Sina (X century) stated that it is beneficial in palpitations (Von Sontheimer, 1842). Hildegard von Bingen (1098–1179), advised the use of liquorice (which she called liquiricium): together with fennel and honey, it could be useful for de cordis dolore (with great likelihood: angina pain) (Hildegard von Bingen, edition 1903).

Chemically, liquorice roots contain several triterpenes, such as glycyrrhizin and glycyrrhetic acid, together with variety of flavones,

isoflavones, chalcones. The constituent content varys on the base of species and region of growth. (Leung and Foster, 1996).

Glycerhizien glycoside is the main active ingrideint of liquorice, it is a sweet-tasting constituent. Making it 50 times sweeter than sugar, (Acharya,

Dasarathy, Tandon, Joshi, & Tandon, 1993).

Glycerhizien is hydrolysed by the intestinal bacteria and then absorbed

into blood only in the form of glycyrrhetic acid. (Ploeger, Mensinga, Sips, Meulenbelt, & DeJongh, 2000).

The yellow color of liqourice root is related to liquiritin, isoliquiritin a Xavonoids derivative. (Northern Echo, 2008).

The effect of glycyrrhiza uralensis, showed induction effect on CYP450 isozymes. Efficacy and safety profiles of a drug may be affected when it administered concomitantly with liqourice (Tang *et al.*., 2009). and 7-ethoxycumarin O-deethylase (ECOD, 2.8 and 2.5 fold) were also shown to be increased (Asl and Hosseinzadah 2008). The metabolic rate of the drug, given concomitantly with liqourice, in the liver microsomes was significantly higher in the herb pretreated rats. The pharmacokinetic