

## **Abstract**

### **Introduction**

*Toddalia asiatica* is a commonly used medicinal plant in East Africa for the management of pain and inflammatory conditions. The present study investigated the antinociceptive and the anti-inflammatory effects of *T. asiatica* in Swiss albino mice.

### **Methods**

The antinociceptive and the anti-inflammatory effects of *T. asiatica* were investigated using formalin-induced pain test and the carrageenin-induced oedema paw. The extract solvent (vehicle), aspirin and indomethacin were employed as negative and positive controls respectively. Eight mice were used in each experiment.

### **Results**

In the early phase of the formalin test, the 100mg/kg dose showed no significant antinociceptive activity while the 200mg/kg showed significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) antinociceptive activity. The 100 mg/kg dose showed highly significant antinociceptive activity ( $p < 0.001$ ) in the late phase of the formalin test while the 200mg/kg dose showed no significant antinociceptive activity. A reduction in carrageenin induced acute inflammation paw oedema was significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) following administration of 100mg/kg dose but not with the 200mg/kg dose.

### **Conclusion**

The present study therefore lends support to the anecdotal evidence for use of *T. asiatica* in the management of painful and inflammatory conditions.