ABSTRACT

Herbal medicines are the make up an significant constituent of the tendency toward alternative medicine. Natural Medicine is becoming are the most popular in today"s world as society People seek out natural remedies. Natural (Herbal) Medicines it has been used since the dawn of the civilization to maintain health and to treatment the various diseases. To the comtate with an grow pharmaceutical marketing, and there is the important to used as the, scientifically Authenticate the more medicinal use of the herbal product. That article are provide a general idea of the herbal Medicine and the intended to explain that the therapeutic effectiveness of these various of herbal medicine.

Keywords: Herbal drugs, testing, Stability, Efficiency, Standardisation

Introduction

Herbal drugs referred as the many plant materials or herbalism are, involves to the use of whole plants and parts of these plants,

to treat injuries or illnesses1. To treat the
diseases are to ailments to supports the healths and healing2. These are drugs or preparations made
from the plant or plants are use for the any of the such intention Of the Herbal drugs are the most oldest form of health care
care known to mankind3. These are the many herbal products offered that has to treatment the symptom are the
a broad range of problems, from the depression and cold and flu. World Health Organization4
Combination of The World Health Organization have to set precise guidelines of the evaluation for safety,
efficacy, and quality of herbal medicines. WHO estimates that 80% of the world populations currently use herbal drugs
for major healthcare. Exceptionally, are some countries of herbal drug may
also the enclose by the tradition, of natural organic activity and inorganic active constituent which are not of the plant source. Of the Herbal drug is the chief constituent in traditional medicine and the a common constituent in that ayurvedic, homeopathic, naturopathic and other medicine systems. Herbs are usually considered as safe since they belong to natural sources. The use of the herbal drugs are the due to side effects of allopathic medicine, it have led to rapid to increase in the number of the herbal drug manufacturer.

For the Seeds, leaves, stems and bark, roots, flowers, or extracts of that have been used in the herbal Drug over the millennia of their use. Herbal products are has been reached extensive adequacy as beneficial agent are like the anti arathamtic, sedation, antiageing, antidiabetic, antidepressant, antianxiety, antispasmodic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-HIV,

Herbal are the drug have been recognized for approximately 4000 years. To These drugs are having survived real world testing and thousands of years of human testing. Some drugs has been discontinue due to the toxicity, these others have have been modify or combine with an additional herb to the counterbalance of that toxic and side effect.

Advantages of Herbal Drugs
- Low/Minimum cost
- potency and efficiency
- enhanced tolerance
- More protection
- fewer side-effects
- complete accessibility
- recyclable

Disadvantages of Herbal Drugs
- Not able to cure rapid sickness and accidents
- Risk with self dosing
- Complexity in standardizations
Usage and Preparation of Herbal Drugs

These used of herbal drug are the correct way to provide effectual and the safe treatment of many of ailments. The efficiency of an herbal drugs are the typically subjective for the patients. The strength of some of the plant that are the make up of herbal drug cultured and process are in The country Or others are import from to around by the world. Raw materials are for herbal drugs may be derive from the plants or collected in the wild. The Herbal drugs in accessible are several forms and often to require preparation before to their used. They can be normally the purchased that are mass in form of as the dried plants, plant parts or that are insecurely packed for the herbal tea or Decoctions is made up of boiling the natural herb in water, next to straining the out the plant material. Are the More intense forms of the herbal drug are that are available in suitable form of hydro alcoholic tincture or the fluid extract. Methods of preparation may differ because of the nature of the plants active chemical constituents.

Pharmacological Actions of Herbal Drugs

Anti-inflammatory activity

The extract of the Achillea , Curcuma longa, Bauhinia tarapotensis, and wallichii have been shows the anti-inflammatory activity.

Antidiabetic activity

From the earliest period, of the people is using herbal plant as the home remedies to the treatment to diabetes.

The a variety of herbal plants with antidiabetic activity are Abroma augusta, Acacia Acacia , Acacia modesta , Aconitum ferox, Adhatoda vasika, Adiantum capillus, Agrimonia eupatoria, Allium , Aloe barbadensis, Althaea officinalis, Apium , Arctium lappa, Commiphora abyssinca, Plantago ovata, Punica granatum, Salvia officinalis, Scoparia dulcets, Tanacetum vulgare, officinale, Tecoma stans, Trifoliumalexandrinum, diffusa, Xanthium strumarium, Zea maysand Zingiber officinale.
Analgesic activity

The extracts of Bougainvillaea spectabilis, Chelidonium majus, Ficus glomerata, Dalbergia, Glaucium grandiflorum, Glaucium paucilobum, italic, Polyalthia, Sida acuta, fruticose, Toona ciliate, multiflora and Zingiber zerumbet that is used to Analgesic Agent 16.

Anticancer activity

Medicinal plant product are the exhibiting the anticancer activity to continue to be the subject of the extensive research aimed at the development of the drug for the treatments of the different human tumor. That medicinal plant are used to treatment of the cancer are the Alangium lamarki, Catharanthus roseus, Celastrus, Embelia glomerata, Ficus ribes, Ocimum, Plumbago zeylanica, Tylophora, Wrightia tinctoria. That are extracts used to treatment of the breast cancer is Colla cornu, Radix paeoniae, Scolopendra subspinipes, Tuber sativa and Terminalia belleric17-19

Antiageing activity

Cell membranes is the particularly that are susceptible to Hostility to the free radicals. When these are the nucleus is That impaired cell are the replication of the results in the Destabilized the immune system, of the skin and the many Age related to disorders. Various antioxidants Neutralize the free radicals and prevent oxidation on A cellular level. The most effectual antioxidants Some are the common use of herbs as antiageing agents is Allium sativum, Arnica, Panax ginseng, Prunus amygdalus, Santalum album, Rosa damascene and Withania somnifera20, 21

Antifertility activity

Plant drugs have involved in the concentration of many scientists as a primary source of naturally Occure the fertility of regulating agent because of the little also no side effects. The plants that have been reported that has the antifertility activity is the Carica papaya, Artabotrys odoratissimus, Barberis vulgaris, ferula, seguine, Fatsia horrid, occidentalis, Taxus baccata and Verbena officinalis22.
Antipsoriasis activity

The variety of the natural proprietary of formulas and preparations of containing the plant materials has been to use to provide symptomatic relief in psoriasis. These are the different herbal remedies for psoriasis is the, turmeric, curcumin, shark cartilage extract, oregano oil, milk thistle. Various antimicrobial agents Azadirachta Indica, Wrightia tinctoria has been use in that management of psoriasis23, 24

Antivitiligo Activity

The plant which has to use the treatment of the vitiligo is the, Adiantum capillus, Cassia angustifolia, indica, Cinnamomum cassia, classic tora, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Lavandula, adiatum capillus stoechas, Psoralea cordyfolia, Pericarps santalinus, Rosa damascene, Sphaetanthus indicus, Tephrosia purpuria, Vitis vinifera, Zingiber officinale and Zizyphus sativa26.

Treatment of dental diseases

The plant has to the dental care properties in the Barleria prionitis, Cinnamomum camphora, Althea officinalis, Anacyclus pyrethrum, Azadirachta indica, Cuminun xanthocarpum, Symlocos racemosa, Syzygium aromaticum, Thalictrum foliolosum and Zanthoxylum alatum. These all are the regimens to play an important role in the suppressing the dental problems27, 28.

Adverse Drug Reactions

Herbal drugs are not completely free of adverse drug reactions. Some adverse drug reactions of typically used herbs are, impulsive bleeding by Gingo biloba, gastrointestinal disturbances, allergic reactions, fatigue, dizziness, photosensitivity, confusion, Hypericum perforatum, hypertension, by ephedrine, headache and the, diarrhea by cardiac arrhythmia, anxiety Chast tree fruit and liver toxicity by Piper methysticum29, 30.
Herbal Drug Interactions

Patients enchanting drugs that are the narrow therapeutic index same as lycosporine, digoxin, , theophylline, warfarin, procinamide etc. That should be Dispirited from the using the herbal products.

Of the All drugs that are With narrow therapeutic index may has to Increased the adverse effects or low effectiveness some time we used in combination with herbal drugs.

Bleeding with aspirin. Ginseng have the multiple uses to causing synergism the monoamine oxidase Inhibitors. Kava that are used as anxiolytic and shows the Synergism within the benzodiazepines. Use of heavy

That Metals are the permitted by the traditional medicines So in the Specific concentrations, which was mentioned from the Patients should not use herbal Of adverse drug reactions31-34.

Standardization of Herbal Drugs

Herbal drugs are the knowledge the practice of these Herbal healing of these prevention and diagnosis, and Elimination of physical, mental, or social Imbalance35. The costs for health care are rising at

An alarming rate throughout the world. At the same Time, the world market for phytopharmaceuticals is Growing progressively. The World Bank estimates That trade in medicinal plants, botanical drug Products, and raw materials are growing at an Annual rate of between 5 and 15 %36, 37.

diabetes, Arthritis, and AIDS turned to herbal therapies for a Sense of control and mental comfort from taking Action38. It have recently been reported, including direct toxic effects, allergic reactions, effects from contaminants, and interactions with drugs and other herbs. The 10 most commonly used herbs in the United States, systematic reviews have concluded That only 4 are likely to be effective and there is Very limited evidence.

Standardized herbal products of Consistent quality and containing well-defined Constituents are required for reliable clinical trials And to provide consistent beneficial therapeutic Effects. including quantitative Analyses of marker/bioactive compounds and other

Major constituents, is a major challenge to Scientists. Therefore, the EU has defined three three Categories of herbal products:

- That are containing constituent (single Compounds and families of these compounds) with an known and the periened therapeutic activity of these that deemed to solely responsible for to the Clinical efficacy.

- That containing chemically and defined Constituents of the possessing to relevant and Pharmacological properties an which are likely the contribute to have clinical efficacy.

- These has the which has no constituents has to been Identified to being responsible for clinical Therapeutic activity.
Standardization as defined in the text for guidance Activity On the quality of herbal medicinal products means adjusting
he herbal drug preparation to a defined Content of a constituent or group of substances with Known therapeutic activity.
a
Biological effect and marker compounds which Allow standardization on a set amount of the chosen
Activity or not. Examples of markers are the Valerenic acids in Valeriana officinalis L.,
Gingkolides and flavonoids in Ginkgo biloba L. and L.40, 41.

Pharmacovigilance of Herbal Drugs

Pharmacovigilance is the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of
adverse effects of drugs or any other possible drug-related problems. Recently, its concerns have been widened to include:
herbals, traditional and complementary medicines, blood products, biological, medical devices and vaccines44.

The aims of pharmacovigilance is to protect patients from unnecessary harm by identifying previously unrecognized drug
hazards, elucidating pre-disposing factors and quantifying risk in relation to benefits45. The purpose of pharmacovigilance
is to detect, assess and understand to prevent the adverse effects or any other possible drug-related problems, related to
herbal, traditionally and complementary medicines46. Herbal drugs are broadly used in both developed and developing
countries however, in current years, there are several high-profile herbal safety concerns having an impact on the public
health. Herbal drugs are traditionally considered as harmless but as medicinal products they require drug observation in
order to identify their risks.

Published data shows that the risk is due either to a contaminant or to an added drug. Tremendously limited knowledge
about the constituents of herbal drugs and their effects in humans, the lack of rigorous quality control and the
heterogeneous nature of herbal drugs necessitates the continuous monitoring of the safety of these products. WHO has
increased its efforts to promote herbal safety monitoring within the background of the WHO International Drug
Monitoring Programme. The WHO guidelines aim to propose the member statesof a framework for facilitating the
regulation of herbal medicines used in traditional medicine covering issues like classification, assessment of safety,
assessment of the efficacy, pharmacovigilance and control of advertisements of herbal drugs products. The
pharmacovigilance of herbal medicines exhibits particular challenges because such preparations are available from a
wide range of outlets typically where there is no health care professional available, most purchases are in conventional
OTC environment.

Various methods in pharmacovigilance are passive observation includes impulsive reporting and stimulated reporting,
active surveillance by sentinel sites, drug event monitoring, registries, comparative observational studies by survey study,
case control study, targeted clinical investigations by investigate drug-drug interactions and food-drug interactions47. The
importance of genetic factors in determining an individual vulnerability to adverse drug reactions is well documented and
this implies to herbal medicines as well as to conventional drugs. Pharmacovigilance is therefore one of the important
post-marketing safety tools in ensuring the safety of pharmaceutical and related health products48.

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**Regulatory Status of Herbal Drugs**

That is the situation of the herbal drugs varies to country to country. Developed countries have fallen knowledge of the herbs to these the traditional medicine are widespread. But, that countries does not has any lawmaking criteria to include that traditionally use herbal drug in drug legislation. The herbs are varies from one country to other country. Some countries accept traditional, experience based evidence is some are considered to the herbal remedies as dangerous to the questionable value.

**CONCLUSION**

Medicinal herbs are the use as the potential source of the therapeutics. Aids have been attained to the significant role that the health care system in the all over these world for the human beings are not only these diseased conditions but the also as potential of the material to the maintaining proper health care system. That are the clear an herbal industry can be made to greatest strides in an world.

With the increase the use to the herbal products, that are future worldwide labeling to practice should adequately address quality aspects.

On these safety and the efficacy are the require to understanding of the use of herbal drug. The a major
Factor to impeding an development an medicinal Plant based to the industries in developing the countries have been

Been the lack an the information to the social and Economic benefits has could been the derived from the medicinal plant.

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