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ISBT-2008

28th to 30th December 2008

Venue:

Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Majitar, Gangtok, Sikkim, INDIA

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Israt Jahan Mukti

Medicinal Plants of Netrakona Sadar area in Netrakona District, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Information on fifty medicinal plants used by the local traditional healers (Vaidyas) of Netrakona Sadar area in Netrakona district, Bangladesh was collected through an ethnomedicinal survey. The plants included Nyctanthes arbor tristis, Calotropis gigantea, Terminalia arjuna, Cajanus cajan, Adhatoda vasica, Aegle marmelos, Scoparia dulcis, Punica granatum, Sida cordifolia, Leucas aspera, Vitex negundo, Calendula officinalis, Psidium guajava, Mentha spicata, Nerium indicum, Aloe vera, Murraya koenigii, Blumea lacera, Thevetia peruviana, Paederia foetida, Areca catechu, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Ficus racemosa, Ocimum tenuiflorum, Amaranthus spinosus, Duranta repens, Tabernaemontana divaricata, Ficus hispida, Momordica charantia, Coccinia cordifolia, Mikania cordata, Alocasia macrorrhizos, Swietenia mahagoni, Lawsonia inermis, Eclipta alba, Azadirachta indica, Catharanthus roseus, Kalanchoe pinnata, Carica papaya, Ocimum sanctum, Solanum surattense, Mirabilis jalapa, Asparagus racemosus, Centella asiatica, Solanum nigrum, Ricinus communis, Phyllanthus niruri, Persicaria laphatifolia, Justicia gendarussa, and Impatiens balsamina. The plants were used to treat diverse ailments like microbial infections, inflammation, parasitic infections, bronchitis, asthma, fevers, coughs, pneumonia, rheumatoid arthritis, alopecia, sciatica, constipation, ulcer, piles, dysentery, diarrhea, dyspepsia, miscarriage, toothache, jaundice, obesity, vomiting, ear infections, eye diseases, diabetes, cancer, leprosy, hypertension, cardiovascular disorders, leucorrhea, oral lesions, skin diseases, burns, paralysis, wounds, urticaria, headache, nerve disorders, malaria, irregular menstruation, sexually transmitted diseases, loss of calcium, measles, leukemia, kidney infection, urinary tract infection, infertility, dandruff, and sprains. It was observed that most plants were utilized in treatment of multiple disorders; the variations were in the plant parts used and in the formulations. Leaves formed the part of the plant most frequently used in various

Sahoo Susmita

Somatic Variation of Plumbago Zeylanica In Vitro

Sahoo Susmita

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Abstract

Plumbago zeylanica is the most important medicinal plant of the genus Plumbago with manifold uses in folk/tribal medicine. Protocol for cultural conditions was established using nodal explants. Genetic uniformity of tissue-culture derived plants (TCD) was tested in a small field experiment using four characters. Low degree of developmental instability was noted in floral symmetry and lobe number of corolla, but no major variation. One unusually vigorous and apparently stress-tolerant plant in TCD population suggested possibility of using in vitro organogenesis for rapid regeneration and also for obtaining growth/physiological variant.