CONCLUSION

In case of juvenile diabetics the drugs like *Clitoriaternatea* L. and *Salaciachinensis* W. are preferred. They have shown positive effects against ongoing early adverse diabetic brain changes. The herbal therapy may be a better option to control the blood sugar level as well as their supporting action on brain cells. The lowest glucose levels were found in treatment with *Salaciachinensis* W. which is a known classical antidiabetic drug. These drug effects were found to be more significant, in case of their early individual administration soon after diagnosing the diabetic condition in juvenile rat model. These effects can be correlated with advantage of their early administration causing the recovery changes or preventing the advanced pancreatic changes in its endocrine part. Such early initiation of treatment can also reduce the stress on adrenal glands through their antidiabetic effect. These drugs generally may not cause drastic episodes of hypoglycemia especially in juvenile diabetics. For better evaluation of mechanism of action of these drugs one has to use them separately without combining, and to avoid adverse and overlapping response. With relatively greater safety margin these drugs can be used in type I young diabetic children to tackle the excess load of adverse glucose metabolism and their impact on brain and other related organs at the earliest. These herbs are good source of phytochemicals with multifaceted action. Further, to understand their mechanism of action it needs advanced experimental evaluation.