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PHYTOTHERAPY TREATMENT FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS IN UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present concept highlights of herbal composition of Andrographis paniculata, Azadirachta indica, Catharanthus roseus, Gymnema Sylvestre, Momordica Charantia, Stevia rebaudiana and Syzygium cumini to cure diabetes.

Ayurvedic medicines are prepared from the different plant herbs found in all parts of India. Therapeutic activity of a medicinal plant is closely related to the plant chemical constituents. These Chemical may be classified into major groups of chemical such as alkaloids, essential oils, acids, saponins, steroids, tannins and so forth. An herbal composition for the treatment of diabetes, comprising 20 percent by weight of dried, powdered leaves of *Andrographis paniculata*; 15 percent by weight of dried, powdered seeds of *Azadirachta indica*; 10 percent by weight of dried, powdered leaves of *Catharanthus roseus*; 13 percent by weight of dried, powdered leaves of *Gymnema Sylvestre*; 15 percent by weight of dried, powdered leaves of *Momordica Charantia*; 12 percent by weight of dried, powdered leaves of *Stevia rebaudiana*; 15 percent by weight of dried and powdered seeds of *Syzygium cumini* in an amount of about 10 gm per day for at least about three months.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is often referred to by doctors as diabetes mellitus. It describes as a group of metabolic diseases in which the person has high blood glucose (blood sugar), either because insulin production is inadequate or because the body's cells do not response properly to insulin or both. Patients with high blood sugar will typically experience polyuria (frequent urination), they will become increasingly thirsty (polydipsia) and hungry (polyphagia).

A healthy person not afflicted by diabetes, blood sugar levels of a healthy person should be from about 70mg of glucose per deciliter of blood to about 140 mg of glucose per deciliter of blood.

There are three types of diabetes:

Type 1 diabetes: The body does not produce insulin. Some people may refer to this type as insulin dependent diabetes, juvenile diabetes or early-onset diabetes. People usually develop type 1 diabetes before their 40th year, often in early adulthood or teenage years. Type 1diabetes is now here as common as type 2 diabetes. Approximately 10% of all diabetes cases are type 1. Patients with type 1 diabetes will need to take insulin injections for the rest of their life. They must also ensure proper blood glucose levels by carrying out regular blood test with an herbal composition for the treatment of diabetes.

Type 2 diabetes: The body does not produce enough insulin for proper function or the cells in the body do not react to insulin resis-

tance. Approximately 90% of all cases of diabetes worldwide one of this type. Some people may be able to control their type 2 diabetes symptoms by losing weight, following an herbal composition for the treatment of diabetes, doing plenty of exercise and monitoring their blood glucose levels. However, type 2 diabetes is typically a progressive disease, it gradually gets worse and the patient will probably end up have to take insulin, usually in tablets form. Over weight and obese people has a much higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes compare to those with a healthy body weight.

Type 3 diabetes: Gestational diabetes this type effects females during pregnancy some women have very high level of glucose in their blood and their bodies are unable to produce insulin to transport all of the glucose in to their cells and it resulting in progressively rising levels of glucose. Diabetes has been a known medical problem for some time treatment of for diabetes typically requires the regular administration of insulin to the patient, either orally or by injection. Such a treatment of diabetes is a lifelong course of treatment for the afflicted patient. For much patient insulin injection is an unpleasant process. In case of daily injections of insulin is hard on the patient veins. Insulin treatment is costly and it is only a temporary reliever of diabetic patient. Continued treatment is necessary in order to control the diabetes. Therefore, there is a need for a remedy and treatment for diabetes which is a permanent and it is provided by the patient.

DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION WITH MATERIAL AND METHOD

The invention is an herbal composition. Various parts of each of these different plants are used in the herbal composition. It is comprised of the herbs *Andrographis paniculata* (leaves), *Azadirachta indica* (seeds), *Catharanthus roseus* (leaves), *Gymnema sylvestre* (leaves), *Momordica charantia* (leave), *Stevia rebaudiana* (leave) *Syzygium cumini* (seeds).

Method to preparation of herbal composition of the invention is preferably prepared in one Kilogram quantity. The Kilogram is comprised of 200 gm of *Andrographis paniculata*, 150 gm of *Azadirachta indica*, 100 gm of *Catharanthus roseus*, 130 gm of *Gymnema sylvestre*, 150 gm of *Momordica charantia*, 120 gm of *Stevia rebaudiana*, and 150 gm of *Syzygium cumini*. The herbal composition is thoroughly mixed to ensure even distribution of each of the ingredients throughout the 1 kg. One kg of the herbal composition is approximately one month supply of the treatment. The treatment is administered in either capsules or may be administered as the known in capsulated powdered herbal composition. Administration method is without any other inert ingredients in corporate with the herbal composition. When the treatment method with the herbal composition of the invention is begun, if the patient is presently following a course of or other diabetes treatment, then the patient should continue the same in connection with the treatment method of the invention. The patient should continue monitor his or her blood sugar levels in ordered to determined connection with his or her physician, how to taper of administration of insulin ones the herbal composition has begun to take effect. At the beginning of the treatment method of the invention, the patient takes 12 gm per day in three times a day about 4 gm doses administered in one times of a day.

The Average period of treatments from about two to three months. Within the first

20days of administration, the result begins to be seen as blood sugar level will begin to return to normal. A maximum course of administration is about three months for diabetic patients, these are depending on their weight and metabolism rate.

The byword explained and discussed in the specification are aim only as exemplary of invention. The present invention should be limited only by the oral interviews.

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