et al. 2015) and TT injection. These drugs cause immediate relief for victims (Supakthanasiri et al. 2004; Crohn's and Colitis 2015).

These drugs offer temporary relief, since antihistamines may counteract the histamine, but can't counteract the other antigenic venom enzymes. The steroids hold back the action of the immune system and reduce the production of free radicals from the defence system, aiding the reduction of tissue damage. Though it suppresses the effects induced by antigens, these drugs' side effects are dose dependent (Web 1). TT injection can prevent secondary infection and neutralise of the venom (metalloprotease and other). Overall, these drugs will give only temporary suppression, since these drugs will interact with histamines, tetanus infections, analgesics and inflammatory mediators. The question is whether the drug will interact with the venom to neutralise its complex nature.

Apart from above reports, many centipede bites were not documented, since most of the victims or sufferers depend on traditional local practises (medicinal plants) for their treatment. The ethnobotanical documents contain the knowledge of medicinal plants which were passed on by different peoples. Many ethnobotanists reported that members of both Aristolochiaceae and Piperaceae have potential action against venomous bites as well as skin diseases. The ethnobotanical uses of the genus Aristolochia and Piper for venomous bites are described below.

4.7 ETHNOBOTANICAL USES OF *ARISTOLOCHIA* sp.

A. tagala Cham. roots are taken orally by the tribes of Tirunelveli hills in Tamil Nadu to treat poisonous snakebites (Ayyanar and Ignacimuthu 2005). The fresh roots of *A. tagala Cham.* are grounded along with roots of *Rauvolfia serpentine*, mixed in water and taken twice daily for 3 d to treat snakebites, which was used by the Kruichayas tribe of the Kannur district (Rajith and Ramachandran 2010). Roots of *A. indica* L. are taken orally in liquid form by the tribal community of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal, the Sugli tribes of Yerramalais of the Kurnool district, the Andhra Pradesh (Basha and Sudarsanam 2012) and the Malayali tribes of the Yercaud hills to treat centipede bite effects (Rekka et al. 2014). Leaf juice of *A. indica* L. is taken orally for snakebite (Shanmugam et al. 2012). *A. bracteolate* L., root powder taken about a teaspoonful internally for 3 d and whole plant decoction is used as an antidote (Vijaya et al. 2013). The leaf infusion of the species has been utilised by various tribes (Bhil, Meena, Garasia, Sahariya, Damor and Kathodia) of Rajasthan as an antidote. The fresh root extract of *A. indica* L., mixed with the root of *Rauvolfia serpentine* (L) Nenlt. and *Croton rozburghii* Balak., is consumed by the tribes of Bihar as an antidote.

4.8 ETHNOBOTANICAL USES OF *PIPER* sp.

The leaves and fruits of *P. nigrum* L. are used by people in Kalahandi district of Odisha, India to treat snakebite (Mund and Satapathy 2011) and its seeds are used