INTRODUCTION

Herbal medicines are used as a health care tool in various countries. All the developing countries are fully dependent on herbal remedies. Bibhitaki, also known as Baheda in Hindi, is one among three fruits of Triphala. Triphala is one of the Ayurvedic formulations which may have antifungal, antibacterial, laxative, hypolipidemic, anti-diabetic and immunomodulatory activities. Triphala or its constituents used against infectious microorganisms also. Bibhitaki means the fruit that takes away the fear of disease. Its botanical name is Terminalia belerica belongs to family Combretaceae. A plant with active medicinal properties or constituents are used to treat disease in the traditional systems like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. Herbal medicines are prepared from different plant materials such as leaves, stems, roots, bark etc. They mainly contain biologically active ingredients and are used primarily for treating mild or chronic ailments. Ayurvedic remedy is commonly used in India. Maximum the Ayurvedic formulations are good in cold, cough, dysentery and increases appetite. Baheda fruit may contain chemicals such as tannins, ellagic acid, beta cetosterol. A ripened plant of Baheda used as a purgative. All medicinal plants are used to cure all disease which may affect the Human being.

According to Ayurvedic principles this fruit(T. belerica) may increase the dryness of the tissue which may leads to ingest. Bibhitaki primarily supports formation of three body tissue i.e. nutrients plasma (rasadhata), muscle (mamsadhata), bone (asthidhata). It is a powerful medicine for a variety of lung conditions, in which bronchitis and asthma are involved. Plants produce a wide array of bioactive principles and contains a rich source of medicines. It grows all over India. In India, 45,000 plant species have been identified and out of around 15 to 20 thousands plants are found which may have good medicinal value.

SYNONYMS

1. Assam: Bhomora, Bhamra, Bhaira
2. Eng: Beleric, Myrobolan
3. Gujar: Behadam, Beheda
4. Hindi: Bahera
5. Kan: Shanti, Shantikai, Tare,
6. Mal: Tanni, Tannikai
7. Mar: Beheda
8. Ori: Beheda, Bhara
9. Sanskrit: Vibhita, Alka, Aksaka, Bibhitaki
10. Tam: Thanakkai, Tanni, Tanirakkai
11. Tel: Tannikkaya, Vibhitakami, Tan

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Terminalia belerica Roxb. (Combretaceae) is mostly found in deciduous forests in India except a dry area. In India the tree is mainly found in forests of Assam, Gujar, Odissa, Andhra Pradesh, kerala, Tamil Nadu. Baheda is a large deciduous tree with broadly leaves cluster at the ends of the branches, a thick brownish grey bark, attaining a height 20 to 30 meters
in elevation. The leaves are crowded around the ends of branches. Leaves are petiolate and around 8-20 cm long. The flowers are pale greenish yellow. Flowers arise from spikes of the leaf axils. Stamens are 3-5 mm long. The fruits are ovoid grey drupes with 1.5-2.5 cm in diameter. It is widely distributed throughout the world especially in Indian subcontinent, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal and South East Asia. This fruit is also known as Beleric Myrobalan in English, Bibhitaki in Sanskrit, and locally it is known as Bahera in India. Various phytochemicals have been isolated from different parts of the plant in which alkaloid, coumarin, flavones, saponin, tannins, glycosides, terpenoid etc. are included.

Biology: flowers matured in the month of October-November and fruits in November-December. The tree shed leaves in November with young ones appearing with flowers.

### BIOPHYSICAL LIMITS

Altitude: 0-2000m
Mean annual rainfall: 900-3000mm
Mean annual temperature: 22-28 degree C
Soil type: fertile soil and good drainage.

### PLANT DESCRIPTION

**Family Name:** Combretaceae

**Kingdom:** Plantae

### PHYTOCONSTITUENTS

Many of researchers have investigated *T. belerica* for its many biologically active phytochemicals. Some of phytochemicals are shown in Table 1.

| S. No. | SOURCE | PHYTOCHEMICALS | Ref |
|-------|--------|----------------|-----|
| 1.    | Plant Body | Tannins, gallic, ethyl and ellegic acid, galloylgucose, flavones, fructos, rhamnose, coloring matter, resins pheyllemblin etc. | 22, 23, 24 |
| 2.    | Seed    | Cardenolide, cannogenol3-Ο-D, phospholipids 14. Etc | 25, 26 |
| 3.    | Fruit   | Tainternilignan, thannilignan, flavones, anolignan B 5, gallic acid, beta setosterol and tannins. Alkaloids, saponin, polysaccharides, Steroid, belleric acid, galactose, chebulagic acid. Phenols, carbohydrates, and proteins etc. | 27, 28, 29, 30 |
| 4.    | Stem bark | Arjunogenin and its glycosides, belleric acid and bellericosides. Hydrolysable tannins, gallicacid, in the water soluble extracts. | 25, 31 |
| 5.    | Leaf    | Proteins, steroids and terpenoids. Three hydrolysable tannins, gallic acid, ellagic acid and methyl gallate, ,leutolin, quercitin 3-O-α-L-rhamnosepyranoside. Saponins, tannins, amino acids, alkaloids, carbohydrates, 4-hydroxy-benzoic acid. Pyidine-30 carboxamide, 4-dimethylamino-N,2,4-difluorophenyl beta-setosterol, etc. | 32, 33, 34 |
AYURVEDIC PROPERTIES

Bhedana: Eases motion, has laxative action. This is why Triphala is used as mild laxative.

Kasanashanam: relieves cough, cold

Netrahitam: good for eyes

Keshya: improves hair quality and promotes hair growth

Kruminashakam: relieves worm infestation

Vaisvaryanashanam: relieves hoarseness of voice

Chardi: Vomitting

TRADITIONAL USES

In Ayurveda, the drug T. belerica is identified as an expectorant. It is an integral part of Ayurvedic laxative, astrigent, anthelmic, and antipyretic which is useful in hepatitis, bronchitis, piles, coughs, eye disease such as myopia, corneal opacity etc. hoarseness of voice, it is also used as hair tonics. It has luteotrophic, rejuvenative and antibacterial properties. The fruits are used in astringents, digestive, aperients, styptic, narcotic, Unripe fruit is a mild laxative and ripe fruit is an astrigent. Decotion of the fruit is used for cough. Flowers are greenish-yellow, borne in axillary, and having offensive odor. Stem are straight, frequently buttressed. The paint may contain seed oil which is used in rheumatism. Maximum the triterpenoids present in the fruits possess antimicrobial activity. T. belerica also promotes hair growth. The fruit is chewable and curable for cough, cold etc. Baheda as also useful for diabetes, urinary disorders. The oil of Kernel may be used in mice as purgatives. Vihitaki is used primarily to lower kapha-related diseases and respiratory disorders. It can expel stones or other types may assemble in digestive, urinary, and respiratory tracts. One third of classic formulations Triphala, known as cleanser and nourisher of kalpahodasa. Useful for maintenance of balancing the body including the body fluids. It is also used in treating disorders relating to the manipura chakra relating to functions of abdominal nervous system.

Recent research shows that bibhitaki reduces levels of lipids; fatty acids through the body ad specifically lower the lipid levels in the liver and heart. This shows a strong action in preventing heart, liver and fat congestion. As a daily rejuvenating a preventive supplement bibhitaki is good, especially for kapha body types.

Digestion: It is known as the best tonics for the digestive systems. Bibhitaki juice keeps the system clean and resolves the digestive functions. System: Problems related to respiratory such as asthma, bronchitis and phlegm can be prevented by Bibhitaki. Cuts and Wounds: Applying Bibhitaki paste on cuts and wounds can be prevented excessive bleeding. For Dry and inflamed eyes: Mainly the physician recommends ghee processed with Bibhitaki, amla and haritaki in treatment of dry and inflamed eyes. For cough, cold, and bad throat: The small bits of pulp of dry bibhitaki fruit has to be fried in pure ghee. These bits are chewed slowly to get relief in cold, cough and bad throat. Diabetes: Bibhitaki can be effectively used in diabetes. Then it normalizes kapha and medhas, which are main cause of diabetes. Irritable bowel syndrome: The dry fruit powder of this fruit help to reduce increased motility of Intestines in IBS. It also helps to reduce the inflammation of walls of intestine.

Precaution: This herb should not be taken in excess and pregnant women have to avoid consuming Bibhitaki.

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Immunomodulatory Activity

A chemical agent that modifies the immune response or the functioning of the immune system is referred as immunomodulator. This is commonly known that macrophages gives role in different mechanism against the infection of host and used in destroying the tumor cells. T. belerica fruit extract possess immunomodulatory activity which is proved by phagocytic and lymphocyte proliferation activity of fruit methanolic extract on the mouse. Where methanolic extract has been reported to stimulates the production of superoxide anions and acid phosphatase then it may promote the macrophage phagocytosis. T. belerica extract with cocanavalin A and pokeweed mitogen caused suppressant activity. Whereas acetone extracts of T. belerica has been shown to increase the B- and T-cells proliferation along with increased IL-10 secretion whereas it reduced the production of IFN-a and IL-2.

β-Lactamase inhibitor Activity

The β-lactamase inhibitor activity of 68 extracts from Indian herbs and spices was surveyed. Most promising results of the β lactamase inhibitor activity invivo and invitro were achieved from the herbal extracts of Bibhitaki. Ginger (Zingiber officinale), Brahmi (Bacopamonnier), Garlic (Allium sativum), Gurnar (Gymnemysylvestre), Satavar (Asparagus racemosus), peels and seeds against Staphylococcus aureus as the test organism.

Antibiofilm Activity

The ethanolic extract of a plant Baheda was tested for its antimicrobial activity against the oral plaque forming bacteria i.e. Streptococcus mutans. Used in an inhibition of formation of biofilm. Mostly investigates that the plant extract may showed activity against Streptococcus mutans. The extract also prevent in the formation of biofilm with the help of bacteria. The study explains the benefits of this herbal preparation which inhibits the biofilm formation by streptococci, oral pathogens.

Antulcer Activity

The antulcer activity of ethanolic extract of Baheda fruits an ETB was searched out in pylorus ligation and ethanol also may help to produce ulcer models in rats. In both models the common parameter determined was ulcer index. ETB at doses of 250, 500 mg/kg orally produced significant inhibition of the gastric lesions induced by Pylorus ligation induced ulcer & Ethanol induced gastric ulcer. The extract (250 mg/kg & 500 mg/kg) showed significant reduction in free acidity and ulcer index as compared to control.

In Vitro Glucomylase Activity

T. belerica fruit rind powder was assessed for its antimicrobial activity by using Chloroform-Ethyl Acetate fractions. Maximum zone of inhibition was observed in both fractions. The fractionized compound Epigallocatechin gallate showed significant antimicrobial activity against E. coli, B subtilis and S.Aureus.

Wound healing activity

Wound healing is a complex phenomenon which includes a number of processes such as migration and proliferation of both epithelial and connective tissues, formation of extracellular matrix proteins, alteration of connective tissue, parenchymal components, collagen synthesis. The wound healing potential of extract has been reported in rabbit model.
Extract paste (500mg/animal) was applied to skin incision from the dorsal area of rabbit. Significant increase in the levels of hydroxyproline, DNA and uronic acid contents and improvement on maturation, wound contraction and epithelialization was observed between 4-12 days. The study suggested that the herbal paste from T. chebula and T. bellerica enhanced fibroblast formation, improved production of glycosaminoglycan and deposition of collagen which is required for wound healing and may be useful in wound healing process.52

**Analgesic Activity**

T. bellerica extracts also have antisecretory and analgesic activities. The extract have dose range of 300-1000mg/kg inhibited the castor oil-induced intestinal fluid secretion in mice. The extracts also dose dependently (50-100mg/kg) where it may reduce the numbers of acetid in mice. These are the results which indicate that TB exhibit antisecretory and antinociceptive effects, hence justifying its medicinal use in diarrhea and pain.56

**Antidiarrhoeal Activity**

By using castor oil the Anti diarrhoeal activity was performed to induced diarrhea. Mainly PGE2 induced entero pooling and gastrointestinal motility test. Aqueous and ethalonic extract of fruit pulp of TB at the doses of 334mg/kg, 200 mg/kg were used. By this in the comparison of percentage initiate on these models showed that the extracts have anti secretory effect. An activity of reproductive system in rats. It was determined that Adult male rats were administered with 10mg/100g body weight of benzene and ethanol extracts of Terminalia bellerica barks orally for 50 days. Repeated administration of TB bark extract results that it decreased weight of the reproductive ducts in male rats.68

**Antidiabetic Activity**

Hexane, Ethylacetate and Methalonic extracts of TB fruits at the different doses of 200,300 and 400mg/kg.p.o for 60 days to Streptozotocin induced diabetic rats by increasing the plasma insulin, C-peptide and glucose tolerance levels, serum total protein, body weight. By adding of plant extracts it may decrease the serum levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, urea, uric acid and creatinine in diabetic rats.57

The reduction of glucose level and Oxidant enzymes such as Superoxide dismutase, glutathione reductase and catalase were observed in blood and liver. Oxidative stress arise from an imbalance in the formation and metabolisms of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Antioxidants are the molecules that inhibit or reduce free radical reactions and finally prevent cellular damage. Both forms of antioxidants (enzymatic and non-enzymatic) are present in the intracellular and extracellular environments.59

**Antipyretic Activity**

The antipyretic activity of ethanolic and aqueous extract of Baheda fruits (200 mg/kg) was studied in brewer’s yeast-induced fever models in mice and rats. Both of extracts showed that inhibition of elevated body temperature when compared to corresponding control.68

**Acute and Sub-Acute Toxicities**

The acute and sub-acute toxicities were conducted as per the guidelines of OECD. Single oral administration of the ethanolic extracts of T. bellerica at a dose of 5,000 mg/kg did not produce any toxicity. In sub-acute toxicity, repeated administration of 1,000 mg/kg of T. bellerica in 14 days which may not cause change in various effects of behaviours, mortality test, gaining weight, blood chemistry initiatives. The results of examinations showed normal appearance of the internal organs when compared to those of the control group.59

**Antispasmodic and Bronchodilatory Activity**

T. bellerica fruit extract may promote the relaxation of spontaneous contractions in isolated rabbit jejunum and guinea pig ileum. In guinea pig trachea, TB relaxed the carbachol induced contractions. In which protective effect of TB against castor oil induced diarrhea.5. It also reserves the CCH and K+ - induced contractions in a pattern which is similar to that of dicyclomine. Carbachol may induce mediated bronchoconstriction also observed in rodents.60

**In Vitro Cellular Toxicity**

In present study, ether, chloroform, acetone, alcoholic extract, and of Baheda fruit used for screening. When compared with other extracts both alcoholic and aqueous extracts of TB showed anti-salmonella activity. There was no cytotoxicity was observed in invitro cellular toxicity study.60

**In Vitro Immune Response**

In vitro Phagocytic activity and lymphocyte proliferation assay were carried out methanolic extract of on the mouse immune system. In evaluations, Incentive of macrophage phagocytosis and activation of phytocemagglutinin were observed. Finally, the authors concluded that the methanolic extract of T. bellerica affected on the mouse immune system, specifically cellular and humoral immune response in vitro.66

**Anti-salmonella Activity**

T. bellerica showed effects against Salmonella typhi and Salmonella typhimurium. Invitro cellular toxicity also performed by them. In this study different chemicals are used for the screening such as ether, chloroform, acetone, alcohol, of the plant. When compared with other extracts alcoholic and aqueous extracts of plant showed anti salmonella activity. And no toxicity was observed in invitro cellular toxicity study.60

**Antihypertensive Activity**

The effect of T. bellerica in hypertension. After administration of T. bellerica, they observed that fall in the arterial BP of rats under anaesthesia. In isolated guinea pig atra, inhibition of force and rate of atrial contractions noted. In thoracic aorta of rabbit, relief observed after the administration of contractions which was produced by giving phenylephrine.56

**Hepatoprotective Activity**

The protective effects of TB fruit extract and its active constituents against CC14 in toxicity. Treatment with extract (50,100 and 200mg/kg, p.o) showed dose dependent recovery in parameters such as SGOT, SGPT and lipid peroxidase, glutathione but the effect of Galli acid is more reliable.61 The liver is a vital organ of vertebrates and some other animals.62 Hepatotoxicity refers to inability of liver to detoxify the toxic compounds. In this one of the most sensitive and dynamic indicators of hepatocyte injury is the release of intracellular enzymes, such as transaminases and serum alkaline phosphatase in the circulation during hepatic abnormalities. Pharmacological activities of the enzymes are useful of cellular drainage and loss of morality of cell membrane in liver.63 Methanolic extract of T. bellerica fruit has both reducing power as well as iron chelating activity and by tis it may reduce the toxic level of iron in iron overload mice and hence protects liver from oxidative stress and fibrosis. Its administration lowered serum enzyme and serum ferritin levels, which act as a indicators of severe iron overload.64
Antimicrobial Activity

*T. belerica* has shown potent action against infectious agents in vitro. Fruit extracts contain phenol, tannins, alkaloid, and flavanoids. Alkaloids are mainly responsible for inhibiting the microorganisms by impairing the enzymes involved in energy productions, interfering with the integrity of cell membrane and structural component synthesis. In the fruit extract of *T. belerica* have tannins may be useful in preventing the formation of microorganisms. *T. belerica* extracts inhibit the activity of this enzyme when *S.aureas* grown in the presence of *T. belerica* extract. The aqueous fruit extract has shown activity against numerous pathogenic bacteria viz. *Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, etc.* *T. belerica* also showed antibacterial activity against many Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria including *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *K. pneumoniae* etc. However, studies have demonstrated that antibacterial activity was associated with the polar extracts65.

Anti-mutagenic Activity

Water, acetone, and alcoholic extracts of *Terminilia belerica* were found for their antimutagenic activity by using the various assay on of them is to be Ames Salmonella assay. Acetone extract exhibited variable inhibitory activity of 65.6 % and 69.7% with 4-0-nitrophenyl-2-nitrophenyl ether and 81.4% with 2-aminofluorene, in the preincubation mode of experimentation. Inhibition with chloroform and water extracts was rather insignificant66.

Anti-urolithiatic Activity

Anti-urolithiatic activity of fruits of the *Terminilia belerica* on ethylene glycol induced renal calculi in albino rats. In which renal stone was induced in rats around 0.75% ethylene glycol by drinking water for 25 days. After that a test dose are given with alcoholic extract of plant at different doses forms i.e. 100,200, 400mg/kg b.w once a day. Till 15-28th day. Where cystosone (750mg/kg) used as standard drug. The effect of plant on various parameters in urine also in serum was evaluated. The results demonstrated that Met B (400mg/kg) reduced the ethylene glycol induced disturbance in different parameters in urine or serum67.

Nephrotoxic Effects

The rats were devided into 5 groups where 1st groups served as a control and injected with normal saline, 2nd group injected with Gentamycin or Silymarin 100mg/kg p.o., 4th or 5th group were injected with *Terminilia belerica* ethanolic or aqueous extracts plus gentamycin for 15 days. 2nd group showed early kidney dysfunction as serum urea, uric acid and creatinine which may increases. It indicates that GM induced nephrotoxicity. Administration of *T. belerica* plus gentamycin may protect kidney tissue against nephrotoxic effects68.

Angiogenic Activity

The angiogenic potential of *T. belerica* by invivo mice sponge implantation assay. Here are gelatin sponge with or without ethanolic extract of *T. belerica* leaf were subcutaneously injected into albino mice and after 14 days the implanted sponges were excised and that section evaluate the presence of sponge. In which EETB may produce various blood vessels in gels which can sponges individually. Another vessels were filled in with red blood corpusules which may shows the formation of a fibro vascular inside the sponges and blood may circulate in another formed of vessels by angiogenesis produced by EETB. Thus ethanolic extract of the plant leaf inhibit the profound angiogenic activity invivo69.

Antithrombolytic and Thrombolytic Activity

A myocardial and cerebral infraction is serious consequences of the thrombus formed in blood vessels. A thrombus formed in circulatory system with the failure of haemostasis. Thrombolytic agents are used to remove the previous blood clots from blood vessels70, used an invitro model to check the antithrombolytic effect of alcoholic and aqueous extract of *T. belerica* fruits. Striptokinase is used as a positive contol. The study showed that extract delayed the clot formation71.

Mastitis Activity

Mastitis is most affecting disease of dairy industries. This study was to evaluate the antibacterial effects of hot aqueous extraction (HAE) of the fruits of *Terminilia belerica* on field isolates of mastitis. HAE of the fruits of *T. belerica* make mixture with another selected plants and used for their synergistic/antagonistic effect. The antibacterial potential was determined by disc diffusion method. The inhibition zone decreases after 24hrs which may show effect as bacteriostatic rather than bacteriocidal. After all this is justified that the use of *Triphala* as a compound of *Bahera* treat the clinical/subclinical mastitis72.

Toxicity Study and Anti-inflammatory Activity

*Terminalia belerica* extract administered at different doses such as 2000-1000mg/kg in acute or subacute toxicities studies. Anti-inflammatory activities of *T. belerica* extract evaluated in carrageenan induced paw edema model. For the activity, the animals were divided into 5 gps. They have different doses such as Group-1 control, Group-2 Indomethacin 3mg/kg, Group-3 TBE 100 mg/kg, Group-4 TBE 200mg/kg, Group- 5 TBE 400mg/kg. Then the results show that the mortality and signs are non observable in acute and repeated toxicity studies after administration of TBE dose of 2000mg/kg. Antiinflammatory activity showed in carrageenan induced paw edema model 1,3and 5 h. A inhibition of paw as compared to control gp. was observed at different doses 100,200 and 400mg/kg at 1,3 and 5h. and comparable efficacy has been shown of indomethacin at 200mg/kg73.

Antibacterial Activity

The antimicrobial activity was evaluated by using agar well diffusion method against the Gram –ve or Gram +ve bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Bacillus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Salmonella, Escherichia coli* and *Azotobacter* etc. These bacteria are isolates using methanol, ethanol, acetone, chloroform and leaf extract of *T. belerica*. All by this it was observed that the ethanolic extracts gives the good activity against the tested bacterial isolates, as comparatively methanol, chloroform, or aqueous extract also. Hence, this study states that the *Triphala* and its constituents may reveal antibacterial activity against the human pathogenic bacteria74.

Antioxidant Activity

Due to imbalancing in generation and metabolism of ROS an oxidative stress has been arise, when the more ROS produced than that is metabolized75. The supplements used as antioxidants are help to reduce oxidative agents76. The present study evaluated the antioxidant activity of *T. belerica* fruits. The study was to evaluate the antioxidant study, total phenolics, flavanoids content of aqueuos(AETB)and ethanolic extract(EETB) of fruits of *T. belerica*77. The antioxidant activity was investigated by DPPH(1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazil), ABTS(2,2-Azino-bis 3-ethyl benothiazoline-6 sulphon acid diammonium salt, superoxide, nitric oxide, reducing power and TAC(Total antioxidant capacity)78. The higher antioxidant
activity has been shown by AETB as compare to EETB in nitric oxide, superoxide etc. In antioxidant activity the reducing power increases in dose dependent manner which may show higher absorbance at 700nm for AETB that is 0.95±0.03 as compare to EETB which is 0.43±0.01. The total phenolic and flavonoids amount were also determined. The antioxidant activity of T. belerica fruit were contributes by TPC and TFC.

Anticancer Activity

In Ayurveda the main constituent of T. belerica is Triphala which may have the cytotoxic effect against different cancer cells, breast cancer cell, pancreatic cancer cell, prostate cancer cell. The acetone extract of T. belerica exhibited antimitogenic potency using microsome assay. These extracts are having different inhibitory activity 65.6% and 69.7% with 4-O-nitrophenylmideiamide and sodium azide also.

Anti-obesity Activity

The study investigated the effect of ethanolic extract of fruits of Terminalia belerica on Atherogenic diet which may induced obesity in rats. The rats were devided into 4 groups i.e. group1-control rat, group2- obesity control, group3- obesity +500mg/kg fruit body weight of extract of T. belerica, group4- obesity+10mg/kg body weight of sibutramine. Body temperature, weight gain, feed and water intake, BMI and lipid profile were measured. The continuous administration of ethanolic extract of T. belerica at the dose of 500mg/kg had significant effect in the parameters similar to drug of Sibutramine. The ethanolic extract of Terminalia belerica is useful in the treatment of obesity.

CONCLUSION

The extensive survey of literature revealed that Terminalia belerica, it is an important medicinal plant with various pharmacological spectrum. Further study of ayurvedic human uses of herbs, is found as an useful for the locate advanced medicaments. In which one of the plant of Terminalia belerica is widely used in Ayurveda. Crude extracts of various parts of Terminalia belerica plant have been found to contain constituents such as Gluicoside, Gallo-tannic acid, colouring matter, resins, ellagic acid, gallic acid, lignans, tannilmigan, ethyl gallate, phenylembilin Tannins, mannitol, fructose, rhammbose. These compounds are responsible for the pharmacological activities i.e. antimicrobial, antioxidant, antimalarial, hepatoprotective, -antispasmodic, cancer and antancer activities. Further the plant is used in the treatment of gastric ulcer, constipation, piles. Hence, this plant provides a significant role in the prevention and treatment of disease. Further evaluation needs to be carried out in order to explore the concealed areas and their practical clinical applications, which can use for the welfare of the mankind.

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