Science Letters (2021) 40-41

Contents list available at Science Letters

Science Letters

journal homepage: http://www.scienceletters.org/

A Review on a Potent Unani Drug THOOTH (MORUS ALBA)

Fathima Sahla AP*

Markaz Unani Medical College, Kerala, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:
Received 19 September 2020
Revised 7 March 2021
Accepted 8 March 2021
Available Online 9 March 2021

Keywords:

ABSTRACT

Traditional system of medicine have been using thooth since ancient time with its various medicinal properties. Thooth is commonly known as mulberry in English. This small and medium sized tree's native place is China, nowadays we can see it in various parts of the world. Temperament of tooth is garam wa thar with first degree. The main actions of thooth are daaf-e-amraz halq, mubarrid, muratthib-e-dimagh, mulayyin, mufattheh sudad, it's also used for deedan e amaa. It's very effective for the symptoms of covid19. The chemical constituents like poly phenols, flavonoids, sugar, anthocyanins, fatty acids, malic acid are seen in thooth. Studies on various therapeutic actions of thooth is undergoing like nephrotoxicity protective action, hypoglycemic protective action on ocular function, antidopaminergic effect etc. The main compound formulation of thooth is sharbath-e-thooth siyah. Through this review hope to convey the medicinal values of thooth according to unani system of medicine.

Introduction

Plants are widely used for medicinal purpose, mulberry is one of the most used medicinal plant, which is belongs to family moraceae, it is medium sized monoecious deciduous tree. Many species like Morus alba, Morus nigra, etc. It is mainly seen in India, Korea, japan and China [9]. It helps in treatment of many diseases like hypertension, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, hyper lipidemia, etc. It is growing in tropic and temperate regions. It is feed of silk worm so it's also planted for commercial purpose.

Classification

Kingdom : plantae
Sub kingdom : tracheobionta (vascular plant)
Super division : spermatophyte (seed plant)
Division : magnoliophyta (flowering plant)
Class : magnoliopsid (dicotyledons)
Sub class: hamamelidae
Order : urticales
Family : moraceae
Genus : morus
Species : *Morus alba*

Vernaculars

English : Mulberry
Hindi : thooth
Unani : Shah tooth
Other common names: Chinese white mulberry
Common mulberry
Silkworm mulberry
Chi sang and Moral blanco

** Corresponding Author: Fathima sahla AP*
E-mail Address: fathimasahlavellila@gmail.com
DOI: 10.46890/SL.2021.v02i02.002

Unani description

Mahiyath

It's tree reaches up to 20m in height. Leaves are simple and alternatively arranged, stipulate and light green in color. Fruits are multiple 2-3 cm long, when immature or unripe they are white or green in color when it goes to maturity it goes to pink and dark purple to black in color and hence sweet in flavor.

Hissa musthamila

Leaves (juice)
Fruit (juice)
Bark

Mizaj (temperament)

[Har rathab]

Afa'al(actions according to unani system of medicine)

Radde mavad
Mulatthif
Mubarrid
Mufattheh sudad
Qathi safra
Muhallil e auram e har

Traditional usest[11,9]

Relieves cough and throat pain
Effective against diabetes
Help in wound healing
Used for blood purification
To remove dryness of eyes
Used for digestive disorders

Muzir (side effects) [1,17,16]

For lungs and nerve diseases

Musleh[17]

Simaq

Badal[17]

Sapisthan

Murakkabat (Compound formulation)

Sharbath-e-thooth siyah [1,15,16,17]

Miqdar khurak [17,8]

Root, bark : 6-12g
Leaf : 3-12g
Fruits : 9-15g
Fruit syrup : 2-4 ml

Ethenobotanical description

Habitat and distribution

The plant is widely distributed in India, Korea, japan, China, North Africa, Arabia, South Europe, etc[8,9]. Native of this plant is China.[8,11] Mulberry can be grown in temperate regions also in rainfed and irrigated conditions. Optimum temperature range from 23°C-30°C under humidity of 60-75%.[8]

Pharmacognostical description [8,17,1,16,15]

Thooth is medium sized deciduous tree which reaches up to 20-30m height. Leaves are simple and alternatively arranged, stipulate and light green in color. Fruits are multiple 2-3 cm long, when immature or unripe they are white or green in color when it goes to maturity it goes to pink and dark purple to black in color and hence sweet in flavour. Bark is brown in color.

Chemical constituents [11,12,13,8]

Leaves of mulberry contain valine (0.85)phenyl alanine(0.98), isoleucine(0.91), leucine (1.73), lysine cystine, methionine and fatty acids like myristic acid (1.37), myristiolic acid (0.64), pentadecanoic acid (2.42), palmitic acid (25.22), palmitoleic acid (2.35), heptadecanoic acid(0.44), stearic acid(5.36), the plant also contain flavonoids ranges from 748.5to 1297.9mg.The plant also contain chemical constituents like kwanon G and k. Moracin E, F, G,H (0.16mg), mulberroside A, cis mulberroside A, Isoquercetin, rutin, anthacyanine, delphridine.

Quercetin (0.01mg/g) and myricetin (0.01mg/g).

Pharmacological actions [11,12,9,13,8]

Anthelmintic
Anti-inflammatory
Anti-obesity
Anti-fungal
Immune booster
Blood purifier
Antioxidant
Sedative
Expectorant
Laxative
Emollient
Anti-hyperglycemic
Anti-tumor
Diaphoretic
Cholesterol lower effect

Therapeutic effect

The different parts of Morus alba used for different diseases.

Leaves are used for tooth ache, congestion by extracting or boiling and gargle with it [1]. Leaves are also useful in diabetes, obesity, heart palpitations, sleeplessness, anemia [9], skin diseases, atherosclerosis [8,9], inflammations.

For wound healing make the leaves as

paste and apply on the wound [8].

Bark is used for diuresis, improper functioning of liver, problems in metabolism, and also for digestive disorders [8].

Pharmacological studies

Yoshikazu yamatake and Madoka shibata have studied on Bark of mulberry and found effective in cardiovascular diseases [10].

Ouyang zhen, Chen Jun studied on chemical constituents and Pharmacological activities and summarized that, it lowers blood glucose level and also used as anti-fungal, anti-tumor, anti-viral, anti-hyperlipidemic properties and resisting inflammation [13].

Studies by sung ho lim and Chang ik choi concluded that Morus alba have antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anti-melanogenic, anti-diabetic, anti-obesity, anti-cancer and anti-lipidemic properties [14].

Conclusion

Medicinal plants are using world-wide from ancient days due to its easy availability and less side effects. Now a days the tendency have been increased in people because the drugs like Morus alba can be used more than one disease with less side effects or some times without side effects.

References

Unani advia mufrad ath by sayyed safeedheen ali

Pharmacopoeia

Ahmed j farooqi AH siddiqui, Hamdard(1985)

Bhattari NK(1992) folk anthelmintic drugs of Central nepal

Chemical abstacts(1979)

Singh KP Ghosh PL(1992)

Singh KP(1997)Indian drugs

Mulberry life enhancer:venkatesh kumarR and seema chauhan

Natural alkaloid DNJ in mulberry and it's application: an overview

Pharmacological studies on root Bark of mulberry tree by Yoshikazu yamatake and Madoka shibata

Chemical composition, nutritional value, and Antioxidant activities of eight mulberry cultivars in India by Linghong Liang, Xiangyang Wu, and Liuqing yang

Chemical composition and Antioxidant activity of certain Morus species by Mohammed Imran, hamayun khanan faridullah khan

Chemical constituents and Pharmacological studies of Morus alba - Ouyang zhen

Sung ho li and Chang ik choi on Morus alba

Kithabul mufradath by Hakkeem muzaffar hussain

Kithabul mufradath by Hakkeem Ram lubaik

Mahzanul mufradath

Plant classification by polly good