

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF UNIVERSAL
PHARMACY AND BIO SCIENCES****IMPACT FACTOR 4.018*******ICV 6.16*******Pharmaceutical Sciences****Review Article.....!!!****TRADITIONAL MEDICINES: AN ALTERNATIVE PREFERENTIAL REMEDY
FOR COVID-19 CONTROL**Arulkumar R^{1*}, P. Muthumari¹, S. Bharathi², Arulkumaran G³

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ABSTRACT**KEYWORDS:**

Covid-19, traditional medicines, herbal remedies, WHO regulations.

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Coronaviruses are a broad family of viruses which might also source of infection in animals or human beings. In human beings, many coronaviruses are recognized to influence breathing infections ranging from the not unusual bloodless to greater severe diseases together with the Middle East respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and severe Acute breathing Syndrome (SARS). The maximum recently found coronavirus causes coronavirus disorder COVID-19. The disease spreads in general from individual to person via small droplets from the nose or mouth, which are expelled when someone with COVID-19 coughs, sneezes, or speaks. As healthcare researchers around the globe compete with finding an effective remedy and cure for COVID-19, Health officials in China have begun encouraging an opportunity type of traditional medication to help people that get coronavirus. Herbal medicinal drug had continually played a vital role in the primary healthcare in growing countries. This is in most cases due to the overall belief that herbal remedies are with none facet effects except being cheap and domestically available. Based on the world health organization (WHO), the usage of natural remedies or the duration of the world exceeds that of the conventional medications by two to a few times. In this takes a look at we are focused on an herbal treatments which can be beneficial to managing signs of Covid19.

INTRODUCTION:

COVID-19 is the new infectious disease as a result of the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease had been unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a plague affecting many nations globally.

People can become infected by touching those gadgets or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. That is why it's miles essential to wash your fingers regularly with soap and water or smooth with alcohol based hand rub. WHO is assessing ongoing research on the methods that COVID-19 is spread and will keep to proportion up to date findings. Antibiotics do now not work in opposition to viruses; they most effective paintings on bacterial infections. COVID-19 is as a result of deadly diseases, so antibiotics do not longer work. Antibiotics ought to now not be used as a method of prevention or treatment of COVID19. In hospitals physicians will now and again use antibiotics to save you or deal with secondary bacterial infections which can be a worry of COVID-19 in critically sick patients.

They must only be used as directed by using a health practitioner to deal with a bacterial infection. While some western , conventional or domestic treatments might also offer comfort and alleviate signs of slight COVID19, there are not any drug treatments which have been shown to save you or cure the ailment. WHO does not suggest self remedy with any drugs, along with antibiotics, as a prevention or therapy for COVID-19.

However, there are several ongoing clinical trials of each western and traditional drug treatments.

WHO is coordinating efforts to develop vaccines and medicines to prevent and treat COVID19 and will retain to provide updated information as quickly research results become available.

The best approaches to defend our self against COVID19 are to:

- clean your hands periodically and completely.
- keeps away from touching your eyes, mouth and nostril
- Cover your cough with the bend of elbow or tissue .If a tissue is used discards it Straight away and wash your hands.
- Preserves a distance between as a minimum 1 meter from others [1].

1.1. Corona virus disease (COVID-19) Pandemic – Emergency Use Listing Procedure (EUL) opens for in vitro diagnostics

On 30 January 2020, the Director-general declared that the outbreak of 2019-nCoV constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO Emergency Use listing (EUL) is open to candidate in the *in-vitro* diagnostics (IVDs) to come across Severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronona virus-2(initially known as 2019 nCoV). Due

to the fact that 28 February 2020, producers of IVDs for the detection of SARS CoV2 nucleic acid is invited to put up an Expression of Interest (EoI) for evaluation of candidate In-vitro-diagnostics under the Emergency use Listing procedure. On 17 April world health organization (WHO) prolonged the invitation to manufacturers of rapid diagnostic assessments (RDTs) supposed for antibody detection. On nine June the decision on EoI turned into extended to Immuno-chromatographic (lateral drift) or Immune filtration (waft through) rapid diagnostic check to discover CoV2 antigens.

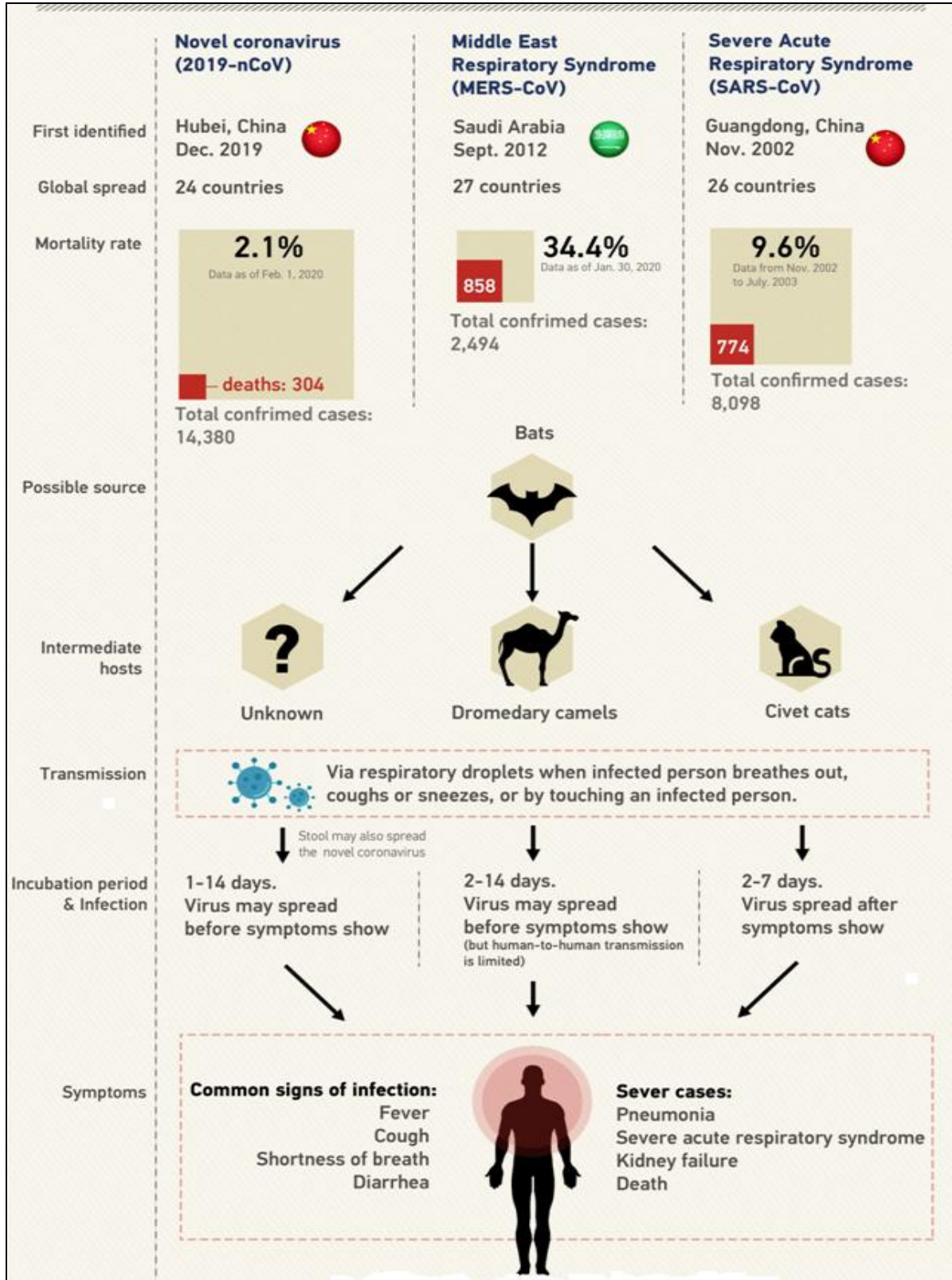
On three July the EUL pipeline turned into similarly extended to antibody detection enzyme immunoassay (EIA) [2].

1.2. As of 29 July 2020, the subsequent milestones and activities targeted on COVID-19 have taken area:

- The Director-General and Executive Director of the WHO Health Emergencies Programmers have held 83 media briefings. The Director-wide spread's commencing remarks, transcripts, motion pictures and audio recordings for these media briefings are available on-line.
 - There have been 23 Member State Briefings and information sessions.
 - WHO convenes international expert networks, covering topics such as clinical management, laboratory and virology, infection prevention and control, mathematical modeling, seroepidemiology, and research and development for diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines, that has held common teleconferences, starting in early January. Those networks consist of heaps of scientists, clinical and public healthcare specialists from everywhere in the international
 - The Open WHO platform has had more than 4 million course enrolments. Free training is available on 15 different topics translated into 38 languages to support the corona virus responds, for a total of one hundred fifteen COVID-19 guides.
 - WHO's landscape of COVID-19 candidate vaccines lists 25 candidate vaccines in clinical evaluation and 139 in preclinical evaluation?
 - The Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Infectious Hazards (STAG-IH) has met 38 times. STAG-IH gives unbiased recommendation and evaluation to the WHO Health Emergencies Programmed on the infectious hazards which could pose a chance to global health security [3].
- Guidelines International Network (G-I-N) [4].
- "Chinese guidelines on Novel Corona virus" resources by Evidence Aid
 - The official government websites of all 31 provinces in mainland China (including municipal and autonomous regions) [5].
 - The Centre for Health Protection of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [6].
 - Association of Korean Medicine and Korean Association of Traditional Pulmonary Medicine.

- Japanese Association for Infectious Diseases and Japanese Respiratory Society [7].
- Taiwan Centers for Disease Control [8].

FIGURE 1.COMPARING OF CORONA VIRUS:



2. HERBAL MEDICINES:

There are four basic systems known for herbal medicines: Traditional Chinese, Traditional Indian (Ayurvedic), Western, and Traditional Arab. The herbal drugs play an increasingly more essential position in healthcare and their use on the hope of tackling diseases is large. In India, approximately 70% of the modern - day drugs are discovered from herbal resources and range from different synthetic and semi synthetic analogues have been processed from prototype compounds extracted and isolated from natural plants [9], [10].

2.1. CHINESE HERBAL DRUG TREATMENTS WITH THE CAPACITY TO INHIBIT COVID-19:

(A) Andrographolide , -

Extract from the herb andrographis paniculata, has a wide variety of pharmacological responses such as immunity regulation , anti-virus , anti-bacterial , anti-parasite, anti-tumor , and anti-hyperglycemia .

(B) Baicalin, - cutellaria baicalensis Georgi (Chinese name: Huang Qin), has a huge variety of healing effects, consisting of sensitization and anti-apoptosis.

(C) Quercetin, - anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-viral, anti-allergic, anti-most cancers, mood-improving in addition to vasoprotective.

(D) Glycyrrhizic acid, - isolated from the traditional Chinese language medicinal drug licorice (Chinese call: GanCao). Glycyrrhiza uralensis consists of energetic elements such as thymol and carvacrol that has considerable antiviral and bactericidal results.

(E) Patchouli alcohol - remote from patchouli, antiviral, immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, anti oxidative, and anti tumor

(F). Luteolin - extracted from Torreya Nucifer anti-inflammatory, anti-most cancers, antioxidant, antiviral, and coronary heart shielding.

Qingfei Paidu. Decoction has a good scientific effect of on the treatment of Corona virus 19. The mixture of nefeonavir and sinomenine considerably reduced the quantity of virus accumulation and shortened the time of virus clearance in comparison with unmarried use of nefeonavir and sinomenine [11].

Table. 1. Some Herbal medicines formulae and compositions for treating mild stage patients with COVID-19 (Chinese guidelines) [12].

S.NO	Name of herbal formula	Composition of herbal formula (Latin name)
1.	Sang Bei Zhisou San	Mori Radicis Cortex, Fritillariae Thunbergii Bulbus, Stemonae Radix, Asteris Radix et Rhizoma, Cynanchi Stauntonii Rhizoma et Radix, Platycodonis Radix, Schizonepetae Spica, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium, Armeniacae Semen Amarum, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma
2.	Jia Jian Zhengqi San + Da Yuan Yin + Shen Shu San	Agastachis Herba 10 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 15 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 10 g, Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex 10 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 6 g, Ephedrae Herba 6 g, Osterici seu Notopterygii Radix et Rhizoma 10 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens 10 g, Arecae Semen 10 g Agastachis Herba 10 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 15 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 10 g, Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex 10 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 6 g, Ephedrae Herba 6 g, Armeniacae Semen Amarum 10 g Osterici seu Notopterygii Radix et Rhizoma 10 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens 10 g, Arecae Semen 10 g
3.	Jia Jian Zhengqi Sana + Huo Po Xia Ling Tang	Atractylodis Rhizoma 15 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 9 g, Pinelliae Rhizoma 9 g, Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex 9 g, Ephedrae Herba 6 g, Agastachis Herba 9 g,
4.	Qingwen Baidu Yin + Da Yuan Yin + Huo Po Xia Ling Tang + Sheng Jiang San	Bupleuri Radix 20 g, Agastachis Herba 10 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 10 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 10 g, Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex 10 g, Arecae Semen 15 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 6 g, Platycodonis Radix 10 g, Gypsum Fibrosum 20 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 6 g, Batryticatus Bombyx 10 g, Cicadae Periostracum 5 g
5.	Jing Fang Baidu San	Schizonepetae Spica 10 g, Saposhnikoviae Radix 10 g, Osterici seu Notopterygii Radix et Rhizoma 10 g, Perillae Folium 10 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 12 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 10 g, Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex 10 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 6 g, Lithospermi Radix 15 g,
6.	Jing Fang Baidu San + Jiuwei Qianghuo Pill	Schizonepetae Spica 15 g, Saposhnikoviae Radix 15 g, Chuanxiong Rhizoma 15 g, Angelicae Dahuricae Radix 15 g, Menthae Herba 10 g, Platycodonis Radix 10 g, Schizonepetae Spica 10 g, Perillae Folium 10 g,

		Osterici seu Notopterygii Radix et Rhizoma 10 g, Isatidis Folium 10 g, Aurantii Fructus Immaturus 10 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 10 g, Alpiniae Katsumadai Semen 10 g
7.	Yin Qiao San + Sheng Jiang San	Lonicerae Flos 15 g, Forsythiae Fructus 15 g, Schizonepetae Spica 15 g, Arctii Semen 15 g, Menthae Herba 10 g, Platycodonis Radix 15 g, Armeniacae Semen Amarum 10 g, Cicadae Periostracum 10 g, Batryticatus Bombyx 10 g, Curcumae Longae Rhizoma 10 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 6 g
8.	Yin Qiao Sana	Lonicerae Flos 15 g, Forsythiae Fructus 15 g, Saposhnikoviae Radix 9 g, Scutellariae Radix 15 g, Arctii Semen 9 g, Platycodonis Radix 9 g, Phragmitis Rhizoma 18 g, Bupleuri Radix 9 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 9 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 6 g
9.	Sang Ju Yin + Yin Qiao San	Mori Folium 10 g, Chrysanthemi Flos 10 g, Armeniacae Semen Amarum 10 g, Lonicerae Flos 15 g, Forsythiae Fructus 10 g, Arctii Semen 10 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 5 g
10.	Yin Qiao San + Huo Po Xia Ling Tang	Lonicerae Flos 30 g, Forsythiae Fructus 30 g, Schizonepetae Spica 15 g, Arctii Semen 15 g, Menthae Herba 15 g, Platycodonis Radix 30 g, Armeniacae Semen Amarum 15 g, Pogostemonis Herba 15 g, Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex 15 g, Poria Sclerotium 30 g, Pinelliae Rhizoma Praeparatum 15 g, Amomi Fructus Rotundus 15 g, Coicis Semen 30 g, Dolichoris Semen 30 g, Crataegi Fructus 30 g, Massa Medicata Fermentata 15 g, Phragmitis Rhizoma 30 g
11.	Xuan Bai Cheng Qi Tang + Huanglian Jiedu Tang	Ephedrae Herba, Armeniacae Semen Amarum, Gypsum Fibrosum, Arisaematis Rhizoma Preparata cum Bovis Fel, Rhei Rhizoma Preparata cum Vinum, Lepidii seu Descurainiae Semen, Bubali Cornu, Persicae Semen, Paeoniae Rubra Radix, Hirudo, Coicis Semen, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma
12.	Ma Xing Shi Gan Tang	Ephedrae Herba 10 g, Gypsum Fibrosum 30 g, Armeniacae Semen Amarum 10 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 6 g, Trichosanthis Fructus 30 g, Rhei Radix et Rhizoma 6 g, Lepidii seu Descurainiae Semen 30 g, Perillae Folium 30 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 6 g, Arecae Semen 6 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 10 g
13.	Bai Hu Tang + Qingying Tang + Qingwen Baidu Yin	Gypsum Fibrosum 30 g, Scrophulariae Radix 20 g, Rehmanniae Radix 15 g, Moutan Cortex Radicis 15 g,

		Lophatheri Herba 10 g, Lonicerae Flos 15 g, Forsythiae Fructus 15 g, Scutellariae Radix 15 g, Menthae Herba 20 g, Paeoniae Rubra Radix 15 g, Curcumae longae Radix 15 g, Lepidii seu Descurainiae Semen 10 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 10 g
14	Qingfei Paidu Tang	Ephedrae Herba 9 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 6 g, Armeniacae Semen Amarum 9 g, Gypsum Fibrosum 15–30 g, Cinnamomi Ramulus 9 g, Alismatis Rhizoma 9 g, Polyporus 9 g, Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma 9 g, Poria Sclerotium 15 g, Bupleuri Radix 16g, Scutellariae Radix 6 g, Pinelliae Rhizoma 9 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens 9 g, Asteris Radix 9 g, Farfare Flos 9 g, Belamcandae Rhizoma 9 g, Asari Herba 6 g, Dioscoreae Rhizoma 12 g, Aurantii Fructus 6 g, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 6 g, Agastachis Herba 9 g
15.	Shen Fu Tang	Ginseng Radix Rubra 10 g, Aconiti Lateralis Radix Praeparata 10 g, Corni Fructus 30 g, Ophiopogonis Radix 20 g, Notoginseng Radix 10 g

Table.2 Some Herbal medicines for treating patients with COVID-19 (Korean guidelines)

s.no	Name of herbal formula	Composition of herbal formula (Latin name)
1.	Jinfang Baidu San	Osterici Radix 4 g, Araliae Continentalis Radix 4 g, Bupleuri Radix 4 g, Angelicae Decursivae Radix 4 g, Poria Sclerotium 4 g, Ginseng Radix 4 g, Aurantii Fructus Immaturus 4 g, Platycodi Radix 4 g, Cnidii Rhizoma 4 g, Schizonepetae Spica 4 g, Saposhnikoviae Radix 4 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 2 g
2.	Jiuwei Qianghuo Tang	Osterici Radix 6 g, Saposhnikoviae Radix 6 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 4.8 g, Cnidii Rhizoma 4.8 g, Angelicae Dahuricae Radix 4.8 g, Scutellariae Radix 4.8 g, Rehmanniae Radix Crudus 4.8 g, Asiasari Radix et Rhizoma 2 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 2 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Crudus 4 g, Zizyphi Fructus 4 g, Allii Fistulosi Bulbus 4 g
3.	Sang Ju Yin	Armeniacae Semen 8 g, Forsythiae Fructus 6 g, Menthae Herba 3.2 g, Mori Folium 10 g, Chrysanthemi Flos 4 g, Platycodi Radix 8 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 3.2 g,

		Phragmitis Rhizoma 8 g
4.	Yin Qiao San	Lonicerae Flos 40 g, Forsythiae Fructus 40 g, Platycodi Radix 24 g, Menthae Herba 24 g, Arctii Semen 24 g, Glycine Semen Preparatum 20 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 20 g, Lophatheri Herba 16 g, Schizonepetae Spica 16 g
5.	Gegen Jieji Tang	Puerariae Radix 12 g, Ephedrae Herba 8 g, Scutellariae Radix 8 g, Paeoniae Radix 6 g, Cinnamomi Ramulus 4 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 3.2 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Crudus 4 g, Zizyphi Fructus 4 g
6.	Daochi Jiangqi Tang	Rehmanniae Radix Crudus 12 g, Akebiae Caulis 8 g, Scrophulariae Radix 6 g, Trichosanthis Semen 6 g, Angelicae Decursivae Radix 4 g, Osterici Radix 4 g, Araliae Continentalis Radix 4 g, Schizonepetae Spica 4 g, Poria Sclerotium 4 g, Saposhnikoviae Radix 4 g, Alismatis Rhizoma 4 g
7.	Qingjin Jianghuo Tang	Citri Unshius Pericarpium 6 g, Armeniacae Semen 6 g, Poria Sclerotium 4 g, Pinelliae Tuber 4 g, Platycodi Radix 4 g, Fritillariae Thunbergii Bulbus 4 g, Angelicae Decursivae Radix 4 g, Trichosanthis Semen 4 g, Scutellariae Radix 4 g, Gypsum Fibrosum 4 g, Aurantii Fructus Immaturus 3.2 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 1.2 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Crudus 4 g
8.	Da Yuan Yin	Arecae Semen 10 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 10 g, Magnoliae Cortex 10 g, Anemarrhenae Rhizoma 10 g, Scutellariae Radix 10 g, Bupleuri Radix 10 g, Paeoniae Radix Rubra 10 g, Forsythiae Fructus 15 g, Artemisiae Annuae Herba 10 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 10 g, Isatidis Folium 10 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 5 g
9.	Yin Qiao San + San Ren Tang	Lonicerae Flos 15 g, Forsythiae Fructus 15 g, Platycodi Radix 10 g, Arctii Semen 10 g, Phragmitis Rhizoma 20 g, Menthae Herba 10 g, Armeniacae Semen 10 g, Amomi Fructus Rotundus 6 g, Coicis Semen 20 g,

		Tetrapanacis Medulla 10 g, Paeoniae Radix 10 g, Pinelliae Rhizoma 10 g, Talcum 20 g, Arecae Semen 10 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 5 g, Scutellariae Radix 10 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 5 g
10.	Gegen Jieji Tang + Buhuanjin Zhengqi San	Puerariae Radix 12 g, Ephedrae Herba 8 g, Scutellariae Radix 8 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 8 g, Paeoniae Radix 6 g, Cinnamomi Ramulus 4 g, Agastachis Herba 4 g, Pinelliae Tuber 4 g, Citri Unshius Pericarpium 4 g, Magnoliae Cortex 4 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 3.2 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Crudus 4 g, Zizyphi Fructus 4 g
11.	Xiao Chaihu Tang + Buhuanjin Zhengqi San	Bupleuri Radix 12 g, Scutellariae Radix 8 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 8 g, Pinelliae Tuber 4 g, Ginseng Radix 4 g, Agastachis Herba 4 g, Citri Unshius Pericarpium 4 g, Magnoliae Cortex 4 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 2 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Crudus 4 g, Zizyphi Fructus 4 g
12.	Qingfei Paidu Tang	Ephedrae Herba 9 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 6 g, Armeniacae Amarum Semen 9 g, Gypsum Fibrosum 15–30 g, Cinnamomi Ramulus 9 g, Alismatis Rhizoma 9 g, Polyporus 9 g, Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma 9 g, Poria Sclerotium 15 g, Bupleuri Radix 16g, Scutellariae Radix 6 g, Pinelliae Rhizoma 9 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens 9 g, Asteris Radix 9 g, Belamcandae Rhizoma 9 g, Asari Herba 6 g, Dioscoreae Rhizoma 12 g, Aurantii Fructus 6 g, Citri Unshius Pericarpium 6 g, Agastachis Herba 9 g
13.	Ma Xing Shi Gan Tang	aEphedrae Herba 6 g, Armeniacae Amarum Semen 9 g, Gypsum Fibrosum 15 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 3 g, Agastachis Herba 10 g, Magnoliae Cortex 10 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma 15 g, Amomi Tsao-ko Fructus 10 g, Pinelliae Rhizoma Praeparatum 9 g, Poria Sclerotium 15 g, Rhei Radix et Rhizoma 5 g, Astragali Radix 10 g, Lepidii seu Descurainiae Semen 10 g, Paeoniae Radix 10 g

14.	Shen Fu Tang + Su He Xiang Pill	Ginseng Radix 15 g, Aconiti Lateralis Radix Praeparata 10 g, Corni Fructus 15 g, Su He Xiang Pill
15.	Shen Zhu Jianpi Tang + Shengmai San	Liriopsis Tuber 8 g, Ginseng Radix 4 g, Atractylodis Rhizoma Alba 4 g, Poria Sclerotium 4 g, Crataegi Fructus 4 g, Citri Unshius Pericarpium 4 g, Magnoliae Cortex 4 g, Schisandrae Fructus 4 g, Paeoniae Radix 3.2 g, Ponciri Fructus Immaturus 3.2 g, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 2 g, Hordei Fructus Germinatus 2 g, Amomi Fructus 2 g, Massa Medicata Fermentata 2 g, Zingiberis Rhizoma Crudus 4 g, Zizyphi Fructus 4 g

2.2. ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF FOODS AND HERBS AGAINST INFLUENZA VIRUS

Allium sativum (Garlic):

Anti-avian influenza virus H9N2 activity in both chick embryos and cell models [13].

Zingiber officinalis (Ginger):

The mode of action for influenza virus inhibition is through inhibition of proliferation or penetration into MDCK cells. Garlic and ginger were found to inactivate avian influenza virus H9N2 pastime in each MDCK cells and chicken embryos [14], [15].

The ethanol extract and polysaccharides of fish mint were shown to alleviate.

H1N1 induced acute lung damage in mice, therefore concurrently enhancing the immunity [16]. An aqueous extract from zhebeimu can inhibit H1N1 replication in embryonated eggs and increase the survival rate of virus infected mice [16]. Some essential oils were proven to have anti-influenza activities. These include *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* leaf oil (cinnamon), *Citrus bergamia* (bergamot), *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (lemon grass) and *Thymus vulgaris* (crimson Thyme) [17]. A blend of essential oils additionally inhibits the infectivity of influenza virus through inactivation of viral binding potential and viral protein translation in MDCK cells [18]. Tea tree oils and eucalyptus capturing at the fiber coating substances are able to inactivate influenza virus [19]. Chinese mahogany, Chinese liquorice, crimson spider lily, the rhizome of Scythian lamb, and its extract or compound, have suggested anti-SARS-CoV-1 action in Vero cells with the SARS-CoV-1 infection model [20], [21]. Although a few natural products as baicalin and berberin had been proved because the inhibitors of SARS-CoV-2, there have been no published studies on a single herb, its extract, and bioactive compound against SARS-CoV-2. Ding et al. (2017) studied Lianhuaqingwen,

traditional Chinese language remedy formula composed of an aggregate of 13 herbs [22]. Lianhuaqingwen suppressed SARS-CoV-2 replication, decreased seasoned-inflammatory cytokine manufacturing, and modified the morphology of SARS-CoV2 cells [23].

CONCLUSION:

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is extensively used inside the remedy of COVID-19 in China directly. Here we are justifying the herbal formulas that are normally used in Chinese health care specialists. Primarily based at the proof to an ancient medicine point of view, it is believed that traditional medicines are probably to be a repurposing medicine for COVID-19. Engaging in further research would possibly offer improved information regarding the use of traditional medicines in treating COVID-19.

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