

16th International Conference and Exhibition on

Pharmaceutical Formulations

July 26-27, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Iranian herbal, extraction, crystallization of natural substances and ethno medicinal plants and their conservation

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All that God has created in the Universe are lovely and useful. Over the past two decades, there has been a tremendous increase in the use of medicinal and aromatic plants; however, there is still a significant lack of research data in this field, (WHO). Today majority of world's population is behind the herbal medicinal system. Due to increasing world demand, medicinal plants are facing continuous exploitation from their natural habitat. An international movement is calling for at least half of the earth to be allocated for conservation. Herbal is key sources of active medicine, cosmetics, additive and food products. In this research, plant samples were collected from different geographical or ecological zone i.e. its natural conditions, distribution, harvesting, storage in Iran and used in ethno pharmaceutical. However, selection of herbal medicine is based on traditional Iranian herbal uses. Traditional preparations: aqueous extracts, infusions, dried plant parts, powders, poultices & pastes. Approach also has proven useful to the study of modern pharmaceuticals, considered in relation to the cultural contexts of their use. It is necessary for an herbal product to be provided with information on its ingredients, indications, dosage, pharmacology, contraindications and possible side effects before a rational decision on its use as a medicinal agent be made. Iran with 1.64 million km² areas having 11 climates out of the world's 13, climate is diverse, ranging from arid and semi-arid, to subtropical along the Caspian coast and the northern forests. Benefiting from 123,580 square kilometers of land suitable for agriculture, this sector is one of the major contributors to Iran's economy. Up to now near 10,000 plants species identified, more than 2,000 medicinal plant species are grown; near 400 of which are being used in pharmaceutical industries. This presentation will also introduce some of herbal and investigated extraction, crystallization and hydrodistillation e.g. Aloe vera extracts for either cosmetic or medicinal purposes, is used in traditional medicine as a skin treatment. Aloin, a compound found in the exudate of some Aloe species, was the common ingredient in over-the-counter (OTC) laxative products. *Ferula gummosa*, extract is used in the manufacture of textiles and cosmetics. Cut crosswise, the stem yields a sap containing a large quantity of essence, which can be extracted by water-based distillation. The fruit and leaves also containing nitrogenated and sulfurated compounds. The essence fruit extract yielded 8.4%. *Allium* spp., and *Ziziphora clinopodioides* is an edible plant frequently used as wild vegetable, some of them offer extract and essential oil which is a powerful anti-bacterial and antispasmodic.

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