

EVALUATION OF PERIODONTITIS ACTIVITY BY USING TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS

ABSTRACT

Periodontitis is a serious gum infection that damages gums and can destroy the jawbone. It is a disease of the tissue surrounding the tooth structure. It's usually brought on by bad brushing and flossing practices that let plaque sticky layer of bacteria accumulate and solidify on the teeth. The gums get swollen, red, and bleeding at first. In this perspective, the various mouth disinfection, etc. This study helps to examine the number of herbal plants to evaluate the periodontitis infection. As therapeutic and preventive measures, such as mechanical instrumentation, gingival irrigation, and oral hygiene, full we selected Curcuma longa, Aradiachta indica, Aloe barbadens is miller, Syzygium aromaticum, Allium sativum Cinnamomum verum, piper cubeba for periodontites activity.

Key words: Plague, Glugival irritation, Phytochemicals, Floesing habit.

INTRODUCTION

The gums and bone that surround and support the teeth are prone to infection and inflammation, which is the main cause of periodontal diseases. It is an inflammatory condition brought by oral cavity bacteria. The periodontium is destroyed by these bacteria when they combine to form complexes in the biofilms. According to most studies, 10% to 50% of people worldwide suffer from severe

periodontitis. Periodontal diseases are a significant issue in Africa, where they can be as prevalent as 96% in certain nations. Certain regions of Cameroon have reported prevalence rates ranging from 30 to 98%. The primary objective of periodontal therapy is the eradication of subgingival microbes and bacterial plaque that are linked to periodontal disease. Professional scaling, surgery, and/or the use of systemic or local antimicrobial agents can all help achieve it.[4] These conditions are the most common oral health issues brought on by the dental plaque. A complex microbial community with more than 108 bacteria per milligram is known as dental plaque. Up to 400 different bacterial species are thought to be present in plaque. Certain microorganisms found in Plaque have recently been linked to long-term periodontal disorders. A clinical state of periodontal health is typically the consequence of a dynamic equilibrium between the host and periodontal microbiota, and is characterized by minimal inflammatory changes in the gingival margin tissues.[5] The development of intricate subgingival microbial biofilms and periodontal microbiota dysbiosis are the causes of this immune-inflammatory illness. *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, one of the primary pathogens responsible for the onset of periodontitis, induces proinflammatory cytokines, including IL-1, IL-8, IL-6, and TNF α . These cytokines permeate the gingival connective tissue, trigger a localized inflammatory response, and raise PMN (polymorphonucleocyte) counts and activity in tandem with cytokine production. These PMNs also produce reactive oxygen species and set off an infection-related defense mechanism. Additionally, it is essential for the inflammatory and catabolic processes that lead to the degradation of periodontal tissues.[6] Periodontal disease are considered as surgical and non surgical treatment. Only few drugs are available for the treatment of periodontitis. Traditional medicinal plants are used in treatment of periodontals are Garlic, Cinnamon, Turmeric, Neem, Alovera, Clove, Pepper etc.[6]

2.PERIODONTITIS ACTIVITY OF VARIOUS MEDICINAL PLANTS

2.1. GARLIC

It's scientific name is *Allium sativum*. It belongs to the family of amaryllidaceae. The chemical constituents of *Allium sativum* are allicin; allin; musilage; albumin; alpha-glutamyl peptides; volatile acids; amino acids as methionine, lucine, cystine, vitamin C. The pharmacological activity of garlic are anti viral, anti protozoal, anti microbial, anti cancer, anti oxidant, anti inflammatory, anti thrombotic, anti obesity, anti hypertensive, anti alzheimer's disease. *Allium sativum* is extracted by steam distillation. At 200C, conidial germination and mycelial growth of all three pathogens were effectively inhibited by garlic volatiles across the concentration range.[12]

2.2.CINNAMON

The scientific name of cinnamon is *Cinnamomum verum*, *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, *Cinnamomum cassia*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. It belongs to the family of lauraceae. It's chemical constituents are 0.5- 1% volatile oils, 1.2% tannin (phlobotannin) mucilage, calciumoxalate, starch and mannitol. Cinnamol oil- eugenol, benzaldehyde, cumin aldehyde and other terpenes. The pharmacological activity are antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, anti cancer, lipid -lowering, cardio-vascular disease -lowering compounds. Extracting volatile oil in cinnamon bark by utilizing an organic solvent. Extracting degreased cinnamon bark powder after oil by utilizing a certain concentration of ethanol. It is also extracted by steam distillation. Cinnamon proved to have good potential for the invitro control of pathogens that are frequently isolated from the cows with endometritis. The results also indicated that cinnamon was able to inhibit formation significantly ($p < 0.05$).[7]

2.3.TURMERIC

The scientific name of turmeric is *Curcuma longa*. It belongs to the family of zingiberaceae. The chemical constituents are curcumin, diferuloylmethane, demethoxycurcumin, curcuminoids, bisdemethoxycurcumin. The pharmacological activities are anti cancer, antidiabetic, anti oxidative, anti microbial, anti osteoarthritis, renoprotective, neuroprotective. It is extracted from steam distillation

, hydro distillation and hexane. It's invitro method method is used for microbiota modulation in patients with hypertension.[8]

2.4.NEEM

The scientific name of neem is *Aradiachta indica*. It belong to the family of meliaceae .The chemical constituents are nimbin, nimbanene, himbolide, ascorbic acid, nimbandiol, aminoacid, hexalosanol, 7-desacetal -7-benzoylazadiradione, nimbiol. The pharmacological activity are anti-bacteria, anti-fugal, anthemintic, anti- parasitic, anti-cancer, antidiarrheal, anti- microbial, anti -hiv, anti- pyretic, immune modulation. It is extracted from aqueous extraction .It's invitro method effect is invitro antibacterial activity against both staphylococcus aureus and LARSA with greatest cones of inhabitation noted at 100% concentration.[4][9]

2.5.ALOVERA

The scientific name of alovera is *Aloebabadensismillar*. It belongs to the family of Liliaceae. The chemical components are flavonoids, cocumarins, phenylproponoids, naphthalene, analogs, lipids, vitamins, phytodterols. The aloverahasmany pharmacological activities like anti-oxidants, anti-inflammatory, Immunoregulatory activities. It is extracted from ethanol . It's invitro method effect is antimicrobial activity by aloeverajuce.[6]

2.6.CLOVE

The scientific name of clove is *Syzygium aromaticum*. It belong to the family of myrtaceae. The chemical constituents are volatile oils, phenol chiefly eugenol, acetyl eugenol, humulen, alpha and beta caryophyllene, tannins other substances mainly methyl furfural and dimethyl furfural. Other pharmacological activities of clove are anti microbial, anti oxidant, anti inflammatory, analgesic, anticancer and anaesthetic effect. The extraction of clove involves hydro and stream distillation.[10]

2.7.PEPPER

The scientific name of piper is *Piper nigrum*. It belongs to the family of piperaceae. It consists of alkaloids (piperine, piperidine), volatile oil, pungent resin, starch, piper volatile oils contains caryophyllene and phellandrene. The pharmacological activities involves antihypertensive and anti-platelets, antioxidants, antitumor, antiasthamatics,antipyretic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, antispasmodic, anxiolytic, antidepressant hepatoprotective, immune-modulatory, antibacterial, antifungal, anti-thyroids. To extract thevolatile oil from black peppers, a combination process of water stream distillation and ether extraction is used, along with salting, drying with a drying agent, and solvent recovery under low pressure.[11]

Table 1: Other pharmacological activites of medicinal plants.

PLANT NAME	FAMILY	OTHER PHARMACOLOLICAL ACTIVITIES	CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS
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Allium sativum	Amaryllidaceae	Antibacterial activity, Vasodilator, Relaxant	Allicin; allin; musilage; albumin; alpha glutamyn peptides; volatile acids; amino acids as methionine, lucine, cystine, vitamin C
Cinnamomum verum	Lauraceae	Antibacterial activity, Vasodilator, Relaxant	0.5- 1% volatile oils, 1.2% tannin (phlobotannin) mucilage, calcium oxalate, starch and mannitol. Cinnamol oil- eugenol, benzaldehyde, cuminaldehyde and other terpenes.
Curcuma longa	Zingiberaceae	Anticancer, Antidiabetic, Antibacterial activity, Vasodilator, Relaxant, Cardioprotective	Curcumin diferuloylmethane, demethoxycurcumin, curcuminoids, bisdemethoxycurcumin.
Aradiachta indica	Neliaceae	Immunomodulatory, Antiinflammatory, Antimalarial, Antiviral, Antioxidant, Anti Anticarcinogenic	Nimbin, nimbanene, himbolide, ascorbic acid, nimbandiol, aminoacid, hexalosanol, 7- desacetyl -7- benzoylazadiradione, nimbiol.
Aloebarbadensis millar	Liliaceae	Antifungal, Antiinflammatory, Anticancer, Immunomodulatory	Flavonoids, coumarins, phenylpropanoids, naphthalene, analogs, lipids, vitamins, phytoosterols.
Syzygium aromaticum	Myrtaceae	Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Analgesic, Antioxidant	Volatile oils, phenol chiefly eugenol, acetyl eugenol, humulene, alpha and beta caryophyllene, tannins other substances mainly methyl furfural and dimethyl furfural.
Piper nigrum	Piperaceae	Antihypertensive, Antiplatelets, Antitumor, Antispasmodic, Antifungal	Alkaloids (piperine, piperidine), volatile oil, pungent resin, starch, piper volatile oils contains caryophyllene and phellandrene.

DISCUSSION

From mild gingivitis to advanced loss of connective tissue attachment and supporting bone, periodontal disease is an infectious process. Suppression or elimination of the subgingival periodontopathogens is necessary for the effective treatment of periodontitis. As probing depth increases, the effectiveness of conventional homecare and non-surgical mechanical procedures in controlling the pathogenic flora declines. Therefore, when used as a supplement to mechanical debridement, antimicrobial agents try to directly lower the pocket micro flora. There is a great deal of interest in creating novel antimicrobial molecules to combat periodontal infections because of the restricted access to medical care and pharmaceutical facilities in developing nations, coupled with the rise in bacterial resistance to antibiotics.[13] The most common application of dental cement, zinc phosphate, was in orthodontic banding. Neither the stainless steel bands nor the tooth structure are chemically bonded to the cement. In addition, it releases no fluoride and has a comparatively high solubility. The cemented bands in clinical orthodontics stay in place for significantly longer. Therefore, it could be expected that in clinical practice, enamel under glass ionomer cements would acquire more fluoride, whereas enamel under a loose band cemented with zinc phosphate cement might become decalcified as a result of the cement's inadequate structural and bonding strength, solubility in oral fluids, and breakdown of the seal.[7] Antibacterial, antifungal, and antiproteolytic properties of garlic are well established. The current investigation evaluated garlic's efficacy, specifically in relation to potential periodontal pathogens. Garlic has a strong inhibitory effect against periodontal pathogens, according to the current study.[13] Cinnamon is known to have antibacterial effect of cinnamon essential oil and extracts against cariogenic bacteria and approximately a dozen studies focused on the antifungal effect. Pure cinnamon compounds show different antimicrobial properties.[8] This study on the antibacterial activity of curcumin is valuable in light of the emerging natural antibacterial agents against strains that are resistant to drugs. This study's primary goal was to assess curcumin's antibacterial properties against periodontopathic bacteria.[9] Neem has been considered to have an astringent, antiseptic, insecticidal, antiulcer properties. *Azadirachta indica* or neem has been used widely in the Indian subcontinent for decades of years as a remarkable tool for maintaining healthy periodontium. It is considered as a useful alternative for maintaining healthy periodontium because of its chemopreventive action.[10] *Aloevera* is also used to cure the periodontal disease. *Aloevera* is known to have antioxidants, antiinflammatory activity.[7] For centuries, people have used

Syzygium aromaticum, or clove, as a flavoring and fragrance in their food. Eugenol was the most abundant of the 21 components made from clove leaf essential oil in this work. Eugenol, which ranges in content from 45% to 90% of cloves, is primarily found in the leaves and buds of cloves.[11] Pepper has a well-documented anti-inflammatory effect. Piperine's antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties may be responsible for these effects. According to reports, piperine inhibits the production of nitric oxide and tumor necrosis factor-alpha, two substances known to be involved in the pathophysiology of inflammation in periodontal disease. [12]

• Vitamin C is the main constituent which is present in the above mentioned plants. Vitamin C aids in both the treatment and prevention of periodontal disease.[14][15]

CONCLUSION

The majority of herbal plants that we utilize on a daily basis for their excellent therapy for the management of periodontitis. Effective treatment of periodontitis requires the removal/elimination of subgingival periodontal pathogenic bacteria. In order to replace the surgical method with non-surgical method process and conventional home care methods in controlling pathogens. The medicinal plants which are selected for periodontitis activity are curcuma longa, Aradiachta indica, Aloe barbadensis miller, Syzygium aromaticum, piper cubeba, Cinnamomum verum, Allium sativum because of their significant therapeutic effects. Hence, these selected herbal plants have high chances to raise the possibility in order to prevent and treat the periodontitis.

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