

# An Optimized Quality Assessment Preventive Usage of Antibiotic Herbal Medicine

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## DESCRIPTION

Herbal medicines are generally considered to be safe and effective, but traditionally, it has been said that if a drug is effective, herbs may have side effects. Herbal medicine has its origins in ancient cultures. Herbal medicine as a drug may have side effects or be ineffective. Through the worldwide study of pharmacology, several herbal medicines have been translated into modern remedies such as artemisinin, a member of the antimalarial drug group, which was isolated from *Artemisia annua*. Herbal medicines are mainly used to treat Fever. Herbal medicine is the use of plants to treat disease and improve overall health and well-being. Herbal medicines contain active ingredients. The active ingredients of many herbal preparations are still unknown. Some medicines are based on a single active ingredient derived from botanical sources. Herbalists believe that the active ingredient may lose its potency or become less safe when used in isolation from the rest of the plant. Cultures around the world have relied on traditional herbal medicines to meet their health needs. Despite modern medical and technological advances, the global demand for herbal remedies is increasing. Some natural remedies may be more affordable and accessible than traditional medicines, and many people prefer to use them because they are in line with their personal health ideology.

Herbal medicines are commonly used in both adults and children. There are many concerns about the use of herbal medicines. This is because, unlike traditional medicines, herbal medicines are not regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and manufacturers do not have to demonstrate their safety and efficacy before releasing them to the public. Herbal medicines are rarely tested by high-quality studies and often lack clear evidence of their beneficial effects. Only the use of cranberries to prevent recurring urinary tract infections in women is supported by some scientific evidence. Turmeric is certainly the most powerful herb in the world. Unfortunately, this approach is not always the wisest decision for people with conditions treated with these drugs (such as deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism). People with digestive or stomach problems often do not tolerate medical intervention

because their gastric flora is already weakened and the medicine can literally tear the mucosa. They may contain toxic chemicals and heavy metals, or interact with other medications and may cause kidney failure and liver damage in some patients.

There are some herbs and spices that have some potential health benefits such as anti-inflammatory properties, and cognitive boosters, and some that may even aid in fighting cancer. Herbs and spices add a delicious accent to diet, but they're also a powerhouse of essential nutrients that provide great benefits to the body. Incorporating herbs and spices in a diet may provide some benefits and improve a patient's health, but they should not rely solely on herbs and spices to completely cure a disease. People with serious health conditions should consult a doctor to discuss the best treatment.

Herbal medicine aims to return the body to its natural state of balance so that it can heal itself. A different herb affects different systems of the body. There are nine world's most popular herbal remedies, including echinacea, ginseng, ginkgo biloba, elderberry, St. John's wort, turmeric, ginger, valerian, and chamomile. Herbal medicines can cause adverse effects ranging from mild to severe, including allergic reactions and rashes, asthma, headaches, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. As with any prescription medicine, herbal medicines should always be prescribed by a qualified and registered physician. Taking herbal supplements may increase or decrease the effectiveness of other medications, or increase the risk of negative side effects. Not all herbal medicines on the market are safe.

Long-term use may increase the risk of thyroid and liver cancer. Unlike pharmaceuticals, herbal supplements do not need to be standardized to ensure batch-to-batch consistency. Some manufacturers may use this word on their dietary supplement labels, but it does not always mean the same thing from manufacturer to manufacturer, and exert a strong effect. Purchasing medicines online or by mail order increases the risk of receiving counterfeit, substandard, unauthorized, or contaminated medicines. Unlicensed herbal medicines manufactured outside the UK may not be subject to regulation. Herbal products sold online may also contain banned or toxic substances.

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