

## "Review on Pytochemicals and Pharmacological Aspect of Impatiens Balsamina"

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### ABSTRACT

Impatiens balsamina belongs to familybalsaminaceae. It is a commonly known as gardenbalsam or rose balsam. I.balsamina is used in traditional METHODS like Ayurveda, siddha, Unani for disease and physiology CONDITION like as jaundice, corns, burn, snake BITE and so on. The recent study is conducted to formulate and evaluate the various activities through various extraction. The steam, leave,juice, Flowers are used in different places. Phytochemical studies presence of many valuable compound like flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids, phenolic acids, coumarine & steroids. They studies pharmacological activities as , antipyretic, anticancer, antitumor, antiviral, analgesic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory,antibacterial effect. TheySUMMARIZE belowpublished about pharmacology activity, chemical constituents, biological activity, of I. Balsa minas.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Impatiens balsamina, commonly known as balsam, garden balsam, rose balsam. In India, drugs of herbal origin used in traditional systems of medicines such as Unani and Ayurveda since ancient times. The drugs are derived either from the whole plant or from excretory plant product such as gum, resins and latex. Impatiens balsamina Linn. (Or Thian-Ban in Thai) belongs to the plant family Balsaminaceae. The leaves and roots have been used to treat thorn or glass-puncture wounds, felon, chronic ulcers caused by allergic reaction to detergent and the stems have been used for the treatment of abscesses and ingrown nail. One of the exciting plants to be studied is a Garden Balsam leaf (Impatiens balsamina L.).milling to be applied on the body part infected by bacteria. Besides being used as an antibacterial, Garden Balsam leaf also

have some other benefits such as to overcome the late menstruation, inflammation of the skin purulent, ulcer

Herb used in Chinese medicine to treat anticancer and antiscrofulous, carbuncle, and dysentery treatment. Previous phytochemical research on I. balsamina. Triterpenoid saponins, Quinone's, and other triterpenoid saponins have been isolated. There are coumarone, flavonoids, and phenolic compounds, among others. There were a number of reports on various biological activities. Our previous phytochemical research on white petal. Isolation of ant neurodegenerative bioflavonoid glycoside des and anti-inflammatory phenolic compounds from I. balsamina. The plant's leaves and blooms are mashed into a mash and applied directly to irritated or burned skin. This herb is also commonly used to cure warts and other skin conditions. Snakebites are a type of snake bite. The effectiveness of this plant as a traditional remedy.

### BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: -

It is an erect, branching succulent annual herb that is pubescent or globose. Young shoots have a lot of hair on them. Up to 15 stem bears alternate. Glabrous, cm long, narrowly

### PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES: -

#### 1) ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY: -

Lawson has been shown to have antifungal action against Alter aria, Absidia, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Trichophyton, and Microspores in numerous investigations in addition, Lawson methyl ether, a simple naphthoquinone derivative derived from I. Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, and Trichophyton Niger were all resistant to balsamina. Microspores gypsum Candida albicans, Aspergillum Niger, Aspergillum fumigates, Cryptococcus Niger, Cryptococcus Niger, Cryptococcus Niger, Cryptococcus Niger, Cryptococcus NIGER,ETC..

## 2) ANTI-ALLERGY ACTIVITY: -

According TO an ethanol EXTRACT from the petals of IMPATIENS BALASMINA extract from the White FLOWERS OBSERVED antianaphylactic efficacy of ana mice. The anti-anaphylactic action of kaempferol3rutinoside and Lawson was demonstrated by bioassay guided isolation, and they greatly prevented the reduction in blood flow.

Lawson & Lawson in vivo antipruritic effects of 3,3'-methylenebislawsonone were investigated. These substances Scratching behavior in mice was greatly reduced when histamine-releasing drugs, such as Compound 48/80 (COM) with Dextran T40

## 3) Antitumor activity:-

Lawson methyl ether isolated from I. balsamina leaves had a high antitumor activity in vitro against HepG2 cells, with an IC50 of 6.08 0.08 mg/L.

Lawson was initially studied for its anti-tumor promoting effect in vitro on Epstein-Barr virus. Antigens are activated by the tumour promoter.

Lawson had a modest level of pathogenicity, it was discovered.

Action that encourages the growth of cancerous tumors.

## 4) Antimalarial activity:-

Lawson demonstrated mild antimalarial activity against Plasmodium m falciparum with an IC50 value of 18.0 M, with the mechanism of action being enzyme-dependent single- electron reduction followed by redox cycling of their anion- Radicals and formation of reactive intermediates. Reactive oxygen species cause oxidative stress in the parasite (ROS).

## Objective:-

To improve blood circulation and relieve sore throats.

To alleviate gastritis and constipation.

To treat illness and skin condition.

To heal snake bites and dangerous fish INGESTION.

To cure variety of Health PROBLEM.

## II. METHODOLOGY:-

Extraction: Extraction is defined as "the process of separating medicinally active components of animal or plant tissues from inert components using selected solvents." Maceration, infusion, percolation, digestion, decoction, hot continuous extraction (Soxhlet), aqueous-alcoholic extraction by fermentation, counter current

extraction, microwave-assisted extraction, ultrasound extraction (sonication), supercritical fluid extraction, and distillation techniques (water distillation, steam distillation, phytonic extraction) are all examples of general medicinal plant extraction techniques (with hydro fluorocarbon solvents).Hydro water and steam distillation, hydrolytic maceration followed by distillation, expression, and effleurage (cold fat extraction) are all options for aromatic plants. Headspace trapping, solid phase micro extraction, protoplast extraction, and micstillation are some of the most recent extraction technologies for aromatic plants.

## III. IMPORTANCE OF EXTRACTION:

The goal of standardised extraction for crude pharmaceuticals is to obtain the therapeutically required portion while removing inert material using a selective solvent called menstruum.The following are the basic factors that influence extract quality:

- 1) As a beginning material, a plant was employed.
- 2) An extraction solvent was utilised.
- 3) Procedure for Extraction.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS:-

The goal of this project is to demonstrate recent advances in the study of the plant I. Balsamina. The information presented in the review on the plant's pharmacological and biological activities provides thorough evidence for its usage in a variety of diseases. Flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids, phenolic acids, coumarone, and steroids are all reported to be present in the plant. Because they exhibit different pharmacological properties, they could be useful in the creation of new drugs for the treatment of diverse diseases. In the near future, the impatiens Balsamina will be used commercially.

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