OBJECTIVES

The literature survey revealed that the traditional medicine all over the world is nowadays reviewed by an extensive research on different plant species and their therapeutic principles. Adverse effects of popular antiulcer and antidiabetic agents have lead rapid search for new antiulcer and antidiabetic agents. Because of the long history of plants in the treatment of different human ailments, most of the herbal drugs are believed to be safer than the synthetic drugs with no side effects; therefore medicinal plants have gained more importance as possible source of alternative and effective drugs. Plants and natural products remain as an untapped reservoir of potentially useful chemical compounds not only as drugs but also as unique templates that could serve as a starting point for synthetic analogues.

Peptic ulcer is a common ailment and its prevalence is 13% in adult population. It occurs due to an imbalance between the aggressive power of acid plus pepsin and defensive factors i.e. the ability of mucosa to resist this digestive power leading to ulcer formation. There is a need to evaluate the potential of ayurvedic remedies as adjuvant to counteract side effectiveness of certain modern therapies. Due to economic constraints, providing modern medical healthcare in developing countries such as India is still a far-reaching goal. The most commonly used drugs of modern medicine such as aspirin, quinine, vincristine, vinblastine, digitalis, etc. have originated from plant sources. Out of an estimated 2, 50,000 higher plants, less than 1% have been screened pharmacologically and very few in regard to pharmaceutical formulations.

Therefore, it is prudent to look for options in herbal medicine as choice of drug as well. That’s why working continuously towards establishing the scientific basis of use of certain plants to cure disease. Such an ethnomedical approach for disease is a practical, cost-effective and a logical for its treatment.

This research work is design to study efficacy of natural calcium channel blockers on volume and acidity of stimulated gastric secretion and their role in the treatment of diabetes related complications.