



Review Article

Anti- Ulcer Activity Of Medicinal Plants

Gauri S. Salunke*, Gayatri B. Gaware, Rupali N. Tarde, Payal A. Pangude, Sayyed A. Kirmani

Nandkumar Shinde College of pharmacy, Aaghur, Vaijapur, 423701 Dist:- Aurangabad, Maharashtra

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 27 Dec 2023

Accepted: 31 Dec 2023

Published: 05 Jan 2024

Keywords:

Medicinal Plant, Extract

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.10459255

ABSTRACT

The most prevalent digestive tract condition, peptic ulcers are primarily caused by an imbalance between aggressive and defensive stomach forces. Because of their hectic lifestyles, industrialised, civilised, and developed nations have higher rates of ulcers. Medicinal plants: crucial and productive Plant with so many amazing health benefits that very little of the human body is left. Unaffected by its therapeutic application. It is a significant and potent anti-ulcer. The anti-ulcer properties of herbal Recipe for aloe vera. Recognition and application Herbal remedies with ulcer-preventing properties. A substantial amount Communities now depend on these medicinal herbs since they are inexpensive, generally safe, and have no Negative outcome. A common gastrointestinal ailment that many people experience is ulcers. In essence, it is an inflammatory tear in the skin or the mucous lining the stomach. When there is a disruption of the natural equilibrium brought on by increased aggression or decreased mucosal Opposition. It could be brought on by consistent drug use, erratic eating patterns, stress, and other factors. Peptic Ulcers are a general term that encompasses stomach or duodenal ulcers of the digestive tract. The Peptic ulcer development is dependent on the presence of acid and peptic activity in the stomach contents in addition to a Breach of the mucosal barrier. There are several synthetic medications available to treat ulcers. However, these medications Are costly and probably Key words:- presentation methods, Antiulcer Activity, medicinal plants, gastro intestinal


INTRODUCTION

A blister is an open sore on the skin or mucous membrane that is characterised by the exfoliation of dead, inflammatory tissue. Lesions on the skin's surface or a mucous membrane that exhibit a superficial tissue loss are called ulcers. The

gastrointestinal system and lower extremity skin are the most prevalent places for ulcers to occur. Even if they could appear at practically any location. There are numerous kinds of ulcers, including mouth ulcers. Peptic ulcer, vaginal ulcer, and esophageal ulcer. Among these, peptic ulcers

*Corresponding Author: Gauri S. Salunke

Address: Nandkumar Shinde College of pharmacy, Aaghur, Vaijapur, 423701 Dist:- Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Email : gaurisalunke319@gmail.com

Relevant conflicts of interest/financial disclosures: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.



are common in many individuals. The Peptic ulcers cause the duodenum's or stomach's lining to erode. The two most prevalent peptic Are referred to as "duodenal ulcer" and "gastric ulcer." The term alludes to the ulceration place. An Duodenal ulcers are found at the beginning of small intestine and are characterized by severe pain with burning sensation in upper abdomen that awakens patients from sleep. Generally, pain occurs when the stomach is empty and relieves after eating. A duodenal ulcer is more common in younger individuals and predominantly affects males. In the duodenum, ulcers may appear on both the anterior and posterior walls . In some cases, peptic ulcer can be life threatening with symptoms like bloody stool, severe abdominal pain, and cramps along with vomiting blood .

TYPE OF ULCERS

There are different types of ulcers differentiated based on Their origin or place of occurrence in human body, of Which peptic ulcer are the commonest of all.2, 10The different types of ulcers are: Pressure ulcers

- Genital ulcers
- Peptic ulcers
- Venous ulcers
- Aphthous ulcer (canker sores)

Medicinal plants used in the treatment of ulcer Aloe Vera

Known for its soothing properties, aloe vera is often used to alleviate symptoms of ulcer.

Physical Characteristics :-

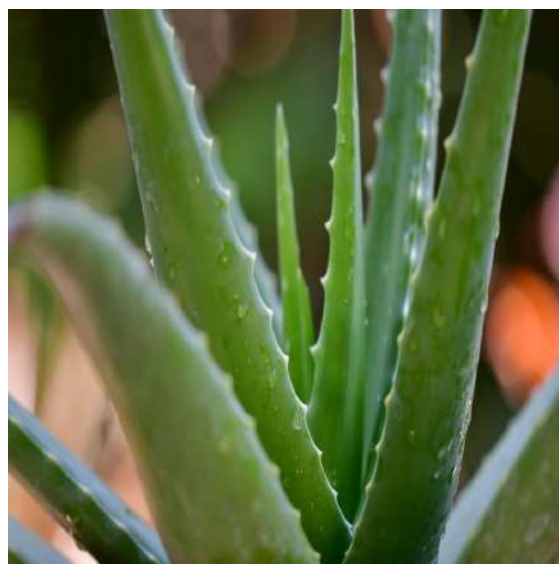
Leaves

Long, thick, succulent leaves with a serrated edge.

Color

Green to gray-green, with some variations based on environmental factors.

Size: Leaves can grow up to 24 to 36 inches long.



Methodology:-

Preparation of formulation :-

1. In West Indies the cut leaves are arranged with their cut surface on the inner side, on the side of V shaped vessel of about 1-2 m long and the flowering juice is collected in a tin vessel that is Placed below the V- shaped vessel.
2. 664 juices in this manner gathered is focused either by unconstrained vanishing, or all the for the Most part by bubbling until it happens to the consistency of thick honey.
3. These conditions favours The crystallization of barbaloin and this aloe contain crystals of barbaloin because of the presence Of which it becomes opaque and so also known as hepatic or livery aloe. On cooling, it is than filled, ground, boxes, or other helpful containers and solidifies.

Ginger

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is a flowering plant known for its underground stem, called a rhizome, which is commonly used as a spice and for its medicinal properties. Here are some key characteristics and information about ginger:

Leaves: Ginger plants have long, narrow, lance-shaped leaves that arise from the base of the plant. The leaves are green and can reach lengths of about 6 to 12 inches.

Size and Shape:

Ginger plants typically grow to a height of about 3 to 4 feet. The rhizomes can vary in size but are generally elongated with irregular, finger-like projections.



Turmeric

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) is a bright yellow-orange spice derived from the roots of the turmeric plant. It has been used for centuries in traditional medicine and culinary practices, particularly in South Asia.

Physical Characteristics:

Leaves and Flowers:

The turmeric plant also produces large, green leaves and a spike-like inflorescence with yellow flowers. However, these parts are not as commonly used as the rhizomes.

Colour

The outer colour of raw turmeric is brownish, but the inner flesh is vibrant yellow to orange. The bright yellow colour is due to the presence of curcumin.

Size and Shape:

Turmeric rhizomes are generally about 2 to 5 inches in length. They are often irregularly shaped, with nodules and finger-like projections



Mango

1. Mango (*Mangifera indica*) is a tropical fruit widely renowned for its delicious flavor, vibrant color, and nutritional richness.
2. Belonging to the Anacardiaceae family, the mango tree is native to South Asia but is now cultivated in many tropical and subtropical regions around the world.

Leaves:

Evergreen, arranged spirally, with a glossy appearance.

Flowers

Small, fragrant, often pinkish or white, appearing in panicles.

Shape and Size:

Varies widely; generally, it has an oval or oblong shape



CONCLUSION

Studied about the too much information of herbal plant i.e Aloe Vera. It is a specific plant, it show Various types of activities in medical era From the results discussed above it can be summarized that the Formulation of Aloe Vera possess the antiulcer activity . combination of medicinal plants Play an important role in pharmaceutical field Leaves have the power to soothe human life and health.

REFERENCES

1. Amtul Mukheet*1, Dr. Mohammed Ashfaq Hussain , S.K Syed Hussain1, Dr. Ghousia

- Tabassum³, Dr. Shaik Mohammed Aliuddin⁴
Talia F. Malik; Karthik Gnanapandithan;
Kevin Singh. Author Information Update:
June 5, Mochid
2. G. Vimala¹ and F. Gricilda Shoba¹ Sudarsan
Mukhopadhyay Published 25 May 2014 .
 3. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2009 Feb 14; 15(6):
727–731. Published online 2009 Feb 14. Doi:
10.3748/wjg.15.727 Sayaka Nakashima,
Shinichi Ota, Shin Arai, Kiyoko Yoshino, Mie
Inao, Keiko Ishikawa, Nobuaki Nakayama,
Yukinori Imai, Sumiko Nagoshi, and Satoshi
Mochida
 4. *Molecules.* 2020 Mar; 25(6): 1324 Published
online 2020 Mar 13. Doi:
10.3390/molecules25061324 Marta Sánchez,
Elena González-Burgos, Irene Iglesias, and
M. Pilar Gómez-Serranillos*
 5. DIVYA PATHAK*, RAJESH SHARMA
¹Assistant Professor, Dept. of Pharmacology,
Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Pharmacy,
TMU, Moradabad, U.P, India
 6. *Foods.* 2019 Jun; 8(6): 185. Published online
2019 May 30. Doi: 10.3390/foods80601
Qian-Qian Mao,¹ Xiao-Yu Xu,¹ Shi-Yu
cao,¹ Ren-You Gan,^{2,*} Harold Corke,² Trust
Beta,^{3,4} and Hua-Bin Li^{1,*}
 7. *Front Pharmacol.* 2022; 13: 820806
Published online 2022 Mar 25. Doi:
10.3389/fphar.2022.820806 Shivkanya
Fuloria, , Jyoti Mehta, Aditi Chandel,
Mahendran Sekar, Nur Najihah Izzati Mat
Rani,
 8. 2017 Dec; 7(6): 357. Published online 2017
Oct 3. Doi: 10.1007/s13205-017-0971-7
Ajay Kumar,^{#1} Amit Kishore Singh,^{#1}
Manish Singh Kaushik,¹ Surabhi Kirti
Mishra,² Pratima Raj P. K. Singh,¹ and K. D.
Pandey corresponding author.
 9. *Pharmacogn Rev.* 2010 Jan-Jun; 4(7): 42–48 :
10.4103/0973-7847.65325 K. A. Shah, M. B.
Patel, R. J. Patel, and P. K. Parmar

HOW TO CITE: Gauri S. Salunke*, Gayatri B. Gaware,
Rupali N. Tarde, Payal A. Pangude, Sayyed A. Kirmani,
Anti-ulcer activity of Medicinal Plants, *Int. J. of Pharm.
Sci.*, 2024, Vol 2, Issue 1, 33-36.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10459255>

