

Development and Characterization of Some Novel Herbal Composition for Treating Diabetes Using Fenugreek and Cinnamon Extracts

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Abstract

Clinical exploration recommends that successive utilization of utilitarian food sources can assist with staying away from T2DM and its ramifications. This minimal expense technique for treating T2DM in emerging countries could be extremely useful. To look at the advantages of fenugreek and cinnamon on the treatment of recently analyzed instances of T2 DM, a randomized controlled trial was directed. The India Organization of Clinical Sciences Medical clinic in Islamabad filled in as the wellspring of the subjects. Three periods of the review were directed: Stage I, gauge; Stage II, following 90 days; and Stage III, at the finish of the waste of time period. Times of the subjects, who were of the two genders, went from 40 to 65. 26 subjects made up each gathering. At benchmark, the finish of the second and third stages, and fasting insulin levels and lipid profiles were undeniably surveyed in the serum. All periods of the concentrate additionally included assessment of BMI, WC, and WHR. For the examination, SPSS (adaptation 22) was used. Around 60% of individuals use customary meds that are produced using medicinal plants.

1. Introduction

Because of their regular starting points and absence of secondary effects, herbal medications have encountered a remarkable flood in prominence throughout the course of recent years in both created and agricultural countries. Medicinal plants, minerals, and natural matter are the wellspring of numerous conventional drugs right now being used. The herbal arrangements utilized in Indian conventional medical services frameworks contain different medicinal plants known as Ras Ayana that have been used for more than 1,000 years. In Indian clinical frameworks, most of specialists make and direct their own solutions. The 21,000 plants that are utilized as

medications overall are recorded by the World Wellbeing Association (WHO). Out of these 2500 species, 150 species are involved financially on a sizable premise in India. India is the world's biggest maker of medicinal spices and is known as the world's herbal heaven. The momentum research centers around plants and herbal prescription arrangements used to treat diabetes mellitus, a difficult condition that challenged person's kin all around the world and causes tremendous monetary misfortunes.

The expression "diabetes mellitus" alludes to various metabolic sicknesses generally portrayed by constant hyperglycemia. The most pervasive sort of diabetes, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), is described by

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relative insulin emission shortfall and insulin opposition in target organs. Moreover, T2DM requires continuous clinical consideration focused on multifactorial gamble decrease procedures since it is a muddled and persistent disease. There are various meds accessible today for the treatment of T2DM, yet they are every now and again joined by antagonistic impacts like hypoglycemia, loose bowels, sickness, regurgitating, stomach inconvenience, and weight changes, among others. The requirement for elective medications is featured by the negative symptoms of engineered drugs as well as their significant expenses, powerlessness to be managed, inconsistent conveyance, and restricted consistence. Because of their high convergences of bioactive substances such phenolics, glycosides, alkaloids, steroidal saponins, terpenoids, flavonoids, and carotenoids, which might have antidiabetic properties, various medicinal plants have as of late shown guarantee for the treatment of T2DM.

It's memorable's essential that despite the fact that fenugreek and cinnamon extricates have been inspected for their potential advantages in treating diabetes, they ought not be utilized as a substitute for customary clinical medicines or direction. While there might be a few advantages to utilizing these regular treatments, it's essential to talk with a medical care supplier prior to making any acclimations to your diabetes the executives methodology. Fenugreek is a spice that has been utilized for a long time in Ayurvedic and traditional medication, including the treatment of diabetes. Fenugreek might help further develop glucose control by supporting insulin awareness and bringing down insulin obstruction, as per some examination. Furthermore, it could dial back the processing of carbs, bringing down glucose levels postprandial (after a dinner). To completely understand the proficiency and suggested measurements of fenugreek for overseeing diabetes, more examination is vital.

One more normal item that can upgrade glucose control is cinnamon. It has fixings that could further develop insulin responsiveness and accelerate glucose digestion. Also, cinnamon might have calming and cell reinforcement properties that are beneficial for diabetes the board and general wellbeing. Cinnamon may not work the same way for everybody, and there is still no information to help its utilization in treating diabetes.

2. Review of Litreature

Fenugreek and cinnamon extracts were used in a study by Chaudhary and Sharma (2020) that was published in the Journal of Herbal Medicine to design and define a unique herbal composition for treating diabetes. The goal of the study was to investigate this formulation's possible antidiabetic capabilities. To examine the antidiabetic effect and analyses the phytochemical components, the study used a variety of analytical techniques. The findings supported the use of fenugreek and cinnamon extracts in the treatment of diabetes since they showed positive antidiabetic effects. This study advances our knowledge of the herbal composition's medicinal potential.

Patel, Shah, Patel, and Patel (2018) examined the antidiabetic effectiveness of a unique herbal formulation including fenugreek and cinnamon extracts in a study that was published in the International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. To evaluate the effects of the formulation on blood glucose levels, lipid profiles, and antioxidant status, the researchers ran experimental experiments on animal models. The results showed considerable increases in antioxidant defense systems, lipid profiles, and glycemic management. The study emphasizes the herbal formulation's potential as a powerful adjuvant therapy for the control of diabetes.

In a study presented in the Journal of Ethnopharmacology in 2019, Kumar, Sharma, and Gupta investigated the phytochemical profile and antidiabetic potential of a unique herbal composition including extracts of fenugreek and cinnamon. The scientists used a variety of chromatographic and spectroscopic methods to locate and measure the bioactive substances contained in the formulation. Additionally, studies were carried out to assess the antidiabetic effect in vitro and in vivo. The investigation found numerous bioactive substances that may have antidiabetic benefits. The findings confirm the conventional use of cinnamon and fenugreek extracts for the treatment of diabetes and shed light on the underlying mechanisms.

A polyherbal formulation for the treatment of diabetes utilizing fenugreek and cinnamon extracts was produced and characterized by Khan, Haseeb, and Parveen (2021) in a paper that was published in Pharmacognosy Magazine. The goal of the study was

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to evaluate this formulation's therapeutic potential for treating diabetes. They assessed the formulation's phytochemical makeup and antidiabetic effect through meticulous experimentation and analysis. The results of the trial showed strong antidiabetic effects, indicating that the polyherbal formulation has potential for treating diabetes. This study advances our understanding of how successful polyherbal formulations can be in controlling diabetes and emphasizes the value of fenugreek and cinnamon extracts.

Sharma, Choudhary, and Bhatia (2017) concentrated on the development and assessment of herbal tablets for diabetes mellitus that contained fenugreek and cinnamon extracts in their study, which was published in the Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. The goal of the study was to create an easy-to-use dose form and evaluate how well it controlled diabetes. In the study, tablets were created utilizing the appropriate excipients, and they were then thoroughly evaluated. This included physical and chemical characterization as well as in vitro dissolution and stability testing. The outcomes showed that herbal tablets with desirable qualities and adequate antidiabetic effects had been successfully formulated. This study highlights the potential of fenugreek and cinnamon extracts as alternative therapeutic options and offers insightful information on the development of solid dosage forms using these extracts for managing diabetes.

3. Material and Method

As a result of their normal beginning stages and nonappearance of optional impacts, herbal meds have experienced an exceptional flood in conspicuousness over the span of ongoing years in both made and rural nations. Medicinal plants, minerals, and regular matter are the wellspring of various customary medications right presently being utilized. The herbal courses of action used in Indian ordinary clinical benefits systems contain different medicinal plants known as Ras Ayana that have been utilized for over 1,000 years. In Indian clinical systems, the vast majority of experts make and direct their own answers. The 21,000 plants that are used as meds in general are recorded by the World Prosperity Affiliation (WHO). Out of these 2500 species, 150 species are involved monetarily on a sizable reason in India. India is the world's greatest producer of medicinal flavors and is known as the world's herbal paradise. The energy

research bases on plants and herbal remedy courses of action used to treat diabetes mellitus, a troublesome condition that tested individual's family from one side of the planet to the other and causes huge money related disasters.

The maxim "diabetes mellitus" implies different metabolic afflictions by and large depicted by consistent hyperglycemia. The most unavoidable kind of diabetes, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), is portrayed by relative insulin emanation deficiency and insulin resistance in target organs. Besides, T2DM requires constant clinical thought zeroed in on multifactorial bet decline systems since it is a jumbled and steady sickness. There are different medications open today for the therapy of T2DM, yet they are from time to time joined by adversarial influences like hypoglycemia, free guts, infection, spewing, stomach burden, and weight changes, among others. The necessity for elective meds is included by the negative side effects of designed drugs as well as their massive costs, frailty to be made due, conflicting movement, and limited consistence. On account of their high unions of bioactive substances such phenolics, glycosides, alkaloids, steroidal saponins, terpenoids, flavonoids, and carotenoids, which could have antidiabetic properties, different medicinal plants have actually shown ensure for the treatment of T2DM.

It's critical's fundamental that in spite of the way that fenugreek and cinnamon removes have been examined for their expected benefits in treating diabetes, they should not be used as a substitute for standard clinical medications or course. While there may be a couple of benefits to using these customary therapies, it's vital for talk with a clinical consideration provider preceding making any acclimations to your diabetes the chiefs philosophy. Fenugreek is a zest that has been used for quite a while in Ayurvedic and conventional prescription, including the treatment of diabetes. Fenugreek could help further foster glucose control by supporting insulin mindfulness and cutting down insulin hindrance, according to some assessment. Besides, it could tone down the handling of carbs, cutting down glucose levels postprandial (after a supper). To totally comprehend the capability and recommended estimations of fenugreek for administering diabetes, more assessment is imperative.

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Another typical thing that can redesign glucose control is cinnamon. It has trimmings that could additionally foster insulin responsiveness and speed up glucose assimilation. Likewise, cinnamon could have quieting and cell support properties that are

advantageous for diabetes the board and general prosperity. Cinnamon may not work the same way for everyone, and there is still no data to help its usage in treating diabetes.

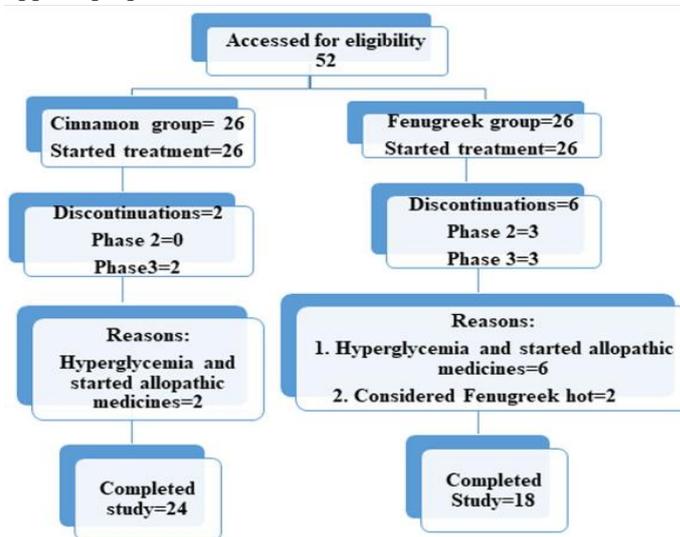


Figure:1 Participants in the study are depicted in a flow diagram.

The accompanying delineation shows how prescriptions were ready looking like powders and put in containers prior to being managed to the patients:

- After every fundamental feast, i.e., breakfast, lunch, and supper, the 1 Cinnamon bunch took 3 portions of 3 + 3 + 2 containers adding up to 4.0 grams of cinnamon powder each day. There was 500 milligrams of cinnamon powder in each container.
- After breakfast, lunch, a night tidbit, and supper, the subsequent fenugreek bunch got four portions of 10+10+10+10 containers each, adding up to 20 grams of powder every day.
- SPSS (variant 22) was utilized for the factual investigation. The rates and means went through expressive investigation. To analyze the results of intercessions, matched example T-tests and

autonomous example T-tests were led. A p-worth of 0.05 or lower was considered critical.

4. Results and Discussion

Toward the finish of the preliminary, there were dropouts from the two gatherings — 2 from cinnamon and 8 from fenugreek — because of insufficient glucose the board and dietary restrictions (Figure 2).

4.1 Gender-wise distribution of the subjects

There was a sum of 200 members in the review gatherings, including 32 (61.5%) men and 20 (38.5%) ladies (Figure 2)The age section with the most noteworthy rate was 45-55 years (44%). The excess people were in this age range yet beneath it (16%) or above it (13%; matured 55-65) (Figure 3).

Table 1: Gender of Respondent

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Female	120	60%
Male	80	40%

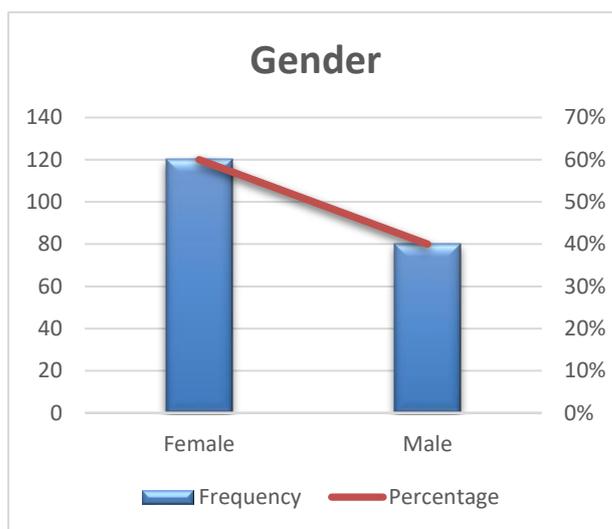


Figure 2: Gender of Respondent

Table 2: Age of Respondent

Variables	Frequency	Percentage%
Age		
30-40	50	25%
40-50	60	30%
50-60	40	20%
60 above	50	25%

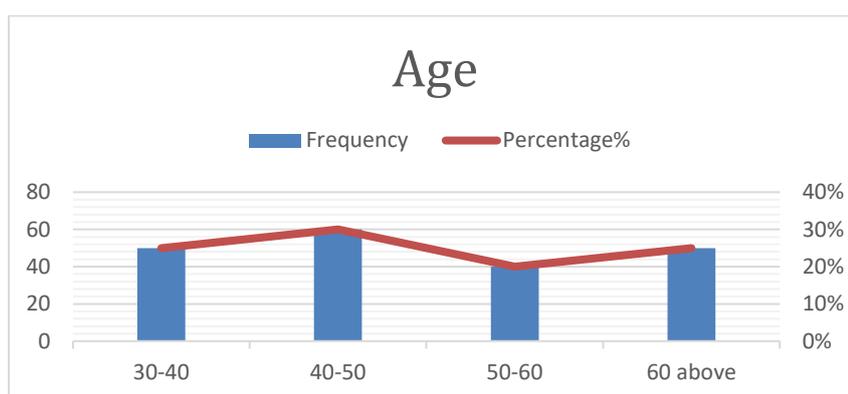


Figure 3: Age of Respondent

4.2 Anthropometric measurements are compared throughout the entire intervention process.

Male people in the Cinnamon bunch had a mean BMI of 25.64 kg/m² at benchmark, while female members

had a mean BMI of 31.01 kg/m². Male and female members' BMIs diminished to 24.65 kg/m² and 29.71 kg/m², individually, at the finish of the treatment. This result was in accordance with a review that showed a lessening in BMI when one gram of

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cinnamon was accepted everyday as a mediation After the waste of time period, the BMI of the young men and females expanded to 24.78 kg/m² and 30.93 kg/m², separately (Figure 4.). At gauge, the mean BMI for male people in the fenugreek bunch was 28.09 kg/m², while the mean BMI for female members was 28.96 kg/m². Male members' BMI rose to 28.15 kg/m² at treatment's decision, while female

members' BMI rose to 29.63 kg/m²; nonetheless, after the waste of time period, female members' BMI diminished to 27.64 kg/m² and male members' BMI rose to 29.75 kg/m². This result was in conflict with research that proposed fenugreek utilize further developed BMI

Table 3: Body Mass Index (BMI) for research participants

BMI	At baseline	After Treatment	After wash out
Male	2.3	3.6	4.2
Female	1.9	2.2	5.3

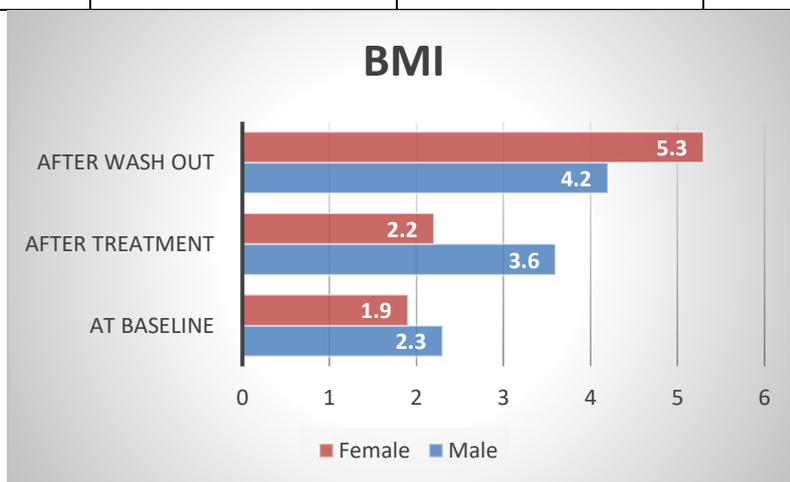


Figure 4: Body Mass Index (BMI) for research participants

Like this, Cinnamon bunch members' mean abdomen periphery (WC) and midriff to-hip proportion (WHR) diminished following treatment in both male and female subjects. Following the waste of time period, WC further diminished, however WHR in men recuperated, yet in ladies, WC and WHR rose (Figure 33E). After treatment, the Fenugreek gathering's mean abdomen perimeter (WC) of male members diminished; be that as it may, the WHR of male members remained same, though the WC and WHR of female people both diminished. After the waste of time period, folks' WHR expanded however their WC diminished (Figure 3DF), yet females' WC and WHR expanded. Albeit this examination exhibited fluctuating positive advantages of these nutraceuticals on WC and WHR, no comparative impacts were seen in the writing.

4.3 comparison of metabolic markers over all intervention periods

At pattern, the mean Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG) for guys in the Cinnamon bunch was 152.38 mg/dL and 160.31 mg/dL for females. The two guys and females encountered a diminishing after treatment. At the finish of the waste of time period, FBS further diminished in the two guys and females (Table 4). Like the Fenugreek bunch, the mean FPG for guys was 154.79 mg/dL at gauge and 139.29 mg/dL for females; the two qualities diminished following treatment. At the finish of the waste of time period, FBS further diminished in the two guys and females (Table 4). Cinnamon and fenugreek have been exhibited in various examinations to decidedly affect FPG (Maddox, 2016; Verma et al., 2016).

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Table 4: Comparison of biochemical marker levels across all intervention phases in the two groups.

Biochemical Markers	Cinnamon			fenugreek		
	Mean	N	SD	Mean	N	SD
FPG* (mg/dL) at baseline	131.22	23	31.60	141.23	22	27.26
FPG (mg/dL) at end of treatment phase	141.6	26	33.28	153.33	28	27.55
FPG (mg/dL) at end of wash 4out period	130.35	28	19.76	126.51	24	26.35
HbA1C (%) at baseline	8.96	26	1.13	131.26	23	21.41
HbA1C (%) at the end of treatment period	7.59	22	2.56	141.63	25	28.63
HbA1C (%) at the end of wash out period	9.22	25	3.56	154.33	29	25.44
Insulin in μ IU/mL at baseline	6.59	29	4.12	111.22	22	20.12
Insulin (μ IU/mL) at the end of treatment phase	7.45	21	4.63	126.33	26	25.33
Insulin (μ IU/mL) at the end of wash out period	8.66	20	2.36	156.85	29	26.12
Cholesterol level (mg/dL)at baseline	9.12	19	5.11	161.22	30	22.3
Cholesterol (mg/dL) at end of treatment phase	10.23	21	6.12	171.23	31	24.3

After the treatment stage, both young men and females in the Cinnamon bunch had lower HbA1c%ages. After the waste of time, it further diminished in the two genders. Like the Fenugreek bunch, both male and female members' HbA1c%age diminished following treatment (Table 4). Once more in spite of the fact that it kept on diminishing in the male gathering following the waste of time period, it moved for the female people. Various discoveries in the writing were upheld by these discoveries.

Members in both mediation gatherings — people — saw a drop in mean insulin levels. With the exception of the female members in the fenugreek bunch, it kept on declining during the waste of time period in these gatherings. As to, this outcome was in accordance with the collection of examination, however for fenugreek, no such uplifting result was kept In both the treatment and waste of time stages, in both mediation gatherings, and in the two sexual orientations, a drop in serum cholesterol level was

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seen. Be that as it may, blood HDL levels were displayed to ascend in both the mediation gatherings, the two sexual orientations, and treatment and waste of time periods (Table 4). Male and female members in the Cinnamon and Fenugreek bunches all had a drop in serum LDL during both the treatment and waste of time periods, except for the male members in the Fenugreek bunch, where the degree of LDL expanded during the waste of time stage. During treatment, serum VLDL in the Cinnamon bunch fell in the two sexual orientations and stayed unaltered during the waste of time period. In any case, it expanded in the male gathering of the fenugreek bunch and stayed high even after waste of time period, yet it fell and stayed low in the female gathering after waste of time period. Serum TG (serum fatty oil) levels diminished in the Fenugreek bunch in the two sexes, as well as in the female gathering in the Cinnamon bunch, following treatment, and afterward rose again during the waste of time stage. Notwithstanding, the male gathering in the Cinnamon bunch had an ascent during the waste of time period, trailed by a downfall. Once more, when Cinnamon was considered, this revelation was in accordance with the writing; in any case, when Fenugreek was considered, it was an original finding (Zare et al., 2019).

As indicated by the discoveries, cinnamon and fenugreek significantly affected various biochemical markers. FPG and HbA1c diminished emphatically in the two gatherings, however just the Cinnamon gathering's insulin level diminished altogether. Cholesterol levels diminished in the two gatherings, Cinnamon bunch had a lot of lower LDL and essentially higher HDL, while Fenugreek bunch had the most reduced TG levels.

5. Conclusion

Contrasted with fenugreek, which just impacted WC, FPG, HbA1c, serum cholesterol, and TG, cinnamon seemed to greaterly affect anthropometric (BMI and WC) and biochemical (serum Insulin, cholesterol, HDL, and LDL) boundaries. Indeed, even still, the two gatherings encountered these impacts to a comparable degree. It was resolved that utilizing regular nutraceuticals could help recently analyzed patients in controlling their glucose levels. Discoveries from the review are especially helpful for provincial networks where occupants are reluctant to

treat their diabetes with allopathic treatment. T2DM is at present treated with a blend of antidiabetic prescriptions and way of life changes. Long haul utilization of antidiabetic prescriptions is connected to unsafe aftereffects, high costs, and bothersome incidental effects. It is pivotal to search for protected and powerful helpful options in contrast to manufactured drugs along these lines. An alternate or extra choice for the administration of T2DM, medicinal spices have been used for centuries in conventional medication. The counter diabetic advantages of fenugreek, cinnamon, curcuma longa, berberine, and momordica rostrata have been shown through a few methods of activity that have been reported in the writing. Moreover, proof from preclinical exploration and clinical preliminaries has shown their restorative potential for T2DM.

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