

## Phytochemical Analysis of *Cynodon Dactylon* to Check its Antimicrobial Activity

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### INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants serve a critical role in the creation of alternative medications that do not have the negative side effects of synthetic drugs. Plants and natural products constitute the foundation of both contemporary and traditional medicine, and they are now frequently employed in the manufacture of commercially produced medications. Herbs are used in around 25% of prescribed medications globally, according to scientific and reputable studies. Plant essential oils, extracts, and different types of secondary metabolites are known as antibacterial and antioxidant compounds with little or no harmful effects, which are important in the treatment of many illnesses. Actually, secondary metabolites with enormous biological potential, known as phytochemicals, are found everywhere in plants and are currently employed as the foundation of medication research.

According to the literature, the WHO estimates that around 80% of the world's population, particularly in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, rely on herbs for their basic healthcare requirements. These herbs have few adverse effects, and pharmaceutical firms have lately invested millions of dollars in pharmaceutical plants in order to develop natural medications derived from herbs.

- The following are the primary reasons for utilising therapeutic herbs
- They conform more closely to the patient's worldview
- They alleviate worries about the adverse effects of synthetic medications
- They are more cheap
- They meet a demand for more customised health care
- They increase access to health information for more individuals

A large body of research has reported on the several pharmacological uses of plant extracts and the chemicals identified from plant extracts. Exploiting the biological potential of medicinal plants provides a tremendous opportunity for the creation of new therapeutic options. Many medicines might be derived from bioactive plant extracts. For example, berberine (Berberis) and quinine (*Cinchona*) are plant derived antibiotics that are very efficient against bacteria (*Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*). Iran has a diverse range of wild bioactive plants due to its climatic variety. As a result, vast amounts of herbal extracts may be produced on an industrial scale.

*Cynodon dactylon* (*Poaceae* family) is also known as dhub, doob, or harialil other popular names include durba. It is a perennial grass that is utilised for foraging, medicinal purposes, and desert greening. The roots of *C. dactylon* (L.) Pers. grows rapidly, causing the plant to spread swiftly. It is most common in grain fields, farms, road shoulders, green areas, and parks. Seeds and rhizomes are used to reproduce the plant. When crop seeds germinate and plants establish in the field, rhizomes of *C. dactylon* (L.) Pers. can grow between the roots of other crop plants to generate new plants. *C. dactylon* (L.) Pers. includes flavonoids, alkaloids, glycosides, terpenoids, triterpenoid esters, saponins, tannins, resins, phytosterols, reducing sugars, carbohydrates, proteins, volatile oils, and fixed oils, according to photochemical studies. Flavonoids, alkaloids, glycosides, terpenoids, triterpenoid esters, saponins, tannins, resins, phytosterols, reducing sugars, carbohydrates, proteins, volatile oils, and fixed oils have all been found in *C. dactylon* (L.) Pers.