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## **A Review on Herbal Patches**

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Abstract: More than 42,700 existing spider species have been documented, with many more yet to be identified. Spider venoms consist of intricate combinations of chemicals, but the primary components are small peptides rich in disulfide bonds. A single venom can contain up to a thousand peptides, suggesting that there may be over 10 million bioactive peptides in spider venoms. The main categories of venom components include small molecules, antimicrobial peptides, cysteine-rich (neurotoxic) peptides, and enzymes and proteins. Scorpion stings are a public health concern with limited symptomatic treatment options. Both traditional and modern medicine rely heavily on plants globally. This study explored indigenous medicinal plants and their use as a form of treatment for scorpion envenomation. Bee stings are among the most prevalent insect bites. In certain insects such as bees, the sting and venom gland detach from the bee's body after a sting and remain at the site. Bee stings can lead to symptoms such as skin redness, itching, allergic reactions causing inflammation, headache, dizziness, nausea, chest pain, breathing difficulties, and paralysis in the sting area. Ant venom is composed of a complex mixture of chemicals including proteins, enzymes, biogenic amines, peptides, hydrocarbons, formic acid, and alkaloids. These compounds are produced by the venom gland, which consists of two free cylindrical elongated and convoluted tubes connected to a venom reservoir. This review study aimed to identify natural medicinal plants for treating spider venom, scorpion stings, bee stings, and ant venom. Some natural antidote plants include Trichodesma indicum, Leucas aspera, Citrus limon, Helianthus annuus, Cuminum cyminum Linn, Hybanthus enneaspermus, Curcuma longa, Aloe barbadensis miller, and Melaleuca alternifolia.

Keywords: Spider venom; Ant venom; Scorpion sting; Bee sting; Herbal medicine; Herbal patches.



