Biosciences, Biotechnology Research Asia Vol. **8**(1), 341-343 (2011)

Ethanomedicinal Survey of Plants of Sehore District of M.P. showing Wound Healing Activity

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(Received: January 21, 2011; Accepted: February 20, 2011)

ABSTRACT

The present paper reports 12 ethno-medicinal plants of Sehore district of M.P. which is used by the villagers for wound healing and other diseases. Out of 12 plants reported in the present study. *Mimosa pudica, Aloe Vera,* leaf gel *Annona squmosa* leaf pultis, *Vitex nigundo* latex have shown healing effect much faster than other plants extract.

Key words: Ethano-medicine, Wound healing, Re-epithilization

INTRODUCTION

Ethno-botany is a multidisciplinary subject which deal with the use of medicinal plants for various ailments based on ethnic knowledge. The present paper reports 12 plants of Sehore district of M.P. in India which are more frequently used by the villagers in remote areas for cut; wounds and other injuries. Similarly observations on ethno-medicinal use of herbal plants based on different ethnic communities of the country have been reported earlier which emphasized the need of such studies for exploring more and more hidden informations. Saxena Lal *et al*., (1994), Malviya *et al*., (2008), Manjunath *et al*., (2006), Patel (2007). Shetty *et al*., (2007) have evaluated the wound healing effect of alcoholic extract of Ocimum sanctum. Recently, Sharma *et al*., (2010) have also reported the Ethno medicinal study of edible plants used by Gond and Bharia tribes of Chhindwara district of M.P. Looking to the wide occurrence of burn wound in the modern societies and the ointments used showing irritation on skin, it was thought important to work out such plants which posses wound healing activities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The plant listed in table 1 have been collected after one year survey of the remote villages of Sehore district and the knowledge gained from the local peoples. The plants belong to 11 different families of Dicot except *Aloe vera* of family Liliaceae. The plants were identified at Botany department of S.S.L. Jain College Vidisha (M.P.) India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study is quite significance for pharmacologist, botanist and agricultural scientist who are engaged in the field of pharmacology. The plants listed in the table have been used invariable in several ailments including wound healing. The leaves of *Mimosa pudica* of Fabaceae have been reported to be useful in bleeding piles where-as its roots deoxidation is found to be used in wound healing. Similarly *Curcuma longa* family-Zinzinberaceae, Lawsonia inermis family-Lythraceae and Ficus religiosa family-Moraceae bark extract when applied topically give relief to the deep incision wounds as well as other skin diseases.

It has patent antioxidant "curcumin" which is antibacterial and antifungal that seems to be used in wound healing. *Citrus aurantifolia* family Rutaceae fruits juice is useful in ring worm and to remove the dark spot of skin. Also other plants listed in the table 1 such as *Aloe vera* is well known for its anti-inflammatory activities Zuneja (2008). The other plants *Terminalia arjuna, Annona squamos, Delbergia sissoo, Vitex nigundo, Maduca indica* and Syzygium cuminii have been found to be useful in deep incision wound which were reepithilized completely with 14 days periods. Recently Sheetal and Kunul (2010), Nath (2010) and Abbas lone (2009) have reported the ethno medicinal plants used in folk remedies including wound healing activity, which supports the present study.

Table 1:

S. No	Common name	Botanical Name	Family	Part used
1.	Chhuimui	Mimosa pudical	Fabaceae	Root
2.	Mehandi	Lawsonia inermis	Lythraceae	Bark
3.	Halide	Curcuma longa	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome
4.	Pepal	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	Bark
5.	Gaur patha	Aloe vera	Liliaceae	Leaf gel
6.	Seta fal	Anona squamosa	Anonaceae	Leaves
7.	Arjun	Terminalia arjuna	Combretaceae	Bark
8.	Shesham	Delbergia sissoo	Fabaceae	Leaves
9.	Nirgundi	Vitex nigundo	Verbenaceae	Leaves oil
10.	Neembu	Citrus aurantifolia	Rutaceae	Fruits
11.	Jamun	Syzygium cuminii	Myratceae	Leaves and seed
12.	Mahua	Madhuca indica	Saptoaceae	Leaves and bark

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