

Ethnomedicinal Plants Used for Skin Diseases in Wardha District of Maharashtra State, (India)

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Abstract: *Skin diseases are most common form of infection occurring in people of all ages. The aim of the study is not only to prescribe remedies for skin diseases in human beings but also to draw attention for the need towards a detailed study on ethnomedicinal plants. In the present study, we have documented traditional knowledge of 92 medicinal plants species belonging to 43 families used in various types of skin diseases in Wardha district. The information on the plant used as traditional medicine against skin diseases was gathered on the basis of ethnomedicinal survey based on interviews with local people involved in traditional herbal medicine practices. The medicinal plants studied are used to cure variety of skin diseases like swelling, wound healing, psoriasis, scabies, eczema, dandruff, tinea vesicularies, impetigo, skin parasites, leucoderma, leprosy, rashes and ringworm etc. The studies carried out from October 2017 to September 2018 in the Wardha district of Maharashtra state. The medicinal plants used by traditional users of Wardha district are arranged according to botanical name, family, habit, local name, parts used and mode of administration.*

Key words:- *Ethno medicinal plants, skin diseases, scabies.*

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I. Introduction

The physical examination of skin and its appendages as well as the mucous membranes form the cornerstone of an accurate diagnosis of cutaneous surface changes (lesion) which have more or less distinct characteristics. The symptoms of skin infection can vary depending on its type. Common symptoms include redness of the skin, a rash may also develop cellulitis, swellings, sore blisters, itching, ringworm etc.

Traditional medicine has been used for thousands of years with significant contributions made by its practitioners to human health, particularly as it provides primary health care at the community level. Medicinal plants form the basis of traditional system of health used by the majority of the population of most developing countries. It has been estimated that folk healers in India use approximately about 2500 plant species which serve as a regular source of medicine.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) as many as 80% of the world's people depend on traditional medicine for their preliminary health care needs. There are considerable benefits in the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of various diseases. In recent years, there has been a tremendous range of interest in the medicinal plants especially those used in Ayurvedas and other traditional systems of medicine. The information on ethnomedicinal uses of plants is not much. An ethnomedicinal survey was undertaken to collect information from traditional use of the medicinal plants to cure skin diseases in Wardha district of Maharashtra.

The forest of Wardha district is rich in medicinal plants, of which many are still not known to us. Present investigation indicates that Wardha district shows diversity of ethnomedicinal plants used to cure many skin diseases. The present study will give new incentives to the traditional system of healthcare. Further, this approach of treatment of skin diseases is practical, cost effective and biologically safe.

Study area:-

The present ethnomedicinal study has been carried out in Wardha district of Maharashtra. Wardha district has a dry tropical weather climate with 1100 mm. rainfall. In the highest range of temperature the maximum temperature is 47.9⁰C and minimum temperature is 30⁰C. and in the range of lowest temperature the maximum temperature is 23⁰C and minimum temperature is 10.2⁰C. Present study site is at an elevation of 234 meter (767feet) at the latitude of 78.61⁰ East and latitude of 20.71⁰ North. The land scape of the district faces towards the south. The district has a typical seasonal monsoon, where people are engaged in agriculture.

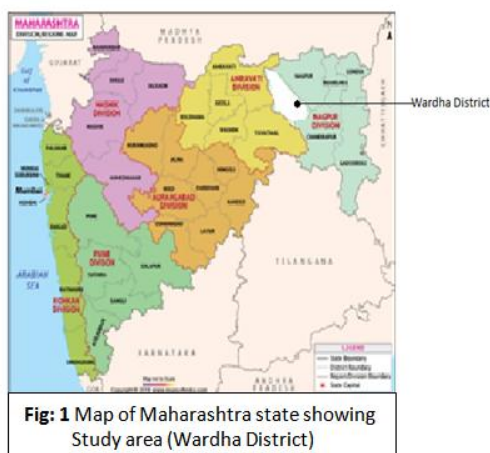


Fig: 1 Map of Maharashtra state showing Study area (Wardha District)

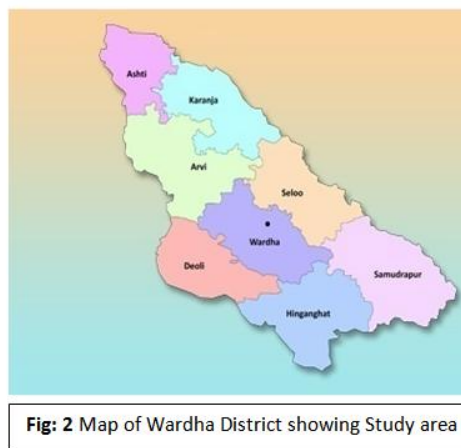


Fig: 2 Map of Wardha District showing Study area

Wardha district occupy about 6310 km² of the total geographical area in which forest occupy 576.63 km.² There are 8 talukas, 1376 villages and 13 towns. As per the census of India 2011, Wardha district has population of 1,300,774 of which 668385 are male and 632389 are female. Of the total population 40 % of population lives in Urban areas and 60% population lives in Rural area. The present investigation therefore focuses on rural people for skin diseases.

II. Methodology

Ethnobotany is the study of the relationship between man and their surrounding plants. In order to understand the plant human interaction, the field survey was conducted as per the methodology suggested by Lipp. (1989). Survey of different localities of Wardha district was conducted at regular intervals and information of the plants regarding their medicinal use were recorded from 'Vaidus' (Medicine man), elderly person, and shepherds. The use of plants in specific rituals and the customs traditions are also recorded. The questionnaires for ethno- botanical studies are prepared and information is obtained by interviewing local people. Simultaneously, actual applications of plant parts to treat skin diseases were also observed during the field study. The collected plants are identified with the help of flora of Nagpur district. (Ugemuge, 1986), Flora of Maharashtra (Almeda, 1996). Information of each species are recorded according to botanical name, families, habit, vernacular name, parts used and mode of administration.

Observations: The collected information is tabulated as under

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Habit	Vernacular Name	Part Used	Mode of administration
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Gunj	Seed	Seed oil is mixed with onion juice and applied externally to cure ringworm.
2.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Petari	Leaf	To treat the ring worm infection the fresh leaves are applied daily externally on the skin.
3.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Kupi	Leaf	To treat skin diseases leaf paste is used twice daily for a period of one week.
4.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Aghada	Root	Burned root ashes are applied topically to reduce the pain of the skin infected with worms and to expel the dead worms out.
5.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Tree	Bel	Leaf	Paste prepared from leaf is applied topically over the skin twice daily to treat itching.
6.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Maharukh	Bark	Stem bark paste is applied on disease affected skin areas till cure.
7.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Liliaceae	Herb	Kanda	Stem	Bulb paste mixed with turmeric powder is applied on itching area twice daily.
8.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Herb	Lahsun	Bulb	A tablespoon of bulb paste mixed with a pinch of turmeric powder is applied on the affected parts daily morning after bath to cure tineavesicularis.
9.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) N. Burm. Fl.	Liliaceae	Herb	Korphad	Leaf	Gel extracted from the leaves mixed with almond oil is used to cure burn, allergies, acne, itching, eczema, psoriasis, wounds and swelling of skin.
10.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Chaulibhaji	Root and Leaf	Root and Leaf juice with honey used to cure eczema. Warmed leaves are

						applied locally thrice daily for five days to cure boils and boils due to burns.
11.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wall. ex. Nees.	Acanthaceae	Herb	Bhuineem	Leaf	The leaf paste is applied topically twice daily to treat leprosy, scabies, eczema, and ringworm infection.
12.	<i>Amnona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae	Tree	Ramphal	Leaf	Crushed leaves or poultice is placed on boils and abscesses.
13.	<i>Amnona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Tree	Sitaphal	Leaf	Paste made from leaf is gently warmed and applied locally for early maturations of boils.
14.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Herb	Piwaladhotra	Root and Yellow latex	Root paste in skin infections. Yellow latex is used on the wounds.
15.	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> L.	Urticaceae	Tree	Phanas	Leaf	Crush leaf juice applied as bandages for the treatment of skin diseases.
16.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> (Willd.) Oberm.	Liliaceae	Climber	Shatawari	Root	Porridge of roots is a good remedy to make inner skin soft for those affected by small pox.
17.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Tree	Kaduneem	Leaves, Seeds	The paste of leaves along with turmeric powdered is applied topically for skin infection, small pox and chicken pox.
18.	<i>Barleria prionites</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Tree	Pivalikoranti	Leaf	Juice of leaf is applied on rotten and cracked feet.
19.	<i>Blumea lacera</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Janglimuli	Whole plant	The whole plant is boiled in water and taken orally to cure acne, eczema, scabies and skin tumor.
20.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Punarnava	Leaf	Decoction of leaf boiled in coconut oil is applied locally twice daily to treat scabies and ring worm infection.
21.	<i>Brassica campestris</i> Hook. f. and Thomas.	Brassicaceae	Herb	Mohari	Seeds	The seeds are crushed and the paste is applied locally to cure skin diseases.
22.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.)Taub.	Fabaceae	Tree	Palas	Seeds	Paste of seeds is applied topically for the treatment of skin diseases.
23.	<i>Caesalpinia digyna</i> Rottler.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Vakerimool	Bark and Root	Bark and root is used on skin infection.
24.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.)R.Br.Ex. Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Tree	Rui	Latex	Latex mixed with turmeric powder is warmed in coconut oil and is applied locally to treat eczema. Fresh milky latex is applied topically twice daily for 7 days to cure scabies.
25.	<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	Dadamardana	Leaf	Decoction of leaves is applied topically to treat ringworm infection. Poultice of leaves is applied.
26.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Bahava	Fruits and Seeds	About 1gm powder made from dried fruits and seeds of this plant is applied locally to cure scabies.
27.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Kasvinda	Fruit and Seeds	Flower and Leaf paste is applied to cure scabies.
28.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Tarota	Leaves and Seed	Paste of seed and Lemon juice is applied on skin infection. Paste of leaves is also applied on skin infection.
29.	<i>Catharanthus tinctorius</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Karadi	Whole plant	Paste of plant in sesame oil is applied on skin to cure scabies. Extraction of flower (kasha) is used to cure small pox and chicken pox.
30.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Kombada	Seed	Seed oil is used to reduce inflammation and also to cure itching and bacterial skin diseases.
31.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban.	Apiaceae	Herb	Mandukparni	Whole plant	The herb paste is used for the treatment of skin burn, psoriasis, and dermatitis.
32.	<i>Citrus acida</i> L.	Rutaceae	Shrub	Limbu	Bark oil	The bark oil is used against the chicken and small pox.
33.	<i>Clerodendron inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Verbenaceae	Herb	Vanajai	Leaf	Paste made from leaf is very effective for skin inflammation, scabies and ringworm infection.
34.	<i>Coccinia indica</i> (L.) Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Tondali	Leaf	Mix a cup of juice from the leaves and 1 teaspoon butter thoroughly and apply paste on the affected parts to cure scabies.
35.	<i>Coccos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Tree	Naral	Fruit	Coconut oil if used on skin prevent dryness and flakiness and keep it moisturized.
36.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Herb	Sambhar	Leaves	Infection due to oil of <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> (Biba) is treated with crushed leaves of coriander they are also used to prevent and cure small pox, skin inflammations and skin disorder.
37.	<i>Courouptia guianensis</i>	Lecythidaceae	Tree	Shivalingam	Leaf	Leaf paste is applied topically to cure

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38.	<i>Croton sparsiflorus</i> Morong.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Rantulas	Leaf	8-10 leaves are crushed and its juice is applied over the cut for blood clotting.
39.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Muskmelon	Fruit	The juice is also an effective lotion for treating eczema and removing freckles. It can also be used as a first aid for burns and abrasion.
40.	<i>Curcuma amada</i> Roxburgh.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Ambehalad	Rhizome	Powder made from rhizome is used to improve the complexion of the skin and remove dark circle and blemishes from the face leaving behind the glorious skin.
41.	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> Salisb.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Ran halad	Rhizome	Mix a teaspoon of turmeric powder and 1teaspoon of aloe gel and apply on burn area to cure burnt skin. The paste of turmeric is applied to add glow to the skin.
42.	<i>Datura metal</i> L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Dhotra	Leaf	The leaves gently heated on flame is applied topically over the face once daily for a week to cure pimples and skin infection.
43.	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	Asteraceae	Herb.	Kadachubak	Spine and Leaf	The ash of the spine of the inflorescence is mixed with cow ghee and applied locally to cure eczema. The leaf paste is used externally for skin papules.
44.	<i>Eclipta erecta</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Bhringraj	Leaf	Paste of leaf is applied topically for ringworm infection. The extract of leaves is applied to affected area to cure leprosy.
45.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Dudi	Latex	Latex is effective for healing wounds and lip cracks.
46.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Sher-kandvel	Stem	The stem is boiled with water and given orally to children to treat skin disease.
47.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Tree	Wad	Latex and Bark	The latex is useful to cure pimples. Aerial root and pulses are ground with milk and put locally on pimples to cure. The bark after boiling with water is locally used to cure leucorrhoea.
48.	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Moraceae	Tree	Umbar	Leaf and Bark	Latex is applied topically on the area of infection for treatment of ringworm. Leaves are used for the treatment of leucoderma. The bark of tree is used for the treatment of eczema.
49.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Tree	Peepal	Latex	Stem latex is applied locally on the feet for healing cracks and fissures.
50.	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	Salicaceae	Shrub	Athrun,Tambut	Bark	Bark of stem is rubbed over the skin for the treatment of eczema.
51.	<i>Gardenia gummifera</i> (L. f.) Baill.	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Dikamali	Whole plant and root	The plant powder is sprinkled on the infected skin area to expel fleas. Decoction of root bark is used for washing and healing of septic wounds.
52.	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Kapus	Seed	Seed oil mixed with coconut oil is used in cleaning the skin spots and freckles.
53.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocyanaceae	Shurb	Indrajav, Pandharakuda.	Whole plant	Crushed plant is used for the treatment of skin diseases such as scabies, ringworm and itching.
54.	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Poaceae	Herb	Java	Seed	Take barley powder orally or apply it as a paste regularly to cure facial lesion and wounds.
55.	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum.) Heine.	Acanthaceae	Herb	Talimkhana	Leaf	Dried leaf powder mixed with castor oil is applied till recovery of the affected parts.
56.	<i>Ipomoea reniformis</i> (Roxb.) Choisy.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Undircani	Whole plant	The whole plant is used to treat skin diseases.
57.	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> L.	Oleaceae	Shrubs	Jasmine	leaf	Oil helps in healing wounds. It moisturizes dry skin, reduce acne. It is a good treatment for eczema and dermatitis.
58.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	MogaliErand	Leaf	Paste prepared from leaf is applied topically to treat eczema, scabies and ringworm infection.
59.	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Bellyache bush	Latex and Leaf	Oil is used as purgative and locally applied in skin diseases and arthritis. Latex and leaf juice are used to treat leprosy.
60.	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Adulsa	Leaf	Paste prepared from leaf is applied topically for scabies and ringworm.

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61.	<i>Lantana camera</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Haladicuncu	Leaf	Fresh leaves are applied on the affected part to cure insects stings, skin eruptions, and itching of measles.
62.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Shrubs	Mehandi	Leaf	Paste prepared from leaf is applied on cuts and wounds. Leaf paste with mustared oils is applied to cure skin infection.
63.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Kumbha	Leaf	Paste prepared from leaf is applied topically for ringworm infection.
64.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Konig.) J.F.Macbr.	Sapotaceae	Tree	Moh	Seed and Bark	The oil extracted from the seeds of plants is applied over the area affected with skin diseases. The bark is a good remedy for itching.
65.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Aamba	Gum and stem	Gum is gently heated and applied locally to treat cracks of soles. The tender stem is warmed in slow flame and the oozing foam like juice is put on wounds and cracks of the soles.
66.	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Tree	Chafa	Leaf	Powder prepared from sun dried stem bark mixed with coconut oil is effective for the treatment of skin diseases.
67.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	Lajalu	Leaf and whole plant	The paste prepared from leaves is effective for eczema. Plant paste is applied on cuts and wounds to promote healing.
68.	<i>Morus indica</i> L.	Moraceae	Tree	Tuti	Seeds and Leaf	Seeds are used to cure cracks of feet. Apply mulberry extract for healthy and shiny skin.
69.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae	Herb	Kamal	Flower	Flowering syrup is used to keep the body cool.
70.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocyanaceae	Tree	Kaner	Oil	Oil is used to treat eczema and scabies.
71.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Tulsi	Whole plant	Leaf paste is applied on ringworm affected area till it cures. Leaf paste is very effective for treating wounds of leprosy.
72.	<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> L.	Apocyanaceae	Tree	Khairchafa	Stem	Ooze from the stem and camphor and sandal wood oil mixed together is used on itching.
73.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre.	Fabaceae	Tree	Karanji	Bark	Powder made from the sun dried bark is gently boiled with coconut oil and the extract is applied topically to treat eczema, scabies and ringworm infection.
74.	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Herb	Chickenweed	Whole plant	The whole plant decoction is effective to treat skin diseases.
75.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaaceae	Tree	Peru	Seed	Oil extracted from shade dried seeds mixed with a pinch of turmeric powder is used to cure eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, wound and leucoderma.
76.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.	Papilionaceae	Herb	Babchi	Leaf and Seed	Paste of seeds is applied topically to cure the hypo pigmented skin of vitiligo suffers. Leaf juice is used to cure scabies.
77.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Papilionaceae	Tree	Bija	Leaf	Leaf decoction is used against skin infection.
78.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Erandi	Seed oil	Oil mixed with cow urine is applied to cure white patches, leprosy and leucoderma.
79.	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Tree	Chandan	Oil	To treat acne and pimples take powdered sandalwood and turmeric, add a little camphor and add milk and apply on affected area.
80.	<i>Solanum indicum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Dorli	Fruit and Leaf	The leaf paste or juice is applied on ringworm affected area. Fried fruit is taken with meal for skin diseases.
81.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Schrad and H.Wendl.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Kate ringani	Leaf, Flower and Fruit	Flower and fruits are used for relief in burning sensation in the feet.
82.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Tree	Chinch	Seed	Oil extracted from seeds is used to reduce skin infection, healing of wounds till recovery.
83.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Shrubs	Diwali	Whole plant	The paste of whole plant is applied topically to treat injuries.
84.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wight and Arn.	Combretaceae	Tree	Arjun	Bark and Leaf	Leaves are used in wound healing. The bark decoction is used for washing wounds and skin.
85.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Thunb.) Miers.	Menispermaceae	Climbers shrubs	Gulvel	Whole plant	Whole plant boiled in water to make syrup. The syrup is taken orally thrice daily on an empty stomach to relieve skin diseases like ringworm, psoriasis,

86.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Kambarmodi	Leaf	leucoderma and leprosy. The decoction of leaf is applied topically on the boils, cuts, sores, wounds, and eczema to promote healing and stop bleeding.
87.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Papilionaceae	Herb	Methi	Seed	The seeds grounds into powder is used as a poultice for abscesses, boils and burns.
88.	<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> (L.) Willd.	Asteraceae	Herb	Jire	Leaf	Leaf juice, black pepper and lemon juice are mixed together and used to treat skin diseases.
89.	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less.	Asteraceae	Herb	Sadodi	Seeds	Seeds cure diseases caused by roundworms, threadworms, leucoderma, psoriasis and other skin diseases.
90.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Nirgudi	Leaf	Leaf paste is applied on acne and boiled leaf paste is applied on eczema.
91.	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Vitaceae	Herb	Draksh	Seeds and Stem	Application of grape seed extract on the skin provides protection against harmful radiations. Stem extract is used against skin infection.
92.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R. Br. Mem.	Apocyanaceae	Shurb	Kalakuda	Leaf and Bark	The paste of leaves mixed in coconut oil is applied externally to treat eczema and scabies.

III. Result and Discussion

In the present study, the information of 92 ethnomedicinal plants were collected, which are used by the villagers of the Wardha district, Maharashtra, India. All these species belongs to the dicotyledons and monocotyledons. Among 92 species the highest number of plants 18 used to cure eczema, followed by 15 to cure scabies, 14 used to cure ringworm diseases, 13 used to cure wounds, 10 used to cure skin diseases, 7 used to cure itching, 6 used to cure leprosy and burns each, 5 used to cure small pox, leucoderma, psoriasis and skin infections each, 3 used for cracks of feets, dryness and chickenpox, 2 used to cure acne, dermatitis, dryness and flakiness, freckles, glorious skin and skin inflammation and 1 plant each used to cure tinea vesicularis, dark circles, lipcracks, leucorrhoea and skin popules.

Among 61 different diseases controlled by using 92 species by local people of Wardha districts *Aloe vera* is used to control 8 different diseases, followed by *Tridax procumbence* for 7 diseases, *Jasminum grandiflorum* for 5 diseases, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Vernonia cineria*, *Lantana camera*, *Curcuma amada*, *Coriandrum sativum* and *Cucumis melo*. *Blumea lacera*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Clerodendron inerme* for 4 diseases each. *Achyranthes aspera*, *Amaranthus spinosus* *Azadirachta indica*, *Catharanthus tinctorius*, *Coccus nucifera*, *Ficus carica*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Jatropha gossypifolia*, *Mimosa pudica*, *Morus indica*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Celosia argentea*, *Ricinus communis* and *Centella asiatica* for 3 diseases each. *Argemone mexicana*, *Annona reticulata*, *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Curcuma aromatica*, *Echinops echinatus*, *Eclipta erecta*, *Datura metal*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Gardenia gummifera*, *Hordeum vulgure*, *Justicia adhatoda*, *Madhuca longifolia*, *Mangifera indica*, *Nerium oleander*, *Psoralea corylifolia*, *Santalum album*, *Solanum indicum*, *Vitex negundo*, *Vitis vinifera*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Gossypium herbaceum*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Barleria prionites*, and *Citrus acida* for 2 diseases each. *Abutilon indicum*, *Acalypha indica*, *Artocarpus intergrifolia*, *Annona squamosa*, *Butea monosperma*, *Brassica compestris* *Aegle marmelos*, *Allium cepa*, *Cassia alata*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Cassia tora*, *Courouptia guianensis*, *Croton sparsiflorus*, *Coccinia indica*, *Euphorbia tirucalli*, *Flacourtia indica*, *Ipomoea reniformis*, *Leucas aspera*, *Michelia champaca*, *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Plumeria acutifolia*, *Portulaca quadrifida*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Solanum xanthocarpum*, *Vernonia anthelmintica*, *Caesalpinia digyna*, *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Ailanthus excels*, *Hygrophilla auriculata*, and *Abrus precatorius* for 1 diseases each.

Among the plant species used for skin diseases, family Euphorbiaceae and Fabaceae is dominant with 8 species each, followed by family Asteraceae with 7 species, family Acanthaceae, Liliaceae, Moraceae, and Apocyanaceae are represented by 4 species each, family Amaranthaceae, caesalpinaceae, Verbenaceae, Solanaceae, and Papilionaceae are represented by 3 species each, family Malvaceae, Annonaceae, Rutaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Apiaceae, Zingiberaceae, and Lamiaceae are represented by 2 species each, family Papaveraceae, Urticaceae, Meliaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Brassicaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Lecythidaceae, Aracaceae, Salicaceae, Rubiaceae, Poaceae, Convolvulaceae, Lythraceae, Oleaceae, Sapotaceae, Anacardiaceae, Magnoliaceae, Mimosaceae, Nelumbonaceae, Portulacaceae, Santalaceae, Menispermaceae, Vitaceae, Combretaceae, and Myrtaceae are represented by one species each.

The plant parts frequently used for medicinal preparations were Leaf 43, followed by the Seeds 19, Whole plant 11, Bark 9, Latex 6, Root 6, Stem 5, Fruits 6, Oil 4, Rhizome 2, Gum and Bulb 1 each. The common dosage are in the form of paste, decoction and juice.

These observations are well supported by previous studies of Prashant Kumar P. *et al.*, (2005), Egharevba, R.K.A. *et al.*, (2008), Madhu, V. *et al.*, (2011), Sivaranjani, *et al.*, (2012), Balaraju, *et al.*, (2015), Panda, T. *et al.*, (2016), Anamica, *et al.*, (2016), Verma Sunita (2016), Nuzhat Tabassum *et al.*, (2017),

The present study was correlated with the study of Ramteke, *et al.*, (2017); who reported 329 medicinal plants of Wardha district belonging to 76 families. And also with the study of Gupta *et al.*, (2018) who reported 75 medicinal plant species belonging to 42 families for curing skin diseases.

IV. Conclusion

From the result it is concluded that among 92 medicinally important plants the maximum 18 plants used to cure eczema and lowest 1 plant used to cure dark circles, lipcracks, leucorrhoea, *Tinea vesicularis* and skin popules each. Among 61 different diseases controlled, *Aloe vera* is used maximum to control 8 different diseases, and minimum *Abutilon indicum*, *Acalypha indica*, *Artocarpus intergrifolia*, *Annona squamosa*, *Butea monosperma*, *Brassica campestris* *Aegle marmelos*, *Allium cepa*, *Cassia alata*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Cassia tora*, *Courouptia guianensis*, *Croton sparsiflorus*, *Coccinia indica*, *Euphorbia tirucalli*, *Flacourtia indica*, *Ipomoea reniformis*, *Leucas aspera*, *Michelia champaca*, *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Plumeria acutifolia*, *Portulaca quadrifida*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Solanum xanthocarpum*, *Vernonia anthelmintica*, *Caesalpinia digyna*, *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Ailanthus excels*, *Hygrophilla auriculata*, and *Abrus precatorius* for 1 disease each. Among the plant species used for skin diseases, family Euphorbiaceae and Fabaceae is maximum with 8 species each and lowest family Papaveraceae, Urticaceae, Meliaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Brassicaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Lecythidaceae, Aracaceae, Salicaceae, Rubiaceae, Poaceae, Convolvulaceae, Lythraceae, Oleaceae, Sapotaceae, Anacardiaceae, Magnoliaceae, Mimosaceae, Nelumbonaceae, Portulacaceae, Santalaceae, Menispermaceae, Vitaceae, Combretaceae, and Myrtaceae are represented by one species each. The plant parts frequently used for medicinal preparations were Leaf 43 and minimum for Gum and Bulb 1 each.

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