

SOME ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICIAL PLANTS FOR- DIABETES MELLETUS DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus is a group of chronic metabolic diseases characterized by high Blood sugar levels over a prolonged period, eventually leading to damage of multiple body systems, affects nearly about 7% of world population and predicted that it would be the seventh leading cause of death by the year of 2030. The prevalence and morbidity of diabetes are increasing rapidly because of the lifestyle and diet changes occurring with urbanization. Medicinal plants and their derivatives have been proven to be an effective and safe therapy offering various benefits for example, the moderate reduction in hypoglocaemia, in the Treatment and prevention of diabetes. Diabetes damage the body's systems, including the Blood vessels, kidneys, eyes, and heart and nerves, type two diabetes is the most common in adults that occurs when the body becomes resistant to insulin & does not secrete adequate insulin while type one diabetes is a juvenile or insulin dependent that occurs when the pancreas produces little or no insulin by itself. Diabetes is rapidly growing world, wide, and affected 422 million people in 2014 and resulted in over 3 million people in deaths according to WHO estimated.

Key Words :- Ethno botanical study, medicinal plant for Diabetes and Frequency.

INTRODUCTION:-

Diabetes mellitus is a syndrome that is characterized by hypergly -cemia, change in the metabolism of lipid, carbohydrates and protein. Diabetes mellitus is the most common chronic and metabolic disease characterized by an increase in glucose levels due to absolute or relatives insulin deficiency . The disease is associated with eye, renal, cardiovascular and neurological complication in the long terms this disease is also associated with symptoms such as polyuria, fatigue, weight loss, delayed wound healing, blurred vision, increases in urine glucose levels etc. destruction of β cells of the islets of langerhans in the pancreas and consequently development of insulin dependent diabetes is one of the impairments of the regulation of the immune system. Several environmental and genetic factors affect the immune system, leading to the attack of lymphocytes, especially lymphocytes and pancreatitis. Some well known drugs in current use for diabetes have been developed from plants such as metformin dru derived from the Galega officinalis, many studies have also indicated the advantage of medicinal plants in the therapeutic development for example availability and acceptable risk – benefit ratio through the ethnobotanical community has reported a list of anti-diabetic medicinal plants.

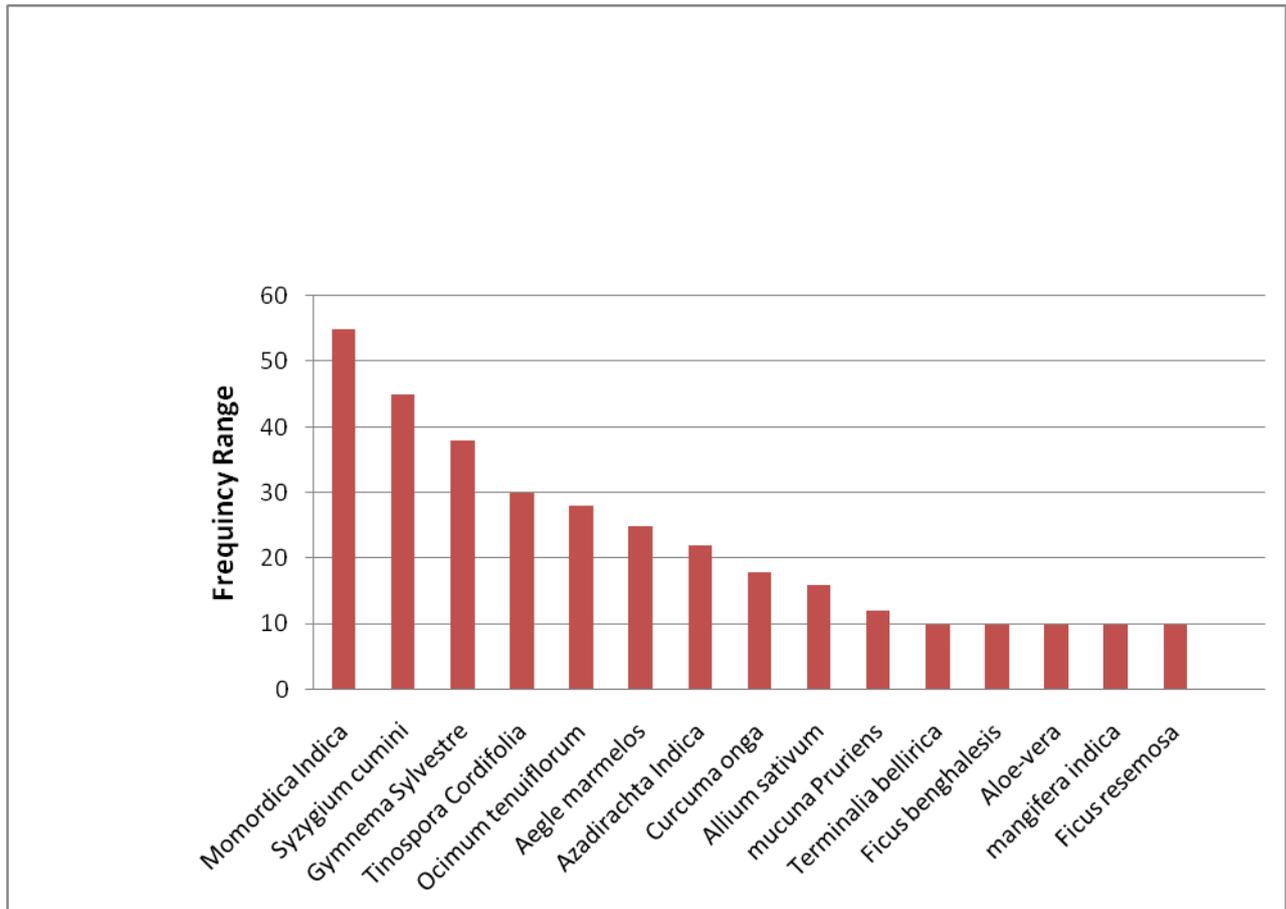
MATERIALS AND METHODS:-

The biomedical research has produced the abundance of knowledge in the published literature, which stress the need of novel methods for knowledge extraction, visualization and analysis to uncover new and meaningful hypothesis. The information in this review was obtained from the eligible articles retrieved using the search terms diabetes mellitus, medicinal plants type -1, type -2 diabetes and medicinal plants and the effect of extract and essential oil of medicinal plants affecting diabetized tissue in the human body indexed in databases and different journals medicinal books and local peoples asked.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The total 15 Diabetes plants are observed that multiple plants were found in some articles but in most of the articles, a single plant was found and different research paper and different literature study.

S.N	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Frequency
1.	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	BitterGourd, Karela	Cucurbitacea	51
2.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun	Myrtaceae	46
3.	<i>Gymnema Sylvestre</i>	Gurmar	Asclepiadacea	34
4.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Guduchi	Menispermacea	28
5.	<i>Ocimum enuiflorum</i>	Julsi	Lamiaceae	25
6.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	24
7.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	21
8.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric	Zingiberaceae	15
9.	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Cultivated garlic	Amaryllidaceae	14
10.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	Velvet bean	Fabaceae	12
11.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Baheda	Combretaceae	11
12.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Indian banyan Tree	Moraceae	10
13.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Aloe Vera	Asphodelacea	9
14.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	Anacardiaceae	9
15.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Cluster fig	Moraceae	9



CONCLUSIONS:-

Hence these plants may also have anti diabetic activities and or can reduce diabetes complication.

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