Hyptis suaveolens is a very common plant in India. The plant may be collected in large quantities from the wild as well as from those cultured as a crop by the Indians. Indians used to call it "Chan/Wilaiti tulsi" and the morning soup made by mixing it with corn is called "Bate" meaning memory aid. Its aromatic phytoconstituents are destroyed by gastrointestinal secretions, but the mucilaginous property may be substantially increased. Tea made from the roots of H. suaveolens is used to purify the blood, and it is also used as a remedy for the "diseases" of women. It has been used as a medicinal tea in many places in Asia, as a remedy for the "diseases" of women. It has been used as a medicinal tea in many places in Asia, and it is also used as a food and source of essential oil in South America. ²

**Family**  
Lamiaceae

**Genus**  
Hyptis Jacq

**Species**  
Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit

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**Distribution**

Lamiaceae or Labiatae is a common weed of roadsides and wastelands, a member of the Lamiaceae or Labiatae. The *H. suaveolens* (pignut) is usually defined as annual, permanent, or subshrub or vine or herb.³ It is an annual herb that covers roadsides, railway lines, wastelands, waterways, pastures, and deciduous forest, where the soil is polluted, and it is native to tropical America. In all growth areas, it can form complex thickets. It spread widely in Australia and Queensland, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands (Northern Territory), French Polynesia, Chuuk and the Icelandic Federal States (Yap Islands), Niue Islands, and in Guamand, in the United States, the Hawaiian Isles.⁴ It is widely distributed and, in some countries, it is seen as an insidious species. The spread of Hyptis now thinnings in Northern India in the Vindhyansk Forest, between the...
Gangetic Plains and Narmadavalley, northern India (21°29' 25"11’ N latitude and 78° 15' 84°15' E longitude). 

Morphology

It is an aromatic herb that reproduces by seeds, erected and strapping. The stalk is hairy with sticky points. Hyptis is a strong-scented herb with square hairy tumors and orbicular to obviate leaven up to the maximum height of 2 m (3-5 cm long and 2-4 cm wide) (3-5 cm long and 2-4 cm wide). The leaves’ edges are serrated and the bottom is thick and hairy. Smallpox has a length of up to three cm. In tiny cymes, the flowers grow along the branch and end with leaf buds. The calyx is a flower 5 mm long with a fruit length of 10 mm and is ribbed with a blue corolla. Nutlets are roughly 1.2-1.5 mm (a tiny nut such as fruit or seed) at the end of the container. The flow of water, livestock, and vehicles are used to disperse the seed. It offers a wide variety of pollinators and therefore is an enormous germinating seed. For several years the seed can remain dormant and after rain, the plant can aggressively blossom from rootstocks. Its features look like Ocimum organisms morphologically. 

Cultivation

The plant is often an abundant weed, sometimes forming dense thickets of considerable extent that are visited by birds. When the seeds are ripe, it commences flowering when about 8-12 weeks old, producing copious amount of seed, which can be spread by air, water, animals and humans.

Seeds

Hyptis suaveolens seeds have been recognized as pignut or chan, and have been used in various countries like Mexico and Taiwan for drinking refreshments. Like psyllium seeds, it swells when it is submerged in water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component part analysis</th>
<th>% Composition(c) leaves</th>
<th>% Composition(n) leaves</th>
<th>% Composition(t) leaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipids</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>75.05</td>
<td>77.70</td>
<td>72.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>80.75</td>
<td>83.53</td>
<td>82.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>12.35</td>
<td>18.35</td>
<td>11.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Proximate Analysis of Leaves of Hyptis suaveolens

Table 2: Phyto Constituents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diterpenes</th>
<th>Suaveolic acid, Suaveolol, Methyl suaveolate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>β – sitosterol, β -sitosterol glycoside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolic</td>
<td>Rosamarinicacid, Methyl rosmarinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasing aroma</td>
<td>α – pinene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Oleanolic acid, Oleanic acid, Ursolic acid, α – phellandrene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethnobotanical Uses
Tumor, Malaria, Headache, cancer, expectorant, fever, stomach ache, cold, yellow fever, Rheumatism, Analgesic,
Medicinal Uses

Appetizer Boils
Anti-fungal Headaches
Carminative Pulotic of pounded fresh materials on
Febrifuge Snake bites
Stomachic Sores, dry and flaky skin
Flatulence Essential oils has insecticidal activity
Fever with cold Have better anti-inflammatory activity than
Dermatitis diclofenac sodium
Eczema

Pharmacological Activities

Although the biological characteristics of Hyptis suaveolens has not recorded, the availability of essential oil, alkaloid, flavonoid, phenol, saponin, flavorings, and sterols gives good medical benefits. The herb, a stimulant, carminative wound vine, sudorific, galactagogue, catarrhal disorder, parasite skin diseases, have been used for the use of conventional systems of medicine.

The leaves were also added with the aid of anthelmintic. Their powerful aroma, mainly insects, makes them insecticidal. H.suaveolens sap leaf. The leaf is added to the head for headaches or topically tomato boils. Suaveolens is taken throughout Sierra Leone for stomach ache. 6

Antimicrobial Activity

The in vitro antimicrobial activity of hyptis suaveolens leaves exhibited wide spectrum against Fusarium oxysporum, Aspergillus niger, Helmintho sporium zyzae, Bacillus subtilis, and Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa as well as Micrococcus luteus. 8,9

Anti-Inflammatory Activity

Hyptis suaveolens exhibits potential topical anti-inflammatory effect more than indomethacin.11

Wound Healing

Hyptis suaveolens exhibits a substantial increase in strength, breaking strength of granulomas, contraction of wounds, hydroxyprolines, drygranulomas, and reduction in the time of epithelisation. The enhanced wound healing activity could be due to the plant’s free radical cavities and increased levels of antioxidants in granulomas tissue.10

Anti-Oxidant Activity

Hyptis suaveolens consists of catalase and superoxide dismutase level because of the antioxidant activity.12 Granuloma tissue has been examined the lay-down pattern of Van Gieson and Masson Trichrome stains for collagen. A significantly higher value of these antioxidant enzymes has been reported.13

Constipation, Urétritis, Liver stimulant, Antisudorific, Depurative, Stomachic, Aperitifs, Dyspepsia, menorrhagia

Antiplasmodial Activity

Hyptis suaveolens commonly used in traditional medicines for malarial medication and increased interest.14 (Hyptis suaveolens(L.) Poit excluded dehydroabietic. Plasmodium falciparum developed in vitro erythrocytes (IC50 26 – 27 μM) has been found to inhibit the production of both chloroquine-sensitive and chloroquine-resistant strains.15

Antifulcer Activity and Gastroprotectiveactivity

The Hyptis suaveolens aqueous extract showed powerful activity as an ethanolic extract, which concluded that the Hyptis suaveolens plant improves the curing of duodenal ulceration and inhibits the production of duodenal ulceration in rats as experiments.16

Antifertility Activity

Hyptis suaveolens extracts have been tested for their anti-fertility findings in pregnant rats. Hyptis suaveolens alcoholic extracts (leaves) showed a 100% anti-fertility action.17

Immunomodulatory Activity

H.Suaveolens has immunomodulatory and antioxidant properties and can be responsible for improving the immunosuppressive impact of pyrogalol.18

Anti-Diabetic Activity

The extractinducing diabetic rat’s antidiabetic analysis showed that the blood glucose level decreased significantly (p<0.05), and the findings indicate that methanolic extract H.Suaveolens is present. The results are generic. H.Suaveolens leaves possess antidiabetic activity in rats that are alloxan-induced.19

Antidiarrhoical Activity

Diarrhoea. It is most prominent in crowded living conditions and poor sanitation; it contributes significantly to malnutrition and fast dehydration of infants and the elderly.20 This can lead to death if care is not providing.21 Antidiarrhoeal studies have been reported22 using the method described by Hyptis suaveolens leaves as
antidiarrhoeal behavior against the model of laboratory castor oil-induced diarrhoea in mice.

CONCLUSION

This analysis offers a general evaluation of indigenous and pharmacological uses for their use as a medicinal herb. The plant was, however, particularly taken into consideration because it is antifungal, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, tissue repair, and antioxidant.

Since a broad number of phytochemicals are present. Another beneficial ability, including antiviral and chemical prevention use, along with its toxicological profile can be further examined for alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, saponins, terpenes, and sterol. While several studies on different segments of *Hyptis suaveolens* have been carried out, new 9 compounds that are essential for their pharmacological properties still have to be isolated and established.

REFERENCES

6. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?466118 (06 April 2013)