



STUDIES ON IDENTIFICATION OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS USED AS REMEDIES ON PILES BY TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERS

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ABSTRACT

Diseases which are not cured by allopathic medicines treated by traditional Ayurvedic treatment. Piles is one of disease in which hemorrhoids takes place that become inflamed by masses of dump cushions of tissues in anal canal, they are full of blood vessels, support tissue, muscles and elastic fibers. Due to hemorrhoids unpleasant inflammation occurs, it is when cushions are too big (inflamed) that problem occurs called piles. In present paper local traditional medicinal plants which used to cure piles are collected by collecting information from folk peoples, traditional practitioners and arranged alphabetical order with botanical name, family and parts used.

KEYWORDS: Piles, Traditional medicinal plants, Marathwada.

INTRODUCTION

Piles are a common anal disease occurred commonly. Piles are swollen one that are painful and causes problems in these hard lump can be felt around the anus of consist of coagulated blood called thrombosed. Piles are of two types internal and external, internal piles 2-3 cm above opening of anus. External piles are occurring outside edge of anus. Internal piles are much more membrane and if shows dilated veins beneath piles is painful veins forming tumors structure at outer side of external sphincter. Symptoms of this disease shows itching in anus area, mucus discharge when employing bowls, anus area may be red and sore, bright red blood passes when downing bowl arrangement. Traditional medicinal practitioner uses Ayurvedic treatment to cure this disease rather than other treatment

confidently. A survey was undertaken to visit rural areas Ayurvedic practitioners, folk peoples to get information about treatment on piles cured by traditional methods.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present investigation a survey was undertaken to visit rural areas, Ayurvedic practitioners, folk peoples to get information about treatment on piles cured by traditional methods. Plants were collected with direction of practitioners and were identified with the help of different floras (Naik *et al.*, 1998, Almeida, 2003). These plant specimens were deposited in Herbarium Dept. of Botany, ACS College Gangakhed the collected data contain Botanical name, family and parts used as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Name and family of plant

Sr. No.	Name of plants	Family	Part used
1.	<i>Acacia ferruginea</i>	Mimosaceae	Stem bark fruit
2.	<i>Achrathes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant
3.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Whole plant
4.	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Mimosaceae	Seed
5.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Mimosaceae	Stem, bark
6.	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Alliaceae	Bulb, flower, seed
7.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Root, leaf
8.	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	Amaranthaceae	Leaf
9.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Leaf, fruit
10.	<i>Bauhinia vagiegata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	flower
11.	<i>Brassica oleracea Var. Capitata</i>	Brassicaceae	flower
12.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae	stem, bark
13.	<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	fruit
14.	<i>Capparis Zeylanica</i>	Capparaceae	root
15.	<i>Celsia coromandeliana</i>	Scrophulariaceae	whole plant
16.	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Rutaceae	fruit
17.	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i>	Verbenaceae	root, leaf
18.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Hipoxidaceae	tuberous root

19.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Root
20.	<i>Drimia indica</i>	Liliceae	Bulb
21.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Leaf
22.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	stem bark
23.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Cochlanceae	tuber
24.	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	Convolvulaceae	leaf
25.	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	gum
26.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	leaf
27.	<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i>	Nymphaeaceae	root
28.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Lamiaceae	leaf
29.	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae	root
30.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalibaceae	leaf
31.	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Piperaceae	fruit
32.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	root
33.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	stem bark
34.	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Brassicaceae	leaf
35.	<i>Ricinus Communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	leaf
36.	<i>Sorhum vulgare</i>	Poaceae	fruit
37.	<i>Terminalia alata</i>	Combretaceae	fruit
38.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	fruit
39.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Root, fruit
40.	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae	Root
41.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phytogeography Marathwada region is enriched with diverse flora with large degree of endemism and harbors variety of species. Soil of Marathwada shows high fertility and high water table perhaps influence of luxuriant growth of vegetation. In Marathwada medicinal plants are used cheap and safe remedies for various revilements by tribals and aborigines. Present investigation carried out specified targetive study to understood specificity to particular disease remedies. Common medicinal uses are understood by folk peoples, vaidas, Ayurveda practitioners and traditional medicinal plants separated which cure the disease piles. These plants are used in above table are not documented separately for particular disease piles in these area of study. This knowledge of folk peoples acquired generation to generation according to these common medicinal plants which are easily available are very effective such as *Acacia ferruginea*, *Aegle marmelrs*, *Albizia lebbeck*, *Allium cepa*, *Aloe vera*, *Citrus medica*, *ficus recemosa*, *Raphanus ratiuous* and *Zingiber officinale*. The generally root, stem, leaves, fruits common parts directly used at the place of disease infections by grinding and made a synaptic paste. Some plant listed in this which used indirectly on this disease by taking early to relive pains constipation. Present investigation is useful for further investigation for researchers.

CONCLUSION

Traditional medicinal plants are mostly useful to cure piles in rural area. Most people's used Ayurvedic traditional

medicines from local practitioners, folk peoples etc. individual plant part or combination is most effective safe and without side effect, it is preliminary investigation carried by author.

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