

STUDY ON SOME ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS USED FOR TREATMENT IN SKIN DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda, the science of life, dates back to the days of Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita (1200 AD). A balance between the two is a recurring theme of Ayurveda and, to achieve this goal, medicinal plants have been accepted for centuries (Chopra et al., 1956). Medicinal plants are used for the treatment of human diseases since ancient times. The Sacred Vedas in India between 3500 BC and 800 BC make many references to medicinal plants which is one of the remotest works in traditional herbal medicine Vrikshayurveda, compiled by Surapala even before the beginning of ancient India and the Christian era formed the basis of medical studies. The two memorable works of Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita (400-500 AD) are called the "Golden Age" of Indian culture (Jain, 1968).

Keywords: Ayurveda, WHO, Golden Age, Medicinal Plants, Vedas.

Introduction

According to the report of WHO, over 80% of people in developing countries depend on traditional medicines for their primary Health care and need of Herbal medicines are going on most demanding in developed and the developing countries. Due to lower and no side effect of herbal medicine, it have great efficacy in primary health care. In India, to cure various type of disease for existence of the traditional system of medicine namely, Siddha, Ayurvedic and Unani for several centuries. This traditional system of medicine together with homeopathy and folklore medicine continue to play a significant role largely in the health care system of the population (Trivedi, 2007).

In this paper study have done on 33 different plant species, which are used in traditional system of medicines in 16 different skin diseases by the people of Jhunjhunu. The collected plants mentioned in this paper are wild and cultivated from the study it was noticed that ethno medicines play important role of the treatment in skin diseases. Evaluation on the ethno medicinal plants of the study area shows that medicinal plants are used for the treatment of skin diseases by local people and community. In my study, it will be provide some new information of immense scientific value.

Study Area

Jhunjhunu District lying between 27°38'E to 28°31'N latitude and 75°02'E to 76°06' E longitude covers an area of 5,928 km.² According to 2011 census the population of the district has 2,137,045. In which population, mostly people depends on herbal medicine as their primary health care. Many workers have done on Ethnobotanical plants (Jain 1981, 1991, 2002, 2004; WHO, 2002; WHO, 2003; Kumar & Chouhan 2005; Hemborm & Geol, 2005; Upadhyay & Singh, 2005; Limenihet *et al.*, 2015) but not founded more ethnobotanical studies which have been conducted in Jhunjhunu District. The present paper provides the information on some ethno-medicinal plants used in the treatment of Skin Disease.

Methodology

The present study was based on extensive field trips which were organized for collecting the plant species and data using as an integrated approach of botanical collections, interviews and questionnaires and taken to the fields for collecting information about ethnomedicinal plants, local name, parts used, method of drug preparation and approximate dosage administration. Collected plants were identified with the help of authentic herbarium specimens and floras and Herbarium specimens prepared following the standard method (Jain and Rao 1978; Shetty and Singh 1987, 91, 93) have been deposited in the herbarium of Botany UOR, Department of botany and KAZRI, Jodhpur.

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Result and Conclusion

Explanation of Some Medicinal Plants along with Household Remedies

Many medicinal plants have properties that fight against various type of skin disease. Ethno-medicinal plants are given alphabetically, botanical name, local name, parts used, method of drug preparation and approximate dosage administration has been described below in Table 1.

Table 1: Some Ethno-medicinal Plants Used in Treatment in Skin Disease

Sl. No	Botanical Name with Local Name	Family	Parts Used	Name of Diseases	Use of Method
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn. (Chirmi)	Papilionaceae	Seed	Eczema	Prepare a paste from crushed seed and can be applied on affected part daily once time for a week
2.	<i>Adhatodavasicanees</i> . (Adua)	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Abscess	4-5 leaves are crushed and mixed along ½ teaspoonful of sugar and applied on the infected area for whole night until cure disease.
3.	<i>Allium sativum</i> Linn. (Lahsun)	Liliaceae	Stem & abscess	Ringworm and Scabies	Stem is crushed and applied over the affected area in three times a day until cure disease.
4.	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i> R.Br (Saptarni)	Apocynaceae	Latex	Toe crack	Latex is applied on affected area at bedtime for several days.
5.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn. (Katili Chouli)	Amarantaceae	Entire Part	Eczema	Entire part of the plants crushed and applied over affected area once daily for three days.
6.	<i>Boerhaaviadiffusa</i> Linn. (Punarnava)	Nyctaginaceae	Leaf	Carbuncle	8-10 leaves are crushed and made a paste and applied over affected area for about 3-4 hours and is repeated for one week.
7.	<i>Brassica nigra</i> Koch (Kali Rai)	Brassicaceae	Seed	Pimple	Seeds are crushed and prepare the paste with water and applied over affected area once daily for five days.
8.	<i>Bryophyllumpinnatum</i> Kurz. (Pattarchatta)	Crassulaceae	Leaf	Pediculosis	Prepare a paste of the crushed leaves and applied on the affected area for a week.
9.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> R.Br. (Aak)	Asclepiadaceae	Latex	Carbuncle	Latex is applied over carbuncle twice a day until cure.
11.	<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn. (Papita)	Caricaceae	Latex	Ringworm & Pimple	Latex is applied on the infected area twice in a day for 5 days and same is repeated after week until cure.
12.	<i>Senna alata</i> Linn. (Ringworm plant)	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaf	Ringworm	3-4 Leaves are crushed and applied on affected area daily two times for 3 days.
13.	<i>Cinnamomum tamalanees</i> . (Tejpata)	Lauraceae	Leaf	Prickly heat	Leaves are crushed and prepare a paste and can be applied on affected area for 3 days.
15.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L. (Halodhi)	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Allergy and Skin dryness, Prickly heat and Paronychia	(50 gm.) fresh stem is taken orally for 15 days to cure allergy and skin dryness. (100gm) extract of stem is applied over affected area to cure prickly heat and paronychia.
16.	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> Rendle (Lamon Ghas)	Poaceae	Oil	Pediculosis	It's Equal amount of oil <i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> and oil of (coconut) <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. are mixed properly and applied over the scalp for a fortnight until to cure pediculosis.
17.	<i>Cynodactylon pers.</i> (Doob gash)	Poaceae	Entire Plant	Allergy and Prickly heat	Equal part of the extract of entire plant of the <i>Cynodactylon</i> and extract of rhizome of <i>Curcuma longa</i> and applied on affected area to cure Allergy and prickly heat.
18.	<i>Datura stramonium</i> Linn. (Dhatura)	Salanaceae	Leaf	Eczema	Extract of the leaves is applied over the affected area once a day until to cure eczema.

19	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> Linn. (Bhringraj)	Asteraceae	Leaf	Alopecia	Crushed of leaves and prepared a juice and washing the scalp with juice for a month.
20	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn (Amla)	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Pediculosis	Equal amount of juice of fresh fruit of <i>Emblica officinalis</i> and (Nimbu) <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> are applied on scalp to cure pediculosis.
21	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> Linn. (Gurhal)	Malvaceae	Leaf	Dandruff	Paste is prepared by leaf and applied over scalp for an hour and repeated it for 5 days.
22	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn. (Mehandi)	Lythraceae	Leaf	Skin dryness	Prepare a paste of leaf and is applied on affected area until to cure skin dryness.
23	<i>Melia azadirach</i> Linn. (Curry patta)	Meliaceae	Leaf	Carbuncle and prickly heat	Boiled the leaves and prepare an extract and washed the affected area with extract twice daily until to cure.
24	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. (Sahjana)	Moringaceae	Brak	Stay of eye lid	Prepare an extract from bark and is applied over the infected area once daily for a week to cure stay of eye lid.
25	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> Linn.	Oleaceae	Seed	Peduclosis	A paste prepared from crushed seeds can be applied to the affected area once daily for three days to cure peduclosis.
27	<i>Ocimum basilium</i> Linn (Tulsi)	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Allergy	Equal amount of 25 ml of extract of leaf of <i>Ocimum basilium</i> Linn. And extract of rhizome of <i>curcuma longa</i> are taken to cure allergy.
28	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn. (Kali tulsi)	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Ringworm	6 leaves are crushed and 1/5 teaspoon of common salt is added and applied twice daily for 5 days to cure ringworm.
29	<i>Piper betle</i> Linn. (Pan)	Piperaceae	Leaf	Pediculosis	Crushed of young leaves and washed to scalp for several days to pediculosis.
30	<i>Punicagranatum</i> Linn. (Anar)	Punicaceae	Seed	Vaginal infection	Crushed of one leaf and prepare a paste can be applied in the infected area twice a day for three days. Extract the seeds and washing the infected area with extracted seeds once a day for six days.
31	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn. (Arandi)	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Eczema	One leaf to be crushed and prepare a paste and can be applied on the infected area twice a daily for 3 days.
32.	<i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn (Bhekuri)	Solanaceae	Fruit	Pediculosis	Pastes are prepared from crushed of 10 fruit with honey and applied over the scalp for 4-5 hour to cure pediculosis.
33	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rocs. (Adarak)	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Allergy	(20gm) extract of rhizome with equal amount of molasses are taken orally three times in a day for a week.

The result revealed that 33 Ethno medicinal plants have used in various type of skin disease like- Allergy, Pediculosis, Eczema, Vaginal infection, Ringworm, Stay of eye lid, Abscess, Scabies, Toe crack, Carbuncle, pimple, prickly heat, skin dryness, paronychia, alopecia, dandruff etc.

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