



World Scientific News

An International Scientific Journal

WSN 115 (2019) 149-159

EISSN 2392-2192

Indigenous curative plants used in curing of piles from Mahabubnagar District of Telangana State, India

P. Shivakumar Singh^{1,*}, M. Sureshkumar², G. M. Vidyasagar³

¹Department of Botany, Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar, Telangana State, 509001, India

²Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Microbiology, Gulbarga University,
Kalaburige - 585 106, Karnataka, India

³Medicinal Plants and Microbiology Research Laboratory, Department of Post Graduate Studies and
Research in Botany, Gulbarga University, Kalaburige - 585 106, Karnataka, India

*E-mail address: shivakumarsinghp@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The existing report is rigorous on the ethnic knowledge of indigenous remedial medicinal plants curing in piles by pastoral people of Telangana, India. A total of 17 species were recorded as natural therapeutic plants treating in piles. Of individual's species, representing 16 families. The extreme, herbs were in the information are measured. In the present results the importance of the indigenous remedial plants wisdom have been observed. Apart from efforts are ruined to educate the further generations about their importance, it may be missing in future. This diversity of information might contribute comprehensively in modern drug conning or in government policies to advancement contemporary innovative drug design systems in rural, folkloric areas, and in the enhancement of advance formulas with reference to indigenous remedial medicinal plants.

Keywords: Indigenous therapeutics, curative plants, piles therapeutic

1. INTRODUCTION

The consequence of indigenous remedial medicinal plants in indulgence piles has not been acknowledged perfectly from rural, folkloric background of Indian society. India has been considered a rich in biodiversity of medicinal plants and their indigenous cleverness. Piles are very common in around the Mahabubnagar.

Due to high temperature water conditions different than other areas of the same district. Piles are inflammation of the blood vessel that generally nearby in anal canal. The piles are produce when the anal cushions are disrupted by the power of defecation. The stool uniformity and defecator routine for countless wounded are almost positively to clam. The smash up is increases due to hard stools which is vigour of shearing. There are two types of piles, internal piles and external piles.

Piles are frequently painstaking as one of the most familiar gastrointestinal illness with an elevated occurrence [1]. Features such as uneven bowel routine and less-fiber starve physically as well as inheritance may lead the enduring to this stipulation. Hemorrhage from the lower gastro-intestinal sections is the majority expected to be the chief widespread etiological motivation of the commonness of haemorrhoids [3]. Anal pain and discomfort, itching, bleeding, swelling, and perceived mass in the perennial region are painstaking as the major indications of hemorrhoids [2-3].

The majority of the people that living in villages have been using the home-grown plants for medicinal purpose. In vision of the fact that ages because the information on the subject of local plants is transfers from generation to generation and it is based on the experiences lifelong.

That people living in villages mostly have less suitable physical condition services because villages have long distance far away from the central cities. The neighbouring people use the several plants or parts of plants in the earliest therapeutic prose in curing the diseases such as piles [4]. The extract has the super enzymes which originate from the plants, which is used to treat the trouble of piles [5].

Piles are haemorrhoids which are enlarged veins located in lower part of anus and rectum. These veins become inflamed because of increased pressure within them. Piles can be of two types, one is the internal piles and the other is the external piles and can be of different sizes. Internal piles generally effects within 2 to 4 cm above the opening of rectum. Internal piles are more common which are painless but makes presence known due to bleeding with movement of bowel which is the only sign of this. They may cause prolapse through the rectum.

The other type of piles is the external piles, medically termed as perianal hematoma which affects the outer side of the rectum. One can see and feel it and is very uncomfortable. Sometimes blood clots are formed within the external haemorrhoids which causes extreme pain. As no appropriate medical rehabilitation is accessible for such piles, it is imperative to search for some new or less known medicinal plants, which are potential source for new bioactive compounds of therapeutic significance [6]

The present exertion is an effort to document and analyze the ethnic facts relating to the custom and exploit of indigenous remedial therapeutic plants in healing in treating piles. So that the present work carried out around the villages of Mahabubnagar district head quarter of Telangana.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A number of countryside trips were undertaken in south districts of study area (Fig. 1). At each one time of trip, diverse folkloric and forest or rural people's information was collected in different seasons. The information was accrued after discussions with several users like village head, elder women and other local informants. Frequent interviews through questionnaires were made in diverse villages to substantiate the information. Plant specimens were collected and identified with help of floras [7-8].

The study area Telangana is one of the southern states of India. This region is situated in the central stretch of the eastern seaboard of the Indian Peninsula. Telangana has an area of 114,840 square kilometres (44,300 sq mi). The area is divided into two main regions, the Eastern Ghats and the plains. Telangana lies between 15 50' – 19 55' North latitudes and 77 14' – 78 50' East longitudes. Telangana is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the north and north-west, Karnataka to the west, Chattisgarh to the north-east and Odisha to the east and Andhra Pradesh to the south.

The state is drained by two major rivers, with about 79% of the Godavari river catchment area and about 69% of the Krishna catchment area, but most of the land is arid. It is an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 400 m above sea level. This plateau consists mainly of the ranges of erosion surface: (i) above 600 mt, (ii) from 300 – 450 mt and (iii) from 150 – 300 mt. The State Telangana has the monsoon type of tropical climate. On the whole State enjoys warm climate. In northern Telangana tropical rainy type of climate prevails. Hot Steppe type of climate is noticed in the southern parts of the State. In Tropical Rainy type, the mean daily 0 temperature is above 20 °C with an annual rainfall of 150 to 200 cms, mostly in summer and South-West monsoon. In the Hot Steppe type, the mean daily temperature is 18 °C and less. In the state of Telangana Maximum temperature in the summer season varies between 37 °C and 44 °C and minimum temperature in the winter season ranging between 14 °C and 19 °C.



Figure 1. The study area: Villages of around the Mahabubnagar head quarter. (South-easterly India).

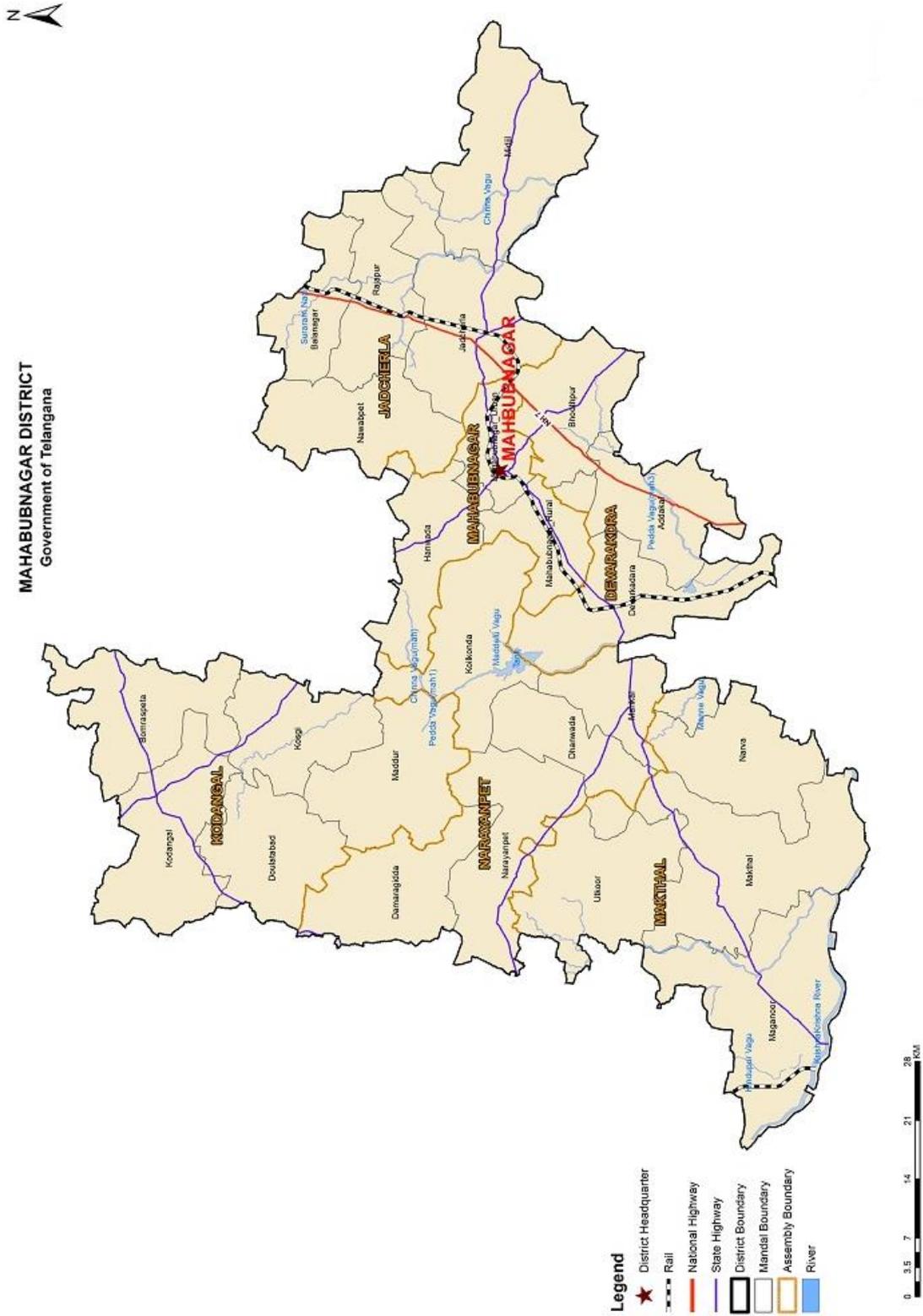


Figure 2. The study area: Villages of around the Mahabubnagar head quarter. (South-easterly India).

The State has a wide variety of soils and they form into three broad categories - red, black and laterite. The type of forests met within Telangana, as per the classification of Champion and Seth are Tropical moist deciduous forests, Southern dry deciduous forests, Northern mixed dry deciduous forests, Dry savannah forests and Tropical dry evergreen scrub. In the Telangana there is about more than 20 tribes were recorded. Commonly they are located hilly and interior forest areas [9].

The research report focussing on a number of the important wild medicinal plants, which need to be documented for diverse usages in future.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present report sum numerical of 17 species were recorded as natural therapeutic plants treating in piles. Of individual's species, representing 16 families. The extreme, herbs were in the information are measured. In the present results the importance of the indigenous remedial plants wisdom have been observed. Apart from efforts are ruined to educate the further generations about their importance, it may be missing in future.

This diversity of information might contribute comprehensively in modern drug conning or in government policies to advancement contemporary innovative drug design systems in rural, folkloric areas, and in the enhancement of advance formulas with reference to indigenous remedial medicinal plants. In the current reported effective plants against also used for effective against diabetics with related to piles [10-13].

In attendance documented plants from the Mahabubnagar region also having antibacterial activities from previous reports of Nigeria [14-16]. Out of 17 species from current report new formulations documented when compared with previous reports from ethno-botanical survey of wild plants used to cure piles [17].

The frequent field trips have been conducted on indigenous medicinal plants and traditional medicines. In many countries, the local people used the ethno medicinal plants for purpose of medicines. The ethno botanical studies demonstrated the dosages that acquired from plants or parts of plants are used to treat the piles. Rural areas the customary plants are used to cure piles. The plants parts are being used for the healing of disease, from the prehistoric times [18].

Table 1. The important indigenous remedial medicinal plants used in treating piles.

Botanical name	Family	Habitat	Local name	Part Used
<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i>	Malvaceae	Climber	Budda benda (Telugu), Athibala (Hindi)	Leaves juice
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Climber	Thuthura benda (Telugu), Athibala (Hindi)	latex

<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	shrub	Uttareni (Telugu), Aapang (Hindi)	Greeny Bark
<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Acanthaceae	Herb	Addasaramu (Telugu), Adoosa (Hindi)	Ripened leaves
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Tree	Maaredu (Telugu), Bilva (Hindi)	Fruit pulp
<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Liliaceae	Herb	kalabanda (Telugu), Gheekanvar (Hindi)	Bark peel
<i>Aristolochia bracteata</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Climber	Gaadaparaku (Telugu), Kitamar (Hindi)	Leaves
<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Papilionoideae	Tree	Mooduga (Telugu), palaas (Hindi)	Leaf base
<i>Cocus nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Tree	Kobbari (Telugu), Nariyal (Hindi)	Roots
<i>Gynandropsis pentaphylla</i>	Capparidiaceae	Herb	Nya malle (Telugu), Zasmin (Hindi)	Young leaves
<i>Gymnosporia montana</i>	Celestraceae	Srub	Dantha (Telugu), Chota Dudhila (Hindi)	Bark
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosoideae	Climber	Attipathi (Telugu), Lajjalu (Hindi)	Leaves
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Advi tulsi (Telugu), Sabja (Hindi)	Leaves
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Usiri (Telugu), Amla (Hindi)	Fruit
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Agni maata (Telugu), chatawar (Hindi)	Leaves
<i>Termina chubula</i>	Combretaceae	Tree	Karka (Telugu), balahar (Hindi)	Fruit
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Climber	Thippa theega (Telugu), Guloye (Hindi)	Olden leaves, Seeds



Abelmoschus manihot



Abutilon indicum



Achyranthes aspera



Adhatoda vasica



Aegle marmelos



Aloe barbadensis



Aristolochia bracteata



Butea monosperma



Cocos nucifera



Gynandropsis pentaphylla



Gymnosporia Montana



Mimosa pudica



Ocimum basilicum



Phyllanthus emblica



Plumbago zeylanica



Termina chubula



Tinospora cordifolia

4. CONCLUSION

In the instant the people are escalating profusely, at the same time people are forgetting their indigenous remedial medicinal plants information. The work outcome will be possessions on future health care. Subsequently, work into initiations are needed to undertake widespread education about their importance as a medicinally importance and as a direct and indirect source of safeguarding in health care system for the future generations. A very few of the indigenous remedial medicinal plants are available in the treating of piles.

So, efforts must be affianced to safeguard indigenous remedial medicinal plants and also the rustic brainpower for prospect health care systems.

Acknowledgement

Authors are thankful to rural, folkloric, ethnic peoples of surrounding villages of Mahabubnagar head quarter of Telangana state for donation their clandestine information.

References

- [1] Mosavat SH, Ghahramani L, Sobhani Z, Haghighi ER, Heydari M. Topical *Allium ampeloprasum* Sub sp *Iranicum* (Leek) extract cream in patients with symptomatic hemorrhoids: a pilot randomized and controlled clinical trial. *J Evid Based Complementary Altern Med.* 2015; 20: 132–136.
- [2] Rakinic J, Poola VP. Hemorrhoids and fistulas: new solutions to old problems. *Curr Probl Surg.* 2014; 51: 98–137.
- [3] Kaidar-Person O, Person B, Wexner SD. Hemorrhoidal disease: a comprehensive review. *J Am Coll Surg.* 2007; 204: 102–117.
- [4] S. Rani, J.C. Rana, S.M. Jeelani, R.C. Gupta and K. Santosh, Ethnobotanical notes on 30 medicinal polypetalous plants of district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh. *Academic Journals* 7(20) (2013) 1362-1369.
- [5] R. Chauhan, K. Ruby and J. Dwivedi, Golden Herbs used in Piles Treatment: A Concise Report. *International Journal of Drug Development & Research* 4(4) (2012) 50-68.
- [6] S.B. Kosalge, R.A. Fursule, Investigation of ethno medicinal claims of some plants used by tribal's of Satpuda Hills in India. *Journal of Ethno pharmacology* 121(2009) 456–461.
- [7] K. Chan, Some aspects of toxic contaminants in herbal medicines. *Chemosphere* 52 (2003). 1361–1371.
- [8] Gamble JS and Fischer CEC 1915. Flora of the Presidency of Madras (reprinted edition 1930), Adlard & Sons Ltd., London, 1915. 1-3.
- [9] Pullaiah T and Chennaiah E. Flora of Andhra Pradesh, India. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur 1997.

- [10] P. Shivakumar Singh, G.M. Vidyasagar, Antifungal screening of 61 traditional medicinal plants of 305 extracts against dermatophytic fungi *Trichophyton tonsurans*, *Int J Pharm Pharm Sci.* (7) 3 (2015) 186-190
- [11] Tran, H.N.K., Nguyen, V.T., Kim, J.A., Rho, S.S., Woo, M.H., Choi, J.S., Lee, J.-H., Min, B.S., Anti-inflammatory activities of compounds from twigs of *Morus alba*. *Fitoterapia*, (2017) 120
- [12] Mohammadhosseini, M., Sarker, S.D., Akbarzadeh, A. Chemical composition of the essential oils and extracts of *Achillea* species and their biological activities: A review. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, (2017) 199.
- [13] Sathasivampillai, S.V., Rajamanoharan, P.R.S., Munday, M., Heinrich, M., Plants used to treat diabetes in Sri Lankan Siddha Medicine – An ethnopharmacological review of historical and modern sources, *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, (2017) 198.
- [14] Abo KA, Fred-Jaiyesimi AA, Jaiyesimi AEA. Ethnobotanical studies of medicinal plants used in the management of diabetes mellitus in South Western Nigeria. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* (2008) 115(1): 67-71.
- [15] Gbolade AA. Inventory of antidiabetic plants in selected districts of Lagos State, Nigeria. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 2009; 121: 135-139.
- [16] Okolie UV, Okeke CE, Oli JM, Ehiemere IO. Hypoglycemic indices of *Vernonia amygdalina* on postprandial blood glucose concentration of healthy humans. *African Journal of Biotechnology* 2008; 7(24):4581-4585.
- [17] Muhammad Parvaiz, Khalid Hussain, Muhammad Tufail, Gulzaman William, Muhammad Shoaib and Muhammad Danish Jamil, Ethnobotanical Survey of Wild Plants Used to Cure Piles in District Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan. *Global Journal of Pharmacology* 7 (3): 337-341, 2013
- [18] Katewa, S.S., B.L. Chaudhary, Jain and Anita, Folk herbal medicines from tribal area of Rajasthan, India. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* (2004) 92: 41-46.