Native phytotherapy for vomiting in Porbandar district of Gujarat

B. A. Jadeja*, N.K. Odedra and H.V. Dodiya

Department of Botany, M. D. science college, Porbandar - 360 575 (Gujarat) India

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Porbandar district is rich in ethnomedicinal plants. In the present paper 78 plant species used in folk medicine for vomiting have been documented. Due to poor condition of modern healthcare facilities and poverty, indigenous people of the district fully or partially depend on local medicinal plants. An attempt has been made to document traditional Knowledge in the treatment of vomiting.

Key words: Phytotherapy, Vomiting, Porbandar District.

INTRODUCTION

N Ayurvedïc medicine, herbs are used as an integral part of healthcare systems. Besides healthcare, herbs are also used for beautification of the body and for preparation of various cosmetics and colours. Though synthetic chemical compounds have replaced many Ayurvedic plant products, the safety and efficacy of natural products could not find suitable match. Herbal medicine has been widely practiced from ancient period throughout the world. Herbal drugs obtained from plants are believed to be much safer in the treatment of various diseases.

Porbandar district occupies the western part of Gujarat. It lies between 21° 15′, and 21° 15′. North latitude and 69° 55′ and 70° 25′. East longitudes. The geographic area of this district is about 2272 sq. Km. Junagadh district lies on southern-east part. Jamnagar district and Barda Hills lying on northern part and the Arabian sea is lying in western part of this district. The seashore of this district is 106 km long. The atmosphere of this district is temperate and humid atmosphere in seashore area. In summer, inside the district which is far away from seashore the atmosphere is hot and dry and in winter the atmosphere is cool and dry. Rain is experiences extremes of weather conditions. In spite of this rich vegetation of rare and valuable medicinal plants in the district. At present Barda Hills constitute a small part of this district. Porbandar district is inhabited by *Rabari, Charan, Maher. Muslims, Devipujak, Ahir, Satvara*.

This area has not been given much attention in respect of ethnobotanical studies. Very few ethnobotanical work done on Barada Hills viz. Thakar (1910), Nurani (1997), Jadeja (1999), Mitaliya and Bhatt (2003). Jadeja et al (2004). An attempt has been made in this paper to identify, segregate and enumerate ethnomedicinal plants of Porbandar district which are used to cure vomiting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The ethnobotanical field survey was conducted in various parts of Porbandar district. In field studies a total of 52 villages including nesses of Barda Hills were surveyed during 2002-2005.

Initially various knowledge rich persons (Farmers, Vaidya & Maldhari) who are popular for their traditional healing practice were identified by enquiring in different villages. Later these resource persons were interviewed with the help of plant collections and information on medicinal uses was gathered. The identification of botanical samples was confirmed with authentic collections of Herbarium, of M. D. Science college, Porbandar. Such information of filtered by eliminating the commonly known practices and the little known practices are recorded here. However a care was taken to represent all the selected villages. It is believed that the information recorded here, will be usefull if further scrutiny is made and few practices are targeted

for phytochemical and pharmacological studeis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present work deals with the herbal drugs as a remedy for treatment of vomiting. 78 species of 72 genera of 48 families are used as traditional phytotherapy by people of Porbandar district of Gujarat for treatment of vomiting. Represents exhibiting family; genera; species ratio of 1:1.47:1.59. Plant of 38 families of dicot, 10 families of monocot and 1 family of pteridophytes are used.

1. Acacia chundra Willd (Mimosaceae)

Vern. name: Kher Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: 1 g. tender leaves 3 g. Rhizome powder of Zingiber

officinale is taken

and made in to capsuls which is taken with

cow milk.

2.Adhatoda vasica Nees.(Acanthaceae)

Vern. name: Ardusi Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Decoction of leaf and *Tinospora* cordifolia leaf is taken orally with honey.

3.Aegle marmelos L. Corr.(Rutaceae)

Vern. name : Bili Usefull part : Fruit

Uses: Fruit and seed juice of Mangifera indica mixed with

sugarcube and honey is given twice a day.

4.Aloe vera L. (Liliaceae) Vern. name: Kuvarpathu Usefull part: Root

Uses: Crushed 10-15 g.root with hot water and drink twice a day

5.Ananas comosus (L.) Mer.(Bromeliaceae)

Vern. name: Ananas Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Fruit juice with honey is given orally.

6.Anthocephalus cadamba Miq. (Rubiaceae)

Vern. name: Kadamb Usefull part: Flower

Uses: Flower are crushed in water and mixed with cow milk

and honey and given orally.

7.Areca catechu L. (Arecaceae) Vern. name: Sopari

Usefull part: Fruit Uses: Take fruit ash with honey

8. Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Meliaceae)

Vern. name: Limdo Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Crush leaves in water and extract is taken orally.

9. Berberis aristata L. (Berberedaceae)

Vern. name: Daru-hardar Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Decoction of fruit powder is taken orally with honey.

^{*} Author for Correspondence

10. Bombax ceiba L. (Bombacaceae)

Vern. name: Shimdo Usefull part: Root bark

Uses: Rootbark powder is mixed with honey and taken twice

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11. Boerhaavia diffusa L. (Nyctaginaceae)

Vern. name: Satodi Usefull part: Root

Uses: 1-2 g. powder of root with milk is taken. **12.Boswellia serrata** Roxb. (Burseraceae)

Vern. name: Loban Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Leaves juice mixed with honey and taken with cow

milk.

13.Brassica juncea (L.) Czernov & Coss. (Brassicaceae)

Vern. name: Rai Usefull part: Seed

Uses: Crushed seed are given orally with honey. **14.Butea monosperma** (Lam) (Fabaceae)

Vern. name: Khakhro Usefull part: Flower

Uses: 3-4 g powder of flower is taken orally with milk and

sugarcube.

15.Calamus rotang L. (Arecaceae)

Vern. name: Netar Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Drink leaves juice with sugarcube. **16.Cassia auriculata** L. (Caesalpiniaceae)

Vern. name : Aval Usefull part : Flower

Uses: Crushed flower in cow milk and sugarcube taken orally.

17. Cassia tora L. (Caesalpiniaceae) Vern. name:

Kuvadiyo Usefull part: Seed Uses: Seed powder is mixed with

honey and taken orally.

18. Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume (Lauraceae)

Vern. name : Taj Usefull part : Bark

Uses: Decoction of bark is taken orally.

19. Citrus aurantium L. (Rutaceae)

Vern. name: Narangi Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Fruit juice is the best thing. **20** . Citrus medica L. (Rutaceae)

Vern. name: Bizoru Usefull part: Root

Uses: Root are crushed and mixed in cow milk and taken

orally.

21.Citrus limon Barm (Rutaceae)

Vern. name: Limbu Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Fruit juice with sugarcube is taken orally. **22.Coccinia grandis** (L.) Voigt (Cucurbitaceae)

Vern. name: Kanduri
Usefull part: Leaf and root

Uses: Decoction from leaves and roots is taken with honey.

23.Cocus nucifera L. (Arecaceae)

Vern. name : Nariyal Usefull part : Fruit

Uses: Take coconut water with sugarcube.

24.Coriandrum sativum L. (Apiaceae) *Vern. name*: Dhana *Usefull part*: Seed *Uses*: Take equal amount seed powder of *Piper nigrum* and *Glettaria cardamamith* mixed

with ghee and sugercube is taken orally. **25.Crocus sativus** L. (Iridaceae)

Vern. name: Kesar Usefull part: Style

Uses: It is crushed with leaves of Azadirachta indica and

taken orally twice a day.

26.Cucurbita maxima Duch. (Cucurbitaceae)

Vern. name: Kadu Usefull part: Seed

Uses: Powder of seed mix with honey is taken orally.

27.Cuminum cyminum L. (Apiaceae)

Vern. name: Jiru Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Put some fruit in muslin cloath and coiled in form of

cigar and smoke.

28. Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)

Vern. name: Tharo Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Extract of leaves with rice water taken orally.

29. Cyperus rotundus L. (Cyperaceae)

Vern. name: Moth Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Fruit decoction with milk is taken orally.

30. Elettaria cardamomum Maton. (Zingiberaceae)

Vern. name : Elaichi Usefull part : Fruit

Uses: Fruit bark ash is taken orally with honey.

31. Emblica officinalis Gaerth (Euphorbiaceae) *Vern. name*: Ambala *Usefull part*: Fruit *Uses*: Fruit extract is taken with

seed of *piper longum* and honey. **32. Ficus benghalensis** L. (Moraceae)

Vern. name: Vad

Usefull part: Columnar root

Uses: Tender part of columnar root crushed and extract is

taken orally.

33. Ficus glomerata Roxb. (Moraceae)

Vern. name: Umardo Usefull part: Stem (Latex)

Uses: Latex is given with sugarcube. **34. Ficus religiosa** L. (Moraceae)

Vern. name: Pipalo Usefull part: Stem

Uses: Ash of dry branch mixed in water and after some time

and this extract is taken orally.

35. Feronia elephantum Corr. (Rutace)

Vern. name: Uplate Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Powder of fruit is rosted in oil and make a paste and is

applied on abdominal region.

36. Foeniculum vulgare. Mill. (Apiaceae)

Vern. name : Valiyari Usefull part : Fruit

Uses: Fruit is chewed and it's extract is engulf.

37. Glycyrrhiza glabra L. (Fabaceae)

Vern. name: Jethimath Usefull part: Root

Uses: Decoction of root taken orally with 33 grams seeds

powder of Brassica nigra.

38. Gossypium herbaceam L. (Malvaceae) Vern. name :Kapas Usefull part: Leaf Uses: Drink leaves juice and eat

leaves.

39. Helianthus annus L. (Asteraceae)

Vern. name:Surajmukhi Usefull part: Leaves

Uses: Drink leaves juice with leaves juice of Ocimum

sanctum.

40. Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult.

(Periplocaceae)

Vern. name: Uparsali

Usefull part: Leaves

Uses: Decoction of leaves is taken along with sugarcube

41. Jasminum grandiflorm L.

(Oleaceae)

Vern. name: Chameli

Usefull part: Leaves

Uses: Extract of leaves taken with seed powder of *Piper nigrum*. Powder of sugarcube and honey it is taken orally.

42. Lablab purpureus L. Sweet. (Cucurbitaceae)

Vern. name :Vaal Usefull part : Leaf

Uses: Crushed leaves with hot water and applied on

abdominial region.

43. Linum usitatissimum L. (Linaceae)

Vern. name : Alsi Usefull part : Leaf

Uses: Decoction of leaf is taken orally. **44. Madhuca indica** J. F. Gmel. (Sapotaceae)

Vern. name : Mahudo
Usefull part : Leaves

Uses: Juice of 10 g. leaves is taken orally twice a day. **45. Mangifera indica** L. (Anacardiaceae) Vern. name: Ambo Usefull part: Seed Uses: Take a seed extract and put a

drop in nose.

46. Marsilea minuta Linn. (Marsileaceae)

Vern. name : Jal Booti Usefull part : Leaf

Uses: Extract of leaves is taken with hot water.

47. Mentha arvensis L. (Lemnaceae)

Vern. name : Fudina Usefull part : Leaves

Uses: In 10-22 ml leaves juice, add 3 g sugarcube and it is

taken orally.

48. Morus alba L. (Moraceae)

Vern. name : Shetur Usefull part : Fruit

Uses: Drink sweet fruit juice with glucose powder.

49. Myristica fragrans Houtt. (Myristicaceae)

Vern. name: Jayfal Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Fruit powder mix in rice water and it is taken orally.

50. Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. (Nymphaeaceae)

Vern. name: Kamal Kakdi Usefull part: Seed

Uses: Powder of seed mixed in Ghee and sugur cube is taken

orally.

51. Nyctanthes arbortristis L. (Oleaceae)

Vern. name: Parijat Usefull part: Leaves

Uses: Juice of leaves is taken orally with sugarcube. **52. Ocimum sanctum** L. (Lamiaceae) Vern. name:

Tulsi Usefull part: Leaf Uses: Extract of leaves is taken with

honey.

53. Oryza sativa L. (Poaceae)

Vern. name: Chokha Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Drink rice water with sugarcube.

54. Pandanus odoratissimus L. F. (Hemsl) A. Gray.

(Pandanaceae)

Vern. name: Kevdo

Usefull part: Rhizome

Uses: Extract of rhizome taken orally.

55. Phaseolus aconitifolius jaeq. (Fabaceae)

Vern. name: Math Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Decoction of roasted fruit is mixed with sugarcube and

taken orally.

56. Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb. (Arecaceae)

Vern. name : Kharek Usefull part : Seed

Uses: Crushed seed and roasted in Ghee is taken orally.

57. Piper longum L. (Piperaceae)

Vern. name: Lindi piper

Usefull part: Seed

Uses: Seed powder and ash of peacock's feather mix with

honey and it is taken orally.

58. Plumbago zeylanica L. (Plumbaginaceae)

Vern. name: Chitrak Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Powder of fruit mixed with jajjery and taken orally.

59. Prosopis spicigera Lim. (Mimosaceae) Vern. name:
KhijdoUsefull part: LeafUses: Extract of crushed leaves is

taken with fruit powder of *Cumimum cynimum* and sugar cube.

60. Punica granatum L. (Punicaceae)

Vern. name: Dadam
Usefull part: Fruit Bark
Uses: Fruit bark is given to eat.

61. Randia dumetorum Lamk. (Rubiaceae)

Vern. name: Mindhal Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: 10 gm powder of fruit 5 gm solt and 22 gm powder of

piper langum mixed in hot water and is taken orally. **62.** *Rungia repens* L. (Nees). (Acanthaceae)

Vern. name: Pit papado Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Decoction of leaf is taken with honey.

63. Sansevieria roxburghaiana S. Chalt. (Hamodoraceae)

Vern. name : Ketki Usefull part : Rhizome

Uses: Extract of rhizome is taken orally. **64. Setaria italica** Beauv. (L.) (Poaceae)

Vern. name: Kang Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Make "Kheer" and is taken orally.

65. Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. (Myrtaceae)

Vern. name: Laving Usefull part: Seed

Uses: Decoction of seed is taken orally.

66. Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae)

Vern. name : Jambu Usefull part : Bark

Uses: Stem bark powder is given orally with honey.

67. Tamarindus indica L. (Caesalpiniaceae) *Vern. name*: Ambali *Usefull part*: Seed *Uses*: Crushed seed and rhizome of *curcuma longa* (Haldar) in cool water and is taken orally.

68. Terminalia chebula Retz. (Combretaceae)

Vern. name: Harde Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Fruit and sugar cube crushed in water and is given

orally.

69. Tinospora cordifolia L. (Willd.) (Menispermaceae)

Vern. name: Galo Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Extract of leaves is taken with roasted rice.
70. Vernonia cinerea (L.)Less. (Asteraceae)

Vern. name : Sahadevi Usefull part : Leaf

Uses: Juice of leaves (about 8-10 ml) is taken orally once a

day.

71. Vitex negundo L. (Verbenaceae)

Vern. name: Nagod Usefull part: Leaves

Uses: Decoction of leaves is taken alone with honey.

72. Vitis vinifera L. (Vitaceae)

Vern. name: Draksh Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Crushed fruit with fruit of Emblica officinalis and

taken orally.

73. Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash. (Poaceae)

Vern. name: Valo

Usefull part: Leaf

Uses: Crushed leaves and extract is taken with honey OR

sugarcube.

74. Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz.

(Lythraceae)

Vern. name : Dhavdi Usefull part : Flower

Uses: Powder of 4-5flower is taken with honey OR

sugarcube two times a day.

75. Wrightia tomentosa Roem & Schult

(Apocynaceae) Vern. name: Mitho indrajav Usefull part: Root Uses: Root crushed in cow urine is taken orally.

76. Zea mays L. (Poaceae) Vern. name: Makkai Usefull part: Fruit

Uses: Fruit ash with honey is taken orally.

77. Zinziber officinale Rosc. (Zingiberaceae)

Vern. name : Adu Usefull part : Rhizome

Uses: Extract of rhizome is taken orally. **78. Zizyphus jujuba** Lamk. (Rhamnaceae)

Vern. name : Bordi Usefull part : Fruit

Uses: Fruit pulp is mixed with roasted rice and sugarcube and

it is taken orally.

Rutaceae and Poaceae are the largest families whose 5 species are used. Fruit of 25 species, leaves of 24 species, seed of 10 species, root of 7 species, flower of 5 species, stem of 4 species, rhizome of 3 species are used as herbal drugs in vomiting. Documentation of these remedies is a first hand report to fulfill their needs in rural and tribal areas of Porbandar district.

Medical practitioners and manufactures can take the help of mother nature to provide safe and harmless substitute for some harmful chemical product and they have no side effect at all.

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