Abstract

In the present study the possible gastric protective effects of some natural products namely cumin and chamomile oils compared to famotidine. used as 8 reference standard antiulcer agent against piroxicam-induced gastric ulcer have been investigated. Gastric ulceration was induced by either single dose or 14 daily administrations of piroxicam.

Piroxicam (5 mg/kg, i.p.) was administered immediately y after pyloric ligation to 48 h. fasted rats. Test drugs namely famotidine (20 mg/kg), cumin oil (400 mg/kg) and chamomile oil (250 mg/kg) were orally administered l h. before pyloric ligation.

The ulcerogenic effect of piroxicam and the antiulcerogenic potential s of test drugs were evaluated based on number of ulcers, ulcer index, gastric volume, titratable acidity, acid output, peptic activity and mucin concentration in the gastric juice. The gastric mucosa\ content of histamine, lipid peroxides and glutathione were also evaluated.