Introduction

Anxiety is an emotion or it is a feeling of discomfort, nervousness, apprehension, fear or worry. If it occurs for a short period, it is a normal reaction but if prolonged at a regular basis, it can be a serious mental illness [1]. It disturbs the normal routine life of a person. It is accompanied by fatigue and restlessness. It creates difficulty in focusing. Anxiety may be due to stress, alcohol intake [2], caffeine or due to some drug withdrawal. It might occur with other mental disorders [3] like major depressive disorder or bipolar disorder etc. Another cause is reduced level of inhibitory neurotransmitter like GABA (gamma amino butyric acid) [4].

There are major six types of anxiety disorders. Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), a chronic disorder [5] in which a person has a persistent feeling that something bad or wrong might occur. GAD patients feel nervousness all the time without any reason. It keeps them from concentrating. In Panic disorder, person gets a short lived and sudden attack of anxiety, in which discomfort arises less than 10 minutes and lasts to several hours, this attack can be triggered due to some stress or fear. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a persistent and uncontrollable feeling and behavior [6] in which people feel the need to check things repeatedly. Phobic disorder is the largest category of anxiety that includes all type of fear or phobia from specific object or situation.

Social anxiety disorder (SAD), includes intense fear of social interaction and public embarrassment. It is also known as social phobia [7]. Performance anxiety is the most common type of SAD. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTS) results from any extreme trauma, natural disaster or life-threatening event [8].

General symptoms of all anxiety disorders includes Palpitation, dry mouth, muscular tension, trembling, nausea, feeling uneasiness, insomnia, difficulty in focus, restlessness and irritability. Anxiety can be due to genetics but external stimuli can also trigger its onset or any underlying disease such as sleep apnea, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Parkinson’s disease [9], rheumatoid arthritis [10], cancer or diabetes, history of trauma [11], parenting factors [12], cultural factors etc.

Treatment can be variable according to the intensity of anxiety. Normally anxiety is treated by changes in dietary intake and life style modification. Psychotherapy is also used to treat anxiety [13]. Cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) is a psychological treatment that can also be done to treat anxiety [14].

Medications are used when there is insufficient response from psychotherapy or they may be used as initial treatment of an anxiety disorder. A combination of medication and psychotherapy can be more effective [15]. Antidepressants are used as a first line treatment for anxiety. Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) are suggested as first line agent [16]. Serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) and Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) are effective treatment. The most commonly used anxiolytics also include Benzodiazepine. Benzodiazepines are also often used as second line treatment because it disturbs sleep pattern. It is only recommended for those patients who fail to respond to safer and effective medication i.e. SSRIs. Dietary and lifestyle changes like Regular exercise and...
reduce caffeine consumption also reduces anxiety. Especially aerobic exercise has a calming effect [17]. Due to the adverse effect of these drugs, we have moved to natural therapy.

Coconut milk is nutritious; it is rich in fiber, vitamins (Vit C, E, B1, B3, B5 & B6) and minerals. It is lactose free so lactose intolerance patient can use this milk. A 100 ml serving of canned coconut milk contains 154 calories, 1.4g protein, 15g fats and 3.4g carbohydrates [18]. It contains vitamin-C 6.7 mg, vitamin-E 0.4mg, vitamin-K 0.2mg, niacin 1.8mg, folate 38.4 mcg, vitamin-B6 0.1mg, thiamine 0.1mg, calcium 3.4mg, iron 3mg, magnesium 9.8 mg, potassium 631 mg, phosphorus 240mg, zinc 1.6mg, manganese 2.2mg, copper 0.6mg and selenium 14.9mcg.

New research shows that coconut oil is effective in preventing and treating neurodegenerative disease states with a very fresh supply of energy to the brain that prevents unnecessary short-term symptoms [19]. It contains high level of saturated fats, which gives instant energy to the body [20], several antioxidant compounds, which provide protection from free radicals and lauric acid [21], which is converted in the body to monolaurin, which has antiviral and antibacterial property and also promotes brain and bone development. It relieves from stomach & mouth ulcer and acid reflux disease, improves the digestive system, treats anemia, control the blood sugar level and lower blood pressure, relaxes the nerve and muscles and reduces joint inflammation. It is an excellent source of vitamin E, which is good for skin and hair. It has cooling property. Consuming excessive amounts of coconut meat, oil or milk gives side effect of weight gain due to high calories. The present study has been designed to evaluate the anxiolytic potential of Coconut milk at different doses.

Materials and Methods

Experimental animals

This study was carried out on albino mice either male or female having weight between 18-25 gm. They were bred and kept in animal house of Jinnah University for women. The animals were given food and water ad libitum, and were kept under constant environmental conditions of 23± 2°C.

Dosing regime

The mice were equally divided into 3 groups each group containing 8 mice. Group I was taken as Control and given distilled water 0.4ml. Group II was taken as treated and given coconut milk 0.4ml and Group III was given 0.6ml of coconut milk. All groups were given dose orally once daily. The study was carried out for 15 days.

Coconut milk

Coconut milk was purchased from local market and verified by Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy Jinnah University for Women.

Following CNS parameters were conducted on albino mice.

Head dip test

The apparatus of this test consists of a hole board which is an enclosed wooden rectangular box having an area of 35 cm × 45 cm. This box contains holes of 2.5 cm in diameter. Three holes are found in all four walls [22]. Mice were familiarized with environment before starting the test. Mice were individually placed in the centre of the hole board and allowed to move freely in the box for 5 minutes. The number of holes explored by mice is the measure of the head dips test [22,23]. After each reading apparatus was cleared with 70% alcohol [24].

Cage crossing activity

This activity was performed in the transparent, Plexiglas cage (26×26×26cm) apparatus. The mouse was placed in the centre of the Plexiglas cage gently by its tail. The mouse was allowed to move for 5 minutes and the number of times mouse crosses the cage was observed. After performing test, apparatus was cleaned with 70% alcohol.

Open field test

Open field test was used to determine general locomotory activity and exploratory activity of mice. Assessment took place in a white Plexiglas box with walls 42cm high, its floor is marked into 25 squares with a diameter of 15cm each. In the middle arena of this apparatus, a 15 × 15 cm central square is present.

The albino mouse was placed in the center of arena gently by the tail. The animal was allowed to move freely for 5 minutes. The numbers of times the mouse moved in peripheral and central squares were recorded. After performing experiment, the apparatus was cleaned with 70% alcohol.

Light and dark test

This test was designed by Crawley and Goodwin (1980). Rodents generally favor dark areas. The apparatus of this test consists of two compartments, one is small dark compartment, painted black, it is covered by black lid, other compartment has transparent sides, it is covered by transparent lid, and this compartment is illuminated with lamp. This test may be useful to predict anxiolytic or anxiogenic activity of mice.

Mice were familiarized with the surrounding where the apparatus was placed. The mice were transferred individually in the center of the brightly illuminated compartment. Mice were free to move in light and dark compartments for 5 minutes. The time spent in each compartment by mice was observed [25].

Elevated plus maze test

This test may be used to check the anxiolytic or anxiogenic activity of mice. In this test, we used plus shaped apparatus, in which two arms are enclosed with open roof and two arms are open. Height of this apparatus from the floor is 40-70 cm [26]. Albino mice were placed gently by the tail in the centre of the plus shaped apparatus. Animals were allowed to move freely for 5 minutes. Observe the time spent in each arm and observe transition from enclosed arm to open arm. After performing test, apparatus was cleaned with alcohol 70%.

Result and Discussion

The result was analyzed by applying SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 19. We took the mean of all values and then
treated Group II and I were compared with control and with each other. The significance of difference between means was determined by applying two way ANOVA (analysis of variance) followed by post hoc Tukeys test. Value of p<0.05 is considered significant; p<0.01 is moderately significant and p<0.001 is highly significant.

Allopathic medicines have many adverse effects so we move to natural remedies to treat different diseases. Here we took coconut milk to check different parameters of CNS activity and our results show that coconut milk possesses anxiolytic activity. Table 1 shows the effect of coconut milk on head dip activity (Figure 1).

Table 1: Effect of different doses of coconut milk on head dip activity.

| Drugs            | Baseline | 7 Days | 15 Days |
|------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| Control (0.4ml Distill water) | 25.5±0.84 | 21.8±1.03 | 21.3±1.15 |
| Treated I (Coconut Milk 0.4ml) | 21.3±0.82 | 20.8±0.78** | 11.4±0.51 *** |
| Treated II (Coconut Milk 0.6ml) | 25.5±0.70 | 13.9±0.87*** | 12.3±1.12*** |

Initially when mice were placed in head dip apparatus, they tried to escape from the holes of apparatus due to neophobic response [26]. So on exposure to apparatus anxiety developed due to state of fear, so decrease in number of escapes after administration of coconut milk, show anxiolytic property of it. In Table 1 we got highly significant result (p<0.001) as compared to control after 15 days dosing by both the doses. It shows that coconut milk reduces the anxiety (Table 2 & Figure 1).

Initially when mice were placed in cage crossing apparatus, due to state of fear mice crossed the cage several times. However, after administration of coconut milk number of crossing decreased, it shows that coconut milk possesses anxiolytic property. Moreover, we got highly significant result (Table 2 & Figure 1).

Table 2: Effect of different doses of coconut milk on cage crossing activity.

| Drugs            | Baseline | 7 Days | 15 Days |
|------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| Control (0.4ml Distill water) | 7.1±0.73 | 6.7±0.94 | 7.0±0.66 |
| Treated I (Coconut Milk 0.4ml) | 7.3±0.83 | 5.0±0.56*** | 3.8±0.63*** |
| Treated II (Coconut Milk 0.6ml) | 7.4±0.81 | 4.0±0.66*** | 2.6±0.51*** |

Two way Anova was performed for statistical analysis followed by post hoc Tukeys test. P values were represented as ***p<0.001: Highly significant when compared with control.

Figure 1: Effect of different doses of coconut milk on head dip activity.

Figure 2: Effect of different doses of coconut milk on Cage crossing activity.

Figure 3a: Effect of different doses of coconut milk on Central square activity (Open Field).

Table 3a: Effect of different doses of coconut milk on central square activity (open field).

| Drugs            | Baseline | 7 Days | 15 Days |
|------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| Control (0.4ml Distill water) | 8.7±0.67 | 8.5±0.65 | 9.1±0.56 |
| Treated I (Coconut Milk 0.4ml) | 8.9±0.87 | 14.6±1.07*** | 18.8±1.47*** |
| Treated II (Coconut Milk 0.6ml) | 8.6±0.51 | 14.4±1.17*** | 17.4±1.26*** |
Our results showed that the number of peripheral squares were highly significantly decreased while number of central squares were highly significant increased. This result shows that coconut milk administration reduced anxiety. Table 4 shows the effect of coconut milk on light & dark model (time spent in light) (Figure 4).

Table 4: Effect of different doses of coconut milk on time spent in light area (light and dark box).

| Drugs                       | Baseline   | 7 Days      | 15 Days     |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Control (0.4ml Distill water) | 117.5±1.35 | 116.4±1.70  | 117.3±1.61  |
| Treated I (Coconut Milk 0.4ml) | 117.6±1.44 | 123.4±1.55*** | 132.2±0.99*** |
| Treated II (Coconut Milk 0.6ml) | 117.7±1.51 | 121.5±1.31*** | 128.7±1.22*** |

Time spend in light box was increased which shows the anxiolytic effect of coconut milk. Our result was highly significant. Table 5 shows the effect of coconut milk on elevated plus maze model (time spent in open arm) (Figure 5).

Our result was highly significant as times spend in open arm was increased, which showed the anxiolytic activity of coconut milk.

The mechanism of action of anxiolytic drug is it mediates the effect of the GABA neurotransmitter by binding with receptor of GABA, which causes opening of chloride ion and causes hyperpolarization [27]. Due to antioxidant property of coconut milk, it gives neuroprotective effects. The antioxidant effect of...
coconut milk is due to presence of vitamin C & E, selenium and zinc. Hence, due to the presence of these agents coconut milk produces relief from anxiety. Coconut milk is used commonly in juices and drinks and this anxiolytic property of coconut milk could be very beneficial for people suffering from different kinds of anxiety.

Conclusion

From the above study, we came to conclude that coconut milk produces anxiolytic effect at both the doses however increasing the dose did not change the anxiolytic effect as shown by our results. Further studies need to be carried out to determine the exact mechanism by which coconut milk produces the anxiolytic effect.

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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