

Chapter 1 : Medicinal Plants of South Africa 2nd Edition, Briza Publications - Online Bookshop

Detailed species descriptions of more than medicinal plants and their close relatives, or other species used in a similar way. Each entry includes the following information: a description of the plant, the plant parts used, medicinal uses, preparation and dosage, active ingredients and pharmacological effects.

This updated and expanded second edition of the Book by a Professor of Pharmacognosy, Maurice Iwu, provides a comprehensive review of more than 2, species of plants employed in indigenous African medicine, with full-colour photographs and references from over 1, publications. The first part of the book contains a catalog of the plants used as ingredients for the preparation of traditional remedies, including their medicinal uses and the parts of the plant used. This is followed by a pharmacognostical profile of the major herbs, with a brief description of the diagnostic features of the leaves, flowers, and fruits and monographs with botanical names, common names, synonyms, African names, habitat and distribution, ethnomedicinal uses, chemical constituents, and reported pharmacological activity. The second part of the book provides an introduction to African traditional medicine, outlining African cosmology and beliefs as they relate to healing and the use of herbs, health foods, and medicinal plants. This book presents scientific documentation of the correlation between the observed folk use and demonstrable biological activity, as well as the characterized constituents of the plants. The author, Maurice M. National Research Council, Washington D. Iwu said that with over 50, distinct species in sub-Saharan Africa alone, the African continent is endowed with an enormous wealth of plant resources. All in all, this second edition is a worthy successor to the edition. In the preface to the second edition of his book, Dr. Iwu acknowledges the enormous body of knowledge that has become available over the last twenty years. He felt that it was critical to add new, relevant information to review the medicinal plants currently used as phytomedicines that were, for the most part, unknown in Iwu indicates that this is a book for scientists developing new medicines and practitioners of herbal medicine, I suggest that this is a book that should also be read by Western medical doctors who either work or volunteer their services in rural African clinics and hospitals. I commend the time, energy, and knowledge that Dr. Iwu has invested in both editions of his book. This is a truly valuable resource that I hope will be used prolifically and expanded upon. Above all, there is a new emphasis on the potential economic impact that the plants of Africa could bring to the continent. Iwu devotes more space to keenly detailing the commercial utilization of native agricultural products. Updated sections on commerce and the creation of value-added products feature prominently in the descriptions of many species. It is undeniably an exceptional and absorbing collection of botanical, ethnomedical, and pharmacological information. It is an efficient collection of botanical information about a diverse and large portion of the earth. Certainly this updated edition would make a rich and interesting manual for a class on African medicinal plants. This is an interesting handbook for phytochemists, pharmacologists, anthropologists, or anyone who is interested in African medicinal plants. A pioneer work on African medicinal plants. Our congratulations go to the author and publishers for producing such an interesting book. Primarily for medical library collections, but will interest anyone concerned with ethnobotany and African culture.

Chapter 2 : South Africa's Medicinal Plants by Province

The current second edition took note of the excellent research that has been done on ethnopharmacological aspects in relation to indigenous plants. The various entries on more than medicinal plants were updated with respect to plant description, plant parts used, medicinal properties preparation and dosage, the active ingredients and their.

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the antioxidant status of tissues and their role in disease prevention are now better appreciated. The pharmacological studies in the past were xi xii Preface to the Second Edition also restricted mainly to bioassays aimed at the identification of biologically active compounds for the development of single-chemical compounds as active pharmaceutical ingredients. In addition to this approach, investigators now include in their search botanical medicines or phytomedicine with well-defined chemical constituents that can be used as phytopharmaceuticals. The period since the publication of the first edition has witnessed tremendous expansion in the study of African medicinal plants and traditional African medicine. The literature on the subject has also increased severalfold; some journals and specialized Internet resources are now available to assist scholars and investigators in these areas of study. Perhaps of greatest value is the new body of literature on Southern African medicinal plants and traditional medicine that became available since the political changes that occurred in South Africa in . It is hard to imagine how inadequate our knowledge of African medicinal plants was without the huge and distinct flora of South Africa. This edition has been greatly enriched by the many excellent volumes on Southern African medicinal plants that were not generally available in . African medicinal plants have also gained some recognition as dietary supplements, and with the increased use of herbal products as dietary supplements in developed countries, a new vista has been opened in the use of medicinal plants in global health care delivery. Some of the pharmacognostical profiles in this edition include sections on agriculture, commerce, and dosage forms to cater to this new use of medicinal plants. The dietary supplements and health food applications of these plants come with far more challenges than when herbs were used only as an alternative to mainline chemically defined single-entity pharmaceuticals. It is no longer sufficient to conduct proximate analysis of a given plant medicinal ingredient. The treatment of plants as biomass for the isolation of biologically active compounds for drug discovery and development is entirely different from the processes required when plants are used as herbal products. The presence or absence of extraneous materials, pesticides, residual extraction solvents, heavy metals, and uptake of environmental pollutants in the plant affects the identity and quality of a given herb. The two projects also independently gathered ethnobotanical information from several African countries through direct bilateral agreements with U. There has been an exponential increase in the number of publications on the use, chemical composition, and biological activities of medicinal plants during the last 20 years. The information from these sources has been most valuable in updating the data on the pharmacognostical profiles of the African plants selected for inclusion in Chapter 3 of this volume. The availability of Internet-based resources, which did not exist in , has greatly enriched this revision. It should never be considered an encyclopedia on African medicinal plants. Over references have been provided to enable obtaining further details of the plants discussed. I am indebted to the following persons and institutions for the permission to use their photographs to illustrate some of the plants: I am immensely grateful to my editors, John Sulzycki and Jill Jurgensen of Taylor and Francis Group, for their support and encouragement in the preparation of this edition. My gratitude goes also to my family and the staff of Bioresources Development Group for their extensive assistance in making this book possible. It is my hope that this book will help to address a major paradox in this subject, namely, that while there has been a phenomenal growth in global medicinal plant trade, exports from Africa have not contributed much to the overall international trade in herbs and natural products in general. Africa has unfortunately remained only a minor player in the global natural products market. Lack of practical information on African medicinal plants has been a major factor in the underutilization of African plants in global medicinal plant trade and industrial production of herbal medicinal products. The publication of the Handbook of African Medicinal Plants in contributed immensely to the increased interest and awareness of the enormous potential that exists in the use of African medicinal plants and herbs. It is my expectation that this edition will further provide the necessary information to scholars, herbalists, and industrialists interested in the sustainable utilization of African medicinal plants for human health. Over 50, distinct species are known to occur in sub-Saharan Africa alone, and the continent is home to more than a quarter of recorded angiosperm taxa in the world. With over languages spoken in about dialects and with individuals living in more than 50 independent countries, Africa presents a veritable treasure of cultural and genetic resources, including medicinal plants. Its unique and diverse indigenous cultures have produced a rich heritage of traditional

knowledge on the uses of plants for healing, for communications with the gods, and for food. The enormous biodiversity in its tropical forests, savannas, veldts, and unique environments of sub-Saharan Africa is due to its peculiar geography. It has no marginal oceanic trenches and subduction zones, so it lacks the extensive mountain ranges found in the Americas, but much of the southern half of the continent rests on a high plateau close to meters above sea level, broken only by the southern extension of the Great Rift Valley and the slightly lower basin of the Congo River. The history of healing arts in Africa can be traced back to about BC, during the reign of Menes, the first pharaoh of ancient Egypt. Athothis, the son of Menes, was credited with knowledge of many therapeutic preparations. Imhotep was an accomplished architect, and the step pyramid at Saqqarah is among his numerous works. According to the writer Paul Ghalioungui, Hesy-Re was the chief of dentists and physicians during the Third Dynasty iii, a period in African history usually associated with the building of the pyramids. The Ebers Papyrus, one of the oldest in medical literature, listed several recipes used by ancient African healers. One of the most unfortunate ironies of herbal medical practice is that while African medicine consists primarily of herbs and health foods, modern herbal producers and phytopharmaceutical manufacturers seldom, if ever, include African medicinal plants in their lists. African materia medica do not consist of dietetics alone, but include many potent herbs. The African *Rauvolfia vomitoria*, for example, has a higher content of the antihypertensive alkaloid reserpine and the antiarrhythmic drug ajmaline than the better-known species of the genus *Rauvolfia*. Another example is the willow plant, *Salix capensis*, which has been used in southeastern Africa for centuries as a painkiller and antipyretic; it is known to contain esters of salicylic acid, a compound whose acetylated form is the universal analgesic, aspirin. The ginger cultivated in Nigeria is valued by consumers more than the Asian and Caribbean varieties. Although there are many research publications available on the constituents and biological activity of medicinal plants from Africa, the development of therapeutic agents from African medicinal plants has remained a somewhat neglected subject. The study of African medicinal plants also has not been taken as seriously or documented as fully as in other traditional societies, such as the Indian and Chinese. Our knowledge of African medicinal plants is rather limited. The little available information is often fragmented, and most African medicinal legends have become distorted by several centuries of continuous waves of invasion and conquest of various parts of Africa. The documentation of medicinal uses of African plants is becoming increasingly urgent because of the rapid loss of the natural habitat of some of these plants due to anthropogenic activities. Habitat conversion threatens not only the loss of plant resources but also traditional community life and cultural diversity and the accompanying knowledge of the medicinal value of several endemic species. The vegetation of Africa can be classified into a number of phytochoria, that is, regions within which a substantial proportion of the plants are endemic, following the scheme proposed by White. Within tropical Africa, the major ecosystems are 1 forests; 2 seasonal tropical vegetation which consists of woodland, bushland and thicket, grassland, shrublands; 3 deserts; 4 montane and afroalpine ecosystems; 5 wetlands; 6 lakes; and 7 coastal vegetation. The island contains over 12, species in its original forest areas, and of these species are found only on that island. Over plants are known to be used for medicinal Introduction 3 purposes in Africa, but only a few have been described or studied. This book provides an overview of the small fraction of the species that have been scientifically investigated. At first glance, the two aspects may appear very different and even conflicting, but a closer inquiry will reveal a common ground in the two modes of medicinal plant utilization in traditional African medicine. Included is information on the physical characteristics of the plants, including size, shape, color, texture, and taste, which have traditionally served as important criteria in their selection for therapeutic purposes. The volume gives a concise description of the materia medica of an enormous and extensively varied continent, with well over distinct tribes, many diverse cultures, and several unique floras. The first part of the book includes a catalog of the plants used as ingredients for the preparation of traditional remedies, including their medicinal uses and the part of the plant used. Following the catalog is a pharmacognostical profile of the major herbs, arranged alphabetically according to botanical names and plant families. A brief description of each herb, including the diagnostic features of the leaves, flowers, and fruits, is provided. The monographs contain the botanical names. The book is illustrated with photographs of some of the plants. A table of plants used as remedies for specific maladies is included, as well as an index of pharmacological

activities. The second part of the book provides an introduction to African traditional medicine. The aim is to situate medicinal plant use within the general African culture and to explain how such cultural frameworks fit into the methods of healing in traditional African medical systems. This aspect of healing is what is generally considered the symbolic aspect of traditional African medicine. Symbols in traditional African medicine contain the scientific concepts, which are tangible and extensive while retaining the intensity and potency of the mythical and religious components. It is this aspect of healing that offers the individual a mythical but necessary sanctuary from the harsh edges of daily existence. The second section of the book also addresses the problems associated with the negative image of traditional African medicine. The popular image of the African medicine man is that of the fabled witch doctor, with his exotic paraphernalia of feathers, cowries, and animal skin, muttering meaningless incantations and dispensing worthless potions to his equally ignorant clients. Even the herbs dispensed are considered harmful, and when they are found efficacious, the detractors of traditional medicine are quick to dismiss them as chance discoveries. Only a few appreciate the real capabilities of African medicine.

Chapter 3 : Handbook of African Medicinal Plants - CRC Press Book

Handbook of African Medicinal Plants, Second Edition by Maurice M. Iwu With over 50, distinct species in sub-Saharan Africa alone, the African continent is endowed with an enormous wealth of plant resources.

Published online Feb Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicines The publication of yet another herbal pharmacopoeia on the numerous African medicinal plants is indeed an intellectual thing of beauty and it is our joy forever. On this note, therefore, I wish to congratulate the Association of African Medicinal Plants Standards AAMPS based currently in Mauritius, and the team of editors who had brought this intellectual masterpiece into existence. Sadly indeed, the story of herbal pharmacopoeia for African medicinal plants is very short in history. All of these earlier documentations are now stretching their hands of fellowship to African Pharmacopoeia as the newest entry into the herbal pharmacopoeial family in Africa. They have constituted formidable partners in progress for Africa. I would like to open this brief review by welcoming the pharmacopoeial publication into the league of earlier texts of similar nature in the field of African medicinal plant documentation. The usefulness of a herbal pharmacopoeia in a resource-limiting continent like Africa, cannot be over-emphasised. Firstly, it would facilitate and fast-track the long awaited and most needed official recognition of African traditional medicine in the region, the evolution of herbal industry in the AFRO region, improved health care delivery among the people as well as bringing about job and wealth creation, through poverty alleviation. The new African Pharmacopoeia is a page book, consisting of 51 plant monographs even though the AAMPS original target was 50 with therapeutic indications that covered many diseases and over 30 widely distributed plant families among which Apocyanaceae appeared in five monographs followed by Asclepiadaceae offering four monographs. Each of the plants was subjected to literature search to provide relevant data under a set of monograph template which represented an assemblage of physical, chemical, botanical, ethnomedical, quality control, pharmacological, toxicological, therapeutic and other regulatory standards. The complete data for for each plant, using the above template, became the set of pharmacopoeial specifications, which when collected together constituted a monograph while all the monographs for the 51 plants were put together in a book to make the African Herbal Pharmacopoeia. Of notable significance, are the types of markers specified for herbal safety monitoring and quality assurance validation for both the raw materials and subsequent finished products. Safety is a major consumer concern while quality control is a regulatory apparatus. Professionally therefore, every plant contained in this book has henceforth become an official drug raw material which can be formulated into an official herbal drug product, registrable by the Food and Drugs authorities provided the overall manufacture complies with the pharmacopoeial specifications therein. In due course, it is expected that a number of the monographs would become attracted to the world herbal producers and may compete as articles of global trade to the credit of the African region e. Acacia senegal gum, Aframommum melegueta fruit, Aloe ferox juice and gel, Catharanthus roseus leaf, Rauwolfia vomitoria root, Moringa oleifera leaf and fruit, as well as Strophanthus gratus seed and Sutherlandia frutescens, etc. The same information would facilitate the support of all categories of healthcare works in supporting the integration of traditional medicine. Besides being a great advancement beyond the information contained in the African Pharmacopoeia AP , there are other peculiarities that won my admiration in the herbal pharmacopoeial design, namely: The living database in the AAMPS secretariat in Mauritius would provide an avenue for easy up-dating for future editions. As I encourage the Association of the African Medicinal Plants Standards to provide us with the second edition on time, I wish to sensitize all the nations of Africa to embark on individual national herbal pharmacopoeiae consisting of plants of local peculiarity that would further complement the efforts of the existing texts. It is therefore, my delight to commit the use of the first edition of the African Herbal Pharmacopoeia AfrHP to all individuals with herbal medicine interest, herbal industrialists, all categories of plant scientists, traditional medicine practitioners, Food and Drugs authorities, relevant national and international Agencies promoting the healthcare utilization of medicinal plant resources.

Chapter 4 : Medicinal Plants: Utilisation and Conservation, Second Edition - PDF Free Download

Handbook of African Medicinal Plants 2nd Edition by Maurice M. Iwu and Publisher CRC Press. Save up to 80% by choosing the eTextbook option for ISBN: , The print version of this textbook is ISBN: ,

Proper policies, incentives, regulatory framework, research support, market support and market information. Export credit, export promotion activities, tax rebate, brand building are some of the activities required to be taken on priority to promote medicinal plant product export. Developing the export market will require innovative measures. There is need to consolidate, mobilise and organise the medicinal plant sector. The world would look to India as a source of supply, and for India, global market is almost given. While India has the knowledge, skill and resources, it has neglected the opportunities in the global market. We have to gear up to face the challenges given by China and Korea in this sector. Industry needs to focus on exportable packages and services. India mainly exports parts of 22 plant species Table 9 but the quantitative information on these exports is not available. The recent thrust on reverting to natural products, most of which have been over-exploited with little or no regard to the future and increasing consumer demand and indiscriminate harvest of wild growing plants mostly from forest areas has led to the situation wherein a number of these plants have appeared in the endangered list of plants Red Data Book published by the Botanical survey of India There are about 26 medicinal plants which are threatened with extinction and have become rare or endangered which have been listed in Table Malhotra Publishing House, pp. A Compendium of Achievements. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, pp. GJpta, Kavita; Pandey, B. Advances in Horticulture, vol. II, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants. Crops and Man Genetic Resources in Plants. Their Exploration and Conservation. Ramanatha and Riley, K. Indian Society of Plant Genetic Resources, pp. Indian Perfumer 24 2: Cambridge University Press, pp. Chapman and Hall, Indian Drugs 16 5: Plant Genetic Resources Indian Perspective. Cryopreservation of Plant Cells and Organs. Boca Raton, Florida, U. Plant Genetic Resources Conservation and Management. In brief, man works hard, uses his inventiveness and ingenuity and talent to convert them into money. The State s has devised various ways to evolve methods to protect and reward inventors. Some States award exclusive rights to the artisan. It was in when the first law on patents was passed in Venice, which awarded monopoly rights to artisans for their inventions. The condition was that the invention is useful to society. In India, novel techniques and inventions were retained within the family, for example, craftsmanship, carving, artisans. In any case, no system was available to protect talent. Based on the British Law of , the then Government of India introduced the Act of Protection of Invention in and subsequently changed it to the Inventions and Designs Act in And on August 15, , Indian patents and designs came to be managed by the Controller of Patents and Designs. In , the Indian Patents Act was passed. The tragedy is that most intellectual properties can be copied or imitated, thus lowering returns to the original inventor. The above account recognises the right of an inventor to accrue economic gains from his inventions. The stipulation is that the inventions are not detrimental to society. The IPR is protected in several ways: It may be stated that patents have only territorial validity, are expensive and time consuming. Further, IPR protection in different countries necessitates patents to be secured in those countries. Of late, developed countries are endeavouring to harmonise the patent laws of different countries. The Paris Convention established equal protection of industrial IPR. This stipulated that inventions claim priority in all member States by filing a patent application in one member country. This convention had members initially and India joined it in December In , the European Patent Convention came into being and had 17 member States. Incidentally, provisions for biotechnology inventions were introduced. Each member country has the option to frame its patent laws as defined in the GATT agreement. On a complaint by the U. Incidentally, biotechnological inventions demand huge financial inputs and, therefore, developed countries have a superior position to register high technology patents. Consequently, most patents have been registered from Europe, Japan and the U. The Indian scenario is slightly different where only 3, applications were filed during , which went up to 5, in It appears India needs to undertake several drastic changes rapidly in order to withstand the economic stringency imposed by the changing IPR scenario. The management of IPR and the benefits accruing from it

are numerous. The former includes transfer of IPR, establishment of collaborative linkages and monitoring non-compliance of the IPR renewal. The fast alterations in the IPR scenario in India have taken the scientific community and technologists by surprise. This is partly due to the fact that Indians believe in heritage, tradition and benefits to society at the cost of individual interest. In the expanding domain of IPR, it is essential to make systematic and continued efforts for survival. FDA in the generic segment. Consequently, Indian pharma majors are in for a big bonanza. In recent years, Indian companies have built world class facilities and have inherent cost advantages, a large pool of human resources and superior process engineering skills. So the time needed for approval of generic drugs will be less. In this article, IPR and the growth and competitiveness of the Indian pharmaceutical industry have been evaluated. How protection of IPR can promote economic growth, provide incentives for innovation and attract investment that will ultimately create new jobs and opportunities for India demands careful analysis. Everyone is eagerly looking forward to the day when India fully exploits its incredible potential and occupies its rightful place in the global economy. Reacting to the challenges of development will benefit India and set an example of leadership for other developing economies of the world. The Indian and foreign governments and the private sectors of these countries, working together, can help India initiate the steps it requires to leap forward and exploit its full economic potential. In a democratic set up, all sectors must make an effort to create ripples. It is especially desired of forward-looking sectors having a vision of the future and are endeavouring to make that vision a reality. Amongst the developing countries, India has the building blocks in order to raise a vibrant, knowledge-based economy. But firm action is required to raise a legal system, infrastructure and enforcement systems to glue those building blocks together so that they may be used to their greatest advantage. In , the Indian Parliament amended IP protection and took a positive lead. This was done for the second time, the first being the Patent Law. However, more is desired to bring Indian IPP to the world class level, by initiating steps for economic growth across all facets of the knowledgebased economy. In this context, it will be helpful to recall and discuss the Jordanian experience. A strong IPR regime can affect economic development. Some years ago, the Kingdom of Jordan had a pharmaceutical sector which created generic drugs at low prices employing reverse engineering. However, these generic companies had to compete with several generics throughout the developing world, as well as those in the developed world. Facing severe economic adversity, the Jordanian Government enforced an economic development plan implementing strong Intellectual Property Rights to promote research, development and expansion ofthe knowledge-based economy. The Jordanian Government evolved a world class patent system through legislation, infrastructure development and strict enforcement. The outcome was a dramatic increase in foreign investments from major pharmaceutical companies who have now opened offices or expanded their commercial and research activities in Jordan. The most significant fear, however, is that the concern for a strong Patent Protection regime would increase drug prices have been unfounded. In fact, prices for new, patent-protected medicines have not exceeded pre-patent prices and have actually come down in the market. Talented scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs and inventors leave their countries where work is unprotected and migrate to those countries where it is. Even though we lack pharmaceutical patent protection, a small research and development sector is emerging. One may note that Indian pharmaceutical companies have started benefiting from IPP on their products. Further, a strong product patent protection protocol will encourage this development. For increased benefits, the following three steps are essential: Had their creative work been adequately protected in India, these scientists would not have emigrated. In tum, this would have led to a more innovative pharmaceutical sector, opening up more jobs and more products for export. The second amendment to the Patent Law, which was passed in May , includes extension of pharmaceutical patent protection from seven to 20 years. However, there are some glaring concerns and these are: The Bill envisages a broad, ambiguous allowance for compulsory licensing. The Indian pharmaceutical industry will gain the most from patent legislation and should it realise its resources and press for the passage of the Product Patent legislation before the deadline.

Chapter 5 : Medicinal Plants of South Africa (pdf) | Paperity

For me, the most interesting part of the book was the introductory material, with chapters describing the importance of medicinal plants (including some not native to South Africa), cultural aspects of healing, methods of collection and storage and dosage forms.

Subjects Description With over 50, distinct species in sub-Saharan Africa alone, the African continent is endowed with an enormous wealth of plant resources. While more than 25 percent of known species have been used for several centuries in traditional African medicine for the prevention and treatment of diseases, Africa remains a minor player in the global natural products market largely due to lack of practical information. This updated and expanded second edition of the Handbook of African Medicinal Plants provides a comprehensive review of more than 2, species of plants employed in indigenous African medicine, with full-color photographs and references from over 1, publications. The first part of the book contains a catalog of the plants used as ingredients for the preparation of traditional remedies, including their medicinal uses and the parts of the plant used. This is followed by a pharmacognostical profile of of the major herbs, with a brief description of the diagnostic features of the leaves, flowers, and fruits and monographs with botanical names, common names, synonyms, African names, habitat and distribution, ethnomedicinal uses, chemical constituents, and reported pharmacological activity. The second part of the book provides an introduction to African traditional medicine, outlining African cosmology and beliefs as they relate to healing and the use of herbs, health foods, and medicinal plants. This book presents scientific documentation of the correlation between the observed folk use and demonstrable biological activity, as well as the characterized constituents of the plants. Reviews "This second edition is not a mere reprint of an older classic; it has been thoroughly updated and expanded. All in all, this second edition is a worthy successor to the edition. In the preface to the second edition of his book, Dr. Iwu acknowledges the enormous body of knowledge that has become available over the last twenty years. He felt that it was critical to add new, relevant information to review the medicinal plants currently used as phytomedicines that were, for the most part, unknown in Iwu indicates that this is a book for scientists developing new medicines and practitioners of herbal medicine, I suggest that this is a book that should also be read by Western medical doctors who either work or volunteer their services in rural African clinics and hospitals. I commend the time, energy, and knowledge that Dr. Iwu has invested in both editions of his book. This is a truly valuable resource that I hope will be used prolifically and expanded upon. Above all, there is a new emphasis on the potential economic impact that the plants of Africa could bring to the continent. Iwu devotes more space to keenly detailing the commercial utilization of native agricultural products. Updated sections on commerce and the creation of value-added products feature prominently in the descriptions of many species. It is undeniably an exceptional and absorbing collection of botanical, ethnomedical, and pharmacological information. It is an efficient collection of botanical information about a diverse and large portion of the earth. Certainly this updated edition would make a rich and interesting manual for a class on African medicinal plants. This is an interesting handbook for phytochemists, pharmacologists, anthropologists, or anyone who is interested in African medicinal plants. A pioneer work on African medicinal plants. Our congratulations go to the author and publishers for producing such an interesting book. Primarily for medical library collections, but will interest anyone concerned with ethnobotany and African culture.

Chapter 6 : African Medicinal Plants - PDF Free Download

Medicinal Plants, Second Edition. has led to the screening of several medicinal plants for their potential deciduous trees in the savanna areas of Africa. , 2nd edition Hall, New York.

National Research Council, Washington D. Reviews "This second edition is not a mere reprint of an older classic; it has been thoroughly updated and expanded. All in all, this second edition is a worthy successor to the edition. In the preface to the second edition of his book, Dr. Iwu acknowledges the enormous body of knowledge that has become available over the last twenty years. He felt that it was critical to add new, relevant information to review the medicinal plants currently used as phytomedicines that were, for the most part, unknown in Iwu indicates that this is a book for scientists developing new medicines and practitioners of herbal medicine, I suggest that this is a book that should also be read by Western medical doctors who either work or volunteer their services in rural African clinics and hospitals. I commend the time, energy, and knowledge that Dr. Iwu has invested in both editions of his book. This is a truly valuable resource that I hope will be used prolifically and expanded upon. Above all, there is a new emphasis on the potential economic impact that the plants of Africa could bring to the continent. Iwu devotes more space to keenly detailing the commercial utilization of native agricultural products. Updated sections on commerce and the creation of value-added products feature prominently in the descriptions of many species. It is undeniably an exceptional and absorbing collection of botanical, ethnomedical, and pharmacological information. It is an efficient collection of botanical information about a diverse and large portion of the earth. Certainly this updated edition would make a rich and interesting manual for a class on African medicinal plants. This is an interesting handbook for phytochemists, pharmacologists, anthropologists, or anyone who is interested in African medicinal plants. A pioneer work on African medicinal plants. Our congratulations go to the author and publishers for producing such an interesting book. Primarily for medical library collections, but will interest anyone concerned with ethnobotany and African culture.

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Preface to the Second Edition The first edition of the Handbook of African Medicinal Plants was published in to provide a concise and easy reference of the major medicinal plants of Africa and an introduction to traditional African medicine.

South Africa is rich in medicinal plants, which have been used by indigenous peoples for centuries. Certain plants are more prevalent in certain areas, so here we take a look at which medicinal plants are found in which provinces. Photo by Winfried Bruenken Northern Cape – Hoodia gordonii Hoodia gordonii is a spiny succulent that can grow up to a meter tall. It has a very off-putting smell of rotting meat, but its medicinal effects are more desirable. The stem and leaves of the plant are widely used as an appetite suppressant and as a mood enhancer. Photo by Stan Shebs Eastern Cape – bitter aloe Growing up to 3 meters in height, the leaves of the bitter aloe have traditionally been used to treat stomach cramps and, when applied topically, to treat arthritis and eczema. It is also often steeped in hot water to make a tea or steeped in brandy. Its rhizomes and leaves are used to treat fever, rheumatism, asthma and constipation. Its bulbs can also be boiled in fresh water to create a decoction you can take orally to clear up colds and coughs. The full plant is used for medicinal purposes. Its twigs and leaves treat coughs, infections, menstrual pain and fevers. Photo by Botbin Gauteng – African potato The African potato is a perennial, hardy and beautiful garden plant. The tuber is used primarily to treat benign prostate hypertrophy and urinary tract infections, while the leaves and bulbs are used to treat dizziness, heart weakness and even depression. Dried and ground, they make a snuff that clears the sinuses. The dried, crushed bark powder can also be mixed with water to treat sores in the mouth. Photo by Peter Coxhead Mpumalanga – pineapple flower The bulb of the pineapple flower is traditionally used to treat fever, urinary tract infections, colic and even a mean hang over. It can also be used to treat back-ache and to assist in recovery from fractures. Photo by Vernon Swanepoel Northwest Province – moringa Moringa is also known as the drumstick tree because of its unusual shape, tapering from its thick trunk to its thinner top. The leaves, roots and immature pods are used to create a tincture for treating diarrhoea, as well as liver and spleen problems. The leaves, when ground to a mulch, help wounds and insect bites to heal faster.

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The second part of the book provides an introduction to African traditional medicine, outlining African cosmology and beliefs as they relate to healing and the use of herbs, health foods, and medicinal plants.

Chapter 9 : Handbook of African Medicinal Plants: 2nd Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

The medicinal and poisonous plants of Southern Africa and Eastern Africa: being an account of their medicinal and other uses, chemical composition, pharmacological effects and toxicology in man and animal.