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PHARMACY AND BIO SCIENCES****IMPACT FACTOR 4.018*******ICV 6.16*******Pharmaceutical Sciences****Review****Article.....!!!****APPLICATION AND USES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS**

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Medicinal Plants,
Phytochemicals, Drugs.**FOR CORRESPONDENCE:****Dr. S. Senthilkumar*****ADDRESS:**Karur, Tamilnadu,
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Modern searches for bioactive molecules typically make use of sophisticated bioassays and bioassay- guided fractionation of medicinal plants used by traditional healers. This has led to the isolation of several new therapeutically important compounds. A good number of potent drugs and a large number of therapeutic leads and many new pharmacologically active constituents have been developed from herbal drugs due to the dedicated efforts of the researchers. Even today plants are not only indispensable in health care, but from the best hope of source for safe future medicines. In spite of the fact that now we have at our command a number of modern drugs, it is still genuinely urgent to discover and develop new therapeutic agents.

INTRODUCTION:

Medicinal plants consider as a rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug development and synthesis. Besides that these plants play a critical role in the development of human cultures around the whole world. Medicinal plants are an intergral component of research developments in the pharmaceutical industry. Such research focuses on the isolation and direct use of active medicinal constituents, or on the development of semi-synthetic drugs, or still again on the active screening of natural products to yield synthetic pharmacologically- active compounds. The world market for plant-derived chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fragrances, flavours and colour ingredients, alone exceeds several billion dollars per year, classic examples of phytochemicals in biology and medicine include taxol, vincristine, vinblastine, cotchicine as well as the Chinese antimalarial-artemisinin, and the india ayurvedic drug-forkolin. Trade in medicinal plants is growing on volume and in exports.

APPLICATION AND USES:

1. Urinary disorders
2. Wound healing
3. Haemostatic
4. Skin diseases
5. Astringent
6. Anti dysenteric
7. Anti-inflammatory
8. Asthma and cough
9. Gynecological purpose
10. Diarrhea and enteric infections
11. Rheumatism
12. Hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia
13. Pyorrhea
14. Infertility
15. Fever
16. Toothache and bleeding gums
17. Bronchial asthma
18. Gastrointestinal disturbance
19. Carminative
20. Antimicrobial activity
21. Anti oxidant activity

22. Anti ulcer activity
23. Anti arthritic activity
24. Cough and asthma
25. Lithotriptic and antirheumatic
26. Analgesic activity
27. Anti cancer activity
28. Anti malarial activity
29. Hypotension and anticholinergic activity
30. Neruo-muscular blocking agent
31. Anti hypertensive
32. Food industry
33. Gums
34. Enzyme activity
35. Resins, waxes
36. Rubber industry
37. Medicinal uses
38. Pharma ceutical
39. Antibiotics
40. Agricultural uses
41. Economic importance of food, medicine, industry, agriculture, pharmaceuticals.

CONCLUSION:

Medicinal plants that may be used are different types of seeds, root, leaf, fruits, skin, flowers or even the whole plant. The active compounds in most parts of the medicinal plants have direct or indirect therapeutic effects and are used as medicinal agents. In the body of these plants, certain materials are produced and stored that are referred to active compounds which have physiological effects on the living organisms. Human is mainly dependent on raw plant materials in order to meet medicinal plants are used for the treatment because they have certain properties, including synergistic action. Plant components are also characterized by their ability to prevent the development of certain diseases.

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