

An International Journal of Research in AYUSH and Allied Systems

Review Article

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF *ACHYRANTHES ASPERA*: ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY, PHYTOCHEMISTRY, AND THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL

Shreya Talreja^{1*}, Shashank Tiwari²

*1Assistant Professor, ²Director (Academics & Research), Lucknow Model College of Pharmacy, Lucknow, UP.

Article info

ABSTRACT

Article History: Received: 29-09-2023 Accepted: 15-10-2023 Published: 05-11-2023

KEYWORDS:

Achyranthes aspera, Amaranthaceae, ethnopharmacological significance, Achyranthes aspera, Phytochemical composition. *Achyranthes aspera*, commonly known as "Prickly Chaff Flower," is a medicinal plant with significant ethnopharmacological importance, deeply rooted in various traditional healing systems worldwide. This comprehensive review paper aims to consolidate and analyze the existing scientific literature on *Achyranthes aspera*, focusing on its ethnopharmacological significance, phytochemical composition, and diverse pharmacological activities.

The plant's historical use in traditional medicine systems for the management of inflammation, wounds, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory ailments, and pain underscores its cultural significance and therapeutic potential. Over the years, researchers have explored its bioactive compounds, which include alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, and triterpenoids, attributing these constituents to its various pharmacological effects.

The pharmacological activities of *Achyranthes aspera* encompass anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, analgesic, and immunomodulatory properties, among others. These diverse activities have piqued the interest of pharmaceutical researchers and healthcare practitioners, making the plant a promising candidate for drug development and formulation of standardized herbal preparations.

Despite its rich traditional use and growing scientific interest, the safety and toxicity of *Achyranthes aspera* require further investigation. Adequate toxicological studies are essential to determine safe dosage levels and potential adverse effects.

INTRODUCTION

Achyranthes aspera, commonly known as "Prickly Chaff Flower," is a medicinal plant that has captured the attention of traditional healers and modern researchers alike due to its diverse therapeutic properties^[1]. With a long history of traditional use in various cultures worldwide, this herbaceous perennial plant has been an integral part of indigenous healing systems for centuries^[2].

Belonging to the family Amaranthaceae, *Achyranthes aspera* is native to tropical and subtropical



regions, including parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe. Its adaptability to different climates has led to its widespread distribution, making it easily accessible to communities seeking its medicinal benefits^[3-6].

The plant's ethnopharmacological significance is rooted in its multifaceted traditional uses. For generations, it has been employed to address various health conditions, such as inflammation, wounds, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory ailments, and pain management. The broad spectrum of its pharmacological activities, including antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and analgesic effects, has prompted researchers to explore its potential applications in modern medicine^[7-13].

This comprehensive review aims to delve into the ethnopharmacological significance of *Achyranthes aspera*, its phytochemical composition, and its various pharmacological activities. By synthesizing the existing scientific literature, we seek to shed light on the potential therapeutic implications of this medicinal plant and identify areas that require further research and validation^[14-17].

As the world continues to embrace the integration of traditional knowledge with evidencebased medicine, understanding the medicinal properties of Achyranthes aspera holds promise for the development of novel drugs, natural health products, and enhanced healthcare practices. Through rigorous investigation and collaborative efforts, we aspire to unravel the potential benefits of *Achyranthes aspera*, paving the way for its responsible utilization and contributing to the advancement of global healthcare^[18-22].

The Ethnopharmacological Significance

The ethnopharmacological significance of *Achyranthes aspera* lies in its extensive traditional use as a medicinal plant in various cultures worldwide. Over the centuries, indigenous communities and traditional healers have recognized its therapeutic properties and incorporated it into their healing practices to address a wide range of health conditions. Here are some of the ethnopharmacological uses of *Achyranthes aspera*. ^[23-27]

Anti-inflammatory and Analgesic Properties: One of the most notable traditional uses of *Achyranthes aspera* is its role in managing inflammatory conditions and providing pain relief. In traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda and TCM, it has been employed to alleviate joint pain, arthritis, and inflammatory disorders. ^[28-31]

Wound Healing: *Achyranthes aspera* is known for its wound healing properties. It has been applied topically as poultices or in the form of ointments to promote the healing of cuts, wounds, and burns in traditional medicine practices ^[32-33].

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Traditional healers have used *Achyranthes aspera* to manage various gastrointestinal issues, such as diarrhea, dysentery, and stomach ache. It is believed to have antidiarrheal and anti-dysenteric properties.

Antimicrobial Activity: In many cultures, *Achyranthes aspera* has been employed as a natural remedy for combating infections. It is believed to possess antimicrobial properties against bacteria, fungi, and viruses.

Antipyretic Properties: The plant has been used traditionally to lower fever and manage symptoms associated with feverish conditions.

Respiratory Ailments: *Achyranthes aspera* has been utilized in traditional medicine to alleviate respiratory problems such as coughs, bronchitis, and asthma.

Blood Sugar Regulation: Some traditional practices have used *Achyranthes aspera* as a part of treatments to help manage diabetes and regulate blood sugar levels.

Reproductive Health: In certain cultures, the plant has been employed to address women's health issues, including menstrual disorders and postpartum complications.

Immune System Support: *Achyranthes aspera* has been traditionally used to boost the immune system and enhance the body's ability to defend against infections.

It is important to note that while *Achyranthes aspera* has a long history of traditional use and ethnopharmacological significance, further scientific research and clinical studies are necessary to validate and understand its potential medicinal benefits fully. Integrating traditional knowledge with modern scientific approaches can help unlock the plant's therapeutic potential and facilitate the development of novel drugs or natural health products. As with all herbal remedies, it is crucial to use *Achyranthes aspera* under the guidance of qualified healthcare professionals to ensure safety and efficacy.

The Phytochemistry of Achyranthes

The phytochemistry of *Achyranthes aspera* refers to the study of its chemical composition and the identification of bioactive compounds present in the plant. Over the years, numerous studies have been conducted to explore the phytochemical profile of this medicinal herb, revealing a diverse array of secondary metabolites with potential therapeutic properties. Some of the major classes of bioactive compounds found in *Achyranthes aspera* include:

Alkaloids: *Achyranthes aspera* is known to contain various alkaloids, such as betaine, ecdysterone, ecdysone, and achyranthine. Alkaloids are nitrogenous compounds that often exhibit pharmacological activities, such as analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects.

Flavonoids: Flavonoids are a large group of polyphenolic compounds found abundantly in plants. *Achyranthes aspera* contains several flavonoids, including quercetin, rutin, kaempferol, and apigenin. Flavonoids possess antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties, and they are associated with various health benefits.

Saponins: Saponins are glycosides that can form a soapy froth when shaken with water. *Achyranthes aspera* contains saponins, which have demonstrated diverse pharmacological effects, including antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and immune-modulatory activities ^[34-38].

Triterpenoids: Triterpenoids are a class of compounds derived from isoprene units and are often found in plant extracts. *Achyranthes aspera* is a source of triterpenoid compounds, which may contribute to its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties ^[39-41].

Phenolic Compounds: Phenolic compounds, including phenolic acids and tannins, are abundant in *Achyranthes aspera*. These compounds have antioxidant capabilities and can help protect cells from oxidative stress ^[42].

Sterols: Achyranthes aspera contains sterols, including β -sitosterol and stigmasterol. These compounds have been associated with various pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects [43-44].

Lignans: Lignans are another group of compounds found in *Achyranthes aspera*. They have been studied for their potential anticancer properties and may play a role in the plant's overall therapeutic effects ^[45-47].

It is important to note that the presence and concentration of these phytochemicals can vary depending on factors such as the plant's geographical location, growing conditions, and part of the plant being analyzed. The rich phytochemical diversity of Achyranthes aspera contributes to its traditional medicinal uses and has also piqued the interest of researchers and pharmaceutical industries in exploring its potential for drug development and health applications. However, further research and studies are needed to isolate and characterize specific compounds, determine their bioavailability and pharmacological activities, and assess their safety for potential therapeutic use [48-53].

Pharmacological Activity

Achyranthes aspera exhibits a wide range of pharmacological activities, making it a promising candidate for various medicinal applications. The following are some of the notable pharmacological activities of *Achyranthes aspera* that have been studied. ^[54-56]

Anti-inflammatory Activity: *Achyranthes aspera* has been traditionally used to alleviate inflammatory conditions, and scientific studies have confirmed its anti-inflammatory properties. The plant's bioactive compounds, such as flavonoids, alkaloids, and saponins, contribute to its ability to reduce inflammation by inhibiting pro-inflammatory mediators and cytokines ^[57-60].

Analgesic and Antinociceptive Effects: *Achyranthes aspera* has demonstrated analgesic properties, providing relief from pain. The plant's compounds act on the central and peripheral nervous systems, inhibiting pain perception and transmission ^[61-62].

Antioxidant Activity: The presence of flavonoids and phenolic compounds in *Achyranthes aspera* contributes to its potent antioxidant activity. It scavenges free radicals, neutralizes oxidative stress, and protects cells from damage, potentially preventing various chronic diseases associated with oxidative damage^[63-66].

Antimicrobial Properties: *Achyranthes aspera* has shown significant antimicrobial activity against various bacteria, fungi, and viruses. The plant's extracts and compounds have been studied for their potential as natural alternatives to combat microbial infections ^[67-70].

Wound Healing: The traditional use of *Achyranthes aspera* for wound healing finds support in scientific studies. The plant's extracts have been shown to accelerate the wound healing process by promoting cell proliferation, collagen synthesis, and angiogenesis ^[71-73].

Immunomodulatory Effects: *Achyranthes aspera* exhibits immunomodulatory activity, influencing the immune response. It may enhance the body's immune defenses, making it potentially beneficial for managing various immunological disorders ^[74-75].

Antidiabetic Activity: Some studies have reported that *Achyranthes aspera* extracts possess hypoglycemic properties, potentially helping in the management of diabetes by regulating blood sugar levels [⁷⁶⁻⁷⁹].

Hepatoprotective Effects: The plant has been investigated for its hepatoprotective potential, showing the ability to protect the liver against various toxins and oxidative stress ^[80].

Anticancer Properties: While more research is needed, preliminary studies have indicated that *Achyranthes aspera* extracts may possess anticancer activity and could potentially be used in cancer therapy^[81].

Antihypertensive Activity: Some studies suggest that *Achyranthes aspera* may exhibit antihypertensive effects, contributing to its potential role in managing hypertension ^[82].

It is important to emphasize that while *Achyranthes aspera* shows promise in various pharmacological activities, further research is needed to understand the underlying mechanisms of action, identify specific active compounds responsible for these effects, and evaluate their safety and efficacy for potential therapeutic use in humans. As with any herbal remedy or potential drug, consulting with qualified healthcare professionals is essential before using *Achyranthes aspera* for medicinal purposes.

Safety and Toxicity

Safety and toxicity are crucial considerations when evaluating the potential medicinal use of any plant, including *Achyranthes aspera*. While the plant Shreya Talreja, Shashank Tiwari. Achyranthes aspera: Ethnopharmacology, Phytochemistry, and Therapeutic Potential

has a long history of traditional use without significant reports of adverse effects, scientific studies on its safety profile are essential to ensure its safe and responsible use in modern medicine. Here are some key points regarding the safety and toxicity of *Achyranthes aspera*.

Traditional Use: *Achyranthes aspera* has been used traditionally for generations in various cultures, suggesting a degree of safety in its traditional preparations and dosages. However, traditional use does not guarantee complete safety, and further research is needed to establish its safety under different conditions and usage patterns ^[83].

Allergic Reactions: Like many medicinal plants, individuals may have allergic reactions to *Achyranthes aspera*. It is essential to be cautious and discontinue use if any adverse reactions occur, such as skin rashes, itching, or respiratory symptoms ^[84-87].

Dosage Considerations: The safety of any herbal remedy depends on the appropriate dosage. Excessive consumption of *Achyranthes aspera* or its extracts may lead to adverse effects. It is crucial to adhere to recommended dosages and guidelines provided by qualified healthcare professionals or traditional medicine practitioners ^[88-89].

Drug Interactions: *Achyranthes aspera* may interact with certain medications, including anticoagulants, antiplatelet drugs, and diabetes medications. People taking prescription medications should consult their healthcare provider before using *Achyranthes aspera* to avoid potential interactions ^[90-91].

Toxicity Studies: While *Achyranthes aspera* has demonstrated various pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, specific toxicological studies are needed to assess its safety and potential toxicity. Acute and chronic toxicity studies in animal models are necessary to determine safe dosage levels and potential adverse effects ^[92-93].

Pregnant and Lactating Women: Pregnant and lactating women should exercise caution and avoid using *Achyranthes aspera* unless under the guidance of a qualified healthcare professional. Limited information is available on its safety during pregnancy and breastfeeding ^[94-95].

Children and Elderly: The safety of *Achyranthes aspera* in children and elderly individuals needs to be thoroughly studied. As with any herbal remedy, dosage adjustments may be necessary for these age groups ^[96]. **Quality Control:** Ensuring the quality and authenticity

of *Achyranthes aspera* products is crucial to minimize potential risks. Contamination or adulteration of herbal products can have adverse effects on safety ^[98].

Achyranthes aspera has been traditionally used for various health conditions, its safety and toxicity

need to be scientifically evaluated through rigorous studies. As with any herbal remedy or potential medication, it is essential to consult qualified healthcare professionals before using *Achyranthes aspera* for medicinal purposes, especially if you have any pre-existing health conditions or are taking other medications.

Future Perspectives and Challenges Future Perspectives [99-110]

Pharmacological Validation: Further research is needed to validate the pharmacological activities of *Achyranthes aspera* observed in traditional medicine. Conducting well-designed clinical trials and preclinical studies will help establish its efficacy and safety for specific health conditions.

Mechanistic Studies: Understanding the underlying mechanisms of *Achyranthes aspera*'s pharmacological effects is crucial for developing targeted therapies. Identifying the active compounds responsible for its various activities can lead to the development of standardized herbal formulations or isolated compounds for specific health applications.

Drug Development: The identification and isolation of bioactive compounds from *Achyranthes aspera* could potentially lead to the development of new drugs or therapeutic agents for various diseases. Collaboration between traditional medicine practitioners and modern pharmaceutical researchers is vital in this endeavor.

Formulation Development: Developing standardized herbal formulations, extracts, or phytopharmaceuticals from *Achyranthes aspera* can enhance its clinical utility. Standardized preparations with consistent quality and potency will facilitate its integration into modern healthcare systems.

Ethnopharmacological Knowledge Integration: Integrating traditional knowledge and practices with modern scientific approaches can enrich the understanding of *Achyranthes aspera* therapeutic potential. Collaborative research involving traditional medicine practitioners, ethnobotanists, and pharmacologists can lead to valuable insights.

Challenges [111-116]

Lack of Standardization: The variability in phytochemical composition and active compounds in *Achyranthes aspera* due to factors such as geographical location, climate, and cultivation methods poses challenges in standardization.

Quality Control: Ensuring the quality, authenticity, and purity of *Achyranthes aspera* products in the market is essential for its safe and effective use. Implementing robust quality control measures and

certification standards is a challenge that needs to be addressed.

Safety Assessment: While traditional use suggests a level of safety, comprehensive toxicological studies are necessary to evaluate potential adverse effects and determine safe dosage levels for different populations.

Intellectual Property and Benefit Sharing: Protecting the traditional knowledge of *Achyranthes aspera* and ensuring fair benefit-sharing with the communities that hold this knowledge are important ethical considerations in research and commercialization.

Regulatory Challenges: Integrating traditional medicines like *Achyranthes aspera* into modern healthcare systems requires navigating complex regulatory frameworks that differ among countries.

CONCLUSION

Achyranthes aspera, or Prickly Chaff Flower, holds significant ethnopharmacological importance as a medicinal plant with a rich history of traditional use in various cultures worldwide. The plant's diverse pharmacological activities, including antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and analgesic effects, have attracted the attention of researchers and pharmaceutical industries. Phytochemical studies have revealed the presence of bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, and triterpenoids, contributing to its therapeutic potential.

While Achyranthes aspera shows great promise as a natural remedy for various health conditions, further research is necessary to validate its traditional uses and establish its safety and efficacy through welldesigned clinical trials and toxicological studies. Mechanistic studies are essential to understand the underlying molecular pathways responsible for its pharmacological activities.

The future perspectives for *Achyranthes aspera* are promising, with potential implications for drug development, formulation of standardized herbal preparations, and integration into modern healthcare systems. However, challenges such as standardization, quality control, safety assessment, and regulatory complexities need to be addressed to ensure responsible and evidence-based utilization.

Collaboration between traditional medicine practitioners, pharmacologists, botanists, and pharmaceutical researchers is crucial to advance our knowledge of *Achyranthes aspera* and unlock its full therapeutic potential. Additionally, safeguarding traditional knowledge and ensuring equitable benefitsharing with local communities will promote sustainable practices and ethical research.

In the quest for novel and effective therapeutic agents, *Achyranthes aspera* stands as a promising

candidate that bridges the gap between traditional wisdom and modern science. Through thoughtful and rigorous investigation, this medicinal plant has the potential to contribute to the advancement of healthcare, benefiting countless individuals worldwide.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank all his mentors. The notes compiled here are collected over a period of time and may have been reproduced verbatim. Apologize to all researchers if in-advertently failed to acknowledge them in the references.

REFERENCES

- 1. Priya CL, Kumar G, Karthk L, Rao (2012) Phytochemical composition and in vitro antioxidant activity of Achyranthes aspera Linn (Amaranthaceae) leaf extracts. J of Agricultural Technology 8(1): 143-156.
- 2. Rao MB (2002) On Achyranthes aspera Linn., Curcuma longa Linn, Euphorbia neriifolia Linn and wound healing. Aryavaidyan 15(3): 169.
- 3. Barua CC, Talukdar A, Begum SA, Handique AK, Handique GK, et al. (2011) Impact of Achyranthes aspera L. on protein profile in impaired wound models. Indo Global J. of Pharmaceutical Sciences 1(1): 13-24.
- 4. Gupta SS, Bhagwat AW, Ram AK (1972) Cardiac stimulant activity of the saponin of Achyranthes aspera (Linn.). Indian J of Medi Res 60(3): 462-471.
- 5. Oliver Bever B (1982) Medicinal plants in tropical West Africa. I. Plants acting on the cardiovascular system. J Ethnopharmacol pp: 5(1): 1-72.
- 6. Shibeshi W, Makonnen E, Zerihun L, Debella A (2006) Effect of Achyranthes aspera L. on foetal abortion, uterine pituitary weights serum lipids and hormones. African Health Science 6(2): 108-112.
- 7. Wadhwa V, Singh MM, Gupta D, Singh, Kamboj NC (1986) contraceptive and hormonal properties of Achyranthes aspera in rats and hamestre. Planta medica 52(3): 231-233.
- Suresh Kumar P, Sucheta S, Umamaheswari A, Sudarshana Deepa V (2010) In vitro and in vivo evaluation of anti-dandruff activity of formulated polyherbal hair oil. Journal of Pharmacy Research 3(12): 2956-2958.
- 9. Barua CC, Talukdar A, Begum SA, Buragohain B, Roy JD, et al. (2009) Antidepressant like effects of Achyranthes aspera Linn. in animals models of depression. Pharmacology 2: 587-594.
- 10. Mehta FA, Patel BG, Pandya SS, Ahire KB (2009) Densitometric HPTLC method for analysis of

Shreya Talreja, Shashank Tiwari. Achyranthes aspera: Ethnopharmacology, Phytochemistry, and Therapeutic Potential

oleanolic acid in Achyranthes aspera L. J of Planer Chromatography 23(4): 289-292.

- 11. Kumar H, Singh D, Kushwaha SKS, Gupta AK (2009) Comparison of leaf and root extract of Achyranthes aspera for its analgesic activity. Der Pharmacia Lettre 1(2): 193-198.
- 12. Iwalewa EO, McGaw LJ, Naidoo, V, Eloff JN (2007) Inflammation: the foundation of diseases and disorders. A review of phytomedicines of South African origin used to treat pain and inflammatory conditions. African J of Biotechnology 6(25): 2868-2885.
- 13. Vijaya KS, Sankar P, Varatharajan R (2009) Antiinflammatory activity of roots of Achyranthes aspera. Pharmaceutical Biology 47(10): 973-975.
- 14. Tiwari, Dr & Talreja, Shreya. (2020). Importance of Cinnamomum Tamala in the Treatment of Various Diseases. Pharmacognosy Journal. 12. 1792-1796. 10.5530/pj.2020.12.241.
- 15. Vetrichelvan T, Jegadeesan M (2003) Effect of alcohol extract of Achyranthes aspera Linn. on acute and subacute inflammation. Photother Res 17(1): 77-79.
- 16. Geetha P, Narayanan KR, Murugesan AG (2010) Screening the anticancerous efficacy of Achyranthes aspera Linn. using animal model Swiss Albino mice. J Biomed Sci Res 2(4): 231-235.
- 17. Vasudeva RY, Duddukuri GR, Sunil BG, Athota RR (2002) Immunomodulatory activity of Achyranthes aspera on the Elicitation of Antigenspecific Murine Antibody Response Pharma Biology 40(3): 175-178.
- 18. Vasudeva Rao Y, Das BK, Jyotyrmayee P, Chakrabarti R (2006) Effect of Achyranthes aspera on the immunity and survival of Labeo rohita infected with Aeromonas hydrophilia. Fish and Shellfish Immunol 20(3): 263- 273.
- 19. Mali RG, Hundiwale JC, Gavit RS, Patil KS, Kulkarni MV (2006) Effect of Achyranthes aspera extract on phagocytosis by human neutrophils. J of Natural Remedies 6(2): 115-119.
- 20. Chakrabarti R, Vasudeva YR (2006) Achyranthes aspera stimulates the immunity and enhances the antigen clearance in Catla catla. Int Immunopharmacol 6(5): 782-790.
- 21. Szkudelski T (2001) The mechanism of alloxan and streptozotocin action in cells of the rat pancreas. Physio Res 50: 537-546.
- 22. Talreja, Shreya & Tiwari, Dr. (2023). Formulation And Evaluation Of Herbal Soap By Using Moringa Oleifera As Main Active Constituents. European Chemical Bulletin. 12. 2121-2141.

- 23. Karunanayake EH, Hearse DJ, Mellows G (1975) The metabolic fat and elimination of streptozotocin. Biochemical society Transaction 3: 410-414.
- 24. Priya K, Krishnakumari S (2007) Phytochemical analysis of Achyranthes aspera and its activity on sesame oil induced lipid peroxidation. Ancient Science of Life 27(1): 6-10.
- Khanna (1992) Hypolipidemec activity of Achyranthes aspera Linn. In normal and triton – induced hyperlipidemic rats. J Exp erimental Biology 30(2): 128-130.
- 26. Sutar NG, Sutar UN, Sharma YP, Shaikh IK, Kshirsagar SS (2008) Phytochemical investigation and pharmacological screening of leaves of Achyranthes aspera Linn. as analgesic and antipyretic. Biosciences Biotechnology Research Asia. 5(2): 841-844.
- 27. Pakrashi A, Bhattacharya N (1977) Abortifacient principle of Achyranthes aspera Linn. Indian J Exp Biol 15(10): 856-858.
- Sandhyakumary K, Boby RG, Indira M (2002) Impact of feeding ethanolic extract of Achyranthes aspera Linn. on reproductive functions in male rats. Indian J of Experimental Biology 40: 1307-1309.
- 29. Vasudeva N, Sharma SK (2006) Post-coital antifertility activity of Achyranthes aspera Lin. root. J Ethnopharmacol 107(2): 179-181.
- 30. Chakraborty A, Brantner A, Mukuinaka T, Nobukuni Y, Kuchido M, et al. (2002) Cancer chemo preventive activity of Achyranthes aspera leaves on Epstein-Barr virus activation and two stage mouse skin carcinogenesis. Cancer Lett 177(1): 1-5.
 - 31. Subbarayan PR, Sarkar M, Impellizzeri S, Raymo F, Lokeshwar BL, et al. (2010) Anti-proliferative and anti-cancer properties of Achyranthes aspera: Specific inhibitory activity against pancreatic cancer cells. J Ethnopharmacol 131(1): 78-82.
 - 32. Talreja, Shreya & Tiwari, Dr. (2021). A Study Of Alternate Healing Systems: Naturopathy. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal. p5. 10.46607/iamj09p5032021.
 - 33. Kumar S, Bagchi GD, Darokar MP (1997) Antibacterial activity observed in the seeds of some Coprophilous plants. Pharmaceutical Biology 35(3): 179-184.
 - 34. Misra TN, Singh RS, Pandey HS, Prasad C, Singh BP (1992) Antifungal essential oils and a long chain alcohol from Achyranthes aspera. Phytochemistry 31(5): 1811-1812.

- 35. Londonkar R, Chinnappa Reddy V, Abhay Kumar K (2011) Potential antibacterial and antifungal activity of Achyranthes aspera L. Recent Research in Science and Technology 3(4): 53-57.
- 36. Kumar AP, Rajkumar, Kanimozhi M (2010) Phytochemical screening and antimicrobial activity from five Indian medicinal plants against human pathogens. Middle East J of Scientific Research 5(6): 477-482.
- 37. Manjula M, Indira V, Dhasarathan P (2009) In Vitro Action Of Coccinia Grand's Against Bacterial Organisms. Asian J of Microbiology, Biotechnology and Environmental Sciences 11(2): 317-320.
- 38. Srivastav S, Singh P, Mishra G, Jha KK, Khosa RL (2011) Pharmacological and Medicinal use of Achyranthus aspera: A review. J Nat Prod Plant Resource 1(1): 1-14.
- Pandey NK, Sharma HP, Patnaik A, Jain P (2013) A review on potential magic folk herbal medicinal plant: Achyranthus aspera L. International J of Medicinal Plants Photon 105: 350-363.
- 40. Hariharan V, Rangaswami S (1970) Structure of saponin A and B from the seeds of Achyranthes aspera. Phytochemistry 9(2): 409-414.
- 41. Singh S, Singh S, Navneet, Srivastava V (2018) Ethnobotanical and Pharmacological Benefits of Achyranthes aspera Linn: An overview. Int J Pharm Sci Rev Res 48(2): 1-7.
- 42. Gupta RK (2010) Medicinal & Aromatic Plants. CBS publishers & distributors 3(1): 190.
- 43. Akter A, Zuberi MI (2009) Invasive alien species in Northern Bangladesh: Identification, inventory and impacts. International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation, 1(5), 129-134.
- 44. D.S. Gayathri, A. Archanah, P. Abiramasundari, V. Priya, K. Uma, T. Abirami. Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2009, 46(12), 485-490.
- 45. Tiwari, Dr & Talreja, Shreya. (2021). Concept of Health Across Different Ages: A Review. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development. 9. 10.22270/ajprd.v9i2.940.
- 46. T. Malarvili, N. Gomathi. Biosciences Biotechnology Research Asia, 2009, 6(2), 659-664.
- 47. S. Edwin, E. Jarald, D.L. Edwin, A. Jain, H. Kinger, K.R. Dutt, A.A. Raj. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2008, 46(12), 824-828.
- 48. T. Jayakumar, M.P. Sridhar, T.R. Bharathprasad, M. Ilayaraja, S. Govindasamy, M.P. Balasubramanian. Journal of Health Science, 2009, 55(5), 701-708.
- 49. C.C. Barua, A. Talukdar, S.A. Begum, B. Buragohain, J.D. Roy, R.S. Borah, M. Lahkar. Pharmacologyonline, 2009, 2, 587-594.

- 50. S.S. Gupta, S.C.L. Verma, A.K. Ram, R.M. Tripathi. Ind.J.Pharmac., 1972, 4(4), 208-214.
- 51. B.R. Goyal, S.G. Mahajan, R.G. Mali, R.K. Goyal, A.A. Mehta. Global Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 1(1), 6-12.
- 52. S.S. Gupta, A.W. Bhagwat, A.K. Ram. Indian Journal of Medical Research (1913-1988), 1972, 60(3), 462-471.
- 53. A. K. Ram, A. W. Bhagwat, S. S. Gupta. Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 1971, 15(3), 107-110.
- 54. S.B. Datir, A.B. Ganjare, S.A. Nirmal, S.B. Bhawar, D.K. Bharati, M.J. Patil. Pharmacologyonline, 2009, 921-925.
- 55. S. Edwin, E. Jarald, D.L. Edwin, A. Jain, H. Kinger, K.R. Dutt, A.A. Raj. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2008, 46(12), 824-828.
- 56. R. Chakrabarti, R.Y. Vasudeva. International Immunopharmacology, 2006, 6(5), 782-790.
- A.K. Khanna, R. Chander, C. Singh, A.K. Srivastava, N.K. Kapoor. Indian Journal of Experimental Biology, 1992, 30(2), 128-130.
- 58. B.Saikia. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, 2006, 5(4), 529-530.
- 59. N. Chahlia. Journal of medicinal plants research, 2009, 3(6), 481-484.
- 60. V. Seshadri, A. K. Batta, S. Rangaswami. Indian Journal of Chemistry - Section B Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry, 1981, 20B(9), 773-775.
- O. Kunert, E. Haslinger, M.G. Schmid, J. Reiner, F. Bucar, E. Mulatu, D. Abebe, A. Debella. Monatshefte fur Chemie, 2000, 131(2), 195-204.
- 62. G. Michl, D. Abebe, F. Bucar, A. Debella, O. Kunert, M.G. Schmid, E. Mulatu, E. Haslinger. Helvetica Chimica Acta, 2000, 83(2), 359-363.
- 63. R.D. Rameshwar. Indian Perfumer, 2007, 51(1), 33-34.
- 64. D. Paul, D. De, K.M. Ali, K. Chatterjee, D.K. Nandi, D. Ghosh. Contraception, 2010, 81(4), 355-361.
- 65. N.Vasudeva, S.K. Sharma. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2006, 107(2), 179-181.
- 66. W. Shibeshi, E. Makonnen L. Zerihun, A. Debella. African Health Science, 2006, 6(2), 108- 112.
- 67. Tiwari, Dr & Talreja, Shreya. (2020). A Pharmaceutical And Pharmacological Study Of Ficus Religiosa: A Systematic Review. International Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 12. 7109-7121. 10.32318/IJPT/0975-766X/12(3).7109-7121.
- 68. A.Pakrashi, N.Bhattacharya. Indian Journal of Experimental Biology, 1977, 15(10), 856-858.

Shreya Talreja, Shashank Tiwari. Achyranthes aspera: Ethnopharmacology, Phytochemistry, and Therapeutic Potential

- 69. D.Paul, S.Bera, D.Jana, R.Maiti, D.Ghosh. Contraception, 2006, 73(3), 284-288.
- 70. V. Wadhwa, M.M. Singh, D.N. Gupta, C. Singh, V.P. Kamboj. Planta medica, 1986, 52(3), 231-233.
- 71. A.A. Zahir, A.A. Rahuman, C. Kamaraj, A. Bagavan, G. Elango, A. Sangaran, B.S. Kumar. Parasitology Research, 2009, 105(2), 453-461.
- 72. A. Bagavan, A.A. Rahuman, C. Kamaraj, K. Geetha. Parasitology research, 2008, 103(1), 223-229.
- 73. M.S. Akhtar, J. Iqbal. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 1991, 31(1), 49-57.
- 74. A. Chakraborty, A. Brantner, T. Mukainaka, Y. Nobukuni, M. Kuchide, T. Konoshima, Tokuda H., Nishino H. Cancer letter, 2002, 177(1), 1-5.
- 75. A.R. Bafna, S.H. Mishra. Ars Pharmaceutica, 2004, 45(4), 343-351.
- 76. N.G. Sutar, U.N. Sutar, Y.P. Sharma, I.K. Shaikh, S.S. Kshirsagar. Biosciences Biotechnology Research Asia, 2008, 5(2), 841-844.
- 77. F.A. Mehta, B.G. Patel, S.S. Pandya, K.B. Ahir, S.B. Patel. Pharmacologyonline, 2009, 3, 978-985.
- 78. H. Kumar, D. Singh, S.K.S. Kushwaha, A.K. Gupta. Der Pharmacia Lettre, 2009, 1(2), 193-198.
- 79. S.Vijaya Kumar, P. Sankar, R. Varatharajan. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2009, 47(10), 973-975
- 80. Tiwari, Dr & Talreja, Shreya. (2020). Insomnia: A Study on Sleeping Disorder with the Reference of Ayurvedic Herbs. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research. 12. 1375-1379.
- Vetrichelvan T, Jegadeesan M. Effect of alcohol extract of Achyranthes aspera Linn. on acute and subacute inflammation. Phytother Res. 2003 Jan;17(1):77-79. doi: 10.1002/ptr.1070. PMID: 12557252.
- 82. Gokhale AB, Damre AS, Kulkami KR, Saraf MN. Preliminary evaluation of anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritic activity of S. lappa, A. speciosa and A. aspera. Phytomedicine: International Journal of Phytotherapy and Phytopharmacology. 2002 Jul;9(5):433-437.
- M.T.J. Khan, K. Ahmad, M.N. Alvi, Noor-Ul-Amin, B. Mansoor, M. Asif Saeed, F.Z. Khan, M.Jamshaid. Pakistan Journal of Zoology, 2010, 42(1), 93-97.
- 84. S.H.K.R. Prasad, N.L.Swapna, K.Anthonamma, Rajasekhar D.Madanprasad. Biosciences Biotechnology Research Asia, 2009, 6(2), 887-891.
- 85. P. Saravanan, V. Ramasamy, T. Shivakumar. Asian Journal of Chemistry, 2008, 20(1), 823-825.
- 86. T.N. Misra, R.S. Singh, H.S Pandey, C. Prasad, B.P. Singh, Antifungal essential oil and a long chain alcohol from Achyranthes aspera. Phytochemistry, 1992, 31(5), 1811-1812.

- 87. Sunita Sharma, P.N. Shrivastava and R.C. Saxena, Antimicrobial Activity of Saponins Isolated from Achyranthus aspara against Staphylococcus aureus. Asian Journal of Chemistry, 2006, 18(4), 2766-2770.
- 88. Talreja, Shreya & Tiwari, Dr. (2023). Do you think disease and disorder are same? –here is the comparative review to brash up your knowledge. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research. 12. 462-468.
- 89. M. Manjula, V. Indira, P. Dhasarathan. Asian Journal of Microbiology, Biotechnology & Environmental Sciences, 2009, 11(2), 365-368.
- 90. P. Tahiliani, A. Kar. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2000, 71(3), 527-532.
- 91. P.C. Pande, Lalit Tiwari, H.C. Pande. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, 2007, 6(3), 444-458.
- 92. Jitendra B. Jain, Sheetal C. Kumane, S Bhattacharya. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 2006, 5(2), 237-242.
- 93. R. Zafar. Medicinal Plants of India. CBS publishers & distributors, 2009, 1-15.
- 94. Tiwari, Dr & Talreja, Shreya. (2020). A Pharmacological And Medicinal Study Of Areca Palm And Nuts: An Overview. Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences. 11. 100-108. 10.33887/rjpbcs/2020.11.5.12.
- 95. R.K.Gupta. Medicinal & Aromatic Plants. CBS publishers & distributors, 2010, 190.
- 96. K.M.Nadkarni. Indian Materia Medica. Bombay Popular Prakashan, 2009, Vol.I, 21.
- 97. Bhattarai NK (1992) Folk use of plants in veterinary medicine in Central Nepal. Fitoterapia 63: 497-506.
- Singh VK, Ali ZA, Zaidi STH. Ethnomedicinal uses of plants from Gonda district forests of Uttar Pradesh, India. Fitoterapia, 1996; 67(2):129-139
- 99. C.P. Khare. Indian medicinal plants. Springer, 2007, 11-13.
- 100. Anonymous. The Wealth of India Raw Materials, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, 2007, 17-18.
- 101. V. Hariharan, S. Rangaswami. Phytochemistry, 1970, 9, 409-414.
- 102. Ram P. Rastogi, B.N. Mehrotra. Compendium of Indian Medicinal plants. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and National institute of science communication and information resources, New Delhi, Vol.V, 2004, 7-8, 11.
- 103. Tiwari, Dr & Talreja, Shreya. (2020). A Critical Overview on Moringa Oleifera. 11. 8451-8457.

- 104. Ali M. Chemical Investigation of Achyranthes Aspera Linn.. Orient J Chem 1993, 9(1), 84-85.
- 105. Rashmi, Rameshwar Dayal, Akito Nagatsu. Three Oleanolic Acid Glycosides from the Seeds of Achyranthes aspera. Natural Product Communications, 2007, 2(7), 727-730.
- 106. A.S. Chauhan, G. S. Rawat, C. P. Singh. Phytochemical Study of Achyranthes aspera Linn. Asian Journal of Chemistry, 2002, 14(2), 1059-1061.
- 107. H.N. Khastgir, S. K. Sen Gupta, P. Sen Gupta. Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, 1958, 35, 693-694.
- 108. A. Banerji, M.S. Chadha. Phytochemistry, 1970, 9(7), 1671.
- 109. R.Ikan, U.Ravid, D.Trosset, E.,Shulman. Experientia, 1971, 27(5), 504-505.
- 110. T.N.Misra, R.S. Singh, H.S. Pandey, C. Prasad. Phytochemistry, 1991, 30(6), 2076-2078.

Cite this article as:

Shreya Talreja, Shashank Tiwari. A Comprehensive Review of Achyranthes aspera: Ethnopharmacology, Phytochemistry, and Therapeutic Potential. AYUSHDHARA, 2023;10(5):270-278. https://doi.org/10.47070/ayushdhara.v10i5.1368

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

Disclaimer: AYUSHDHARA is solely owned by Mahadev Publications - A non-profit publications, dedicated to publish quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. AYUSHDHARA cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the articles content which are published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of AYUSHDHARA editor or editorial board members.



- 111. T.G.Misra, R.S. Singh, H.S. Pandey. Phytochemistry, 1993, 33(1), 221-223.
- 112. Y.Gariballa, G.M. Iskander, El Beit Daw. Fitoterapia, 1983, 54, 269-272.
- 113. T.N.Misra, R.S. Singh, H.S. Pandey, C. Prasad, S. Singh. Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B Organic and Medicinal Chemistry, 1996, 35B(6), 637-639.
- 114. A.Banerji, G.J. Chintalwar, N.K. Joshi. Phytochemistry, 1971, 10(9), 2225-2226.
- 115. K. S. Laddha, D. Ghosh. Natural Products, 2005, 1(1-2), 1-4.
- 116. Ram P. Rastogi, B.N. Mehrotra. Compendium of Indian Medicinal plants" Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi, Vol.III, 2004, 10.

*Address for correspondence

Email: shashank6889@gmail.com

Dr. Shreva Talreja

Assistant Professor

Lucknow Model College of Pharmacy, Lucknow, UP, India.