**Toxicity Effects of Aqueous Leaf and Bark Extract of *Cordia Dichotoma* (Anonang) in Male Wistar** **Rats**

**ABSTRACT**

*Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst., locally known as Anonang*,* belonging to the family Boraginaceae,is a small to moderate-sized deciduous tree. Despite the reported therapeutic potential of Cordia dichotoma, there are only a limited number of comprehensive scientific studies that have confirmed or disproven its toxic effects in male rats. This study aimed to evaluate the toxicity effects of aqueous leaf and bark extracts of *Cordia dichotoma* (Anonang) in male rats. The study was conducted at the University of Eastern Philippines Integrated Research Laboratory (UEP-IRL) from July to September 2023. Thirty (30) young adult male Wistar rats, aged 8 to 10 weeks and weighing between 200-300 grams, were divided into three groups. A sample of 100 grams of fresh leaves and bark from *Cordia dichotoma* was carefully washed under running tap water, followed by a final rinse with distilled water. Group I received a low concentration of the aqueous leaf and bark extract (3 mL), Group II received a moderate concentration (4 mL), and Group III received a high concentration (5 mL). The treatments were administered via intraperitoneal injection for 21 days. Twenty-four (24) hours after the final treatment, all rats were individually weighed and anaesthetized with 95% ethanol before selected organs were dissected for histopathological analysis. Symptoms of toxicity and mortality were more pronounced in the groups treated with the aqueous leaf extract compared to those treated with the aqueous bark extract. However, there were no significant differences (p > 0.05) in physical observations, mortality rates, or body weights among the different extracts administered and concentrations over the 21 days. Histopathological examination of the liver and spleen revealed mild adverse effects on their structure and function, indicating the potential for selective toxicity of the extract or its components. Therefore, further studies are needed to clarify the precise mechanisms of action and to isolate the active compounds, which will help address any potential toxic effects associated with this plant.

**KEYWORDS:** *Cordia dichotoma, aqueous extract, histopathology, toxicity*

**INTRODUCTION**

The use of plants in the management of diseases dates back to ancient times and is always considered a valuable source for introducing new drugs for various disorders (Karimi et al.,2024). According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), between 70% and 90% of people worldwide, particularly in developing countries, rely on plant-derived medicines to meet their health needs (WHO, 2011). The total estimated number of plants is approximately 374,000 in comparison to 28,187 medicinal species used by humans. WHO has also recorded the names of over 20,000 species of medicinal plants and described medicinal plants as one of the potential sources of new drugs (Vaou et al.,2021; Pant et al.,2021)

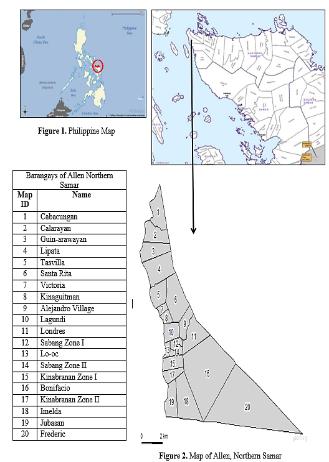
While medicinal plants are usually regarded as safe and effective compared to synthetic drugs, they are not entirely devoid of side effects or toxicity. Studies indicate that plant-derived products may produce toxic effects due to secondary metabolites, leading to prolonged vascular resistance in rodent embryos and resulting in teratogenic effects (Ouedraogo et al., 2012). *city*,is a small to moderate-sized deciduous tree that grows widely in the Philippines (Ragasa et al.,2015). *Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst is a familiar Ayurvedic, Unani, and modern herbal medicine used for diverse unrelated ailments since antiquity (Tripathi,2023). Different parts of the plant have been documented to demonstrate properties such as anti-ulcer, contraceptive, anti-inflammatory, antihelmintic, analgesic, anticancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antifungal, ****hepatoprotective, and diuretic effects, they are used for addressing issues related to the digestive system, respiratory conditions, urogenital health, cardiac problems, vascular concerns, and blood disorders (Prajapati, et al.,2017). Despite the reported therapeutic potential of Cordia dichotoma, there are only a limited number of comprehensive scientific studies that have confirmed or disproven its toxic effects in male rats. Therefore, this study was conducted to expand the current literature on the toxicity effects of the aqueous leaf and bark extracts of *Cordia dichotoma* in male Wistar rats.

Fig 1: Map of the Study area

**METHODOLOGY**

***Locale of the Study***

The study was conducted at the University of Eastern Philippines Integrated Research Laboratory (UEP-IRL) from July to

September 2023. The University of Eastern Philippines (UEP) is located at the western boundary of Catarman, Northern Samar (12° 29' 46" N, 124° 38' 19" E). The leaves and bark of *Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst. were collected in Allen, Northern Samar, Philippines see (Figures 1). The origin and historical distribution of the *Cordia* species remain unclear. Allen, located at 12° 29' 59.99" N, 124° 16' 60.00" E, is a fifth-class municipality in the northwestern part of Northern Samar, Philippines. It comprises 20 barangays and has a total population of 25,228, as reported by Phil Atlas in 2022. The majority of its continuously growing population depends on these natural resources for their livelihood on coconut production, farming, livestock-raising, and fishing (PSA, 2015).

***Experimental design and animals***

The study utilised an experimental method to investigate the toxicity effects of aqueous leaf and bark extracts of *Cordia dichotoma* in male rats. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were conducted to explore the relationships between the variables. A total of 30 healthy, young adult male Wistar rats, aged between 8 to 10 weeks and weighing between 200-300g, were utilised. The animals were uniquely identified according to their body weights and were housed in screened cages under standard conditions of 22±3°C, with a relative humidity of 30-70%. They were maintained on a 12-hour light/dark cycle and provided with standard pellets and distilled water ad libitum, as per OECD guidelines (2001). The rats underwent a one-week acclimatisation period in their cages to ensure normal growth and behaviour prior to the the commencement of the experiment.

***Procurement of Plants***

Fresh leaves and bark of *Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst. were collected from local areas in Allen, Northern Samar, Philippines. They were taken to the University of Eastern Philippines Integrated Research Laboratory (UEP-IRL) to prepare for extraction and their use as treatment variables in the experiment.

***Plant Extraction***

A sample of 100 grams of fresh leaves and bark from *Cordia dichotoma* was carefully washed under running tap water, followed by a final rinse with distilled water. The washed leaves and bark were then boiled in 1000 mL of distilled water at a ratio of 1:16 to prepare the extract. After boiling for 15 minutes, the solution was set aside to cool and was subsequently filtered using filter paper. The resulting aqueous extract of the leaves and bark of *Cordia dichotoma* was used to assess its toxicity effects in male Wistar rats, which included physical observations, mortality rates, body weight measurement, and histopathological analysis.

***Test Substances Administration***

The animals were randomly assigned to three (3) groups, each consisting of five (5) animals, to conduct toxicity analysis. The treatment groups were designated as follows:

Group I received a low concentration of aqueous leaf and bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* at a dose of 3 mL.

Group II received a moderate concentration of aqueous leaf and bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* at a dose of 4 mL.

Group III received a high concentration of aqueous leaf and bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* at a dose of 5 mL.

The experimental groups were administered the plant extract intraperitoneally at similar times each day (between 1:00 and 5:00 P.M.). In rare cases where a single concentration was not feasible, it could be divided into smaller fractions to be administered within 24 hours, in accordance with the OECD Guidelines. After administration of the substance, food was withheld for an additional 3 to 4 hours.

***Toxicity Analysis***

The acute toxicity effects of the aqueous leaf and bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* were evaluated in male rats. After the acclimatisation period, the rats were randomly assigned to three male groups (n=5). The initial body weight of the animals was recorded before the start of the treatments and then at least once a week until the treatments were completed. The rats were subjected to an overnight fasting, during which they had *ad libitum* access to water. After this fasting period, the rats were weighed, and the test substance, *Cordia dichotoma* extract, was administered intraperitoneally at concentrations of 3 mL, 4 mL, and 5 mL for 21 days. After 24 hours following the last treatment, each rat was weighed individually, anaesthetized with 95% ethanol, and then the selected organs were dissected for histopathological analysis. Behavioural observations of the animals were documented through both direct and indirect methods. Each rat was monitored individually for signs of toxicity at least once during the initial 30 minutes following dosing, at periodic intervals during the first 24 hours, particularly during the first 4 hours 4 hours, and then daily for a total of 14 days, following OECD guidelines (2001). In instances where no signs of toxicity or mortality were observed within the first 24 hours, testing proceeded with the next dose following the same protocol. This stepwise method persisted until the maximum concentration of 10 mL body weight was attained. If all subjects survived, they were subjected to daily monitoring for an additional 13 days (Halim et al., 2011). The assessment of toxicological effects included alterations in general behaviour, skin reactions, defecation patterns, hair loss, and other physiological activities, as well as any incidents of lethality or death occurring within 48 hours post-administration. All experimental protocols and procedures involving the animals were conducted following the ethical guidelines established by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Eastern Philippines—Main Campus, University Town, Northern Samar.

***Histopathological Analysis***

The liver and spleen were carefully dissected after an abdominal incision. These samples were subsequently isolated, weighed, and fixed in a 10% formalin solution at a 5:9 ratio for a minimum duration of 48 hours. After fixation, the samples were submitted to Vet Central Lab, Animal Diagnostic Laboratory Services in the Philippines, where they were processed for analysis. A thick section, measuring 5-6 μm, was prepared and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). The stained sections were then examined under a light microscope at a magnification of 40x to evaluate the histopathological changes occurring in the selected organs of the experimental animals.

***Statistical Analysis***

The data were analysed using a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software, version 21. Following this analysis, post hoc Tukey's test was applied. The results are presented as the mean ± standard deviation (Mean ± SD). A significance level of p<0.05 was used to determine statistical significance.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

***Physical observations and mortality rates***

Administration of an aqueous leaf extract of *Cordia dichotoma* over 21 days resulted in a 40% mortality rate, specifically observed in the following groups: rats were administered concentrations of 3 mL on day 21, 4 mL on day 12, and 5 mL on day 22. The rats exhibited significant toxic symptoms, including alopecia (hair loss), reduced mobility, hunched posture, diarrhoea, and porphyrin (red pigment) staining around the eyes, which were observed at the 3mL concentration. Notably, on day 7, one rat receiving the 3mL concentration developed lumps and pus-filled abscesses in the right forelimb, which erupted by day 9. The abscess began healing towards the end of the treatment period. On the other hand, administration of aqueous bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* over 21 days resulted in a 0% mortality rate across all treatment groups. However, some minor adverse effects were noted, including slight reductions in mobility, hair loss, and soft stools. Notably, one male rat receiving a concentration of 4mL exhibited porphyrin staining, a red pigment, around the eyes. Additionally, lumps or pus-filled abscesses developed in the neck region on day 9, which subsequently ruptured on day 11, however they began to demonstrate signs of healing by the end of the treatment period. These findings suggest that the rat's mortality could be related to the accumulation of toxic effects from various phytoestrogens, which could vary based on the type of extract administered and concentration-dependent reactions. This result was consistent with the report by El-Newary et al., (2022). Which indicate that mortality began at a concentration of 8g/kg/day and continued up to 10g/kg/day. The concentration that resulted in a 50% mortality rate among animals within the first 48 hours was estimated to be 10g/kg/day. At higher doses, a consistent dose-dependent increase in mortality was observed. Additionally, a single dose of LCD extract resulted in reduced locomotion (hypoactivity) at doses equal to or lower than 3.5g/kg body weight. In contrast, higher doses led to a regular dose-dependent increase in mortality (Bhattacharya and Saha, 2013). Similar findings were reported by Al-Hamdani (2019), that doses of 1000, 2000, and 3000mg/kg of both aqueous and alcoholic extracts of *Cordia myxa* did not result in lethal effects, although some minor side effects were noted in mice. However, higher doses of 4000mg/kg and 5000mg/kg led to behavioural changes, including rapid breathing and an accelerated heartbeat, ultimately leading to death shortly after the oral administration of the extracts. Additionally, the methanolic extract of the bark was evaluated for acute toxicity at doses of 10, 100, and 1000mg/kg over 24 hours, and at doses of 2000, 3000, and 5000mg/kg over 48 hours. No toxicity, including mortality or behavioural changes, was observed within the 48 hours (Hussain et al., 2020).

***Effects of leaf extract on body weight***

Figure 2 shows the effects of aqueous leaf extract of *Cordia dichotoma* on the body weight of male Wistar rats, administered at different different concentrations over 21 days. At the start of the study, the initial body weight of male rats receiving concentrations of 4 mL (267g) and 5 mL (267g) was significantly higher than that of the 3 mL group (217g). By day 7, the body weight of rats in the 3 mL treatment group had increased by 10g, resulting in a total weight of 227g, whereas the 4 mL group experienced a decline of 54g, reducing their weight to 213g. The 5 mL group maintained a body weight of 267g. On day 14, the body weight in the 3mL group increased significantly by 40g, while the 4mL group achieved a gain of 27g. In contrast, the average weight of the 5 mL group remained at 267g. After 21 days, the 3 mL group experienced a significant weight increase of 300g, with a weight gain of 33g. The 4 mL group reached a total weight of 340g, reflecting an increase of 100g, and the 5 mL group recorded a notable weight of 420g, a substantial gain of 153g. On the final day of the study, the average body weight of the 3 mL group was significantly elevated to 320g, with a gain of 20g, similar to the 4 mL group, which also experienced a gain of 20g. Conversely, the 5 mL group experienced a slight reduction, concluding at 320 g, which representing a loss of 100 g. The average body weight gain for male rats over the 21 days was 103g for the 3 mL group, 93g for the 4 mL group, and 53g for the 5 mL group. The results indicate that the varying concentrations of aqueous leaf extract from *Cordia dichotoma* did not cause harm to the average body weight of the rats, even after prolonged administration. Furthermore, the average body weight gains measured every seventh day revealed no statistically significant correlation (p<0.05) between the administration of the aqueous leaf extract and the different concentration. Herbal extracts can contribute to the suppression of an animal’s appetite, which leads to a reduction in the body weight of animals. A decrease in body weight could be associated with normal physiological adaptation responses of the body toward plant extracts or compounds, which lead to low appetite and, hence, lower caloric intake by the animal. High doses of plant extracts or compounds may also induce stress in the animals, thereby reducing their food intake, which can lead to reductions in their body weights (Olayode et al.,2020). Additionally, long-term administration of *Cordia dichotoma* fruit methanol extract, when administered to alloxan-induced diabetic rats, reversed the weight loss, and the animals returned to near- normal when compared to the disease control group (Mishra and Garg, 2011).

***Effects of bark extract on body weight***

Figure 3 shows the effects of aqueous bark extract from *Cordia dichotoma* on the body weight of male Wistar rats at 21 days. The initial body weight of male rats receiving a concentration of 5 mL (270g) was significantly higher compared to those receiving 3 mL (267g) and 4 mL (267g). On day 7, the body weight of the rats treated with 3 mL showed a significant decrease of 14g, reducing to 253g, while the 5 mL group experienced a slight decrease of 3g. The body weight of the 4 mL group remained stable throughout this period. By day 14, the rats in the 3 mL group (267g) showed a significant weight increase of 14g compared to those in the 4 mL (280g) and 5 mL (280g) groups, which both increased by 13g. After 21 days, the 5 mL group continued to gain weight, reaching 287g, an increase of 7g compared to the 3mL group, which decreased to 253g (a decrease of 14g), and the 4 mL group, which decreased to 253g (a reductionof 27g). On the final day, the rats receiving a concentration of 5 mL achieved the highest body weight of 333g, with an increase of 46g. This was followed by the 4 mL group at 307g (an increase of 54g) and the 3 mL group at 280g (an increase of 27g). The total average weight gain was 13g for the 3 mL group, 40g for the 4 mL group, and 63g for the 5 mL group. The results indicate that administering aqueous bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* to male rats at various concentration levels (3 mL, 4 mL, and 5 mL) did not negatively affect their average weight gain over an extended period. This lack of impact may be due to typical physiological adaptations to the plant extracts or their bioactive compounds. Additionally, administration of the aqueous bark extract at different concentration levels over 21 days did not result in significant changes (p<0.05) in the body weight of male Wistar rats, as the computed values were not statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

**Figure 2.** Body weight (g) of male Wistar rats treated with aqueous leaf extract of *Cordia dichotoma* at different concentrations of 3 mL (low), 4 mL (moderate), and 5 mL (high) for 21 days. Data expressed in mean ± standard deviation. None of the comparisons were statistically significant.

**Figure 3.** Body weight (g) of male Wistar rats treated with aqueous bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* at different concentrations of 3 mL (low), 4 mL (moderate), and 5 mL (high) for 21 days. Data expressed in mean ± standard deviation. None of the comparisons were statistically significant.

***Histopathological analysis***

Figure 4 shows the effects of the aqueous leaf extract of *Cordia dichotoma* on the histopathological examination of the liver section in male Wistar rats after 21 days of treatment. All concentrations revealed hepatocytes that were granular but not swollen, with ongoing congestion in the central veins and sinusoids. In the groups receiving 4 mL and 5 mL concentrations, parts of Glisson’s capsule were thickened and infiltrated with neutrophils. Furthermore, liver sections from the 4 mL group showed slight lymphocytic infiltration in some periportal areas, along with focal haemorrhage (see Figure 4 (B)).

A close-up of a cell

Description automatically generated

**A.**

A close-up of a purple and white cell

Description automatically generated

**B.**

A close-up of a purple and black cell

Description automatically generated

**C.**

**Figure 4.** Photomicrograph of a rat’s liver cross-section treated with aqueous leaf extract of *Cordia dichotoma* (40x, H&E stained)

Figure 5 shows the effects of the aqueous bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* on the histopathological examination of the liver section in male Wistar rats after 21 days of treatment. All treated groups showed that the hepatocytes were slightly granular, and both the central veins and sinusoids were significantly congested. Mild lymphocytic infiltration was also observed in periportal areas (see Figure 5 (A-C)).

A close-up of a microscope

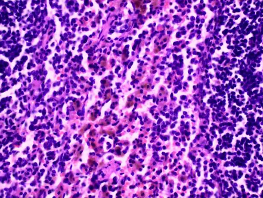
Description automatically generated

**A.**

A close-up of a purple cell

Description automatically generated

**B.**

A close-up of a purple and black cell

Description automatically generated

**B.**

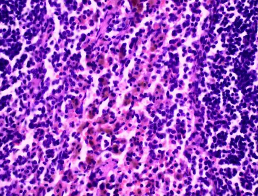
**C.**

**C.**

**Figure 5.** Photomicrograph of a rat’s sliver cross-section treated with aqueous bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* (40x, H&E stained)



Figure 6 shows the effects of the aqueous leaf extract of *Cordia dichotoma* on the histopathological examination of the spleen section in male Wistar rats at 21 days of treatment. The spleen sections from rats that received 4 mL and 5 mL concentrations displayed severe congestion, whereas the sections from rats given a 3 mL concentration showed mild congestion. Notably, in the 3 mL treatment group, hemosiderin-laden macrophages were present. Conversely, the 5 mL treatment group exhibited a thickened capsule with neutrophil infiltration (see Figure 6 (C)).



**A.**

**Figure 6.** Photomicrograph of a rat’s spleen cross-section treated with aqueous leaf extract of *Cordia dichotoma* (40x, H&E stained)

Figure 7 shows the effects of the aqueous bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* on the histopathological examination of the spleen section in male Wistar rats at 21 days of treatment. Spleen sections from all groups continued to show lymphoid hyperplasia. However, at a 3 mL concentration, there was congestion, while moderate and higher concentrations of 4 mL and 5 mL exhibited severe congestion. Additionally, a few megakaryocytes were observed scattered within the parenchyma at the 3mL concentration, whereas rats receiving the 5mL concentration showed hemosiderin-laden macrophages (see Figure 7 (A & C)).

A purple and black cells

Description automatically generated

**A.**

A purple and pink cells

Description automatically generated

**B.**

A purple and pink cells

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**C.**

**Figure 7.** Photomicrograph of a rat’s spleen cross-section treated with aqueous bark extract of *Cordia dichotoma* (40x, H&E stained)

The observed similarities in the results and the concentration-dependent reactions across all tested groups indicate that the extract may induce mild adverse effects on the structure and function of the liver and spleen, while simultaneously enhancing the immunological responses in male rats. These effects are likely attributable to the anti-inflammatory activity and antioxidant potential of its constituent phenolic compounds, flavonoids, saponins, and alkaloids. Furthermore, the noted congestion in the central vein of most of the treated groups may be associated with an excessive influx of blood into the arteries or inadequate drainage into the veins. Microscopically, congestion is characterised by the dilatation of the arterial wall resulting from an increased blood volume in the central vein. If damage occurs, the major vein may dilate due to the lysis of endothelial cells. Elevated concentrations of compounds in the bloodstream can lead to altered blood distribution, causing muscular perfusion to be reallocated to the sinusoids, subsequently resulting in their widening (Zebua et al., 2023). According to Murad and Karbon (2020), at a concentration of 500 mg/kg, the protective action of both the aqueous and alcoholic extracts of *C. myxa* fruit has been confirmed, protecting liver tissue in the vicinity of the central vein, hepatocytes, hepatic sinusoids, and Kupffer cells. Additionally, Ali et al. (2015) reported that aqueous extracts of *Cordia myxa* can stimulate cell-mediated and immune responses in mice to protect soft organs such as the liver and spleen from a variety of harmful agents.

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

In conclusion, the aqueous leaf and bark extracts of *Cordia dichotoma* exhibit beneficial properties that help protect the liver and spleen from oxidative stress and tissue damage by regulating free radicals and reducing toxicity. Nevertheless, it is essential to note that the extract may also cause slight adverse effects, thereby potentially impact both the structural integrity and functional capacity of these organs. Therefore, further studies are needed to clarify the precise mechanisms of action and to isolate the active compounds, which will help address any potential toxic effects associated with this plant.

**LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The decoction method was selected to extract the leaves and bark of *Cordia dichotoma*, as other extraction techniques were either unavailable or insufficient to yield the required volume of samples for the research. Consequently, the dosage of the extracted substance administered to the experimental rats was not determined based on their body weights; rather, it was calculated according to an appropriate volume suitable for rats with similar or nearly equivalent body weights. Furthermore, due to unexpected incidents of cannibalism among certain animal groups before the treatment period, the number of experimental animals required was reduced. The researchers faced significant challenges in replacing the deceased rats because there was a limited supply of animals that met the necessary age and size specifications. Consequently, no comparisons could be made between the control group and the treatment groups. Therefore, the findings obtained necessitate further investigation and validation.

**Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)**

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc. have been used during the writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

**Ethical Approval:**

As per international standards or university standards written ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

**REFERENCES**

Ali W.R., Z.T., Al-Asady, and A.A., Ibrahim. (2015). Immunomodulatory of *Cordia myxa* (L.) aqueous extract fruit in immunized mice with hydatid cyst fluid. *Journal of Natural Science Research*. 5(10):75-83.

Al-Hamdani, H.M.S., A.S.A., Alfrajim, A.I., Muhammed, and R. J. Mosa. (2019). Exploring the Effect of Higher Dose of Aqueous and Alcoholic Extracts of Bamber Fruit (*Cordia Myxa*) of Some Histological Parameter and Symptom in Mice. *Iraqi Journal of Agricultural Sciences*. 50(5):1405-1415.

Bhattacharya P., and A. Saha. (2013). Evaluation of reversible contraceptive potential of *Cordia dichotoma L.* bark extract. [*Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia.*](https://www.scielo.br/j/rbfar/a/m8Y7J6LqXqPJWCK66Xqq85L/?lang=en)23(2):342-350.

El-Newary S.A., M.S., Ally, A., Abd El Hameed, M.S., Kotp, A.A., Youssef, and N.A. Ali. (2022). Sperm quality and testicular histopathology of Wistar albino male rats treated with hydroethanolic extract of *Cordia dichotoma* fruits. *Pharmaceutical Biology.* 60:1, 282-293.

Halim S.Z., N. R., Abdullah, A., Afzan, B.A., Abdul Rashid, I., Jantan, and Z. Ismail. (2011). Acute toxicity study of *Carica papaya* leaf extract in Sprague Dawley rats. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research.* Volume 5,1867-1872.

Hussain N., and B.B. Kakoti. (2013). Review on ethnobotany and psychopharmacology of *Cordia dichotoma*. Journal*of*Drug Delivery*and Therapeutics.* 3(1):110-113.

Mishra, A., and G.P. Garg. (2011). Antidiabetic Activity of Fruit Pulp of *Cordia dichotoma* in alloxan induced diabetic rats. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Research*. 2(9):2314-2319.

Murad A.M.H., and M.H. Karbon. (2020). Phytochemical Screening and In Vivo Hepatoprotective Activity of the *Cordia Myx*a L Fruit Extracts Against Paracetamol Induced Hepatotoxicity in Rats. *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*. 11(11):1783-1794.

Olayode O.A., M.O., Daniyan, and G. Olayiwola. (2020). Biochemical, hematological, and histopathological evaluation of the toxicity potential of the leaf extract of *Stachytarpheta cayennensis* in rats. *Journal of Traditional and Complementary Medicine*. 10:544-554.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). (2001). OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals. *Acute Oral Toxicity–Acute Toxic Class Method*.1-14.

Ouedraogo M., T., Baudoux, C., Stévigny, J., Nortier, J.M., Colet, T., Efferth, F., Qu, J., Zhou, K., Chan, D., Shaw, O., Pelkonen, and P. Duez. (2012). Review of

current and “omics” methods for assessing the toxicity (genotoxicity, teratogenicity and nephrotoxicity) of herbal medicines and mushrooms. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 140: 492– 512.

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). (2015). Census of Population 2015 Total Population by Province, City, Municipality, and Barangay. *Region VIII, Eastern Visayas.*

Prajapati S.K, M., Kar, S.D., Maurya, R., Pandey, and R.C. Dhakar. (2017). Exploring Phytochemicals and Pharmacological Uses of *Cordia dichotoma* (Indian cherry): A review. J*ournal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics.* 7(6):125-131.

Ragasa C.Y.V., M.M., Ebajo Jr., E.H., Delos Reyes, M.C.S., Mandia, M.R., Tan, R., Brkljača, and S. Urban. (2015). Chemical Constituents of *Cordia dichotoma G. Forst*. *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Sciences.*5(Suppl 2),016-021.

WHO (World Health Organization). (2011). The world medicines situation 2011: traditional medicines: global situation, issues and challenges. Geneva: *World Health Organization, Switzerland.* 1-200.

Zebua N.F., T., Alexandro, V.W., Pratiwi, S., Nadia, S., Hidayat, M., Fujiko, M., Saputri, T.K., Bakri, and TK. Nerdy. (2023). Tablet Formulation with Galactomannan Binding Agent and Acute Toxicity Test from *Terminalia catappa L*. *Science and Technology Indonesia*. 129-136.

Karimi, S. M., Bayat, M., & Rahimi, R. (2024). Plant-derived natural medicines for the management of osteoporosis: A comprehensive review of clinical trials. *Journal of Traditional and Complementary Medicine*, *14*(1), 1-18.

Vaou, N., Stavropoulou, E., Voidarou, C., Tsigalou, C., & Bezirtzoglou, E. (2021). Towards advances in medicinal plant antimicrobial activity: A review study on challenges and future perspectives. *Microorganisms*, *9*(10), 2041.

Pant, P., Pandey, S., & Dall'Acqua, S. (2021). The influence of environmental conditions on secondary metabolites in medicinal plants: A literature review. *Chemistry & Biodiversity*, *18*(11), e2100345.

Tripathi, R. K. P. (2023). Current trends and future prospects on the therapeutic potential of Cordia dichotoma G. Forst.-A Valuable Folk Medicine. *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry*, *23*(17), 1579-1605.