

Ethnobotanical Survey of Wild Plants Used to Cure Piles in District Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was undertaken in District Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan to gather information, the ethnomedicinal plants and the traditional uses for the treatment of ailments and the remedial property of plants which used for the treatment of disease as in the casing of piles. The aboriginal knowledge about the traditional medicinal plants was taken from neighboring people, farmers and hakims also. The study exposed that, 22 species of plants belonging to 18 families are frequently utilized for the treatments of diseases such as piles. The recognized ethnomedicinal plants are used to cure piles disease. The whole plants and different parts of ethno medicinal plants are used for treatment of various diseases. The plants that have the ethnomedicinal properties which being used for the handling of piles is given mentionally its scientific names, vernacular names, families, the medical use and the plant parts used. The present study provides information on ethno medicinal uses of plant species. The tendency of uses of medicinal plants in this study area point out that traditional plants play a major role for the treatment of piles disease.

Key words: Medicinal plants • Piles • Indigenous knowledge • Ethno-medicinal use • UOG • Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

The Hemorrhoids or 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 vigor of shearing. There are two types of piles, internal piles and external piles. Interior piles expand inside, along the anal. The common symptoms of internal piles are the painless blood loss. The internal piles are the totally prolapsed.

Exterior piles extend close to the anus. The color of external piles is same as the skin. The outside piles form a thrombus. The outside piles are painful. When the external pile ruptures it bleed. The blood loss is more disturbing and blood loss the typical cause for considering a doctor. Prolapsed is, on the other hand, anal dysfunctional special effects and the other undeniable warning sign soreness, impatient, are fewer dependable problem-solving criterion [1].

Mostly the people that living in villages have been using the home-grown plants for medicinal purpose. In view 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 neighboring people use the several plants or parts of plants in the earliest therapeutic prose in curing the diseases such as piles [2]. The extract has the super enzymes which originate from the plants, that is used to treat the trouble of piles [3].

Mostly aboriginal people depend on plants or parts of plants for curing the different diseases. For the purposes of herbal medicines, there are about more than 30 percent of the complete plant species were used throughout the world. In the developing countries the 25 percent of drugs that are obtained from herbs are used for the treatment of various kinds of ailments. There is about 80 percent contribution of total plants in the fast developing countries which used to sure the various diseases.

The traditional medicines are usually prepared from the complete plants or different parts of parts such as root, stem, foliage, etc. The herbal medicines are also prepared from plants product such as gum and latex. The plants that are the source of traditional medicines are used for the huge to increased emphasis on the use of plant materials as a source of medicines for a wide diversity for the ailments. For the production of medicines the almost all herbs are used. These traditional medicines play an important role for the aboriginal or local people of that area [4].

The medicinal plants are being used in many diseases from hundred years before. The medications that are used as medicines have also been consequent form the sources of plants. The study of item for consumption of remedial and goods of toxic that are extracted from the natural sources of plants is called Pharmacognosy [5]. The primarily health concern of the inhabitants, the folk healing plants have essential Responsibility. Particularly those peoples use the native plants as remedy that cannot have the funds for the allopathic drug [6].

The plants and part or parts of plants such as root, stem, leaves, fruit, foodstuff, bark and seed having the active element extort that produces the definite therapeutic physiological reaction for treatment of many diverse diseases in animals and for the ailments of humans. That plants are called medicinal plant. The peoples has used the remedial plants for dealing of a range of diseases and to reduce the affliction of substantial. Throughout the world for thousands of years the major resource for primary health care is medicinal plants [7].

Mostly plant pieces, having medicinally key compounds are seen better days and becomes in danger of extinction because of the dreadful conditions of their natural homes, this is for the reason that of high-speed undeveloped enhancement, urbanization, short-tempered deforestation and boundless gathering of plant supplies. Ancient people live strongly coupled with nature and for the most part rely upon it for their subsistence.

There is an increasing focal point on the significance of medical plants and conventional health systems in resolving the most important health care tribulations of the world. Our country have no primary health care and practically missing veterinary care in our countryside areas because the expensive western system is too slow to meet the serious health care desires of our discharge inhabitants [8].

Existence and diseases exists where there is life, diseases are bound to happen. Man and animals depends absolutely ahead plants for their continued existence as the plants are used food and shelter These are also been used as disease calculating agents, for that reason, the use of plants as medicine is an oldest and efficient perform [9]. The first confirmation of plant medicine was compiled in Ayurveda between 2500-600 BC in sub-continent. The system finds its starting point to Greek medicine, which was full by Arabs and then dispersed to India and Europe. About 80% population of the world depends on the traditional organization of health trouble. These medicines have less downward side special effects and man can receive it without problems from its environment [10].

Medicinal plants are extremely main for health and material goods part of biodiversity. The importance of documentation and safety of the curative plants vast information is as important as protecting them from hereditary alteration. These local ancient history reserves are completely avoided and are at threat by being lost in spite of the sustainable social, economic and environmental effect they could present when stored and used by the native community [11]. Root of this plant is utilized as a component in many classical formulations and predicted for different clinical situations like joint pain and arthritis and various others [12].

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Survey and Study Selection: Study area was visited to record ethnobotanical knowledge from the various sites during December-2012 to January-2013. During the survey, plant samples were also taken from the study area. However ethnobotany gives various approaches in plant researches, here only the resources which aids in aspect of medicinal plant-research are described. Knowledge about their family name, common name, Ethnomedicinal Tibb of data from the various places.

The identification and devised to identify the indigenous knowledge of the listed plants were acquired via interviews and designed questionnaire from local Hakeem's as they have more knowledge about the medicinal plants and their complete utilization and the ancient people as they have enough knowledge about the medicinal properties of local plants. Knowledge about common name of plant, plant part used for treatment, method of administration was recorded.

Table 1: List of medicinal plants of District Gujrat used to treat piles and various other diseases.

Sr #	Family name	Botanical name	Common name	Parts used	Ethnomedicinal uses
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria prionitis L.</i>	Karunta	Leaves	The leaves of karunta are used to cure piles.
2	Apiaceae	<i>Coriandrum sativum L.</i>	Dhania	Leaves and seeds	The seeds and leaves of plant are used to make well Piles.
3	Arecaceae	<i>Alocacia indica L.</i>	Kansalu	Leaves	The leaves of kansalu plants used for the treatment of piles.
4	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calatropis procera(Willd) R. Br.</i>	Aak	Whole plant	Theak palnt is laxative to treat the piles.
5	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea millefolia L.</i>	Yarrow	Whole plant	The entire plant is used for the treatment of piles.
6	Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes patula L.</i>	Gutta	Flowers	The flowers is used to treat piles.
7	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia dillenii Haw.</i>	Prickly Pear	Whole plant	The plant of prickly pear is vinegary, stomachic, carminative and laxative antipyretic. The plant is used to heal haemorrhoid.
8	Cannabaceae	<i>Cannabis sativa L.</i>	Bhang	Leaves	The leaves are used to treat piles.
9	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album L.</i>	Bathu	Leaves	Leaf the extract of ak plant leaves are used for the treatment of piles.
10	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica dioicaRoxb. Ex Willd.</i>	Jungli karela	Fruit, seeds	Diabetes, sedative, bleeding piles and urinary complaints.
11	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta L.</i>	Dudhiya	Whole plant	The complete plant is used to cure the piles.
12	Fabaceae	<i>Derris indica L.</i>	Karanj	Whole plant	To treat bleeding piles, the complete plant is used.
13	Labiataeae	<i>Ocimum basilicum L.</i>	Niazboo	Leaves	Seeds of plants, administered orally are refreshment, diuretic when taken vocally are diuretic, refreshment, leaves and flowers of the plants and are used to cure the piles.
14	Leguminosae	<i>Mimosa pudica Linn.</i>	Mai budi	Whole plant	Milk among leaf sap of plant is used the same as fine medication by piles.
15	Leguminosae	<i>Alhagimar aurum Medic</i>	Camel Thorn	Flowers	The sugar is mixed with rodden vegetation part of plants are along with sugar are in apply vocally to therapy of blood loss piles.
16	Leguminosae	<i>Saraca indica(Roxb.) Wilde.</i>	Ula ashok	Leaves	The bark of plant is used to treat the piles.
17	Liliaceae	<i>Aloe barbadensis L.</i>	Ghee kunvar	Whole plant	The complete plant is used to treat piles and also for fever.
18	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon indicum L.</i>	Mallow	Leaves	Seeds of plants, administered orally are refreshment, diuretic when taken vocally are diuretic, refreshment, leaves and flowers of the plants and are used to cure the piles.
19	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava L.</i>	Amrood	Fruit	It is approved that the fruit consume daily basis in unfilled abdomen to treat the ailment piles
20	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex dentatus L.</i>	Shalkhay	Leaves	The plant leaves used to treat piles
21	Polygonaceae	<i>Rheum austral D.</i>	chotial	Tuber and Leaves	Tuber and leaves are used for the treatment of piles.
22	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum L.</i>	Kainch mainch/ Makow	Fruit	Fruit is used to cure hepatitis and piles. For treatment of piles the one leaf juice is drunk and also used for the extension of liver.

Survey of Ethnomedicinal Studies: The medicinal data on 22 plants species related to 18 families were listed which is used for treatment of piles. The plants used in treatment of piles that we found in our preferred text in an inventory.

RESULTS

The ethnomedicinal information on 22 plants species related to 18 families was collected are given in Table No 1. Ethnomedicinal features of the plants being used in the treatment of piles is given mentionally families, botanical names, common names, plant parts used and the medicinal use. These plants species were seen as effective used by local individuals to treat piles.

DISCUSSION

In ethnobotany the all herbal medicines have their roots in domestic remedies and in folk medicines. It has scheduled 20,000 medicinal plants used throughout the world. In aboriginal system of traditional medicines, the several hundred species of plants were used for treatment of diseases. The traditional medicines are prepared from the herbal plants extraction of plants. The extractions are obtained from whole plants or parts of plants such as root, stem, leaves and seed [13].

The 80 percent of people relies on the herbs plants for the manufacturing of medicines that are used for the treatment of various diseases [14]. In the study of medicinal plants and their traditional use in different parts of the world there has been an ever-increasing attention, during the previous few decades. The knowledge of medicinal plants by the aboriginal culture are not just helpful for protection of aboriginal. It is also used for treatment of humans and the development of drug [15].

The studies have been conducted on herbal medicinal plants and traditional medicines. In many countries, the local people used the ethnomedicinal plants for purpose of medicines. The ethno botanical studies illustrated the drugs that obtained from plants or parts of plants are used to treat the piles [16]. Both the urban and rural areas the traditional plants are used to cure piles [17]. The plants or parts of plants are being used for the treatment of disease, from the ancient times [18].

There are many medicinal plants are used in various particular medicines for the treatment of different diseases like some herbal plants are used for the treatment of piles. By using the traditional medicines that are obtained from plants which has been able for

treatment of piles. The medicinal plants or different organ of plants without bad effect are used to cure diseases [19].

CONCLUSION

The neighboring people use traditional medicines which obtained from ethno medicinal plants, when they suffer from the piles. The aboriginal or local people used these medicinal plants in local area where the services of current hospitals not exist. It is illustrated that the valuable plants that have a variety of uses by different folks in treating the various diseases like piles. In great quantity the accessibility of traditional plants help the traditional healers that are utilized for the treatment of ailments. The treatment of piles through medicinal plants has been more successful without any side effects.

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