

***Hibiscus sabdariffa* Flower Extract as Herbal Medicine: A Scoping Review**

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Structured Abstract

Background: The nature has been a rich source of antimicrobials and other medical goods; thus, the use of herbal products in the treatment of many illnesses is crucial. Medicines are derived from plants and include substances including polyphenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, and tannin. Polyphenols, flavonoids, and tannins are present in *Hibiscus* flower extract from species especially *Hibiscus sabdariffa*.

Methods: The PRISMA flow technique specifically designed for scoping reviews was utilized in this study. Scoping reviews are beneficial in identifying the need for a comprehensive evaluation of the literature, among other things.

Results: In traditional medicine, the stem of the *Hibiscus sabdariffa* plant has been used to cure a wide range of diseases, including digestive and respiratory problems; however, this practise is not as common as it once was. The same can be said of the leaves; while they are not used as frequently as the calyxes, the leaves of the *Hibiscus sabdariffa* plant have a long history of being used as a treatment for headaches, fevers, and disorders of the skin. In addition, the flowers of the *Hibiscus sabdariffa* plant have a long history of application in alternative medical practices for the treatment of a wide range of conditions, including digestive and respiratory problems. Organic acids, anthocyanins, polysaccharides, and flavonoids are the primary components of *H. sabdariffa* that are important in the context of its pharmacological effects. Roselle, also known as *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, is a plant species that is often used in traditional medicine because to the many positive effects it has on human health. The plant has pharmacological properties such as those of a diuretic, an anti-inflammatory, an antimicrobial, and others. *Hibiscus* may inhibit the growth and viability of a wide variety of infectious agents, including bacteria, fungi, and viruses. Antimicrobial agents are essential in the management of infectious diseases, and they have contributed significantly to reducing mortality rates associated with infectious diseases worldwide.

Conclusion: In conclusion, *Hibiscus sabdariffa* is a plant rich in various phytochemical contents that contribute to its antimicrobial properties and potential as a herbal medicine. The phytochemicals found in *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, such as flavonoids, polyphenols, anthocyanins, and organic acids, exhibit significant antimicrobial activity against bacteria, viruses, and fungi.

Keywords: *Hibiscus sabdariffa* flower extract, phytochemical contents, antimicrobial agents, antimicrobial benefit, herbal medicine.

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