

Traditional Herbal Medicine with Modern Approach

Saloni Vijay Borade^{*1} and Bhangale C.J.¹

Pravara Rural Education Society's, College of Pharmacy for Women, Chincholi, Nashik, MS, India

Submitted: 02-01-2022

Accepted: 12-01-2022

ABSTRACT

Customary medication is the union of restorative experience of ages of rehearsing doctors of native frameworks of medication. Since the commencement of humankind, numerous irresistible illnesses have been treated with herbals. The customary medication is progressively requested through the tradipractitioners and cultivators in the treatment of irresistible illnesses. Among the cures utilized, plant drugs establish a significant part. Various logical examinations have featured the significance and the commitment of many plant families for example Asteraceae, Liliaceae, Apocynaceae, Solanaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Rutaceae, Piperaceae, Sapotaceae utilized as restorative plants. Restorative plants assume an indispensable part for the advancement of new medications (product and import different parts or bioactive mixtures in the current market). The bioactive concentrate ought to be normalized on the premise of dynamic compound. The bioactive concentrate ought to go through restricted wellbeing studies

Key-words: Herbal drugs, pharmacological activities, traditional medicine, modern approach

I. INTRODUCTION

The drug business is one of the section ventures for money related progression all over the planet. In 2006, overall spending on doctor supported medications dominated US\$ 643 billion and the USA addressed near portion of the overall medication market, with US\$ 289 billion in yearly arrangements^[1]. Nowadays, individuals can't live well without drug, particularly in the made countries. In spite of the way that drug disclosure has been driven by a collection of development stages, which can in like manner help the improvement of medicinal experts from regular medications, drug progression remains a broad interaction with a low pace of accomplishment and gigantic capital theory. By and large, it needs around 10–15 years for an as of late incorporated compound to transform into an alluring medicinal

trained professional, and the cost in 2006 was generally C 1 billion^[2]. In 2005, Huge Pharma enjoyed with respect to US\$ 50 billion, which is more than twofold the total spent in 1996. In any case, in that year so to speak 22 new meds were upheld by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in USA, while 53 new meds came to the of advancement, just a couple in 10,000 of such substance compounds have shown to be clinically solid what's more safe for endorsement by administrative organizations. Truth be told, about a big part of all medication up-and-comers fizzle in the late phases of clinicalpreliminaries. Moreover, before long their endorsement, some new drugs must be removed from the market due to extreme incidental effects and clinical dangers that are not identified in Phase III preliminaries. For instance, Vioxx (rofecoxib), which was dispatched in 1999, was removed in 2004 because of an expanded danger of heart assault in users. As an outcome, the medication just existed in the market for a very long time, and this was compounded by the colossal total (US\$ 4.85 billion) of pay engaged with claims^[5]. Given that the improvement of engineered synthetics for remedial use is, all things considered, an arbitrary interaction that may result in fortunate discovery, many drug organizations are presently centered around the advancement of plant-determined medications. Corresponding and elective medication treatments (CAMTs), which have been acquiring notoriety all through the world, are grouped into drug-based CAMT and nondrug-based CAMT^[6]. Among different medication based CAMTs, prescriptions (over 80%) ordinarily rehearsed are spices of plant beginning. Individuals have advanced from the straightforward herbivorous creatures to omnivorous ones. Accordingly, we now eat the two plants and meats. An abundance of involvement on the utilization of natural/plant materials utilized in advancing wellbeing has amassed over hundreds of years, and the data is promptly accessible for present day logical examination on drug disclosure. The soonest proof of human utilization of plants for

mending can trace all the way back to the Neanderthal time frame^[7]. As a result, plant-determined spices might connect well with the human body and henceforth produce advantageous outcomes as far as wellbeing advancement. Strangely, it has been seen that nonhuman vertebrates will eat a few sorts of plants for self-drug under infection conditions^[8-10]. Of course, the perceptions of eating conduct what's more fortunate occasions in wild creatures have prompted the disclosure of spices/plants with restorative potential. In this respect, the review on self-drug in creatures may offer an original way to deal with drug disclosure for people. For example, novel antimalarial compounds were disconnected from the leaves of *Trichilarubescens* dependent on a social review of chimpanzees from a characteristic populace in Uganda. In two ongoing articles, we have talked about a sum of ten approaches in new medication revelation just as the examination also improvement of customary home grown medication "(THM)" in connection to current medication revelation^[11, 12]. While progresses in new innovations have altered the course of medication revelation, the fruitful advancement of a clever remedial specialist is basically subject to whether the cycle pays regard to nature, embraces new methodologies/ideas, and includes the investigations on ADMET (i.e., retention, conveyance, digestion, discharge, and poisonousness) in the beginning phases of medication revelation. Moreover, the protected and ideal use of natural meds requires a full comprehension of their ADME and spice manufactured/spice cooperation profiles^[13-16]. In this paper, we zeroed in on the disclosure of synthetics for helpful utilization from home grown drugs, particularly THM with an amazingly important, rich, extended, and broad commonsense history.

MODERN MEDICINE FROM HIGHER PLANTS

Restorative plants assume an indispensable part for the improvement of new medications. During 1950-1970 roughly 100 plants based new medications were presented in the USA drug market including deserpidine, reseinnamine, reserpine, vinblastine and vincristine which are gotten from higher plants. From 1971 to 1990 new medications, for example, ectoposide, Eguggulsterone, teniposide, nabilone, plaunotol, Z-guggulsterone, lectinan, artemisinin and ginkgolides showed up everywhere. 2% of

medications were acquainted from 1991 with 1995 including paciltaxel, toptecan, gomishin, irinotecan and so on Plant based medications give extraordinary commitment to present day therapeutics; for instance: serpentine detached from the foundation of Indian plant *Rauwolfiaserpentina* in 1953, was a progressive occasion in the treatment of hypertension and bringing down of circulatory strain. Vinblastine confined from the *Catharanthusroseus*^[17] is utilized for the therapy of Hodgkins, choriocarcinoma, non-hodgkins lymphomas, leukemia in youngsters, testicular and neck disease. Vincristine is suggested for intense lymphocytic leukemia in youth progressed phases of hodgkins, lymphosarcoma, little cell lung, cervical and bosom malignant growth.^[18] Phophyllotoxin is a constituent of *Phodophyllummodi* as of now utilized against testicular, little cell cellular breakdown in the lungs and lymphomas. Indian native tree of *Nothapodytesnimmoniana* (*Mappiafoetida*) are for the most part utilized in Japan for the therapy of cervical disease. Plant inferred drugs are utilized to fix dysfunctional behavior, skin infections, tuberculosis, diabetes, jaundice, hypertension and disease. Restorative plants assume a significant part in the improvement of intense helpful specialists. Plant inferred drugs came into utilization in the cutting edge medication through the employments of plant material as native fix in fables or customary frameworks of medication. In excess of 64 plants have been found to have critical antibacterial properties; and in excess of 24 plants have been found to have antidiabetic properties, antimicrobial investigations of plants^[19], plant for antidotes action - *Daboiarussellii* and *Najakaouthia* toxin balance by lupeol acetic acid derivation disengaged from the root concentrate of Indian sarsaparilla *Hemidesmusindicus* R.Br^[20] Which adequately killed *Daboiarussellii* toxin initiated pathophysiological changes^[21] The current examination investigates the segregation and cleansing of one more dynamic compound from the methanolic root concentrate of *Hemidesmusindicus*, which was liable for snake toxin balance. Threat of both snake and cobra toxin and antiserum activity potentiation, cell reinforcement property of the dynamic compound was examined in trial creatures. As of late,^[22] from this research center announced that a functioning compound from the *Strychnusnux vomica* seed separate, hindered snake toxin prompted lipid peroxidation in exploratory creatures. The instrument of activity of the plant determined

miniature atoms prompted toxin balance need further consideration, for the advancement of plant-inferred helpful adversary against snakebite for the local area out of luck. Nonetheless, the poisonousness of plants has known for an extensive stretch of time, and the historical backdrop of these harmful plants one next to the other with therapeutic ones are extremely old and famous around the world, they considered the significant regular wellspring of society prescription and toxication even in the wake of emerging of ongoing compound amalgamation of the dynamic

constituents contained by these plants [23-25]. Teniposide and etoposide disconnected from Podophyllum species are utilized for testicular and cellular breakdown in the lungs. Taxol separated from Taxusbrevifolius is utilized for the therapy of metastatic ovarian malignant growth and cellular breakdown in the lungs. The above drugs came into utilization through the screening investigation of restorative plants since they showed less aftereffects, were savvy and would be wise to similarity.

Table no. 01: List of plants exported from India and Imported in India [26-34]

Exporting of herbals		Importing of herbals	
Botanical names	Parts used	Botanical name	Parts used
Acoruscalamus	Rhizome	Aloe vera	Dried leaf
Argemonemexicana	Fruit	Adhatodavastica	Whole plant
Curcuma amada	Rhizome	Cinnamomum	iners Bark and leaf
Curcuma longa	Rhizome	Curcuma aromatica	Rhizome
Curcuma aromatica .	Wild turmeric	Garcinia indica	Fruit
Cassia lanceolata	Leaves	Gloriosasuperba	Tuber and seed
Glycyrrhizaglabra	Root	Juniperuscommunis	Fruit
Withaniasomnifera	Vegetable rennet	Myricanagi	Bark
Myricanagi	Leaf	Strycnosnux-vomica	Bark and seed
Piper longum	Fruit	Phyllanthusamarus	Fruit
Rubiaccordifolia	Madder root	Ricinuscommunis	Seed
Symplocosracemosa	Bark	Rauwolfiaserpentina	Root
Swertiachirata essential oil	Whole plant	Ocimum sanctum	Leaf
Terminalia chebula	Bark and seed	Tylophorapurpuria	Root
Zingiberofficinale	Rhizome	Vincarosea Leaf,	seed and stem
Wedelia calendula	Leaf and root		

Table no. 02: Use and potential of selected Indian plants

Plant name	Commonest Ayurvedic usage	References
Adhatodavastica	Antitussive	35
Aloe vera	Skin disease	36
Boswelliaserrata	Anti-inflammatory	37
Centellaasiatica	Memory enhancing	38
Curcuma longa	Antitussive	39
Leptadenia reticulate	Galactogogue	40
Mucunapruriens	Aphrodisiac	41
Ocimum sanctum	Anti cold	42

Picrorrhizakurroa	Anti-jaundice	43
Piper longum	Anti asthmatic	44
Pterocarpus marsupium	Anti-diabetic	45
Terminalia chebula	Mild laxative	46

Ongoing Trends in Traditional Medicine Dosage Forms, Which is to be utilized in Unani Medicine:

Oral Dosage Forms: Granules: The term granule is gotten from the Latin word granulum, which means grain.^[47] Benefits of granules detailing are to expand the consistency of medication conveyance in the item, to density the material, to upgrade the stream rates and pace of consistency, to work with metering or volumetric administering, to diminish dust and to work on the presence of the item . Sorts of Granules: A. Bubbly Granules: Effervescent types of granules enjoy numerous upper hands over customary drug structures. They substitute fluid structures since dynamic fixings that are not steady in fluid structure are frequently steadier in bubbly structure. Their organization is simple and especially accommodating to youngsters, who can't swallow containers or tablets. They have lovely taste because of the blend, which assists with concealing the awful taste of specific medications. This could assist with staying away from the gastric results of specific medications. In specific cases, they can abbreviate the medication retention rate in the body with faster remedial impact. They are not difficult to utilize and engage purchasers more than the traditional arrangements.

Quick Release Granules:

Rapid delivery granules are relied upon to help the class of compound where retention is exceptionally subject to the disintegration of the medications in the gastrointestinal parcel. Quick delivery granules improve the disintegration of bioactive mixtures to build the bioavailability of inadequately water-solvent mixtures.

Tablets:

Tablet was the most broadly utilized oral dose structure from the start when it appeared. Be that as it may, a portion of individuals track down trouble in gulping tablet, so to keep away from this multitude of issues related with a tablet, quick dissolving tablet came in presence.

Quick Dissolving Tablet [FDT]:

Fast dissolving tablet is acquiring prominence in drug organizations as this is the new

medication conveyance method to give medication to the patient without obstruction in gulping. Quick dissolving tablets are planned so that they initially deteriorate and afterward gulped without the need of water when contrasted with another customary dose structure. Its benefit is simplicity of organization; water utilization isn't needed, fast disintegration and retention of the medication and expanded bioavailability

Fast Disintegrating Tablets - [RDT]:

Among the different dose structures created to work on the simplicity of organization, the rapid crumbling tablet is most generally favored business item. It is profitable in the organization to the patients who can't swallow, for example, the old disabled patients, patients impacted by renal disappointment and patients who won't take like pediatrics, geriatric and mental patients. It is a quick medication treatment mediation, to accomplish expanded bio-accessibility, advantageous for organization for explorers and occupied individuals who don't generally approach of water, great mouth feeling and hazard of stifling and suffocation is tried not to in this way give further developed wellbeing ^[48].

Capsule:

Capsules are one of the strong measurement structures. Drug substances are encased in it either in a hard or delicate shell or compartment which are dissolvable. This compartment or shell is comprised of gelatin and other non-gelatin materials. The benefit of the case is that cases are steady since powders show more noteworthy steadiness than fluid measurements structures as the pace of response between drugs in the powder dose structure in environmental conditions is more slow than the pace of response in a fluid medium. Exact dose is conceivable. They are not difficult to oversee, cases are not difficult to swallow (appropriate shape and tricky when soaked). Horrendous preferences can be effectively covered. The delivery qualities of the medications can be controlled. They can be made light safe utilizing murky cases. The more modest molecule size of powdered medications prompts additional

quick retention from the gastrointestinal plot contrasted with tablets. This, thusly, prompts decreased nearby aggravation of the gastrointestinal plot which might be brought about by the neighborhood centralization of a medication as experienced when taking an identical tablet. They are all around acknowledged by patients, alluring to patients and advantageous to convey^[49].

Suspension:

Suspensions are characterized as a class of materials where one stage; a strong is scattered in a subsequent stage, by and large a fluid. Suspension addresses the most widely recognized framework that is of significance to the drug or plan researcher. Suspensions find applications in numerous regular shopper items like medications, beauty care products, food sources; and so on the medication is ineffectively dissolvable in adequate medication vehicles or a solvent type of the medication defined as syrup may not veil the flavor of a medication just as the suspension dose structure. For inadequately dissolvable medications the oral suspension is viewed as the favored dose structure due to wellbeing. Regularly pediatric or geriatric patients can't swallow a strong measurement structure without unjustifiable trouble. Thus, the strong dose structure is squashed, or for a container, the substance exhausted in to a reasonable vehicle (presently the medication is in the suspended state) for simple organization by the patients. This shows an extremely mindful requirement for suspension measurement structure^[50].

Injectable Suspension:

Injectable suspensions are heterogeneous frameworks comprising of a strong stage scattered in a fluid stage that might be either watery or non-fluid. Its benefit is restorative utilization of a medication that is insoluble in traditional solvents. There is expanded protection from hydrolysis and oxidation as the medication is available in the strong structure. Different benefits are conceivable controlled-delivery or warehouse activity, disposal of hepatic first-pass impact, and so on

Contemporary Syrup:

Syrups are concentrated, the gooey, fluid arrangement of sugar or a sugar substitute with or without flavors and clinical substances; Syrups have uncommon taste veiling properties for severe or saline medications. Enhanced syrups have incredible freedoms as vehicles in spontaneous compounding and are acknowledged promptly by the two kids and grown-ups. Seasoned syrups are vehicles of decision for a considerable lot of the

medications that are endorsed by pediatricians. The typical syrup contains certain polyols (glycerin or sorbitol) with sucrose. They might be enhanced to impede sucrose crystallization or to expand the dissolvability of added fixings in contrast with basic sucrose arrangement. The regular strategy for syrup can be embraced because of different advantages. Mentat DS (without sugar syrup), Diakof (sans sugar syrup) are the case of a portion of the syrup^[51].

Linctus:

Linctus is a fluid measurement structure, it is gooey, and most of the linctuses are utilized for the help of hack. Linctuses coats the throat and assists with reducing the aggravation which is the main source of hack; this capacity of linctuses is conceivable because of its gooey nature. Reformulated without sugar linctuses are likewise accessible for diabetics and to keep away from dental caries^[52].

Emulsions:

Emulsions are colloidal scatterings involving two immiscible fluids (e.g., oil and water), one of which is scattered as drops inside the other. Stable emulsions address a powerful plan approach for the goal of issues in medication and restorative specialist conveyance. Simplicity of organization may likewise assume a part in the adequacy of emulsions. For oral or effective use emulsion frameworks might be more straightforward to regulate or apply than other scatter frameworks like suspensions. The water wash-capacity of topically applied emulsions might be worthwhile to the client. Gastrointestinal retention of ineffectively consumed species can frequently be upgraded by show as an emulsion. Emulsification has made intravenous organization of lipid supplements functional for malnourished or focused on patients^[53].

Microemulsions:

Microemulsions are ready by first scattering oil in a fluid surfactant arrangement and afterward adding an adequate measure of a fourth part, to frame a straightforward framework. Microemulsion innovation has been broadly and effectively applied in regions as microencapsulation. There is developing acknowledgment of the likely utility of microemulsions for restorative and drug applications. A home grown miniature emulsion is ready with an antitumor diterpenoid compound, ent-11 α -hydroxy15-oxo-kaur-16-en-19-oic-corrosive (otherwise called 5F), which is secluded

from the spice *Pterissemipinnata* L. (Banbianqi in Chinese). It has been observed that 5F can hinder the development of a few growth cell lines, including gastric adenocarcinoma cells, lung adenocarcinoma cells, and so forth^[54]

Self-emulsifying Drug Delivery Systems (SEDDS):

These perplexing frameworks are made out of isotropic oil-surfactant blends that go through unconstrained emulsification on blending in with water (e.g., the watery substance of the stomach). SEDDSs upgrade per-oral bioavailability of ineffectively dissolvable medications just as to limit gastrointestinal bothering. Silymarin, segregated from *Silybummarianum* Linn. Gaertn (milk thorn), is found powerful clinically to treat an assortment of liver issues, including intense and ongoing viral hepatitis, poison and medication prompted hepatitis and cirrhosis, and alcoholic liver illness. A lipid-based self-miniature emulsifying drug conveyance framework (SMEDDS) is made with silymarin to improve per-oral bioavailability of silymarin, and it was tracked down that bioavailability of silymarin was upgraded enormously by SMEDDS^[55].

Injectable Emulsions:

Injectable emulsions have been effectively used as a wellspring of calories and fundamental unsaturated fats for patients requiring long haul parenteral sustenance. Injectable fat emulsions are utilized to forestall or treat fundamental unsaturated fat insufficiency (EFAD) in different ailments just as in untimely or low-birth-weight babies inside a similar hardware. Hardware utilized for this interaction is called lyophilizer or freeze dryer. Numerous parenteral medications are unsound in arrangement structure, with the assistance of lyophilization we can eliminate the dissolvable and lingering dampness from the solute parts, which brings about a dry powder of that specific medication, having long haul steadiness.

Novel Drug Dosage Form

Nanogel:

Nanogels are otherwise called hydrogel nanoparticles. There will be an advantage to the drug store from the hydrophilicity, adaptability, flexibility, high water absorptivity and biocompatibility of these particles and every one of the upsides of nanoparticles, basically long life expectancy available for use and the chance of being effectively or latently focused on to the ideal

biophase, e.g., growth destinations^[56]. Nano-sized medication conveyance frameworks of home grown medications have a possible future for improving the movement and conquering issues related with plant prescriptions. Consequently, there is a huge requirement for NDDS in the customary medication framework to contention persistent infections like asthma, hypertension, disease, diabetes, and others. Curcumin exemplifying nanogel is ready as a successful anticancer plan.

Liposomes:

Liposomes are circular vesicles made out of amphiphilic phospholipids and cholesterol. The amphiphilic phospholipid particles structure a shut bilayer circle trying to protect their hydrophobic gatherings from the fluid climate, while as yet keeping in touch with the watery stage through the hydrophilic head bunch. Drugs with generally fluctuating lipophilicities can be exemplified in liposomes in the phospholipid bilayer. Liposomes overcome any barrier between drugs and nanopharmaceuticals. Instances of liposome-based details: (a) Doxil (b) Ambisome (c) Daunoxome^[57]. Plant polysaccharides have an assortment of natural exercises, for example, immunomodulation, lipid digestion guideline, bringing down glucose, cancer prevention agent, hostile to maturing, and against growth. Liposomes being a significant medication conveyance framework can exemplify little just as a major particle of the medication, so they show incredible affirmation for the utilization of plant polysaccharides with their sole physical and compound properties and make unprecedented victories^[58].

Skin Novel Drug Delivery System:

Hydrogel:

Hydrogels are polymeric organizations with three-layered designs which are fit for soaking up high measures of natural liquids or water. Hydrogels have acquired extensive consideration lately as one of the most encouraging nanoparticulate drug conveyance frameworks. In the current years, a few polymeric hydrogel nanoparticulate frameworks are made and portrayed which depend on both manufactured and normal polymers, each with its benefits. Normal polymers are chitosan, alginate, and so forth. Engineered polymers are polyvinyl liquor, polyethylene oxide, and so forth

II. CONCLUSION

As old people took on a plant-based (i.e., herbivorous) diet, the body capacity of people

might have been prepared by a enormous number of secondary metabolites determined from plants. Considering the amazingly significant expense and long season of new drug advancement, just as the high medication steady loss rate, an fast approaching errand for drug organizations is to investigate new ways for drug R&D. Therefore, more and more consideration in the field of medication disclosure has been centered around the natural medicine. Herbal medicine as a wellspring of new mixtures for drugs will turn into a worldwide pattern in the drug industry. A noteworthy number of synthetics have been detached either from therapeutic plants or incorporated on the premise of regular lead compounds. For example, schisandrin C present in *Schisandrachinensis* has prompted the disclosure what's more advancement of two strong medication subordinates, bifendate furthermore bicyclol. Artemisinin segregated from *Artemisia annua* has produced no less than ten new medications available. Consequently, the utilization of home grown/plant medication has been the absolute most fruitful methodology for the improvement of novel helpful specialists, and this pattern will be proceeded later on. In a period of quickly propelling science and innovation, there is a propensity to disregard conventional qualities and information, just as conventional drugs in general. Albeit the "postgenomic" period offers extraordinary freedoms for screening dynamic mixtures from restorative plants, one ought to be mindful of conventional information trying to find drugs got from natural medication.

REFERENCES

- [1]. M. Wu, D. Atchley, L. Greer, S. Janssen, D. Rosenberg, and J. Sass, "Dosed without prescription: preventing pharmaceutical contamination of our nation's drinking water,"
- [2]. C. J. Barden and D. F. Weaver, "The rise of micropharma," *Drug Discovery Today*, vol. 15, no. 3-4, pp. 84–87, 2010.
- [3]. A. I. Graul, L. Revel, M. Barrionuevo et al., "The year's new drugs & biologics—2008," *Drug News and Perspectives*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 7–29, 2009.
- [4]. S. Kuhne, "The future science, business and innovation,"
- [5]. B. Sibbald, "Rofecoxib (Vioxx) voluntarily withdrawn from market," *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, vol. 171, no. 9, pp. 1027–1028, 2004.
- [6]. S. Y. Pan, S. H. Gao, S. F. Zhou et al., "New perspectives on complementary and alternative medicine: an overview and alternative therapy," *Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 20–36, 2012.
- [7]. L. C. Winslow and D. J. Kroll, "Herbs as medicines," *Archives of Internal Medicine*, vol. 158, no. 20, pp. 2192–2199, 1998.
- [8]. R. Raman and S. Kandula, "Zoopharmacognosy," <http://www.ias.ac.in/resonance/March2008/p245-253.pdf>.
- [9]. S. Krief, A. Jamart, S. Mah'e et al., "Clinical and pathologic manifestation of oesophagostomosis in African great apes: does self-medication in wild apes influence disease progression?" *Journal of Medical Primatology*, vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 188–195, 2008.
- [10]. A. Fowler, Y. Koutsioni, and V. Sommer, "Leaf-swallowing in Nigerian chimpanzees: evidence for assumed self-medication," *Primates*, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 73–76, 2007.
- [11]. S. Y. Pan, S. B. Chen, H. G. Dong et al., "New perspectives on Chinese herbal medicine (Zhong-Yao) research and development," *Evidence Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 2011, Article ID 403709, 11 pages, 2011.
- [12]. S. M. He, E. Chan, and S. F. Zhou, "ADME properties of herbal medicines in humans: evidence, challenges and strategies," *Current Pharmaceutical Design*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 357–407, 2011.
- [13]. E. Chan, M. Tan, J. Xin, S. Sudarsanam, and D. E. Johnson, "Interactions between traditional Chinese medicines and Western therapeutics," *Current Opinion in Drug Discovery and Development*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 50–65, 2010.
- [14]. X.W. Chen, K. B. Sneed, S. Y. Pan et al., "Herb-drug interactions and mechanistic and clinical considerations," *Current Medicinal Chemistry*, vol. 13, no. 5, pp. 640–651, 2012.
- [15]. X.W. Chen, E. S. Serag, K. B. Sneed et al., "Clinical herbal interactions with conventional drugs: from molecules to maladies," *Current Medicinal Chemistry*, vol. 18, no. 31, pp. 4836–4850, 2011.
- [16]. B. Patwardhan, A. D. B. Vaidya, and M. Chorghade, "Ayurveda and natural products

- drug discovery,” *Current Science*, vol. 86, no. 6, pp. 789–799, 2004.
- [17]. Adailkan, P.G. and Gauthaman, K. (2001): *The Aging Male* 4: 163-169.
- [18]. Agarwal, A., (2005): *Pharma Times* 37(6): 9-11.
- [19]. Chatterjee, I. Chakravarty, A.K. and Gomesa A. (2006): *Br . J. Ethnopharmacol* 106(1); 38- 43.
- [20]. Chatterjee, I., Chakravarty, A.K. and Gomes, A. (2004): *Indian J. ExpBiol* 42; 468-475.
- [21]. Chopra, R.N., Nayar, S.L. and Chopra, I.C. (1956): In *Glossary of Indian medicinal plants*, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.1;197.
- [22]. Dhar, M.L., Dhar, M.M., Dhawan, B.N., Mehrotra, B.N. and Ray, C. (1973): *Indian J.Exp. Biol.* 7; 232-247.
- [23]. Farnsworth, N.R. and Bingel, A.S. (1977): *Problems and prospects of discovery newdrugs from higher plants by pharmacological screening*. Springer Verlag, Berlin.1-22.
- [24]. Farnsworth, N.R., Blowster,R.N., Darmatoski, D., Meer, W.A., and Cammarato, L.V. (1967): *Studies on Catharanthus alkaloids IV Evaluation by means of TLC and ceric ammonium sulphate spray reagent*, *Lloydia* 27: 302-314.
- [25]. Heinrich, M., (2000): *Phytochemistry* 53; 619- 620.
- [26]. Kaido, T.L., Veale, D.J.H., Havlik, I., and Rama, D.B.K. (1997): *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 55; 185- 191.
- [27]. Kamboj, V.P. (2000): *Herbal medicine. Cur. Sc.* 78(1): 35-39.
- [28]. Manandhar, N.P. (1987): *Int. J. Crude Drug Res.*, 25 (4); 236-240.
- [29]. Masood, E. (1997): *Nature.* 385(6617); 570.
- [30]. Mukherjee, P.K. (2002): *Quality control herbal drugs: An approach to evaluation ofbotanicals*, Business Horizons, New Delhi, 800.
- [31]. Mukherjee, P.K. (2003): *GMP for Indian Systems of Medicine*. Business Horizons, New Delhi; 99-112.
- [32]. Perumal, S.R., and Ignacimuthu, S. (1998): *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 62; 173-182.
- [33]. Puspangadan, P., and Atal, C.K. (1984): *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 11;59-77.
- [34]. Rabe, T. and Staden, J.V. (1997): *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 56: 81-87.
- [35]. Dhuley J.N. Antitussive effect of Adhatodavasicalextract on mechanical or chemical stimulation-induced coughing in animals. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999;**67**:361–365.
- [36]. Grange J.M., Snell N.J. Activity of bromhexine and ambroxol, semi-synthetic derivatives ofvasicine from the Indian shrub Adhatodavastica, against Mycobacterium tuberculosis in vitro. *J.Ethnopharmacol.* 1996;**50**:49–53.
- [37]. Barry V.C., Conalty M.L., Rylance M.L., Rylance H.J., Smith F.R. Antitubercular effect of anextract of Adhatodavastica. *Nature.* 1955;**176**:119–120.
- [38]. Desai V.G. *OushandhiSangrah: Rajesh Prakashan, Pune.* 2nd Ed. 1975. p. 99.
- [39]. Gogte V.M. *Medicinal Plants, Part III in Ayurvedic Pharmacology and Therapeutic Uses ofMedicinal Plants (Dravyagunavignyan)*, Mumbai BhartiyaVidyaBhavan. 2nd Ed. 2002. pp. 347–349
- [40]. Duansak D., Somboonwong J., Patumraj S. Effects of Aloe veraon leukocyte adhesion and TNF-alpha and IL-6 levels in burn wounded rats. *Clin. Hemorheol. Microcirc.* 2003;**29**:239–246
- [41]. Somboonwong J., Thanamittramane S., Jariyapongskul A., Patumraj S. Therapeutic effects ofAloevera on cutaneous microcirculation and wound healing in second degree burn model in rats. *J.Med. Assoc. Thai.* 2000;**83**:417–425
- [42]. Rajasekaran S., Sivagnanam K., Subramanian S. Mineral contents of aloe vera leaf gel and theirrole on streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. *Biol. Trace. Elem. Res.* 2005;**108**:185–195
- [43]. Beppu H., Shimpo K., Chihara T., Kaneko T., Tamai I., Yamaji S., Ozaki S., Kuzuya H., SonodaS. Antidiabetic effects of dietary administration of Aloe arborescensMiller components on multiple low-dose streptozotocin-induced diabetes in mice: investigation on hypoglycemic action and systemicabsorption dynamics of aloe components. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006;**103**:468–477
- [44]. Banno N., Akihisa T., Yasukawa K., Tokuda H., Tabata K., Nakamura Y., Nishimura R., Kimura Y.,Suzuki T. Anti-inflammatory activities of the triterpene acids from the

- resin of *Boswelliacarteri*. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006; **107**:249–253
- [45]. Fan A.Y., Lao L., Zhang R.X., Wang L.B., Lee D.Y., Ma Z.Z., Zhang W.Y., Berman B. Effects of an acetone extract of *Boswelliacarteri* Birdw. (Burseraceae) gum resin on rats with persistent inflammation. *J. Altern. Complement. Med.* 2005; **11**:323–331
- [46]. Chevrier M.R., Ryan A.E., Lee D.Y., Zhongze M., Wu-Yan Z., Via C.S. *Boswelliacarteri* extract inhibits TH1 cytokines and promotes TH2 cytokines in vitro. *Clin. Diagn. Lab. Immunol.* 2005; **12**:575–580.
- [47]. Patidar A, Mishra P, Main P, Harsoliya M and Agrawal S: A review on recent advancement in the development of the rapid disintegrating tablet. *International Journal of Life Science & Pharma Research* 2011; 1(1): 7-16.
- [48]. Remington JP: Remington: The science and practice of pharmacy. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins 2006: 718.
- [49]. Lieberman HA, Rieger MM, and Banker GS: *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms Disperse Systems* 1998; 1: 17, 341-345.
- [50]. Lieberman HA, Rieger MM and Banker GS: *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms-Disperse Systems* 1998; 2: 285.
- [51]. The Himalaya Drug Company. Available from URL: www.himalayahealthcare.com. Accessed October 16, 2017. 15. Winfield AJ, Rees J and Smith I: *Pharmaceutical Practice E-Book*. Elsevier Health Sciences 2009: 216.
- [52]. Lu Y, Wu K, Li L, He Y, Cui L, Liang N and Mu B: Characterization and evaluation of an oral microemulsion containing the antitumor diterpenoid compound ent-11 alpha-hydroxy-15-oxo-Kaur-16-en-19-oic-acid. *International Journal of Nanomedicine* 2013; 8: 1879.
- [53]. Wu W, Wang Y and Que L: Enhanced bioavailability of silymarin by self-micro emulsifying drug delivery system. *European Journal of Pharmaceutics & Biopharmaceutics* 2006; 63(3): 288-94.
- [54]. Peng X, Zhao Y, Liang X, Wu L, Cui S, Guo A and Wang W: Assessing the quality of RCTs on the effect of βelemene, one ingredient of a Chinese herb, against malignant tumors. *Contemp Clin Tri* 2006; 27(1): 70-82.
- [55]. Nie YL, Liu KX, Mao XY, Li YL, Li J, Zhang MM. Effect of injection of *Bruceajavanica* oil emulsion plus chemoradiotherapy for lung cancer: a review of clinical evidence. *J of Evidence-Based Med* 2012; 5(4): 216-25.
- [56]. Beringer P, Marderosian AD, Felton L, Gelone S and Gennaro AR: *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Edition 21st, Vol. 1, 2005: 828-830, 856, 880.
- [57]. Alarcon-Aguilar FJ, Campos-Sepulveda AE, XolalpaMolina S, Hernandez-Galicia E and Roman-Ramos R: Hypoglycaemic activity of *Ibervilleasonorae* roots in healthy and diabetic mice and rats. *Pharmaceutical Biology* 2002; 40(8): 570-5.
- [58]. Wang M, Zhang H, Dong R, Tan L, Liu Z, Zhu Y, Gao X and Ren X: Compatible stability study of *P. notoginseng* saponin injection (xueshuantong®) in combination with 47 different injectables. *Biomedical Chromatography* 2016; 30(10): 1599-610