

# **Ethno-Medicinal Plants used in East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India**

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## **Abstract**

Ethnobotanical field work is different from the routine field collection, which are done usually by taxonomists or flora writers in ethnobotanical study. The present study gives information about ethnomedicinal plants scientific name, common name, family and the parts of the plant used to treat various diseases. Traditionally used medicinal plants have been a source of relief in controlling various types of diseases throughout the globe. Hence the present study had been conducted on the documentation of ethnic knowledge of East Godavari District.

**Keywords:** Ethnic groups, Medicinal plants, Traditional knowledge, East Godavari District.

## **1. Introduction**

Medicinal Plants are good sources for new safe, biodegradable and renewable drugs. In the beginning food gatherers and hunters of food, but subsequently concentrated on plants that are useful for other purposes, such as for shelter, health care and artifact. The understanding of the use of plants for food, health care, shelter, agriculture and other purposes got accumulated over generations as traditional knowledge. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) about 65-80% of the world's population in developing countries depends essentially on plants and plant derived compounds for their primary healthcare needs. Rural people and tribal communities who live in the forest areas predominantly depend up on locally available medicinal plants to take care of their health and has become an integral part of their culture. Thousands of plants have therapeutic values and used to treat various diseases. Tribal people who are living in remote areas primarily depend on traditional medicine system for healthcare [1]. The ethnomedicinal knowledge is ultimately gives great inputs for research and discovery of new drugs are used to treat various diseases. Pharmaceutical researches advocated that screening of plants on the basis of information derived from traditional knowledge saves time and resources

## **2. Methodology**

Medicinal plants were collected during 2015 from Jan- Jun through field survey in different remote villages of east Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India. During the period of study, door to door visits were made to identify local people with specialized knowledge on use of medicinal plants. Plants were collected with noting their local names, parts used and ethno medicinal uses. The samples of recorded herbs, shrubs, and trees were identified with the help of previous literature and regional floras. The present study conducted an extensive field survey in the tribal's and other interior villages adjoining forest areas in the district to collect ethno botanical lore. First hand information was gathered through interactions with tribal and rural people including members of forest protection committees. Medicinal properties of plants were learned through informal interviews. A number of group discussions were also conducted during the period of investigation.

## **3. Study area**

The study was conducted in the selected 3 mandals present in reserve forest and tribal areas of East Godavari district. The three mandals namely Sankhavaram, Rowthula pudi, Kotananduru. The district lies North - East Coast of Andhra Pradesh and bounded on the North by Visakhapatnam District and the State of Orissa, on the East and South by the Bay of Bengal and On the West by State of Telangana and West Godavari Districts. The district comprises 3, 34,193.79 ha forest area and nearly 30% of the total area is under forests. It is inhabited by 1, 91,561 indigenous people.

## 3.1. Ethno-Medicinal Plants used in East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India described below:

S.No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Uses
1.	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> : (Syn. <i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> )	Malvaceae	Bhenda	Emollient demulcent, diuretic, Root; crushed and juice is fed in bone fractures; Used in decreased milk flow.
2.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L	Fabaceae	Guravindh	Contraceptive Gonorrhoea, Leucoderma, Hair tonic, Night blindness.
3.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Tutturabenda	Dysentery, Leucorrhoea, Piles, Psoriasis Galactagogue.
4.	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Mimosaceae	Tella tumma	Astringent, demulcent, aphrodisiac, nutritive, expectorant, styptic, tonic, cough, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, passive hemorrhages.
5.	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppaimeni	Expectorant, emetic, diuretic, bronchitis and asthma.
6.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L	Amaranthaceae	Naaiurvi	Laxative, stomach, vomiting, bronchitis, heart disease blood diseases Asthma with cough Conjunctivitis cists and wounds, corns, deafness, piles. Dog bite, postpartum treatment, Leprosy Leucoderma, stomachache, toothache Urinary trouble.
7.	<i>Aconitum chasmanthum</i>	Ranunculaceae	Monk wood	Diaphoretic, diuretic, Antiperiodic, anodyne, antidiabetic, Antiphlogistic, antipyretic, in large dose powerful poison, narcotic, sedative.
8.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Maredu	Jaundice, Leprosy, Leucoderma, Ophthalmia Hiccups, Joint pains, piles Dysentery, High blood pressure
9.	<i>Agave Americana</i>	Asparagaceae	Sothukattalai	Agave syrup, skin diseases.
10.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L	Liliaceae	Erragaddalu or Vullipaya	Bleeding piles, teech, Cataract, Diarrhoea, Head ache, High blood pressure, scorpion sting.
11.	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> : <i>A. vera</i>	Liliaceae	Musambaramy Chinnakalabanda	Black patches, burns, joint pains.
12.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amrathaceae	Mullatotakura	Laxative, Toothache.
13.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Thoia, Mullukkeerai	Constipation, inflammation, eczema, bronchitis, anemia, leprosy, dysentery and inflammation.
14.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L	Anacardiaceae	Jidimamidi	Vermicide, insecticide, purgative. Nut oil; irritant and rubifacient Used in; diarrhoea, cough, leprosy.
15.	<i>Andropogon citratus</i>	Poaceae	Kamanchi kasu, Nimmagaddi.	Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic. Oil; carminative, tonic. Used in; diarrhoea, colic, flatulence, fever, catarrh, gastric irritability.
16.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wall.	Acanthaceae	Nelavemu	Cough Cold and Asthma, Fever Jaundice, Stomach ulcers.
17.	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L	Annonaceae	Seetha	Diarrhoea, dysentery, tooth ache, abscesses and ulcers.
18.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L	Annonaceae	Ramaseethe Uses	Febrifuge, tonic, cold remedy, digestive, clarify the urine, drastic treatment for dysentery and other ailments.
19.	<i>Anogeissus Latifolia</i>	Combretaceae	Velema	Scorpion sting, Snake bite.
20.	<i>Arachis hypogea</i>	Fabaceae	Verusenaga	Nutritious, aperient, emollient. Used in; Oil; relieving constipation, tympany.
21.	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Kufer, Kawther	Diuretic, ulcers and inflamed parts.
22.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> (L.) Adalb.	Meliaceae	Vembu	Skin diseases Whole plant Skin diseases.
23.	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> : B. bambos	Poaceae	Moongil, Veduru	Cure of ulcers, Cooling, tonic is used in asthma, cough, debilitating diseases, horses suffering coughs, colds, spleen and stomach disorders, Abortion, anthelmintic Sterilization.
24.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L	Nyctaginaceae	Mukiratai	Leucorrhoea, anaemia, heart diseases, asthma.
25.	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> : B. ceiba Syn. <i>Salmalia malabarica</i>	Bombaceae	Burugu	Refrigerant, diuretic, aromatic, demulcent, aperient, alterative, emmenagogue, ecboic, stimulant, rheumatism, nervous and skin diseases.
26.	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Kagithampoolu	Diabetes.
27.	<i>Cajanus indica</i> : C. cajan	Fabaceae	: Thuvarai	Contain high level of protein and the important amino acids methionine, lysine, and tryptophan, food and green manure.
28.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Asclepiadaceae	Erukku, Tella gilledu	Fevers, rheumatism, indigestion, cough, cold, eczema, asthma, vomiting, diarrhoea, digestive, astringent, stomachic, Abortion, constipation due to indiges-earache, inflammations and swellings joint pains, pneumonia Conjunctivitis, epilepsy Leucoderma, Toothache, Men strual pains scorpion sting

				Fertility Asthma with cough Ante-partum treatment Filariasis.
29.	<i>Canna indica</i>	Cannaceae	Kalvalai	Skin diseases Flowers Skin diseases.
30.	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Solanaceae	Milagaai	Treat headaches, arthritis, rheumatism, neuralgia, psoriasis, colds, fevers, cough, malaria, cholera and edema.
31.	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Pappali	Skin diseases, ring worm, tooth ache, cuts and wounds, jaundice
32.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Tangedu	Bone fracture, Inflammations, Diarrhoea, Fertility fever, Migraine, Nightblindness, scorpion sting, Ulcers & fissures in the mouth, Leucorrhoea Stomach-ache, Earache Nephroprotector.
33.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Relachettu	Leprosy, Skin Diseases scorpion Sting Constipation due to indigestion.
34.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> : <i>C. sericea</i>	Caselpinaceae	Peeperambi, Thagarai, Kasinth	Purgative, laxative, anti inflammatory, cough, convulsions, reduces blood pressure, Boils, Leucoderma Filariasis, Urinary troubles.
35.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L)	Apocynaceae	Billanneru	Leucoderma, Menorrhagia, Allergic skin disease.
36.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	Sarswathiaku	Brain tonic, leprosy, Clear voice, constipation due to indigestion.
37.	<i>Cleome visoca</i> L.	Capparaceae	Naaivelai	Leaves used to relive ear ache, jaundice, head ache, skin diseases.
38.	<i>Cissus</i> <i>Quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Nalleru	Asthma, Dog bite, insect bite.
39.	<i>Citrullus</i> <i>Colocynthis</i> (L)	Cucurbitaceae	Verripuccha	Abortion, Antepartum treatment Anthelmintic Leprosy (early stages).
40.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Capparidaceae	Vominta	Anthelmintic, Earache High blood pressure.
41.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Capparidaceae	Kukka Vominta	Cuts & wounds deafness, Earache, Headache, tooth ache.
42.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Sankupushpam	Bronchitis, Constipation.
43.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L)	Cucurbitaceae	Dondateega	Conjunctivitis, Galactagogue, Jaundice, Fertility.
44.	<i>Cochlospermum</i> <i>religiosum</i> (L)		Kondagogu	Gum, Hairtonic, Ulcers.
45.	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i> Lour	Lamiaceae	Vammaku	Nephrocalcinosis & Ureteral stones.
46.	<i>Commelina</i> <i>benghalensis</i>	commelinaceae	Venneveduru	Demulcent, refrigerant, laxative, bitter, emollient. Used in; leprosy.
47.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Kotimiri	Indigestion, Piles throat pain.
48.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Fabaceae	Gilligiccha	Abortion.
49.	<i>Croton</i> <i>bonplandianum</i> Baillon	Euphorbiaceae	Rushfoil and crot on	Diarrhoea.
50.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	:Pasupu	Cold, inflammations skin disease.
51.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Sisso	Hemorrhages, Leprosy, Boils, eruptions, to allay vomiting, cutaneous affections.
52.	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	Oomthai	Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, spasmodic asthma, colic, sciatica painful tumors, glandular inflammations.
53.	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i> Lour	Fabaceae	Ulvalu	Post partum treatment.
54.	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	Fabaceae	Chikkudu	Aphrodisiac, flatulent, bilious, febrifuge, stomachic, antispasmodic, poisonous, phlegmatic disorders.
55.	<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Madulai, Golden Dewdrop	Febrifuge, intestinal worms, stimulant, diuretic, treatment of abscesses.
56.	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae	Guntegalagara	Tonic, emetic, purgative.
57.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L)	Asteraceae	Guntegalagara	Cough, Cold & Asthma, Cuts & Wounds Dandruff, Eczema, Epilepsy, seasonal allergies, hair tonic head ache, migraine.
58.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Pacchaku	Boils, Warts, ulcers & fissures in the mouth.
59.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Marri	Cuts & wounds menorrhagia.
60.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Atti	Diabetes, Fertility.
61.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Ravi	Black patches on the face, for drug addicts. Cordiac tonic.
62.	<i>Gmelina asiatica</i> L	Verbenaceae	Adavigummadi	Dandruff, Hair tonic Inflammations & swellings.
63.	<i>Gloriosa superb</i>	Liliaceae	Adavinabhi	Cholagogue, purgative, tonic, anthelmintic, antiperiodic. anodyne application in bites of poisonous insects, snakebites, scorpion-sting, leprosy, parasiticial affection of skin, piles, colic. Starch from root; internally given in gonorrhoea, to

				expel intestinal worms.
64.	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>	Malvaceae	Pratti	Lactogenic, demulcent, nervine tonic. Rootbark; emmenagogue, galactagogue. decoction is fed in dropping of placenta.
65.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.)	Asclepiadaceae	Podapatri	Diabetes, Eye diseases.
66.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L)	Asclepiadaceae	Sugandhapala	Fissures in the feet, Toothache, Tonic.
67.	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i> L	Malvaceae	Sembaruthi, Mandara	Hair care, indicator turns acidic solutions to magenta/dark pink and basic solutions to green, jaundice, Alopecia.
68.	<i>Jasminum angustifolium</i>	Oleaceae	Adavimalle	Contraceptive, Ring worm.
69.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (L)	Crassulaceae	Ranapala	Wounds, boils, insect bites.
70.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L	Verbinaceae	Pulikampa, gajukampa	Antiseptic, checks bleeding. In Guiana and La-Reunion it is considered vulnerary diaphoretic, carminative, antispasmodic. Decoction is given in tetanus, rheumatism, malaria.
71.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Gorintaku	Headache, Gonorrhoea, Conjunctivitis, Debility, Hair tonic, Leucoderma, Sepermatorrhoea, Syphilis.
72.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	Velegachettu	Syphilis, Vomitings, Constipatin.
73.	<i>Madhuca indica</i>	Sapotaceae	Ippa	Skin Diseases, Cough, and piles.
74.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L	Anacardiaceae	Mamidi	Contraceptive, Menorrhagia, syphilis, Gonorrhoea Black patches on the face, scorpion sting Headache due to stress. Leucorrhoea. Hiccups, Jaundice.
75.	<i>Melia azedirach</i> L	Meliaceae	Turakavepa	Anthelmintic.
76.	<i>Mentha spicta</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Pudina	Contraceptive, indigestion
77.	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Manusampangi	Abortion, Contraceptive.
78.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Attipatti or Maduthadamara	Diabetes, Filariasis, Whooping resolvant, alterative, carminative, aphrodisiac, antiseptic blood purifier, piles, gravelish complaints, hydrocele, scorpion-sting, glandular.
79.	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Chandrakantha	Tumours, Urticaria.
80.	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i>	Molluginaceae	Parpat	Stomachic, aperient, uterine & stimulant, antiseptic, febrifuge, to promote lochial discharge gouty & rheumatic complaints, in nostrils as powerful irritant effect, provides copious discharges from the nasal mucous membrane.
81.	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Kakara	Diabetes, Fever, Leucorrhoea, Diarrhoea, High blood pressure.
82.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Munaga	Cough, Sterilization, Boils, dysemenorrhoea Eye diseases (burning sensation), joint pains, pain & inflammation to eye.
83.	<i>Morus alba</i> L	Moraceae	Tut	Refrigerant. Stembark; purgative, anthelmintic., fever remedy for sore throat, dyspepsia, melancholia.
84.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L)	Fabaceae	Dulagondi	Nervine tonic,Paralysis Scorpion sting
85.	<i>Murraya Koenigii</i> (L)	Rutaceae	Karivepaku	Belching, Hair tonic stomach ache.
86.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Arati	Tonic, antiscorbutic, anthelmintic, antibilious, valuable alterative, blood & venereal diseases, antiscorbutic, emollient, demulcent, mild astringent, nutrient, laxative, in combination with other drugs in diabetes, dysentery, dysentery & menorrhagea, cool dressing for blisters and burns, nervous affections like hysteria, and epilepsy, dysentery, diarrhoea.
87.	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i>	Nelumbonaceae	Kalamam	Demulcent, nutritive, cooling, sedative, astringent, cholegogue, cardiac tonic, diuretic, bitter, expectorant, refrigerant, demulcent. Used in cholera, fever, disease of liver, to check vomiting, leprosy, as antidote to poisons, burning sensation of body, bleeding of piles & menorrhagea, piles, dysentery, in skin affections & ringworm.
88.	<i>Nerium odorum</i>	Apocynaceae	Ganneru	Cuts & Wounds, Leucoderma.
89.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Solanaceae	Pogaku	Diuretic, cardiac tonic. Root; powerful resolvent & alternant applied to cancer, ulcers on the penis, to reduce swelling, skin disease of scaly nature & leprosy.
90.	<i>Nyctanthes arbour-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae	Parijathamu	Lice eradication.
91.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae	Thulasi	Antibacterial, expectorant, carminative, stimulant, cough, cold, joint pains, wound healing in systolic and diasystolic

				high blood pressure.
92.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Manchitulasi	Black patches contraceptive, cough, cold & asthma, Dandruff, earache eczema, fertility foul breath, sterilization Scorpion sting
93.	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Cactaceae	Bonthajamudu	Contraceptive.
94.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.)	Bignoniaceae	Pampana	Dysentery Flatulence, Wounds & Fractures.
95.	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae	Vari	Demulcent, refrigerant, soothing, nourishing in febrile diseases & inflammatory state of intestine, disorganized digestion, bowel complaints, diarrhoea, and dysentery.
96.	<i>Oxallas coriniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Pulichintha	Dysentery & Prolapse of the rectum.
97.	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Papavaraceae	Nallamandu	Demulcent, nutritive, astringent, soporific, sedative, narcotic, anodyne, emollient, stimulant than narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, astringent, mycotic, diarrhoea to check peristaltic movement. Prolonged use is constipative.
98.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Usirika	Bleeding nose, Cough & asthma, dabdryffm diabetes, for black hair, ulcers & Fissures in the mouth. Headache due to stress, Stomach ulcers.
99.	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> : <i>P. niruri</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Nela usiri	Bitter, astringent, stomachic, diuretic, febrifuge, antiseptic, gastric disorders, colic, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dropsy, diseases of urinogenital system, gonorrhoea,menorrhagia, diabetes, dysentery, jaundice, ulcers & ophthalmia.
100.	<i>Pimpinella tirupatiensis</i>	Apiaceae	Kothimire	Abortion, Sexual debility, ulcers.
101.	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae	Tamalapaku	Eye pain & inflammation, Night blindness, Stomach pain in children, warts.
102.	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	Pippallu	Cough, Asthma.
103.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Naramamidi, asoka	Leaves are used in flower bouquets.
104.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Kanuga	Arthritis, Earache Fertility Nephroprotector Whooping cough
105.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Pappukuraku	Jaundice.
106.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Fabaceae	Yegisa	Astringent, diarrhoea, pyrosis, toothache, external application to boils, sores & skin disease, fed to cattle.
107.	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Danimma	Astringent, anthelmintic. Seed; stomachic. Pulp; cardiac, tonic, stomachic. Specific tapeworm, diarrhoea & dysentery.
108.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i>	Apocynaceae	Papataku	Hypnotic, sedative, specific for insanity, reduces high blood pressure, remedy in painful infections of bowels. Decoction is given in labour pain to increase uterine contractions. Leaf juice is used in the eye to remove opacities of the cornea.
109.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Amudamu	Abortion, Jaundice, Paralysis, Stomachache.
110.	<i>Rosa centifolia</i>	Rosaceae	Rose	Mild laxative, carminative. Used in flavoured diluent, carminative in mixtures.
111.	<i>Rosa damascene</i>	Rosaceae	Rose	Astringent, aperient, carminative, refrigerant, cardiac tonic.
112.	<i>Saccharum officinar</i>	Poaceae	Cheruku	Sweet, laxative, diuretic, cooling, aphrodisiac, demulcent, diuretic, cooling.
113.	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	Srigandhamu	Contraceptive, Headache, Menorrhagia, Wounds, Leucorrhoea.
114.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Sapindaceae	Kunkudu	Earache, Antepartum treatment, Snake bite Dandruff.
115.	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Asoka, janjelamu	Tonic, emetic, purgative, expectorant, salivation epilepsy, chlorosis. In Assamin fever, as emetic. as a good shampoo, fumigation is useful in hysteria, melancholia. postparturient after retained pladenta in animals.
116.	<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Nallajeedi	Corns, Leucoderma.
117.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.)	Fabaceae	Avis	Cataract, Conjunctivitis Kidney & Bladder Stones, Alopecia.
118.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	Gayapaku	Cooling, astringent, stomachic, tonic, aromatic, ferbrifuge, Infusion; in leucorrhoea, frequent urination, spermoatorrhoea, healing wounds, gonorrhoea, colic, to increase spermcount, used to treat decreased sperm count in males. This helps fertilization in females. It also increases sex drive
119.	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Solanaceae	Vankaya	Vegetable, narcotic, stimulant, antiphelegmatic, Burnt, light in digestion and is used to reduce obesity.

120.	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Poaceae	Jonna	Diuretic, demulcent, aphrodisiac, animal food.
121.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L)	Myrtaceae	Neredu	Dysentery, Leucorrhoea Ear ache, To get soft clear voice Dysentery, Urinary Troubles, Diabetes.
122.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L	Caesalpiniaceae	Chintha	Diarrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Jaun -dice scorpion sting Sprains dysentery.
123.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae	Teku	Refrigerant, sedative, astringent, irritant to skin, hepatic, stimulant, diuretic, vermifuge, astringent, promotes growth of hairs & cures scabies
124.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L)	Fabaceae	Vempali	Earache, Fertility, post-partum treat ment tumour in the stomach.
125.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae	Pateebadam	Astringent, mild diuretic, potent cardiaotonic, Young leaf juice; to prepare ointment, for scabies, leprosy, & other skin diseases.
126.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Nallakaraka	Dysentery, piles.
127.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L)	Malvaceae	Gangaravi	Arthritis Swellings.
128.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Wild)	Menispermaceae	: Tippateega	Brain tonic, Cough & cold, cuts & wounds, Diabetes fevers, Hair tonic obesity paralysis, vaginal infection. Snake bite, Frequency of urination due to diabetes.
129.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Aizoaceae	Galijeru	Analgesic, stomachic, laxative, alterative, bitter, cathartic, abortifacient, amenorrhoea, oedema, dropsy, ascites.
130.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L	Zygophyllaceae	Palleru	Cystitis, Jaundice stomach-ache Hiccups, Urinary disorders.
131.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Balapaku or Gayapaku	Wounds, Cuts & bruises
132.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Poaceae	Goduma	Cooling, oleagenous, tonic, laxative, fattening, increased appetite, laxative especially to horses.
133.	<i>Vinca rosea</i>	Apocyanaceae	Billa ganneru	Alkaloids, leukaemia, giddiness, moodlessness, diabetes
134.	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae	Panneru gadda	Astringent, aphrodisiac, nervine sedative, narcotic, diuretic, tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, Rheumatic swelling.
135.	<i>Zea mays</i>	Poaceae	Mokkajonna	Appetizer, fattening, resolvent, astringent, piles, lithiasis, animal fodder, irritative conditions in urine/bladder.
136.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae	Allam	Aromatic, carminative, stimulant, stomachic, lactagogue, digestive. Externally rubefacient and stimulant.
137.	<i>Zizyphus jujube</i>	Rhamnaceae	Regu, pedda regu	Purifies blood and acid digestion, fever, diarrhea, ulcers and wounds, externally in gout and rheumatism.

#### 4. Result & Discussion

The present investigation comprises 137 species of phyto medicinal plant species belonging to 125 genera and 57 families of East Godavari dist, Andhra Pradesh, India. For each species medicinal plants scientific name, common name, family and the parts of the plant uses are provided. The most dominant families in the study were, Fabaceae (12), Malvaceae (6), Poaceae (6), Euphorbiaceae (6), Apocyanaceae (5), Solanaceae (5), Apocynaceae (5), Caesalpiniaceae (5), Moraceae (5), Verbinaceae (4), and Lamiaceae, Liliaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Astraceae, Apiaceae, Anacardiaceae, Amaranthaceae, Ascliplidaceae, Papavaraceae, Rutaceae, Nictaginaceae (3), Anonaceae, Combractaceae, Miliaceae, Rosaceae, Zygophyllaceae each one remaining families have each one single species. Most of the time medicinal plants are utilized in the fresh or dried state, the most frequently used traditional medicine preparations are powders, concentrated extracts or pastes, juices, decoction and oil or fats. The medicines are given orally or by external applications. The methods and period of administration may be widely different. The dosage and duration of intake of these crude drugs may slightly vary from one healer to another. Most popular method of application of plant material is the direct application.

#### 5. Conclusion

Medicinal plants are safe but so many plants are not safe for humans therefore toxicity of these plants should be studied before consumption. This review of ethnomedicinal information may be helpful for treatment of different diseases. Only few people are practicing with little knowledge which was transmitted orally from their elders. The documented information is useful for scientists, drug designers, medicinal plant boards and other scientific bodies for isolation of active ingredients to effective treatment.

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