



OCIMUM SANCTUM IN DENTAL CARE

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ABSTRACT Plants are most useful to complete all the needs of people; in India traditional medicinal practitioners used the Tulsi - *Ocimum sanctum* L. belonging family Lamiaceae (Labiatae) which is located every where and great used in stomachic, diuretic, digestive, cardiopathy, asthma, bronchitis, fever, ringworm, skin diseases, antidiabetic and sexual impotency etc. Tulsi is one of the important plants which is used in dentistry due to its antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant, anti-fungal, anti-arthritis, anti-cancer, properties. Present investigation shows the use of the tulsi in dental diseases and disorders such as oral disorder, mucosal disorder, ulcer, gingival inflammation, plaque accumulation and gingival bleeding etc.

KEYWORDS : Tulsi - *Ocimum sanctum* Medicinal values, dentistry.

INTRODUCTION:-

Ethno botany means the relationship of plants with human beings. Ancient human beings used the plants to cure their sickness and injuries. The use of plants as a source of medicine date back to about 4000 to 5000 B.C. Plants were the main source of folk medicine, it gives rise to traditional system of medicine. Present research paper focus on the use of Tulsi - *Ocimum sanctum* L. for control the diseases and disorders in dentistry, the dentistry was started about 7000 BC in the Asian and European country then this branch studied well in the world. Dental decay was recorded in 5000 BC in ancient India included Egypt, Japan and China. Hesy-Re, an Egyptian was the first known dental practitioner. Pierre Fauchard, a French surgeon designated as the father of modern dentistry. In 1000 BC - Shushrutha Samhita gives the information of periodontal diseases and pus discharge, Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed designated as the father of dentistry in India. Federal council of dentistry 2008 approved the use of medicinal plant for oral health care. The botanical protectant such as *Syzygium aromaticum*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Salvia officinalis*, *Aloe vera*, *Melissa officinalis*, *Terminalia* spp, *Azadirachta indica*, *Allium sativum*, *Accacia nilotica*, Amla, Clove, *Eucalyptus*, *Moringa*, *Peppermint*, Rose, Sage, Turmeric etc. are apply for cure the several diseases and disorders of teeth. The use of herbal medicine is becoming popular in the world for the treatment of several diseases and disorders because it is safer than the allopathic one. (A.K. Roy 2013 Thakur 1975, Lahari, Buggapati 2016, Chatterjee, A. and Prakashi, S. C. 1991, Chopra, R. N. 1965, Chopra R.N., Nayar S. L. and Chopra I. C. 1956).

Tulsi used as a medicinal plant by the ancient medicine practitioners in India. It has high therapeutic potential the plant as whole or parts of the plants like root, leaves, stem, flowers and seeds are used in medicine. Tulsi apply in the stomachic, demulcent, digestive, diuretic, expectorant, vermifuge, cardiopathy, homeopathy, leucoderma, asthma, bronchitis, fever, hepatopathy, vomiting, cough, ophthalmia, gastropathy, urinary disorders, ring worm, skin diseases, Leprosy, headache, sexual impotency, eye disorders, pneumonia, common cold, oral halitosis, dysentery, acidity, ear diseases, malaria, and scars. Tulsi is one of the important plants which is used in dentistry due to its antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant, anti-fungal, anti-arthritis, anti-cancer, properties. Dental diseases and disorders such as oral disorder, mucosal disorder, ulcer, gingival inflammation, plaque accumulation, gingival bleeding etc. cure by the applying the tulsi. It inhabits the bacteria like *Salmonella typhi*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *S. mitis*, *S. sanguis*, and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* etc. (Chatterjee, A. and Prakashi, S. C. 1991, Chopra, R. N. 1965, Chopra R.N., Nayar S. L. and Chopra I. C. 1956, Prajapati., Purohit., Sharma., Kumar 2006, 2007, Deshpande D. J. 2011, Rastogi, P. Ram. 1990, Jain S. K. (Ed.). Jain S. K. 1989, Khandare M. S. 2013, Khandare M. S. 2016).

Description

Botanical name - *Ocimum sanctum* L.

Family - Lamiaceae,

Common name - Tulsi, Holy basil,

Plant is under shrub, branches are sub quadrangular, the root is well developed branched tap root. The stem is hard erect, quadrangular and

hairy. Leaves are simple, reticulate, vertical opposite in phyllotaxy, elliptic, oblong, acute, entire, serrate and petiolate. Flowers are purplish, occurs in the axil of leaf, inflorescences is verticillate and fruits are the nutlets. (Naik, V. N. 1998, Prajapati., Purohit., Sharma., Kumar 2006, 2007, Deshpande D. J. 2011, Deshmukh V. R. and Rothe S. P., 2003, Khandare M. S. 2018, Naik, V. N. 1998).

Chemical contains-

Following chemicals are occurs in tulsi Eugenol, linalool, carvacrol, methyl chavicol, essential oil, methyl eugenol, (Sharma B. D. and P. Lakshminarasimhan 1986, Singh N. P., and S. Karthikeyan, P. Lakshminarasimhan and P. V. Prasann 1986 and Deshpande D. J. 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:-

Tulsi is one of the important plants which is used in dentistry due to its antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant, anti-fungal, anti-arthritis, anti-cancer, properties. It is used in the combination of other medicinal plant, dental diseases and disorders such as oral disorder, mucosal disorder, ulcer, gingival inflammation, plaque accumulation, gingival bleeding etc. cure by the applying the tulsi. It inhabits the bacteria like *Salmonella typhi*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *S. mitis*, *S. sanguis*, and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* etc. **Present investigation concluded that the tulsi is the best medicament on dental and other health care problems.**

(Akhilan and Chaurasia. 2015. Sen P. 1993; Agarwal P, Nagesh L, Murlikrishnan. 2010; Dharmani P. 2004; M. Elumalai, S. Bhuminathan and B. Tamizhesai .2014. Gopalkrishnan, k. and Krishnaprasad 1992, Grewal, R. C. 2000, Brose SC, Bhamare PB and Patil DA. 1990, Deshmukh V. R. and Rothe S. P., 2003)

The plant used under the prescription only because over doses causes the poison and skin lesion.

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