

Abstract:

Many medicinal plants have significant effect upon the diseases, like diabetes, skin, cancer of the liver, heart, respiratory, blood and systema nervosum. Medicinal plants in Egypt contain high concentration of secondary metabolites, consistent with the acceptable environmental conditions. The traditional Egyptian had written tons of data about medicinal plants and their uses and lots of drugs of those medicinal plants are still utilized in medicine. Many of medicinal plants were cleared on wall of temples and within the papyri, famous Ebers papyrus that written in 1550 B.C. Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are often defined consistent with the planet Health Organization (WHO) as a defect of the cardiovascular system including heart and blood vessels.

Keywords: tropical disease, pathogens, infections, cardiovascular

Introduction:

Herbal medicine, also referred to as phyto-remedies has always been involved in assuaging human suffering since time out of mind and its use remains burgeoning worldwide. This surge in interest relates to the lack of recent medicine to successfully address the chronicity of the many modern illnesses. Indeed, the scientific community can not ignore the worldwide exponential surge publicly enthusiasm for disease management through the utilization of herbal products as quite half FDA-approved drugs are natural products or derivatives. Panoply of reports have established the very fact that patients with chronic diseases like insomnia, chronic fatigue and CVD tend to use herbal therapies to manage their ailments (Williamson, 2003)

Unless practitioners and health authorities develop appropriate approach including pharmacovigilance tools to get the entire medication history, including the concomitant use of herbs; monitoring and recognizing drug-herb interactions will still remain a serious barrier in patient's care [Lucas, 2006]. Physicians-patients communication should be enhanced and therefore the former must be able to investigate about patient's use of herbs during a non-judgmental approach, which otherwise will only prompt patients hide valuable information. Indeed, patients should be treated as a partner and therefore the use of herbs must not be made unconventional [Cohen and Ernst, 2010].

Medicinal plants prioritized by the local people, also as their understanding of possible biodiversity loss and methods of conservation are a number of the underexplored aspects in ethnobotanical studies [5]. Medicinal plants are an integral component of ethnomedicine in Egypt and quite 342 species of medicinal plants are collected from wild. Studies involving on medicinal plants reveal decline of those resources

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) remain the foremost prevalent explanation for human morbidity and mortality everywhere the planet (Nichols, et al. 2014). consistent with the

survey by Global Burden of Disease Study, 29.6% of all deaths worldwide were caused by CVDs in 2010 (Lozano, et al.) it's estimated that the amount of individuals that die from CVDs, mainly from heart condition and stroke, will increase to quite 24 million by 2030 [Fuster,2014]. Despite progress in molecular medicine and biology and translational scientific efforts on improvement of diagnostic and therapeutic strategies over the past 20 years, CVDs still be a serious global ill health .

Conclusion:

Traditional medicine is understood as indigenous or folk medicine, comprises knowledge systems that developed over generations within various societies before the age of recent medicine. the planet Health Organization (WHO) defines traditional medicine as "the sum of the knowledge, skills, and practices supported the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, whether explicable or not, utilized in the upkeep of health also as in

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