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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



Image No 2: *Cissampelos pareira* Linn.

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 splintery, 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

3.2 Scientific classification: (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cissampelos_pareira):

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

3.3 Ayurvedic Properties: (The Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India).

Rasa	: Tikta
Guna	: Laughu, Tikshna
Veery	: Ushna
Vipak	: Katu
Dosshaghata	: Tridoshamaka
Karma	: Veana ropana, Vishaghna, Kushthagha, Deepana,

3.4 Vernacular Names: (The wealth of India Raw Material, 1952)

Hindi	: Akanadi
Sanskrit	: Patha
English	: Velvet leaf
Kanad	: Kodupalli
Malyalum	: Katuvlli
Tamil	: Appatta
Telgu	: Adavibankateega
Marathi	: Pahadmud
Bengal	: Akaleja
Punjabi	: Baphbel
Oriya	: Akarnamini
Urdu	: pahata
Kashmiri	: Butter bail
Gujrati	: Karemthiu

3.5 Geographical Description

Found in tropical and subtropical parts of India- himachal Pradesh. Chota Nagpur. Bihar. West bangal. Punjab. Rajasthan. Particularly in the east of Aravalli hilly forests of Marathwada. Konkan. Deccan. Bababuden hills of Mysore Tamilnadu. It is reported to be threatened in north Eastern Region of India. (Ghaisas *et al.*, 2009) [8]

3.6 Botanical Description

Perennial climber. Leaves peltate or orbicular- reniform or ovate-sub-reniform with a truncate-cordate base. Flowers greenish yellow. Male in axillary, fascicled. Pilose cymes or panicles. Female in 6-15 cm long pendulous racemes Bering large rein form or orbicular bracts. Drupes small. Ovoid-subglobose or obovoid, compressed. Scarlet red. Hirsute. Seeds horseshoe shaped.

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.

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