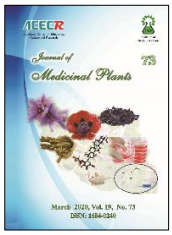
J. Med. Plants 2020; 19(73): 37-62

Institute of Medicinal Plants

Journal of Medicinal Plants

Journal homepage: www.jmp.ir



Review Article

Common herbal treatments for senile dementia in ancient civilizations: Greco-Roman, Chinese, Indian, and Iranian

Mohammad Mahdi Ahmadian-Attari[1,2], Solat Eslami[3], Leila Dargahi[4], Ahmad Ali Noorbala[5,*]

[1] *Evidence-based Phytotherapy and Complementary Medicine Research Center, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran*

[2] *Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran*

[3] *Dietary Supplements & Probiotic Research Center, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran*

[4] *NeuroBiology Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

[5] *Psychosomatic Medicine Research Center, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Senile dementia
Alzheimer's disease
Traditional medicine
Natural products
Evidence-based phytotherapy

ABSTRACT

Background: Senile dementia is the most common kind of dementia with considerable social and economic costs. Since the nature of disease is multi-pathological, current treatments cannot cover all aspects of the disease. Recently, scientific considerations have focused on the role of natural products, especially those with traditional backgrounds. **Objective:** to review natural treatments of dementia in ancient Greek, traditional Chinese, Ayurveda, and Iranian traditional medicines with concentration on common herbs concurrently mentioned in two or more than two of them. **Methods:** Scopus database and primary sources were thoroughly searched for selective keywords. The common herbs concurrently mentioned in two or more than two of the aforementioned traditional medicines were selected to deeply investigate for their active ingredients as well as their mechanisms of actions. **Results:** The results showed that *Acorus calamus*, *Nardostachys jatamansi*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Semencarpus anacardium*, *Terminalia chebula*, and *Zingiber officinale* had been commonly prescribed for dementia in mentioned traditional systems. According to pharmacological studies, these herbs act their anti-dementia effects via cholinergic, anti-NMDA, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-apoptotic, and anti-β amyloid activities. Furthermore, 16 active principles of these herbs were identified, including α- and β-asarone, desoxo-narchinol A, narchinol B, glabridin, liquiritigenin, emblicanins A and B, 3, 5, 6, 3', 5', 6'-hexahydroxybiphenyl-2, 2'-dicarboxylic acid, 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadec-8-enylbenzene, 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadeca-8,11-dienylbenzene, chebulagic acid, and 1,2,3,4,6-penta-O-galloyl-β-d-glucose, Zingipain, 6-gingerol, and 6-shogaol. **Conclusion:** Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicine can play a complementary and alternative role in preventing and treating senile dementia. The scientific evidence supports their traditional anti-dementia claims.

Abbreviations: AChEI, Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor; AD, Alzheimer's disease; Aβ, Beta amyloid; BuChEI, Butyrylcholinesterase inhibitor; ITM, Iranian traditional medicine; NMDA, N-Methyl-D-aspartic acid; TCM, Traditional Chinese medicine

* Corresponding author: noorbala@tums.ac.ir

doi: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37
Received 26 October 2018; Received in revised form 25 February 2019; Accepted: 26 February 2019

1. Introduction

Senile dementia is a general term including a variety of diseases e.g. Alzheimer disease (AD). AD is the most prevalent kind of dementia and is a progressive neurodegenerative disease of the elderly with age being a major risk factor [1]. Improvements in health care in recent years have led to longer life expectancy and perpetual rise of the population average age; therefore, the prevalence of AD is projected to increase over the coming years. Certain recent studies suggest that the sufferers of AD dementia are expected to triple in number between 2010 and 2050 [2]. The cost of providing care for a sufferer of AD in the United States is approximately US$57,000 per year [3]. These data suggest the need to find either prevention or treatment for AD.

In recent decades, researches have clarified, to some extent, the AD pathology. First, investigations were concentrated on neurotransmitter dysfunctions; "Cholinergic deficit theory" came out of those efforts and led to Acetylcholine esterase inhibitors (AChEIs) like Tacrin, Rivastigmin, Donepezil, and Galantamin [4]. NMDA blockers were also found in the same circumstances. Memantin is the only member of this group which was approved by FDA in 2003 for moderate to severe AD [5]. Both the aforementioned treatments provide temporary and modest improvement in cognitive impairment without affecting the disease drastically [6].

More recently, the "Amyloid Cascade hypothesis" as a new hypothesis emphasizes the impact of amyloid plaques on the pathology of AD [7, 8]. According to this hypothesis, there is an increased production or decreased clearance of beta amyloid (Aβ) in the brains of AD patients [6]. This hypothesis suggested that the mismetabolism of amyloid precursor protein (APP) is the initiating event in AD pathogenesis, which results in the aggregation of Aβ, specifically Aβ42. Formation of neurotic plaques would result in other pathological events such as inflammatory responses, free radical formation, oxidative stress, formation of neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs), disruption of synaptic connections which would result in decreased neurotransmitters, death of tangle-bearing neurons, and dementia [8]. To examine this hypothesis, numerous clinical trials, in order to decrease Aβ production or increase Aβ clearance, have been conducted recently, yet only some of them have shown mild benefit [9]. Following the failure of "Amyloid Cascade hypothesis" to cover all aspects of the disease, a new hypothesis has been more recently developed in which Aβ deposition be explained as an effect rather than the cause of AD [10, 11]. Nowadays, AD is considered a multi-pathological disease and therefore, simple theories cannot cover all aspects of the disease. This complexity needs therapies with multi-target characteristics and natural products –with wide variety of compounds- may be appropriate candidates for investigating anti-AD treatments.

Natural medicines have a long history of use worldwide. Continuous use of natural products for prevention and treatment of different diseases and also as food flavors serves these agents as safe and effective therapies which can be a topic of drug discovery.

2. Methods

To investigate the most common natural products prescribed traditionally for AD, Scopus database was thoroughly searched (from beginning to 2018) for these keywords: (Alzheimer's disease) or (senile dementia) or (dementia) or (forgetfulness) + (traditional Chinese medicine) or (Ayurveda) or (Iranian traditional medicine) or (Persian medicine) or

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

(ancient medicine) or (Greek traditional medicine). Because of the scientific dominance of the authors on Greek and Iranian traditional medicnes, anti-demential natural products of these two civilizations were also searched in primary sources (original traditional medical manuscripts).

After extracting the traditional common treatments, new scientific evidences on the activities of these treatments on pathopsyiology of AD as well as the active pharmaceutical ingredients of them were also search in Scopus.

3. Results

In this study, we first review the concept of senile dementia in Greco-Roman, Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicine. Then, we review natural treatments of dementia in these traditional medical schools with concentration on common herbs concurrently mentioned in two or more than two of them. Based on new findings, the probable mechanisms of action of these traditional herbs are also discussed.

3.1. Senile dementia in history

3.1.1. Dementia in Greco-Roman era

Although AD was distinguished from the general term "dementia" in 1907 by a German physician Alois Alzheimer for the first time [12], it is obvious that it has been existed as long as the history of human beings. Pythagoras (7th century B.C), a Greek philosopher, was one of the firsts who was mentioned dementia in his compilations [13]. He presumed ages more than 63 as senium or old ages. He was aware of mental decline in the elderly, but he did not consider it an abnormality, but rather, an inevitable consequence of aging, because aging itself was accompanied by changes in the balance of body fluids that rendered the body cold and dry [13].

Plato and his student Aristotle (384 – 322 B.C.) both mentioned mental failure in the elderly as inseparable outcome of aging. Aristotle never assumes any scenario for old age problems without including mental decline. Beyond this, in spite of important contributions, Aristotle assumed the heart as the source of life and the seat of human intelligence. The brain—bloodless, cold, and without sensation was considered merely a "steaming gland there to cool the heart" [13, 14].

It may be surprising that mental degradation is never mentioned in Hippocratic writings. There are indeed several indications of senile diseases, but debilitation of mental powers, however, is not listed [14].

Galen (150-200 A.D) was the first who identified dementia in senium as a mental – not a heart disease. However, like predecessors, he considered dementia as an unavoidable consequence of old age [13, 14].

Erroneous understanding of dementia may be rooted in rarity of aging population in that time. Estimations show that people with the age 60 were not more than 5 percent of the population. This estimation is less than 3 percent for people who reached 65. Greek physicians did not separate dementia etiologically. The above-mentioned mental deterioration were undoubtedly due to different causes including infections of central nervous system, depression, vitamin deficiency, and cerebral infarcts in addition to the disorder that is currently identified as the Alzheimer disease [14].

3.1.2. Dementia in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)

Dementia has been partly described in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). Huangdi Neijing (also known as the Yellow Emperor's Inner Canon) is one of the most important books

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

of TCM and has an important influence on doctrines of Chinese medicine [15]. This book was written 2000 years ago and is composed of two texts in the form of a dialogue between the mythical Huangdi (Yellow Emperor) and six of his fabled ministers. In the first text, Suwen, dementia is mechanistically discussed. As an important TCM concept, Qi is a flowing energy in the body and the essential substance which maintains various physiological activities. Changes of Qi are thought to involve in the pathological process of diseases. In Suwen, the loss of memory was attributed to Qi moving in the wrong direction, as well as the insufficiency of Qi [15]. In the second text of Huangdi Neijing, Lingshu, there is a description about an 80-year-old man, his "soul departed" and his words was irrelevant and confused, because of the insufficiency of Qi in the lungs [15]. Dementia has been also discussed in subsequent TCM books.

Sun Simiao (AD 581–682), the famous Chinese physician also gave an explanation of dementia in his book Qian Jin Yi Fang (Supplement to the Formulas of a Thousand Gold Worth) [15]. He wrote, "The people exceeded 50 years old were prone to forgetful, which is attributed to the insufficiency of Qi in the kidney." [15].

Zhang Jingyue (AD 1563–1640) in his book, Jing Yue Quan Shu systematically explained the pathogenesis and therapy of dementia for the first time [15]. He stated that the primary cause of dementia was Qi in the visceral organs moving in the wrong direction, which led to the decreased production of phlegm. He also prescribed a way to overcome this decrease [15].

The first description of the brain as a seat of idea and memory was explained by Wang Qingren (AD 1768 –1831). He was an anatomist and for the first time, he found brain atrophy in a dementia patient. He connected this atrophy with insufficiency of Qi in the brain [15].

3.1.3. Dementia in Indian traditional medicine, Ayurveda

Ayurveda (life knowledge) is an Indian native traditional system of medicine with a 6500 years history [16]. It is divided into 8 divisions; one of them is Rasayana tantra [17]. Literally, Rasayana means the augmentation of Rasa, the vital fluid produced by the digestion of food. Rasa flows in the body and sustains life. Thus, Rasayana is a method of treatment through which the Rasa is maintained in the body. Charaka Samhita, one of the two important Ayurvedic texts defines Rasayana as promotive treatment to attain longevity, intelligence, freedom from senile disorders, youthful appearance, optimum strength of physique and sense organs, maintenance of language ability, and memory improvement [17, 18]. Rasayana, indeed, is a method of body rejuvenation and therefore, Rasayana drugs are supposed to have memory enhancement activity. Therefore, Rasayana prescriptions are more preventive rather than curative and should be begun in midlife, not too late in old age [16].

3.1.4. Dementia in Iranian traditional medicine (ITM)

Islam was appeared in Arabia in 610 A.D., spreading rapidly with many people of many regions converting to it by 750 A.D. At that time, Islamic territory included Arabia, Persia, central Asia, Syria, Turkey, north and horn of Africa, and even Hispania in Europe [19]. In this wide territory, different cultures and civilizations mixed together and the Islamic civilization was built. One of the most important parts of Islamic civilization is related to Persia. Persian scientists had a critical role in construction and development of Islamic

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

civilization and many physicians like Rhazes, Avicenna, Jorjani, Rabban al-Tabari, etc. were Iranian.

Ancient Greek medicine had a strong influence on Iranian traditional medicine (ITM). Thus, the main theory of ITM was humorism. According to the humoral theory, body fluids are consisted of Blood (hot and moist), Phlegm (cold and moist), Yellow bile (hot and dry), and Black bile (cold and dry). When these four cardinal fluids are in equilibrium, the body will be in health; and when this balance is disturbed, sickness will be occurred [20]. During one-thousand-year life of ITM, humoral theory remained almost intact and was the basis of explanation of human pathophysiology [21]. The important role of Iranian physicians was to develop and categorize the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and dementia is no exception.

Regarding the above, Greek medicine supposed dementia as an unavoidable consequence of elderly, not as an independent disease. Except Galen, others were explaining heart as a place of conception and thinking. In this condition, Iranian physicians categorized dementia using their own intellect as well as previous findings.

Ali ibn Sahl Rabban al-Tabari (775–864 A.D.) is the first who produced an encyclopedia of medicine in Islamic era [22]. His book, Firdous ul-Hikmah (Paradise of Wisdom) was consisted of 7 sections and 30 parts, with 360 chapters in total. Although most of the book has been written on the basis of Greek sciences, influences of other systems of medicine, especially Indian medicine, are apparent [22]. A very brief chapter of this book has been assigned to dementia. According to etiologies, the author divided dementia into two subgroups: cold and wet, and cold and dry. He also explained different drugs for each kind.

Razi (better known as Rhazes in west) (865-925 A.D.), a prominent Iranian philosopher, alchemist, and physician had also some notes on dementia. In his large comprehensive book, Al-Hawi, he gathered medical topics of Greek, Persian, Syriac, Arabic, and Indian origins along with his own critical opinions. In the first volume of this book, he dedicated a chapter to dementia. Razi divided dementia into three divisions according to Galen: dementia caused by simple cold, cold and wet, and cold and dry dystemperament of the brain [23]. Among repeated Greek theories, however, there are some new matters; one of them is the opinion of Serapion Junior (Syriac physician of ninth century who worked in Jundishapur hospital) about the specific part of the brain responsible for memory: "When the temperament of posterior ventricle of the brain is altered, memory will impair. If this impairment is due to [coldness and] moisture, disease will be accompanied with drowsiness, excessive sleeping, hypersalivation, and rhinorrhea; and if the impairment is caused by coldness and dryness, the signs and symptoms will be vice versa." [23]. Many Persian and Arabic formulation for treatment of dementia have been also presented in this chapter.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980–1037 A.D.) in his famous book, Canon of Medicine, gathered and classified all aspects of medical sciences of his time. He extended the brief and diffused Greek concept of mental disorders to extended, classified, and clarified chapters. Based on traditional anatomy, he referred dementia to 3 different parts of the brain: anterior, middle, and posterior ventricles. Anterior ventricle is responsible for imagination, middle ventricle is the place of thought and judgment, and posterior ventricle is for store of memory [24]. Impairment of each section results in memory impairment: Impaired imagination or thought will result in

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

registration of wrong things in memory, and memory impairment will result in incorrect registration of even corrected data. This concept was developed as "the brain information flow" in next centuries. Aghili Khorasani (18th century) has described this concept properly (Fig. 1) [25]. Despite observation in all of the three conditions, loss of memory is considered as an independent disease only when the posterior ventricle is affected by dystemperament. This disease is called Nesyan (forgetfulness) or Fisad ul-Zekr (deterioration of memory). In other two, memory impairment is assumed as a sign of two other diseases.

One of the most complete descriptions of dementia was made in the eighteenth century by an Indian-Persian physician Hakim Mohammad Azam Khan Chishti in his comprehensive book Exir-e Azam (Great Elixir) [26]. According to symptomatology, he described a differential diagnosis for Nesyan. Previous classifications showed dementia could be divided into three subdivisions (see above), but Chishti divided it into five. His precise descriptions make us able to compare his descriptive diseases with today's illnesses. Table 1 show that there are similarities between cold and dry Nesyan and Alzheimer's disease.

3.2. Traditional treatment of dementia

During Greco-Roman period, dementia was not considered as a disease, and therefore, there were no treatments presented as anti- dementia. Dioscorides (40-90 AD), a Greek physician, pharmacologist, and botanist hints no drugs for dementia or any disorders contributed to memory in his famous book "De Materia Medica". The only herb which is introduced as rejuvenator is balsamum [27]. However, TCM, Ayurveda, and ITM identified dementia as a disease, and therefore, mentioned several herbs for prevention and treatments of dementia. These therapies are divided into 4 categories: drugs prescribed 1) to treat dementia (forgetfulness); 2) to prevent aging and aging consequences; 3) to invigorate the brain and improve memory consolidation; and 4) to clean brain from bad humors responsible for dementia. The most prevalent drugs commonly prescribed for dementia in each aforementioned traditional medicine are presented in table 2. Considerably, seven of these drugs are common among the three medical cultures: *Acorus calamus*, *Nardostachys jatamansi*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Semencarpus anacardium*, *Terminalia chebula*, and *Zingiber officinale*.

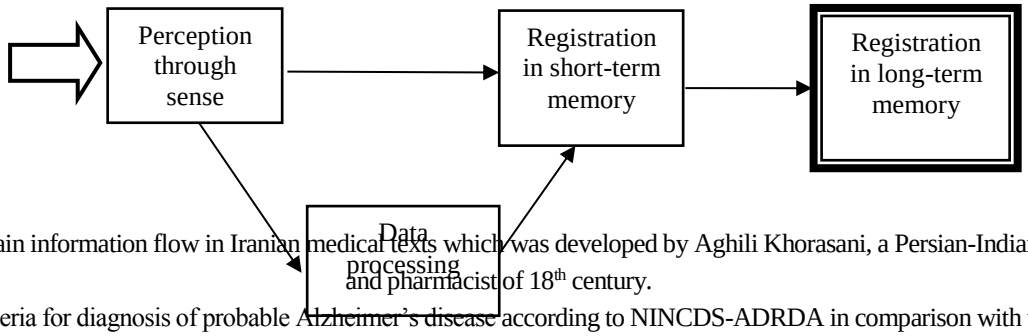


Fig. 1. The brain information flow in Iranian medical texts which was developed by Aghili Khorasani, a Persian-Indian physician and pharmacist of 18th century.

Table 1. Criteria for diagnosis of probable Alzheimer's disease according to NINCDS-ADRDA in comparison with traditional signs and symptoms of cold and dry dementia shows considerable similarities.

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

Criteria for diagnosis of probable Alzheimer's disease according to NINCDS-ADRDA	Signs and symptoms of cold and dry dementia in Iranian Traditional Medicine (ITM)
Significant deficiencies in two or more areas of cognition, for example, word comprehension and task completion ability	Difficulty in perception and conception, disremembering recent events while recounting older ones
No loss of consciousness	No loss of consciousness
Onset from age 40 to 90, typically 65	Prevalence in old age
No other disease or disorders that could account for the loss of memory and cognition	Solely resultant of cold and dry dystemperament of the brain
Progressive deterioration of specific cognitive functions: Language (aphasia), motor skills (apraxia), and perception (agnosia)	Speech impediment, impairment of coordinating complex movements, difficulty in perception and conception
Associated symptoms, including depression, insomnia, incontinence, delusions, hallucinations, weight loss, sex problems, and significant verbal, emotional, and physical outbursts	Depression, insomnia
Other neurological abnormalities, especially in advanced disease, including increased muscle tone and a shuffling gait	Muscle stiffness

Table 2. Single natural compounds traditionally used for treatment of dementia in Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicines

Scientific name	Traditional name	Traditional source	Traditional mode of action	Reference
Acorus calamus	Chang Pu Vacha Vaj	TCM Ayurveda ITM	Anti-dementia, Anti-aging Memory improvement Brain invigoration	17,23,29,30,31,32
Acorus tatarinowii, *A. graminus*	Shi Chang Pu	TCM	Memory improvement, Anti-dementia	29,62
Akebia quinata *Clematis spp.*	Mu tong	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Alternanthera sessilis	Matyakshika	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Amber	Hu po	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Anemone coronaria	Shaghayegh-e No'man	ITM	Brain purification	23,31,32,49
Angelica sinensis	Dang Gui	TCM	Memory improvement	30,62
Aquilaria agallocha	Oud	ITM	Brain invigoration	31,32,49
Aranea ventricosa	Zhi zhu (wang)	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Arisaema heterophyllum or other Arisaema spp	Dan nan xing	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Asparagus cochinchinensis	Tian dong	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Astragalus membranaceus var. mongholicus	Huang qi	TCM	Memory improvement	30

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

Table 2. Single natural compounds traditionally used for treatment of dementia in Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicines (Continue)

Scientific name	Traditional name	Traditional source	Traditional mode of action	Reference
Atractylodes macrocephala	Bai zhu	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Aucklandia lappa	Mu xiang	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Bacopa monnieri	Aindri/Brahmi	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Baliospermum montanum	Chatra (Danti)	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Benincasa hispida	Kushmand	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Biota orientalis	Bai zi ren	TCM	Anti-dementia Memory improvement	29,30
Boerhaavia diffusa	Punarnava	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Boswellia carterii	Kondor	ITM	Anti-dementia, Brain invigoration, Brain purification	31,32,49
Bovinae subfamily	Niu huang	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Bovinae subfamily	Niu xin	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Brassica nigra	Khardal	ITM	Anti-dementia, Memory improvement	23,31,32,49,86
Castor fiber	Gond-e Bidastar	ITM	Anti-dementia	23,31,32,49
Celastrus paniculata	Jyotismati	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Centele asiatica	Mandukparni	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Chelidonium majus	Mamiran	ITM	Brain purification	23,31,32,49
Chiroptera order	Fu yi nao	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Cinnamomum cassia *or other Cinnamomum. spp.*	Rou gui/Gui zhi	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Citrus aurantium	Zhi shi	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Citrus reticulata *C. tangerine*	Chen pi	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Coelogyne evalis	Jivanti	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Commiphora mukul	Guggulu	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Convolvulus pluricaulis	Shankhpushpi	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Coptis chinensis	Huang lian	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Cornus officinalis	Shan zhu yu	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Costus speciosus	Qost	ITM	Anti-dementia, Brain invigoration	23,32,49
$Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$	Kong qing	TCM	Anti-dementia, Anti-aging	29
Curculigo orchoides	Xian mao	TCM	Memory improvement	29
Cyperus rotundus	So'd	ITM	Memory improvement	23,31,32,49
Desmodium gangeticum	Sthira (Salaparni)	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Dimocarpus longan	Long yan rou	TCM	Anti-dementia, Memory improvement	29,30

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

Table 2. Single natural compounds traditionally used for treatment of dementia in Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicines (Continue)

Scientific name	Traditional name	Traditional source	Traditional mode of action	Reference
Dioscorea spp.	Shan yao/ Shu yu	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Embelia ribes	Vidanga	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Epimedium spp. *Ganoderma spp.*	Yin yang huo/ Ling zhi/ Chi zhi	TCM	Anti-dementia, Anti-aging	29
Equus ferus	Ma xin	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Euphorbia adenochlora	Lu¨ ru	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
$Fe(C_2H_3O_2)_2$	Tie (hua) fen	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Fossilized bones/teeth	Long gu/chi	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Gentiana scabra	Long dan (cao)	TCM	Anti-dementia, Anti-aging	29
Glycyrrhiza inflata *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* *Glycyrrhiza grabra*	Gan Cao Yashtimadha	TCM Ayurveda	Memory improvement Anti-aging	17,29,30,62
Jasminum officinale	Yasamin	ITM	Anti-dementia, Brain invigoration	31,32,86
Lycium chinense *L. barbarum*	Di gu pi	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Matricaria chamomilla	Baboonaj	ITM	Brain invigoration	31,32,49
mercuric sulfide	Zhu sha	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Moschus spp.	Moshk	ITM	Anti-dementia, Brain invigoration	23,31,32,49
Na_2SO_4	Xuan ming fen	TCM	Anti-dementia, Anti-aging	29
Nardostachys jatamansi	Jatamansi Sonbol ut-Tib	Ayurveda ITM	Anti-aging Brain invigoration	17,31,32,49
Nepeta menthoides	Ostokhoddoos	ITM	Anti-dementia, Brain invigoration, Brain purification	31,32
Ophiopogon japonicus *O. bodinieri*	Mai Dong	TCM	Memory improvement	30,62
Paeonia lactiflora	Bai shao	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Panax ginseng	Ren Shen	TCM	Memory improvement, Anti-dementia, Anti-aging	29,30,62

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

Table 2. Single natural compounds traditionally used for treatment of dementia in Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicines (Continue)

Scientific name	Traditional name	Traditional source	Traditional mode of action	Reference
Peganum harmala	Esfand	ITM	Anti-dementia, Brain purification	31,32,49
Phyllanthus emblica	Aamla	Ayurveda ITM	Anti-aging Anti-dementia, Memory improvement	17,32,49
Phyllostachys nigra	Zhu li	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Physeter macrocephalus	Anbar	ITM	Brain invigoration	23,31,49
Phytolacca acinosa	Shang lu (hua)	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Pinus massoniana P. densiflora	Fu shen mu/ Huang song jie	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Piper nigrum	Filfil-e Siah	ITM	Memory improvement	31,32,49
Pollia japonica	Du ruo	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Polygala tenuifolia	Yuan Zhi	TCM	Memory improvement, Anti-dementia, Anti-aging	29,30,62
Polygonatum verticillatum	Meda (Mahameda)	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Poria cocos	Fu Ling/ Fu Shen	TCM	Anti-aging, Memory improvement	29,30,62
Prunus persica	Tao zhi	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Psoralea corylifolia	Bakuchi	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Pueraria tuberose	Vadari	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Punica granatum	Dadim	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Rehmannia glutinosa	Shu Di Huang	TCM	Memory improvement	62
Rosa damascena	Gol-e Sorkh	ITM	Brain invigoration	31,32,49
Salvia miltiorrhiza	Dan shen	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Saposhnikovia divaricata	Fang feng	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Schisandra chinensis or other Schisandra spp	Wu wei zi	TCM		30
Scrophularia ningpoensis	Xuan shen	TCM		30
Semecarpus anacardium	Bhallataka Belador	Ayurveda ITM	Anti-aging Anti-dementia, Memory improvement	17,23,31,32,49,86
Sida spinosa	Nagabala	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Sinapsis alba	Bai jie zi	TCM	Memory improvement	30
Sphaeranthus indicus	Mundi	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

Table 2. Single natural compounds traditionally used for treatment of dementia in Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicines (Continue)

Scientific name	Traditional name	Traditional source	Traditional mode of action	Reference
Terminalia chebula	Haritaki Halila Zard	Ayurveda ITM	Anti-aging	17,23,31,32,49
Testudinidae family	Bie zhua	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Tetrapanax papyferus	Tong cao	TCM	Anti-dementia	29
Teucrium polium	Ja'da	ITM	Anti-dementia	31,32
Tinospora cordifolia	Guduchi	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Withania somnifera	Ashwagandha	Ayurveda	Anti-aging	17
Zataria moltiflora	Sa'tar	ITM	Brain purification, Memory improvement	31,32
Zingiber officinale	Sheng Jiang	TCM ITM	Memory improvement	23,31,32,49, 54
Ziziphus jujube var. spinosa	Suan Zao Ren	TCM	Anti-aging, Memory improvement	29,30,62

3.2.1. Acorus calamus

Sweet flag (Chinese name: Chang pu; Indian name: Vacha, Persian name: Vaj) is dried rhizomes of a perennial herb, *Acorus calamus*, (Acoraceae family). Recent studies have shown that rhizomes of Sweet flag contain sugar, fatty acids, and some pharmaceutical active ingredients like α- and β-asarone (Fig. 2) [28].

History of use of Sweet flag in traditional medicines is considerably long. In TCM, Sweet flag has been used for forgetfulness and aging [29, 30]. Ayurveda has utilized this herb as a rejuvenator [17]; and it has been prescribed in ITM for memory improvement and as a brain purifier [23, 31, 32]. Concurrency of use in China, India, and Islamic territory in a long period of time (from 2nd to 19th century) among genetically different people of this extensive area from Far East to Gibraltar for the same purpose i.e. dementia makes *A. calamus* important enough for more animal and clinical investigations.

Animal behavioral studies have shown the effectiveness of Sweet flag on memory. Manikadan and colleagues in 2013 showed that extraction of Sweet flag attenuates memory impairment of noise stress. They also revealed that noise stress increases Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity, lipid peroxidation, and heat shock protein 70 (hsp70) in hippocampus of rats and *A. calamus* can reduce these consequences. They linked this activity with α-asarone [33]. It should be noted that AChEI activity of Sweet flag extract had been previously described in 2007 by Oh et al. [34].

Pharmacological activities of α-asarone against AD pathophysiology have been also investigated. Manikadan and colleagues in two separate studies showed that α-asarone has anti-oxidant activity [35, 36]. Cho (2002) showed blocking activity of α-asarone on N-Methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA) receptor [37]. A recent study conducted by Hong Ju Lee and Byung Tae Choi showed that α-asarone significantly promotes proliferation of neural progenitor cells in the denate gyrus of the hippocampus at 30 μM concentration. They also showed that α-asarone

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

could promote neural progenitor cells differentiation into neuroblasts [38].

About β-asarone, there are evidences on anti-apoptotic and anti-autophagy effects of this compound [39, 40]. β-asarone had also protective effect on beta amyloid toxicity on PC12 cells [41] and in APP/PS1 double transgenic mouse model [42]. Mukherjee and colleagues (2007) pointed out that β-asarone has AChE inhibitory activity [43]. They showed IC_{50} of both α- and β-asarone for this activity as 46.38 and 3.33 μM, respectively clarifying the predominance of AChE inhibitory activity of β-asarone. Minzhen Deng and coworkers showed that β-asarone administration can improve the learning and memory abilities of APP/PS1 transgenic mice through inhibiting Beclin-1-dependent autophagy by the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway. The authors demonstrated that β-asarone lowered AChE and Aβ42 levels, up-regulated p-mTOR and p62 expression, down-regulated p-Akt, Beclin-1, and LC3B expression, lowered the number of autophagosomes and reduced APP mRNA and Beclin-1 mRNA levels compared with the untreated group [40].

Another study indicated that β-asarone could increase the neuronal survival and decrease the accumulation of Aβ deposits in APP/PS1Tg mice brain. Importantly, β-asarone significantly decreased the expression of the receptor of advanced glycation end products (RAGE) [44].

Wenguang Chang and Junfang Teng demonstrated that β-asarone in combination with tenuigenin could improve the efficacy of memantine in treating moderate-to-severe AD. Moreover, they found that the male AD patients aged 60–74 years with moderate disease might be the most likely candidates to benefit from this novel method [45].

Acute and sub-acute toxicological tests of oral hydroalcoholic extract of Sweet flag showed it is safe [46]. However, there are evidences of carcinogenicity of Sweet flag essential oil with particular reference to β-asarone [47].

3.2.2. Nardostachys jatamansi

Spikenard (Indian name: Jatamansi; Persian name: Sonbol ut-Teeb) is dried rhizomes of a perennial herb, *Nardostachys jatamansi* (Valerianaceae), and is endemic to India, Nepal, China and Bhutan [48]. It is used in Ayurveda as a Rasayana drug and therefore, is prescribed in Indian traditional medicine as a rejuvenator [17]. Spikenard has been also continuously used as brain invigorating agent in ITM for more than 700 years [31, 32, 49]. The main constituents of the rhizomes are sesquiterpenes (like Jatamansone) and cumarins (Fig. 2) [48].

Behavioral studies have shown that spikenard can improve learning and memory. There are some evidences which showed ethanolic or methanolic extracts of spikenard can attenuate memory impairment induced by different interventions like chronic stress, sleep deprivation, and scopolamine injection [50-52].

Two separate screening of Indian medicinal plants showed that *N. jatamansi* has AChE inhibitory activity; one of these articles utilized ethanolic extract [53] and another used water fraction of methanolic extract of the herb [54]. Their results showed that water fraction has more AChEI activity with IC_{50} of 47.21 μg/ml [54].

Antioxidant activity of spikenard has been also clarified through some investigations. Sharma and Singh (2012) revealed antioxidant activity of hydroalcoholic extract of spikenard by various antioxidant assays including DPPH, superoxidases, hydroxyl radicals, and NO scavenger activity. They showed that spikenard is a powerful radical scavenger and also has a moderate effect on NO [55]. Dhuna and colleagues (2013) showed cytoprotective effect

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

of *N. jatamansi* methanolic extract against H_2O_2 in in vitro culture of C6 gelioma cells through increase in antioxidant enzymes. They also pointed out that *N. jatamansi* has reductive effect on lipid peroxidation and expression of stress marker, HSP70 [56].

Recently, more focused studies on anti-AD activities of *N. jatamansi* have been done. Liu and colleagues in 2018 showed that *N. jatamansi* root extract and one of its major component, chlorogenic acid, have a neuroprotective effect against Aβ toxicity in in vitro (Aβ-induced cell death in SH-SY5Y cells) and in vivo (*Drosophila* AD model). They suggested that this neuroprotective activity is related to antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and extracellular-signal-regulated kinase (ERK) signaling inhibitory action of the extract and its major compound [57].

About active compounds, a Korean team in 2018 published articles about anti-neuroinflammatory effects of two terpenoids desoxo-narchinol A and narchinol B. They showed that these compounds act through inhibiting the production of PGE2, iNOS, COX-2 proteins, and pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1b, IL-6, and TNF-a, in LPS-stimulated BV2 and primary microglial cells [58]. They also showed in a separate study that desoxo-narchinol A and narchinol B can inhibit NF-κB pathway and activate Nrf2/HO-1 pathway by increased phosphorylation of p38 and ERK. They showed that PI3K/AKT signaling has also a role in the activation of HO-1 by these two herbal components. They also revealed that desoxo-narchinol A and narchinol B also increased the phosphorylation of GSK3β at serine-9 residue, following phosphorylation of AKT [59].

3.2.3. Glycyrrhiza glabra

Licorice (Chinese name: Gan Cao; Indian name: Yashtimadha) is dried rhizomes and roots of a perennial herb, *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosae), that is native to the Mediterranean region, central to southern Russia, and Asia Minor to Iran [60]. Ancient therapeutic effects of licorice are mostly gastrointestinal [61] but alongside this activity, it has been prescribed for memory improvement and also as anti-aging in TCM and Ayurveda, respectively [17, 29, 62].

Studies have shown that licorice and one of its major flavonoids, glabridin inhibit memory impairments in scopolamine model of amnesia [63, 64]. This effect may be related to facilitation of cholinergic transmission in brain. Sharifzadeh and colleagues (2008) revealed that memory enhancement of oral administration of licorice water extract is comparable with hippocampal injection of nicotine [65]. Hasanein (2011) showed that glabridin can also reverse learning and memory deficits of diabetic rats [66]. Dhingra and colleagues in 2006 revealed that oral administration of water extract of licorice significantly decreased the activity of AChE enzyme in the brain of Swiss albino mice [67]. Therefore, positive effects of licorice on learning and memory can partly be attributed to cholinergic effects. Anti-apoptotic and neuroprotective activities of glabridin were also pointed out in an ischemic model of brain injury of rat [68].

Along with glabridin, another flavonoid of licorice, liquiritigenin, has been shown to have anti-AD properties (Fig. 2). Lui and colleagues in a series of investigations showed that liquiritigenin has positive effects on behavioral performance of Aβ-injected and transgenic mouse model of AD measured by Morris water maze and shuttle box test [69, 70]. They revealed that liquiritigenin promotes the generation of neurons by decreasing mRNA levels of Notch-2,

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

an important molecule regulating neuronal proliferation and differentiation [69, 70]. Prior to the aforementioned studies, Lie et al. in 2009 had shown that liquiritigenin increases cell viability, decreases reactive oxygen species (ROS) and apoptosis in *in vitro* cultures of rat hippocampal neurons treated with Aβ 25-35 [71].

On the other side, another active ingredient of licorice, carbenoxolone, seems to decrease the learning performances of rats in a spatial memory task. Hosseinzadeh and colleagues (2005) showed that carbenoxolone as a gap-junction channel blocker affect the integrity of the hippocampus and decelerates the learning performances of rats in a spatial memory task [72].

3.2.4. Phyllanthus emblica

Indian gooseberry (Indian name: Amla; Persian name: Aamlaj) is fruits of a deciduous tree *Phyllanthus emblica* (Syn: *Emblica officinalis*) (Phyllanthaceae) which is native to India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Sri Lanka, South East Asia, China, and Malaysia [73]. Ayurvedic texts advices Indian gooseberry to prevent aging but in ITM, it is prescribed either for prevention or treatment of forgetfulness [17, 32, 44]. Investigations have shown that *Phyllanthus emblica* is full of tannoid antioxidants including emblicanin A (37%), emblicanin B (33%), punigluconin (12%) and pedunculagin (14%) [74]. Pozharitskaya and colleagues (2007) showed that radical scavenging activity of emblicanins A and B was 7.86 and11.20 times more than that of ascorbic acid and 1.25 and 1.78 times more than gallic acid, accordingly [75]. In another study, Bhattacharya and colleagues perturbed radical scavenging enzymes of rat brain by chronic foot shock stress. They showed that tannoids of *Phyllanthus emblica* can normalize the activities of these enzymes including superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxide [76].

A study conducted by Keo and colleagues (2012) revealed the role of fruit extract of *Phyllanthus emblica* against glutamate-induced cell damage [77]. This study showed that this extract can significantly protect cultured HT22 cells, an immortal mouse hippocampal cell line, against damage and degeneration of glutamate.

In addition to above mentioned researches, there are some behavioral studies on the effect of *P. emblica* on scopolamine induced amnesia [78-80]. Ashwlayan and Singh (2011) published the positive effect of *Phyllanthus emblica* methanolic extract on the performance of scopolamine and nitrite treated mice which had been measured by Morris water maze [79]. In another study, Golechna and colleagues (2012) revealed that hydroalcoholic extract of the fruits of emblica reverses the amnesia, ameliorates the oxidative stress, and reduces the rise of AChE level in the brain of mice induced by scopolamine [80]. Shahab Uddin and Al Mamun demonstrates that ethanolic extracts of *Phyllanthus emblica* fruits showed marked beneficial effects to improve learning and memory. Among ripe and unripe fruits, significant cognitive enhancing effects were observed by unripe fruit which is comparable with the standard [81].

In a study conducted by Justin Thenmozhi et al., administration of tannoid principles of *Phyllanthus emblica* orally to aluminum chloride (AlCl3) induced Alzheimer's disease (AD) in rats for 60 days significantly reversed the aluminum concentration, AChE activity, and A-beta synthesis-related molecules in the studied brain regions. Additionally, the extract attenuated significantly the spatial learning, memory, and locomotor impairments observed in AlCl3 treated rats [82].

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

Ibraheem Husain et al. showed that tannoid fraction of *P. emblica* reverses the changes in the biomarkers of oxidative stress induced by high salt and cholesterol diet (HSCD) in rats. This tannoid fraction also improved the performance of HSCD rats in Morris water maze task. Additionally, TUNEL assay indicated that *P. emblica* tannoid fraction supplementation led to reversal of DNA fragmentation and apoptosis caused by HSCD. Immunohistochemical analysis and western blotting also showed a surge in the nuclear location of Nrf2 and revealed a novel mechanism of action for this herbal fraction via the Nrf2–ARE pathway [83].

In another study, fractionation of methanolic extract of *P. emblica* by column chromatography showed that 3, 5, 6,3',5', 6'-hexahydroxybiphenyl-2, 2'-dicarboxylic acid is the main effective compound that improves significantly memory deficits in male albino mice induced by scopolamine hydrochloride and sodium nitrite (Fig. 2) [84].

3.2.5. Semencarpus anacardium

Marking nut (Indian name: Bhallataka; Persian name: Belador) is fruits of a deciduous tree *Semencarpus anacardium* (Anacardiaceae), and is native to sub-Himalayan region, tropical and central parts of India [85]. In Ayurveda, a decoction of marking nut with milk and purified butter was used as a nervine tonic and as a rejuvenator [17, 85]. The preparation of marking nut in ITM is different with Ayurveda. In ITM, resinous content of the fruit which is called traditionally Asal-e Belador (marking nut honey) was used for memory improvement and also treatment of forgetfulness [23, 31, 32, 49, 86].

Milk extract of *Semencarpus anacardium* contains flavonoids, carbohydrates, and traces of phenolic compounds. Behavioral tests showed that Milk extract of *Semencarpus anacardium* has nootropic effect according to passive avoidance paradigm. On the other hand, this extract has no significant effect on scopolamine- and diazepam-induced amnesia [87].

From another standpoint, marking nut honey, as it was prepared in ITM, has AChE inhibitory effect. Adhami and colleagues (2011) showed that both methanolic and dichloromethane extract of fruit resin have AChE inhibitory activity [88]. Adhami and colleagues (2012) determined IC_{50} of dichloromethane extract as 24.12 µg/ml [89]. They also identified active compounds of this total extract as catechol alkenyls with the structures as 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadec-8-enylbenzene and 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadeca-8,11-dienylbenzene (Fig. 2). Their IC_{50} values on AChE inhibition were 12 and 34 µg/ml, respectively, while they had no butyrylcholinesterase inhibitory (BuChEI).

Previously, AChE inhibitory of stem bark of *Semencarpus anacardium* was also determined. IC_{50} of methanolic extract of the stem bark is 16.74 µg/ml, according to Vinutha and colleagues (2007) [54].

Alcoholic extract of marking nut is also neuroprotective. In a study conducted by Bhatnagar and colleagues (2005), they showed that oral administration of alcoholic extract of the herb dissolved in butter can protect hippocampal neurons against chronic immobilization stress [90]. They also exhibited that the herb affects and elevates antioxidant enzymes like superoxide dismutase and catalase. As a marker of oxidative stress, Malondialdehyde was measured and was showed that the extract can significantly decrease this parameter in comparison with stress group.

3.2.6. Terminalia chebula

Yellow myrobalan (Indian name: Haritaki; Persian name: Halilaj Zard) is fruits of a deciduous tree, *Terminalia chebula*

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

(Combretaceae), which is native to India, Nepal, south west China, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Vietnam [91]. It is opulent of phenolic compounds such as gallic acid, ellagic acid, casuarinin, chebulanin, chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid, and 1,2,3,4,6-penta-O-galloyl-β-d-glucose [92]. *In vitro* assays have showed that nearly all of these phenolic compounds possess antioxidant effect including anti-lipid peroxidation, anti-superoxide radical formation, and free radical scavenging activities [93, 94]. In a study which has been conducted on PC12 cells, water and also methanolic extracts of *Terminalia chebula* inhibited pernicious effects of H_2O_2 via antioxidant activity [95]. Furthermore, *Terminalia chebula* has been shown to slowdown the telomere shortening rate by inhibition of oxidative stress [96]. It means that it may have a preventing effect on aging.

An investigation has shown that chebulagic acid isolated from *T. chebula* has dual inhibitory effect on COX and lipoxygenase (LOX) [97]. New researches have shown that dual inhibition of COX and LOX could provide a new therapeutic way for the treatment of aging-related brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and neuronal excitotoxicity [98-100].

Moreover, another phenolic constituent from *T. chebula*, 1,2,3,4,6-penta-O-galloyl-β-d-glucose (Fig. 2), showed strong AChE and BuChE inhibitory activities with IC_{50} values of 29.9 ± 0.3 µM and 27.6 ± 0.2 µM, respectively [101].

A behavioral test conducted on normal rats has reported cognitive enhancement of *Terminalia chebula*. In this study, rats who orally received 40 mg/kg water extract of *Terminalia chebula* for two weeks exhibited a significant cognitive enhancement via Morris water maze in comparison with naïve and sham groups [102].

3.2.7. Zingiber officinale

Ginger (Chinese name: Sheng Jiang; Persian name: Zanjabil) is fresh or dried rhizomes of the plant *Zingiber officinale* (Zingiberaceae). It is widely cultivated in subtropical areas like India. In TCM and ITM, ginger has been used as memory enhancer [17, 23, 31, 32, 49].

Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of ginger have been well documented [103]. Duel inhibition of COX and LOX enhances anti-inflammatory activity of this herb and makes it a good candidate for AD investigations [103] (see section 3.6).

Some articles have reported AChEI and BuChEI activity of ginger. Ghayur and colleagues (2008) showed ginger methanolic extract has BuChEI activity with IC_{50} of 0.18 mg/ml [104]. They showed that this effect is mainly related to 6-gingerol. Oboh and colleagues (2012) revealed AChE inhibitory of water extract of ginger with IC_{50} of 2.86 mg/ml [105]. Zingipain is a ginger cysteine protease that has been introduced by Rungsaeng et al. (2013) as a AChE inhibitor with K_i value of 9.31 mg/ml [106].

Ginger has been shown to modulate neuroinflammation induced by microglia activation. Grzanna and colleagues (2004) activated THP-1 cells, a human monocytic cell line with properties similar to human microglial cells, by lipopolysaccharide, proinflammatory cytokines, and fibrillar amyloid peptide Aβ (1-42) to study whether ginger extract can dampen this activation or not [107]. The results documented that the extract inhibits LPS, cytokine, and Aβ-induced expression of the proinflammatory genes TNF-α, IL-1β, COX-2, MIP-alpha, MCP-1, and IP-10. The data provide experimental evidence that ginger can inhibit the activation of human monocytic THP-1 cells by different proinflammatory stimuli and reduce the

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

expression of a wide range of inflammation-related genes in these microglial-like cells. Ha and colleagues (2012) exhibited that this activity can be related to 6-shogaol [108]. They stimulated BV_2 microglial cell by LPS and revealed that 6-shogaol inhibits the release of NO, the expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), and the production of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) and proinflammatory cytokines like IL-1β and TNF-α, and downregulates COX-2, MAPK, and NF-κB expression.

Furthermore, ginger has been shown to attenuate Aβ toxicity *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Kim and colleagues (2007) used methanolic and chloroform extract of ginger to protect PC12 cells from toxicity of Aβ (1-42) [109]. They showed that chloroform extract has stronger activity than methanolic one with EC_{50} of 18 µg/ml. In another study, SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells was treated with Aβ (25-35) and 6-gingerol was evaluated for its protective activity [110]. The results showed that 6-gingerol increases cell viability, decreases apoptosis, reduces peroxide levels caused by ROS and nitrosative stress mediated by NO. 6-gingerol also up-regulates cellular antioxidant defense capacity via activation of Nrf2. In an in vivo test, Zeng et al. (2013) used combination of intra-cerebroventricular injection of Aβ and continues gavage of $AlCl_3$ to induce a model of AD in rats [111]. They showed that ginger extract reverses the memory dysfunction induced by this model.

Considerable experimental and animal documents about the effectiveness of ginger on memory dysfunctions (as mentioned above) resulted in a clinical study on middle-aged healthy women [112]. In this study, dried ethanolic extract of ginger containing 7.33% w/w of 6-gingerol and 1.34% w/w of 6-shogaol was used. Women in three equal groups of 20 persons (served as receivers of placebo, 400, and 800 mg extract daily for 2 months) were evaluated for working memory and cognitive function using computerized battery tests and the auditory oddball paradigm of event-related potentials at three different time periods i.e. before receiving the intervention, one month, and two months. The results of this study showed that 800 mg/day of ginger extract could improve working memory in all domains including power of attention, continuity of attention or accuracy of attention, speed of memory, and quality of memory.

4. Conclusion

Dementia is a repeatedly mentioned and well-known disease in Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional systems of medicine. These traditional schools had considered some therapies for prevention and treatment of dementia. In this study, we extracted the common anti-demential herbs from these traditional medicines and presented them as *Acorus calamus*, *Nardostachys jatamansi*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Semencarpus anacardium*, *Terminalia chebula*, and *Zingiber officinale*. Using herbs in different medical systems for one therapeutic purpose means that these herbs have therapeutic effects on people with different genetic, environmental, and ethnic or cultural backgrounds; therefore, it makes their therapeutic activities generalizable. Sixty three pharmacological studies indicated that these seven herbs can elicit memory-improving effects via multiple mechanisms of action, covering cholinergic, anti-NMDA, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-apoptotic, and anti-Aβ activities. These mechanisms are in well accordance with modern pharmacotherapy of AD by prescribing AChE Inhibitors, NMDA blocking agent, anti-inflammatory drugs, antioxidants, and nootropics depending on

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]
[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

different situations. Only one clinical trial studied the activity of one of these herbs, *Zingiber officinale*, on memory. Hence, clinical investigations on these herbs are strongly recommended.

Meanwhile, 16 active molecules were identified including α- and β-asarone (which are found in *A. calamus*), desoxo-narchinol A and narchinol B (in *N. jatamansi*), glabridin and liquiritigenin (in *G. glabra*), emblicanins A and B, and 3, 5, 6, 3', 5', 6'-hexahydroxybiphenyl-2, 2'-dicarboxylic acid (in *P. emblica*), 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadec-8-enylbenzene and 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadeca-8,11-dienylbenzene (in *S. anacardium*), chebulagic acid and 1,2,3,4,6-penta-O-galloyl-β-d-glucose (in *T. chebula*), and Zingipain, 6-gingerol, and 6-shogaol (in *Z. officinale*) (Fig. 2). These 16 compounds can serve as active markers for characterization and standardization of corresponding herbs and can also be used in drug discovery as lead compounds.

Taken together, it is concluded that Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicine can have a complementary and alternative role in preventing and treating senile dementia. The scientific evidence supports their traditional anti-dementia treatments.

Author contributions

Mohammad Mahdi Ahmadian-Attari and Solat Eslami were participated in study concept and design, acquisition of data, and drafting of the manuscript; Leila Dargahi was participated in analysis and interpretation of data; Ahmad Ali Noorbala was participated in study concept and design and critical revision of the manuscript.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to appreciate Hossein Heydari Torkabadi and Sadegh Ahmadian Attari for their valuable supports and contributions.

[DOR: 20.1001.1.2717204.2020.19.73.4.0]

[DOI: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37]

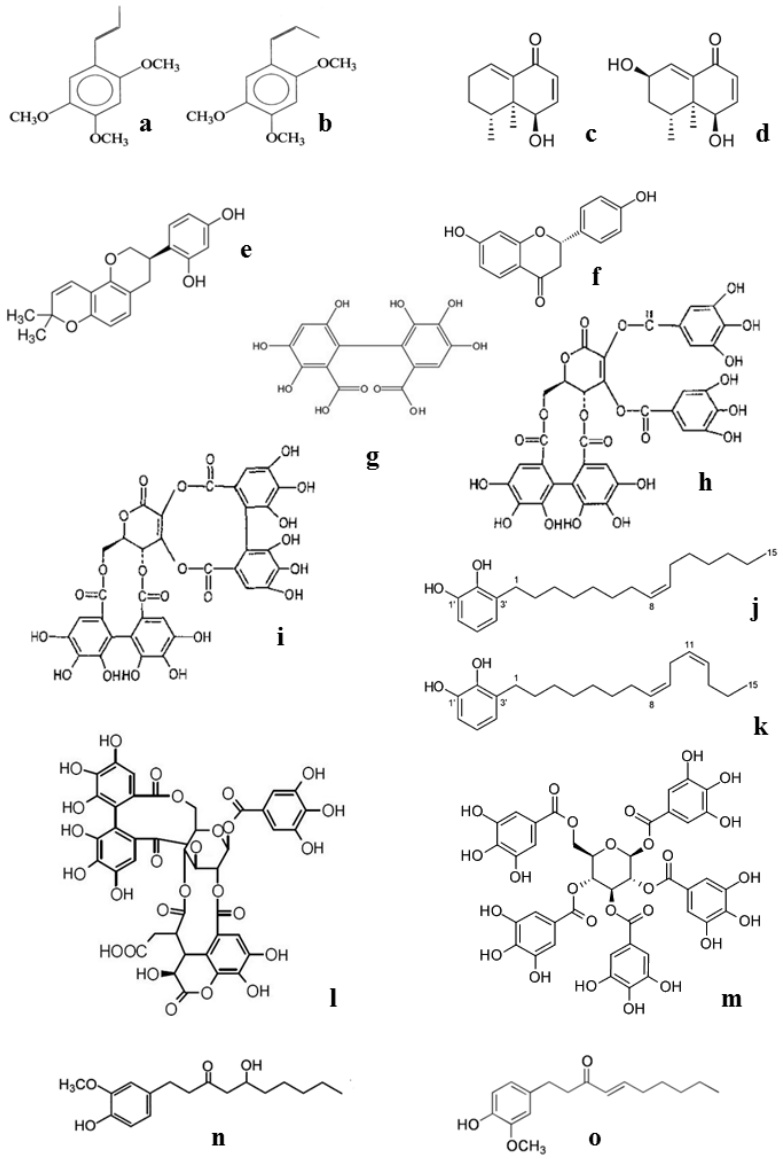


Fig. 2. Active anti-dementia compositions of herbs commonly used in Chinese, Indian, and Iranian traditional medicine. a: α-asarone; **b:** β-asarone; **c:** desoxo-narchinol A; **d:** narchinol B; **e:** glabridin; **f:** liquiritigenin; **g:** 3, 5, 6, 3', 5', 6'-hexahydroxybiphenyl-2, 2'-dicarboxylic acid; **h:** emblicanin a; **i:** emblicanin b; **j:** 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadec-8-enylbenzene; **k:** 1',2'-dihydroxy-3'-pentadeca-8,11-dienylbenzene; **l:** chebulagic acid; **m:** 1,2,3,4,6-penta-O-galloyl-β-d-glucose; **n:** 6-gingerol; **o:** 6-shogaol.

References

1. Alzheimer's Association. 2012 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures. pp. 5 and 10. Available at: www.alz.org/downloads/facts_figures_2012.pdf, accessed at April 8, 2013.

2. Hebert LE, Weuve J, Scherr PA and Evans DA. Alzheimer disease in the United States (2010-2050) estimated using the 2010 census. *Neurol*. 2013; 80 (19): 1778-83.

3. Karran E, Mercken M and De Strooper B. The amyloid cascade hypothesis for Alzheimer's disease: an appraisal for the development of

therapeutics. *Nat. Rev. Drug. Discov*. 2011; 10 (9): 698-712.

4. Contestabile A. The history of the cholinergic hypothesis. *Behav. Brain. Res.* 2011; 221 (2): 334-40.

5. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Drug approval package. Available at: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2003/21-487_Namenda.cfm. accessed at September 23, 2013.

6. Tayeb HO, Yang HD, Price BH, Tarazi FI. Pharmacotherapies for Alzheimer's disease: beyond cholinesterase inhibitors. *Pharmacol. Ther*. 2012; 134 (1): 8-25.

7. Hardy J. A. and Higgins G. A. Alzheimer's disease: the amyloid cascade hypothesis. *Science* 1992; 256: 184–185.

8. Hardy J and Allsop D. Amyloid deposition as the central event in the aetiology of Alzheimer's disease. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 1991; 12: 383–388.

9. Reitz C. Alzheimer's disease and the amyloid cascade hypothesis: a critical review. *Int. J. Alzheimers Dis*. 2012; 2012: 369808.

10. Lee HG, Zhu X, Castellani RJ, Nunomura A, Perry G and Smith MA. Amyloid-beta in Alzheimer disease: the null versus the alternate hypotheses. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther*. 2007; 321 (3): 823-9.

11. Mondragón-Rodríguez S, Perry G, Zhu X and Boehm J. Amyloid Beta and tau proteins as therapeutic targets for Alzheimer's disease treatment: rethinking the current strategy. *Int. J. Alzheimers Dis*. 2012; 2012: 630182.

12. Zilka N and Novak M. The tangled story of Alois Alzheimer. *Bratisl Lek Listy*. 2006; 107 (9-10): 343-5.

13. Berchtold NC and Cotman CW. Evolution in the conceptualization of dementia and Alzheimer's disease: Greco-Roman period to the 1960s. *Neurobiol. Aging*. 1998; 19 (3): 173-89.

14. Karenberg A, Förstl H. Dementia in the Greco-Roman world. *J. Neurol. Sci*. 2006; 244 (1-2): 5-9.

15. Liu J, Wang LN and Tian JZ. Recognition of dementia in ancient China. *Neurobiol. Aging*. 2012; 33 (12): 2948.e11-3.

16. Adams M, Gmünder F and Hamburger M. Plants traditionally used in age related brain disorders--a survey of ethnobotanical literature. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2007; 113 (3): 363-81.

17. Manyam BV. Dementia in Ayurveda. *J. Altern. Complement. Med*. 1999; 5 (1): 81-88.

18. Mishra RN. Rasayan - The ayurvedic perspective. *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences* 2011; 2 (4): 269-282.

19. History of Islam. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam. accessed October 1, 2013.

20. Israili AH. Humoral theory of Unani Tibb. *Indian J. History of Science* 1981; 16 (1): 95-99.

21. Browne E. Arabian Medicine. Cambridge University Press, 1921.

22. Tabari A. Ferdows ul-Kehma (Paradise of Wisdom). Traditional Medicine and Materia Medica Research Center, Iran, 2012, pp: 155-156 (Persian).

23. Rhazes (10th century). Al-Hawi.vol. 1, Alhavi Pharmaceutical Company, Iran, 1990, pp: 101-109 (Persian).

24. Avicenna (11th century). The Canon of Medicine.vol.3, ed. seven, Soroush Press, Iran, 2008, pp: 118-120 (Persian).

25. Aghili Khorasani (18th century). Moalejat (The Book of Therapeutics).Research Institute for Islamic and Complementary Medicine. Iran, 2008, pp: 5 (Persian).

26. Chishti A (19th century). Exir-e Azam (Great Elixir).Research Institute for Islamic and Complementary Medicine. Iran, 2004 (Persian).

27. Pedanius Dioscorides, Tess Anne Osbaldeston, Rob Wood. Dioscorides: De Materia Medica. Johannesburg: IBIDIS PRESS, 2000, p: 24.

28. Balakumbahan R, Rajamani K, Kumanan K. Acorus calamus: an overview. *J. Medicinal Plants Research* 2010; 4 (25): 2740-2745.

29. May BH, Lu C, Lu Y, Zhang AL and Xue CC. Chinese herbs for memory disorders: a review and systematic analysis of classical herbal literature. *J. Acupunct. Meridian Stud.* 2013; 6 (1): 2-11.

30. May BH, Lu C, Bennett L, Hügel HM and Xue CC. Evaluating the traditional Chinese literature for herbal formulae and individual herbs used for age-related dementia and memory impairment. *Biogerontol*. 2012; 13 (3): 299-312.

31. Momen Tonekaboni M (17th century). Tohfat ul-Momenin.Traditional medicine and Materia Medica Research Center, 2007, (Persian).

32. Aghili Khorasani (18th century), Makhzan ul-Advia. India, 1844.

33. Sundaramahalingam M., Ramasundaram S., Rathinasamy S.D., Natarajan R.P. and Somasundaram T. Role of Acorus calamus and α-asarone on hippocampal dependent memory in noise stress exposed rats. *Pakistan J. Biological Sciences* 2013; 16 (16): 770-778.

34. Oh MH, Houghton PJ, Whang WK and Cho JH. Screening of Korean herbal medicines used to improve cognitive function for anti-cholinesterase activity. *Phytomedicine* 2004; 11 (6): 544-8.

35. Manikandan S, Srikumar R, Jeya Parthasarathy N and Sheela Devi R. Protective effect of Acorus calamus LINN on free radical scavengers and lipid peroxidation in discrete regions of brain against noise stress exposed rat. *Biol. Pharm. Bull*. 2005; 28 (12): 2327-30.

36. Manikandan S and Devi RS. Antioxidant property of alpha-asarone against noise-stress-induced changes in different regions of rat brain. *Pharmacol. Res*. 2005; 52 (6): 467-74.

37. Cho J, Kim YH, Kong JY, Yang CH and Park CG. Protection of cultured rat cortical neurons from excitotoxicity by asarone, a major essential oil component in the rhizomes of *Acorus gramineus*. *Life Sci*. 2002; 71 (5): 591-9.

38. Lee HJ and Choi BT. Effects of α-asarone on proliferation and differentiation of neural progenitor cells. *Korean J. Phys. Anthropol.* 2018; 31 (2): 41-49.

39. Liu J, Li C, Xing G, Zhou L, Dong M, Geng Y, Li X, Li J, Wang G, Zou D and Niu Y. Beta-asarone attenuates neuronal apoptosis induced by Beta amyloid in rat hippocampus. *Yakugaku Zasshi*. 2010; 130 (5): 737-46.

40. Deng M, Huang L, Ning B, Wang N, Zhang Q, Zhu C and Fang Y. β-asarone improves learning and memory and reduces Acetyl Cholinesterase and Beta-amyloid 42 levels in APP/PS1 transgenic mice by regulating Beclin-1-dependent autophagy. *Brain. Res.* 2016; 1652: 188-194.

41. Li C, Xing G, Dong M, Zhou L, Li J, Wang G, Zou D, Wang R, Liu J and Niu Y. Beta-asarone protection against beta-amyloid-induced neurotoxicity in PC12 cells via JNK signaling

and modulation of Bcl-2 family proteins. *Eur. J. Pharmacol*. 2010; 635 (1-3): 96-102.

42. Liu SJ, Yang C, Zhang Y, Su RY, Chen JL, Jiao MM, Chen HF, Zheng N, Luo S, Chen YB, Quan SJ and Wang Q. Neuroprotective effect of β-asarone against Alzheimer's disease: regulation of synaptic plasticity by increased expression of SYP and GluR1. *Drug Des. Devel. Ther*. 2016; 10: 1461-9.

43. Mukherjee PK, Kumar V, Mal M and Houghton PJ. In vitro acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity of the essential oil from Acorus calamus and its main constituents. *Planta Med*. 2007; 73 (3): 283-5.

44. Yang C, Li X, Mo Y, Liu S, Zhao L, Ma X, Fang Z, Chen J, Chen Y, Yu X, Fang S, Zhang Y, Xian S and Wang Q. β-Asarone Mitigates Amyloidosis and Downregulates RAGE in a Transgenic Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease. *Cell Mol. Neurobiol*. 2016; 36 (1): 121-30.

45. Chang W, Teng J. Combined application of tenuigenin and β-asarone improved the efficacy of memantine in treating moderate-to-severe Alzheimer's disease. *Drug. Des. Devel. Ther*. 2018; 12: 455-462.

46. Muthuraman A and Singh N. Acute and sub-acute oral toxicity profile of Acorus calamus (Sweet flag) in rodents. *Asian Pacific J. Tropical. Biomedicine* 2012; S1017-S1023.

47. Mythili Avadhani MN, Immanuel Selvaraj C, Rajasekharan PE and Tharachand C. The Sweetness and Bitterness of Sweet Flag (*Acorus calamus* L.) – A Review. *Research J. Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*. 2013; 4 (2): 598-610.

48. Singh UM, Gupta V, Rao VP, Sengar RS and Yadav MK. A review on biological activities and conservation of endangered medicinal herb Nardostachys jatamansi. *Int. J. Med. Arom. Plants* 2013; 3 (1): 113-124.

49. Avicenna (11th century). The Canon of Medicine.vol.2, ed. eight, Soroush Press, Iran, 2008.

50. Karkada G, Shenoy KB, Halahalli H and Karanth KS. Nardostachys jatamansi extract prevents chronic restraint stress-induced learning and memory deficits in a radial arm maze task. *J. Nat. Sci. Biol. Med*. 2012; 3 (2): 125–132.

51. Rahman H and Muralidharan P. Nardostachys jatamansi DC protects from the loss of memory and cognition deficits in sleep deprived Alzheimer's disease (AD) mice model. *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res*. 2010; 5 (3): 160-167.

52. Joshi H and Parle M. Nardostachys jatamansi improves learning and memory in mice. *J. Med. Food* 2006; 9 (1): 113-8.

53. Mukherjee PK, Kumar V and Houghton PJ. Screening of Indian Medicinal Plants for Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitory Activity. *Phytother. Res*. 2007; 21: 1142–1145.

54. Vinutha B, Prashanth D, Salma K, Sreeja SL, Pratiti D, Padmaja R, Radhika S, Amit A, Venkateshwarlu K and Deepak M. Screening of selected Indian medicinal plants for acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2007; 109 (2): 359-63.

55. Sharma SK and Singh AP. In Vitro Antioxidant and Free Radical Scavenging Activity of *Nardostachys jatamansi* DC. *J. Acupunct Meridian Stud*. 2012; 5 (3): 112-8.

56. Dhuna K, Dhuna V, Bhatia G, Singh J and Kamboj SS. Cytoprotective effect of methanolic extract of Nardostachys jatamansi against hydrogen peroxide induced oxidative damage in

C6 glioma cells. *Acta Biochim. Pol*. 2013; 60 (1): 21-31.

57. Liu QF, Jeon Y, Sung YW, Lee JH, Jeong H, Kim YM, Yun HS, Chin YW, Jeon S, Cho KS and Koo BS. *Nardostachys jatamansi* Ethanol Extract Ameliorates Aβ42 Cytotoxicity. *Biol. Pharm. Bull*. 2018; 41 (4): 470-477.

58. Yoon CS, Kim KW, Lee SC, Kim YC and Oh H. Anti-neuroinflammatory effects of sesquiterpenoids isolated from *Nardostachys jatamansi*. *Bioorg Med. Chem. Lett.* 2018; 28 (2): 140-144.

59. Kim KW, Yoon CS, Kim YC and Oh H. Desoxo-narchinol A and Narchinol B Isolated from Nardostachys jatamansi Exert Anti-neuroinflammatory Effects by Up-regulating of Nuclear Transcription Factor Erythroid-2-Related Factor 2/Heme Oxygenase-1 Signaling. *Neurotox. Res*. 2018: Inpress. DOI: 10.1007/s12640-018-9951-x.

60. Glycyrrhiza glabra (liquorice). Kew Royal Botanical Garden. available at: http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Glycyrrhiza-glabra.htm. Accessed October 1, 2013.

61. Asl MN and Hosseinzadeh H. Review of pharmacological effects of Glycyrrhiza sp. and its bioactive compounds. *Phytother. Res*. 2008; 22 (6): 709-24.

62. Lin Z, Gu J, Xiu J, Mi T, Dong J and Tiwari JK. Traditional chinese medicine for senile dementia. *Evid. Based Complement. Alternat. Med*. 2012; 2012: 692621.

63. Parle M, Dhingra D and Kulkarni SK. Memory-strengthening activity of Glycyrrhiza glabra in exteroceptive and interoceptive behavioral models. *J. Med. Food* 2004; 7 (4): 462-6.

64. Cui YM, Ao MZ, Li W and Yu LJ. Effect of glabridin from Glycyrrhiza glabra on learning and memory in mice. *Planta Med.* 2008; 74 (4): 377-80.

65. Sharifzadeh M, Shamsa F, Shiran S, Karimfar MH, Miri AH, Jalalizadeh H, Gholizadeh S, Salar F and Tabrizian K. A time courseanalysis of systemicadministration of aqueouslicorice extract on spatial memoryretention in rats. *Planta Med.* 2008; 74 (5): 485-90.

66. Hasanein P. Glabridin as a major active isoflavan from *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (licorice) reverses learning and memory deficits in diabetic rats. *Acta Physiol. Hung*. 2011; 98 (2): 221-30.

67. Dhingra D, Parle M and Kulkarni SK. Comparative brain cholinesterase-inhibiting activity of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Myristica fragrans*, ascorbic acid, and metrifonate in mice. J Med Food. 2006 Summer; 9 (2): 281-3.

68. Yu XQ, Xue CC, Zhou ZW, Li CG, Du YM, Liang J and Zhou SF. In vitro and in vivo neuroprotective effect and mechanisms of glabridin, a major active isoflavan from *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (licorice). *Life Sci*. 2008; 82 (1-2): 68-78.

69. Liu RT, Zou LB, Fu JY and Lu QJ. Effects of liquiritigenin treatment on the learning and memory deficits induced by amyloid beta-peptide (25-35) in rats. *Behav. Brain. Res*. 2010; 210 (1): 24-31.

70. Liu RT, Tang JT, Zou LB, Fu JY and Lu QJ. Liquiritigenin attenuates the learning and memory deficits in an amyloid protein precursor transgenic mouse model and the underlying mechanisms. *Eur. J. Pharmacol*. 2011; 669 (1-3): 76-83.

71. Liu RT, Zou LB and Lü QJ. Liquiritigenin inhibits Abeta (25-35)-induced neurotoxicity and secretion of Abeta (1-40) in rat hippocampal

neurons. *Acta Pharmacol. Sin.* 2009; 30 (7): 899-906.

72. Hosseinzadeh H, Nassiri Asl M, Parvardeh S and Mansouri SMT. The effects of carbenoxolone on spatial learning in the Morris water maze task in rats. *Med. Sci. Mon*. 2005; 11: 88–94.

73. Scartezzini P and Speroni E. Review on some plants of Indian traditional medicine with antioxidant activity. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2000; 71 (1-2): 23-43.

74. Bhattacharya A, Chatterjee A, Ghosal S and Bhattacharya SK. Antioxidant activity of active tannoid principles of *Emblica officinalis* (amla). *Indian J. Exp. Biol*. 1999; 37 (7): 676-80.

75. Pozharitskaya ON, Ivanova SA, Shikov AN and Makarov VG. Separation and evaluation of free radical-scavenging activity of phenol components of Emblica officinalis extract by using an HPTLC-DPPH* method. *J. Sep. Sci*. 2007; 30 (9): 1250-4.

76. Bhattacharya A, Ghosal S and Bhattacharya SK. Antioxidant activity of tannoid principles of *Emblica officinalis* (amla) in chronic stress induced changes in rat brain. *Indian J. Exp. Biol*. 2000; 38 (9): 877-80.

77. Keo S, Lee DS, Li B, Choi HG, Kim KS, Ko WM, Oh HC and Kim YC. Neuroprotective effects of Cambodian plant extracts on glutamate-induced cytotoxicity in HT22 cells. *Natural Product Sciences* 2012; 18 (3): 177-182.

78. Vasudevan M and Parle M. Memory enhancing activity of Anwala churna (*Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.): an Ayurvedic preparation. *Physiol. Behav*. 2007; 91 (1): 46-54.

79. Ashwlayan VD and Singh S. Reversal effect of *Phyllanthus emblica* (Euphorbiaceae) Rasayana on memory. *Int. J. Appl. Pharm*. 2011; 3 (2): 10-15.

80. Golechha M, Bhatia J and Arya DS. Studies on effects of *Emblica officinalis* (Amla) on oxidative stress and cholinergic function in scopolamine induced amnesia in mice. *J. Environ. Biol*. 2012; 33 (1): 95-100.

81. Shahab Uddin M, Mamun AA, Hossain MS, Akter F, Iqbal MA and Asaduzzaman M. Exploring the Effect of *Phyllanthus emblica* L. on Cognitive Performance, Brain Antioxidant Markers and Acetylcholinesterase Activity in Rats: Promising Natural Gift for the Mitigation of Alzheimer's Disease. *Ann. Neurosci*. 2016; 23 (4): 218-229.

82. Justin Thenmozhi A, Dhivyabharathi M, William Raja TR, Manivasagam T and Essa MM. Tannoid principles of *Emblica officinalis* renovate cognitive deficits and attenuate amyloid pathologies against aluminum chloride induced rat model of Alzheimer's disease. *Nutr. Neurosci*. 2016; 19 (6): 269-78.

83. Husain I, Akhtar M, Madaan T, Vohora D, Abdin MZ, Islamuddin M and Najmi AK. Tannins enriched fraction of Emblica officinalis fruits alleviates high-salt and cholesterol diet-induced cognitive impairment in rats via Nrf2–ARE Pathway. *Front. Pharmacol*. 2018; 9: 23. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2018.00023

84. Ashwlayan VD and Singh R. Evaluation of memory enhancing effect of a compound isolated from *Emblica officinalis* fruit. *Biomedicine* 2017; 37 (1): 58-68.

85. Majumdar SH, Chakraborthy GS and Kulkarni KS. Medicinal potentials of Semecarpus anacardium nut- a review. *J. Herbal Medicine and Toxicol*. 2008; 2 (2): 9-13.

86. Heravi, Al-Abniya an Haqaiq al-Advia. Tehran: University of Tehran Press, 1992.

87. Farooq SM, Alla TR, Rao NV, Prasad K, Shalam K and Satyanarayana S. A study on CNS effect of nut milk extract of Semicarpus anacardium. *Pharmacologyonline* 2007; 1: 49-63.

88. Adhami HR, Farsam H and Krenn L. Screening of medicinal plants from Iranian Traditional Medicine for acetylcholinesterase inhibition. *Phytother. Res*. 2011; 25 (8): 1148-52.

89. Adhami HR, Linder T, Kaehlig H, Schuster D, Zehl M and Krenn L. Catechol alkenyls from Semecarpus anacardium: acetylcholinesterase inhibition and binding mode predictions. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2012; 139 (1): 142-8.

90. Bhatnagar M, Shukla SD and Bhatnagar R. Experimental neurodegeneration in hippocampus and its phytoremidation. *J. Herb. Pharmacother*. 2005; 5 (2): 21-30.

91. Prakash S, Satya S, Avanigadda S and Vangalapati M. Pharmacological Review on *Terminalia chebula*. *International J. Research in Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Sciences* 2012; 3 (2): 679-683.

92. Bag A, Bhattacharyya SK, Chattopadhyay RR and Rashid RA. The development of *Terminalia chebula* Retz. (Combretaceae) in clinical research. *Asian Pac. J. Trop. Biomed.* 2013; 3 (3): 244-52.

93. Cheng HY, Lin TC, Yu KH, Yang CM and Lin CC. Antioxidant and Free Radical Scavenging Activities of *Terminalia chebula*. *Biol. Pharm. Bull*. 2003; 26 (9): 1331-5.

94. Ali SK, Hamed AR, Soltan MM, Hegazy UM, Elgorashi EE, El-Garf IA and Hussein AA. In-vitro evaluation of selected Egyptian traditional herbal medicines for treatment of Alzheimer disease. *BMC Complement. Altern. Med*. 2013; 13 (1): 121.

95. Chang CL and Lin CS. Phytochemical Composition, Antioxidant Activity, and Neuroprotective Effect of *Terminalia chebula* Retzius Extracts. *Evid. Based Complement. Alternat. Med*. 2012; 2012: 125247.

96. Na M, Bae K, Kang SS, Min BS, Yoo JK, Kamiryo Y, Senoo Y, Yokoo S and Miwa N. Cytoprotective effect on oxidative stress and inhibitory effect on cellular aging of *Terminalia chebula* fruit. *Phytother. Res*. 2004; 18 (9): 737-41.

97. Reddy DB, Reddy TC, Jyotsna G, Sharan S, Priya N, Lakshmipathi V and Reddanna P. Chebulagic acid, a COX-LOX dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of *Terminalia chebula* Retz., induces apoptosis in COLO-205 cell line. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 2009; 124 (3): 506-12.

98. Sugaya K, Uz T, Kumar V and Manev H. New anti-inflammatory treatment strategy in Alzheimer's disease. *Jpn. J. Pharmacol.* 2000; 82 (2): 85-94.

99. Bishnoi M, Patil CS, Kumar A and Kulkarni SK. Protective effects of nimesulide (COX Inhibitor), AKBA (5-LOX Inhibitor), and their combination in aging-associated abnormalities in mice. *Methods Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol*. 2005; 27 (7): 465-70.

100. Bishnoi M, Patil CS, Kumar A and Kulkarni SK. Co-administration of acetyl-11-keto-beta-boswellic acid, a specific 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor, potentiates the protective effect of COX-2 inhibitors in kainic acid-induced neurotoxicity in mice. *Pharmacol*. 2007; 79 (1): 34-41.

101. Sanchetia S, Sanchetia S, Umb BH and Seoa SY. 1,2,3,4,6-penta-O-galloyl-β-d-glucose: A cholinesterase inhibitor from Terminalia

chebula. *South African Journal of Botany* 2010; 76 (2): 285-288.

102. Phachonpai W, Wattanathorn J, Tong-un T, Thipkaew C, Uabundit N, Thukhammee W and Muchimapura S. Assessment of Neuropharmacological Activities of *Terminalia chebula* in Rats. *American Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicol*. 2012; 7 (2): 41-48.

103. Grzanna R, Lindmark L and Frondoza CG. Ginger--an herbal medicinal product with broad anti-inflammatory actions. *J. Med. Food* 2005; 8 (2): 125-32.

104. Ghayur MN, Gilani AH, Ahmed T, Khalid A, Nawaz SA, Agbedahunsi JM, Choudhary MI and Houghton PJ. Muscarinic, Ca (++) antagonist and specific butyrylcholinesterase inhibitory activity of dried ginger extract might explain its use in dementia. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 2008; 60 (10): 1375-83.

105. Oboh G, Ademiluyi AO and Akinyemi AJ. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase activities and some pro-oxidant induced lipid peroxidation in rat brain by two varieties of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). *Exp. Toxicol. Pathol.* 2012; 64 (4): 315-9.

106. Rungsaeng P, Sangvanich P and Karnchanatat A. Zingipain, a ginger protease with acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity. *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol*. 2013; 170 (4): 934-50.

107. Grzanna R, Phan P, Polotsky A, Lindmark L and Frondoza CG. Ginger extract inhibits beta-amyloid peptide-induced cytokine and chemokine expression in cultured THP-1 monocytes. *J. Altern. Complement. Med*. 2004; 10 (6): 1009-13.

108. Ha SK, Moon E, Ju MS, Kim DH, Ryu JH, Oh MS and Kim SY. 6-Shogaol, a ginger product, modulates neuroinflammation: a new approach to neuroprotection. *Neuropharmacol*. 2012; 63 (2): 211-23.

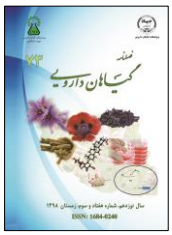
109. Kim DS, Kim JY and Han YS. Alzheimer's Disease Drug Discovery from Herbs: Neuroprotectivity from β-Amyloid (1-42) Insult. *J. Altern. Complement. Med.* 2007; 13 (3): 333-40.

110. Lee C, Park GH, Kim CY and Jang JH. [6]-Gingerol attenuates β-amyloid-induced oxidative cell death via fortifying cellular antioxidant defense system. *Food Chem. Toxicol*. 2011; 49 (6): 1261-9.

111. Zeng GF, Zhang ZY, Lu L, Xiao DQ, Zong SH and He JM. Protective effects of ginger root extract on Alzheimer disease-induced behavioral dysfunction in rats. *Rejuvenation Res*. 2013; 16 (2): 124-33.

112. Saenghong N, Wattanathorn J, Muchimapura S, Tongun T, Piyavhatkul N, Banchonglikitkul C and Kajsongkram T. Zingiber officinale Improves Cognitive Function of the Middle-Aged Healthy Women. *Evid. Based Complement. Alternat. Med*. 2012; 2012: 383062.

How to cite this article: Ahmadian-Attari MM, Eslami S, Dargahi L, Noorbala AA. Common herbal treatments for senile dementia in ancient civilizations: greco-roman, chinese, indian, and iranian. ***Journal of Medicinal Plants*** 2020; 19(73): 37-62. doi: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37



فصلنامه گیاهان دارویی

Journal homepage: www.jmp.ir

پژوهشکده گیاهان دارویی
جهاد دانشگاهی

مقاله مروری

درمان‌های گیاهی مشترک برای زوال عقل سالمندی در تمدنهای باستانی: تمدن یونان و روم، چین، هند و ایران

محمدمهدی احمدیان عطاری[۱،۲]، صولت اسلامی[۳]، لیلا درگاهی[۴]، احمدعلی نوربالا[۵،*]

[۱]مرکز تحقیقات گیاه درمانی و طب مکمل مبتنی بر شواهد، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی البرز، کرج، ایران

[۲]گروه فارماکوگنوزی، دانشکده داروسازی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی البرز، کرج، ایران

[۳]مرکز تحقیقات پروبیوتیک و مکمل‌های غذایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی البرز، کرج، ایران

[۴]مرکز تحقیقات نوروبیولوژی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی، تهران، ایران

[۵]بخش روان‌تنی بیمارستان امام خمینی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران، تهران، ایران

اطلاعات مقاله

گل‌واژگان:
زوال عقل
بیماری آلزایمر
طب سنتی
ترکیبات طبیعی
گیاه درمانی مبتنی بر شواهد

چکیده

مقدمه: زوال عقل سالمندی شایع‌ترین نوع زوال عقل با هزینه‌های قابل ملاحظه اجتماعی و اقتصادی است. ماهیت این بیماری پیچیده است و درمان‌های رایج نتوانسته‌اند همه جنبه‌های این بیماری را پوشش دهند. اخیراً تمرکز بر ترکیبات طبیعی مخصوصاً موادی که سابقه مصرف سنتی دارند در دستور کار مطالعات علمی است. **هدف:** هدف این مطالعه بررسی درمانهای مشترک زوال عقل در طب باستانی یونان، طب سنتی چین، هند و ایران با تمرکز بر گیاهانی است که حداقل در دو تمدن به این عنوان ذکر شده باشد. **روش بررسی:** پایگاه اسکوپوس و منابع دست اول طب سنتی برای واژگان منتخب این تحقیق جستجو شدند. سپس گیاهان مشترکی که حداقل در دو طب سنتی برای زوال عقل کاربرد داشتند مورد بررسی مواد مؤثره و مکانیسم اثر دارویی قرار گرفتند. **نتایج:** گیاهان وج، سنبل هندی، شیرین‌بیان، آمله، بلادر، بلیله و زنجبیل در طب‌های سنتی پیشگفت برای زوال عقل تجویز می‌شده‌اند. مطالعات فارماکولوژیک نشان می‌دهد این گیاهان اثر ضد زوال عقل خود را از طریق مهار استیل کولین استراز، مهار NMDA، اثر آنتی‌اکسیدانی، ضد التهابی، ضد آپوپتوزی و جلوگیری از تشکیل پلاک بتا-آمیلوئیدی بروز می‌دهند. همچنین، شانزده ماده فعال دارویی ضد آلزایمری شامل آلفا و بتا-آسارون، دزوکسو-نارکینول آ، نارکینول بی، گلابریدین، لیکوئیریتیژنین، امبلیکانین آ و بی، چبولاژیک اسید، زینجیبائین، ۶-جینجرول، ۶-شوگائول و چند ماده دیگر در این گیاهان شناسایی شده‌اند. **نتیجه‌گیری:** طب سنتی چین، هند و ایران می‌توانند نقش مکمل در پیشگیری و درمان زوال عقل سالمندی ایفا کنند. شواهد علمی از آثار سنتی ضد آلزایمر درمان‌های آنها پشتیبانی می‌کند.

مخففها: Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor (AChEI); Alzheimer's disease (AD); Beta amyloid (Aβ); Butyrylcholinesterase inhibitor (BuChEI); Iranian traditional medicine (ITM); N-Methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA); Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)

* نویسنده مسؤول: noorbala@tums.ac.ir

تاریخ دریافت: ۴ آبان ۱۳۹۷؛ **تاریخ دریافت اصلاحات:** ۶ اسفند ۱۳۹۷؛ **تاریخ پذیرش:** ۷ اسفند ۱۳۹۷

doi: 10.29252/jmp.1.73.37