

Phytochemical and Pharmacological Profile of the Magical Medicinal Herb: *Kalanchoe pinnata*

Vipin Kumar Pandey, Prem Prakash Singh, Ramji Swarnkar and Alok Kumar Mahor*

Institute of Pharmacy, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, India

*Corresponding Author: Alok Kumar Mahor, Institute of Pharmacy, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, India.

Received: May 19, 2022; Published: July 19, 2022

Abstract

Kalanchoe pinnata is found mainly in the plains, tropical and subtropical regions of Africa, Australia and the United States and is widely used in medicine to treat various ailments. This includes its use in the treatment of bacterial infections in cuts and wounds and is used externally to heal wounds and reduce fever, vomiting, ear pain, smallpox, cough and headache. The genus *Kalanchoe* contains about 125 species of tropical, nutritious flowering plants of the Convolvulaceae family. In many parts of the world, the *Kalanchoe* species is primarily an ornamental and indoor plant, but some have escaped extinction and can be found in the wild and are widely known as the 'Christmas tree plant'. It is a perennial shrub that grows to a height of 1 to 1.5 m. These plants are grown as ornamental plants. In the past, the genus was divided into three categories: *Kalanchoe*, *Bryophyllum* and *Kitchingia*. Phytochemicals such as phenols, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, triterpenoids, glycosides, carbohydrates, sterols and amino acids are found in these extracts of plant leaves. The juice from the fresh leaves is used to treat vomiting, earache, smallpox, cough, asthma, allergies, diarrhea, blood clots, jaundice, gout, headaches, convulsions and general degeneration. A study was being conducted to investigate the mutagenic and antimutagenic activity of juice extraction from this plant. The review describes the folklore use of the plant in many disorders and discusses the various phytochemicals responsible for the pharmacological actions.

Keywords: *Kalanchoe*; *Bryophyllum*; Plant Extract; Pharmacological; Phytochemical

Introduction

The universal role of plants in disease treatment is illustrated by their use in all major medical systems, regardless of philosophy. The use of plants as medicine in ancient times includes their use in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Unani (Islamic) and Ayurvedic (Hindus) systems centered in western Asia and the Indian subcontinent, as well as those in the East (China, Japan, Tibet, etc). How and when used medicinal plants for the first time and, in many cases, are missing from the previous history, in fact, animals, apart from man, seem to have their medicinal properties.

After the oral transmission of medical knowledge began the use of writing (e.g. *Papyrus ebers* of Egypt, Dating back to 1600 BC), baked clay tablets (written over 660 cuneiform tablets containing approximately 650 BC records from the library of Ashurbanipal in Nineveh, now in the British Museum, refer to the drugs known today), skins and handicrafts, printed herbs (invention of the printing of 1440 advertisements), pharmacopeias and other works (first London Pharmacopoeia, 1618; first British Pharmacopoeia and later 1864), just data retention.

Citation: Alok Kumar Mahor, et al. "Phytochemical and Pharmacological Profile of the Magical Medicinal Herb: *Kalanchoe pinnata*". *EC Microbiology* 18.8 (2022): 25-40.