

## Neem in Oral Diseases - An Update

Akhilanand Chaurasia

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Oral Medicine and Radiology  
King George Medical University, Shah Mina Road, Chowk,  
Luknow, Uttar Pradesh – 226003  
E-mail: chaurasiaakhilanand49@gmail.com

### Abstract

Herbal Medicines are a fast emerging trend in recent times, as they provide safer, effective and economical treatment to patients. *Azadirachta indica* (neem) has been an integral part of health and oral care since times immemorial. It has shown to be an effective antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer agent. In India it has been an indispensable part of oral care and is still a popular dental care agent in rural India. Incorporation of neem extract in oral health care products provides a natural solution to oro-dental problems and in maintaining oral health.

**Keywords:** *Azadirachta indica*, Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory, Anticancer.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.innovativepublication.com
	DOI: 10.5958/2395-6194.2016.00001.1

### Introduction

*Azadirachta indica* (Neem) belongs to the mahogany family *Meliaceae* and is a species of genus *Azadirachta*. Neem has two species: *A. indica*, *A. Juss* and *M. Azedarac* which are known as Indian neem (margosa tree) or Indian lilac and Persian lila respectively [1]. Neem is a perennial plant found in tropical and semi-tropical regions of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh [2]. *Azadirachta indica* is derived from Persian “Azad” meaning free and “dirakat” meaning tree, *indica* means of Indian origin hence it signifies “free tree of India”. Neem has been an indispensable herb in Ayurveda, Unani and other traditional medicine therapies since prehistoric times. Neem continues to be a cheap and effective drug for various health ailments in Indian folk medicine and thereby popularly termed as “village dispensary” [3]. Siddiqui was first to identify medicinal properties of neem in 1942. He isolated Nimbin and nimbinin along with a bitter component nimbidin from neem. He stated that nimbidin has antiarthritic, antiulcer and anti-inflammatory properties whereas former two had antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties [4]. Various parts of neem plant have shown medicinal properties such as anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, analgesic, antimicrobial, anti-tumorigenic, antioxidant, antiulcer and immunostimulant activity [5].

Part of tree	Pharmacological activity
Leaf	Antifungal activity, Antibacterial activity, Antiviral activity, Anticarcinogenic activity, Antiulcer effect, Hypoglycaemic activity, Hepatoprotective activity, central nervous system depressant, anxiolytic.
bark	anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, analgesic, antiseptic, Antiulcer and immunomodulatory
Seed	Antimalarial activity, Antifungal activity, Antibacterial activity, Antioxidant activity, Antifertility effect

### Therapeutic Effect of Neem in Oral Diseases

**Anti-bacterial action-** *Azadirachtin* and *nimbinin* are principal constituents of neem extract responsible for its antibacterial properties [6]. Neem leaf extract has shown significant reduction in plaque index and bacterial count especially *S. mutans* and *Lactobacilli* species [7]. Elavarasu et al also demonstrated in their study definite anti-plaque activity of neem oil [8]. Hedge & Kesaria compared antimicrobial efficacy of neem, propolis, turmeric, liquorice and sodium hypochlorite as root canal irrigants against *E. faecalis* and *C. albicans* in their study. They showed excellent efficacy of neem extract in inhibition of most resistant species *E. faecalis* and *Candida* in root canal disinfection [9]. Adyanthaya et al studied antimicrobial effect of methanol extract of neem twig. They found efficacy of neem extract in reducing cariogenic as well as periodontal disease causing bacteria and suggested incorporation of methanol extract of neem twig into oral care products [10].

**Antifungal Properties-** Neem oil and leaves have demonstrated antifungal properties and have been effective in reduction of candida induced denture Stomatitis [11]. Mahmoud et al. conducted a study to evaluate the effect of aqueous, ethanolic and ethyl acetate extracts from neem leaves on growth of various fungi (*Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus terreus*, *Candida albicans* and *Microsporum gypseum*) in vitro. They found that alcohol based neem extract have excellent inhibitory effect on fungi and can be used as an antifungal agent [12].

**Anti-cariogenic Effect-** Neem bark and twigs have been used as natural toothbrush since ages. Neem bark extract has shown significant anti cariogenic properties on various cariogenic bacteria inhabiting oral flora. Bhuiyan et al showed anti cariogenic effect of acetone extract of neem on *S.sorbinus* [13]. Almas Khalid in his study showed inhibition of *Strept mutans* and *Strept faecalis* at 50% concentration of neem bark extract [14]. Neem extract has demonstrated inhibition of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus mitis*, and *Streptococcus sanguis* at various concentrations, antibacterial properties were seen at even 5% of concentration [15]. N. C. J. Packia Lekshmi et al evaluated the antibacterial activity of neem extracts against oral pathogenic bacteria using disc diffusion method. She found significant reduction in *Streptococcus salivarius* and *Fusobacterium nucleatum*. she concluded that chloroform extracts of neem has a strong antimicrobial activity and suggest that it can be useful in the treatment of dental caries [16].

**Antiinflammatory Role-** Neem extract have shown efficacy in reducing acute as well as chronic inflammation [17]. Bothello et al. suggested in their study that neem based mouth rinses can be used in gingival and periodontal diseases as neem extract showed significant reduction in plaque and gingival inflammation [18]. Chatterjee et al. suggested in their study that neem extract based mouth rinses are efficient in controlling plaque induced gingivitis and had fewer long term usage side effects than chlorhexidine based mouthwashes [19].

**Antioxidant properties-** Neem extract prevents oxidative and hydroxyl ion induced mucosal damage thereby exerting an antiulcer effect [20]. Pandey et al studied phytochemicals in neem for antioxidant properties. They found presence of  $\beta$ -sitosterol, lupeol, rutin, ellagic acid, ferulic acid and quercetin and the extract showed significant free radical scavenging activity there by implicating its incorporation in various orofacial and skin ailments [21].

**Anticancer action-** Neem exerts anticancer effect on malignant cells by inhibition of cell proliferation, induction of cell death, suppression of cancer angiogenesis, restoration of cellular reduction/oxidation (redox) balance and enhancement of the host immune responses against tumor cells. Though mechanism pathway for the above activity is unclear but the suppression of NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway has been involved. Neem extracts not only exerts anticancer activity but also sensitizes cancer cells to immunotherapy and radiotherapy thereby enhancing the efficacy of other chemo and radio therapeutic agents [22]. Subapriya et al studied chemopreventive effects of ethanolic neem leaf extract in the initiation and post-initiation phases of hamster buccal pouch (HBP) carcinogenesis. She demonstrated that ethanolic neem leaf extract inhibits carcinogenesis by protecting against oxidative stress [23]. Hence neem extract can be employed as an effective anticancer agent or as an adjunct to chemo-radiotherapy of oral and head and neck carcinomas.

## Conclusion

Neem is an omnipotent tree and nature's gift to mankind for prevention and treatment of various health ailments. In past years extensive research on therapeutic benefits of neem in oral and dental problems had proved its efficacy as an excellent and cheap antimicrobial, antiinflammatory and anticancer agent. It's time that neem extracts are incorporated in present day oral and dental care products as well as in treatment of various oral premalignant and malignant lesions.

**Conflict of Interested: None**

**Source of Support: Nil**

## References

1. Natarajan V, Venugopal PV, Menon T. Effect of azadirachta indica (neem) on the growth pattern of dermatophytes, Indian J Med Microbiol. 2003 Apr-Jun;21(2):98-101.
2. Hao F, Kumar S, Yadav N, Chandra D. Neem components as potential agents for cancer prevention and treatment. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2014 Aug;1846 (1):247-57.
3. Venugopalan Santhosh Kumar, Visweswaran Navaratnam. Neem (*Azadirachta indica*): Prehistory to contemporary medicinal uses to humankind. Asian Pac J Trop Biomed. 2013 July; 3(7): 505-514.
4. Siddiqui, S.1942, A note on the isolation of the three new bitter principles from the nim oil. Curr. Sci. 11: 278-279.
5. Kausik Biswas, Ishita Chattopadhyay, Ranajit K. Banerjee and Uday Bandyopadhyay. Biological activities and medicinal properties of neem (*Azadirachta indica*). Current Science, Vol. 82, No. 11, 10 June 2002.
6. T. Lakshmi, Vidya Krishnan, R Rajendran, N. Madhusudhanan *Azadirachta indica*: A herbal panacea in dentistry – An update. Pharmacogn Rev. 2015 Jan-Jun; 9(17): 41-44.
7. Pai MR, Acharya LD, Udupa N. Evaluation of antiplaque activity of *Azadirachta indica* leaf extract gel--a 6-week clinical study. J Ethnopharmacol. 2004 Jan;90(1):99-103.
8. Sugumari Elavarasu, P. Abinaya, S. Elanchezhian, Thangakumaran, K. Vennila, K. B. Naziya. Evaluation of

- anti-plaque microbial activity of *Azadirachta indica* (neem oil) in vitro: A pilot study. *J Pharm Bioallied Sci.* 2012 August; 4(Suppl 2): S394–S396.
9. Vibha Hegde, Dhaval P. Kesaria. Comparative evaluation of antimicrobial activity of neem, propolis, turmeric, liquorice and sodium hypochlorite as root canal irrigants against *E. Faecalis* and *C. Albicans* - An in vitro study. *endodontology* Volume: 25 Issue 2 December 2013.
  10. Soniya Adyanthaya, Vidya Pai, Maji Jose. Antimicrobial potential of the extracts of the twigs of *Azadirachta indica* (Neem): an in vitro study. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies* 2014; 2(6): 53-57.
  11. Ana Regina Casaroto, Vanessa Soares Lara. Phytomedicines for Candida-associated denture stomatitis. *Fitoterapia* Volume 81, Issue 5, July 2010, Pages 323–328).
  12. D.A. Mahmoud, N.M. Hassanein, K.A. Youssef, M.A. Abou Zeid. Antifungal activity of different neem leaf extracts and the nimonol against some important human pathogens. *Braz J Microbiol.* 2011 Jul-Sep; 42(3): 1007–1016.
  13. Bhuiyan MM, Nishimura M, Matsumura S, Shimonu T. Antibacterial effects of crude *Azadirachta Indica* neem bark extract on *Streptococcus Sobrinus*. *Pediatr Dent J.* 1997;7:61–4.
  14. Almas K. The antimicrobial effects of extracts of *Azadirachta Indica* (Neem) and *Salvadora Persica* (Arak) chewing sticks. *Indian J Dent Res.* 1999;10:23–6.
  15. Prashant G M, Chandu G N, Murulikrishna K S, Shafiulla M D. The effect of mango and neem extract on four organisms causing dental caries: *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus mitis*, and *Streptococcus sanguis*: An in vitro study. *Indian J Dent Res* 2007;18:148-51.
  16. N. C. J. Packia Lekshmi, N. Sowmia, S. Viveka, J. Raja Brindha and S. Jeeva. The inhibiting effect of *Azadirachta indica* against dental pathogens. *Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research*, 2012, 2 (1):6-10.
  17. Dr. Jagadeesh. K, Dr. Srinivas. K, Dr. Shreenivas. P. Revankar. Anti Inflammatory Effect of *Azadirachta Indica* (Neem) In Albino Rats-An Experimental Study. *IOSR Journal of Pharmacy* Volume 4, Issue 1 January 2014; Pp 34-38.
  18. Marco Antonio Botelho, Rinaldo Araujo dos Santos, Jose Galberto Martins, Cintia Oliveira Carvalho, Mabel Calina Paz, Cláudio Azenha, Ronaldo Sousa Ruela, Dinalva Brito Queiroz, Wagner Sousa Ruela, Gloria Marinho, Francisca Isabel Ruela. Efficacy of a mouthrinse based on leaves of the neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*) in the treatment of patients with chronic gingivitis: A double-blind, randomized, controlled trial. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research* Vol. 2(11), pp. 341-346, November, 2008).
  19. Anirban Chatterjee, Mini Saluja, Nidhi Singh, Abhishek Kandwal. To evaluate the antigingivitis and antipalque effect of an *Azadirachta indica* (neem) mouthrinse on plaque induced gingivitis: A double-blind, randomized, controlled trial. *J Indian Soc Periodontol.* 2011 Oct-Dec; 15(4):398-401.
  20. Chattopadhyay I, Nandi B, Chatterjee R, Biswas K, Bandyopadhyay U, Banerjee RK. Mechanism of antiulcer effect of Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) leaf extract: effect on H<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase, oxidative damage and apoptosis. *Inflammo-pharmacology.* 2004;12(2):153-76.
  21. Garima Pandey, KK Verma, Munna Singh. Evaluation Of Phytochemical, Antibacterial And Free Radical Scavenging Properties Of *Azadirachta Indica* (Neem) Leaves. *International Journal Of Pharmacy And Pharmaceutical Sciences* Vol 6 Issue 2, 2014.
  22. Hao F, Kumar S, Yadav N, Chandra D. Neem components as potential agents for cancer prevention and treatment. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 2014 Aug;1846(1):247-57.
  23. Subapriya, R., Bhuvaneswari, V., Ramesh, V. and Nagini, S. (2005), Ethanol leaf extract of neem (*Azadirachta indica*) inhibits buccal pouch carcinogenesis in hamsters. *Cell Biochem.Funct.*, 23: 229–23.