

NATURAL BIOACTIVES FOR THE POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC ULCERATION

Amit Bind¹, Dr. Saumya Das², Dr. Veena D. Singh³, Roshan Kumar⁴, Anurag Chourasia⁵, Purabi Saha⁶

¹Department Of Pharmacology, NIET, Greater Noida.

²Faculty Of Pharmacology, NIET, Greater Noida.

³Faculty Of Pharmacognosy, NIET, Greater Noida.

⁴Department Of Pharmacology, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Dehradun

⁵Department Of Pharmacology, Utu Dehradun

⁶Department Of Pharmacy, Uttaranchal Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Dehradun.

ABSTRACT

Many medications derived from herbs are used in the treatment of many human diseases. If you eat plants and herbs in their whole or natural form, you do not experience any adverse side effects. This demand has led to the increased use of medicinal herbs in the undeveloped and developed worlds. Duodenal ulcer disease is commonly seen in clinical practice, and NSAIDs are used to treat peptic ulcers. Besides, nonsteroidal peptic ulcers and gastric ulcers are well-known peptic ulcer complications. Gastric and in the elderly population, there is a risk for peptic ulcers to occur. Many peptic ulcer medications are made artificially but have complex side effects. A racial, Ethno-tautological, or ethnohistory application of plants are remarkable. In this case, researchers attempted to identify the natural antiulcer drugs with their prescribed dosage, testing methods, the extraction process, and medical properties applied to examine and demonstrate their properties. It is currently thought that isolated plant constituents can cure peptic ulcers, often caused by bacterial infection and strong acids. There is more and more demand for herbal products as an option due to their affordability in the current market. Alkaloids, flavonoids, and subphases In rural areas, different plants have been used for medicinal purposes, such as heartburn and stomach problems. This study's findings suggest that moreover research should be done to minimize antiulcer medication's side effects.

Keywords: Metabolites; herbals, gastro intestinal, Pharmacology, Ulceration

L. INTRODUCTION

An ulcer is simply an inflamed skin rupture of the mucosa covering the food tract. Ulceration takes place when the normal equilibrium is disrupted by either greater provocation or reduced mucosal resistance.¹ Of the 20 peptic ulcers, about 19 are duodenal. Gastric ulcers found on the stomach wall are less common. The gastric mucosa is continuously exposed to acid, pepsin, bile acids, food additives, *Helicobacter pylori*, and medicines as possibly harmful. These agents² pathogens included increased stomach acid and pepsin secretion, prostaglandin synthesis and cell proliferation formation, decreased stomach blood flows, and gastric motility³

1. Prescription treatment for peptic ulcer is either counteracting or stimulating mucosal protection:

2. The objective is to relieve pain, heal the ulcer and prevent the ulcer's recurrence. Several studies have measured the antiulcer effects of several spices and herbs to achieve a favorable result.⁴ Gastro-protectives are numerous medicinal plants and nutrients such as Aloe, Chebula, Ziziinoides Vetiveria, Ginseng, Capsicum, etc. While it is one of the common medicinal plants for treating several diseases in Indian traditional medicine, some plants' pharmacological properties are scarce. Certain medicinal plants have been tested for their antiulcer effectiveness and acute toxicity.⁵ Our research has shown that these plants in rats can prevent dose-dependent ulcers. Histological studies showed that the toxicity of these plants is not acute.⁶⁻⁹ Phytochemical preliminary screening of this medicinal plant has been achieved by the presence of important secondary metabolites, including flavonoids and tannins^{10,11}.