



In Vitro and In Vivo Pharmacological Efficacy of New Drugs

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Journal of Pharmacognosy & Natural Products aim to provide high quality research on innovative medicinal products obtained from plants. Researchers from across USA, India and Croatia have contributed their research outcomes as articles to this current Issue 2, Volume 2, which included 3 editorials and a research article.

Heidari A., in an editorial discussed about the new headspace solvent micro extraction (hsme) method used in the extracting anti-cancer compounds, such as n-tolyl-sulfonyl-phosphoramid-saeure-dichlorid from plant samples into micro drop. The Present study employed advanced technologies like Reflectance Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (ATRFTIR), FT-Raman, Mass, HNMR, CNMR and PNMR spectroscopies [1].

Coatian author Maleš Ž, et al., in the editorial article envisaged the 21st century's issue over the counter (OTC) availability of antioxidants (polyphenols) as a prophylactic dietary supplements. Polyphenols offers several potential benefits to human. The author paid further attention on the doses and concentrations achieved in blood, as flavonoids can have proaggregatory effect on blood, depending upon the concentration. The article remarked that the vitro studies cannot be easily extrapolated as in vivo observations, as the in vitro data tends to overestimate the pharmacological effect [2].

Researcher Tiwari SS., in an editorial article discussed about the importance of medicinal plants- and its applications. The Author sighted a number of plant based drugs, such as vincristine, taxol, digoxin, quinine, reserpine, opioids, ephedrine, colchicine, rutin, coumarins, anthraquinones, etc. that do not have any synthetic substitute, which are still used as for therapy. The author recommended to explore their wide areas of applications further in studies [3].

Vohra K, et al., investigated about the adverse effects in the management of hyperlipidemia using statins, fibrates, bile acid, sequestrants and niacin. The clinical trial outcome suggests that the extracts of *Lens culinaris* contain active phytoconstituents, which might be responsible for anti-hyperlipidemic activity of the seeds [4].

References

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