SPECIAL TALKS

21 December 2011, 09.15-09.30, Hall 2

Cancer Stem Cell Inhibitory activities of Indian Medicinal Plants Bearing Sesquiterpene Lactones
Dr. N Udupa

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

20 December 2011, 15.15-15.30, Hall 2

OP-96:Importance of quality control and drug safety in herbal products.

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Siddha medicine, siddhars the spiritual scientists explored the explored from the findings of their experiments. They educated their dispels who preserved and propagated Siddha concepts. Traditionally the physicians were preparing themselves the medicines required for their patients. At that times they modify the formula according to the availability of the raw drugs. But when the problem of large scale production arises the need for quality control also becomes imperative. Recently the WHO has recognized the necessity to use the alternate system of medicine for certain disorders like cancer, skin diseases, rheumatic diseases for which there is no satisfactory solutions available in modern medicine. For the acceptance of these drugs a minimum of quality control required. Most of the Siddha herbal drugs are compound products. Standard of a compound formula would indicate standards for all its constituents, manufacturing methods and their clinical application. This warrants evolution of "Siddha pharmacopoecial standards". Since Siddha system involves the use of several herbal drugs the changes of adulteration and substitution are more. The latest technologies should be employed for the evolution of standard. Standardization is a work involving multidisciplinary experts like Siddha physician, Botanist, Chemists, Clinical pharmacologist and modern doctors. The production of important drug requires a constant supply of product whose botanical identification and characterization can be verified. Lack of assurances of plant species identity, currently accepted Latin bionomical and synonyms, with association authority and its usual common names, as well as the site and date of harvest of the crop. The manufactures of herbal medicines also depend almost exclusively on the integrity of the herb suppliers. Therefore, knowledge and practice of ethno botany for locating medicinal herbs are an advantage in this area. Organized collection, providing incentives to cultivator of herbs and establishment of herbal gardens by manufactures of herbal remedies are some solutions to this problem. The raw drugs require analysis before and after formulation to understand the subtle change take place in the drug after purification with adequate laboratorial assistance so that the process of purification a vital part of herbal products manufacturing industry could be standardized. Standard constituents processed by standardized manufacturing method would give standard final product. So it is necessary to analyze the final product. weather it complies with the standard sample. It should be and quantitative qualitative analysis for the standards preparations. Before a new drug is tested in clinical trial there must be adequate data from in vitro studies to validate its claimed therapeutic efficacy. There are several aspects of safety that need to be considered for herbal products those are considered for clinical trials they will bring universal acceptability.