



Traditional uses of plants for wound healing in the Sangli district, Maharashtra

Sandeep B. Patil*, N.S. Naikwade, M.S. Kondawar, C.S. Magdum and V.B. Awale¹

Appasaheb Birnale College of Pharmacy, Sangli (MS) – 416416.

¹Department of Botany, Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli.

*Email: Sandeep_pharmacology@rediffmail.com

*Phone no. 0233-2320062 Fax: 0233-2325677

*Mobile no. 09226765719

Abstract: This article represent wound healing activity of various fresh plants which is found as well as used traditionally in Sangli district. Various plants species mostly used in various diseases were found to use by 'Vaidu' to heal the wound. It was found that all the plant parts or extracts used in wound healing were applied locally and was found to possess good healing property. The detailed study to explore the ethno-botany of medicinal plants of Sangli was undertaken during the survey of sacred groves of Sangli.

Keywords: Traditional uses, Wound healing, Sangli district, Maharashtra.

Introduction

Wounds are inescapable events in life. Wounds may arise due to physical, chemical or microbial agents. Healing is survival mechanism and represents an attempt to maintain normal anatomical structure and function. Wound healing is a process by which tissue regeneration occurs. It is complex, dynamic process of restoring integrity and tissue layer, which involves an array of inter related and concomitant events. The process of wound repair differs little from one kind of tissue to another and is generally independent of the form of injury. Although the different steps in the wound healing processes occur in a continuous, integrated manner, it is convenient to divide the overall process into three overlapping phases and several natural components for descriptive purposes. Deficiency of certain Vitamins, trace elements and Proteins lead to delayed wound healing. Many Cytotoxics, Immunosuppressant and non-Steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs suppress wound healing. The management of wound healing is a complicated and expensive programme. Many herbs have proved to possess significant prohealing properties in different types of wounds. In this review we have made an attempt to give an insight into the different herbs having potential wound healing properties which could be beneficial in therapeutic practice¹.

The art of herbal healing is deep rooted in Indian culture and folklore. Even today in most of rural areas, people or 'Vaidus' depend on local traditional healing system for their primary health care.

The district of Sangli is one of the southern districts of Maharashtra (Figure 1) lying between 16° 43' and 17° 38' north latitude and 73° 41' and 75° 41' east longitude and has an area of 8591.3 Km².

The climate of this district is on the whole agreeable and is characterized by general dryness in the major part of the year. The cold season is from December to about the middle of February. The hot season which follows, lasts till the end of May. The annual average rainfall in district is 692.4 mm (27.26")³.

Experimental

During the survey of villages, information about wild medicinal plants used by the local people as wound healing was obtained from the villagers and vendors of such items. Information was also collected on quantity, gathered parts used and the method of preparation local plant name and their botanical names were identified from books.

Many medicinal plants and their parts are used as wound healing without much preparation. The author has

recorded a number of plants that find use as wound healing during the course of his survey of sacred groves of the district. The information has been counterchecked with that available in other places, the author himself proved most of the plants, which have been listed below^{4,5,6,7}.

This sequence of families is arranged according to Bentham and Hooker.

1. *Argemone mexicana* L. (Papaveraceae) (Figure 2)
Local name- *Pivala dhotara*
Uses- Leaves and Latex used as topical application on wound.
2. *Brassica juncea* L. (Brassicaceae)
Local name- *Mohari*
Uses- Crushed fruit mix in the water and then paste was applied on the wound.
3. *Thespesia populnea* Soland (Malvaceae)
Local name- *Ghulbhendi*
Uses- Fruit of this plant in crush used as wound healing.
4. *Commiphora mukul* Engl. (Burseraceae)
Local name- *Gugal*
Uses- Exudates from the bark collected which was applied on the wound.
5. *Pongamia pinnata* Vent. (Fabaceae)
Local name- *Karanj*
Uses- Juice of the leaves of the plant applied on the wound.
6. *Moringa oleifera* L. (Moringaceae)
Local name- *Shevga*
Uses- Leaves paste was applied on the wound.
7. *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (Fabaceae)
Local name- *Methi*
Uses- Crushed seeds applied on the wound.
8. *Cassia alata* L. (Caesalpinae) (Figure 3)
Local name- *Shimai-agase*
Uses- Leaves of the plant applied on the wound.
9. *Cassia auriculata* L. (Caesalpinae) (Figure 4)
Local name- *Tarwad*
Uses- Leaves and Bark independantly usually applied on the wound.
10. *Acacia catechu* Willd (Mimosaceae)
Local name- *Khair*
Uses- Crushed aq.bark used topical on the wound.
11. *Mimosa pudica* L. (Mimoseae) (Figure 5)
Local name- *Lajalu*
Uses- Leaves paste was applied on the wound.
12. *Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb. (Crassulaceae)
Local name- *Panfuti*
Uses- Juice of the leaf applied on the wound.
13. *Terminalia chebula* Retzr (Combretaceae)
Local name- *Harda*
Uses- Leaves triturate with water and then applied on wound.
14. *Trichosanthes tricuspidata* Lour. (Cucurbitaceae)
Local name- *Kaundal*
Uses- Juice of the fruit used as wound healing.
15. *Daucus carota* L. (Apiaceae)
Local name- *Gajar*
Uses- Juice of the root mix with honey applied on the wound.
16. *Rubia cordifolia* L. (Rubiaceae)
Local name- *Manjista*
Uses- Bark and Root mostly applied on the wound.
17. *Calendula officinalis* L. (Asteraceae)
Local name- *Zendu*
Uses- Crushed flowers applied on the wound.
18. *Nerium indicum* Mill (Apocyanaceae)
Local name- *Kaneri*
Uses- Juice of the leaves was applied on the wound.
19. *Tridax procumbens* L. (Asteraceae) (Figure 6)
Local name- *Dagadipala*
Uses- Mostly leaves of this plant applied on the wound.
20. *Calotropis procera* Br (Asclepidaceae)
Local name- *Rui*
Uses- Latex and leaves mixed with turmeric, honey and karanji was applied as a paste on the wound.
21. *Barleria prionitis* L. (Acanthaceae) (Figure 7)
Local name- *Pivali Koranti*
Uses- Crushed leaves applied on the wound.
22. *Datura stramonium* L. (Solanaceae)
Local name- *Kateri dhotara*
Uses- Latex of the leaves mix with menthe and dagadipala applied on the wound.
23. *Mentha viridis* L. (Lamiaceae)
Local name- *Pudina*
Uses- Leaves paste was applied on the wound.
24. *Achyranthes aspera* L. (Amaranthaceae)
Local name- *Aghada*
Uses- Juice of Leaves the applied on the wound.
25. *Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Local name- *Erand*
Uses- Latex of the plant applied on the wound.
26. *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* Poir (Euphorbiaceae)
Local name- *Shend, Vilayti-sher*
Uses- Latex of the plant applied on the wound.
27. *Ficus religiosa* L.(Moraceae)
Local name- *Pimpel*
Uses- Aqueous extract of bark applied topically on the wound.
28. *Curcuma longa* L. (Zingiberaceae)
Local name- *Halad*
Uses- Paste of the rhizomes applied on the wound.
29. *Aloe vera* L. (Liliaceae)
Local name- *Korphad*
Uses- Juice of leaf applied on the wound.
30. *Areca catechu* L. (Arecaceae)
Local name- *Supari*
Uses- Powder of Fruit mixed with mentha and

kattha applied on the wound.

Precaution: Rice, Potato, Walnut, Bringels are avoided during the treatment period.

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