MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES OF PLANTS

1) *Barleria cristata* L: -

Root and leaves used to reduce swelling (Kirtikar and Basu, 1980). The plant is bitter, heating useful in inflammations, fevers, bronchitis, blood diseases, biliousness, tympanitis, pains, asthma (Ayurvedic). The paste of fresh leaves is applied three times daily on cuts, wounds and gums to stop bleeding (Trivedi, 2002). Decoction of plant is given one tea spoon two times a day for whooping cough and toothache (Trivedi, 2002). Root and leaves to reduce swelling, cough. Root decoction for rheumatism, snake bite (Jayvir *et. al.*, 2002). Plant used for fever, antiacidity, blood purification (Sharma P.V. 2005). Root is used in diarrhea; juice of leaves is used for eye and ear troubles, (S. Shanmugam, *et. al.*, 2009).

2) *Barleria prionitis* L:

The leaf juice in doses of two tablespoonfuls with honey is given twice a day in catarrhal diseases of children with cumin seeds it is given in spermatorrhoea. The juice is applied as a dressing for the feet in the rainy season to protect them from cracking; mixed with honey it is applied to bleeding gums and used in otitis. A paste of the leaves with salt is applied to strengthen the gums and to relieve toothache. Sweet oil in which the leaves and stems have been boiled is a dressing for wounds. The juice of bark is diaphoretic and expectorants; it is given in dropsy in doses of 350 grains with milk. The dried bark is given in whooping cough. The whole plant is diuretic, tonic febrifuge and anticatarrhal. (Dastur, 1962). Cracks and lacerations of feet (Nadkarni, 1976).
Bitter, acrid, heating, appetizer, useful in diseases of skin and the blood, itching purities, inflammations (Ayurveda). A paste of root is applied to disperse boils and glandular swelling and a medicated oil until all water has been driven off in diaphoretic and expectorant. Juice of leaf in Madras catarrhal affections of children. The ashes of the burnt plant mixed with congee and water are used in dropsy and cough. Lice of leaf-prevent cracking. A root paste made of the astringent leaves and common salt is used to strengthen the gums and in toothache due to caries. (Kirtiker and Basu, 1980).

The juice of the leaves, mixed with sugar and water, is given to children in fevers and catarrhal affections. The ash of burnt plant mixed with water and rice, are employed in cases of leprosy and also in cough (Ainslie, 1913, Drury, 1990). New iridoid with potent activity, against respiratory syncytial virus (Chen, et. al.,1998). Diarrhea, Diuretic, toothache, sweet producing (Naik,1998). The decoction of the leaf is taken to nullify the effect of poison. Leaf juice mixed with honey is given to cure cough. (Maheshwary, 2000). Leaf juice used for cure Jaundice, (Das, 2002). Leaf used for Cough Dental disorders (Trivedi, 2002). Decoction of plant is given (1 tea spoon 2 times a day) for whooping cough and toothache (Trivedi, 2002). Leaf chewed in catarrhal, root paste applied on boils and swelling. (Jayvir et. al., 2002).

The leaf is used to Antiseptic, boils, glandular welling (Ayucare) for Catarrh, Maceration and cracking of the sole, Fever (Pandanus, 2004). Juice of this leaf administered in a little honey or sugar and water is a favorable medicine in the catarrhal affections of children accompanied with fever and much phlegm; the dose is two tablespoonfuls twice a day. Juice of leaves applied to feet in rainy season prevents their cracking or laceration (Nadkarni, 2004). Plant
used for Hepatoprotective (Singh et. al., 2005). Plant used for different types of fevers by Bhil tribe of Ratlam district M. P. (Jadhav, 2006). Leaf is used to cure, Respiratory syncytial virus (Chen et. al, 2007). Leaf for Constipation, Fever, Rheumatism, Toothache (Duke, 2007).

3) Crossandra infundibuliformis (L.) Nees.

Plant used as ground cover, bright orange flowers are ornamental, (http://www.Top Tropical com.). Flower is gained with pepper and the paste is applied for wounds. Plant is used for herbal medicine for the treatment of various ailments among paliyar tribes used as wounds; cuts stomach pain, diabetes, fever etc. (S. Shanmugam and et. al., 2002).

4) Cassia obtusifolia. L.

Leaves and seeds are used for skin diseases, ringworm and itch (Ugemuge, 1986). Were intermittent seed refusal, diarrhea, and decreased weight gain. Seed consumption in on Holstein calves (Putnam, et. al., 1988). This plants used in Ayurvedic and unani system of medicine, leaves are used in various preparations known as refrigerant, anthelmintic, antipyretic diuretic and laxative. These are employed for the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, half headache skin diseases, piles and itching the fruit and seeds are anthelmintic, astringent to the bowels and recommended for treatment of skin diseases, leprosy, scabies, asthma, and cough and also cure tumours. The roots are used for tuberculosis glands, ringworm and skin diseases. The seeds and roots are reported possess antimicrobial activity (Kumar and Bhattcharjee, 1998).
A warm poultice of leaf is a good remedy in gout, sciatica and pain in joints (Maheshwary, 2000). Plants are antifungal, leaf laxative used in skin diseases, leprosy, psoriasis, gout, sciatica, pain in joints, snake bites (Jayvir Anjaria, et. al., 2002). Emodin isolated from *C. obtusifolia* seed shows larvicidal activity against three mosquito species, i.e. culex pippins, pollens Aedes togoi, Aedes aegypti. (Young et. al., 2003). Maceration of a mixture of the plants is taken orally. (Igoli et. al., 2005). For leprosy and respiratory disorders (Sharma, 2005). The seeds of *C. obtusifolia* are effective for insomnia, headache, constipation, oliguria, cough, opthalmia, dacryoliths, omblyopia, ocular congestion and hypertension (Purohit and Vyas, 2005). The natural antifungal plants extract were collected from *Cassia obtusifolia*. (Brij Bhushan et. al., 2006). Seed used in traditional eastern medicine and more recently the ethanolic fraction of the seeds used for memory impairments in mice. (Drever et. al., 2008).

5) *Cassia tora* L.

Leaves are crushed and paste is rubbed on body for curing fever. Roots rubbed with lime juice are used to cure ring worm. Leaves and seeds constitute valuable remedy on skin diseases and itch. Seeds are steeped in juice of *Euphorbia nerifolia* L. and cow urine their paste is applied for cheloid tumors (Watt, 1895). The leaves rubbed are applied to parts stung by bees (Rheede, Ainslie, 1913). The leaves are antiperiodic, aperients, alterative and anthelmintic, given children for intestinal disease, Decoction is mild laxative, especially for children having fever while teething; in skin diseases leaves applied on boils, used in gout, sciatica and pains in joints.
Seeds contain chrysophanol acid–used for skin diseases like ringworm, scabies, eczema etc. Leaves juice applied as an emollient to inflammation caused by making nuts seeds are tonic and stomachic but they are used skin diseases (Dastur, 1962). It is stated that the leaves and seeds of the herbs show medicinal properties. Both Leaves and seeds constitute a valuable remedy for skin diseases such as leprosy, ringworm etc. (Kirtikar and Basu, 1980)

In China the seeds are used externally and internally for all sort of eye diseases, Preparations are also given for liver complaints and boils. In Indo-China, the pods are used in dysentery and in diseases of the eye. In Nigeria, the leaves are used as mild laxative. The seed is used in various Gold coast medicines chiefly as a purgative. In Madagascar and La Reunion, the root is considered bitter, tonic, stomachic. The leaves are used as an antiperiodic, aperients, the root is not an antidote to either snake venom or scorpion venom. (Kirtiker and Basu, 1980).

Leaves are purgative, used on ring worms and other skin disease. Seeds are used as a substitute for coffee and as mordant in dyeing (Ambasta, 1986). In West Africa the seeds are roasted and ground and are used as a coffee substitute. The leaves which are mucilaginous and have a disagreeable Odour, are given in decoction as aperients to children who suffer from fever while teething fried in caster oil they are applied to ulcers, the seeds ground and mixed with buttermilk are used to allay irritation in itchy eruptions. The roots rubbed with lime juice are a good remedy for ringworm. The leaves are often employed for making warm poultices to hasten the suppuration of boils. The seeds are used in preparing a blue dye, generally fixed with lime water. A warm remedy in gout, sciatica, and pains in the joints, the leaves are used to adulterate senna, but are
known by their wedge shaped and ciliated margins: Powell’s punj; prod (Drury, 1990). Roots are used on abnormality of child birth, also help in fever and ringworm leaves for antiseptic on boils, cuts, bone rheumatism, stomach vermicide, wounds (Jain, 1981).

Leaves and seeds are acrid, thermogenic, laxative, depurative, antiperiodic, and are useful in ringworm, pruritus leprosy, skin diseases, hepatopathy, helminthiasis, flatulence, colic, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, constipation, ophthalmopathy, cough, bronchitis, cardiac disorders and hemorrhoids (Varier’s, 1994). Both leaves and seeds constitute a volatile remedy for skin diseases such as leprosy, ringworm etc. Both leaves and stem contain chrysophanic acid and therefore constitute a valuable remedy in skin diseases specially ringworm itch; seed steeped in the juice of *Euphorbia nerifolia* and then modern in to paste with cows urine is an application to cheloid tumors; also useful in leprosy, psoriasis, is ground with sour buttermilk and applied to the irritation of itch or eruptions. The root rubbed into paste with lime juice is said to be a specific for ringworm. The mucilaginous and foetid smelling leaves are gently aperients and prescribed in decoction in 2 one doses for children suffering from feverish attacks while teething boiled in caster oil they are applied to foul ulcers. (Varier’s, 1997).

Leaves extraction is applied on ringworm and itch. Decoction of seeds is given three times a day for three days to cure malarial fever. Seed contains chrysophanic acid, anthraquinones, glucosides, glucobtusifolin and glucoaurantiobtusin nepthalenic lactones isotorolactone and classification. The leaves are laxative, leaves and seeds are used in skin diseases, ringworm, and eye diseases. Leaves used as germicide. In America – plants spasmodytic, antiviral, leaf and seeds in skin diseases. Seed paste is applied
externally skin diseases. Seeds are given to the animals for inducing fat. (Maheshwari, 2000).

Cooked leaves taken as food at the time of scarcity Paste of 5 gm of leaves and seeds mixed with externally to cure skin diseases. Leaf ground with cure and apply on the affected part for a week. (Maheshwary, 2000). The seeds are used for all sorts of eye diseases liver complain in blood poisoning and Diphtheria. Its leaves are also used as vegetable. The seeds are used for all sorts of eye diseases liver complains in blood poisoning and diphtheria. Its leaves are also used as vegetable (Pagare, 2007).

6) **Clamatis heynei M. A. Rao.**

The juice of freshly crushed leaves and stem of *Clematis heyei*, has vesicant properties, (Chopra et. al., 1940, Behlet et. al., 1966). *Clamatis heyei*, in Roth. Sweet, bitter, astringent not stimulant, laxative, stimulants, secretion of the bile used in leprosy, blood diseases, and fever in thirst, heart troubles, bilious vomiting, externally applied to boils, itch and to kill parasitic worms (Kirtiker and Basu, 1980). Flowers showy and fragrant, plants are used in Ayurvedic medicines for leprosy and fever (Yadav and Sardesai, 2002). Plants are toxic, (Maiti and Singh, 2006).

7) **Maerua oblongifolia** Foresk a rich:

The plant is used to cure piles, leucoderma, asthma and urinary discharges. It contains a substance of glucosidal nature with low toxicity and traces of an alkaloid. It stimulates all organs having cholinergic nerve supply and causes a prolonged fall of blood pressure (Chopra, 1965). The plant is tonic, cooling, aphrodisiac cures *vata*, biliousness, burning sensation, useful in diseases of the
eye. The bitter variety alexiteric, antipyretic, good for dyspepsia, inflammations, rat bite, cures tumours, piles, leucoderma, asthma, urinary discharges. Leaves are much employed as an application to boils and abscesses. The roots and tender stalks are considered emetic and expectorant. The plant is used in colds and eyes diseases to cause sneezing (Kirtikar and Basu, 1980). Use of plants by a pastoral people and their livestock in Kenya, (W.T.W. Morgan, 1980).

Root used as tonic and stimulant and fruit used in stomach diseases of children. (Rathor et. al., 2000). Roots are edible (Maheshwary, 2000). Roots emetic, expectorant used in boils and abscesses, eye diseases (Jayvir et. al., 2002). Leaves used in toothache intestinal diseases and hypocholesterolemic (Mossa et. al., 2004). Antimicrobial activity of toothbrush sticks, (Van et. al., 2006). Antihepatoxicity, (Antihepatoxicity. blogspot.com/-39k, 2008). The bark is used by masai, medicine men, and the plants toxic properties. (WWW.aluka Org/action/..).

8) *Marsdenia volubilis* (L. f.) Benth. Ex Hook f.: -

It is very common in treatment of many common diseases. They prepare a special herbal combination by dipping dry root powder of this herb in ginger juice. The herb vendors use it in treatment of troubles related to digestive system, appetizer. Root, Kuchla (*Strychnes nuxvomica*) and Bhang (*Cannabis sativa*) seeds, all mixed in equal proportion by boiling, decoction is prepared from this decoction, kuchla and Bhang seeds are removed and the seed cover is peeled out. Kuchla and Bhang seeds are again add in decoction besides these, *Acorus calamus*, fennel, papal, dried ginger are also added, boiled made solution. This solution used for paralysis

9) **Sansevieria roxburghiana** L. (willd.)

Fibers development from leaf (Arthur et. al., 1947). *Sansevieria* uses bowstring hemp obtained from leaf (Albert, 1951). This species is probably not different from the. Leaf fibers used cordage, bowstring hemp, (Katherine Esau, 1959). In *sansevieria*, *Agave* and *Musa* the average length of the exatraxylar fibers depend on the length of the part of the leaf from which fibers are obtained (Meeuse, 1938) (Katherine Esau. 1965). Stem of *Sansevieria*, Secondary growth from a restricted meristem occur in herbaceous and woody Liliflorae (*Alove, Sansevieria, Yucca, Agave, Dracaena*) and other group of monocotyledons (Cheadle, 1937- Katherine Esau, 1965)

*Sansevieria* uses as bowstring hemp (Elizabeth Cutter, 1970). Cordage, bowstring hemp (Katherine Esau, 1974). Yield of fiber used for bowstrings cordage, matting, and fine cloth Rhizomes mucilaginous used in the form of an electuary for cough. Juice of tender shoots given to children for cleaning the phlegm from the throat (Ambasta et. al., 1986). on experiment, this plants produced a most beautiful fibers, as soft and as fine human hairs, but possessing, not with standing, extraordinary strength and tenacity. He derived great quality of flax from this plant. The fibers are used for ropes, twine, thread, bowstrings and cord manufacture of paper. (Drury, 1990). Root is used as an electuary in consumptive complaints and chronic cough of long standing. Juices of tender shoots are given to children to clear viscid phlegm in throat (Maheshwary, 2000).
Brushes and ropes from sisal (*Agave sisalana*), *sansevieria* and sun hemp some vegetable fibers are obtained from the mesophyll of some leaves, for example *sansevieria, Sisal, furcraea*, (Maiti and Singh, 2006).

*Sansevieria* and *Agave* the average length of the extraxylary fibers depend upon the length of leaf, and in *Musa* that of the leaf sheath (Meeusic acid, alpha-pinene, gamma terpinene, alphaterpene, terpinolene, p - cymene, linalool, alpha - terpenol and cissabinene hydrate), (Maiti et. al., 2006). The plants of general *sansevieria* produced fiber for the utilization of cordage growing principally in the tropical and sub-tropical countries of Africa and Asia, finding more than 50 species, being some localized in wild condition, although, is diversity in ornamental plants in morphological characteristics and the leaves are originated of rhizome being form with a length of 50 to 90 cm. Leaves produced fibers being white, strong and elastic using for the fabrication of carpets, cordage (Maiti and Singh, 2006). Fleshy creeping root is in a slight degree, warm to the taste, and of not unpleasant Odour. It is prescribed in the form of an electualry, in consumptive complaints and coughs of long standing to a quantity of small tea spoonful twice daily. Juice of tender shoots of plants – to children to clear their throats of viscid phlegm. Rhizome are used in purgative, febrige, gonorrhoea, heart-disease, itch, leprosy, fever, cough, piles, asthma, tuberculosis and dysuria (Saraswathy, 2007).
GLOSSARY OF MEDICINAL TERMS

Abortifacient: An agent that induces abortion
Abscess: A localised collection of pus caused by suppuration in a tissue
Absorbent: Any agent which attracts and sucks up gases or secretions from a wound.
Acne: An inflammatory disease occurring in or around the sebaceous glands
Acrid: Biting, pungent
Agalactia: Absence or failure of secretion of milk
Ague: Malaria
Albuminuria: The presence of serum albumin and serum globulin in the urine
Alexipharmic: Antidote to poison
Alexiteric: Protective to infectious diseases
Alopecia: Loss of hair-a malady in which the hair falls from one or more circumscribed round or oval areas, leaving the skin smooth and white.
Alterative: Causing a favorable change in the disordered functions of the body or metabolism
Amenorrhoea: Failure of menstruation
Amentia: An arrest of the development of the mind from birth to early age.
Anaemia: Lack of enough blood in the body causing paleness
Analeptic: Having a restorative or stimulating effect, as on the central nervous system
Analgesic: Relieving pain
Anaphrodisiac: Having the power to lessen or inhibit sexual feeling
Anasarca: Diffused dropsy in the skin and subcutaneous tissue
Anaesthetic: Inducing loss of feeling or consciousness
Anodyne: A medicine that allays pain
Anorectic: Lacking appetite
Anorexia: A condition of having lost the appetite for food
Anthelmintic: Destroying or expelling worms
Antiasthmatic: Relieving asthma
Antibiotic: Killing disease causing microorganisms
Anticoagulant: Inhibiting the clotting of blood
Antidiarrheal: Preventing or controlling diarrhea
Antidote: An agent which neutralizes or opposes the action of a poison
Antidote: Substance that counteracts the effects of a poison
Antidyspeptic: Relieving dyspepsia or indigestion
Antiemetic: Stopping emesis or vomiting
Antihemorrhagic: Controlling bleeding
Antihypertensive: Reducing high blood pressure
Antiinflammatory: Controlling inflammation
Antilithic: An agent which prevents the formation of calculi or promotes their dilution
Antiperiodic: Preventing the regular recurrence of a disease
Antiphlogistic: Acting against heat or inflammation
Antipruritic: Preventing or relieving itching
Antipyretic: Counteracting fever
Antirachitic: Preventing or curing rickets
Antirheumatic: A condition that causes inflammation and pain in the joints and muscles
Antiscorbutic: Acting against scurvy
**Antiscrofulous:** Treating scrofula or tubercular swellings of the lymph glands

**Antiseptic:** A chemical sterilising substance to kill or control pathogenic microbes

**Antispasmodic:** Opposing spasms or convulsions

**Antitussive:** Controlling or preventing cough

**Antiuric:** Counteracting excessive acidity in the urine

**Anuria:** Complete cessation of the secretion and excretion of urine

**Aperient:** A laxative or mild cathartic

**Aphrodisiac:** A drug which stimulates sexual desire

**Aphthae:** Ulcer on the surface of a mucous membrane

**Apoplexy:** A sudden loss of consciousness

**Arthralgia:** Pain in joint

**Arthritis:** Inflammation of a joint

**Ascites:** Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity

**Asphyxia:** Inability to breath

**Astringent:** Causing soft tissues or drawing together

**Atrophy:** Wasting of a tissue or organ

**Balanitis:** A condition of inflammation of the penis or of the clitoris

**Bechic:** Anything which relieves or cures cough

**Beriberi:** A deficiency disease caused by imbalance of carbohydrate and vitamin B

**Blenorrhagia:** Free discharge of mucus

**Brachycardiac:** Making the heart beat slower

**Bronchopathy:** Any disease of the bronchi

**Bubo:** An inflammatory swelling of a lymph gland

**Cachexia:** Depressed habit of mind

**Calculus:** A concretion formed in any part of the body usually compounds of salts of organic or inorganic acids
Calefacient: A remedy which gives rise to a sensation of warmth
Calibration: Demonstrating that a measuring device produces results within the specified. Limits of those produce by a reference standard device over an appropriate rang of Measurements
Calmative: Sedative
Carbuncle: An infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue by *Staphylococcus aureus*
Carcinogenic: Causing cancer
Carcinoma: A malignant epithelial tumour eventually becoming fatal
Cardiac: Relating to the heart
Cardiac depressant: Slowing the action of the heart
Cardiodynia: Pain in the region of the heart
Cardiokinetic: Regulating or strengthening the heartbeat
Cardiopalmus: Palpitation of the heart
Cardiopathy: A morbid condition of the heart
Cardiotonic: Keeping the heart functioning normally
Carminative: Drug causing the release of stomach or intestinal gas
Cataplexy: A condition marked by abrupt attacks of muscular weakness
Cataract: Opacity in the crystalline lens of the eye which may be partial or complete
Catarrh: A condition in which the mucous membranes of the nose and breathing passages are inflamed, often chronically
Cathartic: Having the power of cleaning the bowels-purgative
Cephalalgia: Headache
Cephalic: A remedy for disorders of the head
Cephalopathy: Any disease of the head
Cerebropathy: Any disorder of the brain
**Cholagogue**: A drug which causes increased flow of bile into the intestine

**Cholera**: A severe infectious epidemic disease due to *Vibrio cholerae*

**Cicatrizing**: Promoting the growth

**Cirrhosis**: Progressive fibrous tissue overgrowth in an organ

**Colic**: A severe spasmodic griping pain

**Colitis**: Inflammation of the colon

**Colyrium**: An eye-salve or eye-wash

**Colonalgia**: Pain in the colon

**Colonitis**: Inflammation of the colon

**Colonorrhagia**: Hemorrhage from the colon

**Colpitis**: Inflammation of the vagina

**Colpoptosis**: Prolapse of the vagina

**Colporrhagia**: Hemorrhage from the vagina

**Coma**: The state of complete loss of consciousness

**Conjunctivitis**: Inflammation of the conjunctiva

**Consumption**: Pulmonary tuberculosis

**Contraceptive**: Any agent or device used to prevent conception

**Contusion**: An injury to tissue that does not break the skin

**Convulsion**: A violent involuntary contraction of the skeletal musculature

**Corn**: A small circumscribed painful horny growth

**Counterirritant**: An agent that causes local inflammation of an area

**Coxalgia**: Pain in the hip

**Coxitis**: Inflammation of the hip joint

**Croup**: Any condition caused by respiratory obstruction

**Cystalgia**: Pain in the urinary bladder

**Cystitis**: Inflammation of a bladder, especially the urinary bladder

**Cystodynia**: Pain in the urinary bladder
Cystorrhea: Mucous discharge from the bladder
Dandruff: Dead scarf-skin separating in small flakes
Decongestant: Relieving congestion, as of the mucous membrane
Demulcent: Soothing
Dental caries: Decay of teeth
Dentalgia: Toothache
Dentifrice: Any liquid, paste or powder used for cleansing the teeth.
Deobstruent: Relieving or removing obstruction
Deodorant: Removing the odour
Depurative: An agent that purifies blood
Dermatitis: Irritation or inflammation of the skin
Dermatopathy: Any skin disorder
Dermatophytosis: A superficial infection of the skin caused by a fungus
Desiccating: Depriving of moisture
Diaphoresis: Sweating
Diaphoretic: A drug which induces perspiration
Digestive: Improving digestion
Diphtheria: A specific infectious disease caused by virulent strains of a Bacillus
Discutient: Removing tumours
Disinfectant: Having a lethal effect upon germs
Diuretic: Promoting the flow of urine
Dizziness: Sensation of imbalance of a stable relationship with the immediate environment
Dropsy: An excessive accumulation of clear or watery fluid in any of the tissues or cavities of the body
Drug: An agent that is used therapeutically to treat diseases. It may also be defined as any
Chemical agent and/or biological product or natural product that affects living Processes

**Drug product:** A finished dosage form, for eg., a tablet, capsule or solution that contains a drug Substance

**Drug substance:** An active ingredient that is intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of diseases or to effect the structure or any function of the human body

**Dysmenorrhea:** Difficult or painful menstruation

**Dysopia:** Defective vision

**Dyspepsia:** Indigestion

**Dysphonia:** Difficulty or pain in speaking

**Dyspnoea:** Difficulty in breathing

**Dystocia:** Difficult parturition

**Dysuria:** Difficulty or pain while passing urine

**Ecbolic:** Tending to increase contractions of the uterus and thus facilitate childbirth

**Eclampsia:** An attack of convulsion associated with hypertension in pregnancy

**Eczema:** A no contagious inflammatory disease of the skin with much itching and burning

**Edema:** Fluid retention by the body causing swelling and discomfort

**Elephantiasis:** Gross lymphatic edema of the limbs leading to hypertrophy

**Elixir:** A drug capable of prolonging life indefinitely

**Embrocate:** To moisten and rub
Emetic: Causing vomiting
Emmenagogue Medicine intended to restore the mensus
Emollient: Softening
Emphysema: A pathologic accumulation of air in tissues or organs
Empyema: Accumulation of pus in a body cavity
Encephalitis: Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord due to infection
Encephalopathy: Any degenerative brain disease
Enuresis: Involuntary voiding of urine
Epilepsy: An affection of the nervous system resulting from excessive or disordered discharge of cerebral neurons
Epistaxis: Bleeding from the nose
Errhine: An agent causing increased nasal discharge
Erysipelas: An inflammatory disease generally affecting the face marked by a bright redness of the skin
Escharotics: A caustic substance that creates a mass of dead cells or scab
Euphoriant: Producing a sense of bodily comfort and well-being and the absence of pain or distress
Expectorant: Aiding the secretion of the mucous membrane of the air passages and the removal of fluid by spitting
Extract: A concentrate of dried, less volatile aromatic plant part obtained by solvent extraction with a polar solvent
Febrifuge: Anything which reduces fever
Felon: A deep infection around the nails of toes or fingers
Filariasis: Infection with filarial nematode worms
Fistula: An open channel from the anus or rectum to the skin near the anus
Flatulence: Presence of excessive gas in the stomach or intestine
Frenzy: Violent temporary mental derangement
Galactogenic: Promoting the flow of milk
Galactogogue: Medicine that promotes secretion of milk
Galactorrhea: Excessive or spontaneous flow of milk
Gangrene: Necrosis and putrefaction of tissue due to lack of blood supply
Gastralgia: Pain in the stomach
Gastrodynia: Pain in the stomach
Gastroenteritis: Inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestine due to bacterial infection
Gastrohelcosis: Ulceration of the stomach
Gastromegaly: Enlargement of the stomach
Gastropathy: Any disease of the stomach
Germicidal: Causing destruction of micro-organisms
Gingivitis: Inflammation of the gingival margins around the teeth accompanied by swelling and bleeding
Glaucoma: Increased intraocular pressure and its consequences
Gleet: Chronic discharge of thin mucous from the vagina
Glycosuria: Excretion of sugar in the urine
Goitre: Enlargement of the thyroid gland
Gonorrhoea: An inflammatory disease of the genitourinary passages characterized by pain and discharge
Gout: A disease of purine metabolism characterized by attacks of arthritis with an associated raised level of serum uric acid
Gripe: A sharp pain in the stomach
Haematemesis: Vomiting of blood
Haematuria: The presence of blood in the urine
Haemoptysis: Spitting of blood
Haemorrhoid: A bleeding pile
Haemostatic: Having the power to arrest bleeding
Halitosis: Offensive odour of the breath
Hallucinogenic: Producing hallucinations
Heart palpitations: Abnormally rapid and irregular beating of the heart
Helminthiasis: Morbid state due to infestation with worms
Hemagogue: An agent that promotes the flow of blood
Hematinic: Stimulating the formation of blood cells and hemoglobin
Hematorrhea: Copious hemorrhage
Hemicrania: Headache confined to one side
Hemiplegia: Paralysis of one side of the body
Hemolytic: Destructive to red blood cells
Hepatalgia: Pain in the liver
Hepatic: Having to do with the liver
Hepatitis: Inflammation of the liver; jaundice
Hepatodynia: Pain in the liver
Hepatomegaly: Enlargement of the liver
Hepatopathy: Any disease of the liver
Hepatosis: Downward displacement of the liver
Hernia: The protrusion of an internal organ through a defect in the wall of the anatomical cavity in which it lies.
Herpes: Inflammation of the skin or mucous membrane with clusters of deep seated vesicles
Herpetic: Treating skin eruptions
Hydragogue: Promoting expulsion of water or serum
Hydrocele: A circumscribed collection of fluid in the tunica vaginalis testis
Hydrophobia: Exaggerated fear of water as in rabies
Hyperdenosis: Proliferation of glandular tissue
Hyperdipsia: Intense thirst of relatively brief duration
Hyperdiuresis: Excessive secretion of urine
Hyperemesis Excessive vomiting
Hyperhydrosis: Excessive perspiration
Hyperorexia: Excessive appetite
Hyperpraxia: Abnormal activity; restlessness
Hypertension: High arterial blood pressure
Hypertensive: Tending to rise the blood pressure
Hyperthermia: A very high body temperature
Hypnotic: Inducing sleep or a state resembling sleep
Hypochonodriasis: A state of mind in which the sufferer is much preoccupied with his health
Hypoglycement: Lowering the level of blood sugar in the body
Hypotension: A fall in blood pressure below the normal level
Hypotensive: Tending to lower blood pressure
Hypothermia: Greatly decreased temperature
Hysteria: A neurotic disorder with varying symptoms
Impetigo: An inflammation of the skin associated with discrete vesicles due to streptococcal infection
Impotence: Inability to perform the sexual act due to failure of the reflex mechanism
Infusion: A hot extract of either a plant part or its exudates with either water or an organic solvent.
Insanity: Mental disease of a grave kind
Insecticide: Any agent which kills or destroys insects
Insomnia: The condition of being unable to sleep
Installation qualification: Documented verification that all key aspects of the installation adhere to the
Appropriate codes and approved design intentions and that manufacturer Recommendations are duly considered

**Intermittent fever:** A regularly recurring fever

**Intoxication:** General condition which results following the absorption and diffusion in the body of a soluble poison

**Irritant:** An agent that causes inflammation

**Jaundice:** Yellowing of the skin and other tissues caused by the presence of bile pigments

**Kidney stone:** Small, hard stone that may form in the kidneys and cause intense pain

**Lactation:** The secretion of milk by mammals

**Lactifuge:** Retarding or causing cessation of the secretion of milk

**Laryngitis:** Inflammation of the larynx

**Laxative** Having the action of loosening the bowel

**Lentigo:** A brownish or yellowish spot found on the skin, generally on the hands, arms or face often caused by exposure to sunlight

**Lesion:** A wound

**Leucoderma:** Any white area on the skin

**Leucorrhoea:** An abnormal mucous discharge from the vagina

**Leukaemia:** Blood cancer

**Liniment:** A liquid or thin paste applied to the skin to work as a pain reliever

**Linthontriptic:** An agent that affects the dissolution of a calculus

**Lithiasis:** The formation of calculus of any kind

**Lumbago:** Pain in mid or lower back

**Malignant:** Threatening life or tending to cause death

**Mammillitis:** Inflammation of the nipple
Masticatory: A substance that is chewed to increase the flow of saliva
Melalgia: Pain in the limbs
Melancholia: A mental illness in which the predominant symptom is melancholy, depression of Spirits, unhappiness and misery
Menolipsis: Temporary cessation of menstruation
Menorrhagia: Excessive or prolonged menstruation
Menostasis: Failure of menstruation
Metropathy: Any uterine disease
Metroptosis: Prolapsed of the uterus
Metrorrhagia: Uterine, bleeding, usually of normal amount occurring at completely irregular intervals, the period of flow sometimes being prolonged
Metrorrhrea: Abnormal uterine discharge
Micturition: The act of passing urine
Migraine: A periodic condition with localized headaches, frequently associated with vomiting and sensory disturbances
Morbid: Relating to disease
Mumps: Epidemic parotitis, an acute infectious disease caused by a virus
Myalgia: Muscular pain
Mydriasis: Dilation of the pupil
Mydriatic: A drug that dilates the pupil
Myringitis: Inflation of the tympanic membrane
Narcotic: A drug that induces sleep
Nasitis: Inflation of the nose
Nauseant: An agent that causes nausea
Nephrolithiasis: Presence of renal calculi
Nephralgia: Pain in the kidney
Nephritis: Inflation of the kidneys
Nephropathy: Disease of the kidneys
Neuralgia: A painful affection of the nerves due to functional disturbances or neuritis
Neurasthenia: Nervous debility
Notalgia: Pain in the back
Nyctalopia: Night blindness
Obesity: An excessive accumulation of fat in the body
Odontalgia: Toothache
Odontopathy: Any disease of the teeth
Oleaginous: Oily, greasy
Opacity: An opaque or non-transparent area
Operation qualification: documented verification that the system or sub system performs as intended throughout all anticipated operating ranges
Ophthalmia: Referring to conjunctivitis
Ophthalmodynia: Pain in the eye
Ophthalmopathy: Any disease of the eye
Ophthalmitis: Inflation of the eye ball
Orchialgia: Pain in the testis
Orchiopathy: Any disorder of the testis
Orchitis: Inflammation of the testis characterized by hypertrophy and pain
Ostalgia: Pain in the bones
Osteomalacia: Softening of the bones, resulting from vitamin D deficiency
Otalgia: Pain in the ear
Otopathy: Any disease of the ear
Otopyrhrea: Purulent discharge from the ear
**Pancreatitis**: Inflammation of the pancreas

**Paraplegia**: Stroke affecting one side

**Parkinsonism**: Parkinson’s disease characterized by rigidity of muscles and tremor of the hands

**Parturient**: Inducing the contractions of labour at childbirth

**Pectoral**: Effective in diseases of the chest

**Pectoralgia**: Pain in the chest

**Performance qualification**: Documented verification of the appropriateness of critical process parameters, operating ranges and system reproducibility over an appropriate time period

**Pertussis**: Whooping cough

**Pharyngitis**: Inflammation of the mucous membrane and underlying part of the pharynx

**Pharyngodynia**: Pain in the pharynx

**Pharyngopathy**: Any disease of the pharynx

**Phythisis**: Any wasting disease in which the whole body or part of the body is involved

**Pneumonia**: Inflammation of lung tissue

**Pneumonopathy**: Any disease of the lungs

**Pneumonosis**: Any lung disorder

**Pneumorrhagia**: A severe haemoptysis

**Poliomyelitis**: An acute inflammation of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord due to anterovirus infection

**Poultice**: A soft mush prepared by various substances with oily or watery fluids

**Procreant**: The drug which begets

**Proctalgia**: Pain in the rectum

**Proctoptosis**: Prolapse of the rectum
Prophylactic: Pertaining to the prevention of the development of a disease

Prurigo: An eruption of the skin causing severe itching

Pruritus: Itching

Psoriasis: A condition characterized by the eruption of circumscribed discrete and confluent reddish, silvery scaled lesions

Psoriasis plantaris: Psoriasis of the sole

Psychopathy: Any disease of the mind

Ptyalism: Excessive secretion of saliva

Purgative: Strong laxative

Pyorrhea: A discharge of pus

Pyrexia: A condition characterized by the presence of pus

Rachialgia: Pain in the vertebral column

Radialalgia: Neuralgia of the nerve roots

Radiculitis: Inflammation of spinal nerve roots

Ramitis: Inflammation of a nerve root

Rectalgia: Pain in the rectum

Rectitis: Inflammation of the rectum

Refrigerant: Cooling

Renal: Relating to the kidneys

Renal calculi: Calculi relating to kidney

Renopathy: Any disease of the kidney

Resolvent: Causing resolution of a tumour or swelling

Resorptive: Aiding reabsorption of blood from bruises

Restorative: Having the power to restore or renew health

Resuscitative: The act of restoring to life

Retinitis: Inflammation of the retina

Revulsive: Causing revulsion in drawing away of blood from a pathological area to another area
**Rheumarthritis:** Rheumatoid arthritis

**Rheumatalgia:** Rheumatic pain

**Rhinalgia:** Pain in the nose

**Rhinitis:** Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane

**Rhinodynia:** Pain in the nose

**Rhinopathy:** Any disease of the nose

**Rickets:** A disturbance of the calcium/phosphorus metabolism which occurs in the growing child as a result of vitamin deficiency

**Roborant:** A strengthening agent

**Rubefacient:** Having the action of counter irritant

**Sarcocele:** Fleshy swelling or tumour of the testis

**Scabies:** Sarcoptic infestation of the human skin particularly a contagious skin disease caused by invasion of the epidermis

**Scald:** The lesion caused by contact with a hot liquid or vapour

**Scalding of urine:** Severe burning sensation during maturation

**Scleritis:** Inflammation of the sclera

**Scrofula:** Tuberculous cervical adenitis with or without ulceration

**Scurvy:** A deficiency disease due to lack of Vitamin C

**Sedative:** Acting on the central nervous system to produce sleep

**Sialogogue:** An agent that increases the flow of saliva

**Sinovitis:** Inflammation of the synovial membrane of a joint

**Sinusitis:** Inflammation affecting the mucal epithelium of a sinus

**Somatalgia:** Body pain

**Somnifacient:** Causing sleep

**Somnolence:** Sleepiness

**Soporific:** Inducing sleep

**Spanomenorrhea:** Scanty menstruation

**Spasmolytic:** Helping to relieve cramps and other muscle contractions

**Splenalgia:** Pain in the spleen
Splenitis: Inflammation of the spleen
Splenohepatomegaly: Enlargement of spleen and liver
Splenomegaly: Enlargement of the spleen
Splenopathy: Any disease of the spleen
Stimulant: Making a body organ active
Stomachalgia: Pain in the stomach
Stomachic: Aiding the stomach and digestion
Stomatalgia: Pain in the mouth
Stomatitis: Generalised inflammation of the oral mucosa
Stomatopathy: Any disorder of the mouth
Stomatorrhagia: Hemorrhage from the mouth
Stupefacient: Inducing stupor
Styptic: Having the power to arrest bleeding
Sudorific: Acting to increase perspiration
Suppurative: Pus forming
Syphilis: A contagious venereal disease
Syrup: A water and sugar solution to which is added flavouring, medicinal, or some other desired ingredients
Taeniacide: An agent that kills tapeworms
Tetanus: An infective disease due to the toxins of Clostridium tetani
Thermoplegia: Sun stroke
Thrombosis: A blood clot that may partially or wholly block the flow of blood through a blood vessel
Tincture: A medication that has its medicinal agent dissolved in alcohol
Tonic: An agent that is used to give strength to the system
Tonsilitis: Inflammation of the tonsil
Toxaemia: The condition of general poisoning caused by the entrance of soluble bacterial toxins into the blood
**Tranquilizer**: Drug employed to calm or sedate people or animals

**Trauma**: A pathological alteration of the supporting tissues of a tooth due to abnormal occlusion

**Trichogenous**: Stimulating the growth of hair

**Ulemorrhagia**: Bleeding from the gums

**Ulitis**: Inflammation of the gums

**Ulocace**: Ulceration of the gums

**Ulorrhagia**: Hemorrhage from the gums

**Ulorrhea**: Bleeding from the gums

**Unguent**: Ointment

**Urelcosis**: Ulceration of the urinary tract

**Ureteralgia**: Pain in the ureter

**Ureteritis**: Inflammation of the ureter

**Urethritis**: Inflammation of the urethra

**Urethrorrhagia**: Flow of blood from the urethra

**Urethrorrhea**: Abnormal discharge from the urethra

**Urocyst**: The urinary bladder

**Urocystitis**: Inflammation of the urinary bladder

**Urodynia**: Pain on urination

**Urolithiasis**: Urinary calculi

**Uro-edema**: Edema due to infiltration of urine

**Uropathy**: Any disease of the urinary tract

**Urorrhagia**: Excessive secretion of urine

**Urorrhea**: Involuntary flow of urine

**Uroschesis**: Retention of urine

**Urticaria**: Itching, inflamed skin caused by an allergic reaction to a drug, food, or substance in the environment; also called hives

**Uteralgia**: Pain in the uterus
**Uterine sedative:** An agent that relaxes the muscles of the uterus

**Uteritis:** Inflammation of the uterus

**Vaginitis:** Inflammation of the vagina

**Vaginodynia:** Pain in the vagina

**Vaginopathy:** Any disease of the vagina

**Validation:** Establishing documented evidence which provides a high degree of assurance that a specific process will consistently produce a product meeting its pre-determinant specifications and quality attributes

**Vasoconstrictor:** An agent that narrows blood vessel openings, restricting the flow of blood through them

**Vasodilator:** An agent that expands blood vessels, allowing more blood to flow through them

**Vermifuge:** A drug that expels worms

**Verminosis:** Morbid state due to infestation with worms

**Vertigo:** Dizziness

**Vesical:** Referring to the urinary bladder

**Vesicant:** A counter irritant strong enough in some cases to cause blistering

**Visceromegaly:** Abnormal enlargement of the viscera

**Vulnerary:** Soothing or healing wounds and sores

**Wart:** A circumscribed cutaneous excrescence

**Wash:** Liquid medicinal preparation for external use