



REVIEW ON MIGRAINE

T. Roopavani*
C. K. Ashok Kumar
R. Rushendra
S. Kishore

*Department of Pharmacognosy,
 Sree Vidyanikethan College of
 Pharmacy, Sree Sainath Nagar,
 A. Rangampet, Tirupathi,*

ABSTRACT

Through this column few herb's that having traditional important explained according to ethno botanical survey. The herbs are mostly indigenous to south India that is locally used. The task is that the herbal extract of different plant's are used traditional for antimigraine curing, treatment, prevention. The Migraine is a challenging problem for healthcare physician. The present an attempt is made for explore of some hidden solution for migraine which are using our ancient age's.

Keywords: Migraine, medicinal herbs, traditional.

INTRODUCTION:

Migraine is neurological disorder which causing one side pain in head with lots of symptoms. The symptom's a patient's may experience's is visual disturbance, blurring of visual sight, sparkler, sensitivity to light, sound and smell's, chilling of hands and feet's with sweating, fatigue, weakness, tingling, numbness, mental confusion, vomiting, Dizziness, nausea etc. These symptoms may occur before or during attacks of the migraine. Depending upon the duration of pain and side effect that occur during attack depending upon that migraine is classified.^{1,2} These are mainly two types of migraine. Most common type is "Migraine without aura". Pain will be one side (or) both side of head with symptoms mood swing, nausea, photophobia, vomiting and fatigue.

Second type's is "migraine with aura". In these type of migraine symptoms appears before 10-30 min of attack. It is neurological phenomenon it effect's mainly on locomotors activity. Other types of migraine are basilar artery, abdominal, tension type, carotidynia, ophthalmologic and status migrainosus.³ Migraine causing is not understood but it is due to some trigger that causes inflammation of blood vessels in head. There by it leads to vascular constriction or dilation (or) inflammation of blood vessel and causes pain in head.² The migraine generating trigger may be food, climate changes, hormonal fluctuations, environmental hazed, allergic reaction and lack of sleep, tension and genetic back ground.^{4,5,6,7} The main difficult in migraine for healthcare professional during diagnosis is overlapping of symptoms with TTH. (Tension type of headaches).⁸

Address for correspondence

T. Roopavani*

*Department of Pharmacognosy,
 Sree Vidyanikethan College of Pharmacy, Sree Sainath
 Nagar, A. Rangampet, Tirupathi
 Email: rupaladdu@gmail.com*

Natural Herb's for Migraine:

(1) *Moringa oleifera*:

The *Moringa oleifera* belonging to family Moringaceae which is cultivated throughout India. The plant leave's consist of vitamins A and C, proteins, amino acids, flavonoid, phenolics, glucosinoleter, isothiocynatus and thiocarbametes (niczinin A and B and nicziminic) the leaving *M.olifire* had property to treat migraine.⁹

(2) *Areca catechu*:

Areca catechu belonging to family Arecaceae Which is found throughout India. The seed's mainly consist of Tannin, Alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids, amino acids, peptids phenols. The seed's are showing property to treat migraine by extracting with 50% aqueous. Ethanol by cold maceration.¹⁰

(3) *Menthe piperita*:

Menthe piperita belonging to family Lamiaceae. The volatile oil consist of menthol, menthone and cineole are having anti migraine property. This oil is used by inhSalation.¹¹

(4) *Ocimum basilicum*:

Ocimum basilicum belonging to family Labiate. The main constituent's are estragole methyl chavicol, linalool, cineole, germacren D, eugenol are having antimigraine property. Flower powder mixed with honey and consume oral.^{12,13}

(5) *Hibiscus furcatus*:

It belongs to family Malvaceae. The Arial part's of plant is moistened with water and crushed to obtain juice that leaves solution is applied on affect once.¹⁴

(6) *Calotrops gigantic*:

It belongs to family Asclepiadaceas. Latex are inserted into vein of forehead.¹⁵

(7) *Ocimum canum*:

It belongs to family labiates. Leaf crushed with garlic and oil and applied topical.¹⁵

(8) *Ocimum americanum*:

It belongs to family (amacea) leaf are having property of antimigraine.¹⁶

(9) *Chrysanthemum Indicum*: It belongs to family Astreaceca. Leaf decoation having property of antimigraine.¹⁷

(10) *Acalypha indica*:

It belongs to family euphorbiacecea. Leaf is having property of antimigraine. It is found in south India.¹⁵

CONCLUSION:

The present column reported 10 folk medicinal plants which are available in India. They are having ethnomedicinal important which are having capacity to cure migraine. At present they are not fully explored but present investigation of this column may provide remedy for migraine.

REFERENCE:

1. Sara Manwiller Nov2010 *et al.*, Ayurvedic treatment of migraine headaches.
2. www.about.com/reports/migraine-headaches.
3. Dr. Rakesh Agarwal *et al.*, Clinical studies on Migraine(On going research paper).
4. Vardhan K R 2010 www.articlesbase.com/alternative-medicine-articles/migraine, Migraine-Leave the headache to Ayurveda.
5. Medline plus online reference. US National Library of Medicine,NIH National Institutes of Health. Migraine.
6. www.holisticonline.com/remedies/migraine.
7. www.amritaveda.com/learning/articles/migraines.asp
8. Kanieki RG, 2002. Migraine and tension-type headaches. An assessment of challenges in diagnosis. *Neurology*.58(9): 515-520.
9. Kanchan P Upadhye *et al.*, 2012, vol:6, pg.no:204-207 Antimigraine activity study of *Moringa oleifera* leaf juice.
10. Pushendra Kumar Sharma *et al.*, 2011, Evaluation of antimigraine potential of Areca catechu to prevent nitroglycerin-induced delayed inflammation in rat meanings; possible involvement of NOS inhibition.
11. S C Garg *et al.*, 2005 Essential oils as therapeutics.
12. Essential Therapeutics The ultimate Practitioner range vol.18 june 2005.
13. Bachus. T, 2007. Basil oil(*Ocimum basilicum*) – What it is and Why to ues It.
14. Madhu C Divakar *et al.*, 2005, Herbal remedies of maduggatribes of siruvani forest, south India.
15. Raut smita *et al.*, 2012 An ethnonotanical survey of medicinal plants in semiliguda of koraput District, Odisha, India.
16. Dr. K. Madhava chetty *et al.*, 2008, flowering plants of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, India.
17. P.L. Rajagopal *et al.*, 2013 Herbs in Inflammation- a review.

How to cite this article:

T. Roopavani*, C. K. Ashok Kumar, R. Rushendra, S. Kishore: Review on Migraine 5(4): 2083-2084. (2014)

All © 2010 are reserved by Journal of Global Trends in Pharmaceutical Sciences.