BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF Bambusa vulgaris AS MEDICINE POTENTIAL

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(NUR IZZAH AFIFAH BT AZHAR)

ABSTRACT

BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF Bambusa vulgaris AS MEDICINE POTENTIAL

In this study, ethanol and hot water extracts from the shoots of Blumeana var. Luzonensis, Bambusa vulgaris, and S. brachycladum were examined for their phytochemical, antibacterial, and antioxidant capabilities. All of the bamboo shoot extracts mentioned contain cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, and terpenoids, per phytochemical study. Only the ethanol extracts of B. blumeana var. Luzonensis and S.brachycladum shoots contained steroid. At 12 and 24 hours of incubation, S. brachycladum shoot ethanol extract had the largest zone of inhibition with 8.68 mm and 8.36 mm, respectively, in an eradicant test against E. coli. At 12 and 24 hours of incubation. S. brachycladum shoot hot water extract created the broadest zone of incubation against S. aureus, with 13.40 mm and 15.32 mm, respectively. Meanwhile with 7.14 mm and 9.97 mm for the protectant test, E. coli created the smallest zone of colonisation in blumeana var. Luzonensis ethanol extract. S. aureus established the smallest zone of colonisation in S. brachycladum shoot ethanol extracts after 12 hours of incubation, measuring 6.28 mm, whereas B. blumeana var. luzonensis ethanol extracts produced the smallest zone in after 24 hours of incubation. Furthermore, antioxidant research revealed that all bamboo shoot extracts were capable of scavenging DPPH radicals. The shoot ethanol extract of B. blumeana var. luzonensis produced the best yield, with 64.80% radical scavenging activity and 27.59 mg AAE/g sample phenolic content. The studied bamboo shoot extracts also contained phytochemicals, which led to their antibacterial and anti-oxidant properties as a result of the findings of this study.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Herbal medicine represents one of the most important fields of traditional medicine all over the world. To promote the proper use of herbal medicine and to determine their potential as sources for new drugs, it is essential to study medicinal plants, which have folklore reputation in a more intensified way. Contrary to the synthetic drugs, antimicrobials of plant origin are not associated with side effects and have an enormous therapeutic potential to heal many infectious diseases (Parekh and Chanda, 2007). According to Singh and Das (2011), the medicinal applications of bamboo in the traditional medicine system were first mentioned around 500 AD.

Bamboo sap and stem shavings were used in various therapeutic applications. The ancient Indian system of medicine, Ayurveda, recommends the use of bamboo and its products for treating various illnesses. Bamboo manna, also known as "Banslochan" or "Tabashir" in the Indo-Persian system of medicine, is a very important drug extracted from the substance at the hollow internodes of bamboo and was reported to have many medicinal properties (Filgueiras TS *et al.*, 2004). Bamboo is the longest grass as well as fastest grower plant in the world. It belongs to the family Poaceae (González ME et al., 2002). Bamboo is one of the forest plant which has been used extensively, especially its shoot and wood. Bamboo shoots have a long history of being used as a source of both food