

## Review Article

### Group Study of Solanaceae Family

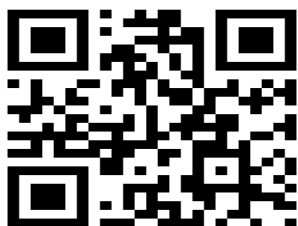
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#### ABSTRACT

Solanaceae name originates from the Latin verb source, meaning “too soothe”, presumably referring to the soothing pharmacological properties of some of the psychoactive species of the family. It is a family of flowering plants that range from annual and perennial herbs to vines, lianas, epiphytes, shrubs, and trees. It includes several crops, medicinal plants, spices, weeds, and ornamentals. Many members of the family contain potent alkaloids, and some are highly toxic. But many plants including tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, bell and chili peppers-are used as food

**Keywords:** Solanaceae family, Group study, Materia Medica



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#### INTRODUCTION

Why Solanaceae family is called nightshade?

The term “nightshade” may have been coined because some of these plants prefer to grow in shady areas and flowers at night.

The Solanaceae group contains many drugs like belladonna, Hyoscyamus, etc. That presents great symptomatic similarity. The drugs belonging to the Solanaceae family are not only botanically similar but they are also similar in their medicinal relation. For instance, belladonna, Hyoscyamus, stramonium, and solanum nigrum affects predominantly the brain and have narcotic properties. Tabacum has narcotic properties but acts also on other parts of the body besides the brain. Dulcamara which has slight narcotic properties of solanine which is similar to stramonium and Hyoscyamus.

Remedies include:

- BELLADONA
- DUBOISIA.
- STRAMMONIUM
- HYOSCYAMUS
- SOLANUM.
- TABACUM

- DULCAMERA.
- CAPSICUM.
- PICHI. – FABIANA IMBRICATA

Theme

It overstimulates the sympathetic nervous system producing fright (restlessness, sleeplessness) and fight (violence, beating, tearing, throwing type of reaction. Dryness of mouth and dilatation of pupils.

Ailments from:

Exposure to sun, suppression of catarrhal flow, in cold wind, Cold baths, fright, Fear, Shock, Violent physical exertion, and riding.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES:

Atropine, Hyoscyamine, Scopolamine and Apo atropine. The chief alkaloid is Solanine. It also contains an acid oil of Hyoscyamus and Potassium.

Constitution:

- Lymphatic constitution with fine complexion.
- It is also adapted to a light-eyed sanguine person with a pale face.
- Nervous, irritable, and hysterical.

- Takes cold from slight change.
- Emaciation of cheeks and back.
- Dread of any kind of exercise.

Temperament:

The patient is exceedingly irritable and overbearing when ill. Nervous, sanguine, hysterical and irritable.

Diathesis:

- Tubercular.
- Scrofulous.
- Phlegmatic.

Thermals:

Very chilly patients, also hot patients.

Sphere of action / affinity:

- Joints.
- Muscular tissue.
- Blood vessels and nerves.
- Mucus membrane of bronchi.
- Bladder.
- Rectum.
- Bones of the ear.
- CVS.

Pathophysiological action:

- These remedies produce nothing but all the symptoms of extreme over-stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system.
- Symptoms of fright and fighting are expressed by restlessness, sleeplessness, fear and terror, hallucinations and illusions, speech disorders, horrible dreams, etc.
- There is a beating, tearing, throwing, striking, mania, insanity.
- Atropine acts on the parasympathetic nervous system and produces dilatation of pupils, dryness of mouth, congestion of head, palpitations, and hypertension.
- Some remedies are known as nightshades, they produce shades of night where the inner light is absent.
- All the plants of this family possess alkaloid atropine and mydriatic qualities.
- They attack mainly on the brain and produce intoxication, confusion, and furious excitement.
- They also possess narcotic properties.
- They depress the central nervous system and produce sleep.

Mental general symptoms:

- Violent delirium.
- Loss of consciousness.
- Fear of imaginary things.
- Absent minded.
- Forgetfulness.
- Loquacity.

- Smiles, laughs.
- Strange delusion.
- Illusions.
- Hallucinations.

Physical general symptoms:

- Congestion.
- Irritability.
- Suddenness.
- Thirstlessness.
- Sleepiness.
- Convulsions during teething period.
- Low muttering type of delirium.
- Dilated pupils.
- Dryness of mouth.
- Fever-high grade fever with external burning heat.

General modalities:

Aggravation

- From cold winds.
- Heat of sun.
- During menses.
- At night.
- Rest.
- After lying down and rising again.
- Motion.
- Uncovering and drafts of air.

Amelioration:

- While eating.
- From heat.
- Uncovering.
- Warmth in general.
- Walking.
- Dry weather.
- Sitting or standing.
- Covering head.

Remedy relationship: similar to papaveraceae family.

**CONCLUSION:**

The study of the Solanaceae family has an effective role in the treatment of acute and chronic cases.

Proper case-taking has to be taken with the totality of symptoms when we think about family or group of remedies. The Solanaceae family is widely used for acute cases.

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