



RESEARCH JOURNAL
of
26th Anniversary
of
Sagaing University of Education

No.1, 2019-2020

Contents

1. **Application of Silver Oxide Nanoparticles from *Spirulina Platensis* and Its Nutritional Value** 1
Myat Myat Thaw, Sun Tun Aung, May Yu Khine
2. **Diagenesis in the Rocks of the Linwe Formation between Yatsawk and Bawsaing Area, Shan State (South), Myanmar** 13
Aye Aye Han
3. **Investigation on the Phytochemical Constituent and Antimicrobial Activity of Ethylacetate Extract of Leaves of *Morinda Angustifolia* Roxb.** 19
Kathy Myint Thu
4. **Isolation of Phenolic Compound and Antioxidant Activities of *Clerodendrum indicum* L. Leaves** 25
Suu Suu Win, Moe Tin Khaing, Nyunt Nyunt Than , Kathy Myint Thu
5. **Investigation on the Phytochemical Constituents, Antimicrobial Activities and Antioxidant Activities in the Seeds of *Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC** 33
Nyunt Nyunt Than, Suu Suu Win, Kathy Myint Thu
6. **Investigation of Antimicrobial Activity and Identification of Chemical Constituents in Essential Oil Extracted from the Bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume. (Thit-kya-bo)** 39
Khin Thandar Shwe, Roi San
7. **Study on the Cationic and Anionic Pollutants of Waste Water Released from Rubber Factories of Mawlamyine Industrial Zone** 47
Aye Aye Cho, Aung Aung, Myat Myat Thaw
8. **Preparation, Characterization and Application of Nanoscaled Zero-Valent Iron (NZVI)** 55
Hnaung Hnaung Win
9. **Investigation of Antitumor Activity *in Jvitra* and Isolation of Some Organic Constituents from *Dregea volubilis* Benth. (Gway-Tauk) Fruits** 65
Nwe Thin Ni, Daw Hla Ngwe
10. **Study on Antimicrobial Activity and Isolation of Some Organic Constituents from Flowers of *Plumeria obtusa* L. (Ah-kyaw)** 75
Than Than Nu, Me Me Kyaw, Daw Hla Ngwe
11. **Study on Extraction of Essential Oil from *Syzygium aromaticum* L. (Clove) and Its Antimicrobial Activity** 87
Thin Thin Win, Aye Hsu Khaing
12. **Effect of Blanching Treatment on Ascorbic Acid Retention in Three Kinds of Green Leafy Vegetables** 95
Thida Kyaw, Thazin, Khin Htwe Kyaing
13. **Investigation on the Phytochemical Properties, Antioxidant Activity and Elemental Contents of the Bark of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers. (Pyin ma ni)** 101
Chaw Theingi Khin
14. **Extraction of Natural Dyes from Almond Leaves and Their Application on Cotton Fabrics** 109
Soe Win, Khin Thet Ni

15. Effect of Biofertilizer on Protein Contents and Mineral Compositions of Groundnut Seeds <i>Nyo Nyo Win</i>	115
16. Extraction, Isolation and Structural Identification of Morindone from <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L. (Ye-yo) <i>Khin Htay Win, San San Win, Thidar Khaing, Yin Kay Khaing, Tharaphe Lwin</i>	125
17. Study on Phytochemical Screening, Antimicrobial Activity, Antioxidant Activity and Isolation of the Diterpene Compound from the Bark of <i>Croton Oblongifolius</i> Roxb. <i>San San Win, Khin Myo Myint, Khin Htay Win, Thida Khaing, Jue Jue Hay Man Oo</i>	133
18. Antibacterial Activity of Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles using Leaves of <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. and <i>Gynura procumbens</i> (Lour) Merr. <i>Khin Myo Myint, Moe Myat Myat, Win Win Khaing, Toe Toe Khaing, Thida Tin, San San Win, Cho Mar Kyi</i>	141
19. Study on the Physicochemical Properties of Repetitive Use of Cooking Oil (Palm Oil) <i>Thazin Nyo, Yone Kha Phone Aung, Myat Myat Thaw</i>	149
20. Assessment of Water Quality from Agricultural Sites in Patheingyi Township, Mandalay Region <i>Win Win Khaing, Khin Myo Myint, Moe Myat Myat, Thida Tin, Toe Toe Khaing</i>	157
21. Reducing Color Intensity of Dye Waste Solutions <i>Moe Myat Myat, Toe Toe Khaing, Thida Tin, Win Win Khaing, Khin Myo Myint, Khin Ma Ma</i>	167
22. Study on the Quality of Ground Water Samples from Pyikyidagon Township, Mandalay Region <i>Thidar Khaing, Khin Htay Win, Yinn Kay Khaing, San San Win, Pan Ei Phyu</i>	175
23. Extraction and Characterization of Dye from Bark of Seik Phalu (<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.) <i>Wai Yan Tun, Than Than Win</i>	183
24. Investigation of Some Physicochemical Properties and Removal of Lead from Mogaung Creek and Namati Creek <i>Htun Htun Naing, Htay Htay Win, Myat Myat Nyein</i>	191
25. Study on the Nutritional Values of Maize Grains <i>Su Hlaing Phyo, Myat Myat Thaw, Thida Pyone</i>	199
26. Investigation on Acute Toxicity of Ethanolic Extract of <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> Linn. (Me-ze) Flowers from Taung-Tha-Man Region <i>Moe Moe</i>	203
27. Metal Element Contents in Some Myanmar Medicines <i>Wynn Mar Aye</i>	209
28. FTIR Spectroscopic Investigation of Ni ²⁺ (5 mol%) doped ZnO <i>Mg Mg Shwe</i>	213
29. Study on Solar Panel Installation in Yangon Region <i>Khin Khin Kyaw, Hla Toe, Aye Aye Khine</i>	217
30. Study on Doping Effect of Cu Doped TiO ₂ <i>Hla Toe, Khin Khin Kyaw, Aye Aye Khine</i>	225
31. Investigation of Radon Concentration and Effective Dose Rates in Cement Samples <i>Naing Naing Oo, Khin Khin Htoot</i>	231

32. Development of Solar Energy Technologies and Cost Estimating for Small Solar Water Pumping System in Rural Area of Sagaing Region	239
<i>Aye Aye Khine</i>	
33. Determination of Uranium Content in IAEA-RGU-1 by Gamma Spectroscopy	245
<i>Thandar Swe, Thet Thet Cho</i>	
34. Study on Structural Characterization of Chitosan-ZnO Film by XRD, SEM and FTIR Techniques	253
<i>Thant Thant Zin, Than Than Win, Yin Maung Maung</i>	
35. Taxonomic Study on Some Trees Found in Sagaing University of Education Campus	263
<i>Nwè Nwè Yi</i>	
36. Study on Taxonomic Characters of Bamboo in Sagaing Region	275
<i>Thida Hlaing</i>	
37. Taxonomy and Pollen Morphology of Some <i>Ipomoea</i> Species Found in Monywa Township	291
<i>San San Maw</i>	
38. Some Medicinal Plants Used for Curing Skin Diseases in Sagaing University of Education Campus	309
<i>Moe Moe Lwin</i>	
39. Taxonomic Study on Some Angiosperm Species of Momeik Township in Northern Shan State	319
<i>San San Wai</i>	
40. Seasonal Occurrence of Some Waterbirds in Kindat Dam, Kantbalu Township, Sagaing Region	331
<i>May Lei Win</i>	
41. Pollinial Morphology of Ten Species of Family Apocynaceae Found in Mandalay Region	353
<i>Hnin Hnin Yu, Nwè Nwè Yi</i>	
42. Isolation, Inspection and Identification of Phosphate and Potassium Solubilizing Soil Bacteria <i>Bacillus</i> sp and <i>Lysinibacillus</i> sp.	369
<i>Sabai Thein</i>	
43. Utility of Visible Light Communication on Internet of Things	383
<i>Htet Yi Zaw, Khin Myo Sett</i>	

Some Medicinal Plants Used for Curing Skin Diseases in Sagaing University of Education Campus

Moe Moe Lwin¹

Abstract

This research presents some medicinal plants used for curing skin diseases in Sagaing University of Education Campus. For this research, a total 8 species belonging to 8 genera of 5 families were collected and studied. The morphological characters of individual species were presented with comments on their Scientific names, Myanmar names, English names, Flowering period, Part used and Folk uses for skin diseases. The collected species have been recorded and presented with photographs in this research.

Keywords: Scientific names, skin diseases, folk uses

Introduction

The plants that possess therapeutic properties or exert beneficial pharmacological effects on the animal and human body are generally designated as medicinal plants. Medicinal plants constitute an important natural wealth of a country. They play a significant role in providing primary health care services to rural people. They serve as important therapeutic agents as well as important raw materials for the manufacture of traditional and modern medicines (Khan, 2005).

Indeed many plants based medicines are still in demand for a variety of diseases like congestive cardiac failure, bronchitis, inflammatory conditions and other ailments. Skin diseases are one such common disorder, effecting people worldwide, particularly in rural areas of developing countries due to poor sanitation and inattentiveness to dietary food supplements. It is found in all ages with an incidence of 34% of all occupational diseases (Panda et al., 2016).

Medicinal plants are plants containing inherent active ingredients used to cure skin diseases or relieve pain. For curing the skin disease, the use of aboveground plant parts, underground plant parts, leaves, flowers, as roots and rhizomes, whole plants.

There is a paucity of information on the medicinal plants traditionally used in skin diseases like ring worm, scabies, eczema, swellings, melasma, herpes, leucoderma, wound and sores were treated completely with herbal drugs.

The aim of the study is not only to prescribe the remedies for skin diseases in human beings but also to draw attention for the needs towards a detailed study on medicinal plants. In this paper, an attempt has been made to present 8 species of the plants from 5 families with their values of traditional uses for skin diseases and also to compare with available international literatures and the descriptions of the plants presented with photo illustrations.

Material and Methods

The species were collected from Sagaing University of Education Campus during June, 2017 to June, 2018. Eight species belonging to 8 genera of 5 families were collected. Colored photographs were taken. Taxonomic identification of collected species were carried out by referring available literature such as Backer (1964-1968) and Hooker (1885-1897). The medicinal uses of collected plants were presented by using the various literature or references.

Scientific name : *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R, Br. (Fig. 1 A)
Family : Apocynaceae
Myanmar name : Ma-yo-gyi
English name : Giant Indian Milked

¹Lecturer, Department of Biology, Sagaing University of Education

Flowering period : June to November

Part Used : Leaves, root, milky latex

Outstanding Characters

Perennial, erect shrubs, with milky latex; stems and branches cylindrical, woolly. Leaves simple, opposite, exstipulate. Inflorescences axillary and terminal cymes. Flowers purple, bisexual, actinomorphic. Calyx 5-lobed, free, campanulate. Corolla 5-lobed, campanulate. Pollinia solitary in each anther cell, usually pendulous. Ovaries 2, superior, unilocular with many ovules in each locule on the parietal placentae; style cylinder; stigma 5-angled. Follicles obovoid, pubescent. Seeds flat, endospermic.

Folk Uses

The fresh juice of leaves mixed with mustard oil is used as ointment for itchiness and ringworm. The leaves are boiled and the decoction is used to purify on ulcers and roasted leaves could also be used to stick to the ulcers. The power of root mixed together with honey could be used as treatment of leprosy.

The rhizome of Na-nwin is rubbed on a stone slab with the milky latex and the paste could be applied externally twice a day to cure melasma. The powder of root mixed together with honey is also taken orally about tea spoon full once a day to treat sores in children.

Literature Uses

Roots – used in lupus, leprosy, syphilitic ulceration (Khare, 2007). Extracts of roots and leaves are used against boils, syphilis, leprosy, skin disease, wounds and insect --bites (Motaleb et al., 2011).

Latex mixed with turmeric powder is warmed in coconut oil and the extract is applied locally to treat eczema. Fresh milky latex is applied topically twice daily for 7 days to cure scabies (Panda et al.2016).

Scientific name : *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. (Fig. 1 B)

Family : Asteraceae

Myanmar name : Kyeikhman

English name : Unknown

Flowering period : June to November

Part Used : The whole plant

Outstanding Characters

Annual to perennial, erect or procumbent herbs; stems and branches terete, pubescent. Leaves simple, opposite and decussate, exstipulate. Inflorescences capitular terminal or axillary, solitary or dihead at each nodes. Ray florets female, numerous ligules filiform. Disc florets bisexual, few to many. Stamens 4, inserted. Ovary inferior, unilocular, with one ovule in each locule or the basalo placentae; style exerted; stylar arms short with obtuse tip. Achenes obovate-oblongoid, sparsely hairy at the tip.

Folk Uses

The leaves are ground and the lotion is used for applying over ringworms, scabies. The juice of leaf could be used to purify abscesses, and it is applied over them to burst the pus out easily.

The juice of the crushed leaf is good in healing leucoderma, eczema, leprosy, herpes, ringworm and all kinds of skin diseases. All kinds of ulcers are also covered with pounded leaves.

The fresh juice of Kyeikhman and Pin-sein could be effectively used to relieve the ulcers, burns and scalds, and scars. Rhizomes of Na-nwin and the roots of Kyeikhman are mixed and ground, and then the lotion could be applied over herpes.

Literature Uses

Used in hepatitis, spleen enlargements, chronic skin diseases. The plant is also reported to be effective in the treatment of peptic ulcer, inflammatory diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, diseases of the gallbladder and skin infections (Khare, 2007).

Paste made from leaf is applied topically for ringworm infections. The leaves are boiled with coconut oil and the extract is applied on head for seven days to treat dandruff (Panda et al., 2016).

Scientific name	: <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L. (Fig. 1 C)
Family	: Asteraceae
Myanmar name	: Bi-zat
English name	: Unknown
Flowering period	: November to February
Part Used	: Leaves

Outstanding Characters

Perennial shrubs; stems and branches densely tomentose. Leaves simple, opposite and decussate, exstipulate. Inflorescences terminal, capitular in dense corymbs, homogamous. Flowers florestcapitulum. Corollainfundibuliform, 5-lobed. Stamen 5, free, inserted. Ovary inferior, unilocular with one ovule on the basal placentae; style far exerted, stylar arms linear. Achene narrowly oblongoid, thinly white hairy along the faint angles or ribs. Seeds minute-pale brown when dry.

Folk Uses

The leaves are crushed and rubbed to treat acne, cheloid and impetigo. The leaves are crushed and the paste could be covered on injuries and swelling on sore condition.

The juice of the leaf is very effective in treating cuts, abrasions and laceration. The decoction of the leaf is good in healing sores and makes the tender skin or flesh to rise gradually. The juice of the leaf also sucks out the pus from sores and helps healing very quickly.

Fifty tical of this leaf is washed, pounded, mixed with 1000 cc of methylated spirit and the mixture can be used as treatment for all sorts of sores or boils.

Literature Uses

The leaf oil is reported to exhibit fungicidal affect (Khare, 2007).

Squeeze Leaves and put on cuts from wounds and insect stings (Egharevba and Ikhatua, 2008).

Scientific name	: <i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) J. Voigt. (Fig. 1 D)
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Myanmar name	: Kin-mon
English name	: Ivy gourd
Flowering period	: May to September
Part Used	: Leaves, roots

Outstanding Characters

Perennial, dioecious, tendrillar climbers with tuberous roots. Leaves simple, alternate, exstipulate. Inflorescences staminate flowers axillary, pistillate flowers axillary and solitary. Flowers white, unisexual, actinomorphic. Calyx 5-lobed, lobes linear-oblong, reflexed. Corolla 5-lobed, widely campanulate. Stamens 3, free, inserted. Ovary inferior, ellipsoid or oblongoid, unilocular with many ovules on the three parietal placentae; stigma trifold. Pepooblongoid or cylindric, glabrous. Seeds ovate, compressed.

Folk Uses

The fresh leaves are ground and the paste could be applied to cure impetigo and herpes. The leaf paste is also used in antibacterial and ringworm.

The same amount of leaves and water spinach are crushed and the juice is applied over herpes. The leaves are boiled and then it can be used as a treatment for various sorts of sores on the skin.

The juice of leaves is also applied to skin eruption such as those of small pox. Fresh juice from tuberous root is given either alone or in combination with some metallic preparation in skin diseases.

Literature Uses

Applied externally in eruptions of the skin (Khare, 2007).

The Leaf paste use in antibacterial and ringworm (Dr. Deepak. Kumar Gupta And Smt Ganga Gupta, 2018).

Scientific name	: <i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.(Fig. 2 A)
Family	: Fabaceae
Myanmar name	: Sha
English name	: Catechu; Black Catechu
Flowering period	: May to September
Part Used	: The whole plant

Outstanding Characters

Perennial small trees. Leaves bipinnately compound; stipules spinous; leaflets 30-50 pairs per pinna. Inflorescences axillary, cylindrical spike. Flowers white or pale yellow, bisexual, actinomorphic. Calyx 5-lobed, campanulate. Corolla 5-lobed, campanulate, lobes ovate-oblong. Stamens numerous, free. Ovary superior, unilocular, with many ovules on the marginal placentae; style filiform; stigma simple. Pods dehiscent, strap-shaped. Seeds brown, compressed.

Folk Uses

The decoction of bark is used to wash dermatitis, heat boils and other sores and ulcers. The decoction of root, bark, leaves, fruits and flowers could be used as treatment for leprosy.

The resin of the plant can be used for all kinds of sores. It is applied in the form of powder to boils, ulcers and cutaneous eruptions. Decoction of heartwood is applied externally on ulcers, boils and skin eruptions.

The whole plant is boiled with water and this water is used orally, applied over and inhaled to cure leprosy.

Literature Uses

Externally, they use it as an astringent and cooling application to ulcers, boils and eruptions on the skin. The bark is bitter and acrid; cooling, astringent to the bowels, anthelmintic; cures itching, sore throat, ulcers, boils, psoriasis, inflammation, leprosy, leucoderma (Kirtikar et al., 1918).

The Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia of India indicates the use of dried pieces of heartwood in inflammations, skin diseases and urinary disorders. Root extract shows antibacterial and fungicidal activity (Khare, 2007).

Scientific name	: <i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth. (Fig. 2 B)
Family	: Fabaceae
Myanmar name	: A-nya-kok-ko
English name	: Siris tree; East Indian Walnut.

Flowering period : March to May
Part Used : Leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, bark, root

Outstanding Characters

Perennial unarmed trees. Leaves bipinnately compound, paripinnate, alternate; stipules linear; leaflets 3-to 5-paired per pinna. Inflorescences axillary, many-flowered head of cymes. Flowers greenish-yellow, bisexual, actinomorphic, hypogynous. Calyx funnel form, shortly 5-toothed. Corolla funnel shaped, 5-lobed. Stamens numerous; monadelphous. Ovary superior, unilocular many ovules on the marginal placentation; style filiform; stigma simple. Pods oblong, flat, dehiscent. Seeds elliptic- oblong, flat.

Folk Uses

The leaves are ground and squeezed then the water could be applied frequently on herps. The tender leaf mixed with a little amount of slaked lime is ground. This paste is coated over boils and sores, so that the pus will burst out.

The same amount of flower, fruit and seed is burnt and mixed with sesame oil. This ointment is externally applied over not only scabies but also eczema.

The seeds are rubbed on a stone slab and the paste is applied or taken orally to cure pimple or acne, sores and boils. The oil extracted from seed is applied on leucoderma.

The bark is rubbed on a stone slab and then is applied to herpes. The powdered root could be sprinkled over injuries.

Literature Uses

The bark is bitter; cure diseases of blood, leucoderma, itching, skin diseases and inflammation, used in leprosy, deafness, boils, scabies and syphilis. The flowers are used as a cooling medicine, and also externally applied in boils, eruptions and swellings. The oil extracted from them is considered useful to leprosy. The flowers are used as an emollient and applied to boils, and carbuncles (Kirtikar et al., 1918).

Bark is antidiarrhetic, antidysentric and ulcers wash (Batugal, 2004).

Scientific name : *Cassia fistula* L. (Fig. 2 C)
Family : Fabaceae
Myanmar name : Ngu-Shwe-Wa; Ngu.
English name : Showers of gold; Purging Cassia.
Flowering period : April to June
Part Used : Leaves, flowers, fruits, bark, root

Outstanding Characters

Perennial, deciduous tree. Leaves unipinnately compound, paripinnate, alternate; stipules deltoid; leaflets 3 to 8 paired. Inflorescences axillary, drooping racemes. Flowers bright yellow, bisexual, actinomorphic. Sepals 5, unequal, free, ovate-elliptic. Petals 5, obovate. Stamens 10, 7 fertile, free, inserted. Ovary superior, unilocular, with many ovules on the marginal placentae; style short; stigma simple. Pods indehiscent, cylindrical. Seeds elliptic, compressed.

Folk Uses

The leaves are ground and applied to treat herpes zoster. This lotion certainly cures and relieves it. The whole plant with water is rubbed on a stone slab and then the paste is applied over ringworm, scabies, and skin diseases due to impure blood.

The decoction of green leaf is used to cure herpes, leprosy, ringworm and other skin diseases. The leaves, flowers, fruit, bark and roots are ground with water and applied to treat ringworm and scabies.

Leaves with vinegar are crushed on a stone slab and the paste is applied to cure leprosy and other skin diseases. The fruit is also used as a treatment for leprosy.

Literature Uses

The whole plant is used for burns and pimples. The leaf is used for skin diseases (juice), healing ulcers, for ringworm and irritation of skin (juice of young leaves). The root bark is used for cleansing wounds. The root is also used as an astringent, for skin diseases and leprosy (KohHwee Ling et al., 2009).

Leaf paste is externally applied to cure eczema or other skin diseases (Sanjeet Kumar et al., 2012).

Scientific name	: <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.(Fig. 2 D)
Family	: Meliaceae
Myanmar name	: Tamar
English name	: Neem; Margosa tree, Nim tree
Flowering period	: February to April
Part Used	: Leaves, seeds, bark, root

Outstanding Characters

Perennial trees. Leaves unipinnately compound, imparipinnate, alternate, exstipulate; leaflets 9 to 15-paired. Inflorescences axillary panicle cymes. Flowers white, bisexual, actinomorphic. Calyx 5 lobes, campanulate, small. Petals 5, free, linear spatulate. Stamens 10, monadelphous. Ovary superior, 3- to 5 locular, with one or two ovules in each locule on the axile placenta; style stout; stigma capitate. Fruits drupaceous, oblongoid, 1-seeded.

Folk Uses

The fresh juice of leaves is used for ulcers, scabies, leprosy and other dermatitis patients. The leaves could be boiled and the water is used for bathing daily to cure leprosy. The leaves could also cure urticaria, herpes, ringworm and different kinds of sores. These affected areas must be cleaned by the boiled water.

The green leaves could be pounded with water and sores, boils are covered with them. The extract from the seeds is also used to cure scabies and other skin diseases. The decoction of barks and roots is also used for skin diseases. The paste of powdered bark is applied externally on sores, wounds and eczema.

Literature Uses

It is used for the treatment of mange, leprosy, treat bacterial infection. It is used for boils, small-pox, sores, inflamed gums, syphilis and leprosy. The leaves possess antiseptic properties and are used in boils, ulcers, eczema, ringworm and scabies. The leaves, bark, gum and seeds are used as antifungal agents (Motaleb et al., 2011).

Leaves along with turmeric powder are made into a paste. This is applied topically for skin infection, small-pox and chicken pox. Seed oil is applied locally for eczema (Panda et al., 2016).

Table. Some Medicinal Plants Used for Skin Diseases

No	Family Name	Scientific Name	Myanmar Name	English Name	Part Used
1	Apocynaceae	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R.Br.	Ma-yo-gyi	Giant Indian milked	Leaves; Root; Milky Latex
2	Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Kyeikhman	Trailing Eclipta	The whole plant
3	Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.	Bi-zat	Unknown	Leaves
4	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) J. Voigt.	Kin-mon	Ivy gourd	Leaves, Root
5	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.	Sha	Catechu; Black Catechu	The whole plant
6	Fabaceae	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.)Benth.	Anya-kok-ko	Siris tree; East Indian Walnut	Leaves; Flowers; Fruits;; Seeds; Bark; Root
7	Fabaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Ngu-shwe-wa; Ngu	Showers of gold; Purging Cassia	Leaves; Flowers; Fruits; Bark; Root
8	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Tamar	Neem; Margosatree, Nim tree	Leaves; Seeds; Bark; Root

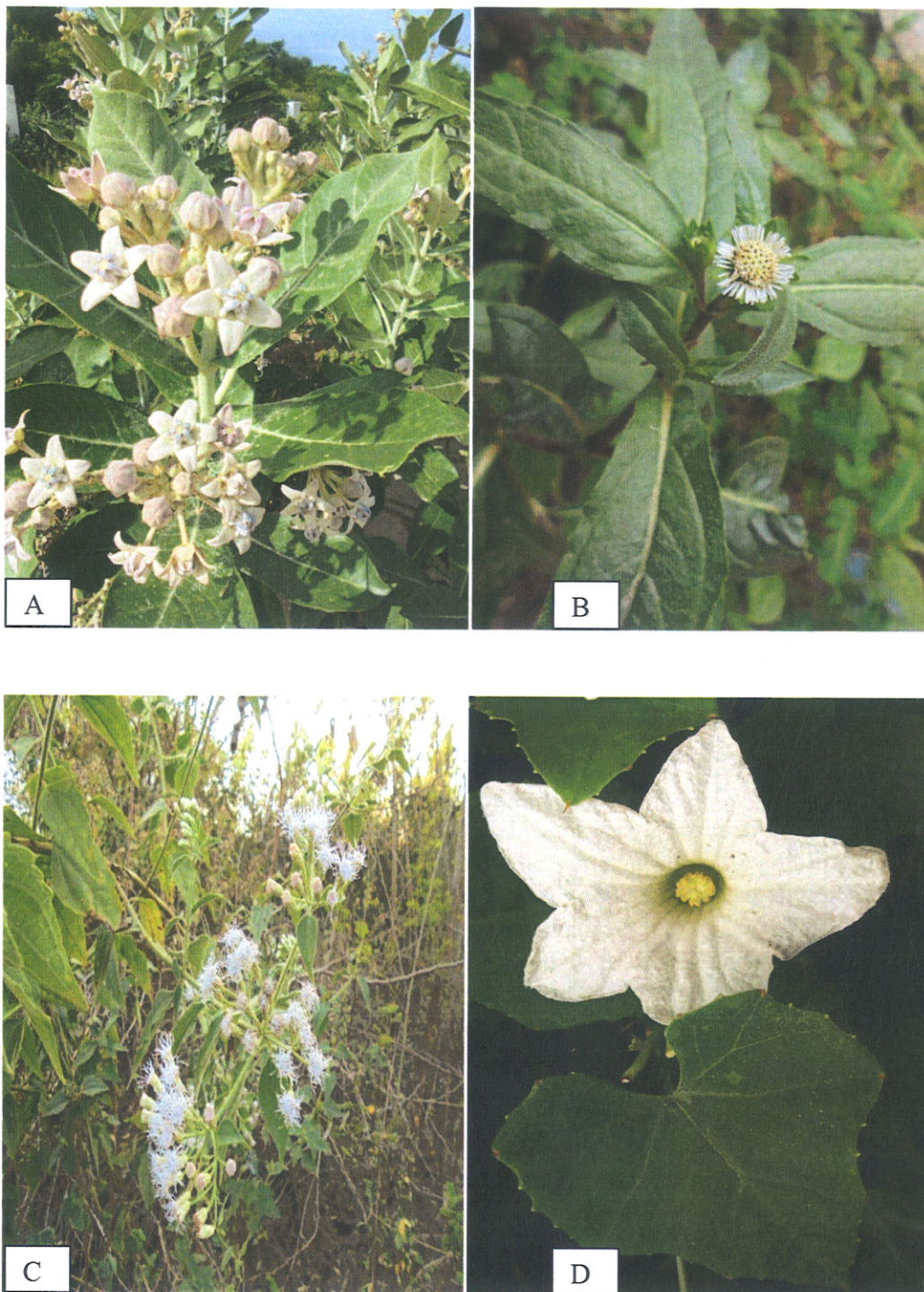


Fig 1. A.*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R, Br. **B.***Eclipta prostrata*(L.) L.
C. *Eupatorium odoratum* L. **D.** *Coccinia grandis* (L.) J. Voigt.

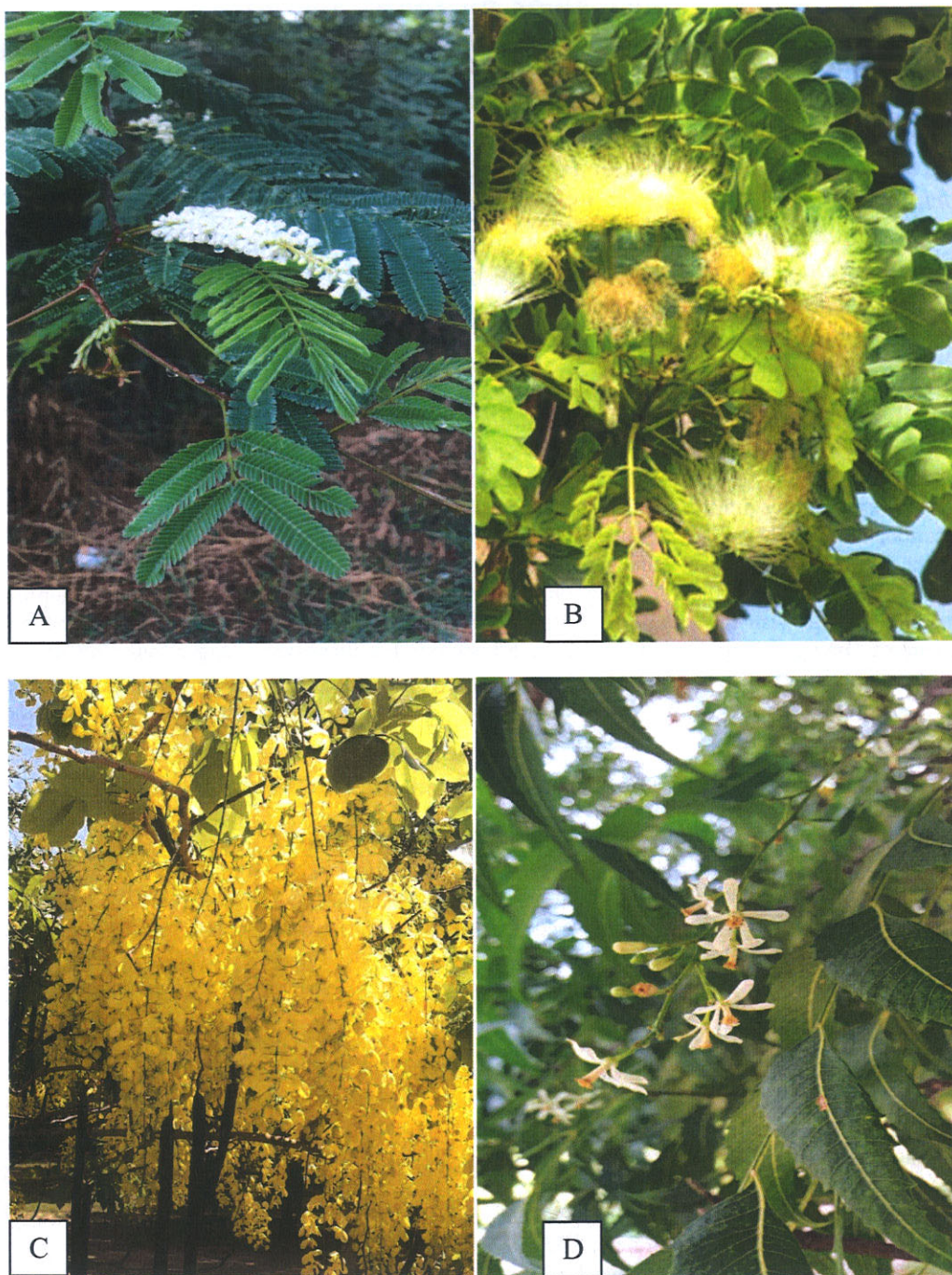


Fig.2.A.*Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Willd.
C. *Cassia fistula* L.

B.*Albizia lebeck* (L.) Benth
D. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

Discussion and Conclusion

This paper presents some medicinal plants, found in Sagaing University of Education Campus, which are traditionally used for curing skin diseases. Common skin ailments include eczema, leucoderma, ringworm, itching, wound, scabies, swelling and many other without distant symptoms, and are caused by a variety of micro-organism and favourable environment. In this study, some medicinal plants were collected and presented with their medicinal uses. The studied species are: *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R. Br., *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L., *Eupatorium odoratum* L., *Cocciniagrandis* (L.) J. Voigt., *Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Willd., *Albizia lebeck* (L.) Benth., *Cassia fistula* L. and *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

The root of *Calotropis gigantea* (Ma-yo-gyi), the leaf of *Eclipta prostrata* (Kyeikhman) and *Cassia fistula* (Ngu) fruit are used as a treatment for leprosy. The leaf of *Coccinia grandis* (Kin-mon) is applied to skin eruption such as those of small pox and the oil extracted from seed of *Albizia lebbeck* (A-nya-kok-ko) are good in healing leucoderma. All kinds of ulcers are also covered with pounded leaves of *Eclipta prostrata* (Kyeikhman). The leaf of *Eupatorium odoratum* (Bi-zat) is used to cure acne and impetigo. Decoction of heartwood of *Acacia catechu* (Sha) is applied externally on ulcers, boils and skin eruptions. The leaves of *Cassia fistula* (Ngu) are ground and applied to treat herpes zoster.

The decoction of barks, roots and seeds of *Azadirachta indica* (Tamar) are used for skin diseases. In addition, the leaves could also cure urticaria, herpes, ringworm and different kinds of sores. Though it is not a perfect research paper for medicinal plants used for skin diseases, it is hoped that it can contribute to a better further research studies to some extent.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude and heartfelt thanks to Dr. Saw Pyone Naing, Rector, Sagaing University of Education, and Dr. Myat Myat Thaw, Pro-rector, Sagaing University of Education, for their permission to conduct this research project. I am deeply indebted to Dr. NwéNwé Yi, Professor and Head, Department of Biology, Sagaing University of Education, for providing all the research facilities and helpful opinions concerning this work. I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. New New Khaing, Associate Professor, Department of Biology, Sagaing University of Education, for invaluable suggestions and warm encouragement in preparing this paper.

References

- Backer, C.A. & R.C. B.V.D. Brick, 1964-1968. Flora of Java Vol. 1 to 3. Rijksherbarium, Lenden, N.V.P. Noordhoof.
- Deepak Kumar Gupta, Dr., and Smt Ganga Gupta. 2018. Endemic Use of Medicinal Plants for the Treatment of Skin Diseases in the Baloddistrict. IOSR Journal of Pharmacy, Vol. 8, Issue 2, Version 1.
- Egharevba, R.K.A. and Ikhatua, M. I. 2008. Ethno-Medicinal Uses of Plants in the Treatment of Various Skin Diseases in Ovia North East, Edo State, Nigeria. Research Journal of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, Vol.4, No.1.INSINnet Publication.
- Hooker, J.D. 1885-1897. The flora of British India, Vol. 1-7, L. Reeve & Co. 5. Henrietta street, Convent Garden London.
- Khan, M. S. I., Mannan, M. A. and Chowdhury, M. T. I. 2005. Medicinal Plants Conservation through Community Participation. IUCN Bangladesh Country Office, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Khare, C.P. 2007. Indian Medicinal Plants: An Illustrated Dictionary. Springer Reference. Springer Science+BusinessMedia, LLC. 233 Spring Street, New York.
- Kirtikar, K. R. and Basu, B. D. 1918. India Medicinal Plants. Vol. 2, LALIT MOHAN BASU, M. B. At the Indian Press. Allahabad, India.
- KohHwee Ling, Chua Tung Kian, and Tan ChayHoon, 2009. A Guide to Medicinal Plants: An Illustrated, Scientific and Medicinal Approach. World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte.Ltd.
- Motaleb, M. A., et al. 2011. Selected Medicinal Plants of Chittagong Hill Tracts. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Panda T., Mishra N., Pradhan BK. 2016. Folk Knowledge on Medicinal Plants Used for the Treatment of Skin Diseases in Bhadark District of Odisha, India. Med Aromat Plants, an open access journal, Vol. 5, Issue 4.
- PA Batugal, Kanniah J., Lee SY, and JT Oliver 2004. The Framework and Project Workplans. Medicinal Plants Research in Asia, Vol. 1. International Plant Resources Institute.
- Tin Tin Khaing, 2011. Angiosperm Flora of Kyauk Se Township, PhD. Dissertation, Department of Botany, University of Mandalay.
- ကျော်တင့်ဆွေ (၂၀၀၉) တိုင်းရင်းဆေးဝါး ကုထုံး ရောဂါအဘိဓာန်၊ စိတ်ကူးချိုချိုစာပေ၊ ရန်ကုန်

ISBN 978-99971-0-753-4



9 789997 107534 >