

Comprehensive Review on the Formulation Development and Pharmacological Potentials of *Euphorbia hirta*

Abstract

Euphorbia hirta, commonly referred to as asthma weed or garden spurge, is a plant known for its extensive use in traditional medicine and its broad spectrum of pharmacological activities. It is widely utilized in various cultures, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions. The plant has been the subject of considerable scientific investigation due to its rich composition of bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and phenolic acids, which contribute to its therapeutic potential. Extraction techniques such as solvent extraction, steam distillation, and chromatography have been employed to isolate these compounds, resulting in formulations with significant antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antidiabetic properties. This review delves into the chemical composition, traditional uses, and pharmacological potential of *Euphorbia hirta*, discussing the advances in its formulation strategies and exploring its applications in modern medicine.

Keywords: Traditional medicine, phytochemistry, pharmacological activities, formulation strategies.

Introduction

Medicinal plants have been the cornerstone of traditional medicine systems for millennia, offering therapeutic solutions for a myriad of health conditions. *Euphorbia hirta* Linn, commonly known as the asthma plant, is a member of the Euphorbiaceae family and is one of the most prominent species used in traditional medicine across Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The plant is distinguished by its hairy stems, reddish-purple coloration, and milky latex, which has been utilized for its medicinal properties in folk medicine.^[1]

In traditional systems, *Euphorbia hirta* has been employed to treat a range of conditions, such as asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, fever, and gastrointestinal disorders.^[1] The broad spectrum of its pharmacological activities can be attributed to its diverse chemical composition, which includes alkaloids, glycosides, flavonoids, tannins, terpenoids, and phenolic acids.^[2] These bioactive compounds have been shown to exhibit significant therapeutic effects, making *Euphorbia hirta* a valuable resource for the development of new pharmacological agents.^[2,3]

Comment [MF1]: Rewrite with refer to important points

Comment [MF2]: Italic

Comment [MF3]: To same author you must be merged it with below line

Comment [MF4]:

The global burden of diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, and microbial infections has spurred interest in discovering new therapeutic agents from natural sources. *Euphorbia hirta* has garnered attention in this regard due to its potent bioactive properties. Moreover, the growing resistance to conventional antibiotics and the rising incidence of chronic diseases highlight the need for alternative treatments, where plants like *Euphorbia hirta* could play a crucial role.^[3,4,5]

This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of *Euphorbia hirta*'s chemical composition, traditional uses, and pharmacological properties.^[3,4,5] Additionally, it will explore the advances in extraction and formulation techniques that have been developed to harness this plant's medicinal potential. By examining both traditional and modern perspectives, this paper seeks to highlight the importance of *Euphorbia hirta* in contemporary medicine and its potential role in addressing global health challenges.^[6,7]

Historical Background and Traditional Uses

Euphorbia hirta has been used for centuries in traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), and African traditional medicine. In Ayurveda, *Euphorbia hirta* is known as "Dudhali" and is used to treat conditions such as asthma, bronchitis, and cough. The plant's latex is applied topically to treat warts, skin infections, and boils. In TCM, *Euphorbia hirta* is used as an anti-inflammatory agent, and its decoction is employed to treat respiratory ailments and gastrointestinal disturbances. African traditional medicine utilizes *Euphorbia hirta* for its antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties, particularly in the treatment of malaria, diarrhea, and skin infections.^[6,7]

The traditional use of *Euphorbia hirta* as an asthma remedy is particularly well-documented. The plant's common name, "asthma weed," reflects its widespread use in treating respiratory conditions. The leaves and stem of the plant are often boiled to make tea or decoction that is consumed to relieve symptoms of asthma, bronchitis, and other respiratory disorders. The plant also treats gastrointestinal issues such as dysentery and diarrhea. The latex of *Euphorbia hirta* is applied to warts, boils, and other skin lesions to promote healing and reduce inflammation.^[7,8]

In the Philippines, *Euphorbia hirta* is known as "tawa-tawa" and is traditionally used to treat dengue fever. The plant is believed to increase platelet counts and reduce the severity of the disease, although scientific evidence supporting this use is limited. Nonetheless, *Euphorbia*

hirta remains a popular remedy in rural areas where access to conventional medical treatment is limited.^[8,9,10]

In West Africa, *Euphorbia hirta* is used as a galactagogue to promote milk production in lactating women. The plant is also employed as an anthelmintic to expel intestinal worms and as a diuretic to increase urine output. In Nigeria, the plant is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, and various infections, reflecting its broad spectrum of medicinal applications.^[8,9,10]



Figure 1: *Euphorbia hirta*

Botanical Description and Phytochemistry

Euphorbia hirta is a small, erect annual herb that typically grows to a height of 30 to 60 cm. The plant is characterized by its hairy stem, which is reddish or purplish in color, and its leaves, which are opposite, elliptical, and serrated. The leaves are typically 1 to 3 cm long and 0.5 to 1.5 cm wide, with a dark green coloration on the upper surface and a pale green underside. The plant produces small, yellowish-green flowers that are clustered in axillary cymes. The fruits are small, three-lobed capsules that contain numerous seeds.^[8,9,10]

Table 1: Taxonomical Classifications: [8]

Sr. No.	Classification	Scientific name
1.	Kingdom	Plantae
2.	Subkingdom	Viridiplantae
3.	Division	Tracheophyta
4.	Subdivision	Spermatophytina
5.	Class	Magnoliopsida
6.	Order	Malpighiales

Comment [MF5]: Plate not figure

Comment [MF6]: Italic and add references to plate

Comment [MF7]: Taxa

Comment [MF8]: Rewrite the taxa with gradual form

7.	Family	Euphorbiaceae
8.	Genus	<i>Euphorbia</i>
9.	Species	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>

Comment [MF9]: Italic

Comment [MF10]: italic

The phytochemical profile of *Euphorbia hirta* is diverse, with several classes of bioactive compounds identified in different parts of the plant. These include alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, terpenoids, and phenolic acids, which are responsible for the plant's wide range of pharmacological activities.^[10,11,12,13]

Alkaloids: Alkaloids are a class of nitrogen-containing compounds that have significant biological activity. In *Euphorbia hirta*, alkaloids such as euphorbin, a toxic alkaloid, have been identified. Alkaloids in the plant are known for their antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and analgesic properties.^[10,11,12,13]

Flavonoids: Flavonoids are a group of polyphenolic compounds that are widely distributed in the plant kingdom. They are known for their antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-cancer properties. In *Euphorbia hirta*, flavonoids such as quercitrin, rutin, and myricetin have been identified. These compounds contribute to the plant's ability to scavenge free radicals and reduce oxidative stress.^[10,11,12,13]

Tannins: Tannins are polyphenolic compounds that have astringent properties. They are known for their antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities. *Euphorbia hirta* contains hydrolyzable tannins such as ellagitannins and gallotannins, which contribute to the plant's antimicrobial and wound-healing properties.^[10,11,12,13]

Saponins: Saponins are glycosides that have surfactant properties. They are known for lowering cholesterol levels, boosting the immune system, and exhibiting anti-cancer activity. *Euphorbia hirta* contains saponins that have been shown to exhibit significant biological activity, including anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects.^[13,14,15]

Terpenoids: Terpenoids are a large and diverse class of organic compounds derived from five-carbon isoprene units. They are known for their wide range of biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and anti-cancer properties. In *Euphorbia hirta*, terpenoids such as euphorbia and taraxerol have been identified.^[10,11,12,13]

Phenolic Acids: Phenolic acids are a type of polyphenol that are known for their antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. *Euphorbia hirta* contains phenolic acids such as gallic acid,

chlorogenic acid, and caffeic acid, which contribute to the plant's ability to reduce oxidative stress and inflammation.

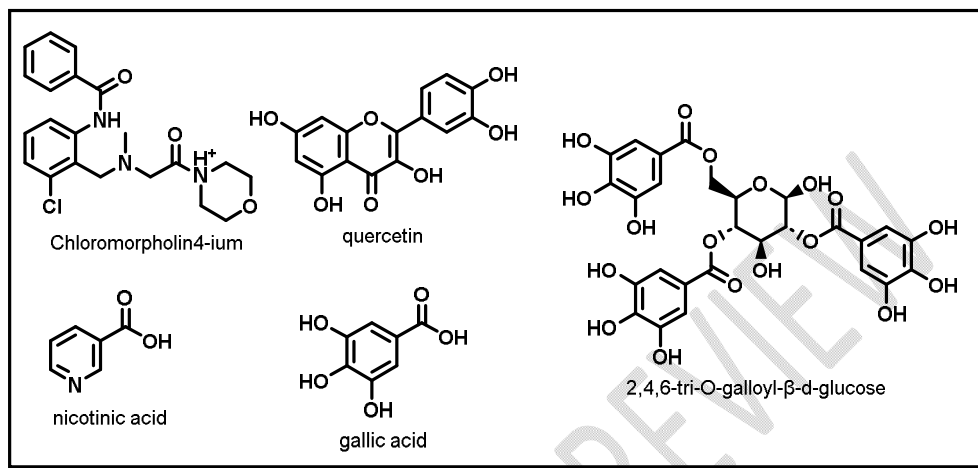


Figure 2: Main compounds isolated from *Euphorbia hirta*

Comment [MF11]: Figure 1
And add references

The combination of these bioactive compounds in *Euphorbia hirta* results in a plant with a broad spectrum of pharmacological activities. The diversity of compounds also presents an opportunity for the development of new drugs and therapeutic agents based on the chemical constituents of *Euphorbia hirta*.

Extraction and preparation Ointment Formulation

The powdered aerial parts of each drug (100 g) were extracted in the Soxhlet apparatus for 24 h with ethanol, then concentrated and dried under reduced pressure. The extracts were weighed, and percentage yields were calculated in w/w. (*E. hirta* 7.44%, *E. alba* 6.5%, and *T. procumbens* 6.22%).^[15,16] The semisolid masses of extracts obtained were used as ingredients for 10% ointment preparation. About 10 g of semisolid extract of aerial parts of *E. hirta* was incorporated into 100 g of simple ointment base BP, and 3.33 g of each of semisolid extracts of *E. hirta*, *E. alba*, and *T. procumbens* were incorporated into 100 g of simple ointment base BP12. A simple ointment base was used as a placebo in the control group. Extract ointments were used twice daily to treat different groups of animals.^[12]

Mouthwash Formulation: As much as 100 ml of mouthwash was produced for each formulation with *Euphorbia hirta* extract as the active substance. The formulations of

Comment [MF12]: Not Italic

Euphorbia hirta L. mouthwash contained Propylene glycol, which was added to the *Euphorbia hirta* L. extract and placed in a glass beaker.^[15,16]

It was then raised to 60 C, stirred with a magnetic stirrer at 300 rpm and Tween 80, and sorbitol and aquadest were added. Benzoic acid and sodium benzoate were dissolved in aquadest, added to the solution, and stirred with a magnetic stirrer until homogeneous. Subsequently, 100 ml of the sorbitol qs and aquadest ad was stirred until the solution became clear, and Oleummenthaepiperitae was added.^[13]

Evolution parameter

Skin spreadability: A 10% ointment, in a hydrophilic base, of a 95% ethanolic extract of the whole plant of *E. hirta* was topically applied once daily.^[15,16]

Oral administration: 10% w/v suspension of 95% ethanolic extract of whole plant of *Euphorbia hirta* in 2% tragacanth was given orally, once daily, 200 mg/kg BW^[15,16]

Pharmacological Properties

Antibacterial Activity

The antibacterial properties of *Euphorbia hirta* have been extensively studied, with several studies demonstrating its effectiveness against a wide range of bacterial pathogens. Methanolic and ethanolic extracts of the plant have shown significant antibacterial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Bacillus subtilis*.^[21-28]

A study by Subramani et al. (2019) investigated the antibacterial activity of methanolic extracts of *Euphorbia hirta* against dysentery-causing *Shigella* species. The results showed that the extract exhibited significant antibacterial activity, with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 0.78 mg/mL against *Shigelladysenteriae*. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* has the potential to be developed into a natural antibacterial agent for the treatment of dysentery and other bacterial infections. The antibacterial activity of *Euphorbia hirta* is believed to be due to the presence of flavonoids, tannins, and phenolic acids in the plant. These compounds have been shown to inhibit bacteria's growth by disrupting the bacterial cell membrane, inhibiting protein synthesis, and interfering with nucleic acid replication.^[21-28]

Antifungal Activity

Euphorbia hirta has also been shown to exhibit antifungal activity against a variety of fungal pathogens. Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of the plant's extracts against fungal

Comment [MF13]: Why you write references in two way Once number and once full name
Write it in one way

Comment [MF14]: Lost in references

species such as *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillusniger*, and *Trichophytonrubrum*. The antifungal activity of *Euphorbia hirta* is attributed to the presence of saponins, tannins, and terpenoids, which have been shown to disrupt the cell membrane of fungi and inhibit their growth. Kumar et al. (2021) investigated the antifungal properties of *Euphorbia hirta* extracts against *Candida albicans*, a common fungal pathogen responsible for opportunistic infections in immunocompromised individuals. The results showed that the methanolic extract of *Euphorbia hirta* exhibited significant antifungal activity, with a MIC of 1.56 mg/mL. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* could be developed into a natural antifungal agent for the treatment of fungal infections.^[21-28]

Antioxidant Activity

Oxidative stress is a major contributing factor to the development of chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases. Antioxidants play a crucial role in protecting the body against oxidative damage by neutralizing free radicals and reducing the levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS). *Euphorbia hirta* has been shown to possess significant antioxidant activity, which is attributed to its high content of flavonoids, phenolic acids, and tannins.^[21-28]

Singh et al. (2022) evaluated the antioxidant activity of *Euphorbia hirta* extracts using in vitro assays, such as the DPPH radical scavenging assay and the ABTS radical cation decolorization assay. The results showed that the methanolic extract of *Euphorbia hirta* exhibited strong antioxidant activity, with an IC₅₀ value of 12.5 µg/mL in the DPPH assay. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* has the potential to be developed into a natural antioxidant agent for the prevention and treatment of oxidative stress-related diseases. The antioxidant activity of *Euphorbia hirta* is believed to be due to the presence of flavonoids such as quercitrin, rutin, and myricetin, as well as phenolic acids such as gallic acid and chlorogenic acid. These compounds have been shown to scavenge free radicals, inhibit lipid peroxidation, and reduce oxidative damage to DNA and proteins.^[21-28]

Anti-inflammatory Activity

Inflammation is the body's protective response to injury or infection, but chronic inflammation can lead to the development of diseases such as arthritis, cancer, and cardiovascular disorders. *Euphorbia hirta* has been shown to possess significant anti-inflammatory activity, which is attributed to its high content of flavonoids, tannins, and terpenoids.

Comment [MF15]: Lost in references

Comment [MF16]: Add references

A study by Patel et al. (2017) investigated the anti-inflammatory properties of *Euphorbia hirta* extract in animal models of inflammation. The results showed that the methanolic extract of *Euphorbia hirta* significantly reduced the levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α and IL-6 in rats with induced paw edema. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* has the potential to be developed into a natural anti-inflammatory agent for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.

Comment [MF17]: Lost in references

The anti-inflammatory activity of *Euphorbia hirta* is believed to be due to the presence of flavonoids such as quercitrin and myricetin, which have been shown to inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and reduce the expression of inflammatory enzymes such as COX-2 and iNOS.^[21-28]

Antidiabetic Activity

Diabetes is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia, insulin resistance, and impaired glucose tolerance. *Euphorbia hirta* has been traditionally used to treat diabetes in various cultures, and recent studies have provided scientific evidence to support its antidiabetic properties.

A study by Gautam et al. (2020) investigated the antidiabetic and hypolipidemic activities of *Euphorbia hirta* in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. The results showed that the methanolic extract of *Euphorbia hirta* significantly reduced blood glucose levels, improved insulin sensitivity, and decreased serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels in diabetic rats. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* has the potential to be developed into a natural antidiabetic agent for the treatment of diabetes and its associated complications. The antidiabetic activity of *Euphorbia hirta* is believed to be due to the presence of flavonoids and phenolic acids. These compounds have been shown to inhibit the activity of enzymes involved in carbohydrate metabolism, such as α -glucosidase and α -amylase. These compounds also enhance insulin secretion and improve glucose uptake in peripheral tissues.^[21-28]

Comment [MF18]: Lost in references

Antiasthmatic Activity

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disorder characterized by airway inflammation, bronchoconstriction, and increased mucus production. *Euphorbia hirta* has been traditionally used to treat asthma, and recent studies have provided scientific evidence to support its antiasthmatic properties. A study by Karmakar et al. (2018) investigated the antiasthmatic activity of *Euphorbia hirta* in animal models of asthma. The results showed that the methanolic extract

Comment [MF19]: Lost in references

of *Euphorbia hirta* significantly reduced airway inflammation, decreased bronchoconstriction, and improved lung function in asthmatic rats. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* has the potential to be developed into a natural antiasthmatic agent for the treatment of asthma and other respiratory disorders. The antiasthmatic activity of *Euphorbia hirta* is believed to be due to the presence of flavonoids such as quercitrin and rutin. These compounds have been shown to inhibit the release of histamine and other inflammatory mediators from mast cells. These compounds also relax bronchial smooth muscle and reduce airway resistance.^[21-28]

Formulation Strategies and Applications

The therapeutic potential of *Euphorbia hirta* has led to the development of various formulations for its use in modern medicine. These formulations include extracts, tinctures, ointments, and capsules, which are designed to deliver the bioactive compounds of *Euphorbia hirta* in a standardized and effective manner.^[21-28]

Extracts and Tinctures

Extracts and tinctures of *Euphorbia hirta* are widely used in traditional medicine and have been adapted for use in modern herbal medicine. These formulations are typically prepared by macerating the plant material in solvents such as ethanol, methanol, or water to extract the bioactive compounds. The resulting extract is then concentrated and standardized to ensure consistent potency and efficacy. A study by Jain et al. (2017) investigated the chemical composition of the methanolic extract of *Euphorbia hirta* and its pharmacological properties. The results showed that the extract contained significant amounts of flavonoids, tannins, and phenolic acids, which contributed to its antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory activities. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* extract could be developed into a standardized herbal formulation for the treatment of various diseases.^[21-28]

Comment [MF20]: In references 2020 ,which one correct

Ointments and Creams

Ointments and creams containing *Euphorbia hirta* extract are used for the topical treatment of skin infections, wounds, and inflammatory conditions. These formulations are designed to deliver bioactive compounds directly to the affected area, providing localized relief from symptoms such as pain, swelling, and infection. Singh et al. (2016) formulated and evaluated an herbal ointment containing *Euphorbia hirta* for its antimicrobial activity. The results showed that the ointment exhibited significant antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*, with a zone of inhibition comparable to that of standard antibiotics. The study

Comment [MF21]: In references 2020 ,which one correct

concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* ointment could be developed into a natural antimicrobial agent for the treatment of skin infections.^[21-28]

Capsules and Tablets

Capsules and tablets containing *Euphorbia hirta* extract are used for the oral treatment of various diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, and respiratory disorders. These formulations are designed to deliver the bioactive compounds systemically, providing therapeutic effects throughout the body. Kumar et al. (2022) developed a topical formulation of *Euphorbia hirta* for its antimicrobial activity. The results showed that the formulation exhibited significant antimicrobial activity against a range of bacterial and fungal pathogens, with an MIC comparable to that of standard antibiotics. The study concluded that *Euphorbia hirta* could be developed into a natural antimicrobial agent for the treatment of various infections.^[21-28]

Comment [MF22]: Lost in references

Conclusion

Euphorbia hirta is a versatile medicinal plant with a wide range of pharmacological activities, including antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antidiabetic properties. The plant has been used for centuries in traditional medicine and has garnered significant attention in modern scientific research. The bioactive compounds in *Euphorbia hirta*, such as flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and phenolic acids, contribute to its therapeutic potential and make it a valuable resource for the development of new drugs and formulations.

The advances in extraction and formulation techniques have allowed for the development of standardized herbal products that harness the medicinal properties of *Euphorbia hirta*. These formulations, including extracts, ointments, and capsules, offer a natural alternative to conventional pharmaceuticals and have the potential to address global health challenges such as antibiotic resistance and chronic diseases. Further research is needed to fully elucidate the mechanisms of action of the bioactive compounds in *Euphorbia hirta* and to explore its potential in clinical applications. Nonetheless, the current evidence supports the use of *Euphorbia hirta* as a safe and effective medicinal plant with broad therapeutic potential.

Ethics Declaration

Data availability statement

The data supporting this study's findings are available in Google Scholar at <https://scholar.google.com/>.

Because this work is a review, the data supporting the findings of this study are available online on various websites. All references (Doi) are reported in the references section. The dataset that supports the findings of this review is included in the article.

Comment [MF23]: There are many manuscript about Euphorbia genusyou should add it

Availability of data and materials

The data was collected from various websites and search engines, such as Science Direct, Taylor and Francis, Google Scholar, etc.

References

1. Tripathi, A. N., Sati, S. C., & Kumar, P. (n.d.). *Euphorbia hirta* Linn: An invasive plant: A review of its traditional uses, phytochemistry, and pharmacological properties. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*. [https://doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.12\(12\).6189-01](https://doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.12(12).6189-01). Available from: www.ijpsr.com.
2. Singh, P., Arif, M., Shafi, S., David, M., Kumari, S., Thirunavukkarasu, V., et al. (n.d.). In vitro and ex vivo studies to assess the antiurolithiasis activity of phenolic components of *Ricinus communis* L. and *Euphorbia hirta* L. with simultaneous HPTLC analysis. *Annals of Phytomedicine*. <https://doi.org/10.54085/ap.2022.11.1.56>. Available from: <http://www.ukaazpublications.com/publications/index.php>.
3. Charuvil, K. B., Sivanandan, S., & Lekshmi, R. K. (n.d.). Screening for anti-dengue leads from *Euphorbia hirta* L. through in silico methods. *Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*. Available from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/364223089> and www.ijpsonline.com.
4. Kain, D., Kumar, S., Vandana, Suryavanshi, A., & Arya, A. (2022). FTIR and GCMS analysis of *Euphorbia hirta* L. and its in-vitro antibacterial and antioxidant activities. *Indo Global Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.35652/IGJPS.2022.12009>.
5. Rajeh, M. A., Zuraini, Z., Sasidharan, S., Latha, L. Y., & Amutha, S. (n.d.). Assessment of *Euphorbia hirta* L. leaf, flower, stem, and root extracts for their antibacterial and antifungal activity and brine shrimp lethality. *Molecules*, ISSN 1420-3049. Available from: www.mdpi.com/journal/molecules.

6. Ali, M. Z., Mehmood, M. H., Saleem, M., Akash, M. S., & Malik, A. (2021). Pharmacological evaluation of *Euphorbia hirta*, *Fagoniaindica*, and *Capparis decidua* in hypertension through in vivo and in vitro assays. *Heliyon*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08094>.
7. Bhalerao, S. B., Arangale, K. B., Tuwar, A. R., & Giri, S. P. (n.d.). Botanical and pharmacognostic review on *Euphorbia hirta* L. *DogoRangsang Research Journal*, ISSN 2347-7180.
8. Chandel, S., Das, S., Mazumder, A., & Chauhan, V. S. (n.d.). An overview of phytoconstituents and multiple biological activities of *Euphorbia hirta*. *Plant Science Today*. <https://doi.org/10.14719/pst.2304>. ISSN 2348-1900.
9. Mamun-Or-Rashid, A. N. M., Mahmud, S., Towfique, N. M., & Sen, M. K. (n.d.). A compendium ethnopharmaceutical review on *Euphorbia hirta* L. *Ayurpharm – International Journal of Ayurveda and Allied Sciences*, ISSN 2278-4772. Available from: www.ayurpharm.com.
10. Khursheed, A., Jain, V., & Wani, A. R. (2022). *Euphorbia hirta* as a gold mine of high-value phytochemicals: A comprehensive review of its pharmacological activities and possible role against SARS-CoV-2. *Biomedical Research and Therapy*, 9(2), 4930-4949. <https://doi.org/10.15419/bmrat.v9i2.728>.
11. Tran, N., Nguyen, M., Le, K. P., Nguyen, N., Tran, Q., Le, L., et al. (2020). Screening of antibacterial activity, antioxidant activity, and anticancer activity of *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. extracts. *Applied Sciences*, 10, 8408. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app10238408>. Available from: www.mdpi.com/journal/applsci.
12. Jain, P. K., Pounikar, Y., & Khurana, N. (2020, July). Wound healing activity of aerial parts of *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. and its polyherbal formulation. *Indian Drugs*, 57(07). Available from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373143890>.
13. Iskandar, B., Lukman, A., Syaputra, S., Al-Abrori, U. N. H., Surboyo, M. D. C., & Lee, C. K., et al. (2022). Formulation, characteristics, and anti-bacterial effects of *Euphorbia hirta* L. mouthwash. *Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences*, 17(2), 271-282. Available from: www.sciencedirect.com.
14. Ganju, K., & Pathak, A. K. (2013). Evaluation of wound healing activity of the polyherbal and *Euphorbia hirta* formulations. *African Journal of Pharmacy and*

Pharmacology. <https://doi.org/10.5897/AJPP12.1276>. ISSN 1996-0816. Available from: <http://www.academicjournals.org/AJPP>.

15. Kausar, J., Muthumani, D., Hedina, A., Sivasamy, V., & Anand, V. (2016). Review of the phytochemical and pharmacological activities of *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. *Pharmacognosy Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.5530/pj.2016.4.2>. Available from: www.phcogfirst.com/phcogj.
16. Patil, S. B., Naikwade, N. S., & Magdum, C. S. (2009). Review on phytochemistry and pharmacological aspects of *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Health Care*, 1(1), 113-133. Available from: www.jprhc.com.
17. Karki, S. (n.d.). Phytochemical investigation, biological study, and GCMS analysis of *Euphorbia hirta*. Available from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374922437>.
18. Silalahi, M. (2021). Utilization of *Euphorbia hirta* L. for traditional medicine and its bioactivity. *World Journal of Biological, Pharmaceutical and Health Sciences*, 8(01), 053-058. <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjbphs.2021.8.1.0109>.
19. Al-Snafi, A. E. (n.d.). Pharmacology and therapeutic potential of *Euphorbia hirta* (Syn: *Euphorbia pilulifera*) - A review. *IOSR Journal of Pharmacy*, ISSN 2250-3013 (e), 2319-4219 (p). Available from: www.iosrphr.org.
20. Pascal, O. A., Bertrand, A. E., Tchétan, E., Hounzangbé-Adoté, M. S., & Eloi, A. Y., et al. (2017). A review of the ethnomedical uses, phytochemistry, and pharmacology of the *Euphorbia* genus. *Pharma Innovation Journal*, 6(1), 34-39. ISSN 2277-7695. Available from: www.ThePharmaJournal.com.
21. Sengottuvelu, S., Sibi, K., Staffin, S. A., Rajasimman, V., Dheebhenthiranath, D., & Anandhan, D., et al. (2023). A systematic exploration of pharmacological attributes and phytochemical components in *Euphorbia hirta* Linn: A mini review. *World Journal of Biological, Pharmaceutical and Health Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjbphs.2023.16.3.0507>.
22. Huang, L., Chen, S., & Yang, M. (n.d.). *Euphorbia hirta* (Feiyangcao): A review on its ethnopharmacology, phytochemistry, and pharmacology. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research*. <https://doi.org/10.5897/JMPR12.206>. Available from: <http://www.academicjournals.org/JMPR>.

23. Patidar, A., & Khan, S. (n.d.). Formulation of antimicrobial gel using extract of *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, ISSN 0975-4725. Available from: <https://www.ijpsjournal.com>.
24. Rampriya, A. R., Elangovan, B., Mohankumar, M., & Basheera, M. F. (2023). Footslog of a wild weed to pharmacy - A methodical review on traditional herb *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. *World Journal of Biological, Pharmaceutical and Health Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjbpsh.2023.14.2.0208>.
25. Chaudhary, M. K. (n.d.). Pharmacology of *Euphorbia hirta*: An overview. *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.20959/www.wjpps.com>.
26. Ghosh, P., Ghosh, C., Das, S., Das, C., Mandal, S., & Chatterjee, S., et al. (n.d.). Botanical description, phytochemical constituents, and pharmacological properties of *Euphorbia hirta* Linn: A review. *International Journal of Health Sciences and Research*, ISSN 2249-9571. Available from: www.ijhsr.org.
27. Asha, S., Deevika, B., & Sadiq, M. S. (n.d.). *Euphorbia hirta* Linn: A review on traditional uses, phytochemistry, and pharmacology. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, ISSN 2277-7105. Available from: www.wjpr.net.
28. Jadhao, A. G., Mankar, P. S., Kharat, P. B., Thakare, V. N., Navtahle, V. N., & Narwade, P. S., et al. (2021). Formulation and various pharmacological properties of *Hibiscus rosasinensis*. *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, 5(4).

Reference: 1-TAXONOMIC STUDY OF SOME EUPHORBIA L. SPECIES BY LEAF ANATOMICAL AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERISTICS USING RBCL AND MATK GENES

Taib, T.M., Aloush, R.H., Al-Soufi, A.S.M.

Sabrao Journal of Breeding and Genetics This link is disabled., 2023, 55(6), pp. 1994–2005

2- Chemical Classification of some Species Euphorbia in Central and Northern Iraq Tuqa Mohammed Taib, Rana Hashim Aloush and Abdulwadood Shakir Mahmood Al-Soufi Department of Biology, College of Science, University of Tikrit, Iraq
Egypt. Acad. Journal Biology. Sci., 13(2):245-251(2022) Egyptian Academic Journal of Biological Sciences H. Botany ISSN 2090-3812 www.eajbsh.journals.ekb.eg