







Medicinal plants used in EVP Prof. M N Balakrishnan Nair

Professor Emeritus & Head, Ethno-veterinary
Science and Practice
Trans-Disciplinary University (TDU) &
FRLHT, 74/2 Jarakabandekaval, Attur Post,
Yelahanka, Bangalore 560064, India

nair.mnb@tdu.edu.in Phone:+91 6360204672



Background

- ➤ The dairy sector in India is an important component in rural livelihoods.
- To enhance production of milk, a cross-breeding strategy with exotic breeds was introduced in India in 1960s.
- > The unintended side effect of this strategy was a high incidence of diseases in cross-bred animals
- > Therefore antibiotics had to be extensively used.

Background



- ➤ Indiscriminate use of antibiotics and other veterinary drugs in dairy animals leading to high veterinary drug residues in the animal products
- ➤ Threats to human health due to microbial resistance to antibiotics
- > Loss of local breeds which have resistance to many diseases
- > Weak animal / poor farm management in many farms
- ➤ Reduced Milk quality



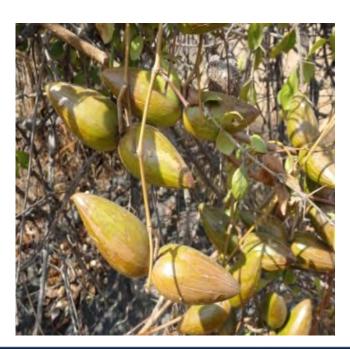
Alternative Approach

- Efficacious and safe Ethno-veterinary Practices (herbal formulations) are available in India
- They are used in preventing and curing certain clinical conditions in livestock
- Thereby reduced the drug residues in the milk
- Also do Research and extension work

NATURAL RESOURCES USED IN LHT (Human & livestock)



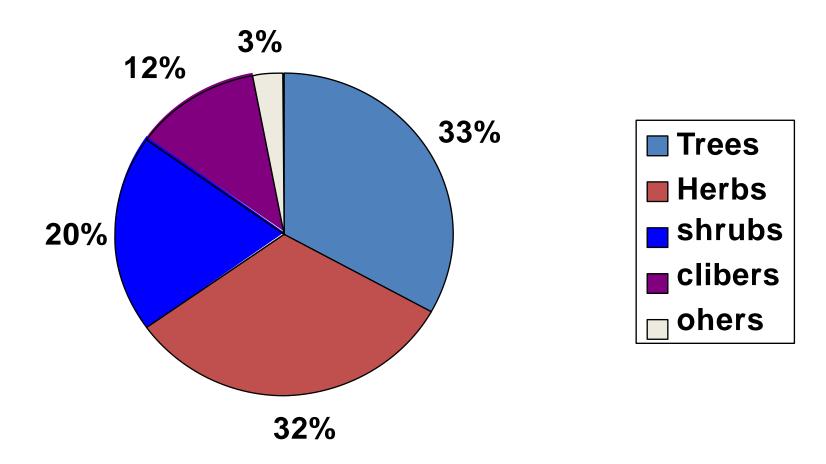
- > > 6500 plants
- > 200 animal and other resource
- > > 50,000 herbal formulation





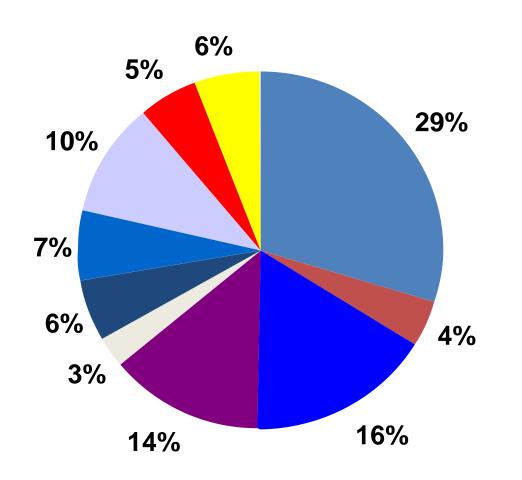
Plant resource

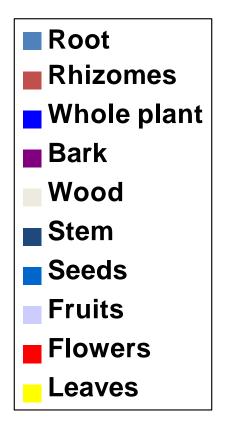




Useful parts from the plant resource









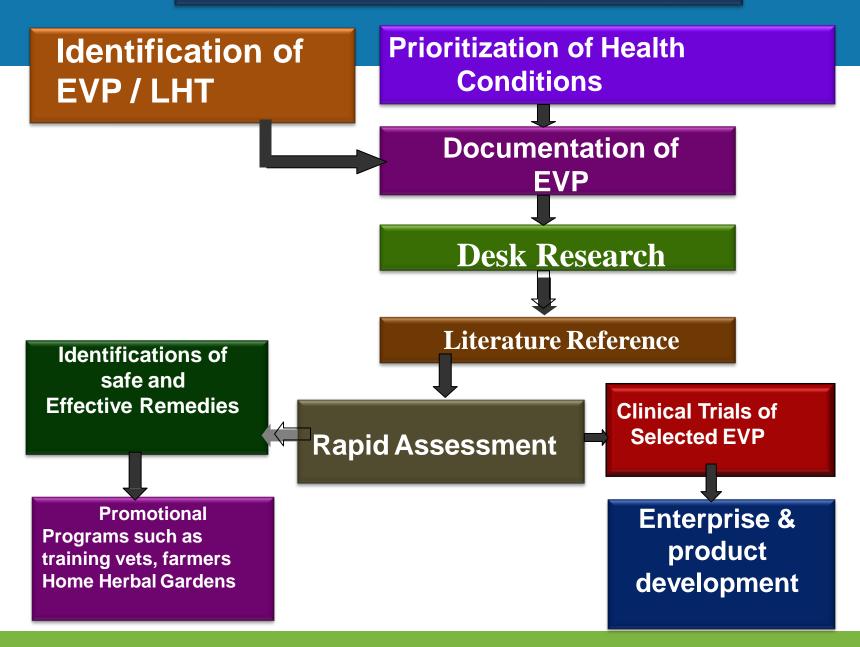
Ethno-veterinary practices

- TDU and TANUVAS had documented Ethno-veterinary practices from 24 locations from 10 states
- Established that 353 out of 441 formulations documented are safe and efficacious.
- 24 remedies have gone through clinical observation studies.





Steps in implementing strategy



Example of EVP remedy for Mastitis























Note: In the case of chronic mastitis add *Cissus quadrangularis* in the formulation and the treatment should be continued till the hardness of the udder is completely disappear











In-Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Ethnoveterinary Herbal Preparation for Mastitis

The extracts of herbal formulation against mastitis had inhibitory activity against *E. coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*

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Research Article

Volume 3 Issue 2 - August 2017

DOI: 10.19080/JDVS.2017.03.555607

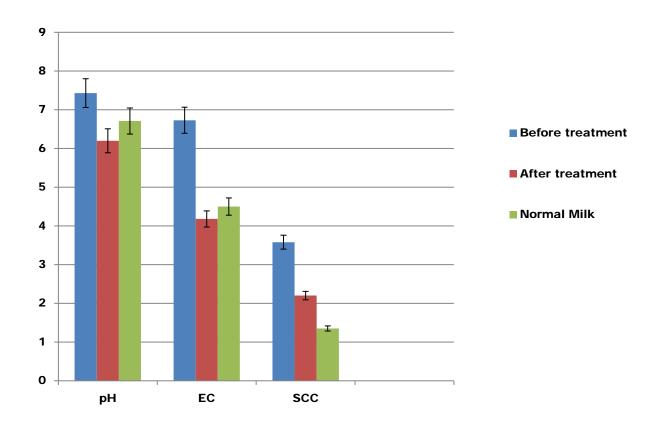
Dairy and Vet Sci J

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reduction of pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Somatic Cell Count (SCC)before and after treatment with herbal formula in comparison with normal values.









Reverse pharmacology
The bioactive
compounds were tested
for its effect against the
target proteins of *S*.

aureus using molecular
docking studies.

Punniamurthy et al. 2017.IJANS Vol. 6, Issue 5, Aug – Sep 2017; 23-30

Target	PDB ID	Structure of target	Total binding sites
BPL	3V7S		7
DNA gyrase	3G7В		5
opuCB	3066		14
sirA	змwғ		7
SrtA	1T2W		14
РВР	3VSL		44

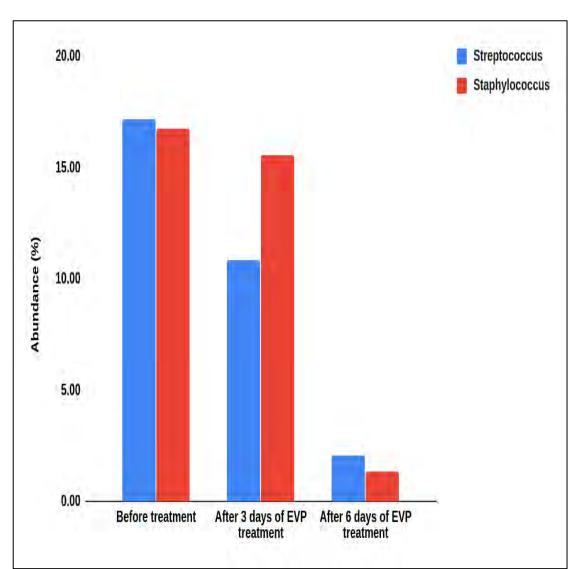








Figure 3a: Abundance of *Streptococcus* and *Staphylococcus* of control, Mastitis affected and EVP treated milk samples.

LSD











Fever















Warts/ Udder pox











Bloat/indigestion

























EVP training in 14 states

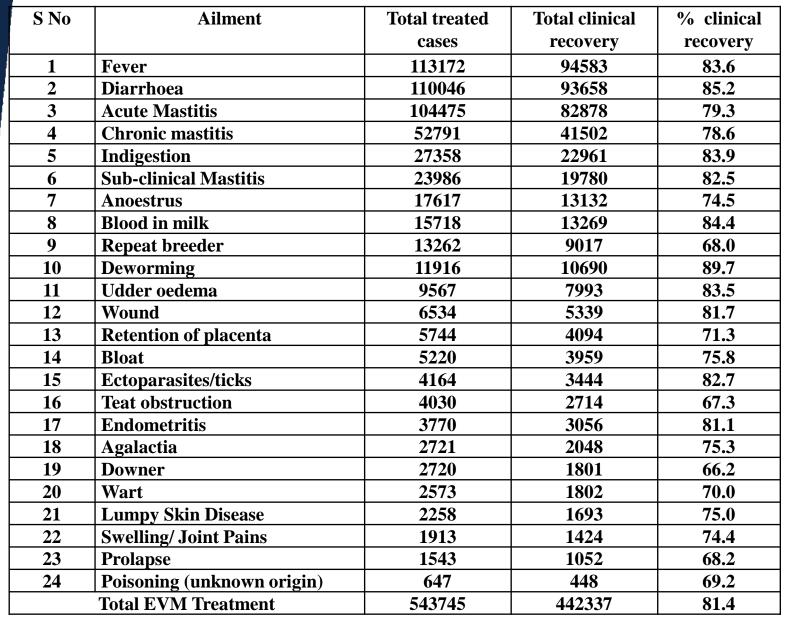
- 1. Andhra Pradesh
- 2. Assam
- 3. Delhi
- 4. Gujarat
- 5. Haryana
- 6. Karnataka
- 7. Kerala
- 8. Maharashtra
- 9. Punjab
- 10. Sikkim
- 11. Tamil Nadu
- 12. Telangana
- 13. Utter Pradesh
- 14. West Bengal



Data from NDDB

Information Network for Animal Productivity & Health (INAPH), an application that facilitates capturing of real time reliable data on Breeding, Nutrition and Health Services delivered at Farmer's Doorstep. It helps to asses and monitor progress of the projects.

https://www.nddb.coop/resources/inaph





Feedback from various milk societies from NDDB through INAPH * on the Efficacy of EVPs for 24 clinical conditions in cattle from 2017-18 to 2021-22

Antibiotic residue: Farmer's samples one year after intervention



MILK Union	Number of farmers	Antimicrobial residue Negative	residue Low Positive	Residue Positive
Allapra	15	12	2	1
Arakkapady	15	11	2	2
Chakkampuzha	10	10	0	0
Maneed	10	07	3	0
Manikyamangalam	15	12	2	1
Monippally	10	06	2	2
Puthrika	10	10	0	0
Sreemoolanagaram	15	15	0	0
Thirukanurpatti (TN)	20	20	0	0
Aralumallige (Karnataka)	20	20	0	0
	140	123	11	6
Per cent		87.86%	7.85%	4.29%

Reduction of disease incidence from 2016 to 2019



Disease	Mastitis		Enteritis			Repeat breeding			Cowpox			
Year	2016	2018	2019	2016	2018	2019	2016	2018	2019	2016	2018	2019
Average incidence per union	66	37	11	11	7	4	9	3	1	3	2	0
Per cent reduction		44%	84%		35%	81%		71%	96%		11%	100%

Average expenditure in Rupees for the treatment with Conventional medicine and EVP- the saving (1 USD = Rs.73.52 on 01/12/2020)

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No	Disease conditions	n	western drug treatment	EVP treatment	Amount saved
1	Mastitis	35	3000	120	2880
2	Maggot wound	28	962.5	60	881.7
3	Bloat& Indigestion	34	719.4	224	495.4
4	Repeat breeding	23	3060.7	430	2630.9
5	Cow pox	18	583.3	335	250
6	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	22	3165	1640	1525
7	Diarrhea	3	500	166	334

What India can share with others



- > Train on documentation of local health tradition and resources
- Train stakeholders on use of herbal medicine on Livestock primary health care and reduce antimicrobial residue in the animal products
- > Establish Home/institutional herbal gardens
- Pilots with herbal remedies







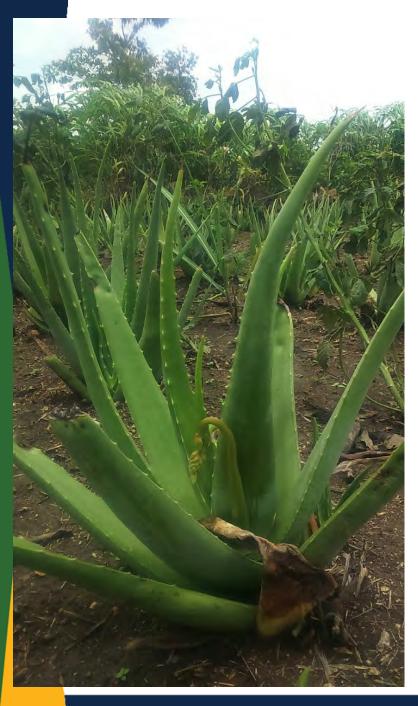


















Organizational garden - Milk Union



Aloe vera in grown by a farmer















Training and capacity building of farmers and other stakeholders





