

Evaluating Ayurvedic Approaches to Brain Cancer Treatment

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Description

India's traditional medical system, Ayurveda, has been used for thousands of years. It is an ancient method of treating human diseases, including cancer, by combining thousands of different plant mixtures. The bioactive components of several plant species and herbal formulations, such as ashwagandha, curcumin, guduchi, triphala and others, are now being clarified by ethnopharmacological and phytochemical investigations. The bioactive components of ashwagandha, tumeric, guduchi and triphala, including withaferin A, withanolides, curcumin, palmatine and numerous others, have been the subject of much investigation in recent decades. Positive indications of anti-cancer activity, such as decreased cell growth, increased apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, increased differentiation and inhibition of significant internal signal transduction pathways, have led to the certain Ayurvedic herbs, such as curcumin and ashwagandha, have bioactive chemicals with strong anti-cancer properties. In addition to moving on with phase I and phase II clinical studies of patients with glioblastoma and other brain cancers, more pre-clinical testing is necessary. Medicinal plants and herbs have been utilized to heal human illnesses, particularly in Indian and Chinese traditional medicine. More than four hundred herbs are described in the ayurvedic literature, along with thousands of herbal remedies for particular conditions. Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*), curcumin (*Curcuma longa*), fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*), pipalli (*Piper longum*), guduchi (*Tinospora cordifolia*), amalaki (*Embilica o icinalis*), bramhi (*Bacopa monnien*) and many more are among the plants and herbs that are frequently recommended in Ayurvedic applications. The majority of the time, the plants are provided as a component of a rasayanas is a recipe, mixture, or formulation rather than as separate substances.

Ayurvedic cancer treatments

Many potentially active and synergistic substances that can concurrently target different biochemical and cellular processes in the tissues can be found in these multi-herb mixtures. An individual's body type, digestive strength, immunity and mental health are all taken into consideration in the full and individualized ayurvedic approach. The study and analysis of plants, recipes and treatment modalities used in traditional and ethnic medicine has generated a lot of interest in the emerging

field of ethnopharmacology. Drug discovery programs in a variety of fields, such as anti-infectives, central nervous system disorders (such as epilepsy, depression and dementia), anti-inflammatory agents, metabolic disorders and-most importantly-anti-cancer drugs, have benefited greatly from ethno-pharmacological research on medicinal plants and phytochemicals. Ninety of the more than 120 prescription anti-cancer medications on the market were plant-based, and many of them were found through "folklore" claims of their efficacy. Following its designation as "medicinally active," a plant is examined phytochemically in the manner of "western medicine" in order to identify the active component or components. Following processing of the entire plant, including its leaves, flowers, fruit, seeds, branches, stem and roots, an initial extraction of all the compounds present in the plant tissue is carried out using a variety of techniques: India's traditional medical system, Ayurveda, has been used for thousands of years. It is an ancient method of treating human diseases, including cancer, by combining thousands of different plant mixtures.

Phytochemicals in ayurvedic cancer treatment

The bioactive components of several plant species and herbal formulations, such as ashwagandha, curcumin, guduchi, triphala and others, are now being clarified by ethnopharmacological and phytochemical investigations. The bioactive components of ashwagandha, tumeric, guduchi and triphala, including withaferin A, withanolides, curcumin, palmatine and numerous others, have been the subject of much investigation in recent decades. Positive indications of anti-cancer activity, such as decreased cell growth, increased apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, increased differentiatio and inhibition of significant internal signal transduction pathways, the certain ayurvedic herbs, such as curcumin and ashwagandha, have bioactive chemicals with strong anti-cancer properties. The ayurvedic literature, along with thousands of herbal remedies for particular conditions. Many potentially active and synergistic substances that can concurrently target different biochemical and cellular processes in the tissues can be found in these multi-herb mixtures. An individual's body type, digestive strength, immunity and mental health are such as anti-infectives, central nervous system disorders (such as epilepsy, depression and dementia), anti-inflammatory agents, metabolic disorders and most importantly anti-cancer drugs, have benefited greatly from ethnopharmacological research on medicinal plants and phytochemicals.