Epilepsy is a neuropsychiatric disorder. In India, about 10 million people suffer from epilepsy with a prevalence of about 1.9% in rural areas and 0.6% in urban locales. Despite the availability of many antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), nearly one in three patients with epilepsy who have access to AEDs continue to have seizures, and a similar proportion experience nonacceptable AED-related adverse effects (Brodie, 2005; Loscher, 2002). Thus, there is need for the development of better and safer AEDs with improved clinical profiles. Plant extracts are some of the most attractive sources of new drugs, and have been shown to produce promising results for the treatment of epilepsy (Kasture et al., 2002). In this context, the present study was therefore under taken to evaluate the pharmacognostical, phytochemical, standardization and anticonvulsant potential of *Pyrus pashia*.

Objective

- Pharmacognostical and phytochemical standardization of *Pyrus pashia* fruit as per WHO guidelines for establishing its safety, quality and efficacy.
- The study is an attempt to scientifically validate the traditional claims of fruits of *Pyrus pashia* in epilepsy.
- Isolation of its potent bioactive constituent and establishing its mechanism of action.

