A review of some Ant diabetic, & Ant ulcer evaluation of Jordanian Iraqi Medicinal Plants

The hypoglycemic effects of the aqueous of various parts of 19 herbs have been examined in experimental normal, glucose loaded & alloxan diabetic animals. The anti-ulcer activity was studied by administration of the aqueous of Teucrium polium in ulcer induced (by starvation & reserpine or by stress) rat.

Oral administration of the aqueous extract of the aerial parts of Artemisia herba alba to normoglycemic & alloxan diabetic rabbits & rats produced significant hypoglycemic activity. The aerial aqueous extract of both Phangnalon rupestre & Eryngium creticum also exhibited a potent & significant hypoglycemic effects in euglycemic & glucose loaded rats. While all of the other examined plants (Ditrichia graveolens), Alkanna strigosa, Sinapis arvensis, Centaurea iberica, Asphodelin lutea, Paronychia argentea, rosmarinus officinalis, Achillea santolina, Achillea micrantha, Alium cepa, Allium sativum, Centaurea phyllacephala, Centaurea behen, Crataegus azarilus, Prosopis farcta & Mytus communis (failed to produce a significant hypoglycemic activity but in contrast they the plasma glucose levels.

On the other the aqueous extract of Teucrium (150mg/kg i.p) produced 50% healing of ulcers where as the orally giving extract produced 85% healing activity of the ulcers in comparison with the controls.

Key words: Medicinal plants, Anti-diabetic, Anti-ulcer.