Advanced Studies in Pure Science and Applied Science

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Examining medicinal plants as potential treatments for dental infections

Ladda R.G.
A.C.S. College Gangakhed.

ABSTRACT

Infections of the teeth are very common in people of all ages. These infections begin in the structure or supply of the tooth and spread to all parts. Antibiotics are now used to treat dental infections, but patients suffer from a variety of side effects. Practitioners of ayurveda in India use ayurvedic medicinal plants in rural and tribal areas. The purpose of this survey was to investigate medicinal plants used to treat dental infections.

Keywords: Bacteria, dental, ayurveda.

INTRODUCTION

Due to modern lifestyles, dental issues are prevalent worldwide today. In this instance, bacterial infections begin in the pulp and spread to the tissue around it. Streptococcus infections are the most common etiologic agent of infections, and most infections are polymicrobial, resulting in a periapical abscess. Poor dental hygiene causes plaque and inflammation in the supporting tissue and areolas bone, periodontal ligament, and periodontal disease. Ayurvedic practitioners in India's rural areas used medicinal plants to treat all kinds of infections in the past. In this study, a survey was conducted and visits were made to ayurvedic practitioners in a rural and tribal area to investigate plants and portions of plants that are specifically used to treat dental infections.

The medicinal plants used in this study were collected under the direction of a variety of practitioners in rural areas. The plants were arranged alphabetically by their botanical names, families, and parts that were used.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the current survey, which was conducted in rural areas, folk people and ayurvedic practitioners learned about traditional dental treatment. Practitioners collect plants, which are then identified with the help of various floras (Naik et al., Almeida, 2003, 1998). The Herbarium Department houses these plant specimens. of Botany, ACS College Gangakhed, Table 1 displays the collected data, which includes the botanical name, family, and used parts.

Table 1. Name, family and part used of plants

Sr. No.	Name of plants	Family	Part used
1.	*Achyranthus aspera*	*Amaranthaceae*	Root
2.	*Euphorbia trucalli*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Latex
3.	*Pongamia pinnata*	*Fabaceae*	Stem, leaf

4.	*Ficus microcarpa*	*Moracae*	fruit
5.	*Acacia chundra*	*Mimusaceae*	Leaf
6.	*Calotropis gigentea*	*Ascalpediaceae*	leaf
7.	*Indigogera tictoria*	*Fabaceae*	Leaf
8.	*Allium sativam*	*Alliaceae*	Bulb
9.	*Phyllanthus reticulates*	*Euphorbiaceae*	vary stem
10.	*Jatropha curcas*	*Euphobiaceae*	Tender bioncher
11.	*Argimone maxicana*	*Papavaraceae*	Root
12.	*Piper nigram*	*Piperaceae*	Root
13.	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	*Rhammanaceae*	Stem bark
14.	*Azadirachta indica*	*meliaceae*	Root, stem
15.	*Acacia nilotica*	*Mimosaceae*	Stem, bark
16.	*Albizia lebbeck*	*Mimosaceae*	Leaf
17.	*Piper betle*	*Piperaceae*	Leaf
18.	*Psidium guajava*	*piperaceae*	Leaf
19.	*Agele marmelos*	*Rutaceae*	Leaves, fruit
20.	*Vitex neganda*	*Verbinaceae*	Leaves
21.	*Citrus medica*	*Rutaceae*	Fruit
22.	*Justicia adhatoda*	*Acanthaceae*	Leaf
23.	*Phyllanthus emblica*	*Eupherbiaceae*	Fruit, leaf

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Marathwada region's phytogeography is rich in a wide range of plant species and a high degree of endemism. The lush vegetation in Marathwada may be influenced by the soil's high fertility and high water table. Native Americans and tribals in Marathwada use medicinal plants to treat a variety of ailments at a low cost. A specific preliminary study was carried out as part of the current investigation to learn more about the specificity of specific treatments for diseases. Folk people, vaidyas, practitioners of Ayurveda, and traditional medicinal plants used to treat dental diseases are aware of common medicinal uses. In this area of research, the plants used in the table above are not individually documented for specific dental diseases. Ficus microcarpa, Piper diagram, Azadirachta indica, Albizia lebbeck, Vitex nigundo, Citrus medica, Justiciz adhatoda, Acacia nilotica, Phyllanthus reticulates, Acacia chundra, Pongamia pinnota,

and others are examples of common medicinal plants that have been passed down through the generations. Common parts of the root, stem, leaf, and fruit are ground into a paste and used at the site of disease infections. Researchers can benefit from the current investigation for future research.

CONCLUSION

In rural areas, traditional medicinal plants are mostly used to treat dental conditions. The majority of people took ayurvedic traditional medicines from various local practitioners, folk people, and others. The author conducted preliminary research to determine whether individual plant parts or combinations are most effective, safe, and free of side effects.

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