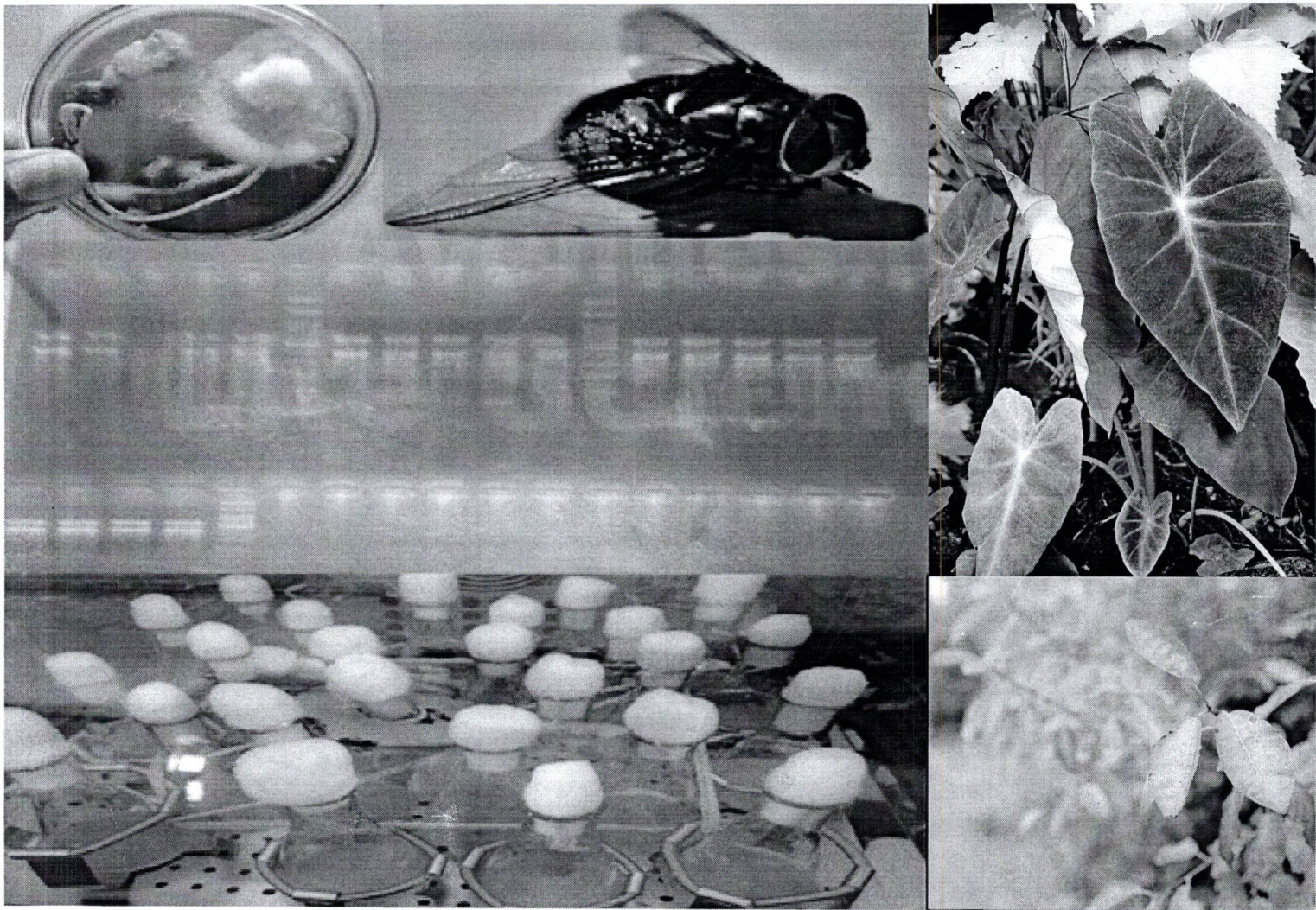


Avenues in Life Sciences



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Study of Etheno-Medicinal Plants on Dog Bite

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Abstract

Dog is a domestic animal which shows different types like German shepherd, Labrador, Pomeranian, bull dog, poodle etc. Dog bite is dangerous to human being that causes infections which spread in other parts of body and cause rabies disease. Such people need antibiotics for treatment. In rural area medicinal facility not easily available so people use ayurvedic treatment from local practitioners. Ethnomedicinal plants are used for treatment in different part. In present investigation collected information of medicinal plants used on dog bite.

Keywords: Dog, Antibiotics, rabies, tetanus.

Introduction

Dogs are common domesticated animal which behave friendly toward people as well as with children. Dog is relaxed when normal handling and touching. It calms down quickly whenever excited. Dog has extraordinary acute sense and million times sensitive than human being. Whenever dog bite to human makes infections due to mouth parts. Some bacteria infect skin such infections spread all over body parts. Dog bite part shows swelling redness around wound. It gives pain and difficulty for movement. Dog bite leads to rabies or tetanus infections. It requires immediate medical care. Rabies virus infect central nervous system and areas medicinal plants are used to care dog bite infections. Different plants are used in different area for this purpose. In this investigation used plants are identified described mention parts used.

Material and Methods

In the present study survey undertaken in rural area to visit local practitioners those give treatment on dog bite. From these practitioners basic information of plants are collected with help of these medicinal plants collected, made herbarium by standard procedures and identified by botanical keys and floras (Naik *et al.*, 1998 and Almeida, 2000).

5) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.):

Moderate sized trees, stems armed with short prickles Pinnae 1 pair. Leaflet 2 per pinnae. Flowers are in globose heads. Corolla dull white. Pods spirally twisted. Seeds 6-8, ovoid, black polished, enclosed in white fleshy, edible aril.

Flowers & Fruit - Jan. - June

Parts used - Root

6) *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.):

Small erect herb. Leaves in whorl 3, broadly elliptic, elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers many in irregular corymbose cymes. Corolla white tinged with violet. Disc cap shaped. Obscurely lobed. Drupes black when ripe.

Flowers & Fruit - March - Sept.

Parts used - Root

7) *Calotropis procera* (Alt.):

Erect shrub, leaves broadly ovate, obovate or obovate-oblong flowers in lateral umbellate cymes. Corolla lobes truncate with a recurved spur at base and without auricles at apex. Folicles boat shaped, recurved, cottony pubescent. Seeds ovoid, compressed, brown, coma silky white.

Flowers & Fruit - Sept. - June

Parts used - Leaf

8) *Clitoria ternatea* L.:

Twining, rather woody, annual or perennial shrubs. Leaves 5-9 foliolate, leaflets elliptic. Oblong. Flowers large, axillary, solitary. Corolla light or dark blue. Stamens diadelphous. Pods flattened, nearly straight, sharply beaked, seeds 6-10, quadrate, yellowish brown.

Flowers & Fruit - Sept. - Dec.

Parts used - Leaf

1) *Strychnos nux-vomica* L.:

Deciduous trees, with strong axillary spines. Flowers in terminal pendunculate pubescent compound cymes. Fruits shining orange red when ripe. Seeds much compressed concave on one side and convex on other, clothed with fine appressed gray silky hairs.

Flowers & Fruit - March - April

Parts used: Seeds

2) *Strychnos potatorum* L.:

Small trees, flowers in axillary sessile cymes, corolla white, with a tuft of hairs at the base of each lobe stamens inserted berries black. Seeds white, smooth.

Flowers & Fruit - June - Jan

Parts used - Seed

3) *Alangium salvifolium* L.:

Shrubs or small trees with more or less thorny branches. Leaves narrowly oblong to oblanceolate. Flowers few in axillary umbels. Calyx turbinate, densely silky pubescent outside. Petals dull white. Stamens about 20. Fruits subglobose, purplish-red, crowded with calyx limb. Seeds oblong brown.

Flowers & Fruit - March-June

Parts used - Root

4) *Helicteres isora* L.:

Large shrubs or small trees, leaves bifarious often 3-lobed. Flowers axillary, solitary or in clusters. Petals crimson red, reflexed. Staminal tube excreted, stamens 10, surrounding ovary and alternating in pairs with 5-minute, scaly staminodes. Follicles cylindrical spirally twisted with an apical beak, seeds many, angular wrinkled.

Flowers & Fruit - Feb. - Dec.

Parts used - Root

9) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.):

Small or middle-sized trees; branches drooping. Leaves pinnate, leaflet opposite, 5-7, broadly ovate or elliptic. Flowers in axillary racemes, shorter than leaves. Corolla pinkish white. Pods woody seeds solitary, reniform, brown.

Flowers & Fruit - March-Aug.

Parts used - Fruit

Results and Discussion

In present investigation a targetive study undertaken on ethnomedicinal plants used on dog bite infections. Commonly used medicinal plants which are easily available or rural area ayurvedic practitioners. These plants are identified and described with used plant parts. Some common medicinal plants metioned as *Strychnos potatorum*, *Alangium salvifolium*, *Helecteres iskra*, *Raulfia serpentine*, *Pangamia pinnata* etc. Root, seed, leaf parts are used as medicine by make paste to apply on infections. This is preliminary study.

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Study of Medicinal Plants for Remedies on Dental Infections

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Abstract

Dental infections are very common to all ages of peoples. Those infections are started in tooth perhaps supply structure and spread in all parts. Now a days antibiotics cure dental infections but these antibiotics shows various side effects to patient. Ayurvedic medicinal plants are used in rural area and tribal area in India by ayurveda practitioners. In present study survey carried out to study medicinal plants used on dental infections.

Keywords: Bacteria, dental, ayurveda.

Introduction

Now a days dental problems are very common all over in world due to life style. In these bacterial infections are occure in pulp and spread to surrounding tissue. Peridental diseases result in to dental hygiene leading to plaque and inflammation in supproting tissue and alreolos bone, peridental ligament and dementum, spreptococcous infections are primary etiologic agent of infections, most infections are polymicrobial which causes periapical abscess. In ancient period all types of inections are covered by medicinal plants by ayurvedic mediccinal practitioners in rural area in India. In present study survey undertaken to visit ayurvedic practitioners in rural area and tribal area for study plants and parts of plants used specifically on dental infections.

In present investigation medicinal plants are collected by guidance of different practioners in rural area, these collected plants are arranged alphabetically with botanical name, family and parts used.

Material and Methods

In the present study survey undertaken to visit rural areas ayurvedic practitioners, folk peoples get information about treatment on dental cure by traditional methods. Plants are collected with direction of practitioners these are identified with the help of different floras (Naik *et al.*, 1998, Almeida, 2003). These plant specimens are 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, family and part used of plants

Sr. No.	Name of plants	Family	Part used
	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Root
	<i>Euphorbia trucalli</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Latex
	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Stem, leaf
	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	fruit
	<i>Acacia chundra</i>	<i>Mimusaceae</i>	Leaf
	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	<i>Ascalpediaceae</i>	leaf
	<i>Indigogera tictoria</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Leaf
	<i>Allium sativam</i>	<i>Alliaceae</i>	Bulb
	<i>Phyllanthus reticulates</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	vary stem
	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	<i>Euphobiaceae</i>	Tender bioncher
	<i>Argimone maxicana</i>	<i>Papavaraceae</i>	Root
	<i>Piper nigram</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>	Root
	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	<i>Rhammanaceae</i>	Stem bark
	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>meliaceae</i>	Root, stem
	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Stem, bark
	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Leaf
	<i>Piper betle</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>	Leaf
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>piperaceae</i>	Leaf

	<i>Agele marmelos</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Leaves, fruit
	<i>Vitex neganda</i>	<i>Verbinaceae</i>	Leaves
	<i>Citrus medica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Fruit
	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	Leaf
	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	<i>Eupherbiaceae</i>	Fruit, leaf

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 tentative 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 dental disease. These plants are used in above table are not documented separately for particular dental disease in this 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 *Ficus microcarpa*, *Piper nigram*, *Azadirachta india*, *Albizia lebbeck*, *Vitex nigundo*, *Citrus medica*, *Justiciz adhatoda*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Phyllanthus reticulates*, *Acacia chundra*, *Pongamia pinnota*, etc. The generally root, stem, leaves, fruits common parts directly used at the place of disease infections by grinding and made a paste. Present investigation is useful for further investigation for researchers.

Conclusion

Traditional medicinal plants are mostly useful to cure dental diseases in rural area. Most peoples used ayurvedic traditional medicines from local practitioners, vaidus, 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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