The Benefits of Crude Drugs in Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Ford Goodman*

Department of Plant Pathology, Saint James School of Medicine, Illinois, Anguilla

Commentary

No. JPRPC-23-93975: Editor assigned: 03-Mar-2023, PreQC No. JPRPC-23-93975 (PQ); Reviewed: 17-Mar-2023, QC No JPRPC-23-93975; Revised: 24-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. JPRPC-23-93975 (R); Published: 31-Mar-2023, DOI: 10.4172/2321-6182.11.1.009 *For Correspondence: Ford Goodman, Department of Plant Pathology, Saint James School of Medicine, Illinois, Anguilla E-mail: goodmanford@gamilcom Citation: Goodman F. The Benefits of Crude Drugs in Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. J pharmacogn phytochem.2023;11:009. Copyright: © 2023 Goodman F. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use. distribution and reproduction in any mdium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received: 01-Mar-2023, Manuscript

DESCRIPTION

Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry are two scientific disciplines that investigate the medicinal properties of natural products. Pharmacognosy is the study of natural-source drugs, whereas phytochemistry is the study of chemical compounds found in plants. Natural products, such as herbs, plants and fungi, have been used for centuries to treat a range of health conditions. Many of these natural products contain chemical compounds that have medicinal properties, such as Anti-Inflammatory, Anti-Bacterial and Anti-Viral effects. For example, the herb echinacea has been shown to boost the immune system and reduce symptoms of the common cold, while turmeric contains a compound called curcumin that has anti-inflammatory effects. One of the main advantages of natural products is that they are often less toxic and have fewer side effects than synthetic drugs. This is because natural products have evolved over millions of years to interact with the human body in a safe and effective way. Synthetic drugs, on the other hand are often designed to target specific pathways in the body, which can lead to unintended side effects. Another advantage of natural products is that they are often more sustainable and eco-friendly than synthetic drugs. Synthetic drugs require significant energy and resources to manufacture, and often produce toxic waste products that can harm the environment. Natural products, on the other hand, can often be sustainably sourced and require less energy and resources to produce.

Pharmacognosy

Pharmacognosy is the study of drugs derived from natural sources, such as plants, animals and fungi. This field has a long history, dating back to the use of medicinal plants in ancient civilizations such as China, India and Egypt. Today, pharmacognosy is an important field of study that plays a key role in the development of new drugs and therapies ^[1].

One of the main challenges in pharmacognosy is identifying the active compounds in natural products and understanding how they work in the body. Many natural products contain complex mixtures of compounds, which can make it difficult to isolate and study individual components. However, advances in analytical techniques, such as mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance, have made it easier to identify and study the chemical constituents of natural products ^[2].

Phytochemistry

Phytochemistry is the study of the chemical compounds found in plants. This field focuses on understanding the chemical structure, properties and functions of plant metabolites, such as alkaloids, terpenes and flavonoids. Phytochemistry has many applications, including drug discovery, food science and agriculture. One of the key benefits of phytochemistry is that it allows us to understand the active compounds in medicinal plants and how they work in the body. For example, the compound artemisinin, found in the herb Artemisia annua, is used to treat malaria. Phytochemistry studies have shown that artemisinin works by interacting with the iron in the blood of malaria parasites, leading to their destruction ^[3].

The future of natural products in medicine

As we continue to study the chemical compounds found in natural products, we may discover new drugs and therapies that can help us treat some of the most challenging diseases of our time. For example, researchers are currently investigating the use of cannabidiol, a compound found in cannabis, for the treatment of epilepsy, anxiety and chronic pain. However, it's important to note that not all natural products are safe or effective and some can even be harmful. For example, the herb comfrey was once used to treat a range of conditions but has since been found to cause liver damage ^[4]. It's important to do thorough research and consult with a healthcare professional before using any natural products or supplements. Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry are two important fields of study that have contributed significantly to the development of modern medicine. By exploring the chemical compounds found in natural products, we can discover new drugs and therapies that are safe, effective and sustainable. As we continue to face new challenges in healthcare, natural products may provide us with a natural route to health that is both safe and effective ^[5].

REFERENCES

1. Iwalewa EO, et al. Nitric oxide producing effect of six extracts from Harungana madagascariensis com.ex poiret (gutteterae) stem bark. Afr J Pharm Pharmacol. 2009;3:014-021. [Google scholar]

Research and Reviews: Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

- 2. Kouam SF, et al. Prenylated anthronoid antioxidants from the stem bark of Harungana madagascariensis. Phytochemistry.2005;66: 1174-1176. [Google scholar]
- 3. Lukwa N, et al. Perceptions about Malaria transmission and control using antimalarial plants in Mola, Kariba, Zimbabwe. Niger J Nat Prod Med. 2001;5:4-7. [Google scholar]
- 4. Oboh G, et al. Antioxidant and modulatory of ethanolic extracts of Harungana madagascariensis Bark on cyclophosphamide induced Neurotoxicity in Rats. J Food Drug Anal. 2010;18:171-179. [Crossref] [Google scholar]
- 5. Okoro IS, et al. Antimicrobial Effect of the Leaf extracts of Blood Tree (H. madagascariensis) on some human pathogens. Journal of Medical and Applied Biosciences.2012;4.