Abstract

medicine systems for the pro f t of patient and to introduce it in the current medicine to improve the pre-existing

Allopol herbal form la ion; Pol herbal dr g; Allopa hic dr g; erape ics; Herbal plan

Introduction

Allopol herbal form la ion refers o combina ion of allopa hic dr g and pol herbal form la ion. e herbal plan and heir deri a i es or me abolie s are one of he olde forms of medical rea men sed o c re he n mero s diseases and heir s mp oms. Al ho gh, from ancien period herbal plan s are sed e ec i el for rea ing diseases hro gho he orld and are considered o ha e li le or no side e ec as compared o s n h(o)12 (rr s)- l1 s os. Ah -1.222 Td[(a)9 (n)4 (cien)19 (p)-8.9. i h herbal is o modif e er hing and an hing from hese medicine s s ems for he bene cial of pa ien and o incl de in he mains ream medicine o e end he alread e is ing herape ics hich is a ne challenges for he modern orld [1].

In Allopol herbal form la ions he e ec of dr g ill be same b he side e ec is o ercome be sd mmloa3 -1. (e sm)4 555-4.9 (l)-3 n of dien a 34 ( )]TJ0 T 0 -1.222 Td[(l)-8 (er)13 12 (b(er)1)5 la a3 -1. (e sm)4 555-4.9

***Corresponding author:**

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pharmaceuticals are found to be comparatively more effective and produce various unwanted side effects inspite of having potent pharmacological action. As no adays people are moving back to oldest herbal drugs therapies, which are derived from the nature and claim to be safer (Table 1) [7].

Ayurvedic Herbals

On the basis of origin, Ayurvedic medicines are divided into three classes, namely, mineral, herbal and animal. Among this, recently herbal formulation has achieved great attention. According to WHO 80% of the world's citizen mainly lean on traditional herbal ayurvedic medicines for healthy life [8].

The chemical analysis of herbs is further accomplished with knowledge on the procedure of isolation, purification, characterization of active ingredients and preparation type. The term herbal drug refers the plant parts (seeds, roots, bark, stem, leaves, owers and etc.) used for preparing the medicines. Either parts of the plant are completely utilized for the different- different pharmacological action the product and then nally converted into a herbal preparations by using different methods: Decoction (Kashaya), Hot infusion (Hot infusiPhanitaon), Cold infusion (Hima), Liquid extract (Arka), Powders (Churna), Resins and balsams (Guggul), Medicated oil (Taila) etc. [9].

Today's number of pharmacologically active constituents of the herbal remedies and their beneficial role in drug therapy has been identified. The pharmacological activity of herbal drugs are mainly due to phytochemicals constituents present in it which are responsible for its healing property such as, tannins, sesquiterpenes lactones, terpenoids, saponins, alkaloids, avonoids, alkenyl phenols and phorbol esters. Even a single herb comprise of one or more phytochemicals, which in combination works together synergistically in producing pharmacological activity.

Examples of Ayurvedic herbs with their active constituents having pharmacological activity: Arjuna (Terminalia) contain saponin glycosides, responsible for improving function of cardiac muscle and pumping activity of the heart, while avonoids show antioxidants action and ascular strengthening.

Single Herbal versus Polyherbal Formulation

Formulation of drugs in Ayurveda is mainly based on two concept: Use of single drug/plant and use of combination of more than one drugs/plants, which is known as PHF (Polyherbal formulations). is traditional therapeutic herbal approach helps in combining several medicinal herbal plants to bring extra therapeutic effect mainly known as ps, a a 1-7 (h)5 nas4.9 (ra t)-6 (h)4 (erain)455 T 0 -9 ()3 (gO0 Uh irdin s-5 ( )8 (oin)-5 lanleli(cin)8an

f ml9 ((n)-5 (io)12)-3 (9 (in)-5 (io)12 7)1 s-e 5 (in)-5 (io)12 49 les25 il 5

PHFs are commonly found to possess wide therapeutic range. Most of formulations show activity even at low dose and safe/effective at high dose, thus the have risk to benefit ratio. Example: Diakyr a polyherbal formulation used as hypoglycemic. Joshi et al. studied showed the Diakyr at a high dose of 12800 mg/kg p.o. showing no toxic symptoms up to 72 h in the experimental animals; whereas sub-acute toxicities indicates that Diakyr is safe for long term treatment at the dose of 1600 mg/kg p.o. yis is in contrast with the allopathic hypoglycemic

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