

Author's Accepted Manuscript

Ethnomedicinal Plant Diversity in Thailand

Methee Phumthum, Kamonnate Srithi, Angkhana Inta, Auemporn Junsongduang, Kornkanok Tangjitman, Wittaya Pongamornkul, Chusie Trisonthi, Henrik Balslev



PII: S0378-8741(17)32080-9
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2017.12.003>
Reference: JEP11134

To appear in: *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*

Received date: 30 May 2017
Revised date: 5 December 2017
Accepted date: 5 December 2017

Cite this article as: Methee Phumthum, Kamonnate Srithi, Angkhana Inta, Auemporn Junsongduang, Kornkanok Tangjitman, Wittaya Pongamornkul, Chusie Trisonthi and Henrik Balslev, Ethnomedicinal Plant Diversity in Thailand, *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2017.12.003>

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.

Ethnomedicinal Plant Diversity in Thailand

Methee Phumthum^a, Kamonnate Srithi^{b,c}, Angkhana Inta^c, Auemporn Junsongduang^d, Kornkanok Tangjitman^e, Wittaya Pongamornkul^f, Chusie Trisonthi^c and Henrik Balslev^{a*}

^aDepartment of Bioscience, Aarhus University, Building 1540, Ny Munkegade 116, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

^bProgram in Plant Protection, Faculty of Agricultural Production, Maejo University, Sansai, Chiang Mai, 50290, Thailand

^cDepartment of Biology, Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

^dScience and Technology Department, Liberal Art and Science Faculty, Roi Et Rajabhat University, Thailand

^eFaculty of Science and Technology, Muban Chom Bueng Rajabhat University, Chom Bueng, Ratchaburi 70150, Thailand

^fQueen Sirikit Botanic Garden, Mae Rim, Chiang Mai, 50180, Thailand.

Abstract

Ethnopharmacological relevance

Plants have provided medicine to humans for thousands of years, and in most parts of the world people still use traditional plant-derived medicine. Knowledge related to traditional use provides an important alternative to unavailable or expensive western medicine in many rural communities. At the same time, ethnomedicinal discoveries are valuable for the development of modern medicine. Unfortunately, globalization and urbanization causes the disappearance of much traditional medicinal plant knowledge.

Aim of the study

To review available ethnobotanical knowledge about medicinal plants in Thailand and to estimate its diversity.

Methods

Information about ethnomedicinal uses of plants in Thailand was extracted from 64 scientific reports, books, and theses produced between 1990–2014. Plant identifications in the primary sources were updated to currently accepted names following *The Plant List* website and the species were assigned to family following the *Angiosperm Phylogeny Website*. Use Values (UV) were calculated to estimate the importance of medicinal plant species (UV_s) and families (UV_f). Medicinal use categories, plant parts used, preparations of the medicine, and their applications were noted for each use report.

Results

We found 16,789 use reports for 2187 plant species in 206 families. These data came from 19 ethnic groups living in 121 villages throughout Thailand. The health conditions most commonly treated with medicinal plants were in the categories *digestive system disorders*, *infections/infestations*, *nutritional disorders*, *muscular-skeletal system disorders*, and *genitourinary system disorders*. Plant families with very high use values were Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Acanthaceae, Lamiaceae, and Zingiberaceae and species with very high use values were *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob., *Blumea balsamifera* (L.) DC., and *Cheilocostus speciosus* (J.Koenig) C.D.Specht. Stems and leaves were the most used plant parts, but also other parts of the plants were used in medicinal recipes. The most common way of using the medicinal plants was as a decoction in water.

Conclusion

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8532559>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8532559>

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