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Research Paper

Selected Medicinal Plants Used by the Local Peoples for the Treatment of Various Diseases of Rajshahi District

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Abstract

The present paper recorded the traditional knowledge of selected medicinal plants used by the local peoples of Rajshahi district, Bangladesh. The field surveys were conducted from July 2018 to June 2021. A total of 89 informants (52 male and 37 female) between 23 and 83 years of age were interviewed. This paper documents 73 plants species under 68 genera and 44 families have been documented which are used for the treatment of forty eight ailments and mode of application. The current investigation will be useful in identifying the selected medicinal plants for future research and also beneficial to develop the Herbal Medicare.

***Keywords*:** Medicinal plants, herbal drug discovery, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

INTRODUCTION

Using plants as medicine has been a goal for mankind since ancient times. About one fourth of the prescribed drugs are plant origin and more than three quarter people depend on medicines that are derived from medicinal plants (Hoareau and DaSilva, 1999). An increasing demand for medicinal plants in pharmaceutical industries in recent years has raised its importance to cover a substantial proportion of the global drug

market (Rajesh et al., 2010). Plants still play an important role in the primary health care of about 80% of the World population in developing countries. The use of medicinal plants in India and many otherdeveloping countries can be considered a living tradition. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the primary healthcare needs of approximately 80 per cent of the developing world's population are met by traditional medicine (WHO, 1991).

The importance of medicinal plants and their local uses have been documented in previous works in Bangladesh by Sultana and Rahman (2016), Uddin et al (2015), Roy and Rahman (2016), Rahman et al (2015), Rahman et al (2010), Rahman and Jamila (2016), Rahman et al (2012), Rahman and Rojonogandha (2014), Rahman and Rahman (2014), Rahman and Gulsana (2014), Rahman and Akter (2013), Nahar and Rahman (2016), Keya and Rahman (2017), Easmin et al (2021), Debnath and Rahman (2017), Khan (1998), Anisuzzaman et al (2007), Uddin and Hassan (2014), Faruque and Uddin (2014), Choudhury and Rahmatullah (2012) and Yusuf et al (2006).

The objectives of the current research are to identify and uses traditional knowledge of selected medicinal plants of Rajshahi district, Bangladesh.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study is based on an extensive and intensive field survey conducted in the Rajshahi district from July 2018 to June 2021 to collect information on the medicinal uses of selected medicinal plant species. A total of 89 informants (52 male and 37 female) between 23 and 83 years of age were semi-interviewed method (Alexiades, 1996). The collected information was cross-examined at different localities through different sources. Plant parts with either flowers or fruits were collected using traditional herbarium techniques to make voucher specimens for documentation and voucher specimens have been preserved at Herbarium of Rajshahi University, Bangladesh for authentication and future reference.

Collected specimens have been critically examined, studied and identified. Identifications have been confirmed by consulting standard journal and literatures (Hooker, 1877; Prain, 1903; Rahman, 2021; Roy and Rahman, 2018; Rahman, 2017; Rahman et al, 2015) and Ahmed *et al.*, 2008-2009). Nomenclature has been updated

following recent literature (Ahmed *et al*., 2008-2009; Huq, 1986, and Pasha and Uddin, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Selected Medicinal Plants used by the local peoples of Rajshahi district, Bangladesh was carried out during July 2019 to June 2021. A total of 73 plant species under 68 genera and 44 families were recorded. Out of the recorded species, herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees represent the number 37, 16, 6 and 14 respectively. Different plant families with different species were distributed in the area like 4 species belong to the Fabaceae and Apocynaceae families each. Asteraceae is represented by 6 species. Each of Amarantheceae, Combretaceae, Liliaceae and Euphobiaceae families were represented by 3 species. Each of Zingiberaceae, Verbenaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Lamiaceae, Myrtaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae, Apiaceae, Mimosaceae and Acanthaceae families are represented by 2 species. Each of Vitaceae, Moringaceae, Sterculaceae, Malvaceae, Piperaceae, Oxalidaceae, Bombacaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Boraginaceae, Lythraceae, Arecaceae, Brassicaceae Bromeliaceae, Convolvulaceae, Costaceae, Crassulaceae, Moraceae, Cuscutaceae, Cyperaceae, Gentianaceae, Meliaceae, Menispermaceae, Musaceae, Papavaraceae, Polygonaceae, Molluginaceae, Ranunculaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Solanaceae and Araceae families are represented by single species (Table 1).

Out of 73 recorded medicinal species, herbs are represented by 51%, shrubs by 22%, climber 8%, trees by 19% species (Fig. 1). Various plant parts of different spp. was used as several diseases like root (20.82%), stem (7.95%), whole plant (18.79%), leaf (48.89%), bark (8.95%), leaf stalk (1.30%), Fruit (15.03%), Gum (2.68%), seed (14.79%), petiole (2.91%), tuber (2.91%), rhizome (14.00%), bulb (2.91%) and latex (1.50%) (Fig. 2). Out of the recorded species, Asteraceae (9.32%), Apocynaceae (6.47%) and Fabaceae (6.47%) are dominant medicinal plant families in the study area (Fig. 3). Dominant diseases was recorded like fever (21%), diabetes (11%), cough (20%), skin disease (17%), dysentery (20%) and hair treatment (11%) (Fig. 4)

The local people of Rajshahi continue to rely on selected medicinal plants used for the treatment of various ailments like Indigestion, Cold-cough, Catarrhal fever, Gout, Arthritis, Paralyses, Rheumatism, Stomach pain, Scurvy, Jaundice, Tonsillitis, Traumatic injury, Insect bite, Urination problem, Piles and mouth disease, Mother

milk secretion, Pneumonia, Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stop Bleeding, Skin care, Bronchitis, Dysentery, Leucoderma, Stomachache, Constipation, Diarrhea, Cough, Fever, Tumors, Asthma, Skin problem, Hair treatment, Liver illness, Sore, Epilepsy, Menstrual disorder, Urinary inflammation, Malaria, Ear pain, Sneezing Diabetes, Vomiting, Dog bite and other diseases.

The treatment of various diseases were used in selected medicinal plants like *Zingiber officinale, Calotropis procera, Oxalis corniculata, Achyranthes aspera, Cajanus cajan, Terminalia arjuna, Mikania scandens, Acacia nilotica, Aegle marmelos, Adhatoda vasica, Terminalia belerica, Clerodendrum viscosum, Polygonum hydropiper, Costus speciosus, Lantana camara, Coriandrum sativum, Cynodon dactylon, Datura metel, Euphorbia hirta, Ficus racemosa, Tagetes erecta, Glinus oppositifolius, Amaranthus viridis, Aloe vera, Tinospora cordifolia, Terminalia chebula, Cissus quadrangularis, Heliotropium indicum, Enhydra fluctuans, Curcuma longa, Syzygium cumini, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Andrographis paniculata, Eclipta alba, Amaranthus spinosus, Ipomoea aquatia, Carissa carandus, Nerium indicum, Colocasia esculenta, Nigella sativa, Saccharum officinarum, Mimosa pudica, Citrus aurantifolia, Lawsonia inermis, Wedelia chinensis, Acalypha indica, Cyperus rotundus, Catharanthus roseus, Azadirachta indica, Portulaca oleracea, Clitoria ternetea, Piper betle, Kalanchoe pinnata, Allium cepa, Psidium guajava, Boerhaavia diffusa, Allium sativum, Moringa oliefera, Cuscuta reflexa, Rauvolfia serpentina, Argemone mexicana, Leucas aspera, Dalbergia sissoo, Bombax ceiba, Brassica napus, Areca catechu, Tamarindus indica, Coccinia grandis, Centella asiatica, Tridax procumbens, Ocimum sanctum, Abroma augusta, Ricinus communis.* Similar research works were compared by Anisuzzaman *et al* (2007); Ghani (2003); Khan (1998), Choudhury and Rahmatullah (2012), Faruque and Uddin (2014), Islam and Rahman (2017), Uddin and Hassan (2014), Easmin et al (2021), Jamila et al (2016), Ismail and Rahman (2016), Uddin *et al.*, (2015) and Yusuf *et.al* (2006). The present investigation recorded that the local peoples were used selected medicinal plants as their primary health care. The present research is benefit for further researches in the field of taxonomy, ethno-botany and development of the new drug from natural resources.

Table-1: Selected medicinal plants used by the local peoples of Rajshahi district

Local name	Scientific name and family	Parts used	Ailments and Treatment process
Ada	*Zingiber officinale* (Zingiberaceae)	Rhizome	**Indigestion, Cold-cough, Catarrhal fever, and Gout:** Rhizome powder with hot water is taken internally
Akando	*Calotropis procera* (Asclepiadaceae)	Leaf	**Arthritis:** Warm leaf with salt is taken externally **Paralyses:** Warm leaf paste is applied externally **Rheumatism:** Mustered oil and latex are taken
Amrul	*Oxalis corniculata* (Oxalidaceae)	Leaf	**Stomach pain:** Leaf solution mixed with water is taken orally **Scurvy:** Leaves juice is taken internally
Apang	*Achyranthes aspera* (Amaranthaceae)	Stem Leaf Root	**Jaundice:** Leaf paste is taken orally **Tonsillitis:** Leaf juice is taken internally **Traumatic injury:** Root extract is taken externally **Insect bite:** Crushed young leaves is taken externally **Urination problem:** Leaf decoction is taken orally
Arhar	*Cajanus cajan* (Fabaceae)	Leaf Seed	**Piles and mouth disease:** Leaf paste taken externally **Jaundice and pneumonia:** Juice of leaf is taken orally **Mother milk secretion:** Decoction of seeds and leaf is used orally
Arjun	*Terminalia arjuna* (Combretaceae)	Bark	**Blood pressure, Heart disease:** Decoction of stem bark is used internally
Asamlota	*Mikania scandens (*Asteraceae)	Leaf	**Stop Bleeding, Skin care:** Paste of leaf is taken externally
Babla	*Acacia nilotica* (Mimosaceae)	Bark Leaf	**Bronchitis:** Bark juice is taken internally **Dysentery:** Capsules are used orally **Leucoderma:** Extraction of leaves used orally
Bel	*Aegle marmelos* (Rutaceae)	Fruit Root	**Stomachache:** Pieces of young fruit is taken orally **Constipation:** Fruit juice is used internally **Diarrhea:** Fruit juice with sugar and milk is taken orally **Heart disorder:** Fresh root paste used internally
Basak	*Adhatoda vasica* (Acanthaceae)	Leaf	**Cough:** Leaf juice is taken internally **Fever:** Leaf juice is taken internally **Bleeding piles:** Leaf juice is taken internally
Bohera	*Terminalia belerica* (Combretaceae)	Fruit	**Cough:** Extract obtained from young fruit is taken internally
Bhat	*Clerodendrum viscosum* (Verbenaceae)	Leaf Root	**Tumors, Asthma and skin problem:** Root and leaf paste taken externally **Hair treatment:** Paste of leaves is used externally **Anti helminthic:** Juice of young leaf is taken
Biskatali	*Polygonum hydropiper* (Polygonaceae)	Whole plant	**Liver illness and sore:** Whole plant juice is taken internally **Epilepsy:** Chewing whole plant is taken internally **Dysentery:** Mature seed mixed with water is used taken orally

Bunoada	*Costus speciosus* (Costaceae)	Rhizome Stem Tuber	**Menstrual disorder and urinary inflammation:** Rhizome paste is administered internally **Dysentery and other Digestive problem:** Chutney made from the brunt tuber, sugar, and tamarind used internally **Eye inflammation:** Rhizome juice mixed with sugar is taken
Chotra	*Lantana camara* (Verbenaceae)	Leaf	**Aches and pains Measles Tetanus:** Turmeric, salt with crushed leaves is taken orally **Rheumatism and malaria:** Leaf juice is taken internally
Dhone	*Coriandrum sativum* (Apiaceae)	Seed whole plant	**Asthma:** Whole plant extract is used orally **Sneezing:** Seed juice mixed with ginger, jeera, pepper and milk is taken orally **Cold and Fever:** Whole plant juice is taken internally
Durbaghas	*Cynodon dactylon* (Poaceae)	Whole plant	**Control bleeding:** Whole plant paste is taken externally
Dhutra	*Datura metel* (Solanaceae)	Leaf Flower Fruit	**Rheumatic swelling:** Paste of leaf is used externally **Ear pain and asthma:** Leaf smoked to relieve spasmodic asthma and used externally for earache **Skin disease:** Paste of leaf with neem is used externally
Dudhiya	*Euphorbia hirta* (Euphorbiaceae)	Whole plant	**Dysentery:** Paste of whole plant is taken internally **Bronchitis:** Whole plant grinding decoction is taken orally **Edemas:** Decoction of whole plant is taken
Dumur	*Ficus racemosa* (Moraceae)	Fruit Gum	**Dry cough:** Fruits extract or vegetables is taken **Asthma:** Young fruits mixed with honey is taken internally **Diabetes:** Raw fruit powder taken orally
Genda phul	*Tagetes erecta* (Asteraceae)	Whole plant	**Bleeding:** Paste of leaf is taken externally **Blotch:** Crushed leaf paste is used externally **Tuberculosis:** Leaf dust mixed with goat milk is taken orally **Dysentery:** Juice of leaf with sugar is taken internally
Gimma shak	*Glinus oppositifolius* (Mulloginaceae)	Leaf	**Constipation, stomachic:** Curry made from leaves is taken internally **Itches, skin disease:** Paste of leaves is taken externally
Gykhura	*Amaranthus viridis* (Amaranthaceae)	Whole plant	**Acidity:** Leaves juice is taken internally **Leprosy:** Whole plant juice is taken orally **Immunity:** Plant is used internally
Grita kumari	*Aloe vera* (Liliaceae)	Leaf	**Paralysis:** Decoction of boiled leaf is used internally **Viral Jaundice:** Leaf juice is used orally **Weakness:** Leaf juice with sugar is taken internally **Skin treatment:** Leaf Paste used is used externally **Hair treatment:** Leaf juice is used externally
Guloncho	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Menispermaceae)	Stem Leaf stalk	**Discharge of semen, Gonorrhea:** Juice extracted from young stems is taken internally **Diabetes:** Crushed leaf stalk with neem paste is taken **Jaundice:** Leaf juice is taken internally
Horitaki	*Terminalia chebula* (Combretaceae)	Seed Fruit	**Vomiting:** Honey with seed powder is taken orally **Dysentery:** Powder of dry fruit mixed with water in used orally

Harjora	*Cissus quadrangularis* (Vitaceae)	Whole plant	**Scurvy and irregular menstruation:** Whole plant juice is taken **Asthma and Stomach pain:** Stem Paste made from stem is taken orally **Indigestion:** Leaf juice is taken internally **Piles:** Leaf juice is consumed orally **Broken limbs:** Whole plant paste is applied externally
Hatisur	*Heliotropium indicum* (Boraginaceae)	Leaf	**Dog bite:** Paste /macerated leaf is taken externally **Insects bite:** Juice obtained from with same portion of castor oil is applied externally
Helencha	*Enhydra fluctuans* (Asteraceae)	Whole plant	**Fever:** Whole plant cooked is taken internally
Holud	*Curcuma longa* (Zingiberaceae)	Rhizome Flower	**Eczema:** Rhizome paste is used externally **Cold fever:** Rhizome juice is taken orally **Dysentery:** Mustard oil, rhizome with rice and salt is taken **Gonorrhea:** Paste of flower is externally **Gastric problem:** Chewing rhizome with salt is used **Stop bleeding and wounds:** Paste rhizome is externally
Jam	*Syzygium cumini* (Myrtaceae)	Bark, Seed Fruit	**Asthma:** Fruit is taken and bark juice is taken internally **Diabetes:** Seed powder mixed with cold water is taken orally
Joba	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* (Malvaceae)	Flower	**Burning injury:** Paste of flower is applied externally **Menstrual disorders:** Paste made from flower with water is taken orally **Soothing and antiseptic:** Crushed buds with water to make juice is taken internally **Treatment of hair:** Paste of flower is used externally
Kalomegh	*Andrographis paniculata* (Acanthaceae)	Leaf	**Headache, diarrhea, cholera, fever:** Leaf juice is used orally **Lung infection:** Leaf juice used internally **Leprosy:** Leaf paste is applied externally **Liver disorder:** Juice of eaves is taken orally
Kalokeshi	*Eclipta alba* (Asteraceae)	Whole plant	**Diarrhea:** Whole plant juice with sugar/honey is taken internally **Constipation:** Whole plant juice is taken **Hair treatment:** Paste made from whole plant is used externally
Katakhura	*Amaranthus spinosus* (Amaranthaceae)	Whole plant	**Toothache:** Plant extract is taken externally **Dysentery:** Leaves juice is taken orally **Burning wounds:** Leaves paste is taken externally
Kolmi shak	*Ipomoea aquatia* (Convolvulaceae)	Whole plant	**Jaundice and bronchitis:** Leaf paste with cold water is taken orally **Leprosy and fever:** Whole plant is taken internally
Koromcha	*Carissa carandus* (Apocynaceae)	Fruit Root bark	**Diabetes:** Ripe fruit and root bark is used internally **Anti helminthic and wound healing:** Decoction of root bark is used orally
Korobi	*Nerium indicum* (Apocynaceae)	Leaf Root Bark	**Ulcers:** Root bark solution is used orally **Joint pain:** Paste of root bark is applied externally **Insect bite:** Soaked fresh leaves is used externally

			Swellings: Extract of leaves with hot water is taken externally
Kochu	*Colocasia esculenta* (Araceae)	Leaf Petiole	**Stop bleeding:** Petioles juice is used externally **Tumors and cancer:** Juice obtained from leaf is used
Kalojira	*Nigella sativa* (Ranunculaceae)	Seed	**High blood pressure:** Directly seeds are taken orally **Asthma, Diabetes:** Seed is taken internally
Kushar	*Saccharum officinarum* (Poaceae)	Stem	**Jaundice:** Stem juice is taken internally
Lajjaboti	*Mimosa pudica* (Mimosaceae)	Leaf Root	**Diarrhea, Piles:** Root juice is taken internally **Snake bites:** Raw milk with soak the plant's roots is applied orally **Muscular pain:** Leaf juice is taken orally
Lebu	*Citrus aurantifolia* (Rutaceae)	Fruit	**Catarrhal fever:** Honey with fruit juice is taken orally **Increase digestive power and appetite:** Fruit juice is taken internally **Skin irritation and nausea:** Juice of fruits are taken orally **Balance diet:** Fruit juice with warm water is taken internally
Mehedi	*Lawsonia inermis* (Lythraceae)	Leaf	**Skin care:** Solution of leaf is taken externally **Treatment of hair:** Paste of leaf is taken externally
Mohavrin garaj	*Wedelia chinensis* (Asteraceae)	Leaf	**Alopecia, hair disease:** Leaf paste is taken externally **Stop vomiting:** Leaf juice with salt is taken internally
Mukta jhuri	*Acalypha indica* (Euphorbiaceae)	Leaf	**Ringworm:** Leaf paste is taken internally **Snake bite:** Paste made from young parts is administered externally **Child constipation:** Leaf juice is used orally
Mutha-ghas	*Cyperus rotundus* (Cyperaceae)	Tuber Root	**Fever:** Decoction of root is used orally **Diarrhea:** Crushed root is taken internally **Wounds and Sores:** Macerated root paste is taken externally
Nayantara	*Catharanthus roseus* (Apocynaceae)	Whole plant	**Child Leukemia:** Whole plant juice is taken orally **Anti Tumour and Anti Cancer:** Alkaloids obtained from leaves and stems is used orally **Diabetes and Blood pressure:** Juice of leaves is used orally
Neem	*Azadirachta indica* (Meliaceae)	Leaf	**Chicken pox:** Leaves paste is taken externally **Jaundice:** Leaf juice is used orally **Pyorrhea:** Decoction of leaf used in gargling to treat sore and pyorrhea **Skin disease:** Leaf paste mixed with warm water is applied externally
Nuniashak	*Portulaca oleracea* (Portulacaceae)	Leaf	**Skin disease, boils, eczema, insect-bite, burns, wound, and inflammation:** Leaf paste is taken externally
Oporajita	*Clitoria ternetea* (Fabaceae)	Root, Leaf	**Throat pain:** Paste of leaves is applied externally **Swellings:** Paste of leaves is administered externally **Tuberculosis:** Decoction of root is used orally

			Headache: Paste of leaves is used externally
Pan	*Piper betle* (Piperaceae)	Leaf Root	**Wound:** Leaf juice is taken externally **Mouth cancer:** Leaf juice is taken orally **Diabetes, asthma, liver disease, blood pressure, heart disease, allergy and constipation:** Raw betel leaf is taken orally **Phlegm:** Paste of leaf is taken **Toothache and gum disease:** Leaf extracts is applied orally **Sexual weakness and brain tonic:** Leaf juice and mixed with honey is taken internally **Eczema and wart:** Leaf juice is taken externally **Louse removal and dandruff:** Leaf juice is taken externally **Cough and cold:** Leaf juice is taken orally **Abortion:** Root extract is taken internally
Pathor kuchi	*Kalanchoe pinnata* (Crassulaceae)	Leaf	**Stop Bleeding:** Paste of leaf is taken externally **Blood dysentery:** Juice of leaf is taken orally **Stomachic:** Salt with smashed leaves is used orally
Piaj	*Allium cepa* (Liliaceae)	Bulb	**Cold, Cough and Headache:** Warm bulb juice with mustard oil is taken externally **Snake bite and Hair treatment:** Bulb juice is applied externally
Piyara	*Psidium guajava* (Myrtaceae)	Leaf Bark	**Diarrhea:** Extract of leaf and stem bark are taken **Mouth cleaner:** Young Tender leaf is used **Dysentery:** Juice of root is taken orally
Punarnava	*Boerhaavia diffusa* (Nyctaginaceae)	Root Leaf	**Diuretic:** Root paste is applied internally **Asthma:** Roots and leaves extract is used orally **Insomnia:** Tender leaf paste is used internally
Rosun	*Allium sativum* (Liliaceae)	Bulb	**Cough, Fever, Blood Pressure:** Bulb juice is taken internally **Scabies and Eczema:** Bulb juice taken externally
Sajna	*Moringa oliefera* (Moringaceae)	Leaf Root Fruit Seed	**Blood pressure:** Leaves cooked as vegetables is eaten **Wormicidal, Abortion:** Paste of root bark with water used orally **Fever and abdomen pain:** Decoction of root are given orally **Rheumatism:** Seed oil is taken internally **Diabetes:** Dried leaves powder is taken orally **Cold-cough:** Leaf Extract of leaf is taken internally **Anti-inflammatory:** Solution of leaf is given orally
Sarnolata	*Cuscuta reflexa* (Cuscutaceae)	Stem Leaf	**Constipation, liver disorder, and antioxidant:** Stem and leaf juice is taken orally
Sarpogandha	*Rauvolfia serpentina* (Apocynaceae)	Root	**Blood pressure, sedative, febrifuge, dysentery:** Root juice is taken internally
Sheyal kata	*Argemone mexicana* (Papaveraceae)	Root Latex	**Skin cracks:** Latex is used externally **Jaundice tumors, cancer:** Latex is used internally **Malarial fever:** Root decoction with betel leaves is taken internally

Setodron	*Leucas aspera* (Lamiaceae)	Leaf Root	**Snake-bite:** Paste or macerated leaves is taken orally and macerated roots is used externally **Rheumatism:** Leaf juice is used orally **Stomachic:** Leaf decoction mixed in a small amount of rock salt are applied internally **Psoriasis and other skin disease:** Leaf paste is used orally **Antihelminthic:** Cooked plant paste is used internally
Sisso	*Dalbergia sissoo* (Fabaceae)	Leaf Bark	**Hemorrhage:** Dry bark powder is taken externally **Gonorrhea:** Leaf decoction is used orally **Dysentery:** Decoction of leaf used orally
Shimul	*Bombax ceiba* (Bombacaceae)	Gum Root	**Burning sensation:** Gum paste is applied externally **Male weakness:** Tender root decoction is taken internally **Rheumatism:** Grinding of root bark is used orally
Sorisha	*Brassica napus* (Brassicaceae)	Seed	**Hair treatment:** Seed oil is slightly heated and applied externally **Insomnia:** Oil obtained for seed is applied to the scalp **Skin crack:** Oil obtained from seed is applied externally **Gout:** Seed paste is taken externally **Cough and Neuralgic:** Warm seed oil is taken externally.
Supari	*Areca catechu* (Arecaceae)	Seed Root	**Taeniasis:** Seed extract is used orally **Dyspepsia:** Young fruit juice is taken orally **Blood Dysentery:** Seed decoction is taken internally **Toothache:** Root powder mixed with dry nut powder is taken **Sore:** Dry fruit powder is applied externally
Tetul	*Tamarindus indica* (Fabaceae)	Fruit Seed Leaf	**Fever, Gastric:** Fruit pulp is used internally **Dyspepsia:** Crushed seed is taken orally **Blood Dysentery:** Fresh leaf juice taken internally **Mouth disease:** Decoction of stem and bark is used orally
Telakucha	*Coccinia grandis* (Cucurbitaceae)	Leaf Fruit	**Diabetes:** Fruits and leaves are used orally **Hypertension:** Leaf juice is taken orally **Fever and vomiting:** Crushed leaves juice with water is taken **Insomnia:** Paste made from cooked leaves are used
Thankuni	*Centella asiatica* (Apiaceae)	Whole plant	**Dysentery and stomach pain:** Whole plant paste is used orally **Tuberculosis:** Whole plant juice is taken internally
Tridhara	*Tridax procumbens* (Asteraceae)	Leaf	**Dysentery and Diarrhea:** Leaf decoction is taken internally **Bronchitis:** Leaf extract combined with water is taken orally **Bleeding:** Leaf power is applied externally
Tulsi	*Ocimum sanctum* (Lamiaceae)	Leaf	**Cough:** Leaf extract is taken internally **Bronchitis and cold:** Orally Warm leaf juice is taken **Gastric disorder and ringworm:** Juice of leaf is used internally

Ulot kambol	*Abroma augusta* (Sterculiaceae)	Petiole Seed Leaf	**Weakness:** Petiole pulp taken internally **Stomach pain:** Crushed seed combined with water used internally **Leuchoria:** Leaf decoction with crushed pepper powder is taken orally
Verenda	*Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceae)	Leaf Seed	**Jaundice:** Leaf juice is taken orally **Dysentery:** Fresh leaf juice with sugar is taken **Constipation:** Oil obtained from seed is taken orally

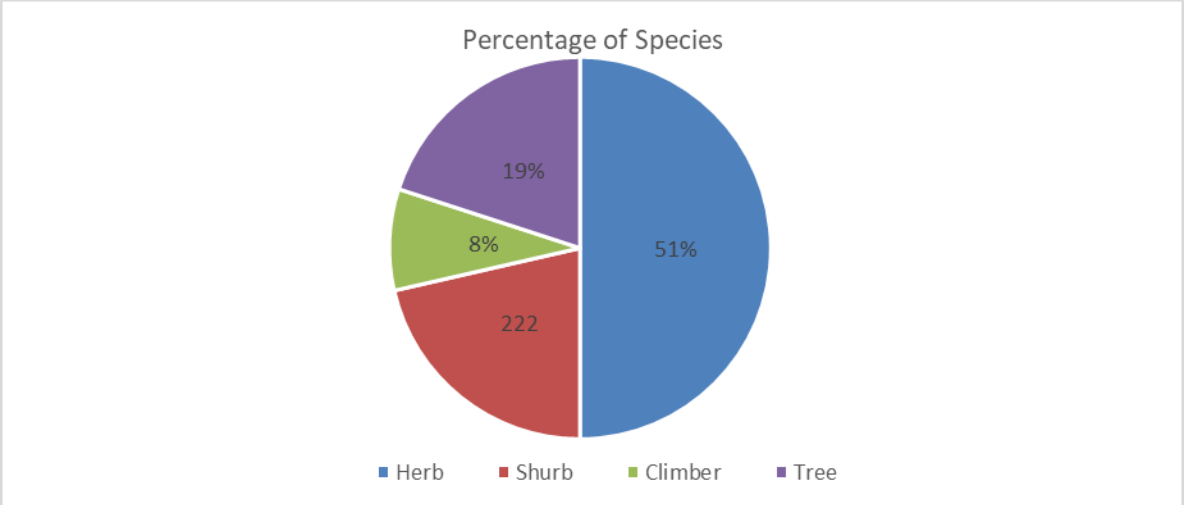

Fig. 1: Plant habit in the study area

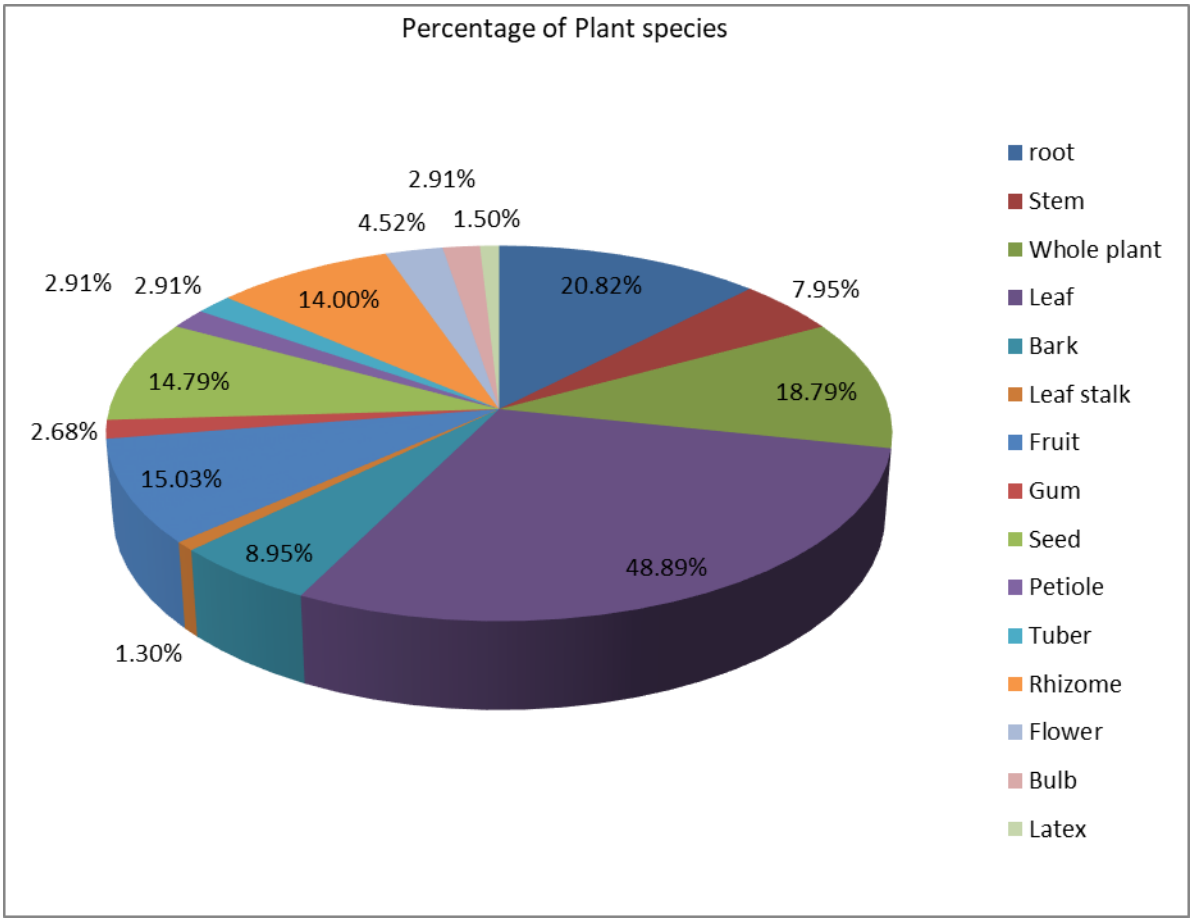

Fig. 2: Plant parts used as medicinal purposes

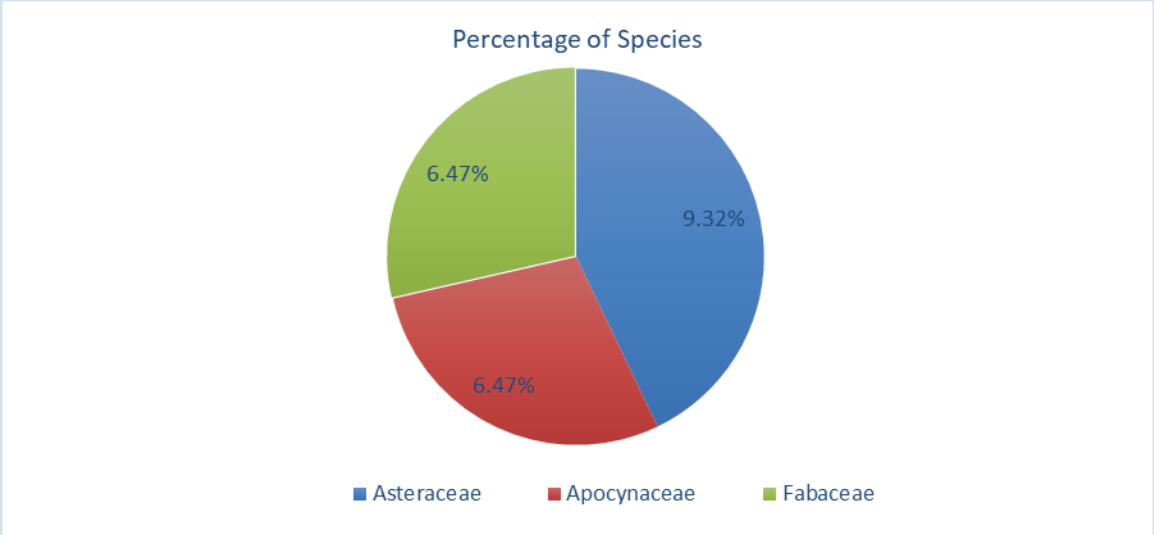

Fig. 3: Recorded Dominant Families in the study area

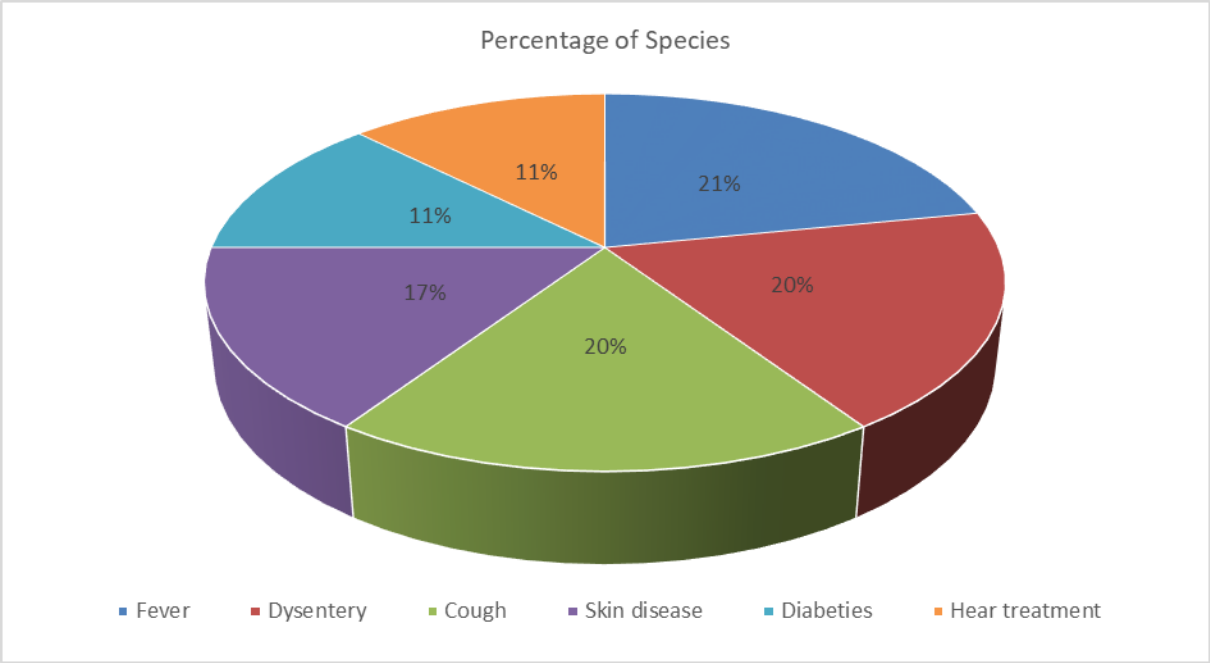

Fig. 4: Recorded dominant diseases

CONCLUSION

Selected medicinal plants were used by the local peoples of Rajshahi district, Bangladesh was carried out during July 2018 to June 2021. A total of 73 medicinal plant species belonging to 68 genera and 44 families have been documented which are used for the treatment of forty eight ailments and mode of application. Present study unravels the relevance of selected medicinal plant species in treatment of diseases. Further research work has to be carried out for the scientific validation of the traditional herbal therapy and deduce an appropriate dosage for curing various ailments.

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