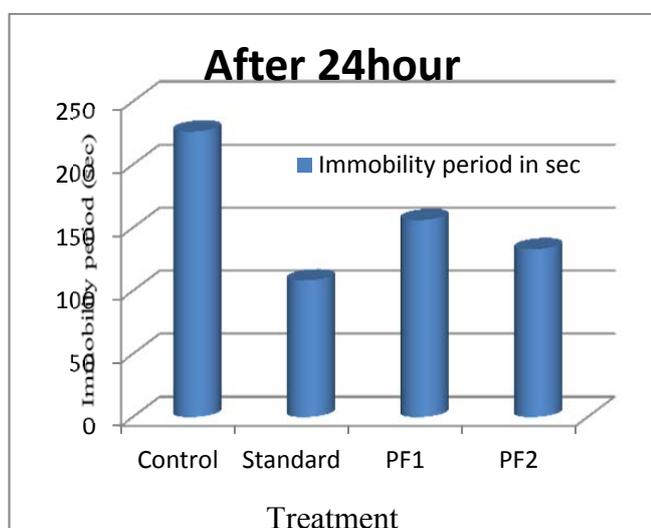## Day 1

Table-8 Effect of Polyherbal formulation on Forced swim test

Group No	Treatment after 24h day	Dose (kg-)	Immobility after 24 h day
1	Control (1%gum Acacia)	2ml	226.33
2	Standard (Diazepam)	5mg	108.66
3	PF1	200mg	156.16
4	PF2	400mg	133

PF1= Polyherbal formulation 1

PF2 =Polyherbal Formulation

After 24hour

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

Mood disorder is one of the most common mental illness, with a life time risk of 10% in general population. Prevalence of depression alone in general population is estimated to be around 5% with suicide being one of the most common outcomes. Most of the drugs that are currently being used in the treatment of depression have adverse effects that affect the quality of life of the patient.

This leads to patient's non-compliance to medication, which further complicates the problem[7].

The present study evaluated the anti-depressant activity of methanolic prepared polyherbal formulation in animal model of depression, forced swim test. This method is widely used for screening anti-depressant drugs. This test is quite sensitive and relatively specific to all major classes of anti-depressant like tricyclics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) and atypical and atypical antidepressant.

The immobility reflects a state of despair in animals and is claimed to reproduce a condition similar to depression in humans. Animals after antidepressant treatment struggle more even in desperate situation and the spend less time with immobility[8].

Comparison of reduction in duration of immobility between 1st day and 24h showed that reduction immobility in different groups were more significant after 24h compared to 1st day.

The present study has shown that the polyherbal formulation at a dose of 400mg/kg significantly reduced the duration (time) of immobility of animals as compared to the control in forced swim test[9].

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