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INDIAN HERBAL MEDICINES USED FOR TREATMENT OF DEMENTIA: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT: Dementia is a progressive neurological disease of the brain. It demolishes the vital brain cells, causing trouble with memory, thinking, and behavior, brutal enough to affect work, lifelong hobbies, and social life. Recognized factors in dementia include acetylcholine deficiency, free radicals, and inflammation of the brain tissue. Since, the drugs and natural remedies have been prescribed to enhance the memory and protect the memory functioning in dementia people. The traditional herbal medicine, numerous plants have been used to treat age-related cognitive disorders. The use of herbs to treat ailments would later form a large part of Ayurveda. In the first millennium BCE, there emerges in post-Vedic India the traditional medicine system known as Ayurveda, meaning the "complete knowledge for long life". According to the compendium of Charaka, the Charakasamhita health and disease are not predetermined and life may be prolonged by human effort. The compendium of Suśruta, they defines the purpose of medicine to cure the diseases of the sick, protect the healthy, and to prolong life. Most remarkable is Sushruta's penchant for scientific classification His medical treatise consists of 184 chapters, 1,120 conditions are listed, including injuries and illnesses relating to ageing and mental illness. Dementia is a progressive neurological disease of the brain. It demolishes the vital brain cells, causing trouble with memory, thinking, and behavior, brutal enough to affect work, lifelong hobbies, and social life. Recognized factors in dementia include acetylcholine deficiency, free radicals, and inflammation of the brain tissue, It is syndrome or set of symptoms and signs occur at the same time is due to a disease in the brain. It is progressive impairment of memory, thinking, and orientation, learning capacity, language and judgments. Dementia occur due to the cerebral ischemia, energy failure, and calcium overload, glutamate-mediated excitotoxicity, oxidative stress and structural and functional changes.

INTRODUCTION: Dementia is a term that describes the loss of cognitive function, usually because of damaged brain cells as it includes memory loss and at least one of the following, difficulty with language, impaired movement, and inability to plan and initiate appropriate behaviors socially or at work¹. Dementia is a progressive neurological disease of the brain.

It demolishes the vital brain cells, causing trouble with memory, thinking, and behavior, brutal enough to affect work, lifelong hobbies, and social life.

Since, the drugs and natural remedies have been prescribed to enhance the memory and protect the memory functioning in dementia people. The traditional herbal medicine, numerous plants have been used to treat age-related cognitive disorders, which are today popular all over the world due to their proven effective qualities. The drugs acting on the brain are called as nootropic drugs. The natural memory enhancing drugs controlled the activity of acetylcholinesterase (AChE). AChE modulates acetylcholine (ACh) to proper levels by



degradation accordingly excessive AChE activity produce to constant Ach deficiency leads to memory and cognitive impairments. This natural agent inhibits excessive AChE activity and protects the people who have dementia.

The Indian medicinal plants are the most prolific sources for treatment of dementia. This review focuses on natural Indian medicinal plants used for treating and curing dementia. Herbal therapy may provide an alternative to treating some psychiatric conditions. According to the American Psychiatric Association, approximately 10-25% of women and 5-12% of men will suffer from depression at some point in their lives.² More than humans are suffering from brain disorders including dementia.² It is a syndrome or set of symptoms and signs occur at the same time is due to a disease in the brain. It is progressive impairment of memory, thinking, and orientation, learning capacity, language, and judgments.

Dementia occurs due to cerebral ischemia, energy failure, calcium overload, glutamate-mediated excitotoxicity, oxidative stress, and structural and functional changes.³ Plants have a more important value in human life since the ancient times, and for the Indians, plants are more valuable than all world. Plants are used since ancient times for food, stick as well as medicine. Plants help to save and maintain the healthy life, and that's region plant may be as god worship.

Plants have been a source of medicine and a major resource for health care since ancient times, with some traditional herbal medicines in use for more than 5,000 years⁴. The history of medicine in India can be traced to the remote past. The earliest mention of the medicinal use of plants is found in the Rigveda, probably the oldest repositories of human knowledge written between 4500 and 1600 B.C. The Atharvaveda also contain prescriptions of herbs for various ailments. The use of herbs to treat ailments would later form a large part of Ayurveda.

In the first millennium BCE, there emerges in post-Vedic India the traditional medicine system known as Ayurveda, meaning the "complete knowledge for long life"⁵. According to the compendium of Charaka, the Charakasamhita, health, and disease are not predetermined, and life may be prolonged

by human effort. The compendium of Susruta, the Susrutasamhita defines the purpose of medicine to cure the diseases of the sick, protect the health, and to prolong life. Most remarkable is Sushruta's penchant for scientific classification: His medical treatise consists of 184 chapters, 1,120 conditions are listed, including injuries and illnesses relating to aging and mental illness⁶.

What is dementia? Dementia is a descriptive term derived from the Latin, originally meaning "madness" from "root de men's" (meaning de – 'without' + ment, the root of men's "mind") indicating on observable decline in mental abilities⁷. It is chronic and progressive syndrome characterized by decline in mental functioning in which memory thinking, judgment, and ability to concentrate are impaired. There also may be a change in personality. In commonly dementia develop more in women than the men, Dementia isn't an acute condition that suddenly appears, and it usually does not require emergency treatment, but it can develop suddenly when a severe injury, disease or toxin destroys brain cells, or it can develop slowly, especially in senior citizens.⁸

Signs and Symptoms:

- Reduces the ability to learn.
- Loss of reason, retain, or recall of experience.
- Loss of patterns of thoughts, feelings, and activities.
- Additional mental and behavioral problems.
- Behavior may be disorganized, restless or inappropriate.
- Some people become restless or wonder about by day and sometimes at night.
- There may be a sudden change to tears or anger ('a catastrophic reaction').
- Suffers to deny that relatives, even relatives in their immediate family, are their relatives.
- Depression affects 20-30% of people who have dementia, about 20% have anxiety.
- Cognitive dysfunction of shorter duration is called "delirium."
- Especially in the later stage of the condition, subjects may be disoriented in time (not knowing the day, week, or even

year) in place (not knowing where they are), and in person (not knowing who they and others around them are).⁹

Classification of Dementia: Dementia is yet not classified in a specific manner, and different-different scientist & researchers classified in different – different types that are¹⁰.

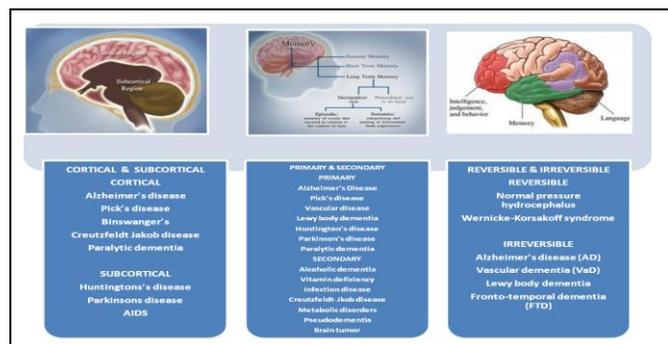


FIG. 1: CLASSIFIED IN DIFFERENT TYPES DEMENTIA

Indian Herbal Medicines Best Choice Of Dementia Disease:

Bacopa monnieri:

Synonyms: Indian Pennywort, *Gratiola monnieri*, *Bacopa monnieri*, water hyssop, Brahmi, thyme-leaved gratiola.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Plantaginaceae
Genus:	Bacopa
Species:	<i>B. monnieri</i>



FIG. 2: STRUCTURE OF *BACOPA MONNIERI*

Description: *Bacopa monnieri* (water hyssop, Brahmi, thyme-leaved gratiola, water hyssop) is a perennial, creeping herb whose habitat includes wetlands and muddy shores. Brahmi is also the name given to *Centella asiatica*, particularly in North India, and Kerala where it is also identified in Malayalam as muttil or kodakan.

This identification of Brahmi, as *C. asiatica* has been in use for long in northern India, *C. asiatica* as a synonym of Brahmi, although that may be a case of mistaken identification that was introduced during the 16th century¹².

The leaves of this plant are succulent and relatively thick. Leaves are oblanceolate and are arranged oppositely on the stem. The flowers are small and white, with four or five petals. Its ability to grow in water makes it a popular aquarium plant. It can even grow in slightly brackish conditions. Propagation is often achieved through cuttings¹³.

Chemical Constituents: Alkaloids (Brahmine and Herpestine), Saponins (D-Mannitol and Hersaponin, Acid A, And Monnierin), Flavonoids (Luteolin and Apigenin), Betulic Acid, Stigmasterol, Beta-Sitosterol, and Bacopasaponins (Bacosides A, Bacosides B, Bacopaside II, Bacopaside I, Bacopaside X, Bacopasaponin C, Bacopaside N2), Bacopasaponin F, Bacopasaponin E, Bacopaside N1, Bacopaside III, Bacopaside IV, And Bacopaside V¹⁴.

Uses: Antioxidant, improve memory capacity, improve cognitive ability, inhibiting lipoxxygenase activity¹⁵.

Alternanthera sessilis:

Synonyms: Sessile, joy weed, and dwarf copper leaf.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Caryophyllales
Family:	Amaranthaceae
Genus:	Alternanthera
Species:	<i>A. sessilis</i>



FIG. 3: STRUCTURE OF *ALTERNANTHERA SESSILIS*

Description: This is a perennial herb with prostrate stems, rarely ascending, often rooting at the nodes. Leaves obovate to broadly elliptic, occasionally linear-lanceolate, 1-15 cm long, 0.3-3 cm wide, glabrous to sparsely villous, petioles 1-5 mm long. Flowers in sessile spikes, bract and bracteoles shiny white, 0.7-1.5 mm long, glabrous; sepals equal, 2.5-3 mm long, outer ones 1-nerved or indistinctly 3-nerved toward base; stamens 5, 2 sterile. In the wild it flowers from December till March. On careful observation, you will notice that flowers of *Alternanthera sessilis* are situated over the stem and their shape is round. As its flowers look like the eyes of a fish, *Alternanthera sessilis* is called Matsyakshi, fisheye. Other Indian names of this plant are Koypa (Marathi), Honganne (Kannada). Leaves along with the flowers and tender stems are used as a vegetable in Karnataka. It is diuretic, tonic, and cooling. Juice of this plant deemed beneficial to eyes is an ingredient in the making of medicinal hair oils and Kajal (kohl). The red variety of this plant is a common garden hedging plant, which is also used as a culinary vegetable.

Chemical Constituent: Carotenoids, triterpene, saponins, flavonoids, steroids, stigmasterol, β -sitosterol.

Uses: Diuretic, tonic, and cooling. Juice of this plant, deemed beneficial to eyes, making of medicinal hair oils and Kajal (kohl) ¹⁶.

ACORUS CALAMUS:

Synonyms: Sweet Flag, Calamus, rush and sedge.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Acorales
Family:	Acoraceae
Genus:	Acorus
Species:	<i>A. calamus</i>



FIG. 4: STRUCTURE ACORUS CALAMUS

Botanical Information: The tetraploid form *Acorus calamus* var. *angustatus* is native throughout Asia, from India to Japan and the Philippines and from Indonesia to Siberia ¹⁸.

Chemical Constituent: Both triploid and tetraploid *A. calamus* contains alpha-asarone. Other phytochemicals include Beta-asarone and eugenol.

Use: In the perfume industry, flavor for pipe tobacco, bitter tonics, improve memory capacity, sedative, laxative, diuretic, carminative ¹⁹.

Long pepper:

Synonyms: *Piper longum*, Pippali, and Indian long pepper, pippali large, catkins (Big).

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Piperales
Family:	Piperaceae
Genus:	Piper
Species:	<i>P. longum</i>



FIG. 5: STRUCTURE OF LONG PEPPER

Description: In India, it is found in Bengal, Bihar, Annamalai district of Tamilnadu and Cherapunji in Assam. It can be cultivated from sea level up to an altitude of 1000 meters. It is a perennial crop. Temperature variation from 10° to 35° the plant tolerates C. The color of long pepper is pale brown to dark brown, odor- aromatic spicy, taste- hot and sweet taste, size - 2 to 5 cm in length 0.4 to 0.5 cm in diameter, and shape is circular and elongated.

Chemical Constituents: It consists of alkaloids piperine, pipartine, and pipasterol (about 6%), 1% essential oil and pungent resin. Large variety contains not less than 1.0% while small variety contains not less than 0.4% of piperine.

Uses: It is widely used in ayurvedic and Unani medicines, especially in diseases of the respiratory tract. The roots are used for bronchitis, stomach – ache, diseases of spleen and tumors. It improves appetite. It is also used in pickles ²⁰.

Convolvulus pluricaulis:

Synonyms: Sankh Pushpi, Shankhini, Kambumalini, Samkhapushpi, Sankaphuli,

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Solanales
Family:	Convolvulaceae
Genus:	Convolvulus
Species:	<i>C. pluricaulis</i>



FIG. 6: STRUCTURE OF *CONVOLVULUS PLURICAULIS*

Description: *Convolvulus pluricaulis* is a perennial herb that seems like morning glory. Its branches are spread on the ground and can be more than 30 cm long. The flowers are blue (5 mm) and the leaves, which are elliptic in shape (2 mm), are located at alternate positions with branches or flowers. Known as Aloe weed in English, the herb is commonly found in India, especially in the state of Bihar. All the parts of the herb are known to possess therapeutic benefits. It is believed to be the only herb that is capable of enhancing all the aspects related to brain power, such as learning, memory and the ability to recall. However, its popularity stems from its ability to treat insomnia effectively

Chemical Constituents: Chemical studies of the whole plant have shown the presence of glycosides, coumarins, flavonoids, and alkaloids. Shankhapushpine, (the alkaloid) has been identified as active principle. B. sitosterol glycoside, Hydroxy Cinnamic acid, Octacosanoltetracosane along with glucose, sucrose also has been isolated from the plant.

- Shankhapushpine
- Convolamine
- Scopoletin
- Ceryl alcohol
- β -sitosterol
- Sodium, Potassium Zinc, Manganese, Copper, Iron, and Magnesium

The root also tends to contain fatty acids (mostly palmitic, myristic, and linoleic acid) ⁸.

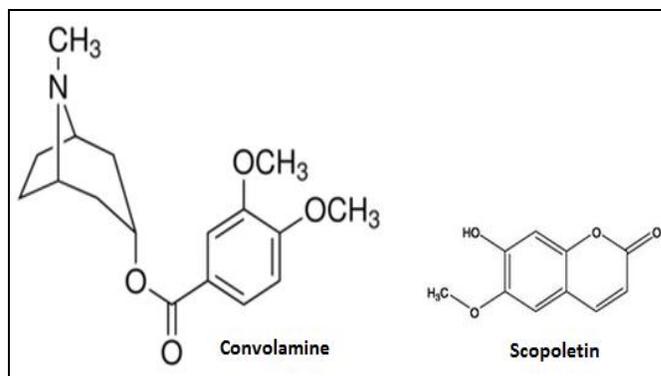


FIG. 7: STRUCTURE OF CONVOLAMINE AND SCOPOLETIN

Uses: Shankpushpi is used traditionally to treat nervous debility, insomnia, fatigue, low energy level, fever, loss of memory, brain tonic, psychostimulant and tranquilizer ²¹.

Aconitum:

Synonyms: The queen of poisons, aconite, monkshood, wolf's bane, leopard's bane, women's bane, devil's helmet or blue rocket.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Ranunculales
Family:	Ranunculaceae
Genus:	<i>Aconitum</i>



FIG. 8: STRUCTURE OF *ACONITUM*

Description: The dark green leaves of *Aconitum* species lack stipules. They are palmate or deeply palmately lobed with 5-7 segments. Each segment again is 3-lobed with coarse sharp teeth. The leaves have a spiral (alternate) arrangement. The lower leaves have long petioles. Dissected flower of *Aconitum vulparia*, showing the nectaries. The tall, erect stem is crowned by racemes of large blue, purple, white, yellow or pink zygomorphic flowers with numerous stamens. They are distinguishable by having one of the five petaloid sepals (the posterior one), called the galea, in the form of a cylindrical helmet; hence the English name monkshood.

There are 2-10 petals, in the form of nectaries. The two upper petals are large. They are placed under the hood of the calyx and are supported on long stalks. They have a hollow spur at their apex, containing the nectar. The other petals are small and scale-like or non-forming. The 3-5 carpels are partially fused at the base. The fruit is an aggregate of follicles, a follicle being a dry many-seeded structure.

Chemical Constituents: Aconite contains 0.3-2% terpenoid alkaloids, principally aconitine^{24, 23}.

Uses: In the treatment of colds, pneumonia, quinsy, laryngitis, croup, and asthma, and fever, appendicitis, pain, and in loss of memory²⁵.

Centella asiatica:

Synonyms: Thankuni, Mandukaparni, Kodangal.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Apiales
Family:	Mackinlayaceae
Genus:	<i>Centella Centella asiatica</i>
Species:	Apiales



FIG. 9: STRUCTURE OF *CENTELLA ASIATICA*

Description: *Centella asiatica* grows in tropical, swampy areas. The stems are slender, creeping stolons, green to reddish-green, connecting plants. It has long-stalked, green, reniform leaves with rounded apices which have a smooth texture with palmately netted veins. The leaves are borne on pericardial petioles, around 2 cm. The rootstock consists of rhizomes, growing vertically down. They are creamish and covered with root hairs. The flowers are pinkish to red, born in small, rounded bunches (umbels) near the surface of the soil. Each flower is partly enclosed in two green bracts. The hermaphrodite flowers are minute in size (less than 3 mm), with 5-6 corolla lobes per flower. Each flower bears five stamens and two styles. The fruit is densely reticulate, distinguishing it from species of *Hydrocotyle* which have smooth, ribbed or warty fruit. The crop matures in three months, and the whole plant, including the roots, is harvested manually^{26, 27, 28}.

Chemical Constituents: 0.1% essential oils and other volatile constituents, asiatic acid madecassic acid asiaticoside asiaticoside A" terminolic acid, asiaticoside B.

Uses: Antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antiulcerogenic, anxiolytic, nervine and vulnerary, and can act as a cerebral tonic, a circulatory stimulant, and a diuretic, wound healing, leprosy, balance memory²⁹.

Glycyrrhiza glabra:

Synonyms: *Glycyrrhiza glandulifera*, Liquorice or licorice.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Genus:	<i>Glycyrrhiza</i>
Species:	<i>G. glabra</i>



FIG. 10: STRUCTURE OF *GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA*

Description: It is a herbaceous perennial, growing to 1m in height, with pinnate leaves about 7-15 centimeters (3-6 in) long, with 9-17 leaflets. The flowers are 0.8-1.2 cm (1/2-1/3 in) long, purple to pale whitish blue, produced in a loose inflorescence. The fruit is an oblong pod, 2-3 centimeters (1 in) long, containing several seeds³⁰.

Chemical Constituents: Licorice contains saponins, glycosides, estrogenic substances, coumarins, flavonoids, choline, asparagine, volatile oil, glabridin, isoflavene glabrene.

Uses: Asthma, inflammation, gastritis, peptic ulceration, and excessive acid problems stimulates the adrenal glands, kidney cancer, tooth decay, toxic shock syndrome, addiction, thyroid cancer, viral infection, loss of memory³¹.

***Tinospora cordifolia*:**

Synonyms: Guduchi, Amritavalli, amrta.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Ranunculales
Family:	Menispermaceae
Genus:	Tinospora
Species:	<i>T. cordifolia</i>



FIG. 11: STRUCTURE OF *TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA*

Description: *Tinospora cordifolia*, which is known by the common name Guduchi, is an herbaceous vine of the family Menispermaceae indigenous to the tropical areas of India, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. The plant is a glabrous climbing shrub found throughout India, typically growing in deciduous and dry forests.

The leaves are heart-shaped. The succulent bark is creamy white to grey, with deep clefts spotted with lenticels. It puts out long, slender aerial roots, and is often grown on mango or neem trees.

Flowers are yellow, growing in lax racemes from nodes on old wood. Fruits are drupes, turning red when ripe³².

Chemical Constituents: The active adaptogenic constituents are diterpene compounds, polyphenols, and polysaccharides, including arabinogalactan polysaccharide (TSP).

Uses: Reducing the hepatotoxicity, tuberculosis, *E. coli*, gout, jaundice, and rheumatism^{33,34}.

***Phyllanthus emblica*:**

Synonyms: Indian gooseberry, aamla, amalika, *Emblia Officinalis*

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Malpighiales
Family:	Phyllanthaceae
Genus:	Phyllanthus
Species:	<i>P. emblica</i>



FIG. 12: STRUCTURE OF *PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA*

Description: The tree is small to medium in size, reaching 8 to 18 m in height, with a crooked trunk and spreading branches. The branchlets are glabrous or finely pubescent, 10-20 cm long, usually deciduous; the leaves are simple, subsessile and closely set along branchlets, light green, resembling pinnate leaves. The flowers are greenish-yellow. The fruit is nearly spherical, light greenish yellow, quite smooth and hard on appearance, with six vertical stripes or furrows. Ripening in autumn, the berries are harvested by hand after climbing to upper branches bearing the fruits. The taste of Indian gooseberry is sour, bitter and astringent, and it is quite fibrous³⁵.

Chemical Constituents: Contain high amounts of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), 445 mg/100g, ellagitannins such as emblicanin A (37%),

emblicanin B (33%), punigluconin (12%) and pedunculagin (14%). It also contains punicafolin and phyllanemblinin A, phyllanemblin other polyphenol flavonoids, kaempferol, ellagic acid and gallic acid^{36,37}.

Uses: Enhance digestion, constipation, and anti-pyretic, purify the blood, reduce a cough, alleviate asthma, stimulate hair growth, and enhance intellect³⁸.

Boerhavia diffusa:

Synonyms: Punarnava, red spiderling, spreading hogweed, tarvine.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Caryophyllales
Family:	Nyctaginaceae
Genus:	Boerhavia
Species:	<i>B. diffusa</i>



FIG. 13: STRUCTURE OF *BOERHAVIA DIFFUSA*

Description: *Boerhavia diffusa* is widely dispersed, occurring throughout India, the Pacific, and the southern United States. This wide range is explained by its small fruit, which is very sticky and grows a few inches off the ground, ideally placed to latch on to small migratory birds as they walk by³⁹.

Chemical constituents: Punarnavine, alkaloid.

Uses: Protect eyesight, diuretic, diabetics, antibacterial, antioxidant and hepatoprotective, anticancer, antiestrogenic, immunomodulatory, and antiamoebic, promyelocytic leukemia, cardio-protective, enhance memory^{40, 41, 42}.

Baliospermum montanum:

Synonyms: Jatropa, Montana, Baliospermum maxillare, Baliospermum solanifolium, wild castor, wild croton, and wild sultan seed.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Malpighiales
Family:	Euphorbiaceae
Genus:	Baliospermum
Species:	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i>



FIG. 14: STRUCTURE OF *BALIOSPERMUM MONTANUM*

Description: *Baliospermum montanum* is a stout under-shrub 0.9-1.8 m in height with herbaceous branches from the roots. Leaves are simple, sinuate-toothed, upper ones small, lower ones large and sometimes palmately 3-5 lobed. Flowers are numerous, arranged in axillary racemes with male flowers above and a few females below. Fruits are capsules, 8- 13 mm long and obovoid. Seeds are ellipsoid smooth and mottled⁴³.

Chemical Constituent: Alkaloids, phenols, carbohydrates, tannins, steroids, saponins, flavonoids, cardiac glycosides, proteins, terpenoids, resins, and glycosides.

Uses: In constipation, abdominal pain, general anasarca, piles, calculus, helminthic infections, suppurative ulcers, swellings, asthma, snakebite, anti-hypertensive, anti-odontalgic, purgative, tonic, anodyne, digestive, acrid, thermogenic, anthelmintic, diuretic, febrifuge, diaphoretic, rubefacient and anti-inflammatory⁴⁴.

Butea monosperma:

Synonyms: Palash, Dhak, Palah, Flame of the Forest, Bastard Teak, Parrot Tree, Keshu, and Kesudo.

Description: It is a medium sized dry season-deciduous tree, growing to 15 m tall. It is a slow growing tree; young trees have a growth rate of a few feet per year. The leaves are pinnate, with an 8-16 cm petiole and three leaflets, each leaflet 10-20 cm long. The flowers are 2.5 cm long, bright

orange-red, and produced in racemes up to 15 cm long. The fruit is a pod 15-20 cm long and 4-5 cm broad ⁴⁵.



FIG. 15: STRUCTURE OF BUTEAMONO SPERMA

Chemical Constituents: Triterpene, flavonoids, butein, but in, isobutrin, coreopsis, isocoreopsin, sulphurein, monospermoside, and isomonospermoside, chalcones, auronones, isobutylene, parasitic, Myricyl alcohol, stearic, palmitic, arachidic and lignoceric acids, glucose, fructose, histidine, aspartic acid, alanine, and phenylalanine.

Uses: Antifungal activity, antimicrobial activity, antibacterial activity, Anti-inflammatory activity, antihepatotoxic, Anticonvulsive activity, Anti-diabetic activity, wound healing activity, Diarrhoea, Alzheimer disease

Withania somnifera:

Synonyms: Ashwagandha, winter cherry, *Physalis somnifera*, *Withania kansuensis* Kuang, *Withania microphysalis* Suess.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Solanales
Family:	Solanaceae
Genus:	Withania
Species:	<i>W. somnifera</i>



FIG. 16: STRUCTURE OF WITHANIA SOMNIFERA

Description: This species is a short shrub growing 35 to 75 centimeters tall. Tomentose branches extend radially from a central stem. The flowers are small and green. The ripe fruit is orange-red. *Withania somnifera* is cultivated in many of the drier regions of India, such as Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. It is also found in Nepal.

Chemical Constituents: The main constituents of ashwagandha are alkaloids and steroidal lactones. Among the various alkaloids, with alanine is the main constituent. The other alkaloids are somniferine, somnine, somniferinine, withananine, pseudo-withanine, tropine, pseudo tropin.

Uses: Tumors, tubercular glands, carbuncles, and ulcers ⁴⁶.

Sesbania grandiflora:

Synonyms: Aeschynomene grandiflora, Agati-grandi flora, agati or humming bird tree, gaach-munga, agasti.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Genus:	Sesbania
Species:	<i>S. grandiflora</i>



FIG. 17: STRUCTURE OF SESBANIA GRANDIFLORA

Description: It is a fast-growing tree, leaves are regular and rounded and the flowers white and red according to its species. The fruits look like flat, long and thin green beans. The tree thrives under full exposure to sunshine and is extremely frost sensitive. It's a small soft-wooded tree up-to 3-8m leaves 15-30 cm long; leaflets 10-20 pairs or more and an odd one. Oblong, 1.5-3.5 cm long variety red, 7.5-10 cm long in lax, 2-4 flower racemes, calyx campanulate, shallowly 2-lipped. Pods

slender, falcate or straight, 30-45 cm long, suture thick, Seeds ca. 30, to 8 mm⁴⁷.

Chemical Constituents: It contains arginine, cysteine, histidine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, valine, threonine, alanine, asparagine, aspartic acid, oleanolic acid, galactose, Rhamnose & glucuronic acid⁴⁸.

Uses: Leaves used as tonic, diuretic, laxative, antipyretic, chewed to disinfect mouth and throat. Flower in a headache, dimness of vision, Catarrh, Headache, cooling and improving appetite, bitter, astringent, acrid, antipyretic. The bark is used for cooling, bitter tonic, anthelmintic, febrifuge, diarrhea, Smallpox, dementia^{48, 49}.

Gmelina arborea:

Synonyms: Beechwood, Gmelina, Goomar teak, Kashmir tree, Malay beechwood, gamhar, khamara, khumbhari, sewan.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	Gmelina
Species:	<i>G. arborea</i>



FIG. 18: STRUCTURE OF GMELENA ARBOREA

Description: *Gmelina arborea* is a fast-growing tree, which grows on different localities and prefers moist, fertile valleys with 750-4500 mm rainfall. It does not thrive on ill-drained soils and remains stunted on dry, sandy or poor soils; drought also reduces it to a shrubby form. The *Gmelina arborea* tree attains moderate to a large height up to 30 m with a girth of 1.2 to 4 a chlorophyll layer just under the outer bark, pale yellow-white inside. *Gmelina arborea* wood is pale yellow to cream colored or plukish-buff when fresh, turning yellowish brown on exposure and is soft to

moderately hard, light to moderately heavy, lustrous when fresh, usually straight to irregular or rarely wavy grained and medium course textured.

Flowering takes place from February to April when the tree is more or less leafless whereas fruiting starts from May onwards up to June. The fruit is up to 2.5 cm long, smooth, dark green, turning yellow when ripe and has a fruity smell. This tree is commonly planted as a garden and an avenue tree; growing in villages along agricultural land and on village community lands and wastelands.

It is light demander, tolerant of excessive drought, but moderately frost hardy. It has a good capacity to recover from frost injury. Gamhar trees coppices very well with vigorous growth. Saplings and young plants need protection from deer and cattle⁵⁰.

Geographical Source: In India, *Gmelina arborea* occurs extensively from the Ravi eastwards in the sub-Himalayan tracts, common throughout Assam and adjoining areas of northern West Bengal, also in southern Bihar and Odisha, sporadically found in western and southern India and planted elsewhere on a large scale. Gamhar most commonly occurs in West Bengal forests in mixed forests⁵¹.

Chemical Constituents: Alkaloids, saponins, carbohydrate, phenolic, tannins, anthraquinone.

Uses: Stomachic, galactagogue laxative and antihelmintic, abdominal pains, burning sensations, fevers, headache, ulcers, leprosy, diuretic, the growth of hairs, snake bite⁵².

Spike nard:

Synonyms: *Nardostachys jatamansi*, Nard, nardin, muskroot.



FIG. 19: STRUCTURE OF SPIKE NARD

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Dipsacales
Family:	Valerianaceae
Genus:	Nardostachys
Species:	<i>N. jatamansi</i>

Description: *Spike nard* is a flowering plant of the Valerian family that grows the Himalayas of Nepal, China, and India. The plant grows to about 1 m in height and has pink, bell-shaped flowers. It is found in the altitude of about 3000-5000 meters. Spikenard rhizomes (underground stems) can be crushed and distilled into an intensely aromatic amber-colored essential oil, which is very thick in consistency. Nard oil is used as a perfume, an incense, a sedative, and a herbal medicine said to fight insomnia, birth difficulties, and other minor ailments. Lavender (genus *Lavandula*) was also known by the ancient Greeks as nardos, nard, after the Sanskrit 'narada', or 'nalada'. The scent of spike nard attracts cats, a strange phenomenon in itself⁵³.

Chemical Constituents: *Spike nard* contains tannins, volatile oil, and diterpene acids.

Uses: Coughs and skin complaints, women enduring menstrual disorders or prolapsed uteruses, pulmonary infection, heal wounds, burn injuries and swellings, loss of memory⁵³.

***Daucus carota*:**

Synonyms: Wild carrot, bird's nest, bishop's lace, Queen Anne's lace.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Apiales
Family:	Apiaceae
Genus:	<i>Daucus</i>
Species:	<i>D. carota</i>



FIG. 20: STRUCTURE OF *DAUCUS CAROTA*

Description: *Daucus carota* is a biennial plant that grows a rosette of leaves in the spring and summer, while building up the stout taproot that stores large amounts of sugars for the plant to flower in the second year. As the plant grows, the bases of the cotyledon are pushed apart. The stem, located just above the ground, is compressed and the internodes are not distinct. When the seed stalk elongates, the tip of the stem narrows and becomes pointed, extends upward, and becomes a highly branched inflorescence.

The stems grow to 60-200 cm (20-80 in) tall. Most of the taproot consists of the parenchymatous outer cortex (phloem) and an inner core (xylem). High-quality carrots have a large proportion of cortex compared to the core. Although, a completely xylem-free carrot is not possible, some cultivars have small and deeply pigmented cores; the taproot can appear to lack a core when the color of the cortex and core are similar in intensity. Taproots typically have a conical shape, although cylindrical and round cultivars are available. The root diameter can range from 1 cm (0.4 in) to as much as 10 cm (4 in) at the widest part. The root length ranges from 5 cm (2.0 in) to 50 cm (20 in), although most are between 10 and 25 cm (4 and 10 in)⁵⁴.

Chemical Constituents: Flavonoids, and a volatile oil including asaronecarotol, pinene, sugars, pectin, carotene, vitamins, minerals, and asparagines, porphyrins,

Uses: Flavoring agent, intestinal parasites, persistent diarrhea, improve eyesight, maintenance memory, Altitude sickness, Wrinkles, Lung cancer⁵⁵.

***Prunus amygdalus*:**

Synonyms: Almond, *Prunus Dulcis*, *Amygdalus communis*, *Amygdalus dulcis*, Badam,



FIG. 21: STRUCTURE OF *PRUNUS AMYGDALUS*

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Rosaceae
Genus:	Prunus
Species:	<i>P. amygdalus</i>

Description: The almond is a deciduous tree, growing 4-10 meters (13-33 ft) in height, with a trunk of up to 30 centimeters (12 in) in diameter. The young twigs are green at first, becoming purplish where exposed to sunlight, then grey in their second year. The leaves are 3-5 inches long, with a serrated margin and a 2.5 cm (1 in) petiole.

The flowers are white to pale pink, 3-5 cm (1-2 in) diameter with five petals, produced singly or in pairs and appearing before the leaves in early spring. Almonds begin bearing an economic crop in the third year after planting. Trees reach full bearing five to six years after planting. The fruit matures in the autumn, 7-8 months after flowering.

Chemical Constituents: Amygdalin glycoside

Uses: Gallstones, kidney stones, and constipation, dry skins, laxative, emollient, demulcent, pectoral, and nutritive, anti-tumor properties, anti-anxiety, treatment of dementia^{56, 57, 58}.

Ilex Paraguariensis:

Synonyms: Yerba mate, erva-mate, mate.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Aquifoliales
Family:	Aquifoliaceae
Genus:	Ilex
Species:	<i>I. paraguariensis</i>



FIG. 22: STRUCTURE OF *ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS*

Description: Yerba mate, *Ilex paraguariensis*, is a shrub when young and a tree when adult, and

grows up to 15 metres (49 ft) tall. The leaves are evergreen, 7-11 cm long and 3-5.5 cm wide, with a serrated margin. The flowers are small, greenish-white, with four petals. The fruit is a red drupe 4-6 mm in diameter⁵⁹.

Chemical Constituents: Mate contains three xanthines, caffeine, theobromine and theophylline, the main one being caffeine.

Uses: Antioxidants, improve the immune system, detoxify the body, relieve allergies, reduce the risk of diabetes and hypoglycemia, burns more calories, reduce the risk of heart attacks and strokes, increases mental energy and focus, improves mood, and promotes a deeper sleep, however, sleep may be affected in people who are sensitive to caffeine^{60, 61}.

Lepidium Meyenii:

Synonyms: *Lepidium peruvianum*, maca, macamaca, maino, ayakchichira, and ayakwillku.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Brassicales
Family:	Brassicaceae
Genus:	Lepidium
Species:	<i>L. meyenii</i>



FIG. 23: STRUCTURE OF *LEPIDIUM MEYENII*

Description: The growth habit, size, and proportions of maca are roughly similar to those of the radish and the turnip, to which it is related. The green, fragrant tops are short and lie along the ground. The thin, frilly leaves sprout in a rosette at the soil surface, not growing more than 12 to 20 cm in height. The off-white, self-fertile flowers are borne on a central raceme, and are followed by 4-5 mm siliculate fruits, each containing two small (2-2.5 mm) reddish-gray ovoid seeds⁶².

Chemical Constituents: The composition is 60-75% carbohydrates, 10-14% protein, 8.5% dietary fiber, and 2.2% fats. Calcium and potassium, the essential trace elements of iron, iodine, copper, manganese, and zinc as well as fatty acids including linolenic acid, palmitic acid, and oleic acids, and 19 amino acids.

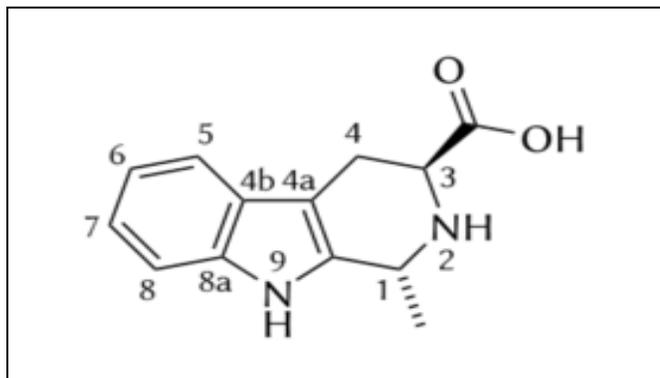


FIG. 31: STRUCTURE OF (1R, 3S)-1-METHYL-TETRA-HYDRO-CARBOLINE-3-CARBOXYLIC ACID

Uses: Favorable effects on energy and mood, decrease anxiety, improve sexual desire, improve sperm production, sperm motility, and semen volume^{63, 64}.

Lepidium meyenii:

Synonyms: Sesame, Sesame seed

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Pedaliaceae
Genus:	Sesamum
Species:	<i>S. indicum</i>



FIG. 24: STRUCTURE OF *LEPIDIUM MEYENII*

Description: An annual plant growing 50 to 100 cm (1.6 to 3.3 ft) tall, with opposite leaves 4 to 14 cm (1.6 to 5.5 in) long with an entire margin; they are broad lanceolate, to 5 cm (2 in) broad, at the base of the plant, narrowing to just 1 cm (0.4 in)

broad on the flowering stem. The flowers are yellow, tubular, 3 to 5 cm (1.2 to 2.0 in) long, with a four-lobed mouth. The flowers may vary in color with some being white, blue or purple. Sesame fruit is a capsule, normally pubescent, rectangular in section and typically grooved with a short triangular beak. The length of the fruit capsule varies from 2 to 8 cm, its width varies between 0.5 to 2 cm, and the number of loculi from 4 to 12⁶⁴.

Chemical Constituents: Sesame seeds contain the lignans pinoresinol and lariciresinol.

Uses: Beneficial physiological activities, Antioxidant, prolong youth and beauty, improve memory^{64, 65}.

Zingiber officinale:

Synonyms: Ginger, ginger root, ardraka, black ginger, chiang, nagara, race ginger, sunthi.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Zingiberales
Family:	Zingiberaceae
Genus:	Zingiber
Species:	<i>Z. officinale</i>



FIG. 25: STRUCTURE OF *ZINGIBER OFFICINALE*

Description: The ginger has a slender stem; ginger is a perennial plant, about 24 to 39 inches in height. Compared to the second and following stems, the first stems are lengthier and also bear beautiful and fragrant flowers. The ginger flowers are greenish yellow and streaked with purple down the sides. Dark green ginger leaves are characterized by a famous midrib that is sheathed at the growing base.

The seeds of the ginger appear in the rate fruiting body. The underground stem of the ginger is the most familiar part of the plant, and it is extensively used for commercial as well as domestic purposes.

Often mistakenly called the root of the ginger, the irregular shape and size of the underground section of the stem is the most important part of this herb- the plant stores food reserves in this underground stem. More than 35% of the world's production is from India.

Chemical Constituents: Ginger consists of volatile oil (1-4%), starch (40-60%), fat (10%), fiber (5%), inorganic material (6%), residual moisture (10%) and acid resinous matter (5-8%). Geraniol and citral, oleo-resin, ginger oil constituted of monoterpene hydrocarbons, and sesquiterpenes hydrocarbons.

Uses: Ginger is used as a stomachic, carminative, stimulant and flavoring agent. Ginger oil is used in mouth washes, ginger beverages and liquors, motion sickness, enhanced gastric motility, maintenance of memory⁶⁶.

***Ocimum basilicum*:**

Synonyms: Basil, Sweet Basil, Thai Basil, or Sweet Basil.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	Ocimum
Species:	<i>O. basilicum</i>



FIG. 26: STRUCTURE OF *OCIMUM BASILICUM*

Description: Basil is one of the best-loved culinary herbs for a good reason. Basil improves appetite, and like other herbs in the mint family it settles the stomach, improves appetite and is a natural disinfectant. Basil is known for its many varieties, many with distinct aromas that come from different qualities in their essential oils contained in the leaves.

The strong clove scent of sweet basil comes from eugenol, the citrus scent of lemon basil and lime basil comes from a higher portion of the aldehyde citral and limonene, which gives actual lemon peel its scent. African blue basil has a strong camphor smell because it has camphor and camphene in higher proportions. Anise basil contains anethole, the same chemical that makes anise smell like licorice, and is sometimes called anise basil.

Chemical Constituents: Camphor, cineole, estragol, (or methyl chavicol), eugenol, linalool, pinene, rosmarinic acid.

Uses: Insect/flea Bites, Longevity Tonics, Focus, Warts. Antioxidant, Antispasmodic, Aromatic, Carminative, Cephalic, Diaphoretic/sudorific, Digestive, emetic, Emmenagogue, Febrifuge, Galactagogue Nervine, Refrigerant, Stimulant, Stomachic. Air Fresheners, Aromatherapy, Culinary/Kitchen, Facial Care, Insect Repellent⁶⁷.

***Vaccinium*:**

Synonyms: Blueberries, blueberry, huckleberry, lingonberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum*.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Ericales
Family:	Ericaceae
Genus:	Vaccinium
Species:	<i>Vaccinium sp</i>



FIG. 27: STRUCTURE OF *VACCINIUM*

Description: Plants of this group typically require acidic soils, and as wild plants, they live in habitats such as health, bog and acidic woodland (for example, blueberries under oaks or pines). The plant structure varies between species - some trail along the ground, some are dwarf shrubs, and some are larger shrubs perhaps 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 ft) tall. The fruit develops from an inferior ovary, and is a

berry; it is usually brightly colored, often being red or bluish with purple juice. The metabolism and photosynthetic parameters of *Vaccinium* can also slightly alter in winter-warming experiments.

Chemical Constituents: Vitamin C Thiamin Riboflavin Niacin Pantothenic acid Vitamin B Folate Vitamin A, Vitamin E, Calcium, Copper Iron, Magnesium, Cyanidin, Delphinidin, Malvidin, Peonidin, Petunidin, Epicatechin, Myricetin, Quercetin

Uses: It is used in the treatment of Gout, Longevity Tonics, memory/Focus, Nutrition, it has antioxidant properties^{68, 69}.

***Lycopodium clavatum*:**

Synonyms: Club moss, wolfs claw, *huperziaserrata*, wolf s –foot clubmoss, stage’s -horn clubmoss or ground pin.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Lycopodiales
Family:	lycopodiaceae
Genus:	Clavatum
Species:	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>



FIG. 28: STRUCTURE OF *LYCOPodium CLAVATUM*

Description: It is a spore-bearing vascular plant, growing mainly prostrate along the ground with stems up to 1 m long; the stems are much branched, and densely clothed with small spirally-arranged leaves. The leaves are 3-5 mm long and 0.7-1 mm broad, tapered to a fine hair-like white point. The branches bearing spore cones turn erect, reaching 5-15 cm above ground, and have fewer leaves than the horizontal branches.

The spore cones are yellow-green, 2–3 cm long and 5 mm broad. The horizontal stems produce roots at frequent intervals along their length, allowing the

stem to grow indefinitely along the ground. The stems superficially resemble small seedlings of coniferous trees, though it is not related to these.

Chemical Constituents: Alkaloids including lycopodine, clavatine, clavatoxine, nicotine, polyphenolic acids including dihydrocaffeic, flavonoids including apigenin, triterpenes.

Uses: The spores of this moss, "Lycopodium powder", are explosive if present in the air in high enough densities. They were used as flash powder in early photography, Chinese, memory/Focus.^{70, 71}

***Ocimum tenuiflorum*:**

Synonyms: Holy Basil, Tulsi, Tulasi, Indian Basil, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	Ocimum
Species:	<i>O. tenuiflorum</i>



FIG. 29: STRUCTURE OF *OCIMUM TENUIFLORUM*

Ocimum tenuiflorum, also known as *Ocimum sanctum*, Holy basil, or tulasī, is an aromatic plant in the family Lamiaceae which is native throughout the Eastern World tropics and widespread as a cultivated plant. It is an erect, much-branched subshrub, 30–60 cm tall with hairy stems and simple opposite green or purple leaves that are strongly scented. Leaves have petioles and are ovate, up to 5 cm long, usually slightly toothed.

The flowers are purplish in elongate racemes in close whorls. The two main morphotypes cultivated in India and Nepal are green-leaved (Sri or Lakshmi Tulasi) and purple-leaved (Krishna Tulasi). Tulasi is cultivated for religious and medicinal purposes, and its essential oil.

It is widely known across South Asia as a medicinal plant and an herbal tea, commonly used in Ayurveda, and has an important role within the Vaishnavite tradition of Hinduism, in which devotees perform worship involving holy basil plants or leaves.

Chemical Constituents: Ascorbic-acid, beta-carotene, beta-sitosterol, carvacrol, eugenol, linoleic-acid, methyl-chavicol, oleic-acid, mucilage, palmitic-acid, saponins, stearic-acid, tannin

Uses: Ayurvedic, colds, congestion, flu, memory/focus, nausea, stress, adaptogens, antibacterial, antitussive, carminative, demulcent, diaphoretic, diuretic, emetic, laxative, insect repellent, stomachic^{72,72}.

***Catharanthus roseus*:**

Synonyms: Periwinkle, lesser periwinkle, myrtle, vinca, Catha ran thus, *Vinca rosea*, big leaf Periwinkle, Large Periwinkle, Greater Periwinkle, and Blue Periwinkle.

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom:	Plantae
Order:	Gentianales
Family:	Apocynaceae
Genus:	Vinca
Species:	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>



FIG. 30: STRUCTURE OF CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS

Description: *Catharanthus roseus* is a trailing vine, spreading along the ground and rooting along the stems to form dense masses of groundcover individually 2-5 m across and scrambling up to 50-70 cm high. The leaves are opposite, nearly orbicular at the base of the stems and lanceolate at the apex, 3-9 cm long and 2-6 cm broad, glossy dark green with a leathery texture and an entire but distinctly ciliate margin, and a hairy petiole 1-2 cm long.

The flowers are hermaphrodite, axillary and solitary, violet-purple, 3-5 cm diameter, with a five-lobed corolla. The calyx surrounding the base of the flower is 10-17 millimeters (0.39-0.67 in) long with hairy margins. The flowering period extends from early spring to autumn.

Chemical Constituents: Vincamine, vanillic-acid, ursolic acid, p-coumaric-acid, beta-sitosterol, reserpine, tannin, vinblastine, vindoline, vincristine.

Uses: Diarrhea, hypertention, memory/focus, menorrhagia, antibacterial, anticancer, antispasmodic, carminative, cephalic, coagulant/hemostatic, depurative, diuretic, sedative^{73,74}.

CONCLUSION: Herbs may play a promising role in the early treatment of Dementia and other conditions involving poor memory and dementia. One of the chief benefits is that they have low toxicity compared to pharmaceutical agents. Another beneficial thing is that plants show very less interaction with other plants than the pharmaceutical agents, mostly time we view plants or vegetable are improve body immune system thus fewer chances to develop diseases.

When plants are used for the treatment of any disease, then they cure that particular disease along with the treat some minor or major type of other diseases, it is generally not seen in case of the allopathic drug. There is no reason why botanicals cannot be used adjunctively with drugs, or other complementary approaches such as SAME, fish oil, and antioxidant vitamins. A review of the literature indicates that the Indian medicinal plants are the most prolific source for treatment of dementia.

Therefore, if clients have family members with a history of dementia, or other states involving poor memory, they may start taking these remedies before the onset of symptoms, to delay or possibly prevent the advent of the symptoms. *Baccopa monneiri* is a native plant with Rasayana properties and the main ingredient in this preparation for disease - free life with long lasting youth, great vigor and no dementia. The study directly reviewed and documented information on over Indian medicinal plant species with links to age relating disease.

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