

**MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY THE ETHNIC PRACTITIONERS IN
NALGONDA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA**

Sravan Prasad.M*, Venkateshwara Rao.K.N, Santhosha.D, Chaitanya .R.S.N.A.K.K ,
David Banji

Department of Pharmacognosy, Nalanda College of Pharmacy, Nalgonda, AP, India 508001

Received: 04-10-2010; Revised: 11-11-2010; Accepted: 27-11-2010

ABSTRACT

The biomedicines used in folklore practices prevalent in Nalgonda district are enumerated. The biomedicines are composed of single drugs or combination of drugs. The traditional family practitioners are interviewed personally and the findings are recorded. The present paper gives the information on various plants, their botanical names, family, parts used and mode of administration along with the diseases cured.

KEYWORDS: ethno botany, traditional healers, medicinal plants, parts used, diseases.

***Corresponding Author**

Sravan Prasad.M

Department of Pharmacognosy,

Nalanda College of Pharmacy,

Nalgonda, AP, India 508001

Email: sravanmcharla.939@gmail.com

Mobile no: +91-9885537945

INTRODUCTION

More than half of the world's population directly depends on natural resources for part or all of their livelihoods, foods, nutrition, medicines and water and many other needs and this include a high proportion of the poorest groups¹. Plant based biodiversity conservation efforts by traditional communities, primarily by women, include continuation of traditional conservation of local crops, species². Collecting and using the forest based plants in daily dietary and medicines. WHO has recognised the role of traditional systems of medicine and considers them a part of strategy provide health care to the masses³. Folk medicines are gaining importance⁴.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field trips were undertaken in Nalgonda district during 2008-09 to collect folklore ethno medical information. The data were gathered from famous traditional practitioners each from one mandal for 10 mandals of the district to practices and had experiences in the use of biomedicines for treating human patients/diseases on average of 3-8 generations (**table no-1**) the folklore data, presented alphabetically disease wise include the vernacular, botanical and family names. The principal drug need not be a major constituent but mentioned first by the resource person.

CONCLUSION

Traditional knowledge documentation helps in passing the wealth of practices into the modern scientific world and forms the basis for new drug development. 12 Mandals to be covered in the survey will be continued. Nalgonda has a rich repository of several species of medicinal plants. The district can certainly cater to the demand of herbal medicines as purified bioactive compounds, Phytopharmaceuticals and different natural health products. The need for (NCR) New chemical entities for health can be explored. The traditional medicine system practice/knowledge documentation helps in lead identification in new drug development. The major diseases identified biomedicines here grouped according with treatment on the lines of Ethanopharmacology (table a, b, c, d and e). Some of claims need to scientific exploration like in cancer, kidney diseases, and bites may bring new uses for old crude drugs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to the Principal, Management of Nalanda college of Pharmacy, Nalgonda and participants in the survey for their help in completing work

REFERENCES

1. Singh RK, Sustainable use of ethanobotanical resources, Indian journal of traditional knowledge 2007; 6 (3): 521-530
2. Laxmikanth Sharma, traditional medicinal practices of Rajasthan, Indian journal of traditional knowledge, 2007; 6(3): 531-533.
3. K.N.Reddy,ethnobotany of andhra pradesh:A Review,ethanobotanical leaflets, 2008; 12 :305-310.
4. Sudha rani.T et al, Ethanobotanical Survey Of Nalgonda District,Andhra Pradesh,India,Research On Crops, 2007; 8(3) :700-715.
5. Sudhakar Reddy.CH , folklore bio medicine common veterinary diseases in Nalgonda district, ethanobotany,2000; 12: 113-117.
6. Dr.Madhava shetty,Flowering plants of chittoor district,andhra pradesh,2nd edition 208,published by student's offset printers,thirupathi.
7. K.R.Kirthikar and B.D.Basu,Indian medicinal plants,vol 1-4,International book distributors.
8. Arya vaidya sala and Kottakkal,Indian medicinal plants,vol 1-5, Orient longman pvt.ltd.
9. Dr.K.M.Nadkarni,Indian materia medica,vol 2,2nd edi,Bombay popular prakashan publishers.
10. T.Pillaiah and D.ALI Molali,Flora of andhra pradesh(India),vol 2,scientific publishers.
11. Ravinda sharma,Medcinal plants of India,Daya publishing house,Delhi.

Table 1: Practitioners interviewed as per the specializations

S.no	Mandal	Name	Exp in years (generation)	Expertise
1	Nakarekal	P.Bhavana rushi	40yrs 6th generation	Expert in skin diseases
2	Munagala	P.Babu Rao	20yrs 4th generation	Curing insect bites
3	Chouttupal	Sataiah	36yrs 6th generation	Expert in cancer
4	kethepally	V.Janakinarayana	21 yrs 3 rd generation	Expert in bone settings
5	Chityal	Yadaiah	20 yrs 3 rd generation	Treating urinary tract problems

Table 2: Plants used for the treatment of diabetes

S.no	Local name	Botanical name ⁵⁻¹¹	Family	Parts used	use
1	ragi	Ficus religiosa	moraceae	Stem bark	Antidiabetic, asthma
2	medipandu	Ficus hispida	Moraceae	Root bark	Galactagogue
3	Nela thangedu	Cassia siamea	caesalpiniaceae	Whole plant	Antidiabetic
4	Kalabandha	Aloe vera	Liliaceae	Leaves, roots	Antidiabetic
5	Mandhara	Hibiscus rosasinesis	Malvaceae	Flower	Hair diseases
6	Gorintaku	Lawsonia inermis	Lythraceae	Stem bark	Antidiabetic

Table 3: Plants used for the treatment of cancer

S.no	Local name	Botanical name ⁵⁻¹¹	Family	Parts used	Use
1	Tella jilledu	Calotroapis gigante	Asclepiadaceae	Root	Abdominal disorders
2	Modhuga	Butea monosperma	Fabaceae	Stem bark	Menstrual disorder
3	Kundana kommulu	Caralluma umbellate	Asclepiadaceae	Whole plant	Kidney stones
4	Kanuga	Achyranthus aspera	Amaranthaceae	Roots	anticancer

Table 4: Plants used for the treatment of snake bites

s.no	Local name	Botanical name ⁵⁻¹¹	Family	Parts used	Use
1	sarpagandha	Rawolfia serpentina	Apocynaceae	Root	Snake bote, Insomnia
2	Nallalam	Tridax procumbens	Cichoreeae	Whole plant	Dog bite
3	Tella jilledu	Calotropis gigantean	Asclepiadaceae	Root	Scorpion bite, Abdominal disorders,
4	Seethaphala	Annona squamosa	Annonaceae	Stem bark	Snake bite

Table 5: Plants used for the treatment of urinary disorders

s.no	Local name	Botanical name ⁵⁻¹¹	Family	Parts used	Use
1	Uttareni	Achyranthe asperas	Amaranthace	Roots	Anemia
2	Guntagura gura	Eclipta prostata	Cichorieae	Whole plant	Hair tonic
3	Kalabanda	Aloe vera	Liliaceae	Leaves, roots	Antidiabetic
4	Marri	ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Whole plant	Kidney problems
5	Palleru kaya	Tribulus terristris	Zygophyllaceae	Roots	gohnarrae

Table 6: Plants used for the treatment of skin disease

s.no	Local name	Botanical name ⁵⁻¹¹	Family	Parts used	Use
1	Guntagura gura	Eclipta prostate	Cochoreae	Whole plant	Emetic
2	Vepa	Azardirachta indica	Meliaceae	Leaves	Liver diseases
3	Nalla Jillakara	Nigella hispanica	Ranunculaceae	Whole plantconstipation	constipation
4	Kalabandha	Aloe vera	Liliaceae	Leaves,roots	Diabetes
5	Thulasi	Ocimentenil horum	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Genitourinary
6	kanuga	Pomgani apinnata	Fabiaceae	Leaves	dyspepsia

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared