Objective:
Worldwide demand for therapeutic herbal and neutraceutical preparation has increase greatly in past few years. An estimate of WHO demonstrates about 80% of world population depends on natural products for their health care, because of side effects and high cost of modern medicine. Although the World Health Organization (WHO) has advocated for the integration of herbal medicinal products into the primary health care system of developing countries (WHO, 1978,1989), safety issues related to herbal drugs continue to be ignored by herbalist whose method of concocting herbal preparations for the public use are usually unhygienic leading to microbiological hazards (Esimone et al., 2007).

The plant material used in herbal drugs preparations are organic in nature, it provide nutrition to microorganisms and facilitates the multiplication of microorganism which lead to contamination, deterioration and variation in composition. This gives inferior quality of herbal product with little or no therapeutic efficacy. The quality of herbal drug is also depend on many factors like Inadverant contamination by microbial and chemical agent during any of the production stage can also lead to deterioration in safety and quality and can also cause health hazard to consumer inspite to cure the disease.

Although several original codified texts like the Charak Samhita of exist with specific herbal formulas, the physicians down the ages took liberty to modify these formulas according to prevailing local conditions or personalized them for individual patients. In course of time, though the name remained unchanged, the formula of the original preparation went through successive changes. This resulted in the same preparation having different compositions as well as different therapeutic indications. As the same during manufacturing formulation there is also possibility of microbial contamination due to use of hygroscopic water extracts and sugars in syrup formulations. The raw materials used in the preparations of medicine have direct impact on the efficacy of the drug. But the most important challenges faced by these formulations arise because of their lack of complete evaluation. So evaluation is necessary to ensure quality and purity of the herbal product.

Though in formulations antimicrobials and preservatives were added but during storage and transporting formulations there should be chances of microbial contamination. It is very disastrous for formulations as it results in fermentation and finally it may destroy the therapeutic efficacy of formulations.
Public, academic and government interest in herbal medicines is growing exponentially due to increased incidence of the adverse drug reactions and economic burden of the modern system of medicine. Herbal therapy is one of the best practices to overcome the illness. In Nigeria, the National Agency for Food Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) is responsible for drug administration and control of the quality of medicinal products including HMPs generally available in the market (Adnenike Okunlola et al. 2007). The quality assessment of herbal formulations is very important in order to justify their acceptance in modern system of medicines. It is thus mandatory that the microbiological limit tests of herbal medicinal preparations be done to ensure that the product is free from risk. Due to all these reasons standardization of herbal formulations is essential to assess the quality of the drug.