



Fig. 6.7 The molecular structures of ACE2 and SARS CoV 2 RBD. *Source* © 2020 Springer Nature

Ayurveda and Herbal therapies have enough potential and possibilities to be employed both for prevention and treatment of COVID-19 [17]. This will provide an important opportunity for learning and generating credible evidence. It is pertinent to reiterate that participation of Ayurveda in addressing the COVID-19 challenge in India should not remain limited and seen as the extension of healthcare services and support to bio-medical system. Indeed, with adequate monitoring and data keeping during the implementation, important lessons and research directions are likely to emerge on the management of increasingly frequent and virulent communicable diseases [18].

However clinical observation and trials are needed for understanding efficacy of such active compounds and medicines before usages for general public. India is one of the oldest users of Ayurveda and Herbal medicines. There are 3598 AYUSH hospitals available in the country including 2818 Ayurveda hospitals. Similarly, there are 25,723 AYUSH dispensaries including 15,291 Ayurveda dispensaries [19]. There are total 7.73 lakh registered AYUSH practitioners including 4.28 lakh Ayurveda practitioners [20].

References

1. San Chang J, Wang KC, Yeh CF, Shieh DE, Chiang LC (2013) Fresh ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) has anti-viral activity against human respiratory syncytial virus in human respiratory tract cell lines. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2013 Jan 9 145(1):146–51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2012.10.043>. Epub 2012 Nov 1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23123794>
2. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0166354220302059>
3. <https://valuecarepharmacy.net/how-fresh-ginger-can-cure-coronavirus/>
4. <https://www.konetou.mu/health-topics/ginger-found-to-inhibit-human-respiratory-syncytial-virus.htm>