



Medicinal Plant Use in the Treatment of Peptic Ulcer

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Abstract

Describes an inflammatory tear of the skin or mucous membrane lining the primary tube. Development of ulcers. ca. 10D44 The world's population suffers from stomach ulcers. A broad term that includes gastric ulcer tube, stomach duodenum. Presence of acid and digestive activity in gastric juice with decomposition A mucosal defense develops a gastric ulcer. This Regular use of medications, irregular eating habits, and stress may be to blame. The ideal goal gastric ulcer treatment It relieves pain, heals ulcers, and delays recurrence of ulcers.

Inventory Synthetic drugs such as proton pump inhibitors (PPI) and histamine 2 (H₂) receptor antagonists are commonly used therapeutically. Side Effects Related to Gastric Ulcers Side effects, relapses, various drug interactions observed, relatively expensive Herbal medicine. herbal medicine Demand is growing worldwide. Availability of gastroprotectants without side effects An excellent source of inexpensive medicines. Natural products showed significant anti ulcer action, compounds such as tannins, flavonoids, alkaloids, Triterpenoids, steroids, saponins, coumarins.

Keywords

Ulcer, elementary track, gastro-protective, synthetic drugs, herbal medicines, natural compound

I. Introduction

The pathophysiology of gastric ulcers includes adversarial (corrosive, pepsin and Helicobacter pylori) and protective factors (mucins, prostaglandins, bicarbonates, nitric oxide and development factors) [1] Gastric ulcers are corrosive-induced lesions of the gastrointestinal system, commonly located in the gastric mucosa. In the stomach or proximal duodenum, represented by exposed mucous

membranes with malformations Extends to submucosa or muscularis propria [2] This is definitely a tool that introduces new treatments and improved cleanliness. Led to a reduction in Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) disease. Mucous membrane disruption in general Considered for hypersecreted acid in patients with corrosive gastrointestinal disease Climate associated with diet and stress. Risk factors for the development of gastric ulcer pylori infection, alcohol and tobacco use, non-steroidal sedatives included Drug use (NSAIDs) and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome [3] The gram-negative bacterium Helicobacter pylori remains present between the mucus layers Moreover, the gastric epithelium is destined to survive in harsh climates. Stomach Helicobacter pylori initially lives in the maxillary sinuses, but eventually migrates to the maxillary sinuses. More proximal part of the stomach [4] H. pylori-negative, NSAID-negative, ibuprofen-negative gastric ulcer disease. Represents idiopathic ulcers and can be analyzed in approximately one-fifth of cases [5] Peptic ulcer is one of the world's largest gastrointestinal disorders, affecting 10% of the world's population Population [6]. 19 out of 20 peptic ulcers are duodenal ulcers. An estimated 15,000 people every year pass away from peptic ulcers and 3.8-14 per 100,000 individuals, respectively. Average bleeding recurrence after 7 days was 13.9%, and average long-term perforation recurrence was 12.2%. [7,8] Individual susceptibility is critical at the beginning of mucosal damage, but only a small proportion of people with H. pylori infection or taking NSAIDs develop peptic ulcer disease. Functional polymorphisms in several cytokine genes are associated with peptic ulcers. For instance, interleukin 1 beta (IL1B) polymorphisms impact interleukin 1 mucosal production, resulting in gastroduodenal diseases associated with H. pylori.



[9]

Plant use for treating peptic ulcer

There are many herbs, nutrients, and plant substances that play a role Used to protect or heal abdominal ulcers. Human trials have proven useful Potential in animal or in vitro studies. Various botanical products have been reported, As an anti-ulcer product, the documented literature focuses solely on pharmacology Effects in experimental animals. Limited clinical data supports hiring Efficacy and Safety Data of Herbs as Gastro protectants Limited. There are several botanical products with potential therapeutic uses low toxicity.

II. Finding and discussion Acacia arabica



Fig. 1 Acacia Arabic

Acacia arabica (Mimosa family), It is widely distributed in dry sandy soils throughout India. This Commonly known as the 'Babur Tree, the locals call it: "Carveram" Chemical composition reported at this facility A gum containing Arabic acid in combination with calcium. magnesium and potassium, a little malic acid Acid, sugar, moisture 14%, ash 3-4%. large on the bark Amount of tannins; the pods contain about 22.44% tannins [10]

Anti-ulcer activity

In Ayurveda, As a gargle it is used for bleeding Ulcers and wounds. crush the soft leaves Has a stimulating and astringent effect when applied to poultices and ulcers [10]. A recent study protects against Acacia Senegal Gum Gastric ulcer due to cold exposure in rats Aqueous extract of A. gum arabica showed protection Intestinal damage and decreased intestinal enzymatic activity by meloxicam [11]. Active ingredient. Phenolic compounds, tannins, etc. Flavonoids are considered.

Adansonia digitata



Fig. 2 Adansonia digitata

The African "boabab or monkey-bread tree," *Adansonia digitata*, is a member of the Malvaceae family. "Paparapuli" is the term used locally. One of the tallest and most durable trees in the encountered primarily in Bombay, Gujarat, and Coromandal Peninsula and Ceylon. The plant's chemical components include Phorbaphene-containing pulp, mucilage, gum, glucose, Along with other salts, potash is tartrate and acetate. In a leaf are Salts, gum, wax, glucose, albuminoids, and salts. Contains in bark acid gum, wax, soluble and insoluble tannin, albuminous sodium and potassium chloride, carbonate, and a the glucoside of adansoni.

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, is used Leaf juice freshly squeezed with powdered ginger combined with the fresh root's released juice Flavonoids, tannins, saponins [12] Anti-ulcer activity in folk medicine

Aloe vera



Fig. 3 ALOE VERA

The term "aloe gel" refers to the Liliaceae family member aloe vera. It is known as "kattalai" locally, and it is common throughout India. This plant contains the chemicals aloin, isobarbaloin, and emodin [13].

Antiulcer Activity.

In Ayurvedic, leaves are successfully utilised to treat localised chronic ulcers. When a few weeks,



the ulcers heal after the initial agony subsides [13]. Recent Studies Aloe vera powder and gum acacia were combined, and rats received a dosage of the mixture orally. 200 mg/kg against indomethacin induced gastric ulcer. The extract showed significant antiulcer activity comparable to control [14]. Active Constituents. Barbalin, isobarbolin, and saponins are considered.

Azadirachta indica

Azadirachta indica (family Meliaceae) is native to India and Bengal and is grown there. Both locally and generally, it is referred to as "neem" or "vembu." Nimbidin, phenolic compounds, saponin

Antiulcer activity

A compress of leaves mixed with sesame seeds is very useful in unhealthy ulcers. A recent study found that *Azadirachta indica* Leaf Extract Protection from pyloric ligation and cold restraint stress-induced gastric ulcers in rats. Active ingredients. stearic acid and palmitic acid isolated from Nimbidin Fraction of Neem Seed Oil has been considered [15]

Balsamodendron mukul

The botanical name for *Balsamodendron mukul* (Burseraceae) is "gum guggul." It has been cultivated in Sind, Rajputana, Eastern Bengal, Berars, Assam, Khandesh, and Mysore, also known as "gukkulu" locally. This plant contains bitter principles, volatile oil, and gum-resins chemical components. [16].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, When guggul gum is combined with coconut oil or lime juice, it is used as a lotion or as a plaster for slow-healing ulcers. gum from different species, In Sind, Karachi, and Baluchistan, *B. pubescens* is utilized as ointment for severe ulcers like Delhi sore that contains sulphur, catechu, and borax [17].

Bauhinia variegata

The *Caesalpiniaceae* family member *Bauhinia variegata* is native to the Sub-Himalayan region and grows there as well as in the woods of India and Burma. Its local name is "shemmandarai" and its common name is "orchid tree." The chemical components quercetin, rutin, apigenin, and apigenin 7-O-glucoside have been identified in this plant. Bark contains glucose, a brownish gum, and tannin (tannic acid) [18].

Antiulcer activity

The bark's decoction works well as a wash for ulcers. Take the bark of *Bauhinia variegata* (10 parts), 3 myrobalans, ginger, black pepper, long pepper, bark of *Crataeva nurvala*, cardamoms, cinnamon, and Tejpatra leaves, each of which is one part, to make a remedy known as kanchanaraguggula.

Bauhinia variegata

Berberis aristata (Family Berberidaceae) is cultivated in Nilgiris and everywhere. Temperate Himalayan range from Bhutan to Khowl. known as "Indians" or barberry in Nepal" and locally called "Kasturimanjar". Reported chemical composition The plant has roots and trees that are rich in the yellow alkaloid 'berberine' and have a bitter taste. Substances that dissolve in acids to form salts of alkaloids. The root contains two more alkaloids [19].

Antiulcer Activity

In Ayurveda Use compresses made from chopped leaves 3 to 4 times a day. Slow-healing ulcers [20].

Careya arborea

'Slow match tree', *Calleja arborea* Locally known as Pailak Putathammi. Common in the sub-Himalayan region. The thick red bark of this shrub, containing 8% tannins, is one of its chemical constituents. Liberator It contains large simple calcium oxalate crystals. stone [21]. Anti-ulcer function in Ayurveda. Use finely chopped leaves as a poultice 3-4 times a day Ulcer that do not heal quickly [21]. A recent study showed that the ethanolic stem bark extract of *C. arborea* To protect rats from ethanol and common cold, rats were orally administered 300 and 600 mg/kg for 5 days. control stress, A model of pyloric ligation-induced ulcer.

Extract significantly speeds up recovery compared to gastric ulcer Active *Careya arborea* (Myrtaceae) is the common name for this tree. It is locally called Pairak Putathammi. Widely distributed in the Sub-Himalayan region. One of its chemical constituents is the thick red bark of the bush, which contains 8% tannins. Liberator There are large, simple crystals of calcium oxalate. rock [22].

Antiulcer activity

A recent study showed that *C. arborea* ethanolic stem bark extract Rats were orally administered 300 and 600 mg/kg daily for 5 days to protect them from ethanol and cold. Your stress level A model of ulcer after pyloric ligation. Extract significantly speeds up recovery in contrast to stomach



ulcers active.

Carica papaya



Fig 4. *Careya Arborea*

The “papaya” family is known as the carica family. Its name is “Papari Passam”. It thrives in subtropical and tropical climates around the world. Papain, chymopapain, pectin, carposide, calpain, carotenoids, and anthraxanthin are the chemical constituents of this plant [23]

Antiulcer activity

within folk medicine. Primarily found in folk medicine of the tropics. Ripe fruits can be consumed. Unripe fruits can be consumed after being boiled to treat painless ulcers. The ripe fruit is often consumed fresh, though it can be found in salads, jellies, and stews. Seeds and skins. One anti-ulcer effect has been associated with consuming the plant's immature fruits [37]. In recent studies. Rats were given doses of 50 and 100 mg/kg of *C. papaya* aqueous seed extract for ethanol-induced gastric ulcers. Or The extract shielded the stomach mucosa from methanol's effects. *C. Papaya* extract dramatically lowers both stomach volume and acidity [38]. Active component It is well known that papain and chymopapain are beneficial for gastrointestinal and digestive diseases [24]

Euphorbia neriifolia

Euphorbia neriifolia (Euphorbiaceae) is commonly known as the ‘common milk hedge’. Locally it is called “Iraikari”. This leafless shrub is found in central India, I grew up in Bengal. The chemical constituents of this plant are euphorbone, resin, gum, rubber, calcium malate, etc. [25].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda. The sap is primarily used with clarified or fresh butter. Unhealthy ulcers and scabies [20].

Ficus religiosa



Fig. 5 *Ficus religiosa*

Ficus (Nettle family) is widespread. Known as the “Sacred Fig”. Locally it is known as ‘Arashamalam’. This holy tree is found all around, wild and cultivated about India by Hindus. The chemical composition of this plant is bark-based tannins, gums (Cochtone), waxes [26].

Anti-ulcer activity

In Ayurveda The bark is useful for ulcers in an infusion or decoction (plain kashayam) with a small amount of honey [31]. Hydroalcoholic extract leaves of *F. religiosa* were tested in rats against absolute ethanol, aspirin, and pylorus ligation-induced gastric ulcers at two doses (250 and 500 mg/kg, po). Extract significantly reduces ulcer index values compared to control [32]. Active ingredient. Bioactive compounds such as flavonoids, saponins, and tannins have been considered [33].

Galega purpurea

Galega purpurea (Papilionidae) Commonly known as “Violet Teflo Russia”. Locally known as “kollukay-welai”. This is all over India, especially South India. Grows in hard, rocky, hard-to-root soil. The component of this plant is they yield gums, trace amounts of proteins and dyes, ash with trace amounts of manganese, principles associated with brown resin and chlorophyll, and quercetin or chelythrin, and Glucoside Rutin [37].

Anti-ulcer activity

Ayurveda. A mixture of root powder and honey is applied to ulcers [37]

Hibiscus rosa sinensis

Hibiscus rosa sinensis (Mallow family) is commonly known as the ‘wandering rose’. It is locally called “Cembalti”. It is native to China and is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant. Plant through



India. The chemical constituents of this plant are flavonoids, anthocyanins, Quercetin, cyanidin, kaempferol, hydrochloric acid.

Anti-ulcer activity

In folk medicine. The root of *H. rosa sinensis* is traditionally used to treat ulcers among the Kani tribe in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, India [34]. In his last survey. Aqueous and alcoholic extract of *H. rosa sinensis* root show significant anti-ulcer activity in pylorus-ligated rats at doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg. *Hydrocotyle asiatica*

Hydrocotyle asiatica

(Apiaceae) is commonly known as the 'Indian pennywort'. known locally as "Vaeralai". This small weed is common throughout India and grows abundantly in moist areas. The chemical composition of this plant is oily white crystalline substance, leaf active ingredient verarine, resins, aromatics fat bodies, gums, sugars, tannins, proteins and salts, mainly alkali sulfates. There is [34].

Anti-ulcer activity

In Ayurveda, For ulcers, the powder can be administered in doses of 3 to 5 tablets 3 times daily. At the same time, a portion of the powder can be sprinkled onto the ulcer, or a poultice preferably made from fresh leaves can be applied [29].

Indigofera tinctoria

Indigofera tinctoria (Papilionidae) Commonly known as "Honai". Locally it is called 'Nirum'. Very little. The erect shrubs are found in northern India, especially Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Sindh, Oud, South India, Madras, Bombay. Chemistry Components of this plant are indicans (glucosides), oxidized forms of lucindigo, or An indigo white resulting from the fermentation of fresh green plants [48].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda The crushed leaves are used in a variety of ways as an irritant poultice or patch. skin disease and cleaning. Heals wounds and ulcers. Powdered indigo is also used to sprinkle on ulcers [38].

Lawsonia alba

Lawsonia alba (Lythraceae) is commonly known as 'henna'. Called local "Martone". It is widely distributed throughout India and is mainly cultivated as hedges and gardens. plant. The chemical constituents of this plant are the leaves, which

provide the dye (Henna dye) Hanno 12-15%, tannic acid, a kind of tanning agent, olive green resin. Soluble in ether and alcohol. Seeds provide oil. It also contains glucoside. Plant [35]

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, An ointment made from the leaves is used to heal wounds, Ulcer [29]

Mangifera indica



Fig. 6 *Mangifera indica*

Mangifera indica (Anacardiaceae) is commonly known as the 'mango tree'. this Locally it is called "mangaai". It is grown all over India. Chemical composition This plant contains alkaloids, sterols, saponins, tannins and flavonoids [29].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, The leaf extract was dissolved in rice bran oil and administered orally to the ulcer. Traditionally, this plant has been reported to have anti ulcer activity [50]. Flower decoction was orally administered to rats with gastric lesions at doses of 250, 500, and 1000 mg/kg in a dose-dependent manner. Therefore, the extract significantly reduced gastric volume and gastric acid [31]. Active Ingredients. Mangiferin [33] has been investigated

Mimosa pudica

Mimosa pudica (legume family) is commonly known as 'Touch Me Knot'. That is Locally it is known as 'Sotal Sinunji'. It grows in all tropical countries and many subtropical regions of the world. Chemical composition in this Plants have flavonoids, quercetin, naringin, saponins, tannins, gums, and mucus [23]

Anti-ulcer activity:-

In Ayurveda. A decoction of fresh leaves and seeds is consumed for intestinal ulcers [53]. the study. Ethanol extract from *Mimosa pudica* leaves has been reported to have anti-ulcer properties Dose-dependently active, these leaf extracts may be useful



as natural antioxidants Treatment of ulcers [23]. Active ingredient. Alkaloid mimosine under consideration

Momordica charantia



Fig. 7 Momordica Charantia

Anti-ulcer activity

In Ayurveda, Whole plant powder is used to powder and heal leprosy and other stubborn wounds. Mixed with cinnamon, long pepper, rice, and cholegla oil, it makes a good ointment for malignant ulcers [37]. In a recent study, alcoholic and aqueous extracts of *M. charantia* fruit at doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg were used separately for pylorus ligation, aspirin, and stress-induced ulcers in rats. These extracts showed a significant reduction in ulcer index compared to controls [26]. Active ingredient. Flavonoids, saponins, sterols are considered.

Moringa oleifera

Moringa oleifera (*Moringa* family) is commonly known as 'drumstick, wasabi tree'. Locally known as 'Murungai'. is native to western and sub-Himalayan regions, India, Pakistan, Asia Minor, Africa, and Arabia. The chemical constituents of this plant are alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, zeatin, quercetin, kaempferol, and terpenoids [25].

Antiulcer Activity

In folk remedies. The medicinal properties of various parts of the plant have long been recognized in folk medicine. India Leaf His tea is used to treat gastric ulcers in the Kani tribe of Pechparai Hills, Tamil Nadu. Flower buds of *M. oleifera* are widely consumed in Pakistan and have been reported to have antiulcer properties [34]. In a recent study.

Alcohol leaving extract of *M. oleifera* Rats were orally administered at doses of 125, 250, and 500 mg/kg Pyloric ligation, ethanol, cryofixation Gastric ulcers caused by stress and aspirin. The extract

showed a reduction in ulcers, Acid pepsin secretion [37]. Active ingredient. Quercetin, β - sitosterol, β Consider carotenes.

Myrica nagi

Myrica nagi (*Myricaceae*) is commonly known as 'boxmyrtle'. Laurel berries" Locally known as "Maldam Pad Thai". It is an evergreen plant in the subtropical Himalayas, Shimla District, Sihet, South of Singapore and is also found in His Cassia Mountains and His Hills of Burma. This is a very commonly grown tree in China and Japan. The chemical component of this plant is bark and contains tannins, saccharin and salts. Crushed bark yields a coloring principle called 'myricotin' [38].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, A poultice made by crushing the bark and boiling it in water and stirring it into Indian flour until it reaches the right consistency cures scrotal ulcers (tukina). Boiling the fruit produces a type of wax called myrtle wax, which is used to treat ulcers [38].

Myrtus communis

Myrtus communis (*Myrtaceae*) Known as "Myrtle". It is grown in many regions (gardens) of India. Chemical composition of this plant It is a ripe fruit that contains essential oil (myrtle oil), resin, tannins and citric acid. acid, malic acid, sugar. [39]

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, Leaf powder is useful for wounds and ulcers. fruit, Myrtleberry facilitates digestion and is administered in the form of an infusion for internal ulcers [59]. A recent study demonstrated topical formulations of *M. communis* at low doses. Wound healing activity in rat excisional wounds [30]. The fruit of *communis* is protected against gastric ulcers induced by ethanol, indomethacin and pylorus ligation in rats. Suppression of gastric secretion and acidity and improvement of mucosal barrier [31]. Active ingredient. Myrtle (volatile oil) is considered.



Ocimum sanctum



Fig.8 Ocimum sanctum

Ocimum sanctum (Lamiaceae) is commonly known as "Holy Basil". Locally known as "Tulsi". It grows wild all over India. The name Tulsi means 'the one'. It is one of the sacred herbs for Hindus in India. Subcontinent. The chemical constituents of this plant are alkaloids, tannins, saponins, Flavonoids and sterols [32]

Antiulcer Activity

In Ayurveda, Indian Materia Medica describes the use of plants in various fields. Complaint. The fresh leaves have been consumed as prasada by millions of Indians for years. A tea made with tulsi leaves is commonly used for bowel Disability [32]. In recent studies, fixed oils in O.O.

Odina wodiye

Odina Wodiye (Anacardiaceae) is commonly known as 'Odhyamaram'. Cultivated Generally in the hotter regions of India. The chemical composition of this plant is the bark Contains tannins and ash, with significant amounts of potassium carbonate [31].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda. Fresh bark juice is effective for stubborn ulcers. Bark powder is mixed with neem oil.

Oryza sativa

Oryza sativa (Poaceae) is widespread. Known as "rice". Paddy. Locally called "arshi"; nellu." Grows throughout India. It is a major food crop in India, Ceylon, Burma, China, Japan and Siam, Distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. The chemical composition of this plant is rice, which contains more starch than any other plant. A starchy grain, but no significant fat, very little protein and traces of minerals [26]

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda. For gastrointestinal inflammation and inflammatory conditions porridge or congee water, as usual thicker liquid, called (a decoction of 1/40th)

or rice flour boiled in water, With a pinch of salt and turmeric. Lemon makes a good drink, no lime juice and salt for stomach ulcers.

Peucedanum grande

Peucedanum grande (Apiaceae) is commonly known as 'wild carrot'. Found On the hills of West India. The chemical composition of this plant is A pale yellow essential oil containing fruit [68]. anti-ulcer activity in Ayurveda. Fruit infusion (1 in 10) Fennel seed as a carminative, gastric such as intestinal disease Phyllanthus. Phyllanthus niruri (Euphorbiaceae), commonly known as "Stone crusher or seeds under leaves." Locally called "kizh kaynell". [28].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, Pounding the roots and using the whole plant mixed with rice water As a poultice for ulcers. In a recent study, metabolic air partial extracts of P. Oral administration of niruri to rats at a dose of 400mg/kg It significantly inhibited the development of indomethacin-induced ulcers [30] Active ingredient. alkaloid-4-methoxy-securinine, ellagic acid Acids, beta-sitosterol, gallic acid, hypophyllanthin are considered.

Plantago ispagula

Plantago ispagula (Pl anti-ulcer activity) in Ayurveda. Pounding the roots and using the whole plant mixed with rice water As a poultice for ulcers [69]. Oral administration of niruri to rats at a dose of 400mg/kg It significantly inhibited the development of indomethacin induced ulcers [33] Active ingredients alkaloid-4-methoxy-securinine, ellagic acid Acids, betasitosterol, gallic acid, hypophyllanthin are considered. (Anginaceae) Commonly known as "Spogelseed". Locally it is called "Isap Korvilai". Coromandel Coast. Genus there are about 50 species of Plantago, 10 of which are native to India. chemistry The components of this plant are generally mucilage, solid fatty oils, and proteins amount [22].

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, Decoctions are pure or mixed with sugar in doses of 2-3 drachmas. Very beneficial for gastritis, stomach and gastritis. duodenal ulcer [32].

Psidium guajava

Psidium guajava (Myrtaceae) is commonly known as "guava". called local 'Koya' This tree is cultivated and widely spread throughout most of India Bengal.



The chemical composition of this plant is bark containing 27.4% tannin, resin, and crystals of calcium oxalate. Leaves contain resins, fats, cellulose, tannins and volatile oil, chlorophyll, and mineral salts [23]

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, locally, a decoction of the leaves is used for unhealthy ulcers, reported effective gargling for swollen gums and stomatitis. In a recent study, P. gujava administered methanol leaf extract Oral administration of 500 and 1000 mg/kg doses to ethanol for 10 days in rats gastric ulcer. Extract Significant reduction in ulcer index compared to controls [24]. Active ingredient quercetin, guajaverin, flavonoids, Galactospecific lecithin becomes a problem.

Rhus coriaria

Rhus coriaria (Anacardiaceae) is commonly known as 'Tota sumac'. It is native to Southern Europe. The chemical constituents of this plant are ellagic acid and gallic acid, isoquercitrin, myricitrin, tannic acid [25]

Antiulcer activity

In Ayurveda, it is usually used in powder or extract form. powder dosage 20 to 30 grains. Onsite application of paste mixed with activated carbon powder Unhealthy ulcers In recent research. Hydroalcoholic extract of R. coriaria Rats were orally administered to ethanol at doses of 145 and 248 mg/kg induced gastric ulcer. extract It significantly increases the healing of gastric ulcers [38]. Active ingredient. Flavonoids and tannins are considered.

Solanum nigrum



Fig.10 Solanum nigrum

Solanum nigrum (Solanaceae) Known as "black eggplant fruit". Locally it is called "Manatakali". Keelai is grown all over India. The chemical composition of this plant is Alkaloids, saponins,

flavonoids, phytosterols [11].

Terminalia chebula



Fig.11 Terminalia chebula

Antiulcer activity

In folk medicine. Fresh leaves are consumed for intestinal ulcers Dindugal district, Tamil Nadu, India, by the Pariyar tribe Egg plant aquatic leaf extract Protected against pylorus ligation-induced gastric ulcers in rats [29] Active ingredient. Flavonoids are considered. Terminalia chebula (Combretaceae) is commonly known as 'myrobalan'. ink nut; Locally it is known as Kadukkai. This tree grows wild in the forests of northern India, Distributed in Central and Bengal, Madras, Mysore and Southern Part of the President of Bombay. The chemical component of this plant is tannin (tannic acid) 45% and large amounts of gallic acid, mucous membranes, a brownish-yellow dye and kevalinic acid formed by heating in water In Ayurveda, it breaks down into tannins and gallic acid. mixed with triphala ash Sprinkle with Sindhu salt (Saindhava, i.e. Potassium Nitrate or Nitricum) Over asyphilis ulcer to wash exudate out of the ulcer. equal parts of Dried myrobalan in combination with Emblic and Belleric myrobalan and catechu, finely ground and ground into a thick paste with enough ghee or something Mild oil, ideal as an ointment for chronic aphthous Ulcers and ulcerative wounds [38]. In a recent study, a methanol extract of T. Chebula was administered orally at doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg. stomach Lesions were induced by pylorus ligation-induced ulcer and ethanol-induced stomach Ulcer. The extract contains gastric volume, free acid and Ulcer index compared to controls [39].

Active ingredient.

Tannins, gallic acid, kevalinic acid and beesorbital are considered. A few of herbal medicines have been chemically characterized and the entities involved Activity has been quarantined.



III. Conclusion

Various botanical sources are listed in Table 1.2. Based on this article of traditional knowledge and reports from various researchers.

study of nature Products usually governed by ethnomedical data and their contribution to medicine Innovation by providing new chemical structures and mechanisms of action Significantly. Numerous herbal extracts are used in folk medicine to treat various ailments type of disability. Synthetic drugs used to treat stomach ulcers have side effects and some synthetic drugs have been found to have ulcers Harmful effects. Goals of ulcer treatment It works primarily to boost the immune system and reduce acid secretion. herbal natural remedies Provent to be a clear alternative, as safe and effective as synthetic medicine. Presence of active chemical components such as tannins The flavonoids contained in medicinal plants and their extracts have a pronounced anti-ulcer effect. Understanding the Mechanisms of Ulceration Targeted therapies can be designed.

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