/ml) were incubated against protoscoleces in 5, 15, 30 and 60 minutes. Maximum mortality was 16% with 1% hydro alcoholic extract in 60 minutes. Highest mortality with organic extract was 4% with 10% concentration in 60 minutes (P=0.015). Since highest mortality was 16%, the extract didn't reach to LD 50 (50% mortality). erefore, the potency of the total extract is not su cient as potential scolicidal drug.

Biography

Zahra Hesari has completed her PhD in Pharmaceutics from Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pharmaceutics at School of Pharmacy, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran. Her major research interest includes formulation and physicochemical evaluation of orally disintegrating tablets and neural tissue engineering. She has published more than 6 papers in reputed journals. She is also a Reviewer of several national and international journals.

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