

Evaluation of Abortifacient Effect of *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng Among Pregnant Swiss Albino Rats: Laboratory-Based Study

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Background: *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng (Amharic: Yewsha Tult) belongs to the Polygonaceae (buckwheat) family. In Ethiopia, the plant is traditionally used for the treatment of stomach ache, tonsillitis, ascariasis, uterine bleeding, etc. An ethnobotanical study from Mizan–Tepi University also reported the use of the plant by “Shekicho” people as an abortifacient. As a result, this study aimed at the assessment of the outcome of hydro-ethanolic leaves extract of *R. nepalensis* on Swiss albino pregnant rats and confirm its abortifacient activity.

Methods: The hydro-alcoholic leaves extract of *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng was evaluated for its abortifacient activity in Swiss albino rats. The mature female rats were mated overnight to male rats in mating cages. Two different dosage regimens (300 mg/kg, 600 mg/kg) of the extract were administered. Laparotomy was performed on the rats to assess the uterus and ovary, the viable, non-viable, adsorbing sites, and corpora lutea. Differences between the experimental and control groups were compared using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Dunnett’s *T*-test to determine their level of significance.

Results and Discussion: This study revealed that *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng had anti-implantation and abortifacient activities at both 300 and 600 mg/kg doses, which was statistically significant as compared with the controls. It was relatively safe up to the dose of 5000 mg/kg, where no mortality and organ toxicity were manifested. Phytochemicals identified were alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, steroids, and anthraquinones.

Conclusion: In general, our study showed that *R. nepalensis* had a significant abortifacient activity that testifies its traditional dabs. Therefore, the use of this plant should be avoided in pregnant women to minimize unintended abortion and further studies are needed to know its mechanism of activity and to identify the phytochemicals corresponding to this activity. Checking its efficacy on other species is also needed.

Keywords: *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng, traditional medicine, abortifacient activity

Plain Language Summary

Females in the developing world use unknown herbals for discontinuation of pregnancy. Likewise, “Shekicho” women in Ethiopia are using *Rumex nepalensis* for the same purpose. And some women in “Kaffa Zone”, Ethiopia use the leaves of this plant as cabbage without knowing its claim. So, we conducted this study to:

- Confirm its effectiveness and toxicity to avoid unnecessary complications, unintended abortion, and death of mothers from taking this herb with unknown doses.

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- Provide an alternative treatment modality in decreasing unintended pregnancy.

To do so, we collected fresh plant materials of *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng. The taxonomist identified the specimens and we hired into the extraction and phytochemical screening process. In the meantime, we bred the rats.

Then, we tested the acute toxicity with different doses using female Swiss albino rats aged between 1 and 2.5 months with a weight of 150–250 grams.

There was no death up to the dose of 5000 mg/kg except for some symptoms of toxicity at and above the dose of 2000 mg/kg.

Then after, we checked its preimplantation and abortifacient activity. Eventually, we confirmed a promising significant anti-implantation and abortifacient effect of the plant at doses of 300 and 600 mg/kg.

- So, this result is important to avoid unintended abortion in those pregnant women who are taking the plant as a cabbage.
- It is also important for the country since it will be an alternative means of decreasing importing the contraceptive and abortifacient drugs.

Introduction

Background of the Study

Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy after the implantation of the blastocyst in the endometrium before the fetus has attained “viability”, and it is variously defined in law, usually between 24 and 28 weeks. In our country, Ethiopia, it is before 28 weeks of pregnancy. The two major categories of abortions are induced and spontaneous. Induced abortions are those initiated voluntarily to end the gestation, whether permitted by law or not. All other abortions are called spontaneous.¹

In 2010–14 it is estimated that 25.1 million (45.1%) abortions were unsafe, 17.1 million (30.7%) were less safe and 8 million (14.4%) were least safe throughout the world. Half of the abortions in developing countries (49.5%) were unsafe; however, almost all abortions in developed countries (87.5%) are safe. The highest proportion of least safe abortions occurred in middle Africa, followed by western Africa and eastern Africa.²

More proximate causes include poor access to contraceptives and contraceptive failure. Worldwide, an estimated 68,000 women die (367 deaths per 100,000 unsafe abortions) as a result of complications from unsafe induced abortions every year; this means about eight deaths per hour.³

Botanical Background of Experimental Plants

Nearly 70–80% of the world population still uses herbal medicines for their health care,⁴ which is particularly higher in Africa where access to western medicine is limited; and the public preference for and cultural beliefs on traditional medicines are higher.^{5,10} Herbal medicines are employed for treatment, prevention, and identification of ailments.⁸ In addition to these, plant products are also used for the prevention of unwanted pregnancy, abortion, infertility management, treatment of menopausal symptoms, menstrual disorders, management of pregnancy-related disorders, and gynecologic complications.^{9,11,15} Some studies also showed the abortifacient and antifertility effects of different plants.^{16,17}

The use of traditional medicine in Ethiopia is dated back to ancient times^{18,19} and it is still under practice.^{20,23} Thus, it is important to evaluate the efficacy and safety of herbal products commonly used for abortifacient effect by the local community. Hence, in this study, we tried to evaluate the abortifacient activity and safety of the plant *Rumex nepalensis*.

Rumex nepalensis Spreng (Amharic: Yewsha Tult) belongs to Polygonaceae also known as the buckwheat family. The family comprises over 1200 species in 52 genera.²⁴ The genus *Rumex* consists of more than 200 species and is widely distributed in the world.^{24,25}

Rumex nepalensis is a herbaceous, perennial plant producing erect, branched stems 50–180 cm tall from a large rootstock (Figure 1). The plant is sometimes harvested from the wild for local use as a food, medicine, and source of tannin.^{26,27}

The roots of *R. nepalensis* are used for the treatment of intestinal parasites.²⁸ Previous studies revealed that roots extract of *R. nepalensis* has strong purgative activity.^{25,26,29} The fresh young leaves of the plant are rubbed over the affected areas after an injury from stinging nettles and are used to treat colic and syphilis ulcers.³⁰ The root and leaves extracts of *R. nepalensis* have also shown significant antimicrobial and antifungal activities.^{31,35}

In Ethiopia, the plant is traditionally used for stomach ache, rheumatism, tonsillitis, ascariasis, uterine bleeding, abdominal bleeding, child diarrhea, toothache, acute febrile illness, amoebiasis, eye infection, liver disease, gastrointestinal and oral ulcers, as an antidote, laxatives, and cabbage.^{19,22,23,36} An ethnobotanical study from Mizan–



Figure 1 Photograph of leaves of *R. nepalensis* taken from “Sheka” forestry region, Ethiopia during sample collection, November 2018.

Tepi University reports the use of the plant as an abortifacient by “Shakicho” people.

Justification of the Study

Females in developing countries are exposed to unsafe abortion by taking unknown herbals and other products. So, confronting different complications like heavy bleeding, sepsis, disability, and death is inevitable. Even after safe abortion procedures, they might encounter many complications and the pregnancy might continue. As a result, it is very important to study the available alternatives in addition to the prevention of unintended pregnancy. And they might be an alternative treatment modality in the future. In the meantime, confirming whether the plant is abortifacient or not is important to avoid excessive consumption to prevent toxicities and unintended abortion. Currently, this plant is used by the “Shakicho” females in Ethiopia for such purpose. So, this study is justifiable to check its effectiveness, and determine the effective and toxic doses. For this study, we have used Wister albino rats since they are the preferred rodent species for testing of chemicals. Female Wister albino rats were used for acute toxicity tests. This is because literature surveys of conventional LD₅₀ (lethal dose, that resulted in the death of 50% of the tested animals) tests show that, although there is little difference in sensitivity between the sexes, in those cases where differences are observed, females are generally slightly more sensitive than males. That is why 48 healthy, young adult, nulliparous, and non-pregnant female rats weighing between 150 and 250 grams were used in this evaluation. Those rats aged between 1 and 2.5 months initially were brought from the animal laboratory of the

Ethiopian Public Health Institute, and then they were bred at the pharmacology laboratory of Mizan–Tepi University.

Due to these and the above-mentioned reasons, we were engaged to do this study.

Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate the hydro-ethanolic leaves extract of *R. nepalensis* on the outcome of rat pregnancy. Testing of the extract’s effectiveness and toxicity was our primary intention.

Methods

Plant Materials and Preparation of Extracts

Fresh plant materials of *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng were collected based on its ethnobotanical description from forestry regions of Sheka and Bench-Maji zone, Southwest Ethiopia. Specimens of the plant were identified by a taxonomist and samples were deposited at the Herbarium with Voucher specimen number (111/MTU/PHARM) at the College of Health Science, Mizan–Tepi University (MTU). Fresh parts of the plant were cleaned from extraneous materials, dried under shade at room temperature, and ground by a manual crusher into fine particles.^{37,38} Then, it was extracted with 80% ethanol, end up to crude extract (Figure 2).

Ethanolic extract of this medicinal plant was qualitatively screened for the presence of secondary metabolites to relate the abortifacient activity of the plant with the presence or absence of these constituents. Phytochemical tests used were as follows.

Test for Tannins

Using the FeCl₃ test, 0.5 grams of the extract was dissolved in 50 mL of distilled water and filtered through a muslin filter. Then, a small amount of the filtrate was transferred to a test tube and a few drops of 5% ferric chloride solution were added.

Test for Alkaloids

Using Mayer’s test, the plant extract (0.5 g) was added to 5 mL of dilute H₂SO₄ (1%) on a steam bath, then filtered. The filtrate was transferred into a test tube and a few drops of Mayer’s were added.

Test for Flavonoids

Using the lead acetate test, 0.5 grams of the extract was dissolved in 50 mL of distilled water and then filtered through a muslin filter. Then after, a small amount of the filtrate was transferred into a test tube and a few drops of 10% lead acetate solution were added.

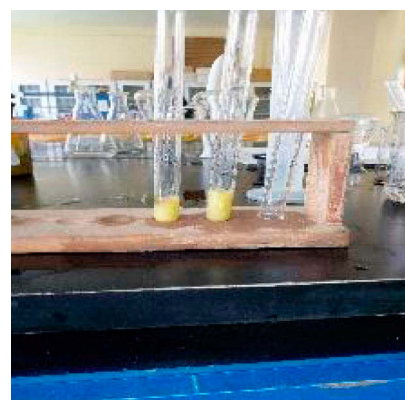
**A****B****C****D****E****F**

Figure 2 Sample photographs showing the extraction process (**A** and **B**) and phytochemicals screening (**C–F**) within the Pharmacology laboratory, Mizan–Tepi University, Ethiopia, January 2019.

Test for Anthraquinones

Using Borntrager's test, a little powder was shaken with an immiscible solvent (chloroform) and then filtered. Then, an equal amount of ammonium hydroxide was added to the filtrate in a test tube and was shaken.

Tests for Saponins

Using the Froth test, 20 mL of water was added to 150 mg of solvent-free extract and shaken vigorously.

Test for Steroids

Using Libermann Burchard's test, powder of the extract (0.5 g) was dissolved in 2 mL chloroform and filtered. About 2 mL of the filtrate, acetic acid anhydride (2 mL), and concentrated H_2SO_4 (2 mL) were added.

Test for Terpenoids

Using Salkowski's test, a small amount of the extract was mixed with 2 mL of chloroform and filtered through a filter paper. Three drops of concentrated H_2SO_4 were carefully added into the filtrate.

Chemicals Used

Chemicals were 80% ethanol, ferric chloride, sulfuric acid, lead acetate, ammonium hydroxide, acetic acid anhydride, normal saline, distilled water, diethyl ether, and chloroform. All chemicals were purchased from an Importer called Fine Chemicals, Ethiopia.

Experimental Animals

Swiss albino rats weighing between 150 and 250 grams were used in this evaluation. These rats aged between 1 and 2.5 months were bred at the Pharmacology laboratory of Mizan-Tepi University. They were housed in well-ventilated stainless-steel cages at room temperature ($24 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) in the hygienic condition under a natural light and dark schedule. Other than room cleaning, the relative humidity was 30–70%. For feeding, conventional rodent laboratory diets were used with an unlimited supply of drinking water. Then, the animals were acclimatized to laboratory conditions for 1 week before the experiment to alleviate any non-specific stress.^{39,40}

Acute Toxicity Study

An acute toxicity study was carried out for *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng extracts using female Swiss albino rats. The rats were divided randomly into control and six treatment groups, each group consisting of five rats. Control group received only the vehicle and each treatment group received

orally the 80% ethanolic extracts of *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng with a dose of 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 2500, and 5000 mg/kg. To increase the rate of absorption of the extract, all groups of albino rats fasted overnight before administration. At the end of the fasting period, the body weight of each rat was recorded before dosing and the doses were calculated and administered to the rats in the experimental groups based on their body weight (Figure 3). Animals were kept under close observation for 4 hours after administration of the extract and then they were observed daily for any changes in general behavior and/or other physical activities.⁴¹

Animal Pairing

The mature female rats were introduced overnight to mature male rats in a plastic mating cage with mesh floor to facilitate detecting the vaginal plug. The day of detecting a vaginal plug or sperm (or both) was considered as day 1 of gestation. Pregnant females were used for assessing the effectiveness of the plant extract on implantation and mid-term abortion.

Implantation Experiments

In this experiment, timed-pregnant rats on day 3 of gestation were randomly divided into three groups of five rats each. In the first group, each pregnant rat received a daily 300 mg/kg dose of hydroalcoholic leaves extract orally for 3 consecutive days starting from day 3 to 5 of gestation.¹⁷ The second group received a 600 mg/kg dose. The third group (control) received 1.0 mL of distilled water similarly. On day 13, as in a similar study on other plants,^{1,7} rats were laparotomized under ether anesthesia to minimize the painful effect of sacrificing steps. The uterus and ovary units were removed from the animal, the implantation, adsorbing sites, and corpora lutea were counted.

Abortion Experiments

In this experiment, timed-pregnant rats on day 10 of gestation were randomly divided into three groups of five rats each. In the first group, each pregnant rat received a daily dose of 300 mg/kg hydro-alcoholic leaves extract orally for 3 consecutive days starting from days 10 to 12 of gestation,¹⁷ the second group received a doubled dose of 600 mg/kg, and the third group (control) similarly received 1.0 mL normal saline. On day 13, the rats underwent laparotomies using anesthesia to minimize the painful effect of sacrificing steps. The uterus and ovary units were removed from the animal, the viable, non-viable, adsorbing sites and corpora lutea were counted.

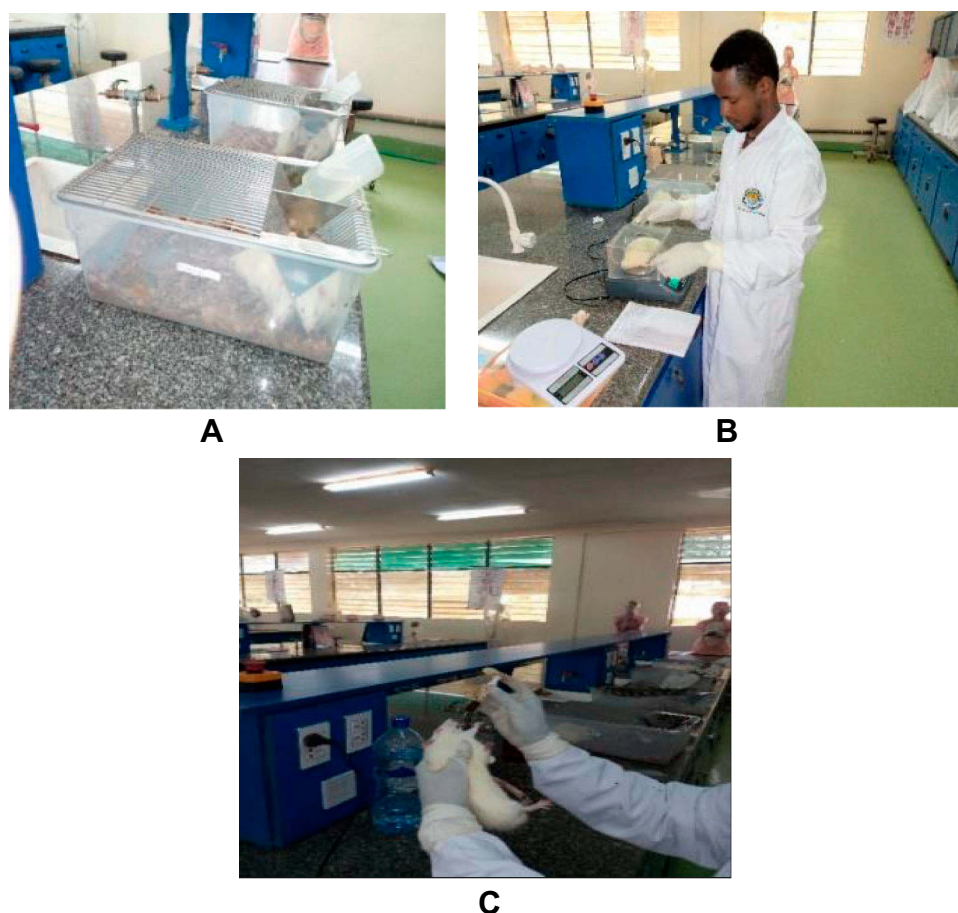


Figure 3 Sample photographs showing the oral administration process (A–C) within the biomedical science laboratory, Mizan–Tepi University.

The body weight of all experimental animals was measured using a digital electronic balance. Animals were observed individually at least once during the first 30 minutes after dosing and periodically during the first 24 hours (with special attention given during the first 4 hours). All gross pathological changes were recorded for individual animals in each group.

Statistical Analysis

The mean and the standard deviation for the results of each group of rats were calculated. Differences between the experimental and control groups were compared using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Dunnett's *T*-test to determine their level of significance.

Differences at $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Ethical Consideration

The study was conducted after having an approval letter from the research ethics review committee of the College

of Health Sciences with number MTU/chs/2005, Mizan–Tepi University. Additionally, as to the OECD 423 guideline, animals used in this study were protected from any unnecessary painful and terrifying situations.⁴⁰ They were handled as per recommended standard and anesthetized for any painful procedure.^{38,40,42}

Results

Rumex nepalensis: Extraction Yield

A maceration technique was used for crude extraction. Initially, 345 grams of the crushed plant material was weighed using a digital electrical balance and transferred into a maceration chamber. Then, 80% ethanol was added and the chamber was covered with a lid. After this, the chamber was stirred occasionally for 3 days, and then it was first filtered using muslin cloth followed by Grade 1 Whatman filter paper. The filtrate was transferred into an evaporating dish and kept over 80 °C sated thermostat water bath until the solvent completely evaporated.

- Weight of plant material= 345 grams
- Weight of evaporating dish= 74.9 grams
- Weight of dish + extract= 180.9 grams

$$\text{percentage yield} = \frac{\text{weight of the extract}}{\text{weight of the plant}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{106 \text{ grams}}{345 \text{ grams}} \times 100 = 30.7\%$$

Standard phytochemical screening tests were used to assess the presence of secondary metabolites. The findings are depicted in Table 1.

Effects of Acute Administration of Extracts on Behavior, Body Weight, and Gross Morphology of the Vital Organs

Hydro-alcoholic extract of *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng did not show any mortality with a single oral dose of up to 5000 mg/kg body weight. Behavioral changes like loss of appetite, hypo-activity, piloerection, lethargy, and dizziness were observed at and above the dose of 2000 mg/kg with increased severity as the dose increased. The symptoms, however, disappeared after a washout period of the first week of observation (Table 2).

Concerning body weight change, both the treated and control groups of rats gained proportional body weight during the 2-week observation period, which is not significant ($P>0.05$) (Table 3).

Observation on the gross appearance of internal organs including the liver and kidney of experimental rats did not show any abnormal changes in texture, shape, size, and color as they are compared to that of the control. Also, no lesion was noted in these organs in all groups of experimental rats.

Table 1 Phytochemicals Identified from *R. nepalensis* Extract

Secondary Metabolites	<i>Rumex nepalensis</i> 80% Ethanollic Extract
Alkaloids	+
Tannins (hydrolyzable)	+
Flavonoids	+
Anthraquinones	+
Saponins	+
Steroids	+
Terpenoids	–

Note: “+”, presence of phytochemicals “–”, absence of the phytochemicals.

Table 2 Acute Toxic Effects of *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng Leaves Extract in Rats as Compared to the Controls

Dose of <i>R. nepalensis</i> Extract (mg/kg)	Death/ Experimented Rats	Symptoms of Toxicity	
		During 1st Week of Study	During 2nd Week of Study
300	0/5	None	None
500	0/5	None	None
1000	0/5	None	None
2000	0/5	Loss of appetite	None
2500	0/5	Loss of appetite, hypo-activity, pilo-erection	None
5000	0/5	Hypo-activity, lethargic, loss of appetite, dizziness	None
Control	0/5	None	None

Preimplantation and Abortifacient Effect of Hydroalcoholic Extract of *Rumex nepalensis*

Female virgin mated rats received hydro-alcoholic extracts for 3 consecutive days, starting from day 3 of gestation. The treatments with 300 mg/kg and 600 mg/kg body weight significantly inhibited implantation in four out of five (80%) rats in both doses. On the other hand, the mean numbers of corpora lutea were 4.33 ± 3.92 ($P<0.007$) and 1.83 ± 4.99 ($P<0.002$) of respective doses as compared to control (12 ± 2.1) (Table 4).

Again, timed-pregnant rats received a hydro-alcoholic extract of 300 mg/kg and 600 mg/kg body weight for 3 consecutive days, from day 10 to 12 of gestation. This treatment significantly induced strong abortive action in pregnant rats in four out of five (80%) for 300 mg/kg and in five out of five (100%) rats for 600 mg/kg. Meanwhile, the mean numbers of viable fetuses were 1.5 ± 4.17 ($P<0.003$) and 1.25 ± 2.23 ($P<0.004$) for rats who received a hydro-alcoholic extract of 300 mg/kg and 600 mg/kg body weight respectively as compared to control rats, which was 11 ± 2.34 (Table 5). But, the hydro-alcoholic extract did not affect the mean number of corpora lutea.

Discussion

Phytochemicals of *R. nepalensis* extracts were tested using standard methods. Accordingly, this plant is positive for alkaloids, hydrolyzable tannins, flavonoids, steroids, saponins, and

Table 3 Mean Body Weight of Rats Treated with *R. nepalensis* Extract as Compared to the Controls During the 2 Weeks Observation Period (Expressed as Mean±SDE (*p* value), n=5)

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Initial Mean Body Weight (g)	Mean Body Weight at the End of Week I (g)	Mean Bodyweight on Day 14 (g)
I	300	194.33±17.9 (0.56)	196.34±18.9 (0.56)	208.9±19.07 (0.66)
II	500	199±6.34 (0.54)	203.4±6.24 (0.46)	211.07±6.98 (0.52)
III	1000	202.33±5.64 (0.9)	205±5.8 (0.99)	209.8±8.95 (0.90)
IV	2000	183.33±4.34 (0.27)	187.32±4.65 (0.11)	198.55±5.22 (0.07)
V	2500	187±4.6 (0.39)	198.5±3.83 (0.90)	208.55±4.62 (0.34)
VI	5000	192±8.55 (0.25)	195.1±9.17 (0.26)	199.67±9.54 (0.23)
VII	Control (vehicle)	182.33±7.17	188.85±7.41	195.5±7.84

Abbreviation: n, number of rats.

anthraquinones. Previous studies also reported an abundance of anthraquinones,^{25,30,32,35,43} saponins, tannins,⁴⁴ and flavonoids from the extraction of *R. nepalensis*.^{25,35} A study also showed that extract was negative for alkaloids.³⁵ Whereas, contrary to our findings, terpenoids were reported from the hydro-alcoholic extract of *R. nepalensis* in the aforementioned study.

In the present acute toxicity test, the hydro-alcoholic extract of *R. nepalensis* did not show any mortality with a single oral dose up to 5000 mg/kg body weight. A similar finding was reported by Habtamu, where *R. nepalensis* was safe up to the dose of 5000 mg/kg in mice.³⁵ Dosing of the animals above 5000 mg/kg was not done with the recognition of the need to protect animal welfare.⁴⁰

Behavioral changes such as loss of appetite, hypo-activity, piloerection, lethargy, and dizziness started to appear at a

dose of 2000 mg/kg. The symptoms, however, disappeared after the 1st week of observation. The present result, therefore, suggests that the oral LD₅₀ of the extract is greater than 5000 mg/kg. Hence, the plants' extract may be considered to be safe when administered orally. In line with this, the tender leaves of *R. nepalensis* are cooked and used as vegetables, which impart an acidic-lemon flavor in dishes, safely used as nutraceuticals.^{27,45}

This study was designed to evaluate the preimplantation and abortifacient effect of hydro-alcoholic leaves extracts of *R. nepalensis* following the confirmation of its acute toxicity profile. In this investigation, the hydro-alcoholic extract of *R. nepalensis* inhibited implantation in pregnant rats. That means it has a dose-dependent anti-preimplantation effect. The plant's leaves extract administered orally on days 3–5 to pregnant rats results in diminished fetal implantation and caused a significant reduction of corpora lutea. A study on *Artemisia monosperma* extract by Hijazi and Salhab also showed similar effects on female pregnant rats.¹⁷ Hydro-alcoholic leaves extract of *Alstonia scholaris* Linn is also in line with our findings. The researchers reported that the oral administration of *Alstonia scholaris* Linn extract inhibited implantation activity in rats.⁴⁶

The hydro-alcoholic extracts of *R. nepalensis* also exhibited a pronounced abortifacient effect. It has shown a dose-dependent loss of implants and an increased number of resorption in female rats at both doses. The results of this study are in line with the traditional reputation of this plant and antifertility activities of different species of the genus *Rumex* and the family Polygonaceae^{25,47,49} were previously reported as an abortifacient plant.^{25,50,52} Also, several plants are used traditionally for antifertility claims,^{17,20,50,55} and experimentally evaluated for their claim.^{12,17,25,46,49,56,60}

The progesterone and estrogen hormones facilitate the process of implantation and in the maintenance of implanted embryo.^{46,50,56,57} The anti-implantation and abortifacient activity of metabolites of *R. nepalensis* may be due to their

Table 4 Preimplantation Effects of Hydro-Alcoholic Extracts of *R. nepalensis* on Female Pregnant Rats

Parameters	Control	Extract (mg/kg)	
		300	600
Mean number of corpora lutea	(12±2.1)	4.33±3.92 (<i>P</i> <0.007)	1.83±4.99 (<i>P</i> <0.002)
Abortion (%)	0	80	80

Table 5 Abortifacient Effects of Hydro-Alcoholic Extracts of *R. nepalensis* on Female Pregnant Rats

Parameters	Control	Extract (mg/kg)	
		300	600
Mean number of corpora lutea	14±3.56	13±4.43 (<i>p</i> >0.05)	15±3.75 (<i>p</i> >0.05)
Mean number of viable fetus	11±2.34	1.5±4.17 (<i>P</i> <0.003)	1.25±2.23 (<i>P</i> <0.004)
Abortion (%)	0	80	100

effects on hormonal balance, blood progesterone level, and estrogenic activities, and this makes it have an antagonist effect and interferes with the fertility process. But the exact mechanism(s) of this observed anti-fertility and abortifacient activity of the plant extract remains unclear. Likewise, the study of the abortifacient effect of leaf extracts of *Inula viscosa* was also found to be unclear.⁵⁷ The present study elucidates the fact that the *R. nepalensis* extract has no toxic effect on major vital organs such as the liver, spleen, and kidney, but is active against implantation and causes abortion.

Despite it is difficult to exactly attribute which metabolites are anti-implantation and abortifacient effect, it was postulated that polyphenols were isolated in many plants with antifertility activities.^{46,49,50,52}

Conclusion

In conclusion, the present study showed that the administration of *R. nepalensis* demonstrates anti-implantation and abortifacient activity. This also reduces the number of neonates that are consistent with its use in folk medicine as an anti-conceptional agent. This plant was non-toxic up to a dose of 5000 mg/kg. Further studies are recommended for understanding the exact mechanism(s) of this plant and the probable changes in hormonal levels, fractionation, and elucidation of constituent potentially responsible for their effects. Besides, extraction using a non-polar solvent and its activities should be assessed to fully understand the activities of the plant. Moreover, sexually active reproductive age groups and pregnant women should avoid consumption of this plant to prevent unintended abortion.

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Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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