



Plant Drugs Used in the Form of Infusion for Stomatitis.

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Introduction:

A mouth ulcer, also known as aphthous or stomatitis, is a swelling of the mucous membrane in the mouth and lips that eventually leads to ulcerated lesions. Mouth ulcers can develop for a variety of reasons. It could just be due to an accidental bite on the cheek or a lack of vitamins. Allergies to certain foods such as gluten or citrus foods such as strawberries or nuts can also lead to mouth ulcers.



Mental stress and herpes virus infection are some other causes of mouth ulcers. The primary symptoms of mouth ulcers include redness of the mucous membranes, difficulty swallowing and eating, leading to dehydration. In the case of mouth ulcers, drooling and swelling of the gums may also occur. The only complication of a mouth ulcer is its recurring tendency.

Proper dental care, along with avoiding hot foods and drinks, helps prevent and treat mouth ulcers. Homeopathy provides a safe and effective treatment for mouth (aphthous) ulcers.

Infusion:

Infusion is a method of extracting the medicinal component of a medicinal substance by adding purified boiling water to dissolve the component of plant material, it may include stems, roots, bark and rhizomes.

Method of infusion:

Chop the drug material fresh or dried, take 1 teaspoon of dried drugeria, cover the infusion pot with a clean linen cloth, put the drug over the clean linen cloth, slowly pour 250 ml of boiling purified water medicinal substance that dissolves the medicinal ingredients from the medicinal substance into the infusion container along with the purified water.



Allow 1-3 minutes for flowers, 2-4 minutes for leaves and 4-10 minutes for seeds, bark and hard roots. If cooking for more than 4 minutes, cover the pot with petroleum jelly to retain heat. Strain the resulting product into a collection container.

Herbal medicines used in stomatitis:

1) *Rubus Idaeus*:

Common name: Garden raspberry

Gargles with infusions and decoctions of plants rich in tannins are very useful for oral hygiene, such as an infusion of garden raspberry leaves and flowers



2) *Psidium guajava* :

A decoction of leaves and the root bark of guava tree



Common name: Guava

Guava leaves:

The leaves are used as a poultice or decoction for wounds, mouth ulcers and toothaches, the leaves are also used as a gargle for sore throats, laryngitis and swelling of the mouth in the form of a decoction.

Guava Peel:

The bark is used as an astringent, in the treatment of mouth ulcers, in the form of a decoction and poultices.

3) *St. John's wort*:

Common name: Mochyna bark

Belonging to the Rubiaceae family, quinoa has gained its importance since centuries for its antimalarial activity. The alkaloids present in this herb, Quinine, Chichonine, Quinidine and Cinchonidine are the major ones.

A literature study revealed that a decoction of the bark of the sedum has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory properties that are effective in inflammation, mouth ulcers.



4) *Syzygium aromaticum*:

Common name: Clove

a superheated water extract and infusion were prepared from clove buds and their anti-inflammatory activity was evaluated. The obtained extracts were tested against multiresistant clinical isolates. The superheated extract and infusion showed strong anti-inflammatory activity with antioxidant activity

against most cases of mouth ulcers tested. Both extracts have a similar global chemical composition; the strong anti-inflammatory activity of the overheated extract is due to the higher concentration of polyphenols. This study reveals the promising potential of clove extracts obtained by a process using water, heat and pressure.



5) *Rosa damascena*:

Common name: Damask rose

This plant contains several components such as terpenes, glycosides, flavonoids and anthocyanins that have beneficial effects on human health. The pharmacological effects of *Rosa damascena* are widespread.



Rosa damascena, similar to many aromatic and medicinal plants, exhibits antioxidant properties. Sources of natural antioxidants are mainly phenolic compounds found in all parts of plants such as fruits, vegetables, seeds, leaves, roots and bark, which are effective in anti-inflammatory conditions such as mouth ulcers.

Conclusion :

- Infusion preparations are effective in treatment of relieving local symptoms.
- There are many drugs used in Infusion form.
- If desire we can add honey as a sweetening agent.

References:

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