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# Pharmacognostical Study and Phytochemical and Organoleptic Evaluation for the Antipyretic Effect of the Crude of Medicinal Plant *Aloe Vera* *Barbadensis*(L.)

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**ABSTRACT:** *Aloe vera* has been the subject of much scientific study over the last few years, regarding several claimed therapeutic properties. Aloe vera gel has many medicinal properties and is often used in creams and lotions. The plants of Aloe-Vera used of the present study *Aloe Vera* *Barbadensis*(L.) belong to the family **Liliaceae** respectively. *Aloe Vera*, sometimes described as a "wonder plant," is a short-stemmed shrub. *Aloe Vera* have many medicinal properties most Aloe Vera many species occur in North Africa. Many disease treated by Aloe-Vera. *Aloe Vera* have succulent leave. Younger leaf of Aloe- Vera be can inoculate invitro condition and get many multiple copies of Aloe -Vera we can easily grow Aloe Vera in lab in short time. We are used crude extract of plant for the study It is a rich source of provitamin A. The present investigation on the fluorescent characters of the leaf crude showed varied colours like green, pale green, dark green, brown and yellow under different chemical treatments many medicinal plants used for the study.

**KEYWORDS:** Plant crude, Aloe Vera, fluorescent test, Pharmacogony, Pharmacognostical.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In earlier time's people used to get rid of diseases by using plants. Gradually Chemicals replaced the Medicinal Plant. In today's run-of-the-mill life, every person needs to take care of themselves but not everyone is able to take care of themselves. Due to a run-of-the-mill life, they are unable to take care of themselves and fall ill. Due to impurities, pollution, Inorganic fruits & vegetables. Because today is everything's are impure everyone needs to keep themselves healthy by using good things at home like healthy foods and home remedies. In the earlier times, due to not being a doctor, people used to use Ayurveda medicine at home and keep themselves healthy they can grow few medicinal plant at home for make a healthy atmosphere like Aloe Vera, Aswagandha, Sarpagandha, Nagarjur, Gelay, Tulsi, Neem, Ginger, Garlic etc. Now a days people need to do yoga, Exercise they all are played a pivotal role but many peoples not able to do that. That's why Plants have been used as an important source of medicine since ancient times and their products are being used for different purposes. Numerous medicinal therapies treat their patients with herbal medicines for its extraordinary influence, though relatively little knowledge about their mode of action is available. In the Ayurvedic system of medicine, herbal extracts instead of purified compounds have been used since centuries because many constituents with more than one mechanism of action are considered essential for the required holistic therapeutic action. Aloe vera is one of the most legendary plant in India which has been utilized from ancient times till date. Aloe vera, universally known by its common name is gawarpatha and its binomial Latin name *Aloe barbadensis* miller belonging to the belongs to **Asphodelaceae (Liliaceae) family**, and is a shrubby or arborescent, perennial, xerophytic, succulent, pea- green **color** plant. It grows mainly in the dry regions of Africa, Asia, Europe and America. It is a small, spreading evergreen tree of 1-2 m height whose have gely flappy leaves. Its leaves are 10-15 inch long and the leaflets are 6-12 cm. Its contain glycosides, flavonoids, tannins and saponins. It has antioxidant and antibacterial properties. Aloe vera is known for its antibacterial, antiviral, and antiseptic properties. This is part of why it may help heal wounds and treat **skin** problems. Thus, the present investigation aims towards the pharmacognostical evaluation, determination of physiochemical parameters, preliminary phytochemical screening and assessment of the antipyretic efficacy of acetone extract of *S. asoca* seeds.

## II. METHODS

Aloe Vera leaf extract was studied for pharmacognostical, phytochemical and other recommended methods for standardizations. Take few quantity of crude extract with different chemical decided quantity take in test tube and see the reaction of chemical and notedown

## III. RESULT

After phytochemical screening, the acetone extract showed the presence of saponin, tannins and flavonoids which inhibit pyrexia. The therapeutic efficacy achieved at both the dose levels of the research drug and standard drug aspirin (100 mg/kg) showed significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) antipyretic activity when compared to the control group. The highly significant antipyretic effect exhibited at the dose of 500 mg/kg was also found to be sustainable in nature. The fluorescence character of powdered drug plays a vital role in the determination of quality and purity of the drug material. The powder drugs exhibit different fluorescence character in the presence of different chemical reagents under ultra-violet light due to presence of different functional groups in drug. The results of fluorescence characteristics of plant are displayed in table. The fluorescence analysis is a tool for the qualitative analysis of crude drug.

### Organoleptic evaluation of *Aloe vera* powder

Chemical Treatment	Day light	UV Light (365 nm)
Powder as such	Green	Green
Powder + 1 N HCl	Light Green	Dark green
Powder + aqueous 1 N NaOH	Pale yellow	Fluorescence Yellowish Green
Powder + alcoholic 1 N NaOH	Green	Fluorescence Green
Powder + 50% HNO <sub>3</sub>	Yellowish orange	Fluorescence Green
Powder + 50% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Yellowish green	Greenish brown
Powder + Ammonia	Light Green	Light Green
Powder + Methanol	Green	Green
Powder + Water	Light green	Green

Organoleptic evaluation comprises appearance, colour, odour, and taste gel were recorded

Appearance : Viscous

Odour : odourless

Colour : Colourless

Taste : Slight bitter

## IV. CONCLUSION

Various pharmacognostical and phytochemical and organoleptic evaluation for the antipyretic effect of the Crude have pivotal roles in identification authentication and establishment of quality parameter of the species.

## V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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