Dental diseases are among the major public health problems in the global level affect mankind. The oral cavity is inhabited by microbial species and many intrinsic and extrinsic factors affect the composition, pathogenicity and metabolic activity and of the highly diversified oral microbial flora responsible (1). Oral bacteria involved in the bloodstream have been linked to coronary artery disease, atheroclerosis and stroke (2). Dental disease main characteristic is destruction of supporting tissue of the tooth by microbial oral biofilm. Dental health is integral to general well-being and relates to the quality of life that extends beyond the functions of the craniofacial complex (3). Antibiotic like tetracyclines and metronidazole, aseptic like chlorhexidine and metronidazole, have been very long time but many side effects observed (4). The effective alternative to antibiotics and represent a promising result to prevention and therapeutic strategies for various dental diseases. The herbal medicine has an edge over conventional antibiotic treatment that suffer the limitation of low benefit to high risk as compared to herbal treatment that possess high benefit to low-risk ratio. Herbal medicine with medicinal properties has been used for long period to prevent and treatment of different disease of dental disease (5). The major problem is the lack of the information and traditional knowledge about effects of medicine on dental disease. This reason urgent needed to the reviewing this information for researcher to help the focusing the herbal medicine in dental diseases treatment. Herbal medicine may vary in their effectiveness; therefore, it is necessary to select herbal medicine very carefully. Herbal medicine and their extract can be used as adjuvant in dental disease treatment. The present review of the last few years’ development of the herbal medicine used as alternative medicine of dental diseases treatment.

Dental diseases are still consideration as serial public health problems and major burden to health care services around the world. Periodontal disease impairs glycemic control in people with diabetes, and poorly controlled diabetes may exacerbate periodontal disease (6). Aspiration of oropharyngeal secretions is the predominant cause of nosocomial pneumonia in elderly persons. For example, bacterial resistances to most of the antibiotics commonly used to treat oral infections are penicillin’s and cephalosporins, erythromycin, tetracycline and derivatives and metronidazole. Herbs have been used for centuries to prevent and control dental disease. Herbal extracts are effective because they interact with specific chemical receptors within the body. The following herbal medicine reported in the last few years.

Different dental diseases treatable with herbal medicine are common in traditional health practice namely: dental caries, toothache, gingivitis, ulcerative gingivitis, mouth ulcers, swollen tonsil, oral thrush, tonsillitis and black tongue (7). Zinger officinalis present the various components of ginger are 1%-4% essential oil and an oleoresin, zingiberene, curcumin, sesqui phellandrene, bisabolene. It is used to relieve toothache, as a sialogog, in the treatment of oral thrush. Ginger may reduce the toxic effects of the chemotherapeutic agent cyclophosphamide (8). Eucalyptus globules, hexane and ethyl acetate extracts found highly effective against, Lactobacillus acidophilus with MIC values of 0.035 and 0.062 mg/mL, respectively. Qualitative phytochemical investigation of above extracts showed the presence of alkaloids, phenolic compounds, steroids, cardiac glycosides and terpenes. The investigation on the structure elucidation of the bioactive compound presents the alpha-farnesene, a sesquiterpene. Eucalyptus globules plant leaves extract have great potential as anti-cariogenic agents that may be useful in the treatment of oral disease (9). Jain et al. (10) reported the concentration of 0.1% in the mouthwash is effective against colonization of several oral pathogens. The result shows that Zingiber officinalis is an effective inhibitor of C. albicans at the concentration 50 μg/ml in 15 h. Haemolytic activities of the Streptococcus mutans plant leaf protein gives HC50 value at a very high range than that of the MIC values against Candida albicans of the organisms and thus flourish its application as successful pharmaceutical drug in practice (12).

Bhattacharyya et al. (13) reported the MIC values for Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pyogenes against Mimusops elengi seed protein extract are 364.36 μg/ml and 182.19 μg/ml, respectively. Kinetic study further elucidates the mode of inhibition in the presence of the Mimusops elengi plant seed protein in context to time. The concentration of crude extract which gave 50% hemolysis compared to Triton X-100 treatment (HC50) value was 1.58 μg/ml which is more than five time larger than that of the MIC. 182.19 μg/ml of the crude extract against C. albicans and 364.36 μg/ml against S. aureus are more important for the in vitro activity of crude extract. The MIC values for the organisms and thus flourish its application as successful pharmaceutical drug in practice (12).

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Streptococcus pyogenes. Plant seed extracts have great source as anti-cariogenic compound against oral pathogenic microorganisms, which can be used to treat infectious diseases (15).

CONCLUSION
Herbal medicine has great source as oral diseases curing compound against dental diseases, which can be used to treat dental diseases. Herbal medicine, as alternative method of curing dental diseases, has day by day increasing demand in the developed country of the world. Herbal medicine and their product have been used as adjuvants in dental disease treatment because the reducing the side effects of comparing the antibiotics. Herbal medicine product in dental disease has a great potential, but it is challenging to determine the side effect and toxicity proper checking of herbal medicine and their product.

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