

## STUDIES ON THE TRADITIONALLY USED MEDICINAL PLANTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

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### ABSTRACT

Cancer is a major public health burdens in both developed and developing countries. Nowadays cancer is one of the foremost causes of death and the numbers of case of cancer are effective anticancer agents. There are quite a few medicines accessible in the market to treat cancer but no drug is found yet to be fully efficient and safe and sound. Although drug discovery from medicinal plants continues to provide an important source of new drug leads, numerous challenges are encountered including the procurement of plant material and their selection. Several anticancer agents including taxol, vinblastine, vincristine the camptothecin derivatives to protean and irinotecan and etoposide derived from epipodophyllotoxin are in clinical use all over the world. A number of promising agents such as flovopiridol, roscovitine, combretastatin A-4, betulinic acid and silvestrol are in clinical or preclinical development. In recent years owing to the fear of side effects people prefer to use of natural plant products for cancer treatment.

**Keywords:** Epipodophyllotoxin, Cancer, Plant, Vinblastine, Treatment

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### INTRODUCTION

Ethno botany is a direct relationship between human being and plants. The medical use of plants in one of the concrete relationships among them (Jain, 2004). Ethno botany is also the study of how people of a particular culture and region make of use of indigenous plants. Cancer disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body. The cancer is very serious if the tumour beings to spread throughout the body. Chemotherapy is the use of anticancer of drugs. This lead to the discovery of many novel chemo types showing a range of cytotoxic activities including the taxes and camptothecins, but their development into clinically active agents spanned a period of some 30 years, from the early 1960s to the 1990s. Among the causes for cancers are tobacco, viral infections Chemicals, radiations environmental factors and dietary factors (Lemke and Williams, 2012). In fact the medicinal plants are easily available cheaper and posses no-toxicity as compared to be the modern (allopathic) drugs (Prema et al., 2011). Medical plants continue to play a central role in the Healthcare system of large proportions of the world population (DE LA, 1990). Cancer kills annually about 3500 million population around the World. India is