



Original Research Article

Medicinal plants for Diabetes used by the people of Thirumoorthy hills region of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

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Diabetes is a global problem and the numbers of people affected are increasing day by day. Medicinal plants provide a potential source of ant-diabetic drugs. In India, most of the people use medicinal plants to treat many diseases including diabetes. The aim of the present study was to document medicinal plants, traditionally used to treat diabetes by the people of Thirumoorthy hills region. Traditional health practitioners were interviewed with standardized questioners in order to obtain information on medicinal plants traditionally used for the management of diabetes. Thirty four species of 29 genera and 22 families were encounter during this study.

Introduction

Diabetes is a major disease and growing health problem in most of the countries. It is a state of having excessive level of glucose in the blood. Insulin, a hormone and a regulator of the glucose content in the blood is produced insufficient quantities in the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas. In the people with diabetes the metabolic process is completely distributed either due to lack of insulin or due to ineffectiveness of insulin that their bodies produce [1]. As a result, the body becomes unable to produce insulin, a pancreatic hypoglycemic hormone. This disorder is characterized by polyuria (frequent and abundant urines). Glycosuria (presence of glucose in urines) and hyperglycemia. Diabetes leads to other complications like kidney failure and eye defects [2]. Diabetes

is a major cause of disability and death lifestyle, the consumption of non-traditional foods, and a genetic predisposition to the disease are thought to be the major underlying causes of this disease [3]. Diabetes requires a lifelong treatment and people recognized and used the medicinal properties of many cultivated and wild plants to recover from diabetes. The management of diabetes without any side effects is still a challenge to the medical system [4]. Recent advances in the management of diabetes have considerably improved the outcome, but this is dependent on patient's awareness about the disease and their efforts to achieve the target goals. There are indications that the awareness about diabetes and its complications is rather very poor in Asian countries, where the

burden of the disease is highest in the world [5]. Now a day, people believe on the phytoremedy for diabetes and world focus has been turned to traditional treatments using plants rather than English medicine (Allopathy).

India leads the world in the number of people suffering from diabetes and by 2030, nearly 9% of the country's population is likely to be affected by this disease, the international Diabetic Federation (IDF) has warned. About 50.8 million people of India are now suffering from the looming epidemic of diabetes, followed by China 43.2 million. There are 285 million of 7% of the world population have been affected by diabetes. Diabetes has become a serious issue of every country and it threatens the health and economic prosperity of people. By 2030, this cost is projected to exceed \$490 billion. More than 80% of spending on diabetes is in the world richest countries. Where over 70% of people with diabetes are living India currently spends \$2.8 billion or 1% of the global cost to the same [6]. Though, diabetes seems to be an alarming disease, no work has been done so far to examine the antidiabetic potential of medicinal plants from Thirumoorthy hills region of Tamil Nadu state, South India.

As an officially recorded list of 45,000 plant species and a various estimation of 7500 species of medicinal importance [7]. Since times immemorial, plant based drugs have been in use in the amelioration of various ailments ranging from common cold to cancer. In Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine, several herbs or plant products have been used for the treatment and management of diabetes. Though regular synthetic drugs have made considerable progress in the management of diabetes, traditional plant treatments for diabetes are also being used throughout the world and the search for natural antidiabetic

plants products for controlling diabetes is still going on. Antidiabetic medicinal plants undoubtedly have significant effect on the lowering of blood sugar but their mechanism of action is yet to be elucidated. The first evidence that the natural products have insulin potentiating activity was reported in 1929 by Glazer and Halpern. Several medicinal plants having anti-diabetic properties have been listed in various studies [8-12]. Apart from currently available therapeutic options, many herbal medicines have been recommended for the treatment of diabetes. Traditional plant medicines are used throughout the world for a range of diabetic presentations. Herbal drugs are prescribed widely because of their effectiveness, less side effects and relatively low cost. Therefore, investigated on such agents from traditional medicinal plants has become more important. India has a rich history of using various potent herbs and herbal components for treating diabetes. Many Indian plants have been investigated for their beneficial use in different types of diabetes and reported in numerous scientific journals. Therefore, the present work has been made to document the indigenous medicinal plants used of the people if Thirumoorthy hills region of Tamil Nadu state for diabetes.

Materials and Methods

Thirumoorthy hills region a Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, spreads over 3,69Sq.Km without any coastal line. It is geographically located between 10 5' and 11 30' of Northern latitude and 78 40' and 79 30' of the eastern latitude.

In order to enumerate the medicinal plants to note their seasonal variation in growth and productivity, different localities and collecting spots of Thirumoorthy hills region were surveyed at regular intervals for about 2 years. The information's were gathered

from many old people, vaidyas and medicine men of study areas. Subsequently, the information's gathered were confirmed with literature for authentication of preparation of drugs. For this study, plants were collected from different localities and voucher specimens were prepared and identified with help of suitable literatures namely, Indian Materia Medica, Flora of Presidency of Madras. The flora of the plani hills, the flora of the Tamil Nadu Carnatic and Indian Medicinal plants [13-18].

Results and Discussion

The table shows a documentation of plant species collected from study area based on traditional reputation for their use as anti-diabetes. Twenty informants who had many years of experience in the use of traditional medicine were interviewed about the plants used for treatment of diabetes and the plant parts mostly reported in this regards were the root bark (16%), stem bark (12%), leaves (40%), flower (6%), fruit (10%), seed (6%) and whole plant (10%). The method of preparation was mostly a decoction or a hot water infusion usually prepared just before use. The plant material was used fresh or in dried form and most plants to be used as a remedy were stored for later use in the dry. Tamil Nadu state which allowed their utilization throughout the year. Doses were mainly taken twice a day *i.e.* at the morning and evening. Treatment was supposed to be continued until recovery.

The aim of the ethnomedical survey and documentation was to catalogue the plants used traditional against diabetes. A considerable amount of duplication of information relating to the use of the plants was reported by several informants who may confirm the anti-diabetes efficacy of traditional herbal remedies prepared from these species. Most of the plants collected

have been reported in the literature earlier, as they having been used for diabetes and this is an indication that the healers could be trusted over the use of these plants. The results of this study show that a large number of medicinal plants are traditionally used for the treatment of diabetes among the people particularly areas of Thirumoorthy hills region. Thirty four species of 29 genera and 22 families were documented. Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Lamiaceae, Malyvaceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae and Rutaceae families represented the species of this kind twice.

Diabetes is a disorder of carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism attributed to diminished production of insulin. Herbal treatments for diabetes have been used in patients with insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent diabetes. Scientific validation of several Indian plant species has proved the efficacy of the botanicals in reducing the sugar level. From the reports on their potential effectiveness against diabetes, it is assumed that the botanicals have a major role to play in the management of diabetes, which needs further exploration for necessary development of drugs and nutraceuticals from natural resources [19-20]. However many herbal remedies used today have not undergone careful scientific assessment and some have the potential to cause serious toxic effects and major drug-to-drug interaction. Continuing research is necessary to elucidate the pharmacological activities of herbal remedies now being used to treat diabetes.

Plant species from Thirumoorthy hills region, based on traditional reputation for their use of Diabetes

1. *Abutilon indicum* (L) Sw
(Malvaceae)
Thuthi
Decoction of stem bark (25-50ml)

- given two times daily after principle meals for 3-4 week
2. *Aegle marmelos* (L) Corr. Ex. Roxb (Rutaceae)
Vilvam
Leaves of *A. marmelos* along with leaves of *Azadiracta indica* and *Ocimum sanctum* dried and powered and given thrice a day for 15 days.
 3. *Aloe barbadensis* mill.(Liliaceae)
Sotru kattrazhai
Fresh leaf pulp (40-50g) taken once a day in empty stomach for 10-12 weeks.
 4. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. (Creat) (Acanthaceae)
Nilavemb /Kopuranthangi
Powdered leaf is mixed with cow or coats milk and taken orally to treat diabetes.
 5. *Asparagus officinalis* L (Asparagaceae)
Thaneervitankizhangu
A pinch of the powder of the dried tuber is taken orally with cow milk daily in the morning.
 6. *Benincasa hispida* cogn (Cucurbitaceae)
Poosani
The fruit juice (10-15ml, 3-5 times daily) taken internally.
 7. *Cajanus cajan* L (Fabaceae)
Thugarai
The pulses are obtained from these plants are cooked and taken internally.
 8. *Carica papaya* L. (Caricaceae)
Pappali
If this fruits is consumed along with *Eugenia jambolena* fruits every day morning and evening it cures diabetes.
 9. *Cannabis sativa* L (Cannbinaceae)
Ganja
Leaf extracts (5-10ml) taken three times daily for 3-4 weeks.
 10. *Cassia fistula* L(caesalpinaceae)
Sarakondrai
Powered seeds are given once in the morning.
 11. *Catharanthus roseus* L. (Apocynaceae)
Nithyakalyani
A thick extract is made from 250g crushed root or leaf in 2.5 litres or even more water. It is strained and evaporated on gentle heat. When the volume is reduced to about ½ litre, 1-2 teaspoonful is administered orally twice a day. Whole plant is powered and mixed with cow's milk and taken orally.
 12. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* BI. (Lauraceae)
Elavangappattai
Decoction of stem bark taken three times daily for 2-3 weeks.
 13. *Cissampelos pareira* L. (Menispermaceae)
Veliparuthi
Root bark extract (5-10ml) taken one to two daily for 2-3 weeks.
 14. *Citrus medica* L. (Rutaceae)
Narthankai
Peels of three fruits are boiled in 1 litre of water for 10 minutes and filtered. The decoction is cooled and taken daily.
 15. *Coccinia indica* W&A. (Cucurbitaceae)
Kovvai
The leaves, in form of curry or as decoction, are taken orally in diabetes.
 16. *Costus speciosus* (Koenig.) Sm. (Zingiberaceae)
Vasmbu
Powered leaves are taken internally with cow's milk.
 17. *Ficus benghalensis* L.(Moraceae)
Aalamaran

- Stem bark of *F. benghalensis* and root bark of *F. religiosa* are mixed with equal proportions and crushed into a paste. Five gram of the preparation is eaten with honey or milk at every morning and evening for 5-10 days.
18. *Ficus racemosa* L. (Moraceae)
Atthi
Root powder is given orally.
19. *Gymnema sylvestre* R.Br. (Asclepiadaceae)
Sirukurinjan
The dried leaves are made into powder and equal quantity seed powder of *Eugenia jambolena* it be mixed well. If tea spoon of this mixture is taken along with warm water thrice a day for 48 days.
20. *Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) Muell, (Violaceae)
Orthaztamari
The whole plant mixtures along with cow milk two time a day for 60 days.
21. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* R Br (Apocynaceae)
Malalikilanzhu
About 10 flowers are chewed and the juice swallowed every morning.
22. *Ipomoea batates* (L)Cam (Convolvulaceae)
Sarkkaravalbkizharga
The juice in the aerial part of the plant (25-30ml) taken two times daily for 3-4 weeks. The pericarp of fruit is obtained and dried for 4-5 days. Then they are ground to make a paste. From the paste , about half teaspoonis mixed glass of water and taken at every morning for one month.
23. *Rubia cordifolia* Linn. (Rubiaceae)
Sevalaikodi
24. *Scoparia dulcis* L. (Scrophulariaceae)
Sacharaivembu
If one tea spoon of dried leaf powder is mixed with 100ml cow's milk, boiling them and taken internally twice a day regularly. It cures diabetes.
25. *Melia azedarach* L (Meliaceae)
Malaivempu
26. *Ocimum sanctum* L (Lamiaceae)
Tulasi
Leaves are dried under shade and ground to make powder. From this use 21g twice day.
27. *Oroxylum indicum* vent (Bignoniaceae)
Peruvaagai
Decoction (15-20ml) or juice (5-10ml) prepared from stem bark is takentwo or three times daily.
28. *Orthosiphon grandiflorus* Bolding(Lamiaceae)
Kidney Tea plant
The leaf decoction (10-15ml,2-3 times daliy) is taken orally.
29. *Psidium gualava* L (Myrtaceae)
Kovya
Hot water extract made from the dried leaves of plant is used to reduce blood glucose level of diabetes.
30. *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Dewilde (caesalpiaceae)
Ashoka
Infusion of dried flower (50-100ml) taken two times daily (before principal meals) for 4-5 week.
31. *Scoparia dulcis* L (Scrophulanaceae)
Sweet broom weed
50ml of whole plant extract is taken orally every day.
32. *Sida rhombifolia*.L (Malvaceae)
Phazhampasi
Aqueous extract of the plant is given thrice a day for 15 days.
33. *Syzygium cuminii* (L) Skeels (Myrtaceae)
Naaval

Leaf decoction is mixed with lime juice and honey. From this, per day' first dose of 10ml is given orally on empty stomach in the morning and a second dose is at night for 60 days.

34. *Zizyphus jujube* Gaerin non-mill (Rhamnaceae)

Elanthai

About 4-5 fresh leaves are plucked, washed with clean water and chewed daily to lower blood glucose level.

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