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**A STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN EXPERIMENTAL DIABETIC
ANIMAL MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

Diabetics have a drastically reduced life expectancy compared to the general population. Since the start of the previous century, the prevalence of diabetes has risen drastically over the globe, becoming a major health problem in every region and every people group. The worldwide trend towards unhealthy lifestyles has had serious consequences, with diabetes being one of the most prominent ones, as evidenced by the rise in mortality rates attributable to metabolic risks such as a high body mass index (BMI) and other lifestyle-related factors such as a lack of physical activity or an inadequate diet. It has been shown that certain risk factors contribute to diabetes-related mortality and morbidity. Insulin is required to break down blood sugar in people with type I diabetes mellitus, sometimes known as insulin-dependent diabetes because of the genetic nature of the disease. Type II diabetes is a persistent impairment in the functioning of the body and its ability to utilize the insulin properly to digest sugar, thus although the origins of the two forms of diabetes are distinct, their prognoses are quite similar. Despite medical advancements, diabetes still has no treatment or cure. Consequently, there is no solution in sight for the growing diabetes pandemic throughout the globe.