

treatment of hyperprolactinemia (an elevated level of serum 'prolactin' in non-pregnant women and men, and represents the major causes of female infertility, move to appendix) (Sharaibi *et al.*, 2014). The various uses of the plant in the treatment of stomach disorder, throat, and mouth inflammation have been documented. The tissues of *P. stratiotes* when in contact with the mucous membrane are exceedingly irritating (Mukhtar *et al.*, 2004). The plant is considered antiseptic, antitubercular and antidysenteric. In Gambia, the plant is used as an anodyne for eyewash. Juice of the plant is used by the Mundas in ear complaints. The ashes of the plant are applied to the ringworm of the scalp. The leaves are used in eczema, leprosy, ulcers, piles and syphilis. A decoction of the leaves is used in La Reunion as a diuretic and prescribed in diseases of the urinary tract. Juice of the leaves applied externally in chronic skin diseases. The root is laxative and diuretic; good for wounds, inflammation and burns. Hot water extract used as an antifertility agent in New Guinea (Kumar *et al.*, 2015). The leaves are used as disinfectant and for the treatment of tuberculosis, dysentery, eczema, leprosy, ulcer, piles, syphilis and parasitic worms (Tulika and Mala, 2015). It is also used as antiseptic, antidysenteric, for ear complaints and insecticidal (Pareek and Kumar, 2014). The plant is reported as a herbal remedy with anti-allergic properties, on tear secretion and tear film stability. A study revealed that the leaf extract does not affect tear secretion and tear film stability and hence is not likely to exhibit the adverse effect of dry eyes, as conventional anti-allergic drugs do, in the management of allergic conjunctivitis (Abokyi *et al.*, 2014a,b).

A medical preparation has been described which contains an extract of *Pistia stratiotes* (Pauly *et al.*, 2001).