



Natural Remedies for Vascular Disease

Mohammad Karimian^{1*}

¹Department of Surgery, Emam Khomeini Hospital, Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran

Article Info

*Correspondence to:

Mohammad Karimian
drkarimian70@yahoo.com

Article History:

Received: 30 Sep 2019

Accepted: 21 Oct 2019

ePublished: : 20 Nov 2019

Keywords: Cardiovascular disease, vascular diseases, Herbal plants, Iran.

Abstract

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a group of major cardiovascular disorders that is widespread and has many complications, including death. Natural and herbal sources are one of the solutions to the treatment of various diseases. Many medicines are also used to treat chronic diseases. Some herbs are used to treat cardiovascular diseases, especially vascular complications. Plants such as Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn., Vitis vinifera L., Allium ascalonicum L., Trigonella foenum-graecum L., Allium latifolium Jaub. & Spach, Artemisia sieberi Besser, Glycyrrhiza glabra L., Amaranthus caudatus L., Securigera securidaca (L.) Degen & Dorfl., Ribes biebersteinii Berland. ex DC., Crocus sativus L., Achillea wilhelmsii K.Koch, Angelica dura K.Koch, Teucrium abutiloides L'Hér., Nigella sativa L., Nicotina tobacum L., and Pistacia vera L.

How to cite this paper

Karimian M. Natural remedies for vascular disease. *Plant Biotechnology Persa* 2019; 1(1): 1-3.

Dear editor;

Chronic diseases are long-term illnesses that are severe, long-lasting, which causes the patient's suffering [1,2]. These types of diseases are expanding, and statistics show that their outbreak has increased in the countries [1-3]. These types of diseases can be called vascular diseases [4]. These diseases are very dangerous and their statistics are expanding. A heart attack is usually caused by the closure or stenosis of the coronary artery, which is itself the result of a blood clot originating from an atherosclerotic plaque [5]. Scientific findings show that natural and herbal sources are one of the solutions to the treatment of various diseases [4,5]. Many medicines are also used to treat chronic diseases. Some herbs are used to treat cardiovascular diseases, especially vascular complications. Plants such as *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn., *Vitis vinifera* L., *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L., *Allium latifolium* Jaub. & Spach, *Artemisia sieberi* Besser, *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L., *Amaranthus caudatus* L., *Securigera securidaca* (L.) Degen & Dorfl., *Ribes biebersteinii* Berland. ex DC., *Crocus sativus* L., *Achillea wilhelmsii* K.Koch, *Angelica dura* K.Koch, *Teucrium abutiloides* L'Hér., *Nigella sativa* L., *Nicotina tobacum* L. and *Pistacia vera* L. are among the herbal products used in vascular complications that can cure the complications of the disease. Medicinal herbs are products that are used to prevent and control and treat diseases. One of the most important strategies is to ensure the efficacy and safety of herbal remedies as well as no side effects [6]. They are rich in active ingredients and groups that have a medicinal effect. Antioxidant substances present in this plant can be used to treat vascular

complications with a specific mechanism, and these herbs can be used as powerful and effective medicines to control the disease.

Authors' contribution

All authors contributed equally to the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared no competing interests.

Ethical considerations

Ethical issues (including plagiarism, data fabrication, double publication and etc.) have been completely observed by author.

Funding/Support

None.

References

- [1] Saran R, Robinson B, Abbott KC, Agodoa LYC, Albertus P, Ayanian J, et al. US renal data system 2016 annual data report: epidemiology of kidney disease in the United States Am J Kidney Dis 2017; 69: 1-8.
- [2] Nishikimi T, Nakagawa Y, Minamino N, Ikeda M, Tabei K, Fujishima A, Takayama K, Akimoto K, et al. NakaoPro-B-type natriuretic peptide is cleaved intracellularly: impact of distance between O-glycosylation and cleavage sites Am. J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol 2015; 309: 639-49.
- [3] Barquera S, Pedroza-Tobias A, Medina C, Hernandez-Barrera L, Bibbins-Domingo K, Lozano R et al. Global overview of the epidemiology of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Arch Med Res. 2015; 46: 328-338
- [4] Setorki M, Rafieian-Kopaei M, Merikhi A, Heidarian E, Shahinfard N, Ansari R, et al. Suppressive impact of Anethum graveolens consumption on biochemical risk factors of atherosclerosis in hypercholesterolemic rabbits. Int J Prev Med 2013; 4: 889-95.
- [5] Bahmani M, Mirhoseini M, Shirzad H,

Sedighi M, Shahinfard N, Rafieian-Kopaei M. A review on promising natural agents effective on hyperlipidemia. *J Evid Based Complementary Altern Med.* 2015; 20: 228–38.

[6] Rafieian-Kopaei M. Medicinal plants and the human needs. *J HerbMed Pharmacol* 2012; 1(1):1–2.