



LITERATURE STUDY ON THE POTENCY OF TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES IN MALARIA **TREATMENT**

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VETERINARY MEDICINE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES **IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR** 2025





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ABSTRACT

CHAI KAI NI. Literature Study on The Potency of Traditional Herbal Medicines in Malaria Treatment. Supervised by PROF DR DRH UMI CAHYANINGSIH, MS. and PROF DR DRA R IIS ARIFIANTINI M.SI.

Malaria remains a global health challenge due to increasing resistance to conventional antimalarial drugs. This evaluates the antiplasmodial potential of traditional herbal medicines, focusing on their bioactive compounds, mechanisms of action, and therapeutic efficacy. Data were extracted from peer-reviewed literature that evaluated parameters such as IC50 values, parasite suppression rates (the ability of the plant extracts to reduce the number of parasites in the bloodstream), and plant origin. A systematic analysis of 10 medicinal plants revealed that Andrographis paniculata (IC₅₀ of 6.36 μg/ml; 60.17% suppression at 5 mg/kg BW) and Caesalpinia crista (IC₅₀ of 0.031 μg/ml; 91.9% suppression at 200 mg/kg BW) demonstrated strong activity in both in vitro and in vivo models. This strong activity was attributed to andrographolide and Norcaesalpinin E, respectively. Piper betle and Tithonia diversifolia also exhibited high efficacy and achieved>70% suppression at doses of 200 mg/kg BW. Mechanisms included oxidative stress induction, inhibition of heme detoxification, and immune modulation. However, discrepancies between in vitro potency and in vivo efficacy highlighted bioavailability challenges, particularly for Carica papaya and Curcuma longa. These findings underscore the potential of herbal medicines as complementary therapies and emphasise the need for clinical trials to optimise dosing, formulation, and integration into existing treatment regimens.

Keywords: antimalarial, drug resistance, herbal medicine



ABSTRAK

CHAI KAI NI. Studi Literatur tentang Potensi Obat Herbal Tradisional dalam Pengobatan Malaria. Dibimbing oleh PROF DR DRH UMI CAHYANINGSIH, MS. and PROF DR DRA R IIS ARIFIANTINI M.SI.

Malaria menjadi tantangan kesehatan global akibat peningkatan resistensi terhadap obat antimalaria konvensional. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi potensi antiplasmodial dari obat herbal tradisional, dengan fokus pada senyawa bioaktif, mekanisme aksi, dan efikasi terapeutiknya. Data diambil dari literatur peer-review yang mengevaluasi parameter seperti nilai IC50, tingkat penurunan parasitemia (kemampuan ekstrak tanaman untuk mengurangi jumlah parasit dalam darah), dan asal tanaman. Analisis sistematik terhadap 10 tanaman obat menunjukkan bahwa Andrographis paniculata (IC₅₀ 6,36 µg/ml; 60,17% penghambatan parasitemia pada dosis 5 mg/kg BB) dan *Caesalpinia crista* (IC₅₀ 0,031 μg/ml; 91,9% penghambatan parasitemia pada dosis 200 mg/kg BB) menunjukkan aktivitas antimalarial kuat baik dalam model in vitro maupun in vivo. Aktivitas kuat ini disebabkan masing-masing oleh andrographolide dan Norcaesalpinin E. Piper betle dan Tithonia diversifolia juga menunjukkan efikasi tinggi dan penurunan parasitemia mencapai >70% pada dosis 200 mg/kg BB. Mekanisme yang terlibat termasuk induksi stres oksidatif, penghambatan detoksifikasi heme, dan pengaturan system kekebalan. Namun, perbedaan antara potensi in vitro dan efikasi in vivo menunjukkan tantangan bioavailabilitas, khususnya untuk Carica papaya dan Curcuma longa. Temuan ini menunjukkan potensi obat herbal sebagai terapi pelengkap dan penekanan pada kebutuhan uji klinis untuk optimalisasi dosis, formulasi, dan integrasi dalam rejimen pengobatan yang sudah ada.

Kata kunci: antimalarial, obat herbal, resistensi obat



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LITERATURE STUDY ON THE POTENCY OF TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES IN MALARIA TREATMENT

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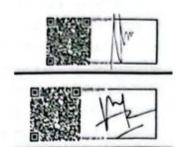
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I am hopeful that this research will benefit readers, mainly those who are interested in the antimalarial effect of traditional medicinal plants and for the improvement in scientific progress.

Bogor, July 2025

Chai Kai Ni







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