

STUDY OF SOME MEDICINALLY IMPORTANT PLANT FOR DIABETES
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ABSTRACTS

The present study deals with botanical remedies for diabetics at local region of Patoda-Taluka particularly (Sautada). The method of preparation and doses of administration of plant medicine as suggested by the herbalists are recorded in this. Also the known chemical contains of 17 plants species belongs to different families are included in this studies.

Figure:00

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Table:01

KEY WORDS: Study, Medicinal plants & diabetes.

Introduction

Etymologically the term diabetes can be defined as to "Pass through" the word diabetes has been derived from a Greek word (dia means through: bêtes, means pass). More appropriately it has been defined as the secretion of an inordinate quantity of sweet tasting, urine with great peculiar smell, accompanied with great thirst dryness of skin, extreme debility, and general emaciation. In diabetes, the deficiency of insulin leads into a complex series of reaction which are clinically manifested as hyperglycemia. It is well known that glucose is an important source of energy for the cerebral tissues and if it is lost owing to diabetes, the function of tissues is affected. Earlier, mithridate was used in diabetes in homoeopathy.

Many herbal drugs are used in the Indian system of medicine as well as in folk and tribal medicine for common ailments, Diabetes mellitus was known to mankind as "Maddhumeha" from antiquity for more than 2500 years ago as can be seen from than 2500 years ago as can be seen from medical texts such as Charka Samhita (Chaturvedi & Shastri, 1980; Sushruta Samhita, 1973 (400B.C) (Shastri, 1973). The diseases was most often treated with diet control, herbs and herb mineral drugs. In India from ancient times the herbalist treated the diseases with indigenous herbs which were free from side effects. Many tribal and non-tribal to enrich the traditional systems and to documents the prescription which are not listed.

TABLE No - 1.

Sr. No	Botanical name and local name	Plant part used	Remedies	Chemical constitute
1	<i>Aegle marmelones corr.</i> Local Name - Bel Family -Rutaceae.	Leaves	Powder with sugar twice a day for 20 days	Alkaloids
2	<i>Annona squamosa L.</i> Local Name-SeetaPhal. Family- Annonaceae.	Leaves	Powder with water daily in the morning	Hydrocyanic acid
	<i>Andrographis paniculata Nees.</i> Local Name-Kalmegh. Family-Acanthaceae	Leaves	Decoction of leaves drink 3 times per day	Andrographolide.

4	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Wild. Local name- Shatavari Family- Liliaceae.	Tuberous Root.	Powder mixed with leaf powder of Gymnemasylvestre twice per day for 30 days.	Steroidal sapogenin
5	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. Local Name- neem Family -Miliaceae	Flowers /barks	Roasted flowers or barks powder with butter milk for 40 days ; dose once in a day at early morning	Acetynimbin Nimboloid (Lactone)
6	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd Local name- kagadiful Family- Nyctaginaceae.	Leaves	Paste made into pills; dose; 3 pills twice per day for 25 days.	Methyl salicylate Terpinolene.
7	<i>Carrica papaya</i> L. Local Name- Papaya /papita Family- Caricaceae.	Green fruit	Huic is drunk 2 times per day	Nicotinic acid, ascorbic acid, papain, violaxanin, caricaxanthin.
8	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L. Local Name- Taravat Family- Casasalpiniaceae	Leaves + powder	Juice for 20 days	Senosides A & B Anthraquinones
9	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L. Local Name- bahauva Family- Casasalpiniaceae	Leaves	Powder with milk twice a days for 20 days	Chrysophanic acid
10	<i>Cocous nucifera</i> L. Local Name- Shriphal Family- Palmae	Male flowers	Juice twice a day for 30 days	Lauric and Myristic acid, Undecanoic and Tridecanoic acids.
11	<i>Embllica officinalis</i> Gaertn. Local name- Amala Family- Euphorbiaceae.	Dry Fruit	Powder, one teaspoonful with milk twice per day.	Linolenic ,Linoleic ,Oleic, Stearic, Palmitric, Myristic acids.
12	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb. Local name- Vad. Family- Moraceae.	Young fruit	Juice twice a day for 20 days.	Tannin
13	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Gaertn. Local name- Methi Family- Apiaceae.	Seeds	Powder with water daily in the morning	Volatile oil
14	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. Local Name- KrushanTulsi Family- Lamiaceae.	Leaves	Powder , 1 to 2 teaspoonful with water daily in the morning	Cineole and linalool
15	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. Local name- Sataph Family- Rutaceae	Leaves	Powder, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls once in a week for 4 weeks.	-Nonanone and essential oils
16	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L) Skeels. Local Name- Jambul Family- Myrtaceae.	Seeds	Powder with butter milk daily in the morning	Triterpanehydroxy acid and oleanolic acid.
17.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Mies. Local name- Gulvel Family- Menispermaceae .	Leaves	Juice ,daily in the morning	Alkaloid-berberine

Material and Methods

Sautada is a Village in Patoda Taluka in Beed District of Maharashtra State, India. It belongs to Marathwada region. It belongs to Aurangabad Division. It is located 52 KM towards west from District head quarters Beed. 13 KM from Patoda. 311 KM from State capital Mumbai. Information of local community people/ non-tribal people on 17 plant species which are frequently and easily available and used in diabetics is recorded. It is noted that there are few reputed non-traditional healers as they are known locally. Samples of the plants species were collected from them and wildy from local region and forest of Rameshwaram and deposited in the Department of Botany of P.V.P. College. As far as possible the consulting the flora of Marathwada by V.N. Naik et al, (1993).

The data gathered and the plants classified so far, are presented in table -1 .they are generally the plants most common frequently used by the healers. From table 1 it

can be seen that either a single plants is used to treat diabetes or mixed with other plants to synerise its effects.

Discussion

The foregoing enumeration presents an account of 17 plant species used in the during study important literature (Chopra et al., 1956; Chopra et al., 1969; Kirtikar and Basu ,1935; Nadkarni ,1976) were consulted to ascertain whether these plants are prescribed and known for similar uses in the treatment of the same. During the study it was observed that out of 17 plants, which are marked with an asterisk, are already ascribed with such properties. This investigation throws light on the popularity of our indigenous system of medicine amongst the general public and might draw the attention of botanists, phytochemists and pharmacologists for further scientist study. In conclusion it is assumed that many more vital drugs can be unraveled from the secret wealth of non-tribal medicine of this area for well-being of mankind and human welfare.

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