

2nd International Conference on **Agricultural & Horticultural Sciences**

Radisson Blu Plaza Hotel, Hyderabad, India February 03-05, 2014

Contribution of a traditional medicinal plant in the management of cancer

Arun Raj G. R, Prasanna N. Rao and Shailaja U
SDM College of Ayurveda and Hospital, India

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the developed world and a similar trend has emerged in the developing countries too. Cancer prevalence in India is estimated to be around 2.5 million, with over 8,00,000 new cases and 5,50,000 deaths occurring each year due to this disease. The total cancer cases are likely to go up from 979,786 cases in the year 2010 to 1,148,757 cases in the year 2020.

Objectives: To draw the attention of Ayurvedic research institutes and scholars to the *Dashapushpa*, to comprehend the role of *Dashapushpa* in cancer management.

Materials & Methods: The whole study is based on the literary material from Ayurvedic classics like *Arogya Kalpadruma*, *Sarvaroga Chikitsaratna*, *Abhidana manjari*, *Kodasheri margam*, *Prayoga samuchayam*, *Chikitsa kauthukam*, *Vaidya manorama*, *Agastya marmashastra*. Methodology comprised of a concept about the role of traditionally used medicine, ie., *Dashapushpa* in the management of cancer on the basis of its clinical practice by some traditional *Visha Chikitsaka*.

Discussion: Cancer can be considered as a *visha* that is poison based on the similarity in the properties of both cancer and *visha*. So the same *visha chikitsa* can be useful in the treatment of cancer. *Dashapushpa* is a group of ten auspicious herbs according to Kerala tradition viz. *Bhadra* (*Aerva lanata*), *Viparitha lajjalu* (*Biophytum sensitivum*), *Indravalli* (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), *Musali* (*Curculiogo orchioides*), *Durva* (*Cynodon dactylon*), *Bhringaraja* (*Eclipta alba*), *Akhukarni* (*Emilia sonchifolia*), *Harikrantha* (*Evolvulus alsinoides*), *Lakshmana* (*Ipomea sepiarea*) and *Sahadevi* (*Vernonia cinerea*).

Conclusion: Further detailed investigation of its pharmacological activity, toxicity, clinical trials and standardization of *Dashapushpa* may help to develop new formulation for controlling various types of cancers.

Biography

Arun Raj G. R was born in Kerala state, India. He did his BAMS graduation from Kerala University (2004-09). Currently, he is pursuing post graduation in Kaumarabhritya (Ayurvedic Pediatrics) from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences at Sree Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka. He has published about twenty three papers in various national and international journals. To add, he has presented 12 papers in different national and international seminars. Currently, he is working on evaluating the efficacy of an Ayurvedic herbo-mineral preparation in the management of chronic tonsillitis in children.

drdrarunraj26@gmail.com

Importance of Tephritid fruit flies in relation to quarantine and export

M A Rashmi¹, Subhash B Kandakoor¹ and Abraham Verghese²

¹University of Agricultural Sciences, India

²National bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, India

Fruit flies are a large and important group of insect pests that globally attack a wide range of fruits and vegetables, with significant economic implications for horticultural production and market access. Fruit flies do not recognise commercial/domestic or state, regional boundaries and jurisdictions. Tephritid fruit flies are recognized worldwide as the most important threat to the horticultural industry. The unauthorized movement of fruits and vegetables coming from untreated areas and carried by sea and airline passengers present the highest "risk pathway" for fruit fly introductions. The presence of arthropod pests in or on horticultural commodities has caused major disruptions in the shelf-life, processing, shipment of fruits and vegetables and exports. Postharvest disinfestation treatments can be used to control the presence of insects, so that the risk of rejection at importing countries as a result of insect contamination can thereby be reduced. Postharvest treatments can include conventional chemicals, physical, irradiation and organic treatments. Inadvertent introduction of fruit flies should be expected, the major potential invasives could be *Ceratitidis capitata*, *B. aquilonis*, *B. jarvisi*, *B. neohumeralis*, *B. papyae*, *B. psidii*, *B. tryoni* being threat from Australia and New Zealand, *Anastrepha sp.* from South America, *Rhagoletis*, from US. It is very important that India maintains high vigilance of the imported fruits and they constantly ensure strict compliance of quarantine and comprehensive post harvest control programs by the exporting countries.

rashmigowda.ento@gmail.com