

profile of the drug was significantly modified in the rats with the herbal pretreatment. Elimination half-lives were shortened, and total clearances were increased, with the pretreatment of glycyrrhiza uralensis. (Tang *et al.*, 2009).

As previously mentioned, liquorice has made its way and brought the attention in the medical area due to its wide benefits, the medical use include:

Antimicrobial, Anti-virus. (Harada, 2005), Anti-atherostatic., Anti-hyperlipidemic., Hepatoprotective, Hepatitis treatment. (Orlent *et al.*, 2006; Sato *et al.*, 1996), Anti-allergic, Anti-inflammatory. (Cho *et al.*, 2010), Anti-ulcer activities, Antioxidant effects. (Cheel *et al.*, 2010; Visavadiya & Narasimhacharya, 2006), Tonic expectorant, and in the immune system alterations.

and recently published report state that liquorice found to inhibit the replication of the SARS-associated viruses. (Okimasu *et al.*, 1983), (Huang, 1993), (Akamatsu *et al.*, 1991), (Anon, 2005), (Hattori *et al.*, 1989; Hirabayashi *et al.*, 1991; Pliasunova *et al.*, 1992), (Schulz *et al.*, 1998), (Nagai *et al.*, 1992), (Wang *et al.*, 2000), (Hikino, 1985), (Cinatl *et al.*, 2003), (Hattori *et al.*, 1989), However, the quality and efficacy of liquorice Differs according to the growing condition, part of plant Used and also to the area in which it was planted in (Demizu *et al.* 1988; Hatano *et al.*, 1988; Okada *et al.*, 1989). As with other herbs, liquorice use may precipitate some side effects that must be taken in consideration (Eurekalert press, 2009).

In vitro study proves that liquorice can inhibit the functions of P-gp and CYP-dependent monooxygenase. (Wang *et al.*, 1994), (Takeda *et al.*, 1979), (Huang *et al.*, 2008), (Yoshida, Koizumi, Adachi, & Kawakami, 2006), (Paolini, Pozzetti, Sapone, & Cantelli-Forti, 1998).