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The Study of Plants That Treat Dog Bites

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ABSTRACT

The dog is a domesticated animal that can tell a variety of lies. Labrador, Pomeranian, bulldog, poodle, and other German dogs Humans are at risk from rabies and other infections caused by dog bites that spread to other parts of the body. Antibiotics are required for treatment in these cases. People in rural areas seek ayurvedic treatment from local practitioners because medical facilities are difficult to come by. In various regions, ethnomedicine plants are utilized for treatment. The current investigation gathered data on herbal remedies for dog bites.

Keywords: Dog, Antibiotics, rabies, titanus.

INTRODUCTION

Dogs are common domesticated animals that are friendly to children and other people. When handled as usual, the dog becomes calm. When it gets excited, it quickly settles down. The dog is a million times more sensitive than a human and has extraordinary acute sense. When a dog bites a person, the mouthparts cause infections. Because some bacteria infect the skin, infections spread throughout the body. There is swelling and redness around the wound in the dog bite part. It causes pain and makes it hard to move. A dog bite can result in tetanus or rabies infections. It calls for immediate medical attention. The central nervous system is infected by the rabies virus, and medicinal plants are used to treat dog bites. For this purpose, various plants are used in various locations. Used plants are identified and described as mentioned parts in this investigation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A survey was conducted in rural areas to visit local practitioners who treat dog bites for this study. With the assistance of medicinal plants, basic information about plants is gathered from these practitioners, made into a herbarium using standard procedures, and botanical keys and floras are used to identify them (Naik et al., 1998 and 2000 Almeida).

1) *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. :

strong axillary spines on deciduous trees. Compound pubescent flowers in terminal pedunculate cymes. Rough fruits that shine an orange-red color. The seeds are tightly packed, with one side being concave and the other being convex. They are covered in fine, pressed gray, silky hairs.

Flowers & Fruit - March – April

Parts used : Seeds

2) *Strychnos potatorum* L. :

Small trees with white corollas and black berries that grow in sessile axillary cymes. The stamens are inserted into the corolla. White and smooth are the seeds.

Flowers & Fruit – June – Jan

Parts used – Seed

3) *Alangium salvifolium* L. :

small trees or shrubs with branches that are more or less thorny. Oblanceolate to narrowly oblong leaves Axial umbels have few flowers. Turbinate calyx with a dense, silky pubescent exterior. The petals become dull white. About 20 stamens exist. Subglobose, purple-red fruits packed with calyx limbs. Brown oblong seeds.

Flowers & Fruit – March-June

Parts used – Root

4) *Helicteres isora* L. :

Leaves of small trees or large shrubs are typically bifurcated with three lobes. axillary, single, or in groups of flowers. Reflexed, crimson-red petals Staminal tube excreted, with 10 stamens surrounding the egg and 5-minute scaly staminodes alternating in pairs. With an apical beak, the follicle is a cylindrical spiral, and the seeds are numerous and angularly wrinkled.

Flowers & Fruit – Feb. – Dec.

Parts used – Root

5) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) :

Tree stems of a moderate size are armed with one pair of short prickles called Pinnae. 2 leaflets for each pinna. The heads of the flowers are huge. Carolla's color is drab. The pods twisted in a spiral. 6 to 8 black polished, ovoid, edible seeds enclosed in a white, flashy aril.

Flowers & Fruit – Jan. – June

Parts used – Root

6) *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) :

slender, erect plant. The leaves in whorl 3 are elliptic-lanceolate and broadly elliptic. Numerous flowers are found in irregular corymbose cymes. White corolla with a violet undertone. cap-shaped disc. Extremely lobed. When ripe, drupes turn black.

Flowers & Fruit – March – Sept.

Parts used – Root

7) *Calotropis procera* (Alt.) :

In lateral umbellate cymes, erect shrub leaves are broadly ovate, obovate, or obovate-oblong. The apex of the corolla has no auricles, and the lobes are truncated with a recurved spur at the base. Broad, recurved, cottony, and pubescent follicles. Seeds are brown, ovoid, compressed, and silky white in the coma. Flowers & Fruit – Sept. – June

Parts used – Leaf

8) *Clitoria ternatea* L. :

Shrubs that twine, are woodier, and can be annual or perennial. 5 to 9 foliolate, with elliptic leaflets. Oblog. Large, axillary, and ephemeral flowers. Light or dark blue corolla Diadelphous stamens exist. Pods are flattened, nearly straight, and have sharp beaks. The seeds are six to ten, quadrate, and brownish-yellow.

Flowers & Fruit – Sept. – Dec.

Parts used – Leaf

9) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) :

Trees of middle or small size; Leaning branches. Pinnate, opposite leaflets, 5-7, broadly ovate or elliptic leaves the leaves are longer than the flowers in the axillary racemes. White pinkish corolla Woody seeds in single, reniform, brown Pods.

Flowers & Fruit – March-Aug.

Parts used – Fruit

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ethnomedicinal plants used to treat dog bites were the focus of the current investigation. Commonly used medicinal plants that are easily accessible to ayurvedic practitioners in rural areas. Utilized plant parts are used to identify and describe these

plants. *Strychnos potatorum*, *Alangium salvifolium*, *Helecteres iskra*, *Raulfia serpentine*, *Pangamia pinata*, and other well-known medicinal plants are among them. To treat infections, the parts of the root, seed, and leaf are used to make a paste. This is the beginning of a study.

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