Efficacy of *Moringa oleifera* Leaf Extract for the Treatment of Anemia in Girls

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**Authors' contributions**

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Article Information**

DOI: 10.9734/JAMPS/2021/v23i53023

Editors:
(1) Dr. Palmiro Poltronieri, Institute of Sciences of Food Production (ISPA-CNR), Rome.

Reviewers:
(1) Javier Augusto Vera Solano, Universidad de Pamplona, Colombia.  
(2) Ayantade Dayo Victor Ayansina, Bowen University, Nigeria.  
(3) Roberto Valdés Herrera, Central University "Marta Abreu" of Las Villas, Cuba.  
Complete Peer review History: http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/64172

**ABSTRACT**

The *Moringa oleifera* has proven to be an ancient medicine for for anemia, skin infections, blackheads, anxiety, and pimples, for intestinal worms, lactation, diabetes and pregnancy. Green leafy vegetables and fruits provide much needed essential micronutrients. Moringa leaves in particular are a rich, inexpensive source of micronutrients. In teenage girls a large number of hormonal changes are witnessed and due to the change in diet which lacks the intake of leafy vegetables and fruits that are essential, a large number of anemic cases are observed. To overcome this problems *moringa oleifera* leaves extract was formulated. 10 girls of the age group ranging between 17-21 years were selected and their haematological investigation was done. Oral administration of this extract was continued for over a month to these girls. After a month haematological investigation were repeated. Haemoglobin of the moringa extract treated group when compared with the before treatment group were found out to be increased due to the phytochemical constituents in the extract and also presence of minerals and vitamins.

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Keywords: Anemia; haemoglobin; Moringa oleifera; teenage.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Moringa oleifera is belongs to the family Moringaceae and is commonly called as drumstick tree. Moringa oleifera is found in all the tropical countries (5). Green leafy vegetables and fruits provide much needed essential micronutrients like beta-carotene [vitamin A], vitamin C, folic acid, and also calcium and potassium. Moringa leaves in particular are a rich, inexpensive source of micronutrients (4). Moringa as a tool shows great ability to help overcome some of the most severe problems in the developing countries like that of malnutrition, deforestation, impure water and poverty. The tree grows best in the dry regions where these problems are worst [1-5].

Every part of the Moringa tree is said to have beneficial properties that can serve humanity. People in various societies around the world have made use of these properties. It is known that moringa’s fresh leaves contain vitamin C seven times more than oranges, vitamin A four times more than carrots, calcium four times more than milk, potassium three times more than bananas and protein two times more than yogurts (7). Moringa has been used as a traditional medicine around the world, for anemia, skin infections, blackheads, anxiety, bronchitis, catarrh, chest congestion, asthma, blood impurities, cholera, glandular swelling, headaches, conjunctivitis, cough, diarrhea, eye and ear infections, fever, abnormal blood pressure, hysteria, pain in joints, pimples, psoriasis, respiratory disorders, scurvy, semen deficiency, sore throat, sprain, tuberculosis, for intestinal worms, lactation, diabetes and pregnancy. The healing properties of Moringa oil have been documented by ancient cultures. Moringa oil has tremendous cosmetic value and is used in body and hair care as a moisturizer and skin conditioner. Moringa oil has been used in skin preparations and ointments since Egyptian times. The focus of this study is on the leaves, but other parts of the tree are also creditable of further study [6,7].

Moringa leaves have been used in the traditional medicine passed down for centuries in many cultures. Now they have also attracted interest in the modern scientific community. In the recent past, more than 750 studies, articles and other publications have included Moringa. However, most of the studies are either nutritional analyses or laboratory studies with animals. There are very few studies of the effects on human beings. This study intends to overcome the anemic condition of girls of the specific age group by using moringa leaves. This specific group includes girls in between 17 – 21 years of age. During this age a large number of hormonal changes are witnessed in girls and due to the lifestyle (diet) a large number of anemic cases are observed.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Leaf Harvesting

The moringa leaves were harvested from the Shelke vasti, Vaijapur. Both young and old leaves are suitable for preparing the dried leaf powder. The moringa leaves harvested at morning or evening.

2.2 Selection of Healthy Leaves

Diseased and damaged leaves are discarded manually just after the collection of fresh leaves.

2.3 Washing

Collected leaves are washed in running tap water till the removal of dirt. After this, leaves are soaked in 1% saline solution (NaCl) for 5 minutes to remove microbes. Leaves are further washed with 70% ethanol followed by twice washing with distilled water. This step plays a substantial role in removal of dust, pathogens as well as microbes present on the leaf surface.

2.4 Draining

The excess water can be removed by spreading the leaves in sunlight for a brief period till the removal of water present on the leaf surface.

2.5 Drying

It is estimated that only 20-40% of vitamin A will be retained if leaves are dried under direct sunlight, but that 50-70% will be retained if leaves are dried in the shade. High temperature may lead down to the breakage of protein present in the leaves. Therefore shade dry is recommended for the drying process. Spread the
leaflets on the sterile clean green net in a well-ventilated room. Mosquito net may be used for this purpose because these materials give a space between the floor and the leaves. This room should be insect, rodent and dust proof. Air circulation can be improved by using ceiling and floor level vents protected with a clean filter to keep the sun and dust out. It is possible to use a fan, but the air must not be directly oriented towards the leaves, as it can increase contamination with germs in the air. It is advisable to turn the leaves over at least once, with sterile gloves, to improve uniform drying. Leaves should be completely dry within a maximum of 4 days. The loading density should not exceed 1 kg/m². All persons involved in this step must ensure that, while on duty, personal cleanliness and hygiene are maintained. Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as head caps, nose masks, disposable gloves, etc. must be used at all times.

2.6 Grinding

In small scale dried leaves can be ground by electronic kitchen blender or pulvolizer machine can be used for fine grinding.

2.7 Drying of the Leaf Powder

Moringa leaf powder immediately absorbs moisture and the product can reabsorb humidity during or after grinding. For this reason, Moringa leaf powder should be dried at 50°C for 30 minutes to reduce moisture content. If stored powder is exposed to heat or light it will degrade and the nutrient content will be reduced. Moringa Leaf Powder can be stored for up to 6 months under the following conditions: clean, dried powder stored in air-tight containers, protected from light and humidity, and kept below 24°C (75.2°F).

2.8 Formulation

2.8.1 Moringa leaves extract formulation

In a vessel, take purified water and add sugar to it. Heat it up to complete dissolution of the sugar. Once the sugar dissolve completely, continue boiling the solution for next 5 min and then cool it up to 60 -70°C temperature. In another vessel take water and add Moringa oleifera dried powder to it and heat up to 100°C temperature for 2 hours. Later cool up to room temperature and filter the material and separate crude drug extract.

Add crude drug extract in sugar syrup vessel with continuous stirring for 30 min. Add this to evaporating pan with continuous mixing & heat up to the occurrence of required dryness. Stop heating & cool up to room temperature and transferred all material to SS Ribbon blender for proper mixing. This formulation called as Minrich Extract.

2.8.2 Phytochemical analysis of Moringa extract (minrich extract)

See Table 1.

2.8.3 Anemic woman treatment

24 college girls were selected for this work. The formulated moringa extract (Minrich Extract) were given to the 10 girls for one month period (10 g / day). Haemoglobin measurements, Absolute account, differential count RBC indices and platelets indices test were conducted in Nidan Laboratories, Kopargaon by using Cyanmethemoglobin method using Hemocue, using peripheral blood. Above all test were done before and after treatment of Moringa leaves extract.

3. RESULT

In Table 1 it was observed that after the treatment with moringa extract, the hematological parameters such as WBC, RBC, Hb, platelets and differential counts were recorded to be in the normal range. It was significantly noticed that the Hb of the girls was increased after the treatment with the moringa extract (Minrich Rxtract).

4. DISCUSSION

Haemoglobin of the moringa extract treated group when compared with the before treatment group were , found out to be increased due to the phytochemical constituents in the extract and also presence of minerals and vitamins Table 2. Due to the changing life style and various habits that are adapted the food lacks the nutrition which results in anemic conditions in teenage girls. To overcome these problems regular administration of the moringa leaf extract (Minrich Extract) could be a better alternative.
Table 1. Phytochemical analysis of *Moringa* extract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Test parameter</th>
<th><em>Moringa</em> extract</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flavonoids</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alkaloids</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Tannins</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Carboxylic acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cumarines</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Quinines</td>
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Table 2. Haematological parameters of the before treatment and after treatment result

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Hemoglobin</th>
<th>Total WBC</th>
<th>Neutrophil</th>
<th>Lymphocytes</th>
<th>Eosinophil</th>
<th>Monocytes</th>
<th>Basophil</th>
<th>R.B.C. count</th>
<th>Platelet count</th>
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5. CONCLUSION
The moringa extract (Minrich Extract) have the significant effect to increase the haemoglobin level in girls. The administration of *Moringa oleifera* leaf extract on regular basis helps to maintain the other blood parameters such as WBC, RBC, and platelets in normal range.

DISCLAIMER
The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL
As per international standard or university standard guideline participant consent and ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the authors.

COMPETING INTERESTS
Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES


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Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/64172