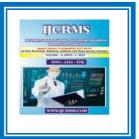


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Anti-cancer activity herbs for breast cancer –A Review

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Abstract

Breast cancer originates in the breast tissue. It occurs when breast cells mutate (change) and grow out of control, creating a mass of tissue (tumor). Like other cancers, breast cancer can invade and grow into the tissue surrounding the breast. It can also travel to other parts of the body and form new tumors. When this happens, it's called metastasis. In Siddha System Breast cancer is termed as "Nagirkatti". Some of Siddha herbs are having phytochemical which is effective in treating breast cancer. They are Allium sativum –Poondu, Linum usitatissimum (Linaceae)- Allisi vithai, Taxus buccata (Taxaceae)- Thalisabathari, Rhus succedanea (Anacardiaceae)- Karkadagasingi, Tinospora cardifolia (Menispermiaceae)- Seenthil, Boerrhavia diffusa (Boraginaceae)-Mukirratai, Vitex negundo (Verbanaceae) –Nochi and Vitis vinefera (Vitaceae)- Thiratchai. They causes less or no side effects compared to modern treatment methods.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Anti-cancer activity, Siddha, Herbs, Nagirkatti, Phytochemical

Introduction

Cancer is a disease in which some of the body's cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body. Cancer can start almost anywhere in the human body, which is made up of trillions of cells. Normally, human cells grow and multiply (through a process called cell division) to form new cells as the body needs them. When cells grow old or become damaged, they die, and new cells take their place.

Cancer of the breast is among the commonest of human cancer throughout the world. Its incidence and mortality are particularly high in developed countries. The recent study of ICMR shows that 1 in 9 Indians will have cancer in their lifetime. Among them 1in 29 women will develop breast cancer. Each year there are 2.3 million new cases occur, it is the most common cancer among adults. Breast cancer is the first or second leading cause of female cancer deaths. Even though the advanced medical treatment the mortality is high in breast cancer. WHO released a roadmap to attain the targets to save 2.5 million lives from breast cancer by 2040.

According to siddha medical system Cancer is mentioned in the term of "விப்பருதி" by Yugimunivar. Breast cancer is mentioned as "ஸ்தனவிப்புருதி". In siddha herbs have the phytochemicals for treating breast cancer according to the recent research papers. So most of the people have the side effects due to modern treatments and some of them withdraw the treatment due to economical issues. The treatment through siddha herbs is economical with less side effects.

Breast cancer:

Breast cancer is the commonest cancer in woman and accounts for 10% of all breast problems presented at the clinic. Breast carcinoma is more prevalent in elderly women, and needs prompt investigations and treatment comprising surgery followed by radiotherapy and chemotherapy, as the need be. Certain high-risk cases have been recognized and will need regular screening. These are as follows:

- Familial history: A family history of breast cancer in first, second degree relatives suggest that genetic factor is responsible for development of breast carcinoma. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes mutations may be found in 3-8% cases. Presence of these mutations indicates a higher risk of development of breast cancer in other family members. A woman with ovarian cancer is at a high risk of cancer and vice versa. Both breast malignancies share common aetiological factors and have common oncogenes.
- A woman with ovarian cancer should be screened for breast tumour, as the ovarian tumour could be a metastasis from the breast.
- Age: After the age of 60 years, 50% breast lumps prove to be malignant. In childbearing age, 15% of lumps are malignant.
- Parity: Nulliparity, late first pregnancy (after age of 30 yrs) and nonlactation are the high-risk factors.
- Obese women too have a propensity for breast cancer.
- Early menarche and late menopause with greater num her of menstrual cycles and shorter cycles expose the breast tissues to

- oestrogen hormones and make them susceptible to the development of breast cancer. Endogenous as well as exogenous oestrogen are carcinogenic.Lately, progestogens also have proved carcinogenic.
- The risk of breast cancer is high in young women on oral contraceptive pills. The risk decreases 10 years after the stoppage of hormones. However, cancer is well different-acted in these women.
- Smoking: It encourages periductal mastitis and atypical growth. It is also immunosuppressive. Alcohol too may be a factor.
- Hormones. It is strongly suspected that combined oral contraceptives (COC) containing high-potency progestogen given for more than 4 years to a woman younger than 25 years and before her first pregnancy may predispose her to breast cancer at a later age and the risk is two- to fivefold.

Clinical features:

The first symptom a woman feels is a lump in the breast. Nipple discharge and pain may follow later.

The lump feels firm, irregular and fixed in the later stage. Axillary lymph nodes become palpable in the advanced stage.

விப்புருதி :

வேறுபெயர்கள் :

புந்நு, விப்புருதி, கட்டி, தூர்மாங்கிசம், சதைவளர்ச்சி, கழலை, சிலந்தி, ராஜபிளவை

விப்புருதிரோகநிதானம்

ஆண்மையாம் விப்புருதி ஏழு மாகும் அதினுடையநாமத்தையறையக் கேளாய் கேண்மையாங் கொப்பவிப்புபுருதியோடு குவளைவிப் புருதியாம்பித் தவிப்புருதி தாண்மையாஞ் சந்துவிப்புருதியாகும் தரித்தோடும் விப்புருதிசேட்பவிப்புருதி வாண்மையாம் வாதவிப்புருதியோடு வகையாகஏழுவிதவளப்பந் தானே

> - யூகிமாமுனிவர் (வைத்திய சிந்தாமணி 800)

விப்புருதிஏழு வகையாகும். அவற்றின் வகைகள் குவளைவிப்புருதி, பித்தவிப்புருதி, கொப்பவிப்புருதி, சந்துவிப்புருதி, ஒடுவிப்புருதி, சேட்பவிப்புருதி, வாதவிப்புருதி ஆகியனவாகும்.

நோய்க் காரணம் :

வளப்பமெல்லாமுப்புரைப்புமிகுதியாலும் வகைவகையாய் கிழங்குவகை அருந்தலாலும் தளப்பமெல்லாஞ் சதைதுன்னிரத்தமீறி தரித்துமாமிசங்கள்துன்னித் தாக்கலாலும் களப்பமெல்லாங் காரசாரங்கள் மிஞ்சில் கணக்குமிஞ் சிப்பெண்ணோடேகருதலாலும் அளப்பமெல்லாமாறினதோரன்னந் தன்னை அருந்தலால் விப்புருதியணுகுந் தானே

உப்பு, உரைப்பு அதிகமாக உண்பதாலும், கிழங்கு வகைகளை அதிகம் உண்பதாலும் , இரத்தைத்தை மீறி சதையைத் தாக்குவதாலும், காரசாரங்கள் அளவில் மிஞ்சி விடுவதாலும் அளவுக்கு மிஞ்சிய போகத்தாலும், கெட்டுப் போன உணவினை உண்பதாலும் விப்புருதி நோய் உண்டாகும்.

அணுகு மேயடைக்கலத்தைகாட்டினோர்க்கும் ஆகாதஅழிவுவழக் குரைத்தபேர்க்கும் நணுகுமேநெல்லதனைக் குறைத்தபேர்க்கும் நீரிலேஅம்மணமாய் நிற்கின் நோர்க்கும் தணுகுமேதனக்குத்தான் மூத்தபெண்ணைத் தருக்கியேசம்போகஞ் செய்தபேர்க்கும் பணுகுமேபரமசிவனடியார் தம்மைப் பழிக்கின்றோர் விப்புருதிபடும்பாடாமே

அடைக்கலம் புகுந்தவர்களை காட்டிக் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கும், பொய் வழக்கு செய்தவர்களுக்கும், நெல்லை குறைத்து அளந்தவர்களுக்கும், நீர்நிலையில் துணியின்றி நின்றவர்களுக்கும், தனக்கு மூத்தபெண்ணுடன் போகம் செய்தவர்களுக்கும், சிவனடியார்களை பழித்தவர்களுக்கும் விப்புருதி உண்டாகும்.

நகிற் கட்டி:

வேறுபெயர்கள்: மார்புக் கட்டி, ஸ்தனவிப்புருதி

இது பெண்களுக்கே உண்டாகக் கூடிய ஒரு வித நோய். இது கருவுற்ற பெண்களுக்கும், குழந்தைகட்குப் பால் குடுக்கின்ற பெண்களுக்கும் உண்டாகும். இது பருவமடையாத பெண்களுக்கு உண்டாகாது. இது முதலில் மார்பின் ஒருபக்கத்தின் தோல் தடித்துச் சிவந்து பிறகு வீங்கி மார்பு முற்றும் தடித்து, கடினத்துவத்தையடையும்.

മ്ല..து ജഖതെടപ്പட്രம്.—அவை

1.வளிநகிற் கட்டி

2.அழல் நகிற் கட்டி

3.ஐயநகிற் கட்டி

4.(ழக்குற்ற நகிற் கட்டி

5.அடிபடுதலாலுண்டாகும் நகிற் கட்டி என்பனவாம்.

· **அறுவை**மருத்துவம்

Anti – cancer activity herbs for breast cancer:

1. *Allium sativum*– Poondu



Fig. No -1

Phytochemicals:

Allin, allicin, allicnase,s-allylc cysteine,diallyl disulphide, methyl allyl trisulphide (Sabnis,2006)

Indication:

Carcinoma of mammary gland, Hepato carcinoma (Sabnis, 2006).

2. *Linum usitatissimum* (Linaceae)- Allisi vithai



Fig.No -2

Phytochemicals:

Cynogenetic glycosides, Lignans (Sakarkar, 2011)

Indication:

Breast cancer (Sakarkar, 2011)

3. *Taxus buccata* (Taxaceae)-Thalisabathari



Fig.No -3

Phytochemicals:

Taxanes, Taxol, Cepholomannine (Baatout et al, 2004).

Indication:

Leukemia, Breast cancer, Sarcoma, Cancer of larynx, ovary and colon (Fuy et al, 2004)

4. *Rhus succedanea* (Anacardiaceae)-Karkadagasingi



Fig.No -4

Phytochemicals:

Hirokiflavone, Robustaflavone (Ruchen et al, 2009)

Indication:

Brain, breast, colon, lung, liver cervical and prostate cancer (Shirin et al, 2001)

5. *Tinospora cardifolia* (Menispermiaceae)- Seenthil



Fig.No -5

Phytochemicals:

Tinosporin (Matthew, 1999)

Indication:

Breast cancer, leukemia and cervical cancer (Premalatha, 2005)

6. Boerrhavia diffusa (Boraginaceae) – Mukirratai



Fig.No -6

Phytochemicals:

Punarnavine, Boeravionones G& H (Merina et al, 2012)

Indication:

Malignant melanoma, breast cancer (Merina et al, 2012)

7. Vitex negundo (Verbanaceae) -Nochi



Fig.No -7

Phytochemicals:

Chrysoplenetin (Awale et al, 2011)

Indication:

Human pancreatic cancer. Effective against myelo suppression and anaemia during chemotherapy (Merina et al, 2012)

8. Vitis vinefera (Vitaceae)- Thiratchai



Fig.No -8

Phytochemicals:

Resveratrol (Jang et al, 1997).

Indication:

Breast cancer, Prostate cancer, Non –hodgkins lymphoma (Sakarkar, 2011)

Discussion

In this literature review of anti-cancer activity for breast cancer is identified by the phytochemicals like flavonoids, polyphenols, saponins, etc. Which have the specific anti-cancer activity for breast Allium sativum -Poondu, cancer. usitatissimum (Linaceae)- Allisi vithai, Taxus buccata (Taxaceae)-Thalisabathari, Rhus succedanea (Anacardiaceae)- Karkadagasingi, (Menispermiaceae)-Tinospora cardifolia Seenthil, Boerrhavia diffusa (Boraginaceae)-Mukirratai, Vitex negundo (Verbanaceae)-Nochi and Vitis vinefera (Vitaceae)- Thiratchai are the herbs having the anti-cancer activity against the breast cancer as per the literature review and their phytochemicals.

Conclusion

In Siddha literature review of herbs for Anti-Cancer activity for breast cancer have the exact pharmacological activity which can treat the breast cancer It will more helpful by reducing the side effects of radiation &Chemotherapy. The use of certain herbs has shown that they could be effective and safe, but further research is needed to define terms of use.

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