

Medicinal Plants in Tropical Countries II

Traditional Use - Experience - Facts



Author

Ernst Mechler PhD
University of Tuebingen
Pharmaceutical Institute
Auf der Morgenstelle 8
D-72076 Tuebingen

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Medizinische Missionshilfe e. V. /Medical Mission Support
Huduma ya Madawa ya Kimsioni
Christian Intercultural Health Ministries
Wettenberg 2009
Berliner Strasse 57
D 35435 Wettenberg
Germany/Tanzania
Tel: 0049(0)6406-75111
E-Mail: info@mmhinfo.de
www.mmh-mms.com

**THE LORD HAS CREATED
MEDICINES FROM THE EARTH
AND A SENSIBLE MAN
WILL NOT DESPARAGE THEM**

Sirach 38,1

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Monographs of Medicinal Plants

<i>Abrus precatorius</i> (Fabaceae)	Jequirity bean (Paternostererbse)
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (Amaranthaceae)	Chaff flower
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (Asteraceae)	Goat weed (Mexikanischer Leberbalsam)
<i>Artemisia annua</i> (Asteraceae)	Chinese wormwood (Chines. Beifuss)
<i>Capparis tomentosa</i> (Capparidaceae)	Wolley caper bush (Woll. Kapernstrauch)
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> (Lauraceae)	Love vine (Schlingfaden)
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> (Chenopodiaceae)	Mexican tea (Mex. Teekraut, Jesuitente)
<i>Cissampelus mucronata</i> (Menispermaceae)	Velvet leaf
<i>Clausena anisata</i> (Rutaceae)	Horsewood
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Bignoniaceae)	Sausage tree (Leberwurstbaum)
<i>Lantana camara</i> (Verbenaceae)	Lantana (Wandelröschen)
<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> (Rubiaceae)	Pin cushion tree
<i>Paullinia pinnata</i> (Sapindaceae)	Sweet gum (Paullinie)
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> (Phytolaccaceae)	Pokeweed (Kermesbeere)
<i>Plumbago ceylanica</i> (Plumbaginaceae)	White leadworth (Bleiwurz)
<i>Securidaca longipedunculata</i> (Polygalaceae)	Violet tree
<i>Solanum incanum</i> , <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Solanac.)	Night shade plants (Nachtschattengew.)
<i>Strychnos spinosa</i> (Loganiaceae)	Kaffir orange (Kaffernorange)
<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i> (Bignoniaceae)	Pink trompet tree (Trompetenbaum)
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Fabaceae)	Tamarind tree (Tamarinde)
<i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Combretaceae)	Tropical almond tree (Seemandelbaum)

Introduction

In many areas of developing countries traditional herbal cures are applied even at the present time. Poverty, lack of infrastructure and limited access to modern pharmaceuticals are some of the reasons why medicinal plants are in use.

In 2005 a first volume with 25 plants has been presented by THIEME-Verlag Stuttgart (Germany), selected from a list of 4776 medicinal plants predominately used in Africa. Additionally to this first volume, from this list here 21 further monographs of medicinal plants are introduced in this second volume.

Similar to the first volume every monograph includes chapters like description of the plant, the chemical constituents, the traditional uses, experimental, and clinical results if exist. All data are derived from the newest scientific literature, including up-to date data.

Warning

This book is a scientific overview about 21 medicinal plants of Africa. The informations are collected from new scientific data.

This book is not a handbook for medicinal self-treatment!

Many of the listed plants are highly toxic and can cause serious intoxications.

Everybody is advised to follow the single evaluations at the end of every chapter.

Neither the author nor the publishers can be hold responsible for claims arising from inappropriate use or of the mistakes in identifying the plants.

In every case do not try self-treatment, but consult always a medical professional or a qualified practitioner.

At the end of every monograph the compiled facts are summarized in an evaluation. There a recommendation or warning is given for certain applications.

In form of asterisks the following scales are presented:

- * Experimental investigations or studies of the plant chemistry recorded in ethnopharmacological reports indicate the efficacy of the described application.
- ** In addition, there is evidence indicating that a risk of extreme toxicity is absent.
- *** In addition, clinical studies already exist conforming the efficacy of the application
- **** In addition, the application has already been recorded in medical books or official monographs such as pharmacopoeias.

Abbreviations

AMP	adenosine monophosphate
ADP	adenosine diphosphate
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
CYP 450	cytochrom P 450
EC	effective concentration
ED50	effective dose for 50 %
ELSD	evaporative light scattering detector
FID	flame ionisation detector
GC	gaschromatography
GMP	guanosin monophosphate
GOT	glutamic oxalacetic transaminase
HPLC	high pressure liquid chromatography
i. m.	intramuscular
i. p.	intraperitoneal
i. v.	intravenous
LC50	lethal concentration for 50 %
LD50	lethal dose for 50 %
MBC	minimal bactericidal concentration
MIC	minimal inhibition concentration
MS	mass spectrometry
MEM	minimal essential medium
mp	melting point, degrees Celsius
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance (spectroscopy)
PAF	platelet aggregation factor
PCV	packed cell volume (blood)
p. o.	per os
RIA	radio immuno assay
TLC	thin layer chromatography