

5<sup>th</sup> International Conference and Exhibition on

# Pharmacology and Ethnopharmacology

March 23-25, 2017 Orlando, USA

## Palestinian ethnomedicine: Wide traditional knowledge with significant future medicinal research opportunities

**Abdullatif Azab**

Institute of Applied Research-The Galilee Society, Israel

Plants are used by humans for therapeutic purposes, since the very dawn of our kind. Traditional Palestinian society has an extraordinary traditional herbal medicine that utilizes the relatively large diversity of plants in our region. And yet, despite the fact that the use of medicinal plants is well known and sometimes recorded for centuries, it is interesting enough that some of these plants were very partially or never studied in modern scientific methods. This is mainly to say, that despite proven medicinal activities of these plants, for some of them, the chemical composition is completely or partially unknown, and medical tests were never performed to transfer these proven qualities from traditional knowledge to modern medicine. Moreover, some of the plants that were never or partially studied are widely used in traditional Palestinian folk medicine and even as edible plants. Based on this knowledge, our presentation will focus on these plants that provide great future opportunities of research in ethnomedical knowledge, new phytochemicals and natural products, drug discovery and development, pharmacokinetics and finally, synthetic organic chemistry in terms of preparing new analogues of active compounds. We will introduce selected plants that have proven traditional uses, describe these uses in Palestinian folk medicine, and present the current modern research situation of each plant. Special attention will be drawn to plants that are widely used on daily bases, and that are widespread and can be easily reached for future research.

abedazab@gal-soc.org

## Medicinal plants used for the treatment of typhoid fever in Gombe State, Northeastern Nigeria

**Abubakar Bello Usman, Alhassan Muhammad Gani and Kolo Ibrahim**

Sheda Science and Technology Complex, Nigeria

The use of botanical raw materials to produce pharmaceuticals, herbal remedies, dietary supplements and many industrial materials constitute an important global resource in terms of healthcare and economy. In Nigeria and other developing countries, the indigenous knowledge on the uses of plants lies mainly with the elders who are decreasing in number due to death and other unforeseen occurrences. An ethno-botanical survey was carried out to obtain information on the ethno medicinal plants used by the people of Gombe State, northeastern Nigeria, in curing enteric fever. Oral interviews were conducted and 34 informants availed themselves for the interview and were consulted. All relevant information obtained from the respondents was recorded. Valid nomenclature, along with local names, family names, part of the plant(s) used, methods of preparation and administration and 54 plant species belonging to 27 families as well as 7 unidentified species that are commonly used by the people of the state in ethnomedical treatment of the ailment were documented. Those interviewed included traditional practitioners, local herb sellers, traditional rulers, hunters, farmers and patients. Results showed that the people of Gombe State are knowledgeable on herbal medicine in the treatment of diseases and ailments. However, further scientific validation of the traditional claims of anti-typhoid properties is imperative. This would establish their candidature for any possible future research for active principles and the possible development of new cheaper and more effective anti-typhoid drugs, as well as in the conservation of this rich diversity of medicinal plants.

abubakarbellou@yahoo.com