



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

**AN ETHNO-MEDICINAL BASED APPROACH TO CURE JAUNDICE
PRACTICED BY TRADITIONAL HEALERS OF DHING, NAGAON,
ASSAM**

NATH SK¹ AND KAUSHIK KK^{2*}

1: Associate Professor, Department of Botany, Dhing College, Nagaon, Assam, India-782123

2: Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Sipajhar College, Darrang, Assam, India-
784145

&

Phd Scholar, Department of Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Tezpur University
(Central), Napaam, Sonitpur, Assam-784028

*Corresponding Author: Kumar Kritartha Kaushik: kritartha@tezu.ernet.in

Received 18th June 2021; Revised 19th Aug. 2021; Accepted 17th Sept. 2021; Available online 1st June 2022

<https://doi.org/10.31032/IJBPAS/2022/11.6.6134>

ABSTRACT

Jaundice is a typical liver disorder. It occurs in developed as well as in developing nations. A survey of medicinal plants was conducted to treat Jaundice in a traditional way using medicinal plants. Ten plant species documented during the study that has been in practice in the Dhing area, Nagaon, Assam, India, for the treatment of disease. In this paper, the mode of administration of the plants used for Jaundice treatment is mentioned.

Keywords: Ethno-medicine, Jaundice, leaves, rhizome, roots, flowers

INTRODUCTION

Recently, medicinal plants and their uses as traditional medicine have been widely studied worldwide [1]. The ethnobotanical study helps in the conservation and documentation of medicinal plants traditionally. It is also benefited to maintain overall health development and health

management in a community. By attaining knowledge about traditional medicine will also help for the future [2]. Proper understanding of the ethnobotanical plants will help the researchers develop herbal base medicine and develop a clinical study route based on traditional medicines. In

pharmacological research, medicinal plant compounds can be incorporated with polymers to broad clinical studies [3]. Now a day's people are more inclined towards plant-based traditional medicines to treat different diseases [4]. Jaundice is one of the common conditions that occur in the world. When a person becomes ill due to Jaundice, the skin and sclera become yellow. The yellowish of the skin is due to the high level of bilirubin in the blood. When the level of bilirubin in the blood becomes high, the skin tone color becomes brownish. Jaundice may occur from hepatitis B, hepatitis C, liver cirrhosis, and such [5].

STUDY METHOD

A survey conducted regarding medicinal plants used in Jaundice's treatment by traditional healers in the Nagaon district of Dhing area, Assam, India. In Nagaon district, Dhing is located at the northwest part. It is about 127 km away from Guwahati, Assam, India. Six locations of Dhing area were considered as study area, namely, Auniati, Dhing College, Bhakatgaon, Dhingsariali, Leteri and Dhupaguri. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the following places are 26.464605, 92.500223; 26.457473, 92.486971; 26.452045, 92.479814;

26.468832, 92.475619; 26.469839, 92.497511 and 26.436431, 92.511219. The elevation of this area is 64 m. The entire survey was carried out by conversation with the local traditional healers, aged men, and women that use plants to treat Jaundice. During interviewing the people, the local names of the plants were asked, and its benefits. Moreover, we have asked the people to show the plants they have been using traditionally to cure Jaundice. The plants that have been shown to us is verified by some botanical experts and compared with the herbarium sheets available at the Department of Botany, Gauhati University, Assam, India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the survey, ten plant species came into focus that has been used to treat Jaundice traditionally in the Dhing area. Leaves of plants *Alternanthera philoxeroides*, *Argemone Mexicana*, *Eclipta alba*, *Moringa oleifera*, and *Ananus comosus* were used for the treatment. The juice was extracted from the leaves of these plants and consumed by the patients for 15-30 days. Other parts of the plants, such as rhizome, roots, and flowers, were also used for the treatment mentioned in **Table 1**.

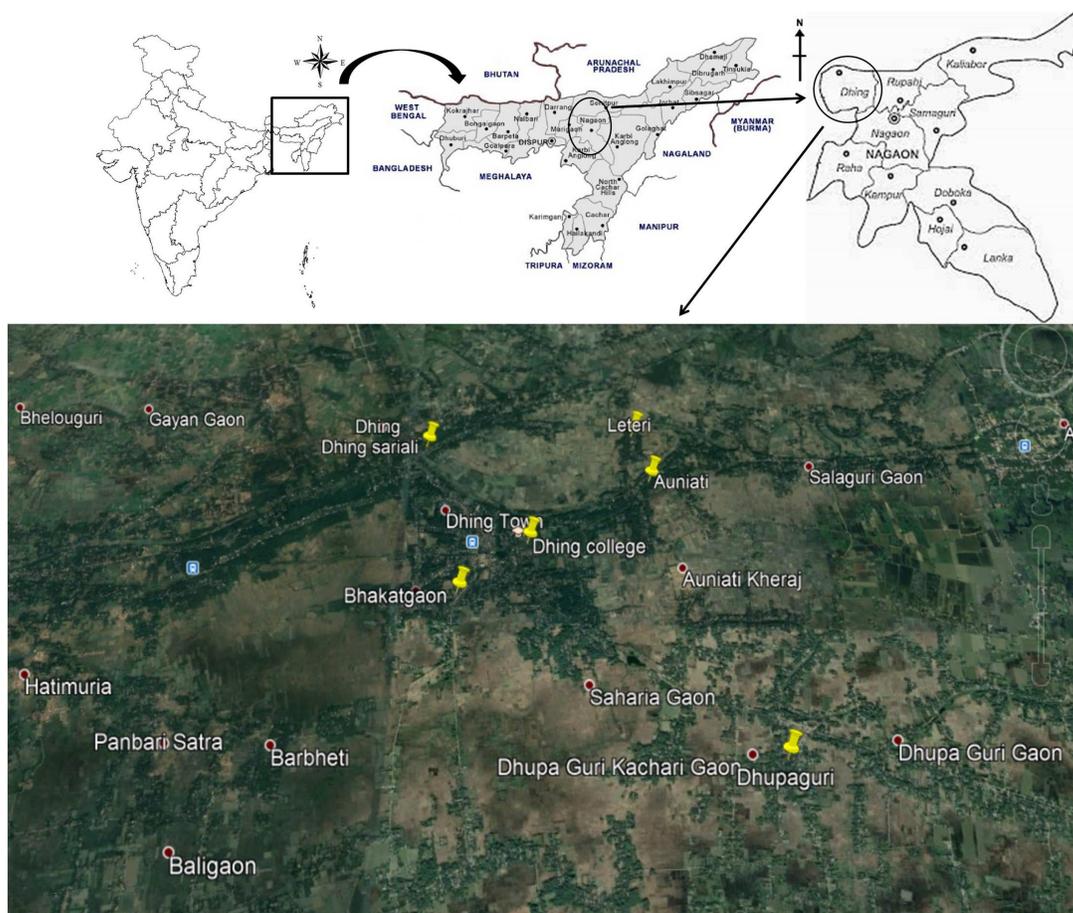


Figure 1: Study area

Table 1: Plants used by the local traditional healers for Jaundice treatment and their administration mode

S. No.	Plants	Family	Vernacular Name	Parts used	Mode of administration
1	<i>Alternantheraphilo xeroides</i>	Amaranthaceae	Pani-helosi	Leaves	25 ml of juicemade of leavesmixed with 200 ml milk can be consumed for 30 days once in a day.
2	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Siyal kata	Leaves	Tea can be prepared from the leaves and consumed for 10 days.
3	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Liliaceae	Satamul	Roots	15 ml of juice prepared from roots can be mixed with 1 teaspoon of honey consumed for 30 days twice in a day.
4	<i>Averrhoacacambola</i>	Oxalidaceae	Kordoi	Fruit	Daily one fruit can be consumed for 30 days.
5	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae	Kehraj	Leaves	20 ml of fresh leaves juice given to patients who haveJaundice.
6	<i>Nelumbonucifera</i>	Nymphaeaceae	Padum	Flower	10 ml of juice made from flower can be consumed for 15 days twice in a day.
7	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Aamlokhi	Fruits	10 ml of fruitjuice mixed with ½ teaspoon of honey can be taken daily for 30 days.
8	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	Halodhi	Rhizome	Powder of the rhizome combined with ½ teaspoon of clarified butter and ½ teaspoon honey can be consumed for 15 days.
9	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Sojona	Leaves	12 ml juice of leaves can be consumed for 15 days.
10	<i>Ananus comosus</i>	Bromeliaceae	Anaras	Fruit	Whole fruit can be divided into two halves and can be consumed twice a day.

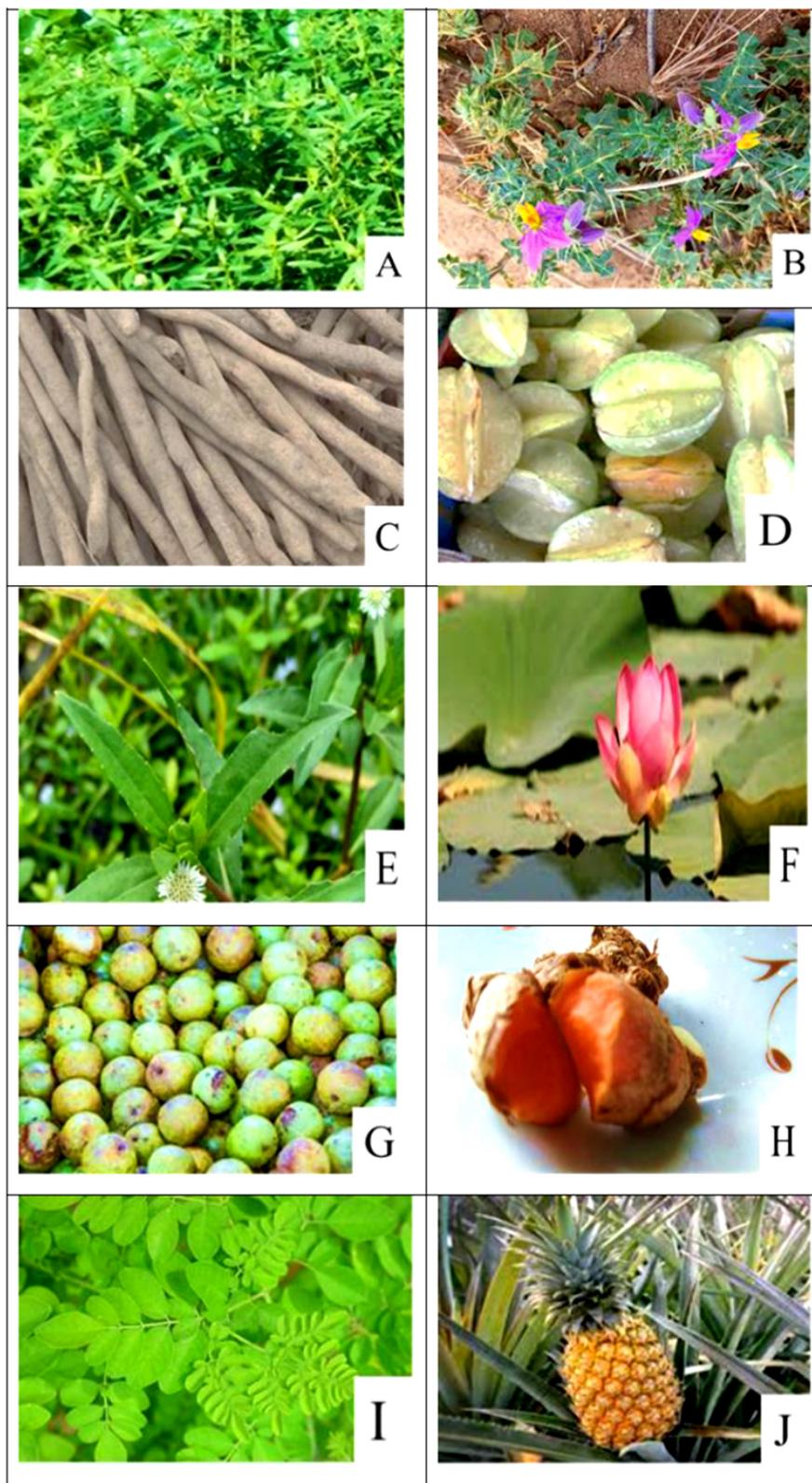


Figure 2: (A) *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (B) *Argemone Mexicana* (C) *Asparagus racemosus* (D) *Averrhoa cambola* (E) *Eclipta alba* (F) *Nelumbo nucifera* (G) *Phyllanthus emblica* (H) *Curcuma longa* (I) *Moringa oleifera* (J) *Ananus comosus*

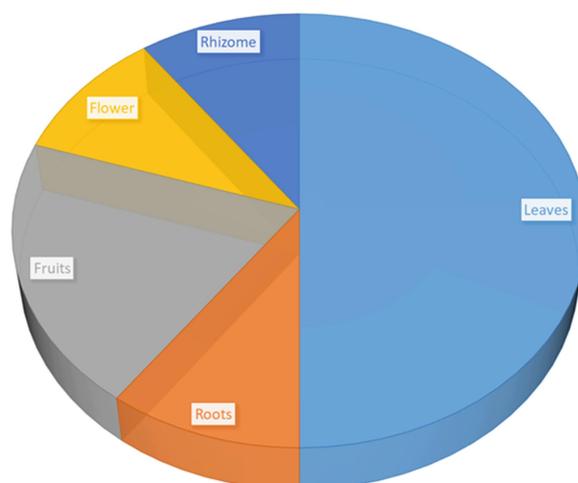


Figure 3: Parts of the plant used for the treatment of Jaundice by the traditional healers

CONCLUSION

Assam is rich in plant biodiversity. In the village areas, people use plant products to treat diseases. The older adults of the villages, as well as traditional healers, use plant products for treatment. Documentation of medicinal plants is essential because these medicinal plants documentation will give a new dimension to the pharmacological research.

Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the Department of Science and Technology, India. Kumar Kritartha Kaushik is a recipient of DST-INSPIRE Fellowship.

Conflict of interest

Both the authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- [1] Rossato, S.C., H.F. De Leitão-Filho, And A. Begossi, *Ethnobotany Of Caiçaras Of The Atlantic Forest*

Coast (Brazil). Economic Botany, 1999. **53**(4): P. 387-395.

- [2] Sheng-Ji, P., *Ethnobotanical Approaches Of Traditional Medicine Studies: Some Experiences From Asia*. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2001. **39**(Sup1): P. 74-79.
- [3] Rates, S.M.K.J.T., *Plants As Source Of Drugs*. Toxicon, 2001. **39**(5): P. 603-613.
- [4] Azaizeh, H., Et Al., *Ethnobotanical Knowledge Of Local Arab Practitioners In The Middle Eastern Region*. Fitoterapia, 2003. **74**(1): P. 98-108.
- [5] Wahab, M.A., M. Yousaf, And M.E. Hossain, *Some Indigenous Medicinal Knowledge For Treating Jaundice In Chittagong Hill Tracts Bangladesh*. Hamdard Medicus, 2004. **47**(4): P. 55-58.