Survey of medicinal and anticancer plants from Vengad Sree Kurumba Kavu sacred grove, Kannur Kerala

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Abstract
A total 47 Medicinal plants from 33 families, 9 anti-Cancerous plants have been found in Vengad Sree Kurumba Kavu Sacred grove. It includes 14 Trees, 5 Shrubs, 25 Herbs and 7 Climbers. Different parts of plants like leaves, root, seeds, flowers etc are being used for curing different diseases. The plants like Annona squamosa, Ocimum sanctum, Azadiracta indica, Bauhinia purpurea, Ixora coccinea, Terminalia catappa, Euphorbia hirta and Psidium guajava are used for the treatment of cancer, because of the presence of anti-oxidants and other compounds.

Keywords: Sacred grove, medicinal plants, cancer, antioxidant.

Introduction
Sacred groves are tracts of virgin forest harbouring rich biodiversity and are protected by local communities to keep them in a relatively undisturbed state. These are the small patches of relic forest, protected by local communities on religious ground, which are the traditional Indian way of in situ conservation of biodiversity. Various indigenous communities dedicate sacred groves to the local deities or ancestral spirits. Such a grove may consist of a multi-species, multi-tier primary forest or a cluster of trees, depending on the history of the vegetation. These groves were protected by local communities, usually through customary taboos and sanctions with cultural and ecological implications.

In such groves many medicinal plants were in use in the past as home remedies. But now home remedies are nearly non-existent. Several medicinal plants are used by Ayurvedic practitioners to prepare medicines that are commercially important. This survey has also revealed that some informations about such medicinal plants. Now most of the herbal raw materials for ayurvedic preparations come from outside of the villages (Sreedharan 2004)\(^\text{[10]}\). Cancer has been defined as a disease in which there is uncontrolled multiplication and spread within the body of abnormal forms of the body’s own cells. All cancer types arise through a series of steps characterized by progressive loss of normal growth control. There are proteins in the cells that ensure this continuity. Death from cancer often comes not from the primary site but from metastases. Cancer may affect people at all ages even foetuses but the risk for most varieties increases with age. Thousands of herbal and traditional compounds are being screened worldwide to validate their use as anticancerous drugs.

Despite the long history of cancer treatment using herbal remedies in the study area, the knowledge and experience of these herbalists have not been scientifically documented. Information on traditional herbal practice is passed from one generation to the other through oral tradition. Considering the rapid rate of deforestation and loss of biodiversity, there is a need for accurate scientific documentation of the knowledge and experience of these herbalists. In this paper, we report the information on plants gathered from traditional and elder rural dwellers, used in the study area for the treatment of cancer. In this paper we report information on the medicinal plants have anticancerous activity.

Materials and Methods

Study Area
The study area is Vengad Sree Kurumba Kavu, the grove is located in Vengad Panchayath, nearly 21km away from Kannur. The grove is situated around 2 acre.
Geographically, it is lying between 11°52′N latitude and 75°25′E longitude. Temperature is maximum 35 °C and minimum 20 °C. Annual rainfall is 3438 mm. Most of the rains occur south-west monsoon. The vegetation of Vegad Sree Kurumba Kavu Sacred groves is very high.

**Methodology**

In that grove mentioned the important medicinal plants present and their uses. Identification of plants was done on the basis of spot identifications. More information’s are collected from village headmen, local people, educated persons and care takers of sacred groves. The field visit was conducted several times and ethno botanical information was collected and such as part of the plant used in medicinal purpose and the anti-cancerous plants present in sacred grove. Photograph were also taken. The plants are identified with the help of Flora of Presidency of Madras. Identify the anti-cancerous plants present in that sacred grove on the basis of various books and research work published by different authors. Further confirmation was made by comparing the data’s and make a conclusion about the role of sacred groves in conserving biodiversity.

**Result and Discussion**

During the study, Forty seven plants belonging to 33 families under 47 species are traditional folklore medicinal plants. Plants are enumerated with botanical names, local names (Tamil), family, and use of different plant part in various ailments (Table 1). Euphorbiaceae was the dominant family with 5 species, followed by Asteraceae (4 species) and Fabaceae (3 species), 10 families represented by two species and 21 families represented single species. The table 2 showing the medicinal plants in habit wise, herbs played a dominating role that is 49.01% as compared to other plant habits (Figure 1). The following figure: 1 showing percentage of medicinal plants in habit wise. The table 3 showing medicinal plant parts used and its percentage, as compared to the other plant parts percentage. The whole plant part percentage shows high percentage that is 43.13% (Figure 2).

Out of these 47 medicinal plants 9 plants are *Annona squamosa*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Ixora coccinea*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *Azadiracta indica*, *Psidium guajava*, *Ocimum sanctum* have anti-cancerous activity. Similar studies have been done by Umadevi et al., (2013) and reported that the anti-cancer activity of medicinal plants is due to the presence of antioxidants in them and also revealed about the plants used for Cancer treatment which include the plants species *Curcuma zedoaria*, *Typhonium flagelliforme*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Ocimum sanctum* etc.

In *Euphorbia hirta* preliminary phytochemical screening showed the presence of alkaloids, steroids and flavonoids (Sandeep et al., 2011). Results of in vivo anti-tumor activity suggested that the isolated flavonoids may have a chemopreventive and a chemotherapeutic agent. Guava is a potential source of compounds associated with the prevention and treatment of cancer. The ethanolic extract of *Jasminum grandiflorum* flower to have a potent (100%) chemopreventive efficiency in experimental mammary carcinogenesis in vivo (Kolanjiappan and Manoharan 2005).

In *Bauhinia purpurea* Linn. preliminary studies shows that Cyanidin glucoside, malvid glucoside, peonidin glucoside and kaempferol galactoside isolated from these species inhibit growth and spread of various cancers such as breast, lung, liver, oral cavity, larynx and malignant ascites (Petti et al., 2006).

In *Ixora coccinea* preliminary studies carried out the studies revealed that *Ixora coccinea* L. flower have a capacity to inhibit tumor (Latha and Panikkar 1998).

1. **Plant Name:** *Annona squamosa* L.
   **Common Name:** Attichakka, Atti
   The *Annona squamosa* (Plate 1) is belongs to Annonaceae family. The seeds of *Annona squamosa* have been used in the south of china as folk remedy to treat Malignant sores (cancer). The seed extract showed significant anti-tumor activity against four human tumor cell lines. (Chen et al., 2012).

2. **Plant Name:** *Bauhinia purpurea* Linn.
   **Common Name:** Mandaram
   The genus Bauhinia (Plate 1), a member of family Caesalpiniaceae, comprises of trees and shrubs that grow in warm climate. The preparation of extracts from the various parts of *Bauhinia purpurea* leaves, stems, roots and pods is used as cancer cell growth inhibitors. The other species of Bauhinia such as *Bauhinia variegata* also shows anti-cancerous property. Cyanidin glucoside, malvid glucoside, peonidin glucoside and kaempferol galactoside isolated from these species inhibit growth and spread of various cancers such as breast, lung, liver, oral cavity, larynx and malignant ascites (Petti et al., 2006).

3. **Plant Name:** *Ixora coccinea* L.
   **Common Name:** Chekki
   *Ixora coccinea* (Plate 1) a member of family Rubiaceae comprises shrub and small tree. In a report cytotoxic and anti-tumor principles from *Ixora coccinea* flowers published in “Cancer Letters” 1998 the antitumor activity of *Ixora coccinea* L. (ascetic and solid tumor) and carcinoma tumors in mice (Latha and Panikkar 1998).

4. **Plant Name:** *Terminalia catappa* L.
   **Common Name:** Badam
   *Terminalia catappa* (Plate 1) is found throughout the warmer parts of India. The various extract of leaves and bark of the plant have been reported to have anticancer, antioxidant. A polyphenolic flavonoid isolated from milk thistle has shown to inhibit the lung cancer metastasis. The content of potential antioxidants compounds like phenolic and flavonoid may responsible for anti-tumor activity (Naitik et al., 2013).

5. **Plant Name:** *Euphorbia hirta* L.
   **Common Name:** Chara, amampatchaiaraisi
   *Euphorbia hirta* L. (Plate 2) family Euphorbiaceae is a small herb, which grows throughout the hotter part of India. Anti-tumor activity of *Euphorbia hirta* has been evaluated against EL-4 cell line swiss albino mice. A significant enhancement of anti-liver cancer drug. The extract from guava leaves can serve as both a chemopreventive and a chemotherapeutic agent.
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mean survival time and reduction of solid tumor mass of *Euphorbia hirta* treated tumor bearing mice was found with respect to control group due to the presence of flavonoids (Sandeep et al., 2011) [9].

6. **Plant Name:** *Jasminum grandiflorum* L.  
**Common name:** Mulla  
Jasminum (Plate 2) is plant, its flower is used to make medicine. The ethanolic extract of *Jasminum grandiflorum* flower to have a potent (100%) chemopreventive efficiency in experimental mammary carcinogenesis in vivo. This is a very strong indicator for possible use as a breast cancer preventive herbal remedy (Kolanjiappan and Manoharan 2005) [3].

7. **Plant Name:** *Azadiracta indica* A. Juss.  
**Common name:** Neem, Veppu  
Neem (Plate 2) is a member of Meliaceae family is a fast growing tropical evergreen tree. Over 60 different types of biochemical’s including terpenoids and steroids have been extracted from this plant. The components extracted from leaves show chemopreventive and antitumor effects in different types of cancer. Two bioactive components in Neem azadiractin and nimbidol, have been studied extensively. The key anticancer effects of Neem include inhibition of cell proliferation, induction of cell death, suppression of cancer angiogenesis restoration of cellular reduction/oxidation, oxidation balance and enhancement of host immune responsive against tumor cell. These effects are tumor selective as the effects on normal cells are much less (Paul et al., 2011) [7].

8. **Plant Name:** *Psidium guajava* Linn.  
**Common name:** Pera  
A study from Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Korea had identified D-glucuronic acid, quercetin 3-glucuronide, loganin, and xanthyletin from the butanol fraction of guava leaf extract. The researchers of this study concluded that guava leaves can reduce lung cancer cell metastasis and that the fraction from guava leaves can suppress the expression and activity of matrix metalloproteinase-9 and metalloproteinase-2 by down regulating ERK1/2 activation in lung cancer cells (Chen et al., 2012) [2].

9. **Plant Name:** *Ocimum sanctum* L.  
**Common name:** Vella tulasi  
*Ocimum sanctum* (Plate 2) contains eugenol, linolenic acid and flavonoids such as orientin, vicenin, cirsimaritin, cirsimaritin, isothymusin, isothymosin and apigenin. The plant shows immune enhancing and tissue-protective properties. Polysaccharides isolated from *Ocimum sanctum* have antioxidant and radioprotective properties. *Ocimum sanctum* protect against various cancers particularly the breast cancer and reduces side effects of chemotherapy and radiotherapy (Umadevi et al., 2013) [11].

**Conclusion**
A survey conducted on medicinal plants in Vengad Sree Kurumba Kavu Sacred Grove, Kannur Kerala 47 plant species were used for treating a number of diseases. Most plants were used to treat more than one medical condition. It includes 14 Trees, 5 Shrubs, 25 Herbs and 7 Climbers. Different parts of plants like leaves, root, seeds, flowers etc are being used for curing different diseases. The plants like *Annona squamosa*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Azadiracta indica*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Ixora coccinea*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Euphorbia hirta* and *Psidium guajava* are used for the treatment of cancer, because of the presence of anti-oxidants and other compounds. Now we realize that sacred groves are filled with herbal medicines for curing diseases and they are precious.

**Acknowledgement**
We greatly acknowledge The Principal, Nirmala college for Women, Coimbatore for the support and encouragement throughout the study and also thankful to all informants who participated in this survey.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Parts Used</th>
<th>Medicinal Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Acacia auriculiformis</em> A. cunn. ex Benth</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Spermicidal and anti HIV properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Adhatoda vasica</em> L.</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Sidha, Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine to cure various diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Aegle marmelos</em> Corv.</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Digestive, stomach ache, thirst, stomach pain, night fever, intestinal diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Aerva lanata</em> (L.) Juss. ex Schult</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Snake- bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Anacardium occidentale</em> L.</td>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
<td>Seed, Cashew shell, Pulp</td>
<td>Snake-bite, dental cavities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Annona squamosa</em> L.</td>
<td>Annonaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Diarrhoea, dysentery, cough, malignant tumors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Abrus precatorius</em> L.</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaf, root, seed</td>
<td>Wounds and scratches created by pet animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>Azadiracta indica</em> A. Juss.</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Cough, asthma, phantom tumor, leprosy, eye problem, epistaxis, intestinal worms, skin ulcers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Bauhinia purpurea</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Caesalpinaceae</td>
<td>Bark, leaf</td>
<td>Ulcers, wounds, swollen glands and stomach tumors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Biophytum sensitivum</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Oxalidaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Snake-bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Boerhaavia diffusa</em> L.</td>
<td>Nyctaginaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Diabetics, jaundice, gonorrhea, sores, swelling, Itchiness and chronic dysentery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Cassia fistula</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Caesalpinaceae</td>
<td>Root, pulp, leaves</td>
<td>Skin irritation rheumatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Centella asiatica</em> L.</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Fever and common cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Citrus aurantifolia</em> L.</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>Fruit, leaf</td>
<td>Diarrhea, low pressure patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>Cissus sicyoides</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Cold, asthma and small pox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Convolvulus arvensis</em> L.</td>
<td>Convolvulaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and diuretic effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><em>Crotalaria zanzibarica</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Leguminosae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Kapha, Vata, cough, dyspepsia, fever, skin infection constipation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. Poaceae Whole plant Skin disease, diabetes, urinary tract infections, blood disorders, anti-microbial and antiviral properties.

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. Asteraceae Whole plant Jaundice, fatty liver, hemorrhoids, urinary infection cough, lung infection.

Emilia sonchifolia Linn. Asteraceae Whole plant Vata, diarrhea, opthalmia, cuts, wounds, intermittent fever and asthma

Euphorbia heterophylla L. Euphorbiaceae Leaf Wound, skin diseases

Euphorbia hirta L. Euphorbiaceae Whole plant Respiratory disorder, worm infestations in dysentery, jaundice, pimples, gonorrhea, digestive problems and tumors.

Evolvulus alsinoides Convolvulaceae Whole plant Purify blood and also improve memory power

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. Malvaceae Leaves, Flower Root Blood circulation, flower extract has been traditionally used for liver disorders, high blood pressure

Ixora coccinea L. Rubiaceae Leaves, Flower Root Wounds, skin ulcers, sore throat, Bronchitis cough, Asthma and Tumor.

Ipomea sepatica Roxb. Convolvulaceae Root, Flower, Bark viper bite

Jasminum grandiflorum L. Oleaceae Flower Liver disease, dysentery, mendel alertness treatment and tumor

Leucas aspera Wild Lamiaceae Whole plant Nasal congestion, cold, head ache, fever

Menispernum canadense L Menispermaceae Root, Flower Skin diseases.

Michelia champaca L. Magnoliaceae Bark, Flower Root Skin diseases. Root bark is purgative, used in amenorrhoea,

Mimosa pudica L. Mimosaceae Leaf Cure wounds

Myristica fragrans Hout Myristicaceae Leaves Snake bite, stomach ache

Ocimum sanctum L. Lamiaceae Whole plant Fever, common cold and cough and Tumor

Panicum maximum Jacq. Poaceae Whole plant Antimalarial and analgesic activity

Phyllanthus niruri L. Euphorbiaceae Whole plant Jaundice, stomach and genitourinary system, liver, kidney, spleen

Psidium guajava Linn Myrtaceae Root, Fruit Haemorrhages, diarrhoea, dysentery, especially children, ulcers, vomiting

Sida cordifolia L. Malvaceae Root Asthmatic bronchitis, nasal congestion and ulcer

Strychnos nux-vomica Linn Loganiaceae Leaf snake –bite

Tecoma stans (L.) Juss. ex Kunth. Bignoniaceae Leaf Anti-bacterial activity

Terminalia catappa L Combretaceae Leaves, Fruit Liver disease, prevention of cancers

Tridax procubens L. Asteraceae Whole plant Pitta, ulcers and anal fistula

Table 2: Percentage of Medicinal Plants In Habitwise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shrubs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Herbs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Climbers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 1: Percentage of Medicinal Plants In Habitwise

~ 49 ~
Table 3: Medicinal Plant Parts Used and Its Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Part Used</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Than One Part</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Plant</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>43.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 2: Diagrammatic Representation of Medicinal Plant Parts Used and Its Percentage

References