

Aristolochia indica Linn.

Family : Aristolochaceae

Parts Used : Root , Rhizome

Vernacular Names

English : Indian birthwort

Malayalam : Garudakkoti, Karalakam

Hindi : Isvarmul

Sanskrit : Isvari

Bengali : Ishermul.

Gujarathi : Arkamul, Nirvel, Sapasan, Ruhimul

Kannada : Gopataputtipalai

Tamil : Isvaramuli

Telugu : Dulagovela



Distribution and habitat: Through out India.

Botany: Perennial climber, stem greenish or pale to dark purple, woody.

• **Leaves:** Simple, variable, alternate, usually obovate-oblong to subpanduriform, somewhat cordate, acuminate.

• **Flowers:** Pale green, few flowered axillary racemes; perianth greenish white, reaching 4.5cm long, narrowed into a cylindric tube terminating in a horizontal funnel-shaped purple mouth and lip clothed with purple tinged hairs. Anthers 6, style 6 lobed.

• **Capsules:** 3.8-5 cm long, oblong or globose oblong.

• **Seeds:** Flat, ovate, winged.

Chemical constituents: Roots contain an alkaloid- aristolochin, iso aristolochic acid and allantoin. It also contains an essential oil (0.5%) composed of sesquiterpenoid compounds together with a trace of camphor.

Uses: Stimulant, emmenagogue, alexiteric

• Root- in ulcer, cardiac debility, abdominal disorder in children, all types of poisonous bites and sting

• Leaves in cholera, intermittent fevers in children, bowel complaints

• Seeds in inflammations, biliousness, joint pains, dyspnoea in children

Propagation: Seeds

