

Minireview Article

A mini- review : Effect of *Phyllanthus niruri* L. For Fish Growth and Health

ABSTRACT

In aquaculture activities, disease attack is one of the factors causing the decline in fish production. Several types of antibiotics have been widely used to treat fish diseases. The negative impacts of the use of antibiotics include resistance to pathogenic bacteria, accumulation of antibiotics in the aquatic environment and fish bodies which are certainly harmful to human health and other aquatic biota. The use of herbal ingredients is relatively safer and cheaper to treat disease. *Phyllanthus niruri* L is one of the herbs that has been widely used to treat various diseases in humans such as intestinal infections, kidney stones, chronic liver disease, diabetes, hepatitis B, asthma, gonorrhoea, bronchitis, syphilis and boosting the immune system. The ability of *P. niruri* in tackling various diseases is based on its phytochemical content and pharmacological properties possessed by *P. niruri*. Several secondary metabolites and philanthine as specific compounds contained in *P. niruri* have effects as antibacterial, antioxidant, for growth, treatment and immunostimulant. So the purpose of this article is to explain *P. niruri* to maintain fish health. Based on the above studies, *P. niruri* has the potential to be used as an alternative supplement for the health of various fish, because it has antibacterial, antioxidant, treatment, growth and immunostimulant effects.

Keywords : *P. niruri*, disease, treatment, prevention, immunostimulant.

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of drugs derived from herbal ingredients can be used as an alternative to replace antimicrobial agents that have a toxic effect and cause microbial resistance to the antibiotics used [1]. Plants contain several compounds that have pharmacological properties, namely as antimicrobials [2,3]. Apart from being an antimicrobial compound, the compounds contained in plants also have an antifungal, antioxidant, antiviral [4] and immunostimulant [5, 6] effect which are of course very useful for human and animal health. In general, plants contain several secondary metabolites, namely alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, saponins, terpenoids and tannins that can play a role in fighting various diseases [5,7].

Phyllanthus niruri L. belongs to the Euphorbiaceae family, is a tropical plant spread throughout the world, known as a medicinal plant with many benefits [8,9]. In Brazil *P. niruri* is known as Chanca Piedra, in southern India it is called Bhumyamalaki, in Malay it is called Dukong Anak and in Chinese it is called zhu zi cao [9]. Traditionally this plant has been widely used by people in tropical countries to treat various diseases including intestinal infections, kidney stones [10, 11], chronic liver disease, diabetes, and prevent hepatitis B virus infection [11 12], asthma, gonorrhoea, bronchitis, and syphilis [13,14] and enhances the immune system [15]. *P. niruri*'s ability to treat various diseases is due to its pharmacological

properties, such as immunomodulator, antiviral, antibacterial, diuretic, anti-hyperglycemic and hepatoprotector [9, 16]. In Indonesia, this plant is used to boost the immune system. This plant extract has been shown to be an immunomodulator that can increase peripheral blood proliferative activity and macrophage phagocytic activity [15].

Based on the phytochemical content and pharmacological properties of *P niruri*, from several research results, the plant can not only be used for the treatment of diseases in humans, but also for the treatment of diseases in animals including fish. Therefore, the purpose of writing this article is to describe the *P. niruri* plant in an effort to help manage fish health, by looking at the phytochemical content of the plant, its antibacterial, antioxidant and growth effects as well as the immunostimulant effect on cultured fish that has been carried out by several researchers.

2. PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF *Phyllanthus niruri* L.

Many studies have been carried out on the chemical components of the plant *Phyllanthus niruri* L. Based on the results of qualitative phytochemical tests on *P. niruri* L. extract using different solvents produced several different types of compounds. But overall the compounds contained in the extract of *Phyllanthus niruri* L are alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, steroids, phenols and terpenoids (Table 1).

Table 1. Phytochemical Screening of *Phyllanthus niruri* L.

solvents extract	Alkaloids	Flavonoids	Tannins	Saponins	Steroids	Phenols	Terpenoids	Ref
Ethanol 70%	+	+	+		+			[17]
Methanol 80%	+	+		+		+	+	[18]
Ethanol 96%	+	+	+	+				[19]
Ethanol 95%		+	+	+	+	+		[20]

According to several studies, *P. niruri* L. in addition to containing several bioactive molecules of flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids, steroids, also contains lignans, phyllanthin, hypophyllanthin, glycosides, ellagitannins, triterpenes, phenyl propanoids, ricinolic acid, niruriside and phylltetralin [21, 22, 23]. According to Sudarsono (1996) [25] the *P. niruri* L. plant also contains essential oils, anthraquinones and arbutin. The leaves contain components of flavonoid compounds such as quercetin. The stem contains components of niruri, niruritenin, rutin. Lignin components such as phyllanthine, hypophilanthin are present in all parts of the plant [26]. Triterpenoid compounds contain components of lupeol acetate and betasitosterol [27]. Based on the results of quantitative phytochemical tests, the total phenol content of the plant *P. niruri* L is equivalent to 28.05 g of gallic acid in 1 mg of plant extracts, while the flavonoid content in 1 mg of plant extracts is equivalent to 61.41 g of quercetin, while the flavonoid content in 1 mg of plant extracts is equivalent to 61.41 g of quercetin.

70% ethanol extract of *P. niruri* was 0.864% [17]. The Phytochemical analysis of the methanol extract revealed that *P. niruri* contains mainly flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, saponins, coumarins, polyphenols, terpenoids and steroids compounds. [28, 29].

The type of solvent used for extraction affects the levels of secondary metabolites produced. *P. niruri* extracted using different solvents, namely 60% methanol, 60% ethanolacetone and 60% isoproponal produced different levels of secondary metabolites. The highest total flavonoids were obtained using 60% ethanol extract solution, which was 269.26±1.21 mg QE/g, while those using 60% methanol, 60% acetone and 60% Isoproponal solvents each produced 209.05±0.75, 247.60±1.23 and 212.70±1.14 mg QE/g. 60% acetone solvent resulted in the highest total phenol, tannin and antioxidant activity, respectively 188.77±1.05 mg GAE/g, 297.51±1.20 mg TAE/g, and 71.99±0.42 % [30]. The results of this study indicate that acetone is effectively used to extract *P. niruri* so as to produce the highest total phenol. This indicates that the polarity of the phenolic compounds of *P. niruri* extract corresponds to the polarity of acetone. Compounds obtained from extraction are based on the similarity of polarity to the solvent used [31].

3. ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF *Phyllanthus niruri* L.

The phenolic compounds, flavonoids, saponins, alkaloids, and terpenoids contained in *Phyllanthus niruri* have antibacterial activity against several bacteria that can infect cultured fish, such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Aeromonas hydrophila* and *Edwardsiella tarda* [18, 32,19 ,33].

The results of the inhibitory test of *P. niruri* solution using paper discs against the bacteria *Edwardsiella tarda*, showed a concentration of 50,000 ppm produced the highest average inhibition, which was 14.3 mm, while at concentrations of 25,000 ppm, 10,000 ppm and 5,000 ppm each produced average drag of 12 mm, 8.7 mm and 6 mm [34]. Methanol extract 80% *P. niruri* at a concentration of 50µg/ml (100µl) can inhibit the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria with an inhibition zone diameter of 13 mm, while for *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteria the diameter of the inhibition zone is 10 mm and 12 mm, respectively. [18]. The concentration of 50µL of *P. niruri* extract using various solvents can inhibit the growth of *Aeromonas hydrophila* bacteria. Chloroform solvent produced an inhibition zone diameter of 12 cm, while with ethanol, ethyl acetate and petroleum ether the same inhibitory zone was 16 mm [32] (Table 2). From this, it can be seen that 50µL *P. niruri* extract with ethanol, ethyl acetate and peroleum ether as solvents was more effective in inhibiting the growth of *A. hydrophila* bacteria. Meanwhile, 80% methanol extract of *P. niruri* at a concentration of 50µg/ml (100µl) was more effective in inhibiting the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Table 2. Antibacterial activity of *Phyllanthus niruri*

extract solvents	Concentration Extract	Type of bacteria	Inhibition zone (mm)	Ref.
boiled solution	50.000 ppm	<i>Edwardsiella tarda</i>	14,3 mm	[34]
Methanol 80%	50µg/ml (100µl)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	13	[18]

Methanol 80%	50µg/ml (100µl)	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	10	[18]
Methanol 80%	50µg/ml (100µl)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	12	[18]
Chloroform	50µL	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	12	[32]
Ethanol	50µL	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	16	[32]
Ethyl Acetate	50µL	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	16	[32]
Petroleum Ether	50µL	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	16	[32]
boiled solution	500.000 ppm	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	14,66	[35]
boiled solution	50.000 ppm	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	12	[35]
boiled solution	5.000 ppm	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	9	[35]

Thin layer chromatography results showed that *P. niruri* ethanol extract was able to inhibit the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria with an Rf value of 0.46. Analysis with infra red spectrophotometer showed that the ethanol 96% extract has hydroxyl (-OH) and carbonyl (C=O) functional groups. This shows that the compounds that play a role in inhibiting *S. aureus* are alkaloids and tannins [19]. The results of the antibacterial test of *P. niruri* extract against *E. tarda* bacteria using the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) test showed that the extract concentration of 0.0313 g/ml was the best concentration, because it was the lowest concentration that could inhibit growth of *E. tarda* bacteria [25]. Quercetin is a flavonoid compound of the flavonol type which has antimicrobial and antiviral roles [36]. Phenols, flavonoids, and tannins are the main class of phytochemicals that have antimicrobial activity [37].

4. TREATMENT EFFECTS OF *Phyllanthus niruri* L. ON FISH

The results of the LD₅₀ test of *P. niruri* solution on *Clarias gariepinus* fish showed that at concentrations of 40,000 and 60,000 ppm with a 24-hour immersion time it caused 10% death. When tested to treat *Clarias gariepinus* fish infected with *Edwardsiella tarda* with a density of 1 ml x 10⁻⁹ bacterial cells/ml/100 g of fish weight through immersion for 30 minutes, it turned out that a concentration of 7000 ppm was quite effective, with a survival rate of 86, 67% [34]. Based on the in vivo test results, a solution of *P. niruri* with a concentration of 5,000 mg/L can treat *Cyprinus carpio* fish infected with *Aeromonas hydrophila* bacteria through immersion. The effective immersion time was 5 hours, with the highest survival rate of 76.67% [35].

5. ANTIOXIDANT EFFECT OF *Phyllanthus niruri* L.

Several secondary metabolites contained in the *P. niruri* plant, apart from being very useful for treating various diseases, can also be used as antioxidants [38]. Flavonoid compounds are one of the secondary metabolite compounds contained in the *P. niruri* plant, besides having antithrombotic and anti-inflammatory effects, they also have antioxidant and anti-radical effects [39]. Phenols and flavonoids have a significant effect as antioxidants.

Quercetin is a flavonoid compound of the flavonol type [36] which is a strong anti-radical, able to fight free radical damage, is also a strong anti-radical against peroxy radicals, superoxide anions, and hydroxyl and is able to scavenge free radicals directly [40]. The results of the total antioxidant activity test on *P. niruri* extract showed significant results. A total of 1 mg/ml of *P. niruri* extract showed total antioxidant with antioxidant activity equivalent to 216.28 g of ascorbic acid which was further confirmed by the DPPH radical scavenging test. The antioxidants contained in *P. niruri* extract were able to reduce DPPH. The IC₅₀ value of the growing extract *P. niruri* produced for scavenging activity of DPPH free radicals was 10.53 g, while for ascorbic acid it was 8.90 g. As much as 1 mg of *P. niruri* for its antioxidant activity its strength is comparable to 152 ascorbic acid. Here, *P. niruri* extract shows high antioxidant activity and is able to reduce ferric chloride and scavenge DPPH radicals. The ability of this plant extract is based on several secondary metabolite compounds contained in these plants including phenolic compounds and flavonoids. Based on the results of the study showed the higher the amount of phenols and flavonoids, the higher the antioxidant activity and scavenge free radicals [18].

GROWTH EFFECT OF *P. niruri* L

Research has shown that several medicinal plants have been successfully used as supplements to trigger growth and feed conversion in fish and shrimp, including garlic [41], turmeric [42], black cumin [43], Aloe vera [44], *Andrographis paniculata* [45] and so on. Likewise with *P. niruri* apart from being an antibacterial, antioxidant and immunostimulant, it can also trigger fish growth. As research conducted by Sunitha (2017) [46] showed carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) that had been fed a diet mixed with *P. niruri* powder for 60 days showed better growth compared to controls. Among the treatments given, feeding mixed with *P. niruri* powder as much as 2% (10 g/ 500 g) showed the highest fish growth rate in terms of weight parameters (Weight : 1.15 ± 0.16 g, growth : 0.55 ± 0.04 g and SGR : $0.92 \pm 0.07\%$ and length (3.75 ± 0.24 cm). While the fish fed with *P. niruri* powder at 1% (5g/500 g), resulted in lower weight and length, namely weight : 1.05 ± 0.09 , growth : 0.49 ± 0.03 and SGR : $0.82 \pm 0.07\%$ and the length is 3.53 ± 0.25 cm. *Phyllanthus niruri* as an additive mixed into feed, with a duration of administration for 60 days can increase the growth of *Carassius auratus* fish. Experimental results show a concentration of 1.5 percent produces the highest average weight gain, which is 1.769 g [47].

5. EFFECT OF *Phyllanthus niruri* L. AS AN IMMUNOSTIMULANT

Research on the effects of *P. niruri* as an immunostimulant that can increase the body's resistance in both humans and animals to disease attacks has been carried out. Observation of

antibody titer is one of the parameters to determine the effectiveness of a substance that acts as an immunostimulant, by looking at the ability of serum proteins containing antibodies to collect and destroy antigens that enter the body [48]. Based on the results of the study, *Oreochromis mossambicus* fish which had been treated with aqueous extract of *P. niruri* leaves at various doses, then challenged using sheep red blood cells (SRBC) as an antigen, showed an increase in the response of the primary antibody titer.

The highest significant increase occurred at a dose of 20 mg. On day 15 the secondary antibody response was significantly at all doses (20, 2, and 0.002 mg) resulting in a higher value when compared to the control. As for the neutrophil activation test using hot aggregated serum albumin (HA BSA), the results obtained showed that all doses could increase neutrophil activity, but the highest number of activated neutrophils was in fish given *P. niruri* leaf aqueous extract of 0.02 mg, followed by 0.02 mg. 0.2 and the lowest was given the extract at a dose of 0.002 mg [49]. Neutrophils are part of the white blood cells that are part of the immune system. In addition to neutrophils, the white blood cells that are part of the immune system are monocytes, lymphocytes and macrophages. While cytokines, antibodies, and complement proteins are included in immune molecules. Synchronous interactions between the immune system and immune molecules can induce a good immune response, which can lead to resistance to pathogenic infections [50]. The results of research conducted by Ma'at et al. (1996) [51] showed *P. niruri* in vitro to have an immunomodulating effect. *P. niruri* extract (50–200 mg/kg) can elicit both cellular and humoral immune responses. As the research results of Nworu et al. (2010) [52] showed an aqueous extract of *P. niruri* (12.5–200 g/ml) could induce lymphocytes and macrophages in experimental animals.

Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) which had been given *P. niruri* leaf extract by injection was able to survive the attack of *Aeromonas hydrophila* bacteria. concentration of 50 mg was significantly the best concentration by producing the highest tilapia survival, which was 76.7% [53].

Cyprinus carpio L. after being given feed mixed with *P. niruri* powder for 60 days then challenged with *A. hydrophila* bacteria with a density of 10^3 CFU, able to withstand the attack of these bacteria. Giving *P. niruri* powder as much as 2% (10 g/500 g of feed) showed the highest resistance of fish to attack by *A. hydrophila* bacteria, which was 100% [46].

The POM (2006) [54] stated that *P. niruri* is one of the immunomodulatory drugs, namely drugs that can improve or enhance the immune system. Compounds that play a role in this are the flavonoid group which is the main component in *P. niruri*. Flavonoids act on body cells by sending intracellular signals to cell receptors, so that cells work optimally. Compounds contained in meniran, including phyllanthin and hypophyllanthin are two compounds that have anti-inflammatory activity so that they can strengthen immunity.

P. niruri has an immunomodulatory effect through activation and augmentation of the cellular immune system. Specifically, *P. niruri* can activate neutrophils, macrophages, monocytes, T and B lymphocytes. The active process of phagocytosis by neutrophils indicates an acceleration of the process of eradicating pathogenic microbes, especially for extracellular pathogens, such as viruses, bacteria, or fungi. *P. niruri* can induce an increase in monocytes and macrophages, which are able to lyse infecting intracellular pathogenic cells and expose these pathogenic cells to other immune components in the extracellular compartment. In addition, *P. niruri* can modulate cytokine secretion, including stimulating IFN- γ , TNF- α , IL-4,

IL-6, IL-12, and suppression of IL-10. This suggests that *P. niruri* can inhibit the body's defenses, by engaging the cellular immune system against foreign pathogens [55] .

CONCLUSION

P. niruri has the potential to be used as an alternative supplement for the health of various fish, because it has antibacterial, antioxidant, treatment, growth and immunostimulant effects

NOTE:

The study highlights the efficacy of "Herbal" which is an ancient tradition, used in some parts of India. This ancient concept should be carefully evaluated in the light of modern medical science and can be utilized partially if found suitable.

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