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ETHNO-MEDICINAL STUDY OF MERBAZGHAZ JAHANGIR ABAD, MARDAN, KHYBER PUKHTOONKHWA, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan is one of the richest country in conventional information being of having its ambient biodiversity, assortment of habitats and affluent ethnic divergence. The present studies were expected to examine ethno medicinal folk recipes used to treat diverse diseases, food, fodder, shelter, economically and other important cultural purposes in the study region. The botanical name, restricted name, family, part used and ethnomedicinal uses in different folk recipes were recorded. Plants were composed and identified through the accessible text (Nasir and Ali, 1971- 2001). Plant 19 species belonging to different families, which are used by the village of Merbazghaz communities for the handling different diseases.

Keywords Ethno Medicinal uses, Traditional Knowledge, Merbazghaz

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INTRODUCTION

The study area is located in the Mardan Division; district Mardan of the Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, Pakistan. Ethnobotanical field in Pakistan is now not that virgin as it was in early years. A variety of papers have been published and more work has to be completed in the prospect. Elisabetsky (1990) described that annual world marketplace value for medicines resultant from medicinal plants by native people is US \$ 43 billion. Medicinal plants are the fundamental health care of rural household's appearance the source base for fast growing pharmaceutical industry and cosmetic. The earliest civilization including China, Egypt and Indus Valley the exploitation of

medicinal plants (Kirtikar and Basu., 1935). The folk medicinal civilization plays a brilliant and famous role in human and environment interaction. (Chopra et al., 1956). The knowledge of plants is based on test and fault. Accordingly, the genuine knowledge of the uses of medicinal plants approved on from one generation to another, after refinement and superfluities (Qureshi et al., 2010). Medicinal plants used by the restricted people ethno botanically are of huge significance that is the cause a lot of people are busy in the deal of important medicinal herbs, shrubs and tree species in and outside the country.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Village of Merbazghaz field trips in September to March 2010 and 2011 were arranged in organized to accumulate information about the ethnomedicinal uses of plants. The main goal site was Merbazghaz Jahangir Abad, Mardan, Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, Pakistan. Climate is tremendous hot in June, July and unpleasantly cold from November to February. March to April season with judicious temperature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the present learning, ethnomedicinal data on 19 plant species was collected. Information concerning their botanical name, vernacular name, family, part uses and their ethnomedicinal uses are given below starting with family name and binomial.

Amaranthaceae: *Digeria muricata* (L.)

Vernacular Name: Soor gulai
Part Used: Whole plant
Ethnomedicinal uses: Laxative, urinary disorders, fodder for cattle.

Apiaceae: *Coriandrum sativum* L.

Vernacular Name: Dhania
Part Used: Leaves, Seeds
Ethnomedicinal uses: Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, diuretic, tonic, stomachic and aphrodisiac, dyspepsia

Asclepiadaceae: *Calotropis procera* (Aitch) L.

Vernacular Name: Spolmai
Part Used: Whole plant
Ethnomedicinal uses: Dysentery, tonic, digestive, purgative

Brassicaceae: *Brassica campestris* L.

Vernacular Name: Sharshum
Part Used: Leaves, Seeds
Ethnomedicinal uses: Vegetable. Oil is used in cooking, massage, ointment, Seed cakes, fodder

Canabinaceae: *Canabis sativa* L.

Vernacular Name: Bung
Part Used: leaves and flowers

Ethnomedicinal uses: Sedative, anodyne, narcotic, anti-lice, Anodyne, Amenorrhoea

Caryophyllaceae: *Silene conoidea* L.

Vernacular Name: Mungota
Part Used: Whole plant
Ethnomedicinal uses: Common weed in wheat field, used as emollient.

Convolvulaceae: *Convolvulus arvensis* L.

Vernacular Name: Prevatai
Part Used: Whole plant
Ethnomedicinal uses: Purgative, skin diseases.

Euphorbiaceae: *Euphorbia helioscopia* L.

Vernacular Name: Piryan Dholi
Part Used: Whole plant
Ethnomedicinal uses: Skin diseases, constipation, purgative properties, anthelmintic.

Euphorbiaceae: *Ricinis communis* L.

Vernacular Name: Aranda
Part Used: Leaves, seeds, oil
Ethnomedicinal uses: Emetic, Narcotic, poisoning and purgative, poultice is applied to swellings. Seeds are sedative.

Fumaraceae: *Fumaria indica* (Husskin) H.N.

Vernacular Name: Papra
Part Used: Whole plant
Ethnomedicinal uses: Blood purifier, potherb, diaphoretic, antipyretic.

Lamiaceae: *Mentha longifolia* (L.)

Vernacular Name: Villanay
Part Used: Whole plant
Ethnomedicinal uses: Stomachache, vomiting and acnes, anti vomiting.

Malvaceae: *Malva neglecta* Wall.

Vernacular Name: Panerak
Part Used: Leaves

Ethnomedicinal uses: Digestive agent and anti-constipation, laxative.

Papilionaceae: *Medicago denticulata* Willd

Vernacular Name: Shpeshtae

Part Used: Whole plant

Ethnomedicinal uses: Used as laxative and diuretic.

Poaceae: *Cynodon dactylon* L.

Vernacular Name: Kabal

Part Used: Whole plant

Ethnomedicinal uses: Blood purifier and to control bleeding from nose fodder for animals.

Portulacaceae: *Portulaca oleracea* L.

Vernacular Name: Warkharae

Part Used: Whole plant

Ethnomedicinal uses: Kidney, liver, urinary bladder and lungs problems.

Polygonaceae: *Rumex dentatus* L.

Vernacular Name: Shalkhay

Part Used: Leaves, roots

Ethnomedicinal uses: Diuretic, astringent and demulcent

Rosaceae: *Rosa moscata* J. Herrn

Vernacular Name: Gulab

Part Used: Flowers

Ethnomedicinal uses: Gulkand is obtained which is used as brain tonic.

Scrophularaceae: *Verbascum Thapsus* L.

Vernacular Name: Khardhag

Part Used: Leaves, flowers, seeds

Ethnomedicinal uses: Pulmonary complaints and asthma, cough, bleeding of bowels and lungs, astringent and demulcent, aphrodisiac and narcotic.

Solanaceae: *Solanum nigrum* Benth.

Vernacular Name: Kachmachoo

Part Used: Barries, leaves

Ethnomedicinal uses: Vegetable, gas trouble, abdominal pain, stomach ulcer.

Herbal medicine, there pharmacognostic characterization and their actual uses are in villager as remedies. Pakistan has a diverse flora containing about 6000 species of phanerogams. Estimates designate that around 700 plant species are used

as medicinal and aromatic plants species (Pei, 1992). Lack of modern infrastructure, ignorance, deficiency and unavailability of modern health amenities, most people particularly rural people are still forced to practice traditional medicines for their ordinary day ailments (Azaizeh et al., 2003). Most of the plants were found to be used for multi purposes, such as medicinal, fuel wood, leaves as fodder, used in spices, wild edible fruits (Hussain, 1995). The plants are used by local residents for many diseases like cold, cough, Stomachache, diarrhea, gonorrhoea, dysentery and skin diseases, kidney pain, typhoid, for hair, joints pain, swelling of body, purification of blood, constipation, intestinal worms, pimples and many other ailments. The area has enormous potential for its natural resources. The ethnobotanical knowledge in the area is gradually being approved on from generation to generation.

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