

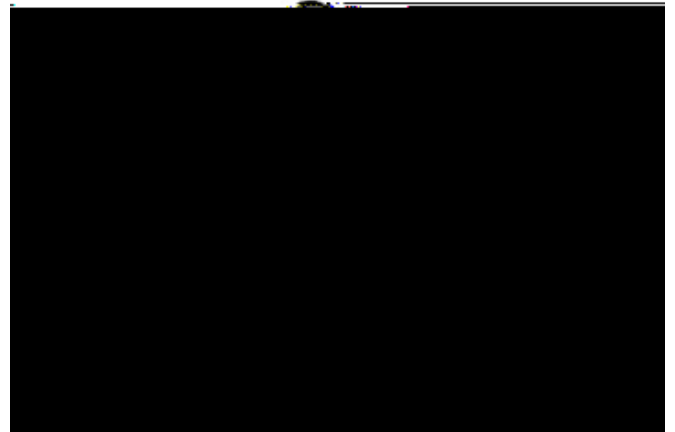
Anticholinesterase Activities: The Possible Mechanism Suggestive Of Therapeutic Effect of Allicin in Garlic on Intestinal Neuronal Dysplasia Type B

Kehinde Alare^{1*}, Busayo Adetunji¹, Taiwo Alare²

***Corresponding author:** Alare K, Department of Medicine, Ladoko Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria, Tel: +2347064523019; E-mail: kehinde_alare@thismaze.com

Received date: May 21, 2021; **Accepted date:** June 04, 2021; **Published date:** June 11, 2021

Copyright: © 2021 Alare K, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.



Type B. We thereby suggest that a study should be done to check for the therapeutic effects of allicin on the management of intestinal neuronal dysplasia type B; this may provide another breakthrough in the field of gastroenterology and also reduce the need for surgery in patients with intestinal neuronal dysplasia type B [6-8].

Conclusion

Researches on the therapeutic effects of allicin in garlic has been increasing lately because of the increase usage of it in herbal concoction and this is also suggesting another disease condition in which allicin may be useful if use appropriately because adverse effects of usage of allicin in garlic as also been reviewed. This review is inconclusive has evidence based research to support its hypothesis has not been recorded but also implore intended researchers who may be looking into this research to make urgent work so has to achieve a medical treatment for intestinal neuronal dysplasia type B as soon as possible.

Conflict of Interests

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the following colleagues for their impact the collation of this review, Tope Odunitan, Samson Afolabi, Oladoja Owonikoko, Editor-in-chief and all members of LAUMED JOURNAL CLUB and all our teachers.

References

1. E Petras R (2011) Gastrointestinal Pathology. *Ped Gastro Liv Dis*. 699-716.
2. Goldstein AM, Thapar N, Karunaratne TB, De Giorgio R. (2016) Clinical aspects of neurointestinal disease: Pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment. *Devel bio*, 417:217-228.
3. Arruda Lourenção PLTde, Terra SA, Ortolan EV, and Rodrigues MA. (2016). Intestinal neuronal dysplasia type B: A still little known diagnosis for organic causes of intestinal chronic constipation. *W J gastro pharm therap* 7:397-405.
4. Alare K, Alare T, Luviano N (2020) Medicinal Importance of Garlic and Onions on Autonomic Nervous System. *Clin Pharmacol Biopharm* 9:204-206.
5. Block E, Naganathan S, Putma D, Zhao S (1993) Organosulfur Chemistry of Garlic and Onion: Recent Re'sults. *Pure Applied Chemistry* 64:625-632.
6. Kehinde A, Taiwo A. (2020) Review of Toxicity of Allicin From Garlic. *Open Acc J of Toxicol*. 4(5):555-647.
7. Prat F, Chapat O, Ducot B, Ponchon T, Pelletier G, et al. (1998) A randomized trial of endoscopic drainage methods for inoperable malignant strictures of the common bile duct. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy* 47:01 07.
8. Choi HJ, Moon JH, Lee YN, Kim HS, Choi MH, et al. (2016) Evaluation of a newly modified nonflared fully covered metal stent, 12 mm in diameter, for intraductal placement in patients with malignant biliary strictures: A feasibility study. *Endoscopy* 48:625 631.