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Efficacy of *Boswellia serrata* L and *Cyperus scariosus* L plus pelvic floor muscle training in stress urinary incontinence women of reproductive age

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To assess the efficacy of combining of *Boswellia serrata* L resin and the root of *Cyperu sscariosus* L. plus PFMT in stress urinary incontinence women of reproductive age. A single-blind, placebo-controlled, prospective, randomized trial was conducted. The patients were randomized to receive orally either combination of equal quantity of *B. serrata* and *C. scariosus* (2g) (n=30) or placebo (n=30) respectively twice daily for 8 weeks in addition to pelvic floor muscle training in both groups. The outcome was one hour pad test. The results were analyzed using parametric and non-parametric test. The improvement in the test and control group was 60% and 37% respectively. Between the group comparison was statistically significant (P=0.035). The intra group comparison of one hour pad test was statistically significant in both groups (P<0.001). No adverse effects were noted. The test group was more effective than control group in women with SUI.

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HPTLC method for quantitative determination of quercetin in polyherbal formulation contains fractions of some hepatoprotective plants

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Tablet is poly herbal formulation made for liver protection. This formulation contains various 5 bioactive flavonoid fractions of 3 plant extracts from these 3 plants namely *Butea monosperma*, *Ocimum gratissimum*, *Bauhinia vareigata* contains quercetin flavonoid as a chemical constitute and it can be determined by HPTLC method. A sensitive and reliable high performance thin layer chromatographic method has been developed for quantitation of quercetin in bioactive flavonoid fractions. These bioactive flavonoid fractions chromatographed on silica gel 60 F254 plates with toluene: Ethyl acetate: Formic acid, 5: 4: 0.2 (v/v/v), as mobile phase. Detection and quantitation were performed by densitometric scanning at $\lambda=380$ nm, by using deuterium lamp. The accuracy of the method was checked by conducting recovery studies at three different levels, using the standard addition method and the average recovery of quercetin was found to be 98.8963%. The proposed HPTLC method provide a good resolution of quercetin from other constituents present in all plants extracts and can be used for quantitation of quercetin present in the all bioactive flavonoid fractions. The method is rapid, simple and precise.

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