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A Review: Role of Medicinal Plants in Traditional Medicine

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Abstract: ***Medicinal plants a group of plants that possess some special properties or virtues those are called as drugs and therapeutic agents which are used in medicinal purposes. Medicinal plants provide biologically active compounds, molecules and lead structures for the development of modified derivatives with enhanced activity and reduced toxicity. In this study the medicinal plants used in the treatment of cancer, Rheumatic arthritis, hypertension, malaria, purgative, carminative, leprosy, Cholera, Indyspepsia, colic, inflammation, cough, paralysis, healing wounds, wound ulcers, insomnia, dropsy, vomiting, aphrodisiac, appetite, analgesic, epilepsy, asthma, dysentery, piles, jaundice, bronchitis, fever, scabies, stomachic like several diseases. The ethano - botanical survey was conducted during in august 2019.55 species and 35 families were identified in the common botanical garden of Malyala village, Kuravimandal, Mahabubabad district. World health organization (WHO) published that only 11% of medicinal plants had explored in the world, remaining have to be survey for mankind.***

Keywords: Malyala, drugs, Mahabubabad, cholera, Kuravimandal, traditional medicine, medicinal plants

1. Introduction

The term of medicinal plants include a various types of plants used in herbalism and the most of these plants have a medicinal activities. Medicinal plants contain a rich source of biologically active compounds which can be used in drug development. In recent days the chemical drugs increased the risk of side effects with along their residues in the body (1). They may damage the organ activities in the consumers of world health organization (WHO) published recently only 11% of the plants were explored medicinally remaining have to be identified for the mankind (2).

Mlyala is a small village in Kuravimandal, Mahabubabad district. It is 6 to 7 km far from Mahabubabad district on road. The village contain tropical environment and the temperatures are 25 to 35^0C. Mostly the rural and urban culture appeared. In this village a medicinal plants farm is growing in private lands. The farm has a rich diversity of 1200 in number of plants 54 species belongs to 33 families were identified. They are used by village people and particularly tribal communities (3). Use of medicinal plants in the industrialized societies has been traced to the extraction and development of several drugs and chemotherapeutics from these plants as well as from traditionally used rural herbal remedies.

Medicinal plants frequently used as raw materials for extraction of active ingredients which are used in the synthesis of different drugs (4). Which cures Rheumatism, kidney, bladder, broken bones, digestive problems, nausea, blood pressure, cancer, malaria, diabetes, nerve disorders, leprosy, paralysis, uterus, menstrual problems, skin, gout, piles, jaundice, cough, snake bite, asthma, bronchitis, cardiac disorders, scabies, epilepsy, fever, arthritis. They also acts as antibacterial, insecticidal, analgesic, antipyretic, mosquito repellent, purgative, antidote, carminative, stomachic, hair tonic, and vitamin supplements (5).

2. Materials and Methods

Medicinal plants were collected medicinal form of Malyala village, Kuravimandal, Mahabubabad district by herbalists. The survey was done in the Malyala village during August 2019 for future studies. All the medicinal plants were grown in temperate regions. Only morphological study and identification was made. The identification was done based on floral, morphological characters and with the help of a hand book of medicinal plants by Narayana das Prajapathi. All the medicinal plants arranged alphabetically.

3. Result

55 species belongs to 35 families were identified in the private form.

S. No	Name of the plant	Family	Useful parts in medicine
1.	*Achyrnthusaspera L.*	*Amarathaceae*	Whole plant
2.	*Aeglemarmelus (L.) Correa*	*Rutaceae*	Whole plant
3.	*Allium sativus L.*	*Amaryllidaceae*	Whole plant
4.	*Aloe vera (L.) Burm. f.*	*Asphodelaceae*	Whole plant
5.	*AzadirachtaindicaA. Juss.*	*Meliacee*	Whole plant
6.	*Bauhinia variegata L.*	*Fabaceae*	Young leaves, flowers, flower buds, fruits, seeds.
7.	*Boerhaviadiffusa*	*Nyctaginaceae*	Root, leaves, seeds.
8.	*Bryophyllumpinnatum (Lam.) Oken*	*Crassulaceae*	Leaves
9.	*Catharanthusroseus (L.) G. Don*	*Apocynaceae*	Whole plant
10.	*Calotrophisgigantea (L.) Dryand*	*Apocynaceae*	Whole plant

11.	*Calotrophisprocera (Aiton) W. T. Aiton*	*Apocynaceae*	Whole plant
12.	*Centellaasiatica L.*	*Apiaceae*	Leaves
13.	*Cinchona officinalis L.*	*Rubiaceae*	Bark
14.	*Cinnamomumzylanicum*	*Laureaceae*	Bark, leaves
15.	*Coffeaarabica L.*	*Rutaceae*	Fruits, seeds
16.	*Cynodondactylon (L) Pers.*	*Poaceae*	Whole plant
17.	*Cymbopoganmartii (RoXb.) Wats*	*Poaceae*	Whole plant
18.	*Daturametel L.*	*Solanaceae*	Whole plant
19.	*Eclipta alba L.*	*Asterceae*	Whole plant
20.	*Echinopsispachanoi (Brittan& Rose)*	*Cactaceae*	Whole plant
21.	*Erythroxylummongynum. Roxb*	*Erythroxylaceae*	Leaves
22.	*Elettariacardamomum (L.) Maton.*	*Zingiberaceae*	Whole plant
23.	*Evolvulusalsinoides. L.*	*Convoluaceae*	Whole plant
24.	*Ficusreligiosa. L.*	*Moraceae*	Whole plant
25.	*Gloriosasuperba L.*	*Colchicaceae*	Whole plant
26.	*Gymnemasylvestre R. Br.*	*Apocynaceae*	Whole plant
27.	*JasmiumauriculatumVahl*	*Oleaceae*	Leaves, flowers
28.	*Justicaadathoda L.*	*Acanthceae*	Whole plant
29.	*Mangiferaindica L.*	*Anacardiaceae*	Whole plant
30.	*Marjoranahortensis L.*	*Lamiaceae*	Leaves, flowers
31.	*Moringaolefera L.*	*Moringaceae*	Whole plant
32.	*Murrayakoenengii (L.) Spreng.*	*Rutaceae*	Whole plant
33.	*Mucanapruriens L.*	*Fabaceae*	Leaf, seed
34.	*Neriumodorum L.*	*Apocynaceae*	Whole plant
35.	*Neolamarckiakadamba (Roxb.) Bosser*	*Rubiaceae*	Whole plant
36.	*Ocimum sanctum L.*	*Lamiaceae*	Whole plant
37.	*Passiflora foetid L.*	*Passifloraceae*	Whole plant
38.	*Piper nigrum L.*	*Piperaceae*	Seed
39.	*Pongamiapinnata (L). Pierre*	*Fabaceae*	Whole plant
40.	*Polyalthialongifolia L.*	*Annonaceae*	Seed
41.	*Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce*	*Fabaceae*	Whole plant
42.	*Punicagranatum L.*	*Lythraceae*	Whole plant
43.	*Rauwolfiaserpentina (L.) Benth. Ex Kurz*	*Apocynaceae*	Whole plant
44.	*Rhodiolarosea L.*	*Crassulaceae*	Whole plant
45.	*Santalum album L.*	*Santalaceae*	Whole plant
46.	*Solanumnigrum L.*	*Solanaceae*	Whole plant
47.	*Solanumxanthocarpum L.*	*Solanaceae*	Whole plant
48.	*Tamarindusindica L.*	*Fabaceae*	Whole plant
49.	*Terminaliaarjuna (RoXb.) Wight &Arn.*	*Combretaceae*	Whole plant
50.	*Terminaliachebula Retz.*	*Combretaceae*	Fruit, Seed.
51.	*Tinosporacardifloia (Thumb.) Miers*	*Menispermaceae*	Whole plant
52.	*Tribulusterrestris L.*	*Zygophyllaceae*	Whole plant
53.	*Vitexnegundo L.*	*Lamiaceae*	Whole plant
54.	*Withaniasomnifera (L.) Dunal*	*Solanaceae*	Whole plant, mainly roots & leaves.
55.	*Ziziphusjujuba Mill*	*Rhamnaceae*	Leaves, fruits.

4. Discussion

Usage of natural and herbal medicinal products increased worldwide in the present century. They protect health and reduce risk of side effects in the body. Plants contain a variety of phytochemicals which are active components like flavanoids, tannins, alkaloids, steroids, coumarins, essential oils, saponins, phenols, terpenoids and other pigments which can heal certain diseases. In the farm 99% plants cure common cold, cough, asthama, bronchitis, leucoderma, respiratory infections, dysentry, diarrohea, piles, edema, dyspepsia, epilepsy, hepatic diseases, wounds, hypertension, hemarroides, gastric ulcers, head ache, cramps, hysteria, odema, bronchitis, fever, menstrual problems (4, 14, 29, 30) and also have anti - oxidant, anti - inflammatory, anti - fertility, anti - microbial, anti - rheumatoid, anti - pyretic properties. *Aegle*, Allium, Azadirachta, Aloe, *Bauhenia*, *Bryophyllum*, *Catheranthus*, *Cinnamomum*, *Cynodon*, *Cymbopogan*, *Datura*, *Echinopsis*, *Erythroylan*, *Elettaria*, *Evolvulus*, *Ficus*, *Gymnema*, *Mucuna*, *Murraya*, *Moringa*, *Marjorana*, *Mangifera*, *Neolamarckiana*, *Nerium*, *Ocimum*, *Piper*, *Pongamia*, *Punica*, *Polyalthia*, *Prosophis*, *Rhodiola*, *Rauwolfia*, *Solanumsps*, *Tinospora*, *Tribulus*, *Terminalia*, *Withania*, *Zizipus* species can resist and cure cardiac, diabetes, cancer and blood pressure (6 - 11, 13, 17 - 28, 31 - 46, 48 - 56). *Ficus*, *Mucuna*, *Mangifera* and *Withania*species control Parkinsons' disease, *Boerhavia*, *Rhodiola*, *Withania*, *Tinospora* and *Zizipus* species cure nervous problems (12, 26, 31, 35, 46, 52, 55). *Centella* and *Cinchona*were useful to control malaria (15, 16) *Cinnamom* (17) controls Alzemer's disease (16, 17). *Cinchona* also resist Swine flu and influenza (16). Whereas*Pongamia*, *Cynodon* and*Achyranthus* species protect people from snake and scorpion bites (5, 18, 41). This plants has been in use of immemorial to treat wide range of indications. The dynamic nature of indigenous knowledge has led to its survival through centuries. Which are socially desirable and economically affordable.

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