



MORINGA OLEIFERA BENEFICIAL FOR HUMAN HEALTH

Bhakti R. Bansode*

Research Scholar B. Pharmacy Ashvin College of Pharmacy Manchi Hill, Ashvi Bk.



*Corresponding Author: **Bhakti R. Bansode**

Research Scholar B. Pharmacy Ashvin College of Pharmacy Manchi Hill, Ashvi Bk.

Article Received on 24/12/2023

Article Revised on 14/01/2024

Article Accepted on 04/02/2024

ABSTRACT

The flower of *Moringa oleifera* Lam are vital role in improving health of people. It is various traditional medical systems. In that many pharmacological studies such as analgesic, anti- inflammatory, antipyretic, anti-cancer, antioxidant, nootropic, gastro- protective, antiulcer, cardiovascular, antiepileptic, anti- asthmatic, anti- diabetic, diuretic, local anaesthetic, wound healing, immuno- modulatory properties.

INTRODUCTION

Moringa oleifera is also known as “drumstick tree” or “horseradish tree”. *M. Oleifera* generally found in Himalayas, India, Pakistan, Asia, Africa, Arabia. In other countries also located in Central America, North and South America, West Indies, Philippines and Cambodia. *M. oleifera* Lam is a monogenous tree. The tree ranges in height from 5 – 12 m. Almost all the part of plant like leaf, root, bark, gum, fruit, flower, seeds and seed oil used for various ailments in the medicine.^[1,2]

It is short, easy to cultivate, grows quickly. The leaves are highly nutritious and good source of Beta – carotene, Amino acids, Iron, Vitamin C, Vitamin B and also antioxidant.^[3,4,5]

This was mentioned 5000 years ago in *Charaka samhita* and well known in Africa folk medicine.^[6]

This tree is used for treatment of inflammation, infectious disease and cardiovascular, gastro-intestinal diseases. In case of headache, the leaves of *M. Oleifera* are used to treat the headache. The leaves also have no. of CNS activity.^[3]



Moringa oleifera Lam

Synonyms

Drumstick tree
Horseradish tree
Latin: *Moringa oleifera*
Sanskrit: Subhanjana
Hindi: Saguna
Gujarati: Suragavo
Panjabi: Sainja, Soanjna

Taxonomical classification

Kingdom: plantae
Division: Magnoliophyta
Class: Magnoliopsida
Order: Capparales
Family: Moringaceae
Genus: *Moringa*
Species: *M. oleifera*

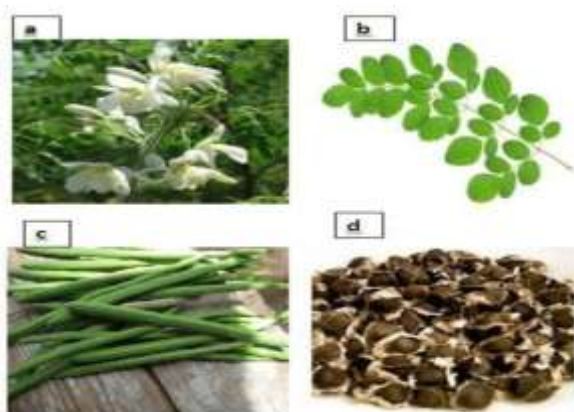
- Binominal name: *Moringa oleifera* Lam

Morphological Characteristics

- Colour: Green
- Odour: Characteristics
- Taste: Characteristics
- Shape: Long, Slender
- Size: Height is 10 – 12 m and

Diameter is 45 Cm

M. oleifera a perennial tree growing up to 10-12m in height. The leaves are tripinnately compound up to length 45m, leaflets 4-6 in pairs. The colour of leaves are upper side dark green, lower side light green, ovate and elliptic shape. Flowers are fragrant, bisexual; sepal 5, creamy white and greenish marking on outside at base, 0.4- 1.4 cm length; another 5, stamens hairy; stigma hairy, style slender, ovary superior. Fruit capsule with three lobes, green – pale yellow colour; seeds are triangular, slimy, olive green to brown colour.^[7]



Geographical source

M.oleifera is native to tropical and subtropical regions of South Asia, North of India, Pakistan and Nepal of which all its components (leaves, seeds, flowers and bark) are considered medicinal.

Chemical constituents

Each part of *M.oleifera* consist of phytochemicals. The flowers contains flavonoids, alkaloids, sucrose, amino acids such as moringin, moringinine, Beta-sitosterol, octocosanoic acid. The contains 4- (alpha- 1 – rhamnosyloxy) phenylacetoneitrile, O- ethyl-4- (alpha -l-rhamnosyloxy) benzyl while fruit contains cytokines.^[8]

Pharmacological Action

• Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory and Antipyretic activities

Analgesic activity: Extract of leaves, seeds and bark show analgesic activity in both central and peripheral models, and exhibited analgesic potency similar to indomethacin and anti- migrain properties in dose-dependent manner.^[9,10]

Anti- inflammatory activity: The extract of leaves of *M.oleifera* showed in carrageenan induced paw edema

model. The extract of bark of *M.oleifera* show the anti-inflammatory activity comparable to diclofenac in carrageenan induced paw model.^[11]

Antipyretic activity: The leaf of extract showed significant activity in a Brewer's yeast – induced pyrexia model. Ethanol and ethyl acetate extracts of seeds also showed anti- pyretic activity.^[12]

• Neuropharmacological activity

Aqueous extract of leaves shown protection against Alzheimer disease. Leaves extract showed potent nootropic activity. Leaf extract contains vitamin C and vitamin E to improve memory in patients with Alzheimer's disease.^[13]

• Anti- Cancer

Alcoholic extract of leaves and fruits showed a growth delay in tumor kinetics in mouse melanoma tumor model studies.

Phytoconstituents such as niazimicin, carbonates' nitrile glycosides are responsible for anti-cancer activity of this plant.^[14]

• Cardiovascular Activity

The extract of leaves of *M.oleifera* shows the cardiovascular activity in treatment of hypertension, hypotension, myocardial, infraction.^[15]

• Wound healing

Aqueous extract of leaves of *M.oleifera* showed activity again wound healing at dose level 300 mg/kg body weight.^[16]

CONCLUSION

The key objective of this plant possesses analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, anticancer, antioxidant, nootropic, hepatoprotective, gastroprotective, anti-ulcer, cardiovascular, anti-obesity, antiepileptic, antiasthmatic, antidiabetic, diuretic, local anaesthetic, anti-allergic, anthelmintic, wound healing, antimicrobial, immunomodulatory, and antidiarrheal effects. These activities may be attributed to phytoconstituents present in its root, stem, bark, leaf, flower, pod, and seeds.

REFERENCE

1. Durgesh KD, Jyotsna D, Anil K, Ratan KG. A multipurpose tree—Moringa oleifera. Int J Pharm Chem Sci., 2013; 2: 415–23. [Google Scholar]
2. Anwar F, Latif S, Ashraf M, Gilani AH. Moringa oleifera: A food plant with multiple medicinal uses. Phytother Res., 2007; 21: 17–25. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
3. Bhattacharya A, Naik MR, Agrawal D, Rath K, Kumar S, Mishra SS. Anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory, and analgesic effects of leaf extract of drumstick tree. J Young Pharm, 2014; 6: 1–5. [Google Scholar]

4. Dilard CJ, German JB. Phytochemicals: nutraceuticals and human health: a Review. *J Sci Food Agric*, 2000; 80: 1744–56. [Google Scholar]
5. Awanish P, Rishabh DP, Poonam TP, Gupta JH, Saumya BA. *Moringa oleifera* Lam. (Sahijan)—a plant with a plethora of diverse. Therapeutic benefits: an updated retrospection. *Med Arom Plants*, 2012; 1: 1–8. [Google Scholar]
6. Ndiaye M, Dieye AM, Mariko F, Tall A, Sall Diallo A, Faye B. [Contribution to the study of the anti-inflammatory activity of *Moringa oleifera* (Moringaceae)] *Dakar Med*, 2002; 47: 210–2. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
7. Singh M, Singh S, Verma D. Morphological and Pharmacognostical Evaluation of *Moringa oleifera* Lam. (Moringaceae): A Plant with High Medicinal Value in Tropical and Subtropical Part of World. *Pharmacog Rev.*, 2020; 14(28): 138-145.
8. Khare GC, Singh V, Gupta PC. A new leucoanthocyanin from *Moringa oleifera* gum. *J Indian Chem Soc.*, 1997; 74: 247–8. [Google Scholar]
9. Bhattacharya A, Agrawal D, Sahu PK, Kumar S, Mishra SS, Patnaik S. Analgesic effect of ethanolic leaf extract of *Moringa oleifera* on albino mice. *Indian J Pain*, 2014; 28: 89–94. [Google Scholar]
10. Kumbhare M, Sivakumar T. Anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity of stem bark of *Moringa oleifera*. *Pharmacol Online*, 2011; 3: 641–50. [Google Scholar]
11. Ezeamuzie IC, Ambakederemo AW, Shode FO, Ekwebelem SC. Anti-inflammatory effects of *Moringa oleifera* root extract. *Int J Pharmacogn*, 1996; 34: 207–12. [Google Scholar]
12. Bhattacharya A, Behera R, Agrawal D, Sahu PK, Kumar S, Mishra SS. Antipyretic effect of ethanolic extract of *Moringa oleifera* leaves on albino rats. *Tanta Med J.*, 2014; 42: 74–8. [Google Scholar]
13. Akram M, Nawaz A. Effects of medicinal plants on Alzheimer's disease and memory deficits. *Neural Regen Res.*, 2017; 12: 660–70. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
14. Purwal L, Shrivastava V, Jain UK. Anti-tumour activity of crude extracts of leaves of *Moringa oleifera* *Indian Drugs*, 2010; 47: 31–4. [Google Scholar]
15. Gilani AH, Aftab K, Suria A, Siddiqui S, Salem R, Siddique BS, et al. Pharmacological studies on hypotensive and spasmolytic activities of pure compounds from *Moringa oleifera*. *Phytother Res.*, 1994; 8: 87–91. [Google Scholar]
16. Rathi BS, Bodhankar SL, Baheti AM. Evaluation of aqueous leaves extract of *Moringa oleifera* Linn. for wound healing in albino rats. *Indian J Exp Biol.*, 2006; 44: 898–901. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]