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Cerebrospinal Fluid Pharmacology: An Enhanced Physiology Strategy for Chinese Traditional Biomedical Research

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DESCRIPTION

The full scientific understanding of Chinese Herbal Medicine's (CHM) Despite the fact that CHM has numerous beneficial uses in the treatment and prevention of Neurological Diseases into its action mechanisms has been limited by a lack of proper instruments for analyzing its combinatorial rules, synergistic mechanisms and molecular base (ND). Cerebrospinal Fluid Pharmacology (CSFP), based on the observation that cerebrospinal fluid is vital to the preservation of a favourable environment for the survival of neurons and glial cells, has been developed and applied to CHM for the treatment of ND.

The idea and benefits of CSFP are briefly discussed in this additionally compiled and examined are the CSFP methodologies and important technologies used in CHM. Additionally the emerging trend CSFP is outlined and a methodology for using in CHM is also suggested. In the study, CSFP provides a method that tries to make a connection between traditional Chinese medicine (CHM) and modern medicine while also addressing some of the barriers to CHM indagation for the treatment of ND. Furthermore, advances in CSFP will result in a sequence in the discovery of CHM's active ingredients, considerably contributing to the modernization and globalization of CHM.

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has been reevaluated and considered as one of the most important complementary or alternative medicine in most western countries and has been increasingly accepted worldwide. Pharmaceutical companies have increasingly reposition their attention toward TCM for novel lead compounds, and increasing efforts have been devoted to study TCM from which a large number of bioactive compounds have been isolated and studied. Chinese Herbal Medicine (CHM), with the concept of multitargeted or multicomponent therapy, has accumulated rich experience in treating ND and a large number of medical records and drug design.

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CHM is gaining more attention for designing multitargeted drugs as a significant potential source for the discovery of bioactive molecules with therapeutic effects. Both domestic and foreign scholars have devoted their time to elucidating the efficacy mechanisms and the material basis of CHM, which are natural products that have already been demonstrated. However the lack of appropriate techniques that can investigate the combinatorial rules the synergistic pharmacological mechanisms and the complex nature of CHM at the molecular level has hindered the full scientific understanding of CHM's action mechanisms.

An external testing technique to investigate the cellular and molecular mechanisms of CHM is serum pharmacology. Serum pharmacology, however has certain limitations in CHM indagation for treating ND because of the blood-brain barrier and the unique survival environment of neurons and glial cells in the Central Nervous System (CNS). Cerebrospinal fluid pharmacology (CSFP), as a methodology and technology, is a developing pharmacological method primarily to the discovery of medications for treating ND. By removing the interference brought on by the physical and chemical characteristics of the other solvent itself carrying CHM, this technique might enhance the validity of CHM pharmacology since CSFP mimicked the survival microenvironment of neurons and glial cells in the CNS.

Additionally CSFP, as an enhanced *in vitro* pharmacology method, not only adds a fresh scientific indagation approach to the CHM effectiveness evaluation framework, but it also generates fresh perspectives on the material basis and efficacy mechanism indagation. The synergistic effects of numerous substances and herbal formulas, which are primarily based on integrative and holistic approaches also clearly coincide with this notion.

Theoretically, CHM has a distinctive framework that primarily reflects the characteristics of experience-based medicine and is a part of the dialectical and philosophical medical system. Its clinical application is based on the holistic concept theory and the differentiation of syndromes. The pharmacological impact of CHM has the benefits of overall adjustment, bidirectional regulation, and multiple prevention-treatment-repairing in physiological and pathological circumstances, according to TCM theory. In other words, unlike the current medical system, CHM uses several target actions rather than a single effect.

Therefore, if the indagation ideas of TCM completely adhere to the research methodologies of modern medicine, such as the separation of the chemical composition and screening of the active ingredient which could be used immediately in an *in vitro* experiment, there are some issues and TCM characteristics of the multitarget synergistic overall effect in the methodology, odds the fundamental theory of TCM, affecting the validity and dependability of the experimental results. The three primary issues, which are more or less constant in CHM preparations, are unknown material base, unclear action mechanism and low level quality control.

The assessment and confirmation of CHM's safety and effectiveness as well as CHM prescriptions and treatment methods are crucial. Therefore, we should place a high value on fundamental studies of the cellular basis and compatibility law of CHM in conjunction with contemporary medical indexes. The major barriers to CHM development are the formulae's scientific connotation and the lack of proper tools to truly understand the mechanisms at work.