

Author's Accepted Manuscript

Plant Materials for Gastrointestinal Diseases used
in Chawang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat
Province, Thailand

Oratai Neamsuvan, Thanchanok Phumchareon,
Wanisa Bunphan, Wayanan Kaosaeng



PII: S0378-8741(16)30649-3
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2016.09.001>
Reference: JEP10401

To appear in: *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*

Received date: 7 May 2016
Revised date: 1 September 2016
Accepted date: 1 September 2016

Cite this article as: Oratai Neamsuvan, Thanchanok Phumchareon, Wanisa Bunphan and Wayanan Kaosaeng, Plant Materials for Gastrointestinal Diseases used in Chawang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand, *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2016.09.001>

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 galley proof before it is published in its final citable 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

Plant Materials for Gastrointestinal Diseases used in Chawang District, Nakhon Si
Thammarat Province, Thailand

Oratai Neamsuvan*, Thanchanok Phumchareon, Wanisa Bunphan, Wayanan
Kaosaeng

Faculty of Traditional Thai Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai,
Songkhla 90110, Thailand

*Corresponding author. Fax: 0066-74282709. E-mail address: oratai.n@psu.ac.th (O.
Neamsuvan).

Abstract

Ethnopharmacological relevance:

In Thailand, gastrointestinal diseases have occurred since the past, consequently healers know well how to use herbs for treatment. Currently, some groups of Thai people continue to be interested in treating diseases by herbs. Therefore, the aims of this study were to (1) compile a list of species of medicinal plants and their source, (2) document the diseases treated and their frequency of citation, (3) record the parts used, methods of preparation and route of administration of traditional medicines, and (4) compare the folk knowledge to that in other relevant reports.

Materials and methods:

Ten folk healers were included in the study. Semi-structured interviews were used to compile data, namely plant parts used, preparation, route of administration and properties. The data were analyzed by interpretation and descriptive statistics.

Results:

Sixty-two species in 28 families were identified. The most used plants (11 species) were grouped in Zingiberaceae. The highest level of relative frequency of citation (RFC) was found in *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe (1.0). Most plants were applied for treating constipation. Powder was the most common preparation form of folk drug. A total of 174 use lists were recorded, however, more than two thirds were reported as new uses in this study.

Conclusion:

A literature review revealed that the remaining 37 species for pharmacological activities and 42 species for toxicity should be further studied to validate the folk use of these medicinal resource.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5834363>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5834363>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)