Accepted Manuscript

Title: Indigenous knowledge of the use of medicinal plants in Bheri, Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan

Author: Muhammad Jamil Ahmed Tanweer Akhtar

PII: S1876-3820(16)30006-3
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.eujim.2016.01.006
Reference: EUJIM 503

To appear in:

Received date: 20-8-2015
Revised date: 26-1-2016
Accepted date: 27-1-2016

Please cite this article as: Ahmed Muhammad Jamil, Akhtar Tanweer.Indigenous knowledge of the use of medicinal plants in Bheri, Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan.*European Journal of Integrative Medicine* http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eujim.2016.01.006

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Indigenous knowledge of the use of medicinal plants in Bheri, Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan

Muhammad Jamil Ahmed*, Tanweer Akhtar

Department of Botany, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan.

*Corresponding author: Muhammad Jamil Ahmed

E-mail address: jammumughal.bot86@gmail.com

Postal address: Muhammad Jamil Ahmed, Department of Botany, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan.
Phone: +923345096143 Fax: +92 5822 960431

Abstract

Introduction: Indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants can provide information on phytotherapeutic activity for the treatment of disease. The aim of this study was to document and quantify traditional knowledge on the ethnic use of medicinal plants for the treatment of various human diseases by the communities living in Bheri, Muzaffarabad (Pakistan).

Methods: Ethno botanical data were collected from ethnic communities using semi-structured interviews. Data was analyzed using informant consensus factor (ICF), fidelity level (FL) and medicinal use value (MUV). Moreover, indigenous plant uses were compared with reported phytochemical constituents and their pharmacological properties.

Results: During the survey 80 medicinal plant species used to treat various human ailments were documented. These belonged to 43 families and 69 genera. The plant species identified suggested

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5547378

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/5547378

Daneshyari.com