



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: XI Month of publication: November 2017

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2017.11098>

www.ijraset.com

Call: ☎ 08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

A: Current Study on Plant Species which is used by Peoples to Treat Asthma Disease in Jhunjhunu District, Rajasthan, India

Vinita¹, Dr. Kaushal Kumar Gautam²

¹Research Scholar, JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

²Department of Botany, JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT: The ethno botanical study extensively carried out the information of the uses of anti-asthmatic plants which are used by local community or peoples who survive in villages of Jhunjhunu District. A total of 31 medicinal plants species from different family report as used to treatment of Asthma Disease of human being. Ayurveda mention the medicinal uses of plants to cure various human ailments. Leaf, stem, bark, root, flower, fruit, seed even whole plant is also used to make herbal remedies.

Keywords: Asthma, Antiasthmatic plants, Herbal remedies, Medicinal uses, Jhunjhunu District.

I. INTRODUCTION

Asthma is a complex inflammatory and common disease that is rising in pervasiveness worldwide. Approximately 300 million people world widely affected by Asthma disease and it has been also estimated that a further 100 million will be affect by 2025[1], [2]. The current treatment or asthma therapy need adequate success due to poor effect, that's why patients are in search of complementary and alternative medicine to treating the asthma[3]. Now in days many research studies come out with the point that different plants are traditionally used for treatment of many diseases.

The medicinal plants have been used for millennium years by ethnic and tribal communities in whole world. Now in recent years the medicinal plants have concerned global attention as they constitute a rich foundation of cultural information and natural products, which confer health protection to millions of peoples in rural communities [4].

Now in these years this is noticeable that peoples renewed interest in natural medicines which are obtained from various plant parts or plant extracts. Approximately 40 percent or more part of the pharmaceuticals at this time used in the western countries is derived or at least partially consequential from natural sources [5].

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

A. Study Area

The study area of survey is Jhunjhunu district(Rajasthan). The district lies 75.021 North and 76.065 East, longitudly and surround the area of 5928 sqkm. District is bordered by the other districts such as North and N. east side by Haryana state, on the south, S. east and S.westside by Sikar district, on the North and N. west by Churu district. The district Jhunjhunu is integrated in Shekhawati region[7].

B. Methodology of Study

A personal interview was conducted with different age class of persons of Jhunjhunu District through survey. A list of semi structured questionnaire was set and investigations were conducted to gather the important information regarding various medicinal plants like as name, uses, remedies method etc.The plant specimens are preserving and make a herbarium file in proper way.

III. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

The listed plant species are used to treat bronchitis Asthma by the peoples of Jhunjhunu District.

| Sr. | Family | Plant species | Common name | Used part | Administration mode or form |
|-----|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Simaroubaceae | Ailanthus excels | Tree of heaven | Dry bark | Powder (one spoon) |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | add honey and zinger |
| 2. | Liliaceae | Allium cepa | Onion | Whole plant | Decoction (30-50 gm) |
| 3. | Papaveraceae | Argemonemexicana | Mexican Prickly Poppy | Whole plant | Boiled plant extract (one spoon) or aqueous extracts of stem |
| 4. | Nyctaginaceae | Boerhaviadiffusa | Punarnava | Whole plant | Decoction (20ml) |
| 5. | Crassulaceae | Bryophyllumpinnatum | Cathedral Bells | Leaves | leaves extract (45ml) |
| 6. | Asclepidaceae | Calotropisprocera | Rubber bush | Flower | The flower powder add triphala (1:4 in ratio) and honey (one spoon of remedy) |
| 7. | Iridaceae | Carthamustinctorius | Safflower | Flower stigma | Boiled Safflower (7-10 strands) with Milk |
| 8. | Fabaceae | Cassia fistula | Golden shower | Leaves | Extract (5ml) |
| 9. | Rutaceae | Citrus reticulata | Mandarin orange | Fruit | Extract (15 ml) add honey and salt |
| 10. | Verbenaceae | Clerodendrumphlomis | Arani | Root | Extract (5ml) |
| 11. | Cucurbitaceae | Cocciniagrandis | Ivy gourd | Leaves | Extract (10ml) add honey |
| 12. | Araceae | Colocasiaesculenta | Taro | Plant corm | As vegetable |
| 13. | Boraginaceae | Cordial myxa | Assyrian plum | Fruit | Extract (15ml) |
| 14. | Euphorbiaceae | Emblicaofficinalis | Gooseberry | Fruit | Extract (10-15ml) |
| 15. | Euphorbiaceae | Euphorbia hirta | Asthma Weed | Whole aerial part | Extract of aerial part of the plant (3-5ml) |
| 16. | Euphorbiaceae | Euphorbia thymifolia | Chhotiduddhi | Whole plant | Decoction (one-two full spoon) |
| 17. | Moraceae | Ficusreligiosa | Pippal | Bark | Aqueous extract (half spoon) |
| 18. | Poaceae | Hordiumvulgare | Barley | Seed | Decoction (10-15ml) |
| 19. | Verbenaceae | Lantanacamara | Big-sage or Lantana | Leaves | Decoction (3-5ml) |
| 20. | Apocynaceae | Lochnerarosea | Rosy periwinkle | Flower | Decoction (3-5ml) |
| 21. | Cucurbitaceae | Luffaacutangula | Ridge gourd | leaves | Decoction (10-15ml) |
| 22. | Moringaceae | Moringaoleifera | Drumstick tree | Root | Juice (5ml), add zinger |
| 23. | Solanaceae | Nicotianatobacum | Tobacco | Leaves | Powder (450mg) |
| 24. | Oleaceae | Nyctanhesarbortristic | Night-flowering | Leaves | Dry Powder (1-2 gm) |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|--|-------------|----------------------|
| | | | Jasmine | | |
| 25. | Cactaceae | Opuntiaelator | Prickly Pear | Fruit cover | Powder (1.5 gm) |
| 26. | Apocynaceae | Pergulariadaemia | Trellis-vine | Leaves | Juice (5ml) |
| 27. | Arecaceae | Phoenix dactylifera | Date Palm | Fruit | Powder (1.5 gm) |
| 28. | Solanaceae | Physalis minima | wild cape gooseberry / sun berry and pygmy ground cherry | Leaves | Decoction (3-5ml) |
| 29. | Salvadoraceae | Salvedoraoleoides | Vann or jaal | Leaves | Decoction (10-15ml) |
| 30. | Caesalpiniaceae | Saracaindica | Saracaasoca | Seed | Powder (40-50 gm) |
| 31. | Combretaceae | Terminaliabelirica | Bahera/ Beleric and myrobalan | Fruit | Dry Powder (40-50gm) |

Leaf, stem, bark, root, flower, fruit, seed even whole plant also used to make remedy. Remedies which made from these 31 medicinal plants are used to the treatment of Asthma disease.

IV. CONCLUSION

The survey signifies that, Tradition healers are used medicinal plants broadly to treat Asthma Disease.

It is clear from the interviews conducted in Jhunjhunu district that information of medicinal plants is limited to traditional healers and aged persons who are living in village. The ethno botanical survey also point out some specific medicinal plant species and their properties to the local inhabitants who are unknown from value of medicinal plants in the environment[6].

We should try to conserve these medicinal plant species for easily use in future without any efforts, cost and side effects.

REFERENCES

- [1] Masoli M, Fabian D, Holt S, Beasley R. The global burden of asthma: executive summary of the GINA Dissemination Committee report. Allergy. 2004, 59, 469–478. [PubMed]
- [2] Bousquet J, Bousquet PJ, Godard P, Daures JP. The public health implications of asthma.Bull World Health Organ. 2005;83:548–554. [PMC free article] [PubMed]
- [3] Slader CA, Reddel HK, Jenkins CR, Armour CL, BosnicAnticevich SZ. Complementary and alternative medicine use in asthma: who is using what? Respirol. 2006, 11, 373–387. [PubMed]
- [4] Mudappa A, Oommen S. Amruth. 1998, 2:10.
- [5] Rout GR, et al. Plant Cell Tiss Org Cul. 1991, 27:65.
- [6] Vinita and KaushalKumar Gautam, A Comparative Analysis of Medicinal Plant belongs to Euphorbiaceae Family in Village, Ardawata (Chirawa Tehsil) of Jhunjhunu, District (Rajasthan), International Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology (IJET),2016, 7(1), 621-625.
- [7] <http://w.w.w.jhunjhunonline.in>.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)