Ethnomedicinal Plants Used For Inflammation and Swelling In Mahur Range Forest of Nanded District, Maharashtra, India.

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ABSTRACT

The present research work was undertaken to study the ethnomedicinal practices of some medicinal plants used to cure Inflammation and swelling in Mahur range forest of Nanded district. During survey 24 flowering plants belonging to 20 families were collected and identified. Vendors, local herbalists and tribals use these medicinal plants in the treatment of Inflammation and swelling. The medicinal information was collected through semi-structured interviews. It was pointed out that rhizome, root, leaves, stem bark, young shoot, seeds and stem latex are commonly used in the preparation medicines in the form of paste, powder and juice.

Key Words: Ethnomedicinal Plants, Tribals, Inflammation, swelling, Mahur forest, Maharashtra.

Introduction

Now a day medicinal plants used by people for the treatment of diseases. Vendors, local herbalists and tribals in Mahur range forest use medicinal plants for the treatment of Inflammation and swelling. Drugs prepared from herbs are used for the treatment of several diseases(Kataria and Kaur,2013). The plants are of the most important source of medicines (Mohini, et.al., 2012). In Mahur range forest swelling is common caused due to insect bite, injury, rashes inflection and heavy work. The common symptoms of external swelling are local heat, pain and fever. The main symptoms of inflammation are pain, swelling, redness, local heat, joint pain joint swelling and muscle pain. The process of inflammation is characterized by redness and heat pain (Banik et.al., 2020) The swelling and inflammation are common in people suffering from arthritis and rheumatism in study area.

Material and Methods

The tribal population of Mahur consists of Andh, Kolam, Gond, Naikede and Pradhan (Pawade et al., 2008). From this region ethnobotanical data was collected during 2006-2010. The information was gathered through semi structured interviews of knowledgeable elders between the age group of 45 to 65 years. During the course of the study Each informant was visited three times in order to verify reliability of the obtained data. The collected plants were identified with help of standard floras (Naik, 1979; Naik et al., 1998) and Yadav and...
 ENUMERATION

The plants were enumerated alphabetically along with botanical name, family, Part used and vernacular name.

1. Aerva lanata Juss.

Family: Amaranthaceae. Local Name: Kalrani. Part(s) used: Leaves.

Ethnobotanical Uses:
Paste of leaves is applied on swelled area to reduce swelling (Gite).

2. Blepharis repens (Vahl.) Roth

Family: Acanthaceae. Local Name: Hadsan. Part(s) used: Entire plant.

Ethnobotanical Uses:
Two spoonful powder of plant is consumed along with cow milk to cure bone inflammation (Doheli).

3. Cassine albens (Retz.) Kosterm.

Family: Celastraceae. Local Name: Bhuta palas or Bhoott keshi. Part(s) used: Leaves.

Ethnobotanical Uses:
Paste of stem bark is applied on inflammatory area as an antiphlogistic (Perchake).

4. Curcuma pseudomontana Grah.

Family: Zingiberaceae. Local Name: Ranhalad. Part(s) used: Rhizome.

Ethnobotanical Uses:
Paste of fresh rhizome is mixed with moist soil and is applied on inflammatory area as a antiphlogistic (Gangaram).

5. Crotalaria hirsuta Willd.

Family: Fabaceae. Local Name: Sonari. Part(s) used: Leaves.

Ethnobotanical Uses:
Paste of leaves is applied over inflammatory area two times in a day for three days to cure inflammation (Gangaram).

6. Commelina paludosa Blume.

Family: Commelinaceae. Local Name: Pangavat. Part(s) used: Leaves.

Ethnobotanical Uses:
Paste of leaves is applied on inflammatory area and then coconut oil is applied to cure inflammation (Perchake, Gangaram, Baliram Rathod).

7. Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb.

Family: Cyperaceae. Local Name: Songavat. Part(s) used: Rhizome.

Ethnobotanical Uses:
Paste of rhizome is applied over inflammatory area to cure inflammation (Gangaram).


Family: Poaceae. Local Name: Harali. Part(s) used: plant.
Ethnobotanical Uses:
Paste of plant is applied on swelled part (Pawar).

9. Datura metel L.
   **Family:** Solanaceae. **Local Name:** Kala dhotra. **Part(s) used:** leaves and fruit.

   **Ethnobotanical Uses:**
   Juice or paste of leaves is applied on inflammatory area twice a day for three days as an antiphlogistic (Chavan and Pawar).

10. Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) Jeffrey
    **Family:** Cucurbitaceae. **Local Name:** Shivlingi. **Part(s) used:** Fruit and root.

    **Ethnobotanical Uses:**
    Paste of root is applied on swelling till cure (Gangaram).

11. Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk.
    **Family:** Asteraceae. **Local Name:** Maka. **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

    **Ethnobotanical Uses:**
    1. Two drops of juice of leaves are dropped in eyes twice a day for two day to reduce of eye swelling (Gangaram).
    2. Paste of leaves is applied on inflammatory area to cure inflammation (Ubale).

12. Euphorbia dracunculoides Lamk.
    **Family:** Euphorbiaceae. **Local Name:** Pisola. **Part(s) used:** Entire plant.

    **Ethnobotanical Uses:**
    Paste of plant is applied over inflammatory area to control inflammation (Baliram Rathod).

    **Family:** Euphorbiaceae. **Local Name:** Tindhari nivdung. **Part(s) used:** Plant latex and tender shoots.

    **Ethnobotanical Uses:**
    Latex of plant is used to cure swelling (Mantute).

14. Ficus racemosa L.
    **Family:** Moraceae. **Local Name:** Umbar. **Part(s) used:** Root, stem latex and fruit.

    **Ethnobotanical Uses:**
    Latex is applied on testis twice a day for three days to control swelling of testis (Dumane).

    **Family:** Asteraceae. **Local Name:** Ran pather. **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

    **Ethnobotancial Uses:**
    Paste of leaves is applied on swelled part till cure (Rathod).

16. Ipomoea pes-tigridis L.
    **Family:** Convolvulaceae. **Local Name:** Beshramwel. **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

    **Ethnobotanical Uses:**
    Paste of leaves is applied over swelled area to reduce swelling (Gangaram).
17. *Opuntia elatior* Mill.

**Family:** Cactaceae.  **Local Name:** Phady nividung.  **Part(s) used:** Young stem and fruit.

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
Paste of warmed young shoot is applied on inflammatory area (Kadam).

18. *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre

**Family:** Fabaceae.  **Local Name:** Karangi.  **Part(s) used:** Leaves and seeds.

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
Paste of seed is locally applied on swelled part (Gangaram).

19. *Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce

**Family:** Mimosaceae.  **Local Name:** Sondad.  **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
Paste of leaves is applied on inflammatory area to cure inflammation (Gangaram).

20. *Portulaca oleracea* L.

**Family:** Portulaceae.  **Local Name:** Ghol.  **Part(s) used:** Entire plant.

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
Paste of plant is applied on inflammatory area thrice a day for three days (Rathod).


**Family:** Rubiaceae.  **Local Name:** Madan ghanti.  **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
Paste of leaves is applied over inflammatory area to cure inflammation (Ubale).

22. *Santalum album* L.

**Family:** Santalaceae.  **Local Name:** Chandan.  **Part(s) used:** Stem bark.

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
Paste of stem is applied on swelled area to reduce pain (Gite)

23. *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.

**Family:** Fabaceae.  **Local Name:** Methi.  **Part(s) used:** Seed and leaves.

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
Paste of leaves is used as antiphlogistic or applied on inflammatory area (Gangaram).

24. *Vitex negundo* L.

**Family:** Verbenaceae.  **Local Name:** Nirgudi.  **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

Paste of warmed leaves is applied on inflammatory area till cure (Gangaram).

**Discussion**

During survey information collected from men of different age (45-65). All informants are rich in ethnomedicinal knowledge. Even today in most of rural areas people are depending on herbal drug system for primary health care (Shende, 2018). People of this area use allopathic and herbal medicine but allopathic medicine are more expensive due to that reason peoples use medicinal plant for the treatment of Inflammation and swelling. The data revealed that 24 medicinal plants belongs to 20 family were used by Venders, local herbalists and tribals for the treatment of Inflammation and swelling. 15 plants are used in the treatment of
Inflammation and 9 plants are used in the treatment of swelling. Due to less side effects peoples in developed countries are used traditional system for the treatment of diseases (Alamgeer, et.al., 2018). The various plants parts are used in the preparation of medicine are root, rhizome, leaves, stem bark, seed and latex. The drugs are prepared in the form of powder, paste and juice.

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