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Short Communnication

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Some Indian Medicinal Plants Medicinal Properties and Phytochemical Analysis

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Plants are often regarded as the most significant source of medicines. Plants play an important role in meeting the fundamental health needs of underdeveloped countries. The use of plants and plant products as medicine may be traced back to the dawn of human civilization. The first recorded medical usage of plants in Hindu culture is found in the "Rigveda", which is claimed to have been composed between 4500 B.C. and 1600 B.C. and is regarded as the oldest repository of human knowledge [1]. It is Ayurveda, the Hindu culture's basis of medical knowledge, with its eight-division arrangements with particular medication characteristics and numerous aspects of science of living and the art of treating (remedial). According to the WHO, traditional medicines are still used by the majority of people who cannot afford the goods of western pharmaceutical corporations.

Medicinal plants are a substantial source of economic value all around the world. Nature has bestowed upon us a great deal of botanical riches and a plethora of unique sorts of plants that grow in various regions of the nation, and the use of various portions of numerous medicinal plants to heal certain ailments has been popular since ancient times. Herbal medicine is still used by around 75%-80% of the population, and the majority of traditional therapy includes the use of plant extracts and their medicinal components [2].

The indiscriminate use of commercial antimicrobial medicines frequently employed in the treatment of infectious illness has resulted in the development of multiple drug resistance. In addition to this issue, antibiotics are occasionally linked to harmful effects on the host, such as hypersensitivity, immunological suppression, and allergic responses [3]. Scientists were obliged to look for new antibacterial compounds as a result of this scenario. Given the worrisome rate of antibiotic resistance in medically important microorganisms, there is an ongoing need for novel and effective treatment medicines. As a result, there is a need to create alternative antibacterial medicines derived from medicinal plants for the treatment of infectious illnesses. Drug-resistant bacteria and fungal infections have made treating infectious illnesses in immune compromised, cancer, and AIDS patients even more difficult [4].

Medicinal plants that have been utilised for centuries generate a wide range of chemicals with recognised therapeutic effects. Candidates for creating novel antimicrobial medicines are compounds that may either suppress or kill infections while causing little or little harm to host cells. The therapeutic potential is successful in the treatment of infectious illnesses while reducing many of the adverse effects commonly seen with synthetic antimicrobials. The positive therapeutic effects of plant materials are generally caused by the interaction of secondary products found in plants [5]. Secondary metabolites in plants, such as alkaloids, phenol, flavonoid, steroids, tannins, margosic acid, nimbin, glucoside, resins, and fatty acid gums, are capable of producing distinct physiological effect on the organism. Compounds derived from various sections of plants can be used to treat dysentery, diarrhoea, colds, coughs, cholera, fever bronchitis, and other ailments.

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