

Biodiversity herbal and natural ability stored

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Abstract

The richness in green cover biomass in the control is a very main economic source in animal production plant, energy, nutrition and specially in the manufacturing of drugs rather gents from using traditional medicine in the world of plant outlined to accomplish as a medicinal plant, one of whose members, for example the leaf or bark has healing powers, and occasionally toxic according to its dosage, in the middle ages, we were talking about simple. The O.M.S. considers "herb" any plant containing in one or more of its organs, substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes or are precursors in the chemical-pharmaceutical synthesis. The active ingredients are managed unevenly in various parts or organs of the plant, due to the specialization of their cells. A medicinal active principle is concentrated in one area of the plant. Each part of the plant grow many substances, and has various properties. The orange flowers are sedative; fruit, oranges, are toners; bark is digestive and aperitif. Few parts of a plant grow medicinal principles while others develop toxic substances. In Algeria, as in many countries, a huge number of patients use medicinal plants to treat their illnesses including urolithiasis.

India, with its diverse agro-climatic state and regional topography, has been considered as the treasure house or botanical garden of plant genetic resources. Hence, India is considered as one of the world's top 12 mega diversity nations. Our herbal wealth constitutes more than 8,000 species and accounts for around 50 % of all greater flowering plant species of India; around 70 % of the medicinal plants in the country are spread between the tropical forests of Western Ghats. However, available information signify that 1,800 species are used in Classical Indian systems of medicines. Ayurveda utilizes 1,200, Siddha -900, Unani -700, Amchi -600, Tibetan-450.

The emerging field of herbal products industry holds a good potential to the economic development of the Indian region. Usage of herbs as a origin of food, medicine, fragrance, flavour, dyes and other items in Indian systems of medicine is in increasing trend. It is estimated that, 95 % of the medicinal plants utilized in Indian herbal industry today are collected from wild. About half a million tonnes of dry material is composed through destructive means indiscriminately and 1.65 lakh ha. of forest is cleaned and felled each year. With the growth in population, rapid expansion of region under food and commercial crops, deforestation, extension of urban area, establishment of industries in rural areas, etc., there is considerable depletion of plant genetic resources wealth, many of them being in the operation of extinction day by day.

Thus, the motive of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of aqueous extracts of medicinal plants commonly used in Algeria, in the treatment of calcium-oxalate urolithiasis and amoniaco-magnesium in vitro. The study also protects the action of these extracts on the statements of crystallization (nucleation, crystal growth, crystal aggregation) followed by photograph polarized light microscope. In this context, we are dedicated to studying the crystallization steps from calcium oxalate-aqueous solutions and phospho-calcic and supersaturated, maintained at 37°C to remain close to biological conditions. In vitro, the crystallization studies have clarified the kinetic and thermodynamic conditions of formation and development of crystalline species and the influence of many substances on these processes, as well as the crystal aggregation.

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