

Pharmacological Properties of Atibala (*Abutilon Indicum* Linn Sweet): A Systematic ReviewKishor V. Dalvi<sup>1</sup>, Meenal Lad<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Dravyaguna, PDEA 'S College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Nigdi, Pune, Maharashtra, India-412044

## Corresponding Author:

Kishor V. Dalvi

E-mail: kdalvi35@yahoo.in

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[https://www.doi.org/10.63778/PDEASIJRAAS-ARJCPL/2025\\_2289](https://www.doi.org/10.63778/PDEASIJRAAS-ARJCPL/2025_2289)**Abstract:**

**Background:** Atibala (*Abutilon indicum* Linn Sweet) is a significant medicinal plant used in Ayurveda with various therapeutic properties. **Objectives:** To systematically review the pharmacological properties of Atibala using Ayurvedic and modern scientific literature following PRISMA guidelines. **Methods:** A comprehensive literature search was conducted in electronic databases and Ayurvedic texts. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied, and data extraction focused on pharmacological activities. **Results:** Atibala exhibits antioxidant, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, wound healing, immunomodulatory, lipid-lowering, and cardioprotective properties. Ayurvedic references support its use as Rasayan, Balya, Vishaghna, and other therapeutic categories. **Conclusion:** The findings indicate that Atibala has multiple pharmacological properties backed by traditional and modern studies, warranting further clinical research.

**Keywords:** Atibala, Antioxidant, Antidiabetic**Introduction:**

Atibala is widely used in Ayurveda for its Rasayan (rejuvenating) and therapeutic properties. The plant belongs to the Malvaceae family and has been traditionally used for treating diabetes, wounds, infections, and inflammatory disorders. Modern research also supports its pharmacological activities. This systematic review aims to consolidate available literature on Atibala's pharmacological properties.<sup>(1-4)</sup>

Medicinal plants have played a vital role in healthcare systems worldwide. Ayurveda, the traditional system of medicine in India, extensively documents the therapeutic properties of various plants, including Atibala.<sup>(5-7)</sup> Its multifaceted actions make it a key component in Ayurvedic formulations. The need for integrating traditional knowledge with modern scientific evidence has led to systematic reviews that follow guidelines such as PRISMA.

**Methods:**

**Search Strategy:** A systematic search was conducted using PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar, and Ayurvedic classical texts. Keywords included "Atibala," "Abutilon indicum pharmacology," and "Ayurvedic medicinal plants." Boolean operators and MeSH terms were used for an exhaustive search.

**Inclusion Criteria:**

- Studies on the pharmacological properties of Atibala
- Articles published in English
- Ayurvedic classical references
- Experimental and clinical trials evaluating Atibala

**Exclusion Criteria:**

- Non-peer-reviewed sources
- Studies with insufficient data on Atibala
- Articles lacking full-text availability

**Data Extraction:** Relevant data, including experimental methods, pharmacological activities, and Ayurvedic descriptions, were systematically recorded. Information regarding dosage, route of administration, and mechanism of action was noted where available. A PRISMA flow diagram was used to represent the study selection process.

**Results:** A total of 120 studies were identified, and after screening, 55 studies met the inclusion criteria. These were categorized based on pharmacological activity and Ayurvedic classification.

**Pharmacological Properties of Atibala<sup>[8-13]</sup>**

- **Antioxidant Activity:** Enhances free radical scavenging (DPPH, ABTS, FRAP assays). Atibala extracts contain high levels of flavonoids and polyphenols, which contribute to its antioxidant effects.<sup>[8-11]</sup>
- **Antidiabetic Activity:** Reduces blood glucose levels in diabetic models. The ethanolic extract has been found to improve insulin sensitivity in animal models.
- **Antimicrobial Activity:** Effective against bacteria and fungi, showing promising results against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Candida* species.
- **Hepatoprotective Activity:** Protects liver cells from toxins (CCl<sub>4</sub>, paracetamol-induced models). Studies indicate a significant reduction in ALT and AST enzyme levels.

- **Wound Healing:** Accelerates tissue regeneration by enhancing fibroblast proliferation and collagen synthesis.
- **Immunomodulatory Activity:** Enhances immune responses, increasing white blood cell count and boosting macrophage function.
- **Lipid-Lowering Effect:** Reduces cholesterol and triglyceride levels by modulating lipid metabolism.
- **Cardioprotective Effect:** Prevents myocardial infarction damage, reducing oxidative stress in cardiac tissues.

### Ayurvedic Perspective<sup>(14-17)</sup>

Atibala is classified under the Balya (strength-promoting) and Rasayan (rejuvenating) categories in Ayurveda. It is mentioned in various Ayurvedic texts, including Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita, for its beneficial effects on the nervous system, immune system, and metabolic disorders.

### Discussion:

The results indicate strong evidence for Atibala's pharmacological properties, aligning with Ayurvedic descriptions. The antioxidant and antidiabetic properties support its use in metabolic disorders. Traditional Ayurvedic formulations utilizing Atibala show promising results in managing chronic conditions such as diabetes, inflammatory diseases, and liver disorders.<sup>(18-22)</sup>

### Mechanism of Action

- The antioxidant activity is attributed to the high flavonoid content, which scavenges free radicals and reduces oxidative stress.
- The antidiabetic effects are mediated through insulin-mimetic properties and enhancement of pancreatic beta-cell function.
- The antimicrobial action is due to phytoconstituents such as alkaloids and flavonoids that disrupt bacterial and fungal cell walls.
- The hepatoprotective activity works through detoxification pathways and modulation of liver enzymes.
- The wound healing effect is promoted by increasing collagen synthesis and fibroblast proliferation.<sup>(23-27)</sup>

### Limitations of the Study

- Many studies are limited to in vitro or animal models, with insufficient clinical trials.
- Variability in extraction methods and dosages used in different studies.
- Lack of standardized formulations in Ayurvedic practice.<sup>(28)</sup>

### Future Research Directions

- Conducting randomized clinical trials to validate the efficacy of Atibala in humans.
- Standardizing dosage forms and ensuring consistency in Ayurvedic formulations.
- Exploring the synergy between Atibala and other medicinal herbs.

**Conclusion:** Atibala (*Abutilon indicum* Linn Sweet) has diverse pharmacological benefits supported by both traditional Ayurvedic knowledge and modern scientific evidence. The plant demonstrates antioxidant, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, and cardioprotective effects, making it a valuable component in traditional medicine. Further clinical research is necessary to validate its therapeutic potential and establish standardized dosages. The integration of Ayurvedic principles with modern pharmacology can pave the way for the development of novel herbal formulations.

**Source of Support:** Nil

**Conflict of Interest:** Nil

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