Survey of Some Common Medicinal Plants Used In Eritrean Folk Medicine

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1. Introduction

Ethnobotanical studies are often significant in revealing locally important plant species especially for the discovery of crude drugs. The documentation of such traditional knowledge, in the medicinal uses of plants, has provided many important drugs of modern day (Cotton, 1996). According to World Health Organization report more than 80% of the people in Africa depend on traditional medicine for their health care needs (WHO, 2003). With the emergence of new diseases and drug resistance to infections the traditional medicine should be given more attention in modern research and development (Mariita, 2006). Because of the unmatched availability of chemical diversity, natural products, either as pure compounds or as standardized plant extracts, provide unlimited opportunities for new drug leads. Now with 78% of the new chemical entities being natural or natural product-derived molecules, there is alternative treatment of
infectious disease using medicinal plants (Mariita, 2006), sexual contagious diseases and for the treatment by using medicinal plants (Kubrom, Unpublished data 2017). Recently, various plants are used as a subject to medical experiment. In particular, herbal plants are recognized as one of the intriguing subjects from which the extracts can be used in health care setting for future purpose. deforestation, grazing, global warming, and drought in Sub Saharan country, many valuable medicinal plants are on the verge of extinction (Cotton, 1996). Therefore, by evaluating their medical values, proper documentation, conservation and usage will be encouraged. Eritrean society has a long history of practicing traditional/ herbal medicine that also has links to cultural values and beliefs. In this context, traditional medicine is concerned with types of medical treatment and practices that are based on customary knowledge. Owning to poor healthcare facilities in rural Eritrea, a great majority of the population are still reliant on traditional medicine, as the study indicated. Traditional medical practices are quite varied based on cultural diversity. While a majority of traditional healers deal with human diseases, some also specialize in the treatment of animal diseases, disease prevention, and the promotion of spiritual and physical well-being of community members (Senai Weldeab, 2010; Biniam and Gebrehiwet, 2016).

Ethnobotanical knowledge of medicinal plants in the high lands of Eritrea is transferred from the older people to younger generations at household level and this knowledge is not ongoing in written form, so that their losses or distortion at every transfer is inevitable (Biniam et al., 2016; Shushan, 2002). According to Tecleab, et al., (2006), Ethnobotanical survey was conducted in Zoba Maekel and Zoba Semenawi Keih Bahri. The survey includes some villages and some towns such as: Asmara, Belza, Shegrini, Betgirgish, Areberubu, Adi guadad, Mai-hinzi, and Gihn-dae. These areas are inhibited by Tigrna, These, areas are inhibited by Tigrna, Tigre, and Sahoethnic groups. Information was obtained using digital record, free-listing, semi-structured and open ended interviews with traditional healers, community elders, and mothers. Nine medicinal plants that used to treat diseases associated with bacteria were identified and the study justifies the traditional use of the plants in Eritrean traditional medicine.

In spite of the vast role and important ethnobotanical contributions of medicinal plants in the primary health care, limited works have so far been done in the country (Biniam and Ghebrehiwet, 2016; Senai, 2010; Thomas et al., 2007; Tecleabet et al., 2006 and Shushan, 2002). This study has therefore been initiated to document the plants used in the traditional medical practices of the Eritrean people together with the associated ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal knowledge and practices.

Objective of Research

The general objective of this research is to prepare a survey of the medicinal plants used by the folk of the designated research areas of the two zobas of the State of Eritrea.
The type of plants used by the people of that region
The type of extracts of the plant parts used by them
The healing properties / therapy of such plant crude extracts

Justification of Research

To survey of different medicinal plants used by the people of Eritrea in the research area of the two Zobas.
Promote the discovery of new drugs to cure for certain dreaded diseases
Help in the conservation of such plants
It can also be used as reference area for such plants for further studies
2. Study Area

Ethnobotanical survey was conducted in two Zoba Maekel and Zoba Semenawi Keih Bahri, of the administrative areas called as Zobas, of the State of Eritrea. The survey includes some important villages and some towns where more than 10,000 populations were inhabitants of that particular area and the places were: Asmara, Belza, Shegrini, Betgirgish, Areberubu, Adi guadad, Maihinzi, and Gihn-dae. These areas are inhibited by Tigrna, Tigre, and Saho ethnic groups. Information was obtained using digital record, free-listing, semi-structured and open-ended interviews with traditional healers, community elders, and mothers. More medicinal plants that used to treat diseases associated with bacteria were identified and the study justifies the traditional use of the plants in Eritrean traditional medicine.

3. Materials and Methods

Plant Collection
The stems, leaves, flowers, roots, barks etc. of such plants were studies in and also collected from the two Zobas of the State of Eritrea. The plant samples were identified and authenticated in the Department of Biology, Herbarium in EIT, as the list enclosed.

4. Results - Observation and Data Collection

The people of that region were, by asking some oral questions, questionnaire and by interviewing them in using the medicinal plants and the type of plant parts, so that to get a correct information about medicinal plants, and how the healing process was noticed. After thorough investigation, then the researchers got some conclusions. It was noted down as a medicinal plant. Some of the plants were identified, pressed, dried on the spot and some were brought to the Herbarium Lab, of Eritrea Institute of technology and documented for further studies. It was recorded in the form of a tabular form as it was shown.

5. Discussion

Plant extracts are paying much attention in these days because of side effects and were experimenting with different diseases, healing and finally concluding that this plant will be cured a particular disease. Hence, people were directed and gradually shifting towards popular plant extracts for biologically active ingredients to cure bodily ailments and plays a vital role. Survey was conducted, from the two Zobas, and the type of plants are using for healing them heal bodily ailments. It was reported that all the plants in the tabular form for using different plant extracts such as leaf, stem, flower, buds, barks and seeds for the therapeutic purposes in the Zoba (Bein et al., 1996). People of the two Zobas were warmly responded that the plant products and extracts were completely healed but took over a period of long time. There were no side effects as they cited for using such plants. Many research works were conducted on different plants and still it is in the infancy to study (Biniam Yemaneet et al., 2016). Further extensive study is required experimentally for each medicinal plant for its biological activity, so that we can conclude that a particular plant will heal the ailment caused by either bacterial, viral or by wounds.

In this study, 256 plant species of medicinal importance were observed and some were recorded and documented (see table) for its various applications. Most of these medicinal plants are harvested from natural stands followed by home garden. They are also found growing sporadically in natural forest, hills, mountains, churches, home-gardens, rivers and roadsides.
## Table: Some Common Medicinal Plants Used In Eritrean Folk Medicine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Family name</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Plant parts</th>
<th>Ailment type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Acacia asak</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Suhug</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Skin diseases &amp; Tooth ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Acacia ehrenbergiana</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Hal-aqba</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Tooth ache &amp; Ear infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>Acacia etbaica</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Seraw</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Constipation, and Ring worm infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><em>Acacia laeta</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Qenteb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Diabetes &amp; Antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>Acacia lahai</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Lehai</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Taeniacide &amp;Rheumatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><em>Acacia mellifera</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Tselim qenteb</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Evil eyes &amp; Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><em>Acacia nilotica</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Ghered</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Abdominal pain &amp; Anti-emetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><em>Acacia oerfota</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Ghemrot</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Eye disease &amp; Evil eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><em>Acacia oregona</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Alaa</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Easing labor &amp; Back pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><em>Acacia polyacantha</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Ghomoro</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Rheumatism &amp; Segri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><em>Acacia Senegal</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Tsaeda qenteb</td>
<td>Gums</td>
<td>Diabetes &amp; Abdominal pain</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><em>Acacia seyal</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Keih chea</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Diabetes &amp; Hypertension</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td><em>Acacia sieberiana</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Cheare</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>Abdominal helminthes &amp; Scabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td><em>Acacia tortilis</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Alaa</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Snake &amp; Scorpion bite &amp; Gonfi</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td><em>Acokanthera schimperi</em></td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>Mebtae</td>
<td>Leaves &amp; Stems</td>
<td>Skin wound, Eye infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td><em>Adansonia digitata</em></td>
<td>Bombaceae</td>
<td>Duma</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Anti-abortion &amp; eye infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td><em>Aerva lanata</em></td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Hamli gobo</td>
<td>All parts</td>
<td>Gerefta, febrile</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td><em>Agave sisalana</em></td>
<td>Agavaceae</td>
<td>Eqaa</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Diarrhea &amp; Ear infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td><em>Ajuga integrifolia</em></td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Ango-guasot</td>
<td>Stems</td>
<td>Malaria, Hepatitis, Dysentery &amp; Swelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td><em>Albizia amara</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Chigono</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Blood pressure &amp; Anti-lice</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td><em>Albizia anthelmintica</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Messenna</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Abdominal helminthes, Diarrhea &amp; Burns</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td><em>Allium cepa</em></td>
<td>Alliaceae</td>
<td>Shiguerti tseada</td>
<td>Bulbs</td>
<td>TB, Hepatitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td><em>Allium sativum</em></td>
<td>Alliaceae</td>
<td>Shiguerti tseada</td>
<td>Bulbs</td>
<td>Hypertension, Malaria &amp; Asthma</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td><em>Aloe camperi</em></td>
<td>Aloaceae</td>
<td>Sandae-ere</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Malaria, Hepatomegaly &amp; Splenomegaly</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td><em>Aloe elegance</em></td>
<td>Aloaceae</td>
<td>Ere</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Diabetics &amp; Abdominal pain</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td><em>Aloe macrocarpa</em></td>
<td>Aloaceae</td>
<td>Tsebir</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Impotency, Malaria &amp; Easing labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td><em>Aloe percarusa</em></td>
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<td>Ere</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Anthrax, Malaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus sylvestri</em></td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Bernahayo</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Back pain, Tooth pain &amp; Anti-helminthes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Part Used</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td><em>Annona muricata</em></td>
<td>Annonaceae</td>
<td>Anona</td>
<td>Leaves &amp; Fruits</td>
<td>Kill lice, Bedbugs &amp; Gastritis</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><em>Anogeissus leiocarpus</em></td>
<td>Combretaceae</td>
<td>Hanse</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Anthrax, Hepatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><em>Apium graveolens</em></td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>Sodieno</td>
<td>Roots &amp; Seeds</td>
<td>Rheumatism, Asthma &amp; Bladder infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><em>Argemone mexicana</em></td>
<td>Papaveraceae</td>
<td>Dander</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Antibiotics &amp; Cataracts</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td><em>Artemisia annua</em></td>
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<td>Artimesia</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Bladder infection, Hepatitis &amp; Malaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><em>Asparagus africana</em></td>
<td>Asparagaceae</td>
<td>Chemara-ansti</td>
<td>All parts</td>
<td>Skin lesion &amp; Heart diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><em>Aspilia mosambicensis</em></td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Aspilia</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Kidney diseases &amp; Bleeding after delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><em>Astragalus atropilosulus</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Tetem-agazen</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Hemorrhoids, Itching &amp; Diarrhea</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><em>Avicenna marina</em></td>
<td>Verbenaceae</td>
<td>Mangrove</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Ulcers, Diabetics, Asthma &amp; Cancer</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td><em>Azadirachta indica</em></td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
<td>Nim</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Hemorrhoids, Fungal &amp; Insects</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Balanites aegyptiaca</em></td>
<td>Balanitaceae</td>
<td>Meqie</td>
<td>Leaves &amp; Fruits</td>
<td>Headache, Abdominal pain &amp; Bilharzias'</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><em>Barbeya oleoides</em></td>
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<td>Hirmi-tel</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td><em>Barleria eranthemoides</em></td>
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<td>Eshok-ziebie</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Eye problem, Tonsillitis &amp; Eczema</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td><em>Becium grandiflorum</em></td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Tahebeb</td>
<td>All parts</td>
<td>Cramps, Anti-inflammatory &amp; Malaria</td>
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<td><em>Bersama abyssinica</em></td>
<td>Melianthaceae</td>
<td>Bersama</td>
<td>Stems</td>
<td>Heart disease &amp; Tape-worm</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Bidens pilosa</em></td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Tsegogot</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Gerefta &amp; Gonfii</td>
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<td><em>Bosica angustifolia</em></td>
<td>Capparidaceae</td>
<td>Kermed</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>Snake-bite, Gastritis &amp; Gonfii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><em>Bosica salicifolia</em></td>
<td>Capparidaceae</td>
<td>Oba</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Scabies, Floating &amp; Cholynichites</td>
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<td><em>Bosica senegalensis</em></td>
<td>Capparidaceae</td>
<td>Hamta</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>Snake and Scorpion venom</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><em>Boswellia papyfera</em></td>
<td>Burseraceae</td>
<td>Meqer</td>
<td>Gums</td>
<td>Fever, Tranquilizer &amp; Evil spirit</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Brassica nigra</em></td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>Hamli-adrii</td>
<td>All parts</td>
<td>Cough &amp; Fungus</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><em>Brassica olearacea</em></td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>Cawlo</td>
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<td>Gastritis, Rheumatism &amp; Asthma</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td><em>Bucea antidisenterica</em></td>
<td>Simaroubaceae</td>
<td>Anderguhila</td>
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<td>Diarrhea, Evil eyes &amp; Rabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><em>Buddleia polystachya</em></td>
<td>Loganiaceae</td>
<td>Metere</td>
<td>All parts</td>
<td>Evil eye, Segri &amp; Insects</td>
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<td><em>Cadaba farinosa</em></td>
<td>Capparidaceae</td>
<td>Bersenai</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Ophthalmia, Insect repellant &amp; Body pains</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td><em>Cadia purpurea</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Qetin-ome</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Wound infection &amp; nail inflammation</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td><em>Calotropis procera</em></td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>Ghindae</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Hemorrhoids, Wound &amp; leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><em>Calpurnia aurea</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Htseawets</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Snake &amp; Scorpion venom &amp; leprosy</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td><em>Capparis decidua</em></td>
<td>Capparidaceae</td>
<td>Sorob</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>Chest pains, Jaundice &amp; Malaria</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td><em>Capparis tomentosa</em></td>
<td>Capparidaceae</td>
<td>Andel</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
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<td>Papayo</td>
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<td>Family</td>
<td>Part(s)</td>
<td>Uses</td>
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<td>Caralluma speciosa</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
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<td>Barks</td>
<td>Malaria, Splenomegaly &amp; Hepatomegaly</td>
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<td>Cassimiroa edulis</td>
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<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Menstrual disorder &amp; Constipation</td>
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<td>Capsicum annum</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Arm-stream, Alopecia &amp; Hemorrhoids</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Celtis africana</td>
<td>Ulmaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Rheumatism &amp; Lung disease</td>
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<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>Chenopodiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Chol lymphitis, Burns &amp; Wounds</td>
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<td>Cicer arietinum</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Malaria &amp; Diarrhea</td>
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<td>Celtis africana</td>
<td>Ulmaceae</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Conjunctivitis &amp; Ear infection</td>
<td></td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</td>
<td>Lauraceae</td>
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<td>All parts</td>
<td>Anti-fungal &amp; insects</td>
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<td>Arthritis &amp; Eye problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Melia azadirachta</td>
<td>Melliaceae</td>
<td>Melia</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Fungal diseases &amp; Hemorrhoids</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>Mentha piperita</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Nae-nae</td>
<td>All parts</td>
<td>Hypertension &amp; Dandruff</td>
</tr>
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<td>168</td>
<td>Meriandra dianthera</td>
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<td>Nehba</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Hypertension, Diabetes &amp; Emetics</td>
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<td>169</td>
<td>Mimusops kummel</td>
<td>Sapotaceae</td>
<td>Kummel</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Asthma, Cough &amp; Bladder infection</td>
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<td>Mimusops schimperi</td>
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<td>Lullae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Gerefta &amp; Evil eyes</td>
</tr>
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<td>171</td>
<td>Moringa oleifera</td>
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<td>Moringa</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Anemia, Diarrhea &amp; Rheumatism</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>Musa sapientum</td>
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<td>Banana</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Constipation &amp; Digestion Disorder</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>Nepeta azere</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>ABA-arha</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Head ache &amp; Sun strike</td>
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<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Nicandra physaloides</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>Mezerbae-telian</td>
<td>Leaves &amp; Latex</td>
<td>Tooth-ache &amp; Cough</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>Nicotiana glauca</td>
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<td>Ashea-gereb</td>
<td>Leaves &amp; Latex</td>
<td>Antibiotic &amp; Gerefta</td>
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<td>176</td>
<td>Nicotiana tabacum</td>
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<td>Tembako</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Tooth-ache, Insects &amp; Snake bite</td>
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<td>177</td>
<td>Nigella sativa</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>Abosuda</td>
<td>Stems</td>
<td>Digestion prob &amp; Bronchial prob.</td>
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<td>178</td>
<td>Nuxia congesta</td>
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<td>Kentebera</td>
<td>Stems</td>
<td>Abscess &amp; Myalgia</td>
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<td>Ocimum congesta</td>
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<td>Seseg</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
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<td>Cough, Malaria &amp; Heart disease</td>
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<td>181</td>
<td>Olea europeana / cuspidata</td>
<td>Oleaceae</td>
<td>Awliee</td>
<td>Stems</td>
<td>Ring warm, Dandruff</td>
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<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Opuntia ficus-indica</td>
<td>Cactaceae</td>
<td>Beles</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Diuretic, Abscess &amp; wounds</td>
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<td>183</td>
<td>Ormocarpum pubescens</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Alendia</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Anti-inflammatory, Wound infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Osyris quadrpartita</td>
<td>Santalaceae</td>
<td>Qerets</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Gastritis &amp; Constipation</td>
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<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Part Used</td>
<td>Condition</td>
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<td>185</td>
<td><em>Otostegia fruticosa</em></td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Tonsillitis, Arthritis &amp; Endo parasites</td>
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<td>186</td>
<td><em>Otostegia integrifolia</em></td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Uvulitis, Abdominal-pain &amp; Tonsillitis</td>
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<td>187</td>
<td><em>Ozoroa insignis</em></td>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
<td>Zanzai</td>
<td>Insect &amp; Fungal repellant</td>
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<td>188</td>
<td><em>Pappea capensis</em></td>
<td>Sapindaceae</td>
<td>Tish-bealilo</td>
<td>Gynecological problem &amp; Arthritis</td>
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<td>189</td>
<td><em>Parkinsonia aculeata</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Eczema &amp; Abdominal-pain</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td><em>Passiflora molissima</em></td>
<td>Passifloraceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Head ache, Asthma &amp; Rheumatism</td>
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<td>191</td>
<td><em>Pavetta gardenifolia</em></td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Cancer, Evil spirit &amp; Diarrhea</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td><em>Petriobium stellatum</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Eye infection &amp; Ear infection</td>
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<td>193</td>
<td><em>Phoenix dactylifera</em></td>
<td>Arecaceae</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Diarrhea, Constipation &amp; Burn</td>
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<td>194</td>
<td><em>Phytolacca dodecandra</em></td>
<td>Phytolaccaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Urination, Gastritis &amp; TB</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td><em>Piliostigma thonningii</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>Infectious dermatitis</td>
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<td>196</td>
<td><em>Plantago zeylancia</em></td>
<td>Plantaginaceae</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Ring warm &amp; Antibiotics</td>
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<td>197</td>
<td><em>Plumbago zeylanica</em></td>
<td>Plumbaginaceae</td>
<td>Aftuh</td>
<td>Rheumatism, Evil eye &amp; Snake venom</td>
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<td>198</td>
<td><em>Podocarpes latifolius</em></td>
<td>Podocarpaceae</td>
<td>Zgbbta</td>
<td>Asthma &amp; Respiratory problems</td>
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<td>199</td>
<td><em>Pittosporium viridifolium</em></td>
<td>Pittosporaceae</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>Cholynichitis &amp; Tonsillitis</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td><em>Pollichia campestris</em></td>
<td>Caryophyllaceae</td>
<td>Hareg baita</td>
<td>Snake bite, Tonsillitis &amp; Eye disease</td>
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<td>201</td>
<td><em>Prosopis juliflora</em></td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Pods</td>
<td>Lactation &amp; Digestion disturbance</td>
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</table>
They are the predominant sources of traditional medicine for traditional healers and even there are no allopathic treatments of the rural areas. Shrubs were found to be the most dominant growth forms in the preparation of traditional remedies followed by herbs, trees, climbers and trailing herbs of this region. Like in other parts of the State of Eritrea people were using as a traditional medicine for both animal and human diseases.

**Conclusion**

This study provides and clues for the scientific basis to the traditional uses of different medicinal plants for healing different diseases. It may be a source supply of modern medicines. Many chemicals were found in different plant parts hence through investigation is required for future studies. It also helps to encourage the cultivation of such plants of high medicinal value and also helps in recording the data.

**Research Highlights**

Traditional herbalists should be well acquainted with and abide by the ethics and fundamental principles of medicines, so that the medicine has a positive impact on health of the society and it should be given in precise dosage.

Medicinal properties of the plant species used should be properly known to the people and given wide publicity.

Skill of traditional medicine practitioners have to be encouraged and protected from the wrong perception that leads an accusation. Create awareness to encourage the population in order to conserve the threatened and endangered plant species in their natural habitats and home-gardens.

Medicinal plant management and conservation must be integrated in other sectors such as in health to foster better use of plant materials and in education to build up awareness of the need for protection. Government must provide incentives to farmers cultivating of medicinal plants to ensure their conservation issues.

**Acknowledgement**

The authors expresses thanks to the Department of Biology, Eritrea Institute of Technology, Mai Nefhi, Asmara, Eritrea and also providing laboratory facilities like EIT Herbarium Research Lab. The support and the kind cooperation given by the Zoba people of the region of the State of Eritrea were gratefully acknowledged.

**Limitations:** There is no limitations in using the data.

**Authors’ Contribution and Competing Interests:**

Authors have no competing interest in this research article.

**Funding and Policy Aspects:**

No financial support for carrying this research project.

**References**


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