PREFACE

Water is vital to maintain life and has long been suspected of being the source of many illnesses in human beings. It was not until over 200 years ago that definite proof of disease transmission through water was established. Although the provision of clean water and sanitation is often gone astray from the list of precedential environmental challenges, in many parts of the developing countries it ranks at the top. Still, access to drinking water remains a pressing human need in many parts of the world including India. Polluted water for drinking is one of the principle pathways for infection which kill millions and sickness more than a billion each year. Excessive intake of fluoride is called as fluorosis. It was first identified in India, among cattle by the farmers of Andhra Pradesh during early 1930s. It is estimated that about 28, 123 villages in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states of ground water highly contaminated with fluoride. Till the date no specific medicine is available for the prevention, treatment and mitigation of fluoride induced toxicity.

Historically, Treatment with natural source of medicine played an important role for various diseases. The majority of new drugs are derived from natural products. Few success of plant based drugs used for treatment of fluorosis such as Rubus fruticosus, Camellia sinensis, Moringa oleifera, Tamarindus indica and Mangifera indica. In this perspective, the research work is mainly focused to explore nutritional and medicinally potential of few unexplored plants. Here attempt is done to describe phytochemical, in vitro antioxidant and pharmacological significance of these plants against sodium fluoride induced intoxication.