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Description of Medicinal Herb, Perfume Ginger: *Hedychium spicatum* (Zingiberales: Zingiberaceae)

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ABSTRACT:

Background: *H. Spicatum* is referred to locally as Gulbakawali or butterfly lily and may contain medicinal chemicals. It is a member of the Zingiberaceae family. This plant most likely originated in the Himalayas. Tropical and subtropical climates, like those in India, Brazil, Japan, and South China, are where the plant is typically found.

Main body of the abstract: Asthma, bad breath, fever, vomiting, diarrhoea, bronchitis, hiccoughs, and inflammation have all been traditionally treated and managed with *H. Spicatum*. Additionally, it is employed in the management of analgesic, anti-asthmatic, and anti-inflammatory conditions. Many scientists today are studying things like antidiabetic, cytotoxic, antibacterial, and anthelmintic activities. Hedychinone, polyphenols, terpenoids, and the labdane terpene appear to be the species' main chemical components. Despite the species' promising recent study, it is too early and sometimes too vague to be utilised to explain and support some of the ethno medicinal uses.

Conclusion: This review addressed all of the known and traditional applications of *H. Spicatum*. This knowledge is incredibly beneficial to researchers and the search for novel medicines.

Keywords: *H. Spicatum*, traditionally polyphenols, phytochemicls, standardizations, antidiabetic, cytotoxic, antimicrobial, and anthelmintic.

INTRODUCTION

Fig.1- *H. Spicatum*

Since ancient times, medicinal plants have been a significant source of medicine. Due to the harm caused by urbanisation, reckless deforestation, and unchecked collecting of herbal plant materials, a number of plant species with medicinally significant chemicals are vanishing (Srimal et al., 1984, Reddy et al., 2009, Bapat et al., 2008). For the evaluation of the safety, effectiveness, and quality of herbal medicines, the World Health Organization (WHO) designated herbal plants as having bioactive chemical ingredients. A specific set of recommendations has been established by the WHO (WHO). Medical plants pose a hazard to both plant biodiversity and conservation since they are directly