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Traditional uses of Kurdish medicinal plant *Pistacia atlantica* subsp. *kurdica* Zohary (Dareben or Darqezwan) in Ranya, Southern KurdistanHiwa M Ahmed^{1,2}¹Sulaimani Polytechnic University, Kurdistan Region, Iraq²Szent Istvan University, Hungary

Kurdistan is the area which is famous for biodiversity of plants, particularly southern Kurdistan. Thus, the study of Kurdish ethnobotany may be crucial for understanding local plant uses. An ethnobotanical field study was conducted via semi-structured interviews of 25 elderly informants to document traditional knowledge in Ranya during 2016. Data was analyzed by comparison with the ethnobotanical literature of Kurdistan. The use-value (UVd) index was developed and used to calculate the citation of diseases only for single plant species. The results found that the tree has long history of therapy for 20 different types of human diseases and problems. The high UVd value recorded for peptic and duodenal ulcers, dysentery, cholesterol which were (1, 0.48, 0.32) respectively, by eating Bnêste kal (gum) in raw internally application. While externally application for skin problems was (0.68). The high UVd of Bnêsti Kurdi in the form of chewing for clearing mouth, gum diseases, relieve abdominal pain were (1, 0.92, 0.92) respectively. The high UVd of Qezwan in the form of 'Tesbih' for removing depression and stress relief were (1, 0.92). A comparison with the previous Kurdish ethnobotanical studies showed new medicinal uses of this plant which has never been reported before. Unripe fruits from this plant are used as snack, while the ripe and unripe fruits (Qezwan) are used to make various different foods as ingredient. The beautiful dried fruits is used to make 'Tesbih' (bead). The current study found that Dareben is one of the valuable wild tree plants that have grown in Kurdistan naturally for many years. It has played a vital role in the health and commerce in this area through the millennia and has economic and ethnopharmacological activity since antiquity.

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