

STUDY OF ETHNOBOTANICAL PLANT'S USED ON CALCULUS (Kidney and Galbladder stone problems)

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ABSTRACT

A stone in the kidney (or lower down in the urinary tract). Also called a [kidney stone](#). The stones themselves are called renal caluli. The word "calculus" (plural: calculi) is the Latin word for pebble. Renal stones are a common cause of blood in the urine and pain in the abdomen, flank, or groin. Kidney stones occur in 1 in 20 people at some time in their life. The development of the stones is related to decreased urine volume or increased excretion of stone-forming components such as calcium, oxalate, urate, cystine, xanthine, and phosphate. The stones form in the urine collecting area (the pelvis) of the kidney and may range in size from tiny to staghorn stones the size of the renal pelvis itself. In present paper local traditional medicinal plants which are used as anti-calculus are collected by collecting information from folk peoples, traditional practitioners and arranged alphabetical order with botanical name, family and parts used.

Keywords : Calculus, traditional medicinal plants.

INTRODUCTION

As the kidneys filter waste from the blood, they create urine. Sometimes, salts and other minerals in urine stick together to form small kidney stones. The stones themselves are called renal caluli. The word "calculus" (plural: calculi) is the Latin word for pebble. Renal stones are a common cause of blood in the urine and pain in the abdomen, flank, or groin. Kidney stones occur in 1 in 20 people at some time in their life. The development of the stones is related to decreased urine volume or increased excretion of stone-forming components such as calcium, oxalate, urate, cystine, xanthine, and phosphate. The stones form in the urine collecting area (the pelvis) of the kidney and may range in size from tiny to staghorn stones the size of the renal pelvis itself. These range from the size of a sugar crystal to a ping pong ball, but they are rarely noticed unless they

cause a blockage. They may cause intense pain if they break loose and push into the ureters, the narrow ducts leading to the bladder. If you have sudden, severe pain in the back or belly, it's best to seek medical care right away. Abdominal pain is associated with many other conditions, including emergencies like appendicitis and ectopic pregnancy. Painful urination is also a common symptom of a urinary tract infection or an STD.

In present investigation medicinal plants are collected by guidance of different practioners in rural area, these collected plants are arranged alphabetically with botanical name, family and parts used.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present study survey undertaken to visit rural areas ayurvedic practitioners, folk peoples get information about treatment on Dyspnoea cure by traditional methods. Plants are collected with direction of practitioners these are identified with the help of different floras (Naik *et al.*, 1998 and Almeida, 2003). These plant specimens are deposited in Herbarium Dept. of Botany, ACS College Gangakhed the collected data contain Botanical name, family and parts used as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Name, family and part used of plants

Sr. No.	Name of plants	Family	Part used
•	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	<i>Amrantheceae</i>	Whole plant
•	<i>Amranthus viridis</i>	<i>Amranthecae</i>	Root
•	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i>	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	Whole plant
•	<i>Caesalpino bonduc</i>	<i>Caesalpinaceae</i>	stem, bark, leaf
•	<i>Cucumis fativus</i>	<i>Cucurbitaeae</i>	Leaf, fruit, seed
•	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	whole plant
•	<i>Musa paradisica</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	Stem flower

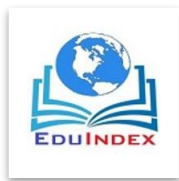
•	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i>	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	Whole plant
•	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i>	<i>Portulacaceae</i>	Whole plant
•	<i>Tribulus Terrestris</i>	<i>Zygophyllaceae</i>	Fruit
•	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Whole plant

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phytogeography Marathwada region is enriched with diverse flora with large degree of endemism and harbors variety of species. Soil of Marathwada shows high fertility and high water table perhaps influence of luxuriant growth of vegetation. In Marathwada medicinal plants are used cheap and safe remedies for various revilements by tribals and aborigines. Present investigation carried out specified targetive study to understood specificity to particular disease remedies. Common medicinal uses are understood by folk peoples, vaidas, Ayurveda practitioners and traditional medicinal plants separated which cure the disease calcalus. These plants are used in above table are not documented separately for particular disease calculus in these area of study. This knowledge of folk peoples acquired generation to generation according to these common medicinal plants which are easily available are very effective such as *Aerva lanta*, *Amranthus viridis*, *Boerhavia erecta*, *Caesalpinio bonduc*, *Cucumis sativus*, *mimosa pudica*, *Musa paradisica*, *Polycarpaea corymbosa*, *Portulaca quardrifida*, *Tribulus Terrestris* and *Solanum surattense* generally root, stem, leaves, fruits common parts directly used at the place of disease infections by grinding and made a paste. Present investigation is useful for further investigation for researchers.

CONCLUSION

Traditional medicinal plants are mostly useful to cure Calculus (Kidney and Galbladder stone problems) in rural area. Most peoples used ayurvedic traditional medicines from local practitioners, vaidus, folk peoples etc. individual plant part or combination is most effective safe and without side effect, it is preliminary investigation carried by author.



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