Review of *Cissampelos pareira* Linn

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Abstract
Population is a major problem in our country. Birth control becomes essential part of our life. Synthetic antifertility agents have severe side effect like breast cancer, cervical cancer etc. The practice of traditional medicine for the control of fertility in most part of India is based on the uses of plant medicines of many years. *Cissampelos pareira* Linn. Is a perennial twinning shrub with small yellow flower commonly, is one of the folk medicinal plant used as an agent for the birth control among rural people. The present review encompasses botanical information, description, geographical distribution, phytochemical, properties, uses and recent research of *Cissampelos pareira* Linn which may help us to know the effectiveness of *Cissampelos pareira* Linn. As antifertility agent.

Keywords: *Cissampelos pareira*, Menispermaceae, India traditional medicine

1. Introduction

*Cissampelos pareira* Linn. Belongs to the family Menispermaceae Is a sub-erect climbing herb, known as ambastha or laughpatha in India traditional medicine.

Botanical name : *Cissampelos pareira* L. var. hirsuta (DC.)
Synonyms : Hirsute Buch. Ham ex DC; C pareira (pro parte)
Family : Menispermaceae

1.1 Parts Used
Root, leaf

2. Action and Uses
The roots are better, astringent, anthminthic, carminative, stomachin, digestive, anti-inflammatory, pungent. Diuretic, febrifuge, expectorant, galactagogue, diuretic, febrifuge, expectorant, galactagogue, and bitter tonic. It is used in dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence, abdominal pains, diarrhea, dysentery, blood disorders, cardiac disorders, edema. Leprosy, sensation, cough, coryza, asthma, bronchitis, cystitis, dysuria and lactation disorders. It is also used in non-healing ulcers, skin disorders, scabies, leprosy, migraine, leucorrhoea and gonorrhoea. Leaves are used in eye trouble, skin ailments, burns, wounds, fever and cold.

3. Pharmacognosy

Roots are cylindrical, often tortuous, 1-1.5 cm in diameter, light brown to yellowish in colour, surface rough and at places rugged due to transverse wrinkles cracks and fissures. Fracture is short and splinterly, odour faint aromatic, taste bitter. T.S. of root shows 6-10 layered
tangentially elongated cells. Discontinuous ring consisting of 2-3 rows of stone cells with simple pits and groups of fibers. Phloem consists of small strands of sieve elements and parenchyma just below the ring of stone cells. Xylem consists of vessels, tracheids, fibers and xylem parenchyma. Vessels of tracheids show simple pits on the walls. Xylem parenchyma. Vessels of tracheids show simple and lignified but due to delignification. Pitches of thin walled parenchyma appear in xylem region. Medullary rays are 1-3 seriate. Ray cells are generally thin walled, a few lignified and thick walled, while some show reticulate thickening. Plenty of starch grains are present in some of the ray cells.

3.1 Chemical Constituents
Alkaloids, viz. hayatine (+ curine) hayatinine, Hayatidine and other bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids, some non-nitrogenous.

Kingdom : Plantae
Subkingdom : Tracheobionta
Super division : Spermatophyta
Division : Magnoliophyta
Class : Asteridae
Subclass : Magnoliopsida
Order : Ranunculales
Family : Menispermaceae
Genus : Cissampelos
Species : C. Pareira

3.3 Ayurvedic Properties: (The Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India).
Rasa : Tikta
Guna : Laaghu, Tikshna
Veery : Ushna
Vipak : Katu
Dosshaghnata : Tridoshamaka
Karma : Veana ropana, Vishaghnna, Kushtthagha, Deepana,

3.4 Vernacular Names: (The wealth of India Raw Material, 1952)
Hindi : Akanadi
Sanskrit : Patha
English : Velvet leaf
Kanad : Kodupalli
Malyalam : Katuvilli
Tamil : Appatta
Telgu : Adavibankateega
Marathi : Pahadmud
Bengal : Akaleja
Punjabi : Baphbel
Oriya : Akarnamini
Urd : pahata
Kashmiri : Butter bail
Gujrati : Karemduhu

3.5 Geographical Description

3.6 Botanical Description

4. Conclusion
Cissampelos pareira Linn. Is a potential herb belongs to the family Menispermaceae. Number of species is available throughout the world but only one species is available in India. It is concluded that Cissampelos pareira have potential medicinal activity and can be used in the treatment of various diseases. By going through literature review, various pharmacological activities of this plant has been familiarized and it is also found that plant contains a wide range of phytoconstituents which needs to be explored more and more. So that the single constituent related activity can be performed.

5. Acknowledgement
Authors are thankful to Dr. Sunil Prajapti, Head, Institute of Pharmacy, for his support to carry out the work.

6. Reference