# A Review on Most Potent Herbal Drugs used in Arthritis

Aishwarya S. Patil\*, Pimpale SV

Departmant of Medical Sciences, University of Kota, Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author\*

Aishwarya S. Patil Departmant of Medical Sciences, University of Kota, Rajasthan, India E-mail: aishwarya06patil@gmail.com

**Copyright:** © 2022 Patil AS, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Reeived:** 10-May-2022, Manuscript No. JBTW-22-59638; **Editor assigned:** 13-May-2022, PreQC No. JBTW-22-59638(PQ); **Reviewed:** 27- May-2022, QC NO. JBTW-22-59638; **Revised:** 06-Jun-2022, Manuscript No. JBTW-22-59638(R); **Published:** 13-Jun-2022, DOI:10.35248/2322-3308-11.4.001.

## Abstract

India is very traditional country and we are lucky to have treasure house of traditional medicine. Now a day's Ayurveda medicine has been a boon in the treatment of much disastrous disease. Rheumatoid arthritis is one of the autoimmune disorders which are due to faulty metabolism of body and stress. It becomes chronic inflammatory disorder which results in severe pain. Allopathic medicine can reduce pain but the root cause remains untreated. In this paper we study on combination of most potent herbal drugs like Ashwagandha, safe musli, mahayogiraj googol and maharasandi swath that have clinically proven antiinfflamatory, analgesic and anti-arthritic activities when used alone. Now a day's such kind of inflammatory disorders increases day by day due to change in lifestyle. Inflammation in any part of the body result either due to physical injury or due to internal faulty metabolism of the body. Faulty metabolism of the body may be due to improper diet, irregular food timings, anger, and stress. As per Ayurveda, faulty metabolism of body produces Aam (toxins or Reactive Oxygen Species). These Aam or Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) are highly unstable compounds and are key signaling molecules that play an important role in the progression of inflammatory disorders. As per Ayurveda ROS leads to imbalance in the three main pillars of the body that is vata-pitta-kapha. Under normal conditions, ROS levels are controlled by the body's complex antioxidant defense system and there is equilibrium between ROS formation and degradation. Overproduction of ROS and/or inadequate antioxidant defense disturbs this equilibrium in favor of ROS upsurge that results in oxidative stress. A deficiency in the body's natural antioxidant defense mechanisms has been implicated as the etiological or pathological factor in several clinical disorders.

**Keywords:** Rheumatoid arthritis • *Safed musli* • Ashwgandha • Mahayogiraj guggul • Green tea • Turmeric

## Introduction

Plants have generally been assuming a significant part as expected wellspring of medications. Regular medications now and again can make genuine unfriendly impacts. Home grown medications have been widely utilized in evolved nations as they are regular and generally protected. The standard fundamental the utilization of more than one plant/plant item in these details is that they might create synergistic and additionally added substance impacts, or one might kill the harmful impact of another, which is generally restorative in the given setting [1]. As indicated by World Health Organization, International guidelines connecting with human wellbeing expect that all new drug medications and plant items are tried for their security before their utilization in human workers and patients. Natural plan are believed to be more protected and solid method for treating infection. A polyhedral against joint definition contains powders of Withania somnifera, mahayogiraj guggul, Safed musli, and maharasandi kwath that have clinically been demonstrated viable calming, pain relieving and hostile to ligament exercises when utilized alone. Ashwagandha is an unmistakable spice in Indian Ayurveda medication and has turned into a famous enhancement because of its medical advantages. Restricted proof recommends that Ashwagandha lessens glucose levels

through its impacts on insulin emission and responsiveness. It might assist with decreasing misery. The medication is accounted for with hostile to inflammatory, anti-arthritic, cardio protective, anti-stress. It has been displayed to increment bulk, diminish muscle to fat ratio, and increment strength in men. It might assist with lessening the gamble of coronary illness by diminishing cholesterol and fatty substance levels. It enhancements might further develop mind capacity, memory and the capacity to perform undertakings. Despite the fact that Ashwagandha is ok for a great many people, explicit people shouldn't utilize it except if approved by their medical services supplier. Irritation in any piece of the body results either because of actual injury or because of inner broken digestion of the body. Defective digestion of the body might start from ill-advised diet, unpredictable food timings, outrage, and stress. According to Ayurveda, defective digestion of body produces Aam (poisons or Reactive Oxygen Species). These Aam or Reactive Oxygen Speices (ROS) are exceptionally unsteady mixtures and are key flagging atoms that assume a significant part in the movement of incendiary problems. According to Ayurveda ROS prompts irregularity in the three primary mainstays of the body that is vata-pitta-kapha. Under ordinary circumstances, ROS levels are constrained by the body's mind boggling cancer prevention agent safeguard framework and there is a balance between ROS arrangement and debasement. Overproduction of ROS and additionally lacking cancer prevention agent safeguard upsets this balance for ROS upsurge that outcomes in oxidative pressure. A lack in the body's regular cancer prevention agent protection instruments has been ensnared as the etiological or obsessive component in a few clinical disorders [2]. The medication is accounted for with hostile to inflammatory, anti-arthritic, cardio protective, ant stress. It has been displayed to increment bulk, diminish muscle to fat ratio, and increment strength in men. It might assist with lessening the gamble of coronary illness by diminishing cholesterol and fatty substance levels. It enhancements might further develop mind capacity, memory and the capacity to perform undertakings. Despite the fact that Ashwagandha is ok for a great many people, explicit people shouldn't utilize it except if approved by their medical services supplier. Irritation in any piece of the body results either because of actual injury or because of inner broken digestion of the body. Defective digestion of the body might start from ill-advised diet, unpredictable food timings, outrage, and stress. According to Ayurveda, defective digestion of body produces Aam (poisons or Reactive Oxygen Species). These Aam or Reactive Oxygen Speices (ROS) are exceptionally unsteady mixtures and are key flagging atoms that assume a significant part in the movement of incendiary problems. According to Ayurveda ROS prompts irregularity in the three primary mainstays of the body that is vata-pitta-kapha. Under ordinary circumstances, ROS levels are constrained by the body's mind boggling cancer prevention agent safeguard framework and there is a balance between ROS arrangement and debasement. Overproduction of ROS and additionally lacking cancer prevention agent safeguard upsets this balance for ROS upsurge that outcomes in oxidative pressure. A lack in the body's regular cancer prevention agent protection instruments has been ensnared as the etiological or obsessive component in a few clinical [2]. These arbiters come from plasma proteins or cells including mast cells, platelets, neutrophils and monocytes. They are host proteins. Synthetic go between's tie to explicit receptors vascular penetrability, neutrophil, Chemotaxis, animate smooth muscle compression, have direct enzymatic action, prompt agony or protein denaturation and intervene oxidative harm, making the protein lose its subatomic adaptation and capacities or become denatured [3-6]. It is therefore concluded that, intensifies which can forestall these progressions and hinder thermally or heat instigated protein denaturation, have possible remedial worth as mitigating agents [5]. The World Health Organization (WHO) has assessed that 80% of the world occupants used customary medication for their essential medical services needs and most of this treatment requires the utilization of natural concentrates and their dynamic parts. Different restorative plant bioactive concentrates and their recognized/segregated dynamic constituents have shown an assortment of therapeutic pharmacological properties against different intense and ongoing infections/ disorders [7-9]. Currently, the effect of oxidative pressure and its related variables has turned into a significant issue of human health [10]. When the body is under a great deal of pressure, brings about protein denaturation and the development of ROS (e.g., hydroxyl extremists, superoxide anion revolutionaries, and hydrogen peroxide) is amplified [11]. Endogenous enzymatic and non-enzymatic cancer prevention agent substance can't deal with the over-burden of ROS and lead to uneven characters of the interaction, cell damage and wellbeing problems [12]. Rheumatoid joint inflammation (RA)

is an ongoing illness of obscure reason a provocative sickness of the synovia, it brings about torment, firmness, expanding, distortion and, in the end, loss of capacity in the joints. Since there is right now no known fix or method for forestalling RA, the American College of Rheumatology suggests the earliest conceivable determination and therapy with illness altering against rheumatic specialists to restrict the level of irreversible joint harm [13]. It is a constant, balanced, fiery immune system illness that at first influences little joints, advancing to bigger joints, and in the end the skin, eyes, heart, kidneys, and lungs Often, the bone and ligament of joints are obliterated, and ligaments and tendons debilitate [14]. This harms to the joints causes disfigurements and bone disintegration, typically extremely agonizing for a patient. Normal side effects of RA incorporate morning solidness of the impacted joints for >30 min, weariness, fever, and weight reduction, joints that are delicate, enlarged and warm, and rheumatoid knobs under the skin. The beginning of this sickness is for the most part from the age of 35 to 60 years, with abatement and intensification. It can likewise distress small kids even before the age of 16 years, alluded to as It can likewise beset little youngsters even before the age of 16 years, alluded to as adolescent RA (JRA), which is like RA with the exception of that rheumatoid variable isn't influences adolescent RA (JRA), which is like RA aside from that rheumatoid element isn't found [15-18]. In the West, the commonness of RA is accepted to be 1-2% [19] and 1% around the world [20]. Clinically, the conclusion of RA can be separated from Osteoarthritis (OA) as regions in RA are the Proximal Inter Phalangeal (PIP) and Metatarsophalangeal (MP) joints; OA ordinarily influences the Distal Interphalangeal (DIP) joint. OA is the most widely recognized sort of joint inflammation and is brought about by mileage instead of an immune system condition. It no affects the lungs, heart, or insusceptible framework. Furthermore, OA regularly influences just a single side of the body, rather than the balanced idea of RA. Another separating factor is that RA patients experience the ill effects of industrious morning solidness for something like ≥ 1 h. Patients with OA might have morning solidness, yet this normally resolves or diminishes inside 20-30 min [21,22]. The objectives of treatment for RA are to lessen joint aggravation and torment, boost joint capacity, and forestall joint annihilation and distortion. Treatment regimens comprise of mixes of drugs, weight-bearing activity, teaching patients about the infection, and rest. Medicines are by and large altered to a patient's requirements and rely upon their general wellbeing. This incorporates factors, for example, sickness movement, the joints in question, age, in general wellbeing, occupation, consistence, and instruction about the illness [23]. This survey momentarily features the work of art and current treatment choices accessible to address the distress/difficulties of RA. A thorough audit was as of late distributed [24].

## Features of Rheumatoid Arthritis

#### Warm, enlarged joints

- Balanced example of impacted joints
- Weariness, periodic fevers, loss of energy
- · Joint aggravation frequently influencing the wrist and finger joints
- Joint aggravation in some cases influencing the joints in the neck, shoulders, elbows, hips, knees, lower legs and feet [25].

## **Literature Review**

#### List of most potent herbal drugs used in arthritis

Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera): Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera, fam. Solanaceae) is generally known as "Indian Winter cherry" or "Indian Ginseng". A significant conventional utilization of the spice is in" adjusting life force", practice. It is one of the main spice of Ayurveda (the customary arrangement of medication in India) utilized for centuries as a Rasayana for its wide going medical advantages. Rasayana is portrayed as a natural or metallic planning that advances an energetic condition of physical and psychological wellness and grows bliss. These sorts of cures are given to little youngsters as tonics, and are additionally taken by the moderately aged and older to increment life span. Among the ayurvedic Rasayana spices, Ashwagandha holds the most noticeable spot. It is known as "Sattvic Kapha Rasayana" Herb [26]. The majority of the Rasayana spices are adaptogen/hostile to stretch specialists. Ashwagandha is normally accessible as a churna, a fine sieved powder that can be blended in with water, ghee (explained margarine) or honey. It upgrades the capacity of the mind and sensory system and works on the memory. It works on the capacity of the regenerative framework advancing a solid sexual and conceptive equilibrium. Being a strong adaptogen, it upgrades the body's versatility to push. Ashwagandha works on the body's protection against infection by further developing the cell-interceded insusceptibility. It additionally has strong cancer prevention agent properties that help safeguard against cell harm brought about by free revolutionaries.

**Chemical composition:** The biologically active chemical constituents of *Withania Somnifera* (WS) include alkaloids (*Isopelletierine, Anaferine, Cuseohygrine, Anahygrine,* etc.), steroidal lactones (*Withanolides, Withaferins*) and saponins [27]. Sitoindosides and acylsterylglucosides in Ashwagandha are anti-stress agents. Active principles of Ashwagandha, for instance the sitoindosides VII–X and Withaferin-A, have been shown to have significant anti-stress activity against acute models of experimental stress [28]. Many of its constituents support immunomodulatory actions [29]. The aerial parts of Withania somnifera yielded 5-dehydroxy withanolide-R and withasomniferin-A [30].

Anti-arthritic effect: Ashwagandha is a pain relieving that mitigates sensory system from torment reaction [31]. The strong enemy of joint properties [32,33] of Ashwagandha are presently broadly acknowledged and recorded; it is moreover observed to be successful as antipyretic as well as pain relieving too. Ashwagandha (1000 mg/kg/oral) created huge pain relieving movement for a rodent encountering heat absence of pain initiated by hot plate strategy. The pinnacle pain relieving impact of Ashwagandha was recorded as 78.03 percent at second hour of organization. The inclusion of agony arbiters; prostaglandin and 5-hydroxytryptamine in pain relieving movement of Ashwagandha was contemplated by pretreatment with paracetamol (100 mg/kg, IP) and cyproheptadine (10 mg/kg, IP). The pain relieving movement of Ashwagandha was potentiated altogether by cyproheptadine, in any case, paracetamol neglected to display any tremendous change in its action, recommending the contribution of serotonin, however not prostaglandins in the pain relieving action of Ashwagandha [34].

Mahayogiraj guggul (oleoresin of Commiphora wightii): Mahayogaraja Guggulu is a compound Ayurveda definition including powders of local trimmings took care of with guggulu (oleoresin of Commiphora wightii). In Ayurveda, Mahayogaraja Guggulu is exhibited in a collection Vataroga with different adjuvants [35] and is usually used in organization of rheumatoid joint agony (Aamavata). Relieving development of Mahayogaraj Guggulu is represented in preclinical examinations [36,37]. Mahayograj Guggul (YG) is a poly-local specifying generally used by Ayurvedic experts to treat red hot conditions, similar to affliction, osteoarthritis, cervical and lumbar spondylosis. It contains Sunthi (Zingiber officinale), Pippali (Piper longum Pippalimula (Piper longum Linn), Chavya (Piper rectrofractum), Chitraka (Plumbago zeylanica Linn), Hingabharta (Bioss), Ajamoda (Trachyspermum ammi (L) Sprague), Sarshapa (Brassica campestris Linn.), Swetajiraka (Cuminum cyminum Linn,), Krishna jiraka (Carumcarvi Linn.), Nirgundi (Linn.), Indrayava (Halarrhena antidysenterica Roxb.exFlem.Wall), Patha (Cissmpelos pareira Linn. Hirsute (DC) Forman), Vidanga (Embelia ribes), Gajapippali (Scindapsis officinalis Schott.), Katuka (Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth.), Ativisa (Aconitum heterophyllum Wall.), Bharangi (Clerodendrum serratum Linn.) Moon.), Vacha (Acorus calamus Linn.), Murva tenacissima Roxb. Moon), Haritaki (Terminalia chebula Bibhitaki (Terminalia bellirica Gaertn. Roxb.), Amalaki (Emblica Linn.) in an equivalent extent alongside Guggul (Commiphora wightii). Guggul, which is included an amount comparable to the all-out amount of the multitude of spices, establishes a significant piece of the definition.

Safed musli (Chlorophytum borivilianum): Joint irritation has a high inescapability and addresses the model of a resistant framework combustible joint disease inciting moderate decimation of articular plans, particularly tendon and bone [38]. Delicate to genuine desolation is connected with combustible condition and joint agony. The present open treatment of combustible issues generally uses no steroidal relieving drugs (NSAIDs) and corticosteroids. Regardless of the way that usage of current meds for bothering has a facilitating sway, it is at this point forbidden on account of its not kidding side effects [39,40]. Several typical things and their deduced definitions have been used in helpful applications for blazing issues and related illnesses [41] various regular recovering flavors and their parts have restorative worth and can be used to thwart, ease up or fix a couple of human contaminations [42]. The Indian customary arrangement of medication 'Ayurveda' uses in excess of 1000 restorative plants, from which helpful specialists were determined and experimentally demonstrated for their viability and wellbeing boundaries. Chlorophytum borivilianum Sant. and Fern. (Liliaceae) known as 'Safed Musli' is a customary spice with arranged Ayurveda importance. It has helpful application in Ayurveda arrangement of medicine [43]. C. borivilianum is a potential spice generally utilized in India and China to treat joint inflammation, oligospermia, diabetes and dysuria. In Ayurveda writing it is commended as a 'Divya Aushad' (edified medication) with unmatched restorative properties. In 'Raja Ballabh Nighantu' it is suggested as rejuvenator and is useful in neurological (vatic) messes [44]. It have antiviral, anticancer, Immunomodulatory, antistress, sexual enhancer, antimicrobial [45], improvement in male sex health [46], anthelmintic [47], and hepatoprotective activity [48]. Among every one of the types of Chlorophytum present in India, C. borivilianum produces the most extreme

root tuber alongside the most noteworthy saponin content [49]. Roots of these species contain saponins [50], around 2% to 4%, [51], which incorporate borivilianosides A-D [52], borivilinoside E-H [53], chlorophytoside-I [54], furostanol and spirostanol saponins. Our starter research on rough saponins of *C. borivilianum* demonstrated calming activity [55]. Present review was expected to additional fractionation of saponins and assessment of the mitigating hostile to joint and pain relieving movement of these parts.

Green tea (Camellia sinensis): A result of the dried leaves of Camellia sinensis, is the most generally consumed drink on the planet with no known genuine incidental effects [56-59]. The polyphenolic compounds segregated from green tea (PGT) are wealthy in cell reinforcements that have mitigating properties. The fundamental polyphenol compounds with a flavonoid structure in PGT incorporate Epicatechin (EC), Epigallocatechin (EGC), EC-3-O-Gallate (ECG), and EGC-3-O-Gallate (EGCG). In this review in light of the rodent adjuvant-prompted joint pain (AA) model of human RA, we tried whether PGT can manage the cost of security against joint inflammation and furthermore inspected the impact of PGT on antigen-explicit insusceptible reaction associated with the sickness cycle. AA can be instigated in the innate Lewis rodents (RT.11) by Subcutaneous (SC) vaccination with heatkilled Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Ra (Mtb) [60,61] and AA has a few clinical and histological similitudes with RA. The T cells coordinated against the 65-kD mycobacterial heat shock protein (Bhsp65) have been conjured in the pathogenesis of both AA [61-64] and RA [65-66]. Antibodies additionally assume a part in the pathogenesis of immune system joint pain [67,68]. The AA model has been utilized broadly for assessment of the antiarthritic action of new mixtures of engineered or regular beginning. In this review, we tried the T cell and neutralizer reaction to Bhsp65 in PGT-took care of Lewis rodents contrasted and water-took care of (control) Lewis rodents. For T cell reaction, we tried 2 pro inflammatory cytokines (Interleukin (IL)-17 and Interferon-g (IFNg)) [69-71] and 2 calming/immunosuppressive cytokines (IL-4 and IL-10) [72].

**Turmeric:** Turmeric is an extremely effective anti-inflammatory herb and acts as an effective pain reliever. Curcumin and curcuminoids are the two essential chemicals that help to decrease inflammation and is the most recommended remedy for rheumatoid arthritis [73].

**Ginger:** Ginger has been used for thousands of years in ayurvedic medicine and other systems of traditional medicine, as an anti-inflammatory agent [74]. Ginger is found to be very effective in the treatment of arthritis and helps to alleviate pain. A mixture of soups, sauces or salads with ginger could be used in the treatment of arthritis.

## Discussion

The discoveries from this study recommend that safes musli, ashwagandha, mahayogiraj guggul, ginger, turmeric, green tea has intense ant arthritic properties. Rheumatoid arthritis is one of the immune system issues which are because of broken digestion of body and stress. It becomes ongoing provocative issue which brings about extreme agony. Allopathic medication can lessen torment yet the underlying driver stay untreated. In this paper we study on mix of most strong natural medications having clinically demonstrated anti-inflammatory, analgesic and hostile to ligament exercises when utilized alone. Now every days such sort of incendiary problems increments step by step because of progress in way of life. To keep away from additional complexities and results of allopathic medication we should go through natural medication. Additionally to stay away from unevenness of body's principle support points that are vata, kapha, pitta because of receptive oxygen species we should accept normal medication which assumes part as antioxidant.

## Conclusion

These home grown cures are consequently altogether regular and will decrease the aggravation and irritation in the joints. The accessible logical information support the end that ashwagandha, safed musli, mahayogiraj guggul, ginger, green tea, turmeric are genuinely powerful regenerative tonic (Rasayana of Ayurveda), because of its different pharmacological activities like enemy of stress, Neuro protective, antitumor, against ligament, pain relieving what's more, calming and so on. It is helpful for various sorts of sicknesses like Parkinson, dementia, cognitive decline, stress initiated infections, melanoma and others. Ashwagandha is utilized as a family cure by Indians, who think about it as the best tonic for elderly individuals and kids, and as love potion by youngsters. It is one of the most outstanding nerving tonics of Ayurveda, the oldest arrangement of Medical Sciences. Our clinical experience showed that other than the counted neurological circumstances, cerebrum strokes causing loss of motion and neuronal shortfall likewise work on in the drawn out treatment with Ashwagandha Thus, the above discoveries plainly demonstrate that the customary utilization of these spice have consistent and logical premise. Enormous scope clinical investigations are expected to demonstrate the clinical viability of this spice, uniquely in pressure related sicknesses, neuronal issues and disease.

#### References

- Li, XK, et al. "Chinese herbal extract, inhibits cell growth by suppressing the expression of cyclin B1 and inhibiting CDC2 kinase activity in human cancer cells." *Mol Pharmacol* 58.6(2000):1287-1293.
- Schmid-Schonbein, GW. "Analysis of inflammation." Annu Re Biomed Eng 8(2006):93-151.
- Kandikattu, K, et al. "Evaluation of anti-inflammatory activity of Canthium parviflorum by *in-vitro* method." *Indian J Res Pharm Biotech* 1.5(2013):729-730.
- Dharsana, JN & Mathew, SM. "Preliminary screening of antiinflammatory and antioxidant activity of Morinda umbellata." Int J Pharm Life Sci 5.8(2014):3774-3779.
- Anyasor, GN, et al. "Evaluation of Costus afer Ker Gawl. In vitro antiinflammatory activity and its chemical constituents identified using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis." J Coastal Life Med 3.2(2015):132-138.
- Sridevi, G, et al. "Evaluation of *in-vitro* anti-inflammatory activity of Pergularia daemia." World J Pharm Res 4.6(2015):1100-1108.
- Chatterjee, P, et al. "Evaluation of anti-inflammatory effects of green tea and black tea: Comparative *in vitro* study." J Adv Pharm Technol Res 3.2(2012):136-138.
- Tatti, PN, et al. "Evaluation of *in-vitro* anti-denaturation activity of isolated compound of Butea monosperma Bark." *Pharma Sci Monit* 3.4(2012):2314-2320.
- Dar, SA, et al. "Bioassay guided isolation and identification of antiinflammatory and anti-microbial compounds from Urta dioica." Afr J Biotechnol 11.65(2012).
- 10. Krishnaiah, D, et al. "A review of the antioxidant potential of medicinal plant species." *Food Bioprod Processing* 89.3(2011):217-33.
- Gerber, M, et al. "Food and cancer: State of the art about the protective effect of fruits and vegetables." *Bull du Cancer* 89.3(2002):293-312.
- Bhatia, S, et al. "Antioxidant status, lipid peroxidation and nitricoxide end products in patients of type 2 diabetes mellitus with nephropathy." *Clin Biochem* 36.7(2003):557-562.
- American College of Rheumatology. "Ad Hoc Committee on Clinical Guidelines. Guidelines for the management of rheumatoid arthritis." *Arthritis Rheum* 39(1996):713-722.
- Lee, JE, et al. "A Case of Rheumatoid Vasculitis Involving Hepatic Artery in Early Rheumatoid Arthritis." J Korean Med Sci 32.7(2017):1207-1210.
- Fox, CQ, et al. "Physician Assistant's Clinical Review Cards. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Company." (2002):138-139.
- McInnes, IB, et al. "The pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis." N Engl J Med 365.23(2011):2205-2219.
- Chaudhari, K, et al. "Rheumatoid arthritis: Current and future trends." Nat Rev Drug Discov 15.5(2016):305-306.
- Picerno, V, et al. "One year in review: The pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis." *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 33.4(2015):551-558.
- 19. Alamanos, Y, et al. "Incidence and prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis, based on the 1987 American College of Rheumatology criteria: A systematic review." Semin Arthritis Rheum 36.3(2006):182-188.
- Chopra, A, et al. "Epidemiology of rheumatic musculoskeletal disorders in the developing world." Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol 22.4(2008):583-604.
- 21. McGonagle, D, et al. "Differentiation between osteoarthritis and psoriatic arthritis: Implications for pathogenesis and treatment in the biologic therapy era." *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 54.1(2014):29-38.
- Piyarulli, D, et al. "A 22-Year-Old Female with Joint Pain. In: Piyarulli D, Koolaee RM, editors. Medicine Morning Report: Beyond the Pearls." *Cambridge* (2016):65-77.
- Staheli, LT. "Lower extremity management. In: Staheli LT, Hall JG, Jaffe KM, Paholke DO, editors. Arthrogryposis: A Text Atlas." *Cambridge* (1998):55-73.

- 24. Smolen, JS, et al. "Rheumatoid arthritis." Nat Rev Dis Primers 4(2018):18001.
- 25. "Changhadi govardhan sharma ashwagandharishta rastantra sar evam sidhyaprayog sangrah-Krishna-Gopal Ayurveda Bhawan (Dharmarth Trust), Nagpur." (1938):743-744.
- Mishra, LC, et al. "Scientific basis for the therapeutic use of Withania somnifera. (Ashwagandha): A review." Alternative Medicine Reviews 5(2000):334-46.
- Bhattacharya, SK, et al. "Anti-stress activity of Sitoindosides VII and VIII. New Acylsterylglucosides from Withania somnifera." Phytother Res 1(1987):32-37.
- Ghosal, S, et al. "Immunomodulatory and CNS effects of sitoindosides IX and X, two new glycowithanolides form Withania somnifera." Phytother Res 2(1989):201-206.
- Rahman, AU, et al. "New withanolides from Withania spp." J Nat 56(1991):1000-1006.
- Twaij, HAA, et al. "Analgesic studies on some Iraq medicinal plants." Int J Crude Drug Res 27(1989): 109-112.
- Singh, N, et al. "Anti-stress plants as anti-rheumatic agents, 5th Sepal Congress of Rheumatology, Bangkok." 37(1984).
- Singh, N. "A pharmaco-clinical evaluation of some Ayurveda crude plant drugs as anti-stress agents and their usefulness in some stress diseases of man." Ann Nat Acad Ind Med 2.1(1986):14-26.
- 33. Mazen, ES, et al. "Contributions to the Pharmacodynamic Study of roots of Withania somnifera Dun Species Of Pakistani origin. Testing of Analgesic Activity of Dichloromethanic and Methanolic Extract from Withania-Somnifera Roots." Revista Medico-Chirurgicala Societatii de Medici si Naturalisti din Iasi 94(3-4):603-605.
- 34. Basisht, GK, et al. "Management of rheumatoid arthritis (Aamavata) using symbiohealth healthcare system." *Ayu* 33.4(2012):466-474.
- Bagul, MS, et al. "Antiinflammatory activity of two Ayurvedic formulations containing Guggul." *Indian J Pharmacol* 37.6(2005):399-400.
- Lavekar, GS, et al. "Mahayograj guggulu: Heavy metal estimation and safety studies." Int J Ayurveda Res 1.3(2010):150-158.
- Strietholt, S, et al. "Review: Epigenetic modifications in rheumatoid arthritis." Arthritis Res Ther 10(2008):219-225.
- Laar, MV, et al. "Pain Treatment in Arthritis-Related Pain: Beyond NSAIDs." Open Rheumatol J 6 (2012):320-330.
- Muluye, RA, et al. "Anti-inflammatory and Antimicrobial Effects of Heat clearing Chinese Herbs: A Current Review." J Tradit Complement Med 4(2014):93-98.
- Hussein, SZ, et al. "Gelam honey inhibits the production of proinflammatory mediators NO, PGE2, TNF-α, and IL-6 in carrageenan-induced acute paw edema in rats." Evid Based Complement Alternat Med (2012):1-13.
- Kumar, GP, et al. "Current status and potential prospects of medicinal plant sector in trans-Himalayan Ladakh." J Med Plant Res 5.14(2011):2929-2940.
- Purohit, SD, et al. "Micropropagation of safed musli (Chlorophytum borivilianum), a rare Indian medicinal herb. Plant Cell Tissue Organ Cult 39 (1994):93-96."
- Singh, A, et al. "Safed musli (Chlorophytum borivilianum) distribution, biodiversity and cultivation." J Med Arom Plant Sci 25(2003):712-719.
- 44. Deore, SL, et al. "Screening of antistress properties of *Chlorophytum* borivilianum." *Pharmacologyonline* 1(2009):320-328.
- Rath, SK & Panja, AK. "Clinical evaluation of root tubers of Shweta Musali (Chlorophytum borivilianum L.) and its effect on semen and testosterone." Ayu 34.3(2013):273-275.
- Panda, SK, et al. "Anti-inflammatory potential of Chlorophytum borivilianum Sant. & Fern. root tubers." J Global Trends Pharm Sci 2.2(2011):242-251.
- Sharma, SK, et al. "Hepatoprotective effect of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* root extract against arsenic intoxication." *Pharmacologyonline* 3(2011):1021-1032.

- Attele, AS, et al. "Ginseng pharmacology: Multiple constituents and multiple actions." *Biochem Pharmacol* 58.11(1999):1685-1693.
- Marais, W, et al. 1978. "Chlorophytum and its related genera (*Liliaceae*)." Kew Bulletin 32:653-663.
- Thakur, M, et al. "A comparative study on aphrodisiac activity of some Ayurvedic herbs in male albino rats." Arch Sex Behav 38.6(2009):1009-1015.
- Acharya, D, et al. "Furostanetype steroidal saponins from the roots of Chlorophytum borivilianum." Helv Chim Acta 91(2008):2262-2269.
- Acharya, D, et al. "Cytotoxic spirostane-type saponins from the roots of Chlorophytum borivilianum." J Nat Prod 72.1 (2009):177-181.
- Singh, D, et al. "Phytopharmacological aspects of Chlorophytum borivilianum (safed musli): A review." Int J Res Phram Chem 2.3(2012):853-859.
- Lande, AA, et al. "Saponins isolated from roots of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* reduce acute and chronic inflammation and histone deacetylase." *J Integr Med* 13.1(2015):25-33.
- Katiyar, SK, et al. "Tea consumption and cancer." World Rev Nutr Diet 79(1996):154-184.
- Graham, HN. "Green tea composition, consumption, and polyphenol chemistry." Prev Med 21(1992):334-350.
- McKenna, DJ, et al. "Green tea monograph." Altern Ther Health Med 6(2000):61-68.
- Arab, L & Il'yasova D. "The epidemiology of tea consumption and colorectal cancer incidence." J Nutr 133(2003):3310-3318.
- Pearson, CM, et al. "Studies of polyarthritis and other lesions induced in rats by injection of mycobacterial adjuvant. I. General clinical and pathologic characteristics and some modifying factors." Arthritis Rheum 2(1959):440-459.
- Moudgil, KD, et al. "Diversification of T cell responses to carboxy-terminal determinants within the 65-kD heat-shock protein is involved in regulation of autoimmune arthritis." J Exp Med 185(1997):1307-1316.
- Anderton, SM, et al. "Activation of T cells recognizing self-60-kD heat shock protein can protect against experimental arthritis." J Exp Med 181(1995):943-952.
- Quintana, FJ, et al. "DNA fragments of the human 60-kDa heat shock protein (HSP60) vaccinate against adjuvant arthritis: Identification of a regulatory HSP60 peptide." *J Immunol* 171(2003):3533-3541.
- Ulmansky, R, et al. "Resistance to adjuvant arthritis is due to protective antibodies against heat shock protein surface epitopes and the induction of IL-10 secretion." J Immunol 168(2002):6463-6469.
- Gaston, JS, et al. "Recognition of a mycobacteria-specific epitope in the 65-kD heat-shock protein by synovial fluid-derived T cell clones." J Exp Med 171(1990):831-41.
- 65. Danieli, MG, et al. "Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis patient's manifest immune reactivity to the mycobacterial 65-kDa heat shock protein, to its 180-188 peptide, and to a partially homologous peptide of the proteoglycan link protein." *Clin Immunol Immunopathol* 64(1992):121-8.
- Monach, PA, et al. "The role of antibodies in mouse models of rheumatoid arthritis, and relevance to human disease." Adv Immunol 82(2004):217-248.
- Taneja, V, et al. "New humanized HLA-DR4-transgenic mice that mimic the sex bias of rheumatoid arthritis." *Arthritis Rheum* 56(2007):69-78.
- Chabaud, M, et al. "Enhancing effect of IL-17 on IL-1-induced IL-6 and leukemia inhibitory factor production by rheumatoid arthritis synoviocytes and its regulation by the cytokines." *J Immunol* 161(1998):409-414.
- McKenzie, BS, et al. "Understanding the IL-23-IL-17 immune pathway." Trends Immunol. 27(2006):17-23.
- Nakae, S, et al. "IL-17 production from activated T cells is required for the spontaneous development of destructive arthritis in mice deficient in IL-1 receptor antagonist." *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 100(2003):5986-5990.
- 71. Sundstedt, A, et al. "Role for IL-10 in suppression mediated by peptide-

- induced regulatory T cells in vivo." J Immunol 170(2003):1240-1248.
- 72. Jirsa, A. "Herbs for Arthritis and Joint Pain." *MBG Health* (2012).
- 73. Alan, R, et al. "Alternative Treatments for Rheumatoid Arthritis." Altern

Med Rev 4.6(1999):392-402.

74. Gray, C. "Some Natural remedies for Rheumatoid Arthritis Pain." *Disabled World* (2010).

Cite this article: Aishwarya S. et al. A Review on Most Potent Herbal Drugs used in Arthritis. J Biol Today's World, 2022, 11(4), 001-005