

Medicinal Herbs Found in Premises of Satyajeet College of Pharmacy, Mehkar

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Abstract: This review explores the medicinal properties of various herbs commonly found in the premises of **Satyajeet College of Pharmacy Mehkar**, including *Tridax daisy*, *Eleusine indica*, *Euphorbia heterophylla*, and others. These plants have been traditionally used in herbal medicine for their therapeutic potential. By documenting their characteristics, medicinal uses, and associated benefits, this study emphasizes their importance in healthcare. Photographs of each herb are included for identification. The review concludes by highlighting the significance of preserving these natural resources and encouraging further research to validate and expand their medicinal applications. Medicinal herbs have long been a cornerstone of traditional medicine, providing natural remedies for various ailments. This review focuses on the medicinal herbs found in local premises, including *Tridax daisy* (*Tridax procumbens*), *Eleusine indica*, *Euphorbia heterophylla*, *prickly malvastrum* (*Malvastrum coromandelianum*), *hairy spurge* (*Euphorbia hirta*), *angular winter cherry* (*Withania somnifera*), *bigpod* (*Sesbania bispinosa*), *Sopubiatrifrida*, *heart-leaved moonseed* (*Tinospora cordifolia*), *cocklebur leaves* (*Xanthium strumarium*), *Madras pea pumpkin* (*Momordica charantia*), *Senna occidentalis*, *tiger's foot morning glory* (*Ipomoea pes-tigridis*), *prickly chaff flower* (*Achyranthes aspera*), *yellow nutsedge* (*Cyperus esculentus*), *pignut* (*Arachis hypogaea*), *wild jute* (*Corchorus aestuans*), *Striga angustifolia*, *polyanthus primrose* (*Primula polyantha*), *sessile joyweed* (*Alternanthera sessilis*), *ivy gourd leaves* (*Coccinia grandis*), *borage weed* (*Borago officinalis*), *sticky cleome* (*Cleome viscosa*), *hairy lagascea* (*Lagascea mollis*), and *false Rhodes grass* (*Trichloriscrinita*). This review summarizes their traditional uses, phytochemical constituents, and therapeutic properties.

Keywords: medicinal properties

I. INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants have been an integral part of traditional medicine worldwide. Many of these plants grow naturally in local premises and are often overlooked despite their immense therapeutic potential. This review focuses on the medicinal herbs identified in the vicinity, discussing their unique properties and applications in traditional healing practices. The study aims to raise awareness about these herbs and encourage sustainable utilization and conservation. The use of plants for medicinal purposes has deep roots in human history. Medicinal herbs not only offer alternative treatments but also contribute to the discovery of new drugs. This review highlights the significance of various medicinal herbs found in the premises, focusing on their therapeutic potential.

1.1 Medicinal Herbs and Their Uses

A) *Tridax Daisy (Tridax procumbens)*

Description: A creeping herb with small yellow flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its wound-healing, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory properties. Often used in Ayurveda for hair growth and as an antiseptic.



B) Eleusine indica (Goosegrass)

Description: A fast-growing grass with clustered spikelets.

Medicinal Uses: Used in traditional medicine to treat fever, wounds, and inflammation. Also known for its diuretic properties.



C) Euphorbia heterophylla

Description: A shrub with reddish or greenish stems and milky latex.

Medicinal Uses: Employed as a laxative and for treating skin conditions like warts and eczema.



D) Prickly Malvastrum (Malvastrum coromandelianum)

Description: A small plant with prickly stems and yellow flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Used for its anti-inflammatory and wound-healing properties.



E) Hairy Spurge (Chamaesycehirta)

Description: A creeping herb with hairy stems and small leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its antidiarrheal, antimicrobial, and antifungal properties.



F) Angular Winter Cherry (Physalis angularata)

Description: A small herbaceous plant with lantern-shaped fruit.

Medicinal Uses: Used for treating fever, inflammation, and diabetes.



G) Bigpod (Tephrosia purpurea)

Description: A bushy plant with purple flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its hepatoprotective, antidiabetic, and anti-inflammatory properties.

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H) Sopubia trifida

Description: A semi-parasitic herb with pink flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Used to treat fevers and as a diuretic.



I) Heart-leaved Moonseed

(Tinospora cordifolia)

Description: A climbing shrub with heart-shaped leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Renowned for its immunomodulatory, antipyretic, and antidiabetic effects.



J) Cocklebur Leaves

(Xanthium strumarium)

Description: A spiny plant with broad leaves.

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Medicinal Uses: Used to treat skin disorders and respiratory ailments.



K) Madras Pea Pumpkin (*Momordica charantia*)

Description: A climbing vine with lobed leaves and bitter fruits.

Medicinal Uses: Commonly used in managing diabetes and digestive disorders.



L) *Senna occidentalis*

Description: A shrub with yellow flowers and pinnate leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Used as a laxative and for treating infections.



M) *Ipomoea pes-tigridis*

Description: A trailing plant with lobed leaves and trumpet-shaped flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its antioxidant and antimicrobial properties.



N) *Achyranthes aspera*

Description: An erect herb with small flowers and spiny seeds.

Medicinal Uses: Used for treating cough, asthma, and wounds.



O) Yellow Nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)

Description: A grass-like plant with underground tubers.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its diuretic and digestive properties.



P) Description: A leafy plant with elongated leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Used for its laxative and antioxidant properties.

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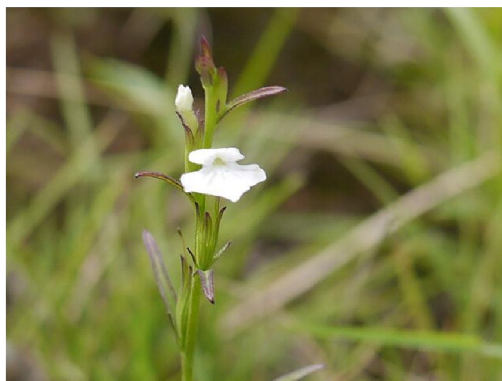
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Q) *Striga angustifolia*

Description: A parasitic plant with vibrant flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Traditionally used for fever and stomach ailments.



R) Polyanthus Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*)

Description: A flowering plant with colorful blooms.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its antispasmodic and sedative effects.



S) *Alternanthera sessilis*

Description: A creeping plant with small, oval leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Used for eye disorders and skin conditions.



T) Ivy Gourd Leaves (*Coccinia grandis*)

Description: A climbing vine with lobed leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its antidiabetic and antioxidant properties.



U) Borage Weed Leaves (*Borago officinalis*)

Description: A plant with star-shaped blue flowers and hairy leaves.

Medicinal Uses: Used for skin disorders and respiratory issues.



V) Sticky Cleome (*Cleome viscosa*)

Description: A sticky herb with yellow flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Known for its anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties.

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W) Hairy Lagascea (*Lagascea mollis*)

Description: A shrub with hairy leaves and yellow flowers.

Medicinal Uses: Used for treating fever and skin infections.



X) False Rhodes Grass (*Chloris gayana*)

Description: A tufted grass with spikelets.

Medicinal Uses: Used in traditional medicine for its digestive benefits.



II. CONCLUSION

The medicinal plants described in this review underscore the richness of natural resources within local premises. These herbs have immense potential for healthcare applications, ranging from wound healing to managing chronic conditions like diabetes. Preserving these plants and encouraging research into their active compounds could lead to the development of new therapeutic agents. Awareness and sustainable use are key to unlocking their full potential.

This review underscores the immense medicinal potential of herbs found in local premises. These plants serve as a natural repository of bioactive compounds, which can be harnessed for therapeutic purposes. Their traditional

applications, coupled with scientific validation, highlight their role in healthcare and drug development. Promoting the sustainable use of these herbs is essential for preserving biodiversity and advancing natural medicine.

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