Ethnobotanical Studies on Dental Hygiene in District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh (H.P.), India

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Issued May 01, 2010

Abstract

The present study was carried out to assess and document ethnobotanical knowledge of plants of District Hamirpur (H.P.) used for dental care, as the area has diverse flora and high ethnobotanical potential. It was found that 32 different plant species belonging to 24 families are used for dental hygiene. The studies reveal the use of 18 trees, 9 shrubs, 2 under-shrubs and 5 herbs for dental hygiene.

Key words: Dental hygiene, ethnobotanical explorations, dental caries, gum inflammation, toothache.

Introduction

Hamirpur district is situated between 76°18´-76°44´ East longitudes and 31°52´30” North latitudes. The track is hilly covered by Shivalik range and the elevation varies from 450-1,100 metres (3). This region is rich in diverse flora and suitable for ethnobotanical explorations. Various plants are used for many diseases and for dental hygiene.

The mouth is a mirror that can reflect the health of the rest of your body i.e. there is a connection between oral health and general health. A survey conducted by Synovate India, sponsored by Colgate-Palmolive (India) limited revealed that dental problems in India are due to low awareness levels and poor oral hygiene habits in people (EHM News Bureau, Mumbai (2009). According to the survey over 50% were unconcerned about curing dental problems. Due to the increasing demand for herbal remedies as these have no side effects and are eco-friendly, the present study has been undertaken in relation to dental hygiene. So far little and scattered information is available on plants used for dental hygiene (1-2), (4-7) and (9); so an attempt has been made to compile these plants in one format.

Materials and Methods

Ethnobotanical explorations were carried out in the study area several times to ensure correct information about plants used in dental problems. For a better understanding of local beliefs, habits and uses of plant, different categories of people like family heads, healers, old experienced and knowledgeable informants
were repeatedly interviewed. Specific questions based upon Proforma designed by Jain and Goel (1995) were asked and the resultant informations were recorded in the ethnobotanical field notebook (8). The plants were collected, pressed and later on identified.

**Results**

The ethnobotanical investigations revealed the use of 32 species of plants for dental hygiene.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Part Used</th>
<th>Folk use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Achyranthes aspera</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Puthkanda</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Root used as a toothbrush, good for dental caries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Argemone mexicana</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Papaveraceae</td>
<td>Kandayi</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Pulverized seeds good for gum troubles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Azadirachta indica</em> A. Juss.</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Stem</td>
<td>Twigs used to clean teeth; considered good for dental caries and gum infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Berberis lycium</em> Royle</td>
<td>Berberidaceae</td>
<td>Kashmal</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Stem</td>
<td>Peeled stem considered good for scouring teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Boehmeria platyphylla</em> Don</td>
<td>Urticaceae</td>
<td>Handa</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Leaves used for scouring teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calotropis procera</em> R. Br.</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>Ak</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Latex used for toothache due to dental caries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capsicum annum</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>Mirch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Habit: Shrub  
Part Used: Fruits  
Folk use: Fruits boiled in ‘sarson’ oil and oil is poured in ear; good for toothache.

Botanical Name: *Cassia occidentalis* Linn.  
Family: Fabaceae  
Local Name: Relu  
Habit: Under-shrub  
Part Used: Leaves  
Folk use: Leaves used for scouring teeth

Botanical Name: *Cinnamomum tamala* Nees & Eberm  
Family: Lauraceae  
Local Name: Tej-patta  
Habit: Tree  
Part Used: Leaves  
Folk use: Leaves used for scouring teeth; good for gum inflammation.

Botanical Name: *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.  
Family: Rutaceae  
Local Name: Galgal  
Habit: Tree  
Part Used: Leaves  
Folk use: Leaves used for scouring teeth and good as a mouth freshener.

Botanical Name: *Citrus medica* Linn.  
Family: Rutaceae  
Local Name: Nimbu  
Habit: A small tree  
Part Used: Leaves, fruits  
Folk use: Leaves and rind of fruits recommended for scouring teeth along with a pinch of rock salt.

Botanical Name: *Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb.  
Family: Zingiberaceae  
Local Name: Haldi  
Habit: Herb  
Part Used: Rhizome  
Folk use: Powdered rhizome mixed with potash alum and mustard oil is applied on gums for pyorrhea.

Botanical Name: *Engelhardtia colebrookiana* Lindl.  
Family: Juglandaceae  
Local Name: Samma  
Habit: Tree  
Part Used: Leaves  
Folk use: Scouring teeth with leaves considered good for dental caries.

Botanical Name: *Ficus hispida* Linn.  
Family: Moraceae  
Local Name: Daagrein  
Habit: Tree  
Part Used: Latex  
Folk use: Latex used for toothache.
Botanical Name: *Ipomoea carnea* Facq.
Family: Convolvulaceae
Local Name: Ghodan
Habit: Shrub
Part Used: Leaves
Folk use: Leaf juice recommended for toothache.

Botanical Name: *Jatropha curcas* Linn.
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Japhrota
Habit: A small tree
Part Used: Stem
Folk use: Twigs used as a toothbrush; good against dental caries.

Botanical Name: *Juglans regia* Linn.
Family: Juglandaceae
Local Name: Khod
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Bark, leaves
Folk use: Bark and leaves used for scouring teeth.

Botanical Name: *Mangifera indica* Linn.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Aam
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Leaves
Folk use: Leaves used for scouring teeth.

Botanical Name: *Murraya koenigii* Spreng.
Family: Rutaceae
Local Name: Gandhela
Habit: Shrub
Part Used: Stem
Folk use: Stem used for scouring teeth and for healthy gums.

Botanical Name: *Murraya paniculata* (Linn.) Jack.
Family: Rutaceae
Local Name: Gandhela
Habit: Shrub
Part Used: Stem
Folk use: Stem used for scouring teeth and for healthy gums.

Botanical Name: *Carya illinensis* (Wang.) Koch.
Family: Juglandaceae
Local Name: Kagji-khod
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Leaves
Folk use: Leaves used for scouring teeth; good for gums.

Botanical Name: *Pistacia integrimma* J. L. Stewart ex Brand.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Kakarsingi
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Leaves
Folk use: Leaves chewed to check toothache

Botanical Name: *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn.
Family: Plumbaginaceae
Local Name: Chitra
Habit: Under-shrub
Part Used: Stem, root
Folk use: Stem recommended for scouring teeth and root paste to check toothache.

Botanical Name: *Prunus cerasoides* D. Don
Family: Rosaceae
Local Name: Paza
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Stem
Folk use: Twigs used for scouring teeth.

Botanical Name: *Psidium guajava* Linn.
Family: Myrtaceae
Local Name: Amrood
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Leaves, stem
Folk use: Leaves and stem used for scouring teeth

Botanical Name: *Robinia pseudo-acacia* Linn.
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Rasinia
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Bark
Folk use: Powdered bark recommended for toothache

Botanical Name: *Salix oxycarpa* Anderss
Family: Salicaceae
Local Name: Beunce
Habit: Tree
Part Used: Root
Folk use: Root bark chewed for toothache; good for pyorrhea and dental caries.

Botanical Name: *Spilanthus oleracea* Linn.
Family: Asteraceae
Local Name: Karkara
Habit: Herb
Part Used: Inflorescence
Folk use: Inflorescence used for gum inflammation

Botanical Name: *Thalictrum reniforme* Wall.
Family: Ranunculaceae
Local Name: Garvin
Habit: Herb
Part Used: Root
Folk use: Root chewed to check gum inflammation.
Discussion

The present study revealed information of plants used for dental hygiene. These plants are arranged in alphabetical order; with their family, local name, habit, part / parts used and folk use.

Present study includes 32 plants (Table 1) used for dental hygiene belonging to 24 families. The predominant families are Rutaceae with 5 plant spp, Juglandaceae with 3 plants spp, Anacardiaceae and Fabaceae with 2 plant spp each. Among various plants, 18 trees, 9 shrubs, 2 under-shrubs and 5 herbs are used for dental hygiene. Out of 32 plant spp leaves of 12, stem of 11, root of 4 are predominantly used for the purpose while latex, fruits, and stem bark of 2 plant spp each are used (Figure 1). Rhizome, seeds and inflorescence of 1
plant each are used for dental hygiene.

Acknowledgement

Authors are thankful to Dr. (Col.) Sunit Rana, for his valuable guidance and help at each stage of the work.

References


