Objective:
Liver is the most vital organ of the body. Liver ailments represent a major global health problem. Liver cirrhosis is the ninth leading cause of death in the world. (Kim et al. 2002). Toxic chemicals, xenobiotics, alcohol consumption, malnutrition, anaemia, medications, autoimmune disorders (Marina, 2006), viral infections (hepatitis A, B, C, D, etc.) and microbial infections are harmful and cause damage to the hepatocytes.

Liver injury or liver dysfunction is a major health problem that challenges not only health care professionals but also the pharmaceutical industry and drug regulatory agencies. Liver Herbal-based therapeutics for liver disorders has been in use in India for a long time and has been popularized world over by leading pharmaceuticals. Despite the significant popularity of several herbal medicines in general, and for liver diseases in particular, they are still unacceptable treatment modalities for liver diseases. The limiting factors that contribute to this eventuality are

a) Lack of standardization of the herbal drugs
b) Lack of identification of active ingredient(s)/principles(s)
c) Lack of randomized controlled clinical trials (RCTs)
d) Lack of toxicological evaluation

Synthetic drugs exploited in the treatment of liver diseases are incompetent and may sometimes lead to serious side-effects. In this context, herbal therapy has emerged as a proficient approach with good values in treating hepatic diseases. Developing a satisfactory herbal therapy to treat severe liver diseases requires systematic investigation of properties such as antiviral action (Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C), anti-hepatotoxicity (antioxidants), stimulation of liver regeneration and choleretic activity. Formulation of herbal medicines with standards of safety and efficacy can revitalize treatment of liver disorders.

A large number of plants and formulations have been claimed to have hepatoprotective activity. Nearly 160 phytoconstituents from 101 plants have been claimed to possess liver protecting activity. In India, more than 87 plants are used in 33 patented and proprietary
multi ingredient plant formulations. In spite of the tremendous advances made, no significant and safe hepatoprotective agents are available in modern therapeutics. The objective of this research work is to perform phytochemical investigation of selected medicinal plants and to develop a standardized polyherbal formulation which safe and efficient.