

ANTIMICROBIAL HERBAL DRUGS

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Introduction

Infectious diseases account for approximately one-half of all deaths in tropical countries. In industrialized nations, despite the progress made in the understanding of microbiology and their control, incidents of epidemics due to drug resistant microorganisms and the emergence of hitherto unknown disease-causing microbes, pose enormous public health concerns. Infectious disease is the number one cause of death accounting for approximately one-half of all deaths in tropical countries. Perhaps it is not surprising to see these statistics in developing nations, but what may be remarkable is that infectious disease mortality rates are actually increasing in developed countries, such as the United States.

Use of Plants as Antimicrobials

Plants have provided a good source of anti-infective agents; emetine, quinine, and berberine remain highly effective instruments in the fight against microbial infections. Phytomedicines derived from plants have shown great promise in the treatment of intractable infectious diseases including opportunistic AIDS infections. Plants containing protoberberines and related alkaloids, picralima-type indole alkaloids and garcinia

biflavonones used in traditional of medicine. The drugs like *Hydrastis canadensis* (goldenseal), *Garcinia kola* (bitter kola), *Polygonum* sp., *Aframomum melegueta* (grains of paradise) will be used to illustrate the enormous potential of anti-infective agents from higher plants. Newer drugs such as *Xylopiya aethiopica*, *Araliopsis tabouensis*, *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta*, *Chasmanthera dependens* and *Nauclea* species will be reviewed.

The isoquinoline alkaloid emetine obtained from the underground part of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, and related species, has been used for many years as an amoebicidal drug as well as for the treatment of abscesses due to the spread of *Escherichia histolytica* infections. Another important drug of plant origin with a long history of use, is quinine. This alkaloid occurs naturally in the bark of *Cinchona* tree. Apart from its continued usefulness in the treatment of malaria, it can be also used to relieve nocturnal leg cramps. Currently, the widely prescribed drugs are analogs of quinine such as chloroquine. Some strains of malarial parasites have become resistant to the quinines, therefore antimalarial drugs with novel mode of action are required.

Similarly, higher plants have made important contributions in the areas beyond antiinfectives, such as cancer therapies. Early examples include the antileukaemic alkaloids, vinblastine and vincristine, which were both obtained from the Madagascan periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus* syn. *Vinca roseus*). Other cancer therapeutic agents include taxol, homoharringtonine and several derivatives of camptothecin. For example, a well-known benzylisoquinoline alkaloid, papaverine, has been shown to have a potent inhibitory effect on the replication of several viruses including cytomegalovirus, measles and HIV.

Ethnomedicinal Approach

The first generation of plant drugs were usually simple botanicals employed in more or less their crude form. Several effective medicines used in their natural state such as cinchona, opium, belladonna and aloe were selected as therapeutic agents based on empirical evidence of their clinical application by traditional societies from different parts of the world. Following the industrial revolution, a second generation of plant based drugs emerged based on scientific processing of the plant extracts to isolate "their active constituents." The second-generation phytopharmaceutical agents were pure molecules and some of the compounds were even more pharmacologically active than their synthetic counterparts. Notable examples were quinine from *Cinchona*, reserpine from *Rauvolfia*, and more recently taxol from *Taxus* species. These compounds differed from the synthetic therapeutic agents only in their origin.

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