

كلية الصيدلة
PHARMACY COLLEGE



جامعة أسيوط
٢٠٠٢



DEPARTMENT OF
PHARMACOGNOSY



Ethnopharmacobotanical study on the medicinal plants used by herbalists in Basra province



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Introduction :

term of medicinal plants include a various types of plants used in herbalism and some of these plants have a medicinal activities. these medicinal plants consider as a rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug development and synthesis.

The earliest historical records of herbs are found from the Sumerian civilisation, where hundreds of medicinal plants including opium are listed on clay tablets. The Ebers Papyrus from ancient Egypt, c. 1550 BC, describes over 850 plant medicines. The Greek physician Dioscorides, who worked in the Roman army



Comon plant use in medicine :

1. Ginger

2. Garlic

3. Bumber

4. Senna

5. Black seed

6. Peppermint

7. Lavender

8. Chamomile

Black camin (الحبه السوداء)



Introduction:

Black Seed has a long history as a diversely beneficial herb. For over three thousand years, people have used the Black Seed to cure numerous ailments and to maintain and improve general health. The earliest usage of Black Seed is traced back to the Assyrians in ancient Egypt. They also used to use it externally for the treatment of eyes, nose, mouth, and inflammations of the skin such as rashes, bites, and sores. The plant is cultivated worldwide for medicinal and culinary uses.



Common name : Black camin

Scientific name: *Nigella sativa*

Family:. Ranunculaceae

Active constituent:. Thymoquinone

Drug interaction:. DM drug ;

immunosuppressant

; and anticoagulant



Uses:

1. Headach
 2. teeth pain
 3. Nose congestion
 4. GI disease
 5. Asthma
 6. Cough
 7. Diarrhea
- Traditional use : D.M , hair loss

Garden cress (حب الرشاد)



Introduction

Garden cress is one of three major cresses. The others are watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*) and upland cress (*Barbarea verna*). Watercress has eclipsed garden cress in many countries, such as Spain and France. But this is not the case in other central European countries or in the United Kingdom, where it is widely grown

It is mainly used today in the seedling stage, added to salads and as a garnish and decoration for dishes. The roots, seeds and leaves have been used as a spicy condiment

Common name: **Garden cress**

(1)Scientific name : *Lipidium sativum*

Family: **Graciferae**

Part use : **Seed**

Uses:

1. Ant iRheumatic

2. Diucetic

3. Fracture healing

Traditional use : Arthritis

(كركدية)



Introduction:

Roselle can be found in tropical and sub-tropical regions such as India, Indonesia, and Malaysia, among others

The calyces of roselle have been widely used in medicines and foods such as syrup, refreshing drinks, wines, jams, and natural food colorants

The leaves or calyces are traditionally prepared in beverage as they are rich in anthocyanins, which have antioxidant properties and are useful in diuretic and sedative treatments.



Scientific name : *Hibiscas sabdariffa*

Family : Malvaceae

Part used: Flower

Uses :

Lower blood pressure

Traditional use : Blood pressure

Drug interaction :. Diclofenac ; Acetaminophene

Chamomile (البابونج)



Introduction

Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.) is a well-known medicinal plant species from the Asteraceae family often referred to as the "star among medicinal species." Nowadays it is a highly favored and much used medicinal plant in folk and traditional medicine

Scientific name : *Matricaria chamomilla*

Family: Asteraceae

Uses:

1. For Inflammation and skin disease
2. Intestinal spasm
3. For Parasitic worm infection
4. For hair loss

Drug interaction ;. With Cyclosporin and Warfarin

Senna (سنامکي)



Scientific name :. *Senna alexandrina*

Family:. Fabaceae

Part used: Leaves

Uses:

Laxative (stimulant)

Traditional use : constipation

Drug interaction :

Digoxine ;. Decrease of potassium

Warfarin;. diarrhea

Diuretic ;. Decrease potassium



Introduction

Senna has been traditionally used as laxative by civilizations across the world. Leaflets are the primary parts used for medicinal purposes. Senna pods are also used for making sweetened decoctions for use as laxative

(بمبیر)



Introduction

as “Bumber” is popularly used for its efficacy in chest and urinary infections (Alami and Macksad, 1974). It is also used for its anthelmintic, diuretic, demulcent, antidiarrheal, antigastritic, antiworm properties and also as a liver tonic. Several preparations of Cordia species have been used in traditional medicine for osteoarticular diseases. Analgesic, antiinflammatory and antiarthritic

Scientific name : *Cordia myxa*

Family : Boraginaceae

Uses :

1. Treat cough
2. Treat asthma
3. Diuertic
4. Sanitation of GIT

Traditional use : Asthma

CUMMINS

(الكمون)



Introduction

The history of cumin goes back over 5000 years. The ancient Egyptians used it as a spice in foods as well as in the mummification process. The Greeks and Romans used cumin as a spice and also applied it for medicinal purposes. Interestingly, it was used to make the complexion more pale. Cumin is a small seed that comes from the *Cuminum cyminum* herb, a member of the parsley family, but the ancient Greeks kept a dish of it on the dinner table, a practice which continues today in Morocco.

Scientific name : *Cuminum cyminum*

Part used : Seed

Active constituent : Caminaldehyde

Uses:

1. Treat irritable bowel syndrome
2. control glucose level
3. lower cholesterol
4. for reversing damaged hair

Traditional use : colon problems

Cinnamon (القرفة)



Introduction

Cinnamon is one of the most important spices used daily by people all over the world.

Cinnamon primarily contains vital oils and other derivatives, such as cinnamaldehyde, cinnamic acid, and cinnamate. In addition to being an antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, anticancer, lipid-lowering, and cardiovascular-disease-lowering compound

Scientific name : *Cinnamomum verum*

Part used: Dried flower

(३) Uses:

1. Antinflammatory
2. Antioxidant
3. low cholesterol
4. low glucose level
5. protect against cancer
6. high sensitivity to insulin

Drug interaction ;.

- 1. with drug that lower blood sugar causing hypoglycemia such as pioglitazone ; insulin**
- 2. with acetaminophene by increase harm to liver**

Sage

(المرمية)



Introduction

Sage is one of the most important species of the genus *Salvia* which comprises nearly 1000 species throughout the world, and represents one of the largest genera in the Lamiaceae family (Lakusic et al., 2013). As its Latin name *Salvia* means 'to cure' and species name 'officinalis' means medicinal, it is clear that sage has a historical reputation of promoting health and treating ailments and even in ancient Rome, it was even called the sacred plant



Scientific name: *Saliva officinalis*

Uses:

- 1. treat irritable bowel syndrome**
- 2. indigestion**
- 3. abdominal distention**

Traditional use : GIT Problems

Fenugreek (الجلبة)



Introduction

Fenugreek has a long history of medical use in Ayurvedic and Chinese medicine, and has been used for numerous indications, including labor induction, aiding digestion, and as a general tonic to improve metabolism and healthy human



Common name : Fenugreek

**Scientific name : *Trigonella foneum*
gracam**

Part used :. Seed and leaves

**Active constituent : 4-hydroxy iso
leucine**

Uses:

1. Treat lipid disorder
2. Diabetes
3. parkinson
4. For cough

Traditional use : to obese ; and treat UTI

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- اسم العطار : عمار (ابو علي)
- رقم الهاتف : ٠٧٨٠١١٠١١٦٣

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

