

E-BABE-Encyclopedia of Bioanalytical Methods for Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies of Pharmaceutical



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Abstract

Only half of hypertensive patients with blood pressure \geq 140/90 mmHg are undergoing treatment worldwide. Hypertension remains quantitatively the most important cardiovascular risk factor and is responsible for 4.4% of global mortality. It is a asymptomatic disease. So in Africa more than a half of hypertensive patients is not diagnosed. Many patients don't go or go to hospitals very late. With the aging of the population, the increasing prevalence of obesity, sleep apnea syndrome and chronic renal failure. Etiology, the number of hypertensive patients with resistant hypertension will increase. The contributing factors of resistant hypertension identified in most cases of essential hypertension remain unclear. Today, the new suspected pathophysiological hypotheses unknown in Africa traditional medicine are: an increased sympathetic neuronal activity, an excess of activity, or an inappropriate activity of aldosterone and angiotensin II compared to sodium intakes, a congenital predisposition or developed during the fetal life (number of nephrons, birth weight, etc.), and the observation that blood pressure is approximately 30-50% hereditary. These pathophysiological causes would help in the validation of plantes used by local therapists. The objective of this work was to identify and document among medicinal hypotensive plants those which can release resistente hypertension. To achieve this objective an ethnomedical and ethnopharmacological survey was conducted nearby 1131 interviewers living in 58 socio-cultural groups random distributed in ecosystems of Cameroon. The plants identified have been subject of bibliographic research confirming their effectiveness. The ethnopharmacological mode of herbal medicines preparation and administration, the dose, the duration of treatment were also taken in consideration. Ten plants belonging to 7 families and 8 gena, were recorded.

Phyllanthus amarus aqueous extract induced antihypertensive effect associated with an improved

cardiac structure and calcium channel ion blockade in relaxing smooth muscle. Such a beneficial effect might involve the normalization of the level of vascular oxidative stress. Herbal medicines which will be more effective in the management of resistant hypertension could be exploited in drugs' manufacture worldwide.

Biography:

Tsabang Nolé has completed his PhD at the age of 48 years. He is a botanist and ecologist with many skills in Ethnobotany, Ethnopharmacology and Environmental Sciences. Later on he obtained his post-graduation from the University of Yaounde 1, he started working at The Institute of Medical Research and Studies of Medicinal Plants where he has continued his research. Presently he is an independent consultant serving as visiting lecturer in three Universities in Cameroon. Tsabang Nolé has 66 publications and 4 books edited by Heifer Project International Cameroon and he is editor and/or reviewer in many international journals.

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