Aerva lanata (Linn.) Juss. Use to cure headache

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Abstract
In this paper highlights a brief description of Aerva lanata (Linn.) Juss. is provided along with its medicinal importance.

Keywords: Aerva lanata (Linn.), cure headache, prostrate herb

1. Introduction
During my survey work on the medicinal plants of Uttar Pradesh, the author came across many populations of Aerva lanata at Mawana, Meerut District, Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is divided into two geographical regions, which are Southern hills and Plateau and Ganga Plain. In shape is roughly rectangular. In Uttar Pradesh region temperature is recorded 45 °C-21 °C in summer while 32 °C -4 °C in winter. In this region, soil mostly loamy and in some area it is sandy loam, silty loam and clay loam occasionally meet within the area. The rainfall varies considerably from year to year. The maximum rainfall recorded during the monsoon in the month of July–September. Climatically the year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from near the end of November to the beginning of March is followed by hot season, which continues till about the end of June, when the south-west monsoon arrives, the monsoon season lasting till September end. The air is dry for the most part of the year. In April and May, these are usually the driest months.

2. Methodology
The species has been identified as Aerva lanata (Linn.) Juss. (Gedua Ki Chal). The species occurs very common and well known as a local weed (Gedua Ki Chal). It is found frequently in shady places as a prostrate herb. Species is commonly found in gardens as a field weed in this area of Mawana Meerut District, Uttar Pradesh. In this present study a brief description of species is provided along with its medicinal importance.

2.1 Medicinal use
The root paste is rubbed on the forehead to cure headache
A small piece of fresh root is crushed with a little amount of water and are mixed together to make a fresh root paste.

2.2 Dose
The same fresh root paste is rubbed on the forehead for 3-4 times a day or until to relief his forehead.

2.3 Description of Species
A suberect, prostrate or diffuse herb. Stems and branches woolly tomentose. Leaves 2-4 × 1-2 cm., alternate, white-woolly beneath, obovate or elliptic-rounded. Spikes 0.5-1.5 × 0.5 cm. clustered in the axils. Flowers greenish-white, bisexual. Anthers yellow. Seeds black, shining.

2.4 Chemical composition
Plant contains biological active canthin-6-one alkaloids such as 10-methoxy-canthin-6-one, 10-hydroxy-canthin-6-one, 10-O-β-D-glucopyranosyloxy-canthin-6-one, 10-hydroxycanthin-6-one (ervine), 10-methoxycanthine-6-one (methylervine), 10-β-D-glucopyranosylxycanthin-6-one (ervoside), aervine (10-hydroxycanthin-6-one), methylaervine (10-methoxycanthin-6-one) and aervoside (10-β-D-glucopyranosyloxyxycanthin-6-one).
3. Acknowledgement
Author is thankful to his respected teachers Prof. (Dr.) Y. Vimala, Department of Botany, C. C. S. University, Meerut and Late Dr. H. Singh, Department of Botany, Meerut College, Meerut (U.P.) for their sincere guidance.

4. References
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