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Native to South America, Garlic Vine is one of the most rewarding, flowering vines that you can grow. Interestingly enou smells like garlic. However, it doesn't smell if the plant is left alone, only when the leaves are crushed. It can either be d as a shrub or a vine since it produces numerous woody vines from the root that grow only 2-3 m tall and form a shrub-l appearance. It produces bright green leaves up to 15 cm long. Its compact habitat and pretty continuos flowers make it ornamental plant in gardens in the tropics. Flowering twice a year you will find it quite often covered with flowers. Flowe off purple with white throat and change to a lighter shade of lavender with age. Eventually fading to almost white. You v different color of flowers at the same time on the plant. It can be grown in containers and should be trimmed after the are gone.

**Names in different Indian languages :**

English: Garlic Vine

Kannada: Bellulli balli

Manipuri: Chanamlei

Bengali: Lata parul

**Synonyms :**

Adenocalymma alliaceum (Lam.) Miers

Adenocalymma sagotii Bureau &amp; K.Schum.

Bignonia alliaceae Lam.

Pachyptera alliacea (Lam.) A.H.Gentry

Pseudocalymma alliaceum (Lam.) Sandwith

Pseudocalymma sagotii (Bureau &amp; K.Schum.) Sandwith

[Hindi »](#)**Uses :**

The plant is anodyne, antibacterial, anticholesterolemic, antifungal, antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antirheumatic, antispasmodic, antitussive, antiviral and febrifuge. The plant has been recommended as a vermifuge.

Bejuco de Ajo is widely used by many of the indigenous peoples of the Amazon, with almost all parts of the plant being Most consider the plant to be 'magical' or 'spiritual' and suspend bunches of the leaves around the home for good luck order to drive away evil spirits. The leaves are burned as smudge over people or in houses to 'cleanse the spirit' or to bring luck.

The plant has also become a popular treatment in modern herbal medicine in S. America, where it is widely used for the arthritis, rheumatism, body aches and pain, and muscle aches, injuries and pain.

The plant contains a number of medically active compounds. These include several of the main sulphur compounds that contains, including allyl and allyl sulphides. It is these compounds which are responsible for the garlic-like odour and These compounds are known to lower blood-cholesterol levels and inhibit absorption of cholesterol in the intestines.

The wood of the vine is reported to contain two lapachone chemicals which are well known plant chemicals of the Bign family and documented with anticancer and antimicrobial actions.

The leaves and/or flowers contain the known anti-inflammatory and antibacterial plant steroids beta sitosterol, stigmasterol, and fucosterol.

A water extract of the leaves has been shown to have an antioxidant effect which has been attributed to the anthocyan compounds found in the plant.

Research has confirmed the plant's long standing use for treating arthritis and rheumatism, reporting that the plant is of inhibiting COX (an enzyme required in the inflammatory process).

The plant has also been reported with antimicrobial actions against fungi, plant viruses, and bacteria, which may help its long standing use for colds, flu, pneumonia and other upper respiratory infections.

Both the bark (in an infusion) or the leaves (in a decoction) are used as a treatment for rheumatism, arthritis, colds, ut disorders, inflammation and epilepsy.

The root is prepared in a cane alcohol tincture as an overall regenerative whole body tonic.

The bark is used as a poultice on bumps, swellings and inflammatory conditions of the skin.

The leaves are used in the treatment of colds and as an aid to fertility.

They are commonly added to baths in order to treat feverish conditions, flu, body aches, cramps and fatigue.

**IUCN Status**– Not Evaluated

**Research updates:**

1. Aquino R, De Tommasi N, Morelli I. Antimicrobial and antioxidant activity of *Mansoa alliacea* leaf extracts. J Ethnopharmacol.
2. Cáceres A, Cano O, Samayoa B. Ethnopharmacologic survey of medicinal plants in Guatemala. Part III: Screening of *Mansoa alliacea*. J Ethnopharmacol.
3. Gamboa-León R, Aranda E, Waliszewski S. Anti-inflammatory effects of *Mansoa alliacea* extracts in experimental models. Biol.

**About Us**

The College is recognized by National Commission for Indian System of Medicine, New Delhi and affiliated to the Shri Krishna Ayush University, Haryana for B.A.M.S. (Ayurvedacharya) Course. The College has produced over 1000 well-trained Graduates so far who are serving the ailing humanity in urban as well as rural areas and are well placed in Govt. Services or in their private enterprises. The College has gained distinction as various important and well-known pharmaceutical companies of the country have shown keen interest in the activities and development of Ayurveda in the College.

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