Short Review Paper

Syzygium cumini: a review of its phytochemical and homoeopathic uses

Siva Rami Reddy E.

Faculty of Homoeopathy, Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan - 335002, India dr.sivaramreddy@gmail.com

Available online at: www.isca.in

Received 2nd May 2017, revised 10th July 2017, accepted 25th July 2017

Abstract

Syzygium Cumini in India commonly known as jambul, jambolan, jamblang or kala jamun. It is used in Homoeopathy as a medicinal substance. This plant is used for treatment and in prevention of different diseases in Homoeopathy practice from more than one fifty years back in different countries. This plant especially restoration the body wt. and inhibits the excessive blood glucose levels, as well as recovery in the activities of antioxidant enzymes like catalyse, peraoxidise and super oxide dismutase. Fruits are used in pimples emaciation, prickly heat, diabetes Inspidius, urinary system to cure number of diseases such as urinary tract infections, cystolithiasis, dysuria and in the Homoeopathic system of medicine for many years. Syzygium was an important medicinal plant since long and therefore, scientists are also curious to prove the pharmacological and phytochemical actions.

Keywords: Syzygium, Homoeopathy, Phyto chemical studies.

Introduction

Syzygium cumini belongs to Myrtaceae and know as a amblang, Jambul, Jambolan and Kala Jamun in India. Health organizations in the world also recommended that Syzygium cumini is safe drug in various diseases¹. In Ancient times this plant was well known since 500 BC. According to the literatures, growing plant up to thirty two meter heights also live more than one twenty years. Syzygium cumini plant bark is rough and dark grey colour becoming light grey colour with smoother higher up.

The wood of the plant is water proof and leaves have a turpentine, pinkish, dark green with a yellow midrib when mature. Syzygium leaves are used for live stock². This whole plant has good nutritional values. Syzygium cumini plant start

flowering from February to May, plant flowers are fragrant and small about six mille miters in diameter and fruits develop by April to July³. Syzygium Cumini fruits are oblong dark grey colour and fruits are combination of sweet, sour and stringent in flavor.

History and distribution

Syzygium cumini is located in South Asia, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh as well as Nepal and some other countries. In India Syzygium cumini available more in Himalayas, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, North India and East India. This plant is also found in China, Philippines, Russia, Thailand and other countries etc. Syzygium was used successfully for different diseases in Africa, Israel⁴, Algeria, California and West Indies etc.









(II) Fruiting Stage

(III) Mature Fruit Stage (IV) Seeds of Syzygium Cumini

Figure-1: Different Stages of Syzygium Cumini.

Botanical Description

Syzygium cumini is belongs to Mytaceae family and the plant sized medium tree 10 - 30 meter height straight to crooked, cumini trunk stout, 40-90 cm in diameter. The plant leaves are 3-9 cm broad, 7-18 cm long, thick, elloptic, lower surface dull yellow and upper surface green colour. Syzygium flowers are 5-6 long and wide, white or pink, small about 6 mm long, calyx, conical, green base 2 mm long, united in to a cap. A fruit of plant is crowded in clusters, 1-2 cm long and seed of each berry is strongly astringent and slightly bitter 1-2.5 cm long, sometimes 3 cm angular also can live long years. Cumini fruits single and round or oval to elliptic in shape, outer layer is dark brown and green in colour, mild layer light pink in colour, inner layer of the fruits white in colour. The plants fruit formation take place about 32 days after flowering.

Phytochemical and medicinal studies

Syzygium cumini phytochemicals helps to bring human beings from disease to health status (Vital Force) without any side effects. In this plant leaves have myricitrin, myricetin, noctacosanol, mycaminose and maslinic acid^{5,6}. S. cumini seeds are gallic acid, ellagic acid, Jambosine and quercetin etc., plants flowers have myricetin, kampferol, ellagic acides and oleanolic acid^{5,7}. Syzygium stem are gallotannin, myricetine, ellagitannin, betulinic acid, friedelin, gallic acid and kaempferol. This plant fruits contain petunidin, anthocyanins and delphinidin^{5,6,8}. It is widely used throughout India and in Homoeopathy medicine for the treatment of Type 2 Diabetus Mellitus and Diabetus Inspidus.

Syzygium cumini fruits contain glucoside, ellagic acid. This acid cause starch which convert in to glucose in case of Hyperglycemia conditions⁹. The whole plant can be used in different ailments like inflammatory conditions, colic, amoebic and bacillary dysentry, fistula, cough with expectoration, blisters in decades worm infections and diabetes¹⁰. These plants are also used in cancer, abdominal pain, gastrooesophagal diseases and piles¹¹.

In homoeopathic and ethnobotanical literature the following medicinal actions of Syzygium Jambolanum plant have been reported that Diabetes and inspidius patients have much thirst with profuse flow of wine in every two hours. Skin is prickly heat in upper part of the body: small red pimples, which itched violently, old ulcers of the skin, diabetic ulceration; old ulcers of skin, probably of a diabetic foundation¹².

Recent Phytochemical Studies showed that the Syzygium cumini bark contains carbohydrates and tannins etc., accounting for its long term use as an astringent to combat aliments like dysentery¹³. This plants seeds, bark and fruits shown that anti inflammatory action, antipyretic action in rats and antioxidant action in known case of diabetic rats¹⁴. Homoeopathic Syzygium cumini mother tincture useful for liver, increase in

blood (anemia conditions), gingivitis and also for worm infections in adult and old persons. The whole plants as an mother tincture indicated in uncontrolled Type 2 Diabetes mellitus patients, such as hypoglycemia as well as hyperglycemia and prevent complications of diabetes⁵ i.e. Diabetes Neuropathy, Diabetes retinopathy and diabetes nephropathy¹⁵. Syzygium cumini whole plant (fruits, leaves, seeds, bark) having large usages in Global Homoeopathy system especially in gastric ulcers. Because S. Cumini have rich in gastroprotective activity (due to its effects on both defensive and offensive factors). Indian medical as well as International medical journals conclusion that Syzygium cumini can be beneficial in human with diabetes.

Pharmacological studies

Anti diabetic Activity: According to Karnic et al the Syzygium cumini (ethanolie) have decrease blood sugar level by 20 percentages after 1 hour in excessive glucose in rabbits¹⁶. According to Bansal et al., reported that hypoglycemia controlled by after oral application of S. Cumini seed (cathepsin increase activity)¹⁴. Bose and Achrekar proved the clinical effectiveness of the Syzygium cumini seeds in untreated control diabetic animals^{18,19}. Many research studies showed that this plant fruit increase stimulation of insulin secretion in case of hypoglycemic condition.

The Syzygium cumini seeds action of mechanism due to the potentiation of insulin effect of plasma by elevitation pancreatic secretion of insulin from beta cells of islets of lagerhans and its release from the bound from mechanism of mycaminose similar to the glibenclamide.

Anti Allergic Activity: Brito studies showed that this plant skeels shows antiallergic effect is due to the inhibition of mast cell degranulation and of histamine and serotonin effects where as the inhibition of esonophil accumulation in the allergic pleurisy model²⁰.

Anti Inflammatory Activity: Muruganandan study shows that Syzygium seeds have a potent anti inflammatory activity without any side effect to gastric mucosa and other systems also. He also noticed that more anti inflammatory activities are in Syzygium cumini stem and seeds²¹.

Anti Pyretic Activity: Sharma et al. evaluated chloroform extracts of dried seeds showed antipyretic activity and Dr. Mahapatra studied methanol extracts of Syzygium seeds administered intraperiotoneally to rats at dose of fifty mille grams per kg were active versus yeast induced pyreixia²².

Anti Diarrhoeal Activity: Mukherjee explained that antidiarrhoeal activity in Syzygium against different experimental models of diarrhea in rats. It produced significant inhibition of diarrhea and significant decreased gastrointestional motility in rats (charcoal meal tests)²³.

Conclusion

The information collected above on Syzygium cumini across the globe having similarity with available literature. Syzygium plant bark, seeds, leaves; fruits are used for the treatment of different diseases especially in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (Chronic) and Diabetes Inspidius. According to the review literature, the Syzygium cumini medicinal plants are safer in admission for various diseases. These plants were used successfully for different diseases in different countries with safe results.

This review describes the information about Syzygium which includes Homoeopathic description, botanical description, medical action and Phytochemical and pharmacological studies. Syzygium is one of the plants used in Homoeopathic system for the treatment of chronic Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus¹⁵ and inspidius, urinary system, upper respiratory, worms infections, lower intestinal tract, skin and diabetic ulcerations.

References

- 1. Jadhav V.M., Kamble S.S. and Kadam V.J. (2009). Herbal medicine, Syzygium cumini a rieview. *Res J. Pharmacy*, 2(8), 1212-1219.
- **2.** Janick Jules and Paull Robert E. (2008). The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts. CABI International, United Kingdom, 1-160. ISBN: 978-0-85199-638-7.
- 3. Chen Jie and Craven Lyn A. (2017). Syzygium. in Wu, Zhengyi; Raven, Peter H. & Hong, Deyuan, Flora of China (online), eFloras.org, retrieved 2015-08-13.
- **4.** Ross Ivan A. (2003). Medicinal Plants of the world. Volume-1, Humana Press Inc., New Jerscy. 445-451. ISBN: 978-1-59259-365-1.
- Sagrawat H. (2006). Pharmacological Potential of Eugenia Jambolana: A Review. *Pharmaco-genesis Magazice*, 2(6), 96-105.
- **6.** Veigas J., Narayan M., Neelwarne B. and Laxman P. (2007). Chemical Nature, Stability and Bio Efficacies of Anthocyanins from Fruit Peel of Syzygium cumini Skeels. *Food Chemistry*, 105(2), 619-627.
- 7. Rastogi R. and Mehrotra B. (1990). Compendium of Indian Medicinal Plants. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, 1, 174-178.
- 8. Li L., Adams L., Killian Caroline, Ahmed Aftab, Seeram Navindra P. and Chen S. (2009). Eugenia jambolana Lam. Berry Extract Inhibits Growth and Induces Apoptosis of Human Breast Cancer but Not Non-Tumorigenic Breast Cells. *Journal of Agriculture and Food Chemistry*, 57(3), 826-831. doi:10.1021/jf803407q
- **9.** Giri J., Sathidevi T. and Dushyanth N. (1985). Effect of Jamun Seed Extract on Alloxan Induced Diabetes in Rats. *Journal of the Diabetic Association of India*, 25, 115-119.

- **10.** Reynertson K.A., Basile M.J. and Kennelly E.J. (2005). Antioxi-dant Potential of Seven Mystaceous Fruits. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*, 3, 25-36.
- **11.** Jain S.K. (1991). Dictonary of Indian Folk Medicine and Eth-nobotany. Deep Publications Paschimvihar, New Delhi.
- **12.** Boericke W. (1999). Pocket Homoeopathic Materia Medica Text Book. B.Jain Publications, New Delhi, 1073.
- 13. Namasivayam Rekha, Munuswamy Deecaraman and Ramachandran Balaji (2008). Effect of Aqueous Extract of Syzygium cumini Pulp on Antioxidant Defense System in Streptozotocin Induced Diabetic Rats. *International Journal of Post Harvest Technology*, 7, 137-145.
- **14.** Sepaha G. and Bose S. (1956). Clinical Observations on the Antidiabetic Properties of Pterocarpus marsupium and Eugenia jambolana. *Journal of the Indian Medical Association*, 27(11), 388-391.
- **15.** Helmstadter A. (2008). Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae) Against Diabetes: 125 Years of Research. *Pharmazie*, 63(2), 91-101.
- **16.** Karnic C.R. (1991). A clinical trial of a composite herbal drug in treatment of diabetic mellitus (madhumeha)., Aryavaidyan, 5, 36-46.
- **17.** Bansal R., Ahmad N. and Kidwai J.R. (1981). Effects of oral administration of Eugenia jambolana seeds and chloropamide on blood glucose level and pancreatin cathepsis B in rat. *Indian J. of Biochem and Biophys*, 18(5), 377.
- **18.** Bose S.N. and Sepaha G.C. (1956). Clinical observation on the Antidiabetic properties of Petrocarpus maruspium and Eugenia jambolana. *Journal of Indian med. Assoc.*, 27(11), 388-391.
- **19.** Achrekar S., Kaklij G.S., Pote M.S. and Kelkar S.M. (1991). Hypoglycemic activity of Eugenia jambolana and Ficus bengalensis: Mechanism of action. *In vivo*, 5(2), 143-147.
- 20. Brito F.A., Lima L.A., Ramos M.F., Nakamura M.J., Cavalher-Machados S.C., Henrigues M.G. and Sampaino A.L. (2007). Pharmacological study of antiallergic activity of Syzygium cumini (L) Skeels. *Brazillian* journal of medical and biological research, 40, 105-115.
- **21.** Muruganandan S., Srinivasan K., Chandra S., Tandan S.K., Lal J. and Raviprakash V. (2001). Anti-inflammatory activity of Syzygium cumini bark. *Fitoterapia*, 72(4), 369-375.
- **22.** Mahapatra P.K., Chakraborty D. and Chaudhari A.K.N. (1986). Anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities of Syzygium cumini. *Planta Med*, 52(6), 540.
- **23.** Mukherjee P.K., Saha K., Murugesan T., Pal M. and Saha B.P. (1998). Screening for antidiarrhoeal profile of

_ISSN 2320 - 7353 Int. Res. J. Medical Sci.

some plant extract of specific region of West Bengal,

India. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 60(1), 85-89.