

# Ethnomedicinal Plants Used by Traditional Healers in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh, India

Preeti Singh\*

Researcher

## \*Corresponding author

Preeti Singh, Research Fellow, Trans-Disciplinary University, Bangalore, Karnataka; E-mail: preeti.singh@tdu.edu.in

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## Abstract

An ethnomedicinal study was done in 10 unique towns of Kangundi town Panchayath of Chittoor locale of Andhra Pradesh with a mean to report the data in regards to folkloric employments of indigenous plant species. An aggregate of 32 plant species having a place with 32 genera and 25 families were recorded, and counted alongside their herbal name, family, nearby name, part (s) utilized, ethnomedicinal utilizes including their strategy for readiness, method of organization and measurement. The announced plant species as different customary arrangements are utilized by the town individuals for the administration and additionally treatment of different afflictions running from wind chomp to fever.

**Keywords:** Chittoor, Ethnomedicinal uses, Indigenous plants, Traditional healers.

## Introduction

Kangundi town Panchayath, having a territory of 54,000 hectares in Kuppam Mandal is situated in, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh State. It is arranged at a separation of 16 kilometers from Kuppam on the Kuppam - Vijalapuram Main Road and 126 kms from Chittoor, the District Headquarters of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh. GPS Coordinates: 74.99810 Latitude, 13.44153 Longitudes. The occupations of the town individuals here is essentially harvest and vegetable cultivation [1]. Writing overview demonstrated that no ethnomedicinal work has been accounted for beforehand from the Chittoor locale of Andhra Pradesh, however comparable studies have been finished by a few laborers in different parts of the state [2,3]. Remembering this view, an ethnomedicinal study was completed in the town zones of Chittoor area of Andhra Pradesh, India with a mean to record the data in regards to conventional employments of indigenous plant species.

## Materials and Methods

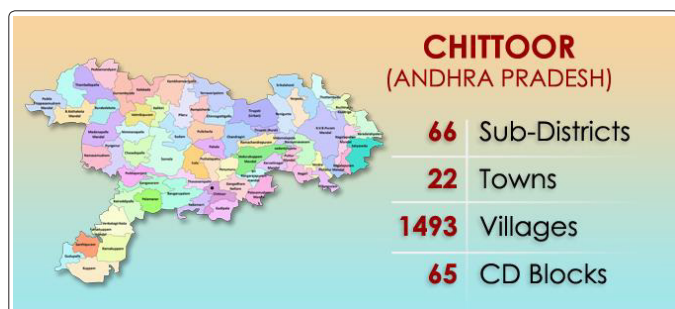


Figure 1: Map showing study is in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh

Ethno medicinal review was done in 10 distinct towns of Kkangundi town in Chittoor area amid the winter of 2014 (Fig. 1). Amid field trips, the data in regards to the neighborhood names and folkloric employments of restorative plants were accumulated from customary town healers, elderly town individuals and learned provincial people. The insights about neighborhood name, place of accumulation, plants/plant parts utilized, strategy for planning and uses were uncommonly recorded against each contemplated plant amid the study. The plant species photos were additionally taken (Plate 1). What's more, coordinate plant perception and distinguishing proof was finished with the assistance of conventional healers and nearby home grown medication specialists. The gathered species were related to the assistance of provincial vegetations and different books on ethnobotany [4-12]. The rundown of plants with their families, plant part(s) utilized and strategy for arrangement with their customary uses is recorded in Table 1.

## Results and Discussion

The present examination uncovers the folkloric employments of 32 plant species having a place with 32 genera and 25 families. Among them, 6 are trees, 18 are herbs and 8 are bushes species. The entire plant or distinctive plant part(s), for example, leaves stem barks, roots, organic products, seeds, Flowers, youthful buds, and so forth in type of different conventional arrangements are utilized to cure various human maladies/illnesses as detailed by customary healers and nearby natural restorative professionals. Leaves of 18 plant species, underlying foundations of 13 species, stem barks of 6 species, seeds of 5 species, products of 4 species, entire plant of 1 species, blossoms of 1 species are utilized for the treatment of different sicknesses. Plants were utilized either inside or remotely to cure around 33 distinct afflictions in more than one type of arrangements like concentrate, decoction, juice, powder, glue, implantation and different structures (Table 1). A large portion of the plant species are utilized to cure at least two than two ailments

in proper structures and the measurement is endorsed relying on the age of the patient and sort or seriousness of ailment. The examination comes about obviously demonstrated that the detailed ethnomedicinal plants are utilized to regard different afflictions, for example, fever, hack, looseness of the bowels, amoebiasis, jaundice, liver infections, paleness, menstrual clutters, wind nibble, wounds, outside ulcers, ear torments, stomachache, uncleanliness, diabetes, skin ailments, epilepsy, writhings, asthma, syphilis, throat issues, spewing, joint agony, resting unsettling influence, heart ailments, leucoderma, edema, worm invasion, bone torment, conjunctivitis and so forth. As of late, a few endeavors have been made to contemplate the ethnomedicinal significance of plants utilized by primitive tribes in various parts of the state. Panduranga et al (year

needed) contemplated the utilization of restorative plants in society medication by Konda Reddis for treating different ladies' ailments and regenerative sicknesses in a few towns of Kangundi Panchayath of Chittor locale, Andhra Pradesh [13]. Likewise, ethnomedicinal plants utilized generally by different native tribes and other town individuals, Although, comparative takes a shot at restorative plants in connection to their conventional uses have been archived before as specified above, yet the data imitated in this about recorded types of therapeutic plants are significantly new and have not been recorded before. Be that as it may, the present Investigation uncovers that announced plants assume an indispensable part in the essential medicinal services of the provincial populace in the examination region [14].

**Table 1: Ethnomedicinal plants used by traditional healers of Chittor district of Andhra Pradesh, India**

S. No.	Plant name/Family	Local name	Part (s) used	Ethnomedicinal uses
1	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn. / Verbenaceae	Vavili/ nirguni	Leaves, roots	Freshly collected leaves are extracted and ½ ounce of the extract is given orally in reducing fever; 5 drops of the leaf extract is applied into the nostrils in treating convulsions; 2 spoons of the root extract is given orally every hour in case of snake bite.
2	<i>Terminalia cuneata</i> Roth. / Combretaceae	Tellamaddi	Stem bark	Powdered stem bark is with a locally made sweet (paravannam) containing milk, sugar and rice and the preparation is kept in a suitable container and kept in hot water bath over night. Next day morning the preparation is given orally for treating asthma.
3	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> Linn. / Asteraceae	Banthimokka	Leaves	Paste of fresh leaves is applied externally on the affected parts/external injuries to control bleeding and relieve pain.
4	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn. / Solanaceae	Kamanchi	Leaves, seeds	Leaves are cooked and given to the edema and piles patients; seeds are extracted with hot water and the extract is mixed with honey and given orally to diabetic patients.
5	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn. f./Anacardiaceae	Nallajeedi chettu	Seeds	Seed oil is applied externally in skin diseases and leucoderma.
6	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> Linn. / Acanthaceae	Tapakaku	Leaves	Paste of fresh leaves is applied externally on the wounds.
7	<i>Randia dumetorum</i> Poir. / Rubiaceae	Manga	Fruits, stem bark	Fruit extract are given orally to prevent vomiting and also to treat throat problems; stem bark extract is applied externally in bone pains.
8	<i>Punica granatum</i> Linn. / Puniceae	Dhanemma chettu	Roots	Fresh root infusion is given orally for expelling intestinal worms.
9	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> Linn. / Apocynaceae	Arhata ganneru	Leaves	Freshly collected leaves are crushed and the paste is applied directly externally on affected areas/wounds.
10	<i>Plectronia parviflora</i> (Lam.) Bedd./Rubiaceae	Balusu	Leaves, stem bark, roots	Either root, bark or leaf extract is given orally to treat diarrhoea; the soup or curry of leaves is good for the diarrhoea patients; root is crushed, extracted and extract is taken orally to expel intestinal worms.
11	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. & Thonn./Euphorbiaceae	Nelausiri	Leaves, fruits, roots	Mixed powder of leaves and fruits is taken morning and evening for 3-6 days in treating jaundice; extract mixed with oil is warmed and applied into the eyes for conjunctivitis patients; powdered root with cow milk is given daily two times to the anemic patients.
12	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsk.) Chiov./Asclepiadaceae	Dhustupu, theega	Leaves, roots	Five leaves and three grains of black pepper are crushed together; prepared into pills and given orally for treating fever, sixty drops of leaf extract is given orally in worm mixed with cured and given orally for treating menstrual colic. infestation; root powder is
13	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt. / Myristicaceae	Japathri	Nutmeg	Oil is extracted from nutmeg and is taken orally in case of sleeping disorders.
14	<i>Lowsonia inermis</i> Linn. / Lythraceae	Gorintaku	Leaves	Freshly collected leaves are crushed and the paste is applied directly on the wounds.
15	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn. / Moraceae	Ravichettu	Stem bark, young bud	Decoction of stem bark is applied externally for healing wounds; young bud or stem bark is boiled in milk and taken orally in the treatment of syphilis.

16	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn. / Euphorbiaceae	Dhugdihika	Leaves	3-5 g of powdered leaves is given orally to treat asthma and cough; 10 g of leaves are crushed, 2 g of the black pepper is added into it and given orally in case of snake bites.
17	<i>Datura metel</i> L. / Solanaceae	Tellavummetta	Leaves	Freshly collected leaves are crushed; extract of it use orally with buttermilk in dog bite.
18	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> Rosc. / Zingiberaceae	Kachuralu	Fruits	10-15 g of dry fruit extract with black peeper is given with sugar to treat asthma; dry fruits are taken orally in cough, headache and anemia.
19	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i> Gaertn./ Hy-poxidaceae	Nelathadi	Roots	Powdered root mixed with honey is given orally in reducing fever, 5 g of root powder is mixed with hot water and taken orally in case of stomach ache, 10 g of the root powder is given orally with butter milk to anemic patients, 5 g of the root powder, 10 g ghee and 20 g honey is given orally for in leprosy.
20	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L. / Menispermaceae	Chiruboddi	Roots	Root powder is given orally to treat fever, heart diseases and leprosy, powdered root with cow's milk is taken orally to treat diarrhoea.
21	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd./ Celastraceae	Maalkamgini	Roots, seeds	Powdered root is given to diabetic patients; oil of seeds is massaged at the joint in order to get relief from joint pains.
22	<i>Cassia tora</i> L./ Caesalpinaceae	Thagerasa	Leaves	Cooked leaves are taken orally to cure edema, leprosy and skin diseases; leaf extract along with the leaf extract of <i>Ricinus communis</i> L. is applied externally in back pain.
23	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub./Fabaceae	Modhuga	Leaves, flowers, stem	Extracts of flowers and leaves are used in treating diarrhoea, external ulcers; powdered stem bark extracted with hot water and the extract is used to clean external ulcers.
24	<i>Asteracantha longifolia</i> Nees./Acanthaceae	Neerugobbi	Roots	Powdered root is extracted with hot water and given orally to edema patients.
25	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. / Asteraceae	Machipathri	Leaves	Leaf extract is given orally as appetizer and epilepsy; leaves are heated with ghee and the product is tied to the eyes in conjunctivitis.
26	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L. / Papaveraceae	Pechikusuma	Whole plant	Latex of this plant is applied in the eyes in conjunctivitis; the extract of the herb is used to treat external wounds and ulcers, and oil of seeds is applied externally in skin diseases and leprosy.
27	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (Linn.) Benth./Mimosaceae	Derisena	Seeds, cork of stem	Cork of the stem is powdered and given internally to cure skin diseases; cork powder is extracted with hot water and given internally in case of snake bites etc. as antidote, and oil of seeds is applied externally to treat leucoderma.
28	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb. / Simaroubaceae	Pedhamanu	Bark, Roots	Root is extracted with hot water and 5 g of the extract twice a day is given to vomiting patients; extract of fresh stem bark is mixed with curd and given to the diarrhoea patients or used in the treatment of intestinal amoebiasis.
29	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn.) Correa/Rutaceae	Maredu	Leaves, fruits, roots	Decoction of fruits is used to treat vomiting; powdered leaves are given orally in diabetes; paste of fresh root is taken orally in case of snake bites.
30	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L. /Euphorbiaceae	Muripinda	Leaves, roots	Nine leaves, nine grains of black pepper and a drop of cow ghee are crushed together and taken daily twice with butter milk in jaundice; leaf extract is poured into ears to get relief from ear pain; powdered root is given with one spoon of honey in paralysis; leaf extract is mixed with butter and given orally in Convulsions.
31	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L./ Malvaceae	Duvvenaku	Leaves	Freshly collected leaves are cooked and consumed to treat bleeding Piles.
32	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L. / Fabaceae	Guruvindha	Leaves, seeds, roots	Decoction of leaves and roots are given orally for cold and cough; Seed powder is used to induce abortion.

## Conclusion

The present investigation was led to record the ethnomedicinal plant assets of Chittoor region of Andhra Pradesh, India and to investigate the customary learning or conviction of these plants utilized by the town individuals for their essential human service's needs. Such ethnomedicinal data is required for taking up huge scale

development and protection of therapeutic plants that may support the rustic economy of individuals through the foundation of home grown medication ventures and advancement of medicinal services framework in our nation. Further, logical examination in light of the customary learning of therapeutic plants can be an approach in the disclosure and advancement of novel medication leads.

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