

HERBS OF ASTERACEAE AND THEIR ETHANO – MEDICINAL USES IN DERMATOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

H C Lakshman^{1*}, Tanzima Yeasmin² Gabriel K P³

^{1,3}Microbiology Laboratory, P.G. Department of Studies in Botany
Karnataka University, Dharwad-580003, Karnataka, INDIA

²Institute of Biological Sciences, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi -6205, Bangladesh

Since times of immemorial medicinal plants are nature's hidden wealth and to a large extent unexplored treasure that have been used virtually in, all human cultures around the world. People in every society have used for staying better health and improving their quality of life. According to WHO, 3.5 billion people in developing and under developing countries use plant-based medicines for their primary health care. About 87% of the marketed plants drugs from wild resources, and over 120 important phytochemical are of plant origins. According to Newman *et al* (2003), and Butler (2005), approximately half the drugs currently in clinical use are of natural production in origin. Nearly 1.7 million people are affected annually with dermatological problems that cause marked discomfort, a significant morbidity and even rarely death.

Mundgod, a village covers 1.723 acres of land. Geological location is in between 14.97 longitudes and 75.03 E latitude. It is 75 kms from Dharwad in Karnataka state of south western part of India. Mundgod have 16.171 population. The main tribal people constitute 42% , other communities. Comparing Gouli, Vakkaliga, Halakki, Kunabi, Siddhi and a good number of Tibetan refugees settled here since 1966. The Ethano Botanical field survey was conducted by authors in, different localities of Mundgod during the last two years from 2011-2014. The data were collected by contacting individual persons from a large number of tribal and village information. More than 52 plants species were recorded to be the useful in dermatological problems. Plant specimens were identified by using flora of the presidency of Bombay Vol III by Cook (1967), and Taxonomy of Angiosperms by Naik (1993). The Collected plant material have been deposited in the Herbarium at post graduate department of studies in Botany ,Karnatak University ,Dharwad -58003 –India .

Mc Gee. (1988) who have surveyed the uses of herbs, spices and their medicinal properties around the world and concluded that these serve that adaptive purpose of reducing food-borne diseases. And they act as, antimicrobial, antioxidant and preservative .A whole range of plant derived dietary supplements, phytochemical and pro-vitamins that assist in maintaining good health and combating diseases are now, being described as functional foods and Nutraceuticals. The health benefits of plants-based diets are immense .it can prevent, retard or reverse many life threatening diseases especially skin ailments.

Asteraceae considered being one of the largest family of flowering plants (angiosperms), having distributed throughout the world .This family can be easily recognized by its characteristic feature of inflorescences. In this short communications, 26 plants of the Asteraceae family and their useful in dermatological problems such as; allergies, burns ,cuts wounds , eczema, ulcers ,ring worms ,sores ,Scabies, leucoderma, leprosy and pimples etc haven been listed in (Table 1). It is thus obvious; there is a wealth of potential medicines in plants. The study of plants used in traditional medicine in various cultures has yielded important medicine. While new compounds are being discovered in medicinal plants ~~are~~ we can only wonder the potential drugs that have not yet been discovered plants that hold the key that will unlock the secrets of many other important potent drugs. Although the indigenous knowledge system of herbal practice is still very rich and available among tribal/rural community of south western part of India i.e. in Karnataka state of Mundgod village (Lakshman *et al* 2006, 2009). Therefore it is needed of the time to document the traditional knowledge of useful plants, from each family and their therapeutic uses before being lost forever from community. As Carlos Linnaeus (1756), father of taxonomy, in 16th century rightly said "Herbs and plants are medicinal jewels gracing the woods fields and lanes, which few eyes see, and few minds understand".

* Corresponding author E-mail: drhclakshman@gmail.com

Table 1. List of herbs of Asteraceae and their Ethano - Medicinal uses in Dermatological problems.

Sl no	Botanical Name	Local Name	Ethano – Medicinal applications
1	<i>Acanthospermum hispida</i> DC.	Kadlemullu	Leaf and young stem juice is used on skin scratches and wounds with 2% calcium carbonate solution.
2	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> Linn	Nayitulasi	Leaf juice is used on skinscars and Leprosy
3	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> Linn.	Vilayeti	The whole plant paste is a antiseptic and used as a detergent agent on skin diseases
4	<i>Astermia pallenswall</i> L.	Davan	Leaf juice is applied on cuts of skin and wounds
5	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	Giragola	An ointment prepared from flowers of Corolla is used on skin ailments .Leaf paste is being used external ulcers and on open sores.
6	<i>Carthumus kinctorius</i> L.	Kusabhe	Leaf paste with few drops of pongamia seed oil is used on skin eruptions and eczema
7	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> Hort.	Kadu Savantighe	Leaf juice is used on burning sensation of skin diseases externally
8	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L.	Savantighe	Flowers sepals paste with a few drops of lemon juice is used on scars on the facial cheeks externally to remove pimples.
9	<i>Eclinos echinatus</i> Roxb.	Kantalu	Root paste is most useful to heal skin wounds within 3-5 days.
10	<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.)Mant.	Brungaraja	Leaf paste twice a day is most useful for eczema and ringworms
11	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i> L.	Kesharaja	The whole plant part paste is useful for skin cuts and wounds
12	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	Nayinalighe	Leaf paste with coconut oil is used to eczema and ulcers.
13	<i>Eupatorium purpurem</i> L.	Ashrahara	Leaf paste is used for sores and ulcers
14	<i>Eupatorium triplinerve</i> Vahl.	Agrahara	Leaf part is used for wounds best results could be twice a day
15	<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> (L.f) Cass	Gurellu	Leaf juice with garlic paste is used for boils and wounds.
16	<i>Helianthus annus</i> L.	Surya kanthi	Young Leaves tender made bandage on wounds swellings, and leaf decoction is used for washing wounds.
17	<i>Lactuca remotifolia</i> DC.	Akkarikhe	Stem juice is useful for itching of leg fingers.
18	<i>Sphaeranthus acmella</i> Murr.	Emagalu	Stem and root paste is used for finger or nail cuts and on leprosy skin
19	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Mundi	Leaf paste is used for eczema and skin wounds
20	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Chanduvu	Paste of young leaves and healthy flowers sepals used for wounds and injuries.
21	<i>Taraxacum officinade</i> wigg.	Kadu sevanthige	Root juice is used to wash face to get rid of black marks.
22	<i>Tricholepis glaberrima</i> DC.	Brahma dandi	Twice a day leaf paste is used for leucoderma and eczema
23	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Necklace gida	Leaf juice and powder is applied on cuts and injured parts of skin.
24	<i>Vernonia cinerae</i> Less.	Sahadevi	Whole plant paste is used to cure eczema and ring worms and also used for skin eruptions.
25	<i>Vicoa indica</i> DC.	Mugati soppu	Roots paste is used collagen on facilitating rapid healing and flowers juice used for pimples
26	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Maralu umatti	Leaf paste with few drops of lemon juice is used on wounds and boils

In conclusion in India over 78% of the plant leaf is being exported to other countries without any value addition expects grading, to sell the plant products. It is necessary not to lose our natural plant wealth since raw material is easily available. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop low cost and eco friendly process for the herbal products that, can able to use by the rural folk or common man living in villages, where medical specialists are not available.

References

- Bir Bahadur K, Janardhana Reddy, Rao M L N. 2008 *Medicinal Plants: an overview* .In: Advances in medicinal plants, Eds. Janardhana Reddy ,Bir Bahadur ,B.Bhadraiah and Rao MLN, University press , Hyderabad , India. pp.1-54.
- Butler M S. 2005. Medicinal plants. *Nat Prod Rep* 22, 16-25.
- Cook Theodore C.I .E (Ed).1987 . *The flora of presidency of Bombay Vol –III. Botanical survey of India* .Calcutta. 83 pp.
- Lakshman H C, Inchal PF .2006. The indigenous medicinal plants and their uses. *Vignana*, 2, 97-24.
- Lakshman H C, Pushpa K K, Mirdhe R M. 2009. Ethano – Medical studies on some less known tree species of Dharwad *Conservation of Biodiversity* 29, 9-24.
- Mc Gee H. 1988. In Victu veritas, *Nature* 392, 649- 650. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/33528>, PMID:9565025
- Naik V N (Ed.) 1993. *Taxonomy of angiosperms*. Tata McGraw Hill publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 648 pp.
- Newman D J, Gragg G M, Sander K M. 2003. Medicinal plants and their benefits. *J Nat Prod* 66, 1022-1045. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/np030096j>, PMID:12880330