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Examples of such drugs and their sources include: Aimalicine for the treatment of circulatory disorders and reservine for high blood pressure and mental illness both from Rauvolfia serpentina, L-Dopa for parkinsonism is obtained from Mucunaspecies, vinblastine and vincristine used for the treatment of leukemia from Catharanthus roseus, physostigmine from Physostigma venenosum, or "Calabar bean," used as a cholinesterase inhibitor, strychnine from the plant Strychnos nux-vomica, atropine and hyoscine from the plant Strychnos nux-vomica, atropine and into university curricular are now the current status in Ghana [44]. Do not pass it on to others. Apart from the common routes such as oral, rectal, topical, and nasal, other methods include smoking a crudely prepared cigar containing dried plant materials or by passive inhalation. Many traditional medical practitioners are good psychotherapists, proficient in faith healing (spiritual healing), therapeutic occultism, circumcision of the male and female, tribal marks, treatment of snake bites, midwifery, and so on. The World of music. Besides, ratio of medical doctors to the patients is about 1:2000, while for traditional healers, the ratio is 1:200. They finally invoke curses on those who wish them evil or failure, meaning that in the process of prayer, it would be unwise to seek the welfare of one's enemy. Another prominent member of the association, Professor J.C. Okafor, who is a renowned silviculturist and plant taxonomist, is helping members to identify and classify plants. International Journal of Emerging Medicine. This approach enables them to know how to handle the matter at hand. Philadelphia: Temple University Press; 199544. Adusi-Poku Y, Okire LKN, Lortsi-Akakpo FK, Fleischer TC, Mensah MLK, Arhin P, et al. It is estimated that more than half of all synthetic drugs in use are derived from plants [25]. Advertisement In African traditional medicine, the curative, training, promotive, and rehabilitative services are referred to as clinical practices Clinical practice can also be viewed as the process of evaluating conditions of ill-health of an individual and its management. 1990. It is, therefore, an integral part of an African traditional beliefs consider the human being as being made up of physical, spiritual, moral, and social aspects. Despite the widespread use of herbal medicines globally and their reported benefits, they are not completely harmless. See section 4. The name of your medicine is Cyclizine Hydrochloride 50 mg Tablets. DOI: 10.4172/2332-0915.100010848. Ancient Origins: Reconstructing the Story of Humanities Past: Traditional Medicine and Its Role in Healing in a Modern World. In spite of these, profound similarities exist in the practice of traditional medicine has continued to gain momentum, some of the advantages being low cost, affordability, availability, availability, availability, and apparently low toxicity [16, 17]. A detail of plant parts used in herbal medicines is as follows:Roots—i.e., the fleshy or woody roots of many African plant species are medicinal plants and their uses. The curative properties of herbal medicine are validated through scientific investigations, which seek to understand the active chemistry of the plants [23]. Health, Nutrition and Population (HNP) Discussion Paper. Legal Status of Traditional Medicine toxicities—When to anticipate them and how to manage them. The therapeutic activity of a plant is due to its complex chemical nature with different parts of the plant providing certain therapeutic effects. Even when herbal-related toxicity is suspected, a definitive diagnosis is difficult to establish without proper analysis of the product or plant material. Your doctor may decide to conduct tests on your blood periodically as a result of these symptoms. If any of the side effects becomes severe or you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet please tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. 2017;103:121-13461. Iwu MM, Igboko OA, Onwuchekwa AA, Okonji CO. Evaluation of the antihepatotoxic activity of the bioflavonoids of garcinia kola seeds. Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets may make you feel dizzy. Divination and Healing: Potent Vision. Nigeria: University of Ibadan Press; 2002;11(3):322-3358. White P. The concept of disease and healthcare in African traditional religion in Ghana. IOSR Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences. Mixtures are sometimes prepared with more than one plant to give synergistic or potentiating effects of the composite plants. There are also different methods of administration. In their view, until the possessed person is delivered from the power of that evil spirit, the person will not have his or her freedom. A number of African plants have found their way in modern medicine. Traditional medicine in Tanzania is used by people of all ages in both urban and rural areas for both simple and chronic diseases. These items are usually specified by the gods. 2014;20(11):8363. Trinter I. African traditional healers: Cultural and religious beliefs intertwined in a holistic way. This in turn would reduce the cost of imported medicines and increase the countries' revenue and employment opportunities in both industry and medical practice. The results of understanding of their preparation and appropriate use. In a research of liver and kidney functions in medicinal plant users in South-East Nigeria, it was found that liver problems were the most prominent indices of toxicity as a result of chronic use [56]. Journal of Chemistry. It has also been said that before attaining knowledge in traditional African medicine, one is often required to be initiated into a secret society, as many characteristics of this form of medicine can only be passed down to initiates. The anti-vomiting properties of cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets if you:suffer from an eye disease caused by a rise of pressure within the eye (glaucoma)suffer from urinary retention (experience difficulty passing urine) have an obstructive bowel conditionhave any liver problems glands) suffer from high blood pressure a man and you is not working properly (heart failure) suffer from an inherited disorder which can lead to a sensitivity to sunlight (porphyria). Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines especially the following: medicines for problems such as depression, anxiety or difficulty in sleepingstrong painkillers such as pethidineany medicine which belong to a group of medicines called anticholinergics. Alcohol should be avoided when you are taking Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets. If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. You can drive while taking Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets but do not drive until you know how the tablets affect you. Available at:www.hungerforculture.com[Accessed: November 6, 2017]46. Tambwe M. Tanzania: Traditional medicine has place in health. In as much as medicinal herbs have established therapeutic effects, they may also have the potential to induce adverse effects if used incorrectly or in overdose. The toxic constituents (e.g., neurotoxins, cytotoxins, and metabolic toxins) from these plants can harm the major system, immune system, muscular system, nervous system, reproductive system, endocrine system, urinary system, immune system, muscular system, nervous system, reproductive respiratory system, etc.) [25]. In a survey in Lagos metropolis, Nigeria, among herbal medicine was popular among the respondents but they appeared to be ignorant of its potential toxicities [22]. Geneva: WHO Press; 200216. Sofowora EA. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine in Africa. Sometimes, the solvent is evaporated to a soft mass. Infusions are prepared by macerating the crude drug for a short period of time in cold or hot water. Agriculture and Biology Journal of North America. For example, a number of plants have been used in traditional medicine for many years without scientific data to back up their efficacy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1991. Available at:allafrica.com/stories/201211040038.html[Accessed: November 4, 2017]47.Kayombo EJ, Mahunnah RLA, Uiso FC. Prospects and challenges of medicinal plants conservation and traditional medicine in Tanzania. Morphine and codeine, derived from the opium poppy (Papaver somniferum), are used in the treatment of diarrhea and pain relief, while digitoxin is a cardiac glycoside derived from foxglove plant (Digitalis purpurea) [22, 24]. BMC Complimentary and Alternative Medicines. Erosion of indigenous medical knowledge occurred as most of the traditional health practitioners were aging and dying, and the expected youths who would inherit the practice were shying away from it and those in the rural areas dying of AIDS. Another constraint to the development of traditional medicine in Tanzania was lack of data on seriously threatened or endangered medicinal plant species [46]. They believe in the physical and spiritual aspects of healing. 2007;74(8):56-6064. Brendler T, Eloff JN, Gurib-Fakim A Philips LD. African Herbal Pharmacopoeia. 2014;20(Suppl 2):24-347. Ayodele SJ. The Yoruba cultural construction of health and illness. African traditional medicine, of which herbal medicine is the most prevalent form, continues to be a relevant form of primary health care despite the existence of conventional Western medicine. 2011;11:117-124. 1st ed. It is also considered to be a lot safer than orthodox medicine, being natural in origin. Some of the disadvantages include improper diagnosis which could be misleading. Divine and application of medicine [35]. Spiritual cleansing: Spiritual cleansing may be required of the sick person to bathe at specific times for a prescribed number of days either with water or animal blood poured from head to toe. Apart from the lack of adequate access and the fear of expired or fake drugs, the prohibitive cost of western medicine makes traditional medicine attractive. They are usually displayed in markets and sold with instructions on how to prepare them for maximum efficacy. Figure 2 is a photograph of an herbalist displaying his herbs for sale. Herbs on display (Source—Ancient Origins). In many areas of Africa, the knowledge of plant species used and the methods of preparing and administering the medication, especially for serious ailments, still reside with traditional healers. The mixture is applied to the entire body for a number of days, especially in the case of skin diseases. 2011;8(5 Suppl):115-123. No. 319.ASICUMPON. Checklist of Medicinal Plants of Nigeria and their Uses. in Nigeria [5]. This may rely on past experience and observations handed down from generation to generation either verbally, frequently in the form of stories, or spiritually by ancestors or, in modern times, in writing [6]. Medical Journal of Australia. Tanzania Daily News (Dar-es Salaam). This is true especially where the animal dies mysteriously; thus, it is believed that it had offered its life in place of the life of its owner. DOI: 10.1155/2013/617459 [Accessed: October 30, 2017]4. Sofowora EA. Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine in Africa. These can be used to relieve congestion, headaches, or pulmonary problems. The plant parts are harvested fresh, pulverized, and left to dry first, then soaked in water or other solvents like local gin. Many plants are used in African traditional medicine, but little information is available on their active ingredients/constituents. Available at: Accessed: November 20, 2017]32. Omonzejele PF. African concepts of health, disease and treatment: An ethnic inquiry. However, the future of African traditional medicine is bright if viewed in the context of service provision, increase of health care coverage, economic potential, and poverty reduction. Paediatric and Perinatal Drug Therapy. Vincristine and vinblastine are anticancer drugs derived from Madagascar periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus), used for treating leukemia. The plant muti is commonly sold in specific sections of the open markets in South Africa, as shown in Figure 3.Mutimarket in Johannesburg (Source—Ancient Origins). Figure 3 shows a muti market in Johannesburg. The traditional healers known as the Sangoma or Inyangaare holders of healing power in the southern Bantu society. Wellington: Christian Literature Fund and Bible Media; 200842. Tabi MM, Powell M, Hodnicki D. Use of traditional healers and modern in Ghana. People developed unique indigenous healing traditions adapted and defined by their culture, beliefs, and environment, which satisfied the health needs of their communities over centuries [15]. Exorcism may be accompanied by dancing to the beating of drums, singing, and sometimes flogging the individual or touching him/her with strange objects such as animal tails and other objects to chase out the spirit. World Archeology. Available from: [Accessed: November 18, 2017]3. Mahomoodally MF. Traditional Plants Evidence Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine. The group also shares and documents evidence-based therapeutic knowledge. Cyclizine Hydrochloride 50 mg TabletsCyclizine Hydrochloride 50 mg TabletsCyclizine Hydrochloride 50 mg TabletsCyclizine Hydrochloride so mg Tablets alternative. Advertisement Herbal medicine is a part and parcel of and sometimes synonymous with African traditional medicine. They are available in bottles of 100 tablets. Amdipharm UK Limited Capital House 85 King William Street London EC4N 7BLUKCENEXI SAS52 Rue Marcel et Jacques Gaucher 94120, Fontenay sous Bois France This leaflet was last revised in June 2018.LF-105085-0128053233 Open access peer-reviewed chapterSubmitted: May 20th, 2017Reviewed: July 17th, 2018Published: January 30th, 2018Pu herbalism. The Biodiversity Support Program 1999. The latency period between the use of a drug and the occurrence of an adverse reaction, if determined, can also help in its causality assessment in pharmacovigilance management [25]. 2011. In the continent of Africa, the practice of traditional healing and magic is much older than some of the other traditional medical sciences [1] and seems to be much more prevalent compared to conventional medicine. 55-6217. Parmer V. Herbal Medicine: Its Toxic Effect and Drug Interactions. Their role is so remarkable since it arises from a thorough knowledge of the medicinal properties of indigenous plants and the pharmaceutical steps necessary in turning such plants into drugs such as the selection, compounding, dosage, efficacy, and toxicity. 2013:205048. These traditional health care services are provided through tradition and culture prescribed under a particular philosophy, in which the norms and taboos therein are strictly adhered to and form the basis for the acceptability of traditional health practitioners in the community they serve [26]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is defined as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" [15, 27] and views health as one of the fundamental rights of every human being. Knowledge was however improved by further training, interaction, and discussion with colleagues, consultation of books on herbal medicines are fascinating with so many colors, forms, and effects. Others are steaming and inhaling the volatile oils exuding from the boiling plant material. This may involve the identification, documentation, conservation, and utilization of medicinal plants. 2007;8:81-8856. World Health Organization: WHO traditional medicine Strategy 2002-2005; 2002. Natural products and their derivatives represent more than 50% of all drugs in clinical use, of which higher plants contribute more than 25%. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours. If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. The traditional healer provides health care services based on culture, religious background, knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that are prevalent in his community. 2006;1(10)2. Chavunduka EL: Christianity, African Religion and African Medicine in World Council of Churches. Ibadan, Nigeria: John Wiley and Sons Ltd, Spectrum Books; 1993. Ekpoma: Edo State University Press; 199541.Oduro T, Hennie P, Nussbaum S, Brain B. Mission in an African Way: A Practical Introduction to African Instituted Churches and Their Sense of Mission. Ethnobotanical surveys involve the interaction with the people and their environment and are therefore participatory approaches, in which local people are able to contribute their knowledge on the uses of plants within their environment. Thus, health issues are addressed from two major perspectives—spiritual and physical. Spiritual-based cases are handled in the following manner: Spiritual protection: If the cause of the disease is perceived to be an attack from evil spirits, the person would be protected by the use of a talisman, charm, amulets, specially designed body marks, and a spiritual bath to drive the evil spirits away. As with synthetic drugs, the quality, efficacy, and safety of medicinal plants must also be assured. There is also the view that because they are domestic animals and are very close to people, sometimes when they see that someone very close to them is about to die, they offer their lives for that person to live. 2016. However, according to WHO [15], at least 80% of people in Africa still rely on medicinal plants for their health care. The following are reported as some of the advantages and disadvantages: African herbal medicine is "holistic" in the sense that it addresses issues of the soul, spirit, and body. It is cheap and easily accessible to most people, especially the rural population. It is also viewed as a way to access information that is normally beyond the reach of the rational mind. National Policy on Traditional Medicine and Regulation of Herbal Medicine: Report of a WHO Global Survey. A host of other African plants with promising pharmaceutical potentials include Garcinia kola, Aframomum melegueta, Xylopia aethiopica, Nauclea latifolia, Sutherlandia frutescens, Hypoxis hemerocallidea(African wild potato), and Chasmanthera dependensas potential sources of antiinfective agents, including HIV, with proven activities [59], while Cajanus cajan, Balanites aegyptiaca, Acanthospermum hispidum, Calotropis procera, Jatropha curcas, among others, as potential sources of anticancer agents [60]. This practice is also performed for those who are mentally challenged. Knowledge of most of these curative properties was accumulated over time from evidence-based observations. The other ingredients include: lactose, potato starch, acacia and magnesium stearate. Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets are white with a single score line and the marking "T4A" on the same side. The original leaflet can be viewed using the link above. In other definitions, priestesses, high priests, witch doctors, diviners, midwives, seers or spiritualists, and herbalists are included. Cultural or social illness is thought to be related to supernatural causes such as angered spirits, witchcraft, or alien/evil spirits, even for conditions now known to be well understood in modern medicine such as hypertension, sickle-cell anemia, cardiomyopathies, and diabetes. The Yorubas call them "babalawos," the Igbos call them "babalawos," the Igbos call them "dibia," while the Northerners or Hausas call them "babalawos," the Igbos call them "babalawo African Journal of Traditional, Complementary, and Alternative Medicines. 2014. Explorer. In Nigeria, a number of authors have published a lot of data on plants with their curative values [16, 20, 21]. The divining bones that form the large majority of the objects include bones from various animals such as lions, hyenas, ant-eaters, baboons, crocodiles, and the complementary and alternative values [16, 20, 21]. wild pigs, goats, antelopes, etc. It is a transpersonal technique in which diviners base their knowledge on communication with the spiritual forces, such as the ancestors, spirits, and deities [30]. The individual is often required to provide certain items for sacrifice and/or libation, such as spotless animals (dove, cat, dog, goat, and fowl), local gin, cola nut, eggs, and plain white, red, or black cloth. Such information can be invaluable in the interpretation of drug safety signals, and facilitate decisions on further protective actions to be taken concerning future use. Advertisement Plants have been the primary source of most medicines in the world, and they still continue to provide mankind with new remedies. The Zambian traditional healer is called Nga:nga[45]. In Tanzania, traditional medicine has been practiced separately from allopathic medicine since colonial period but is threatened by lack of documentation, coupled with the decline of biodiversity in certain localities due to the discovery of natural resources and excessive mining, climate change, urbanization, and modernization of agriculture. Lack of access to medical facilities, poor roads/infrastructure, and affordability of treatment are some of the main reasons for the prevalent use of traditional healers. Conservation of Medicinal Plants. In some cases, the healer might require other family members to speak on behalf of the sick person in cases where the patient is not able to express him/herself. As a result, there is limited consultation with traditional healers because there is a fairly good knowledge of common curative herbs especially in the rural areas except in the case of treatment of chronic diseases [12]. Snuffs are powdered dried plant inhaled through the nostrils. It is used in all societies and is common to all cultures. Possible side effects 5. Establishing a diagnosis of herbal toxicity can be difficult. In African traditional medicine, tra world. pp. 1-918.Okafor JC, Ham R. Identification, utilization and conservation of medicinal plants in Southeastern Nigeria. One could also become sick through invocation of curses in the name of the river deity, Antoa, upon the unknown offender. In today's Ghana, a traditional Medical Directorate has been established in the ministry of health to provide a comprehensive, recognizable, and standardized complementary system of health based on excellence in traditional and alternative medicine. This chapter is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License, which permits unrestricted use, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License, which permits unrestricted use, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attributed under the terms of t is properly cited. It is usually regarded as a form of prayer. However, there was a resurgence of interest in plant medicines in more recent years, as synthetic drugs became less effective due to higher toxicity and cost. Much of the ethnomedicinal information is largely not validated. The rich flora of Africa contains numerous toxic plants, though with interesting medicinal uses. Such wealth of information will no doubt bring about uniformity in production quality. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Store this medicine in a safe place below 25°C. Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. In addition, the ingredients and the manner of preparation varied with the ailment but were also dependent on various factors such as geographical, sociological ailments [29]. World Health Forum. Licensee IntechOpen. Toxicity may also arise as a result of herb-drug interaction in situations where there is co-administration of herbal medicines with some conventional drugs or supplements [11]. As a result, TMPs currently do not have sufficient formal government recognition and are often sidelined in Human Resources in Health (HRH) planning activities; further, their activities remain unregulated. 2014;3(3):126-13226.Mhame PC, Busia K, Kasilo MJK. Clinical practice of African traditional medicine. It is a method by which information concerning an individual or circumstance of illness is obtained through the use of randomly arranged symbols in order to gain healing knowledge. The view is that the human body is made out of the dust or ground; therefore, if the body has any problem, you would have to go to where it came from to fix it. pp. 55-625. Abdullahi AA. Trends and challenges of traditional medicine in Africa. In: Akerele et al., editors. Most of the active ingredients are usually sequestered in the root bark rather than the woody inner part. Bulbs—A bulb is an underground structure made up of numerous leaves of fleshy scales, e.g., Allium sativa(garlic) and Allium cepa(onions). Rhizomes—Woody or fleshy underground stem that grows horizontally and brings out their leaves above the ground, e.g., Zingiber officinale(ginger), which is used for respiratory problems; Imperata cylindrica(spear grass) for potency in men and Curcuma longa(turmeric), an antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer drug. Tubers—Swollen fleshy underground structures which form from stems/roots, e.g., potatoes and Gloriosa superbafor cancer. Bark—The outer protective layer of the tree stem or trunk. Leiden: Brill N.V.; 200635.Idowu B. African Traditional Religion: A Definition. These concerns have been the focus of many international forums on medicinal plants research and publications [53]. For further information call emc accessibility on 0800 198 5000. The plant materials may be used fresh or dry. 2010b;42:231-24437. Avorgbedor D. Bildung Dee Hoo! Sonic articulations in healing and exorcism practices of the Anio-Ewe. An Enugu, Nigeria-based nonprofit organization, the Association for Scientific, Identification, Conservation and Utilization of Medicinal Plants of Nigeria (ASICUMPON), of which the writer is a member, is committed to "highlighting the usefulness of medicinal plant resources and scientific assessment, preparation and application of these for the betterment of humanity and as Africa's contribution to modern medical knowledge," under the chairmanship of Reverend Father Raymond Arazu. Efforts are being made to scale up traditional medical practice by creating awareness of the importance of traditional medicine and medicinal plants in health care and training of traditional health practitioners on good practice, conservation, and sustainable harvesting [47]. Traditional medicine features in the lives of thousands of people in South Africa every day. On the other hand, increased awareness and understanding have equally decreased the mysticism and "gimmicks" associated with the curative properties of herbs. With experience, a particular method is chosen to increase efficiency and decrease toxicity. The used items may be thrown into the river, left to rot, or placed at strategic places, usually at cross roads at the outskirts of the community, depending on the nature and severity of the case [36]. Exorcism: This is a practice of expelling demons or evil spirits from people or places that are possessed by them. Various training schools exist for both herbal medicine and homeopathy, and as such, most modern traditional health practitioners have great knowledge of pharmaceutical properties of herbs and such, most modern traditional health practitioners have great knowledge of pharmaceutical properties of herbs and such, most modern traditional health practitioners have great knowledge of pharmaceutical properties of herbs and such, most modern traditional health practitioners have great knowledge of pharmaceutical properties of herbs and such as a such, most modern traditional health practitioners have great knowledge of pharmaceutical properties of herbs and such as a such, most modern traditional health practitioners have great knowledge of pharmaceutical properties of herbs and such as a su the shared cultural views of diseases in the society and they combine their knowledge with modern skills and techniques in processing and preserving herbal medicines, as well as in the management of diseases. Traditional/herbal medicines, as well as in the management of diseases. [51]. DOI: 10.1016/j.explore.2007.12.00133. Thorpe SA. African Traditional Religion. It is the oldest and still the most widely used system of medicine in the world today. Community-derived data show that hospitals are preferred if affordable and within reach. Generally, different methods of preparation include: Extraction—This is prepared with solvent on a weight by volume basis. Improved plant identification, methods of preparation, and scientific investigations have increased the credibility and acceptability of herbal drugs. Ghana Studies. Epub December 3, 2013. 2006;53:52-5843. Gyekye K. An Essay of African Philosophical Thought: The Akan Conceptual Scheme. South African Pharmaceutical Journal. 2004;11(1-2):i-ii10.World Health Organization. Formal recognition and integration of traditional medicine will hold much promise for the future. Africantraditional medicine will hold much promise for the future and use of traditional medicine will hold much promise for the future. background that corresponds to the Stone Age. Munster: LIT Verlag; 19840. Dime CA. African Traditional Medicine: Perculiarities. 2001;4:107-13839. Sundermeier T. The Individual and Community in African Traditional Medicine: Perculiarities. 2001;4:107-13839. Sundermeier T. The Individual and Community in African Traditional Medicine: Perculiarities. sedative medicines for depression, vomiting medicines to clean the digestive system, and antibiotic or immune boosting medicines for weakness or infection. This calls for improved collaboration between traditional practitioners and modern health care professionals, researchers, and drug regulatory authorities. 1987;146:324-32555.Oshikoya KA, Njokunma OF, Chukwura HF, Ojo OI. Adverse drug reactions in Nigerian children. However, only plant muti is considered a sustainable source of medicines called antihistamines which can be used to help stop you feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting). Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets may be used by adults and children aged 6 years and over. Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets may be used by adults and children aged 6 years and over. Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets may be used by adults and children aged 6 years and over. Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets may be used if you suffer from travel or motion sickness; nausea caused by cancer treatment (radiography) or other medicines; or if you have had an operation, as general anaesthetics can sometimes cause sickness. Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets can also be used to treat sickness caused by some inner ear problems such as Meniere's disease. If you are allergic to cyclizine hydrochloride or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (allergic reactions include mild symptoms such as itching and / or rash. Each prescription has its own specific instructions on how to prepare the herb, the dose, dosing regimen, and timeframeClay and herbs application of a mixture of white clay with herbs may be relevant in some of the healing processes. Pretoria: University of South Africa Press; 199334. Westerlund D. African Indigenous Religious and Disease Causation. Gruels are cereals/porridges made from grains, to which dried powdered plant or its ash is added to be taken orally. Research Journal of Pharmacology. Enugu, Nigeria: A Guide in the Treatment of Common Ailments and Conditions. It will be referred to as Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets for ease hereafter.1. What Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets are and what they are used for 2. The bones represent all the forces that affect any human being anywhere, whatever their culture [31]. Exorcism is practiced, not only in Africa but also in ancient Babylonian, Greek, and other ancient cultures of the Middle East. It was thus banned completely in some countries due to its association with witchcraft /voodoo, supernatural, and magical implications, in which were used to cast or remove spells. What you need to know before you take Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets 3. Tribal vernacular names of traditional healers include "gbedela" (Ewe), "kpeima" (Dagomba), "odunsini" (Akan), and "isofatse" (Ga). In some Ghanaian communities, especially in the Akan communities, traditional healers and practitioners are of the opinion that disobeying taboos is one of the ways that could lead to severe illness to the person(s) or community involved [43]. Several herbal medicines have been reported to have toxic effects. Anecdotal evidence suggests that globally, traditional medical practitioners (THMPs) are the only point of contact for at least 80% of the rural poor [10]. International Nursing Review. In this case, these plants, whole or parts, which have medicinal properties, are referred to as crude drugs of natural or biological origin. London, New York, Washington DC: CRC Press; 201422.Oreagba IA, Oshikoya KA, Amachree M. Herbal medicine use among residents in Lagos, Nigeria. WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2002-2005. 2016;7(5):220-24752.Ekeanyanwu CR. Traditional medicine in Nigeria: Current status and the future. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. Many of the traditional communities believe that illness, is mostly caused by evil spirits. However, the interest and involvement of educated and scientific-minded people in herbal medicine practice have to a great extent demystified and increased the acceptability of these medicines by a greater percentage of would-be skeptical populace. ASICUMPON has published a checklist of medicines by a greater percentage of would-be skeptical populace. documentations of adverse reactions. Only very few people who use herbal medicines informed their primary care physicians. Due to the holistic approach of the healing process, the healers do not separate the natural from the spiritual or the physicians. Due to the holistic approach of the healing process, the healers do not separate the natural from the spiritual or the physicians. sourced plant, mineral, and animal-based medicines. In addition to herbs, traditional medicine may use animal parts and minerals. The International Bank NW Washington, DC50. Kigen GK, Rono HK, Kikpore K, Rotich J. Current trends of traditional herbal medicine oractice in Kenya: A review. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme, website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and label after EXP. Traditional medicine has a long history in Ghana. The plants used for medicinal purposes are generally referred to as medicinal plants, i.e., any plant in which one or more of its organs/parts contain substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes, or in a more modern concept, the constituents can be used as precursors for the synthesis of drugs. You may need to read it again. If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Similar to modern day Western treatment patterns, African traditional societies also involved herbalism, surgery dietary therapy, and psychotherapy, in addition to traditional exorcism, rituals, and sacrifice [28]. The likelihood of adverse effects becomes more apparent due to indiscriminate, irresponsible, or nonregulated use and lack of proper standardization. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2015;71(3):59.Kofi-Tsekpo M. Institutionalization of African traditional medicine in healthcare systems in Africa. Mauritius: Association for African Medicinal Plants Standards; 2010Submitted: May 20th, 2017Reviewed: July 17th, 2018Published: January 30th, 2019© 2019 The Author(s). She often counseled patients before administering appropriate healing herbal medicines [48]. As in many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya is experiencing a health worker shortage, particularly in rural areas. These are rites aimed at driving off evil and dangerous powers, spirits, or elements to eliminate the evils or dangers that may have befallen a family or community [34]. Sacrifices are sometimes offered at the request of the spirits, gods, and ancestors. This knowledge is typically in the hands of spiritual healers, but the vast majority of families have some knowledge of traditional medicine, which is often inherited and passed down through the generations via folklore. Most people in Ghana fully accept modern science-based medicine, but traditional medicine is still held in high regard. These medical

technologies had evolved even before the coming of the "white man" (Arabs and Europeans). According to Ayodele [7], diseases mostly revolve around witchcraft/sorcery, gods or ancestors, natural, as well as inherited. pp. The content of the prayer is usually case specific [38]. Conclusion: At the end of the libation pouring, they thank the invoked ancestors and spirits. The Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) is the leaflet included in the pack with a medicine. 2008;4(2):120-123. 2012 12.07.2015. Download Leaflet View the patient leaflet in PDF format Below is a text only representation of the Patient Information Leaflet. This practice is common among some communities in Ghana [34]. Appearing the gods: If a disease is perceived to be caused by an invocation of a curse or violation of taboos, the diviner appeases the ancestors, spirits, or the gods according to the severity of the case. Other books have likewise produced useful information [16, 21]. Some plant materials are burnt as charcoal and used as powder. The traditional healers are of four different types: diviners, herbalists, traditional birth attendants, and bone setters. DOI: 10.4313/ajtcam.v8i5S.5 [Accessed: November 12, 2017]6.Mokgobi MG. Understanding traditional birth attendants, and bone setters. DOI: 10.4313/ajtcam.v8i5S.5 [Accessed: November 12, 2017]6.Mokgobi MG. Understanding traditional birth attendants, and bone setters. spiritualism, and herbalism, though these may overlap in some situations [2, 3]. A traditional healer is one who provides medical care in the community that he lives, using herbs, minerals, animal parts, incantations, and other methods, based on the cultures and beliefs of his people. Experimental and Molecular Pathology. However, the plants used for the same ailments and the modes of treatment may vary from place to place. This is established through the use of cowry shells, throwing of bones, shells, money, seeds, dice, domino-like objects, or even dominos themselves, and other objects that have been appointed by the diviner and the spirit to represent certain polarities on strips of leather or flat pieces of wood. For example, information from folklore medicine in Nigeria has it that Rauvolfia vomitoriais used for treating diarrheal diseases. The tablet can be divided into equal doses along the line scored on one side of the tablet. Children under 6 yearsDo not give this medicine to children under the age of 6. The tablets should be swallowed with a little water. Symptoms of overdose include dry mouth, nose and throat, blurred vision, fast or irregular heartbeat, difficulty passing urine, drowsiness, dizziness, lack of balance and coordination, weakness, excitability, disorientation, impaired judgement, hallucinations, muscle spasm, involuntary movements, convulsions, high temperature and difficulty breathing. If you take more Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets than you should, contact your doctor or nearest hospital emergency department immediately. 2006;116:33-42. According to the practitioners of libation pouring, offering the ancestors and spirits drink is a way of welcoming them Supplication: After invocation, requests are made to the invoked spirits, gods, or ancestors to intercede on their behalf for mercy and forgiveness of offenses such as taboo violations and to seek for spiritual consecration (cleansing) of either the community or individual(s). Libation pouring as is practiced in some communities has three main parts, namely invocation, supplication, and conclusion. Invocation and the ancestors. DOI: 10.1155/2013/20504860. Mbele M, Hull R, Dlamini Z. African medicinal plants and their derivatives: Current efforts towards potential anti-cancel a drugs. Secrecy and competition still surround the use of these medications, with the healers often being reluctant to hand down their knowledge to anyone but trusted relatives and initiates [18]. Methods of preparation of herbal medicines may vary according to place and culture. 1993;4:390-39525. Kamsu-Foguem B, Foguem C. Adverse drug reactions in some African herbal medicine: Literature review and stakeholder interviews. Successful treatments became formalized, sometimes with prescriptions of correct methods of preparation and dosage. Toxicity and Drug Testing. These measures will help protect the environment. Each tablet contains 50 mg of the active ingredient, cyclizine hydrochloride. Figures 5 and 6 refer to the effect of consumption of herbal medicines and length of usage respectively, on serum enzymes, as an index of liver function. It is written for patients and gives information about taking or using a medicine. It contains highly concentrated phytochemicals with profound medicinal properties. 2000;42(2):9-2438.Adjaye JK. The performativity of Akan libations: An ethnopoeitic construction of realty. Sitz baths are used for piles [19, 20]. Information to the culture of the people. 2013;1:108. Tiny cuts are made on the ailing area and left breast and the mixture rubbed into the cuts.Plants may be used singly or in combination with other plants. Chemical components or phytochemicals found in plants that are responsible for the various therapeutic effects include alkaloids, glycosides, tannins, acids, coumarins, sterols, phenols, etc. 2014;11(3):143-14758. Hamman O. The Joint ICUN-WWF plants conservation programme and its interest in medicinal plants. Currently, there are many western drugs on the market which have several side effects, in spite of their scientific claims. It is possible that the leaflet in your medicine was packaged. Geneva: WHO; 200528. Tasha D. Traditional African Healing. The dosage is most often vague and the medicines are prepared under unhygienic conditions, as evidenced by microbial contamination of many herbal preparations sold in the markets [57]. Remember to take a dose, just take the next dose at the usual time, DO NOT take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet. Like all medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. itching or skin rashesswelling of the face, lips or throatdifficulty in breathing or wheezinessstop taking this medicine and tell your doctor immediately. Available at:www.aho.afro.int/en/ahm/issue/3[Accessed: December 2, 2017]27.World Health Organization. There is also significant self-care and use of pharmacies, although THMPs are preferred for worms, respiratory problems, and other conditions that are not as life threatening as infant diarrhea and tuberculosis [49].Traditional Medicine Practitioners in Kenya generally known as "laibon" far outnumber conventional or allopathic providers. 2013;2(1):32-3751. Abd El-Ghani MM. Traditional medicinal plants in Nigeria: An overview. The text only version may be available in large print, Braille or audio CD. Different ethnic groups and cultures recognize different illnesses, symptoms, and causes and have developed different health-care systems and treatment strategies. They may further be classified as "organized drugs," if such drugs are from plant parts with cellular structures such as gums, balsams, gels, oils, and exudates. Rituals are sometimes performed in order to consecrate some herbs without which the medicines, research into traditional medicines and improve access to medications for the rural population. Herbal medicines, also called botanical medicines, vegetable medicines, or phytomedicines, as defined by World Health Organization (WHO) refers to herbs, herbal materials, including leaves, bark, berries flowers, and roots, and/or their extracts as active ingredients intended for human therapeutic use or for other benefits in humans and sometimes animals [10, 11]. Herbal medicine is a special and prominent form of traditional medicine, in which the traditional medicine Hydrochloride Tablets 6. The importance of traditional medicine however, dwindled during the colonial period, whereby it was viewed as inferior to Western medicine. Sometimes, an effigy made of clay or wax would be used to represent the demon and would ultimately be destroyed. pp. 199-21259. Street RA, Prinsloo G. Commercially important medicinal plants of South Africa: A review. This plays a major role in health care decision making. 1967;21:127-23862. Asamoah-Gyadu JK. Therapeutic strategies in African religion: Health, herbal medicinal and indigenous Christian spirituality. The "spirit world" is consulted to identify the cause of the disease or to discover whether there was a violation of an established order from the side of the sick person. If they affect you in this way, do not drive or operate any machinery. If you have been told that you have intolerance to some sugars, talk to your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure. Adults The recommended dose is one tablet up to three times daily. Children over 12 years The recommended dose is one tablet up to three times a day. There is need for pharmacognosy, origin, distribution, ethnobotanical information, chemical constituents and structures, methods of quality control, pharmacological profile and clinical studies, including safety data, adverse effects, and special precautions [21, 62]. Available at:www.africanholocaust.netnews-ah/trad/healing.html[Accessed: November 2, 2017]29.Andah BW. Nigerian Indigenous Technology. In this process, the person pouring the libation would be pouring the drink or liquid on the ground as he is reciting the prayer, followed by responses to each prayer point by observers. If the illness is of a physical nature, the following approaches are exploited: Prescription of herbs: Herbs are prescribed to the sick person according to the nature of the illness. These are no doubt more important in developing countries but quite relevant in industrialized world in the sense that pharmaceutical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the sense that pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider them as a source or lead in the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of modern pharmaceutical industries have come to consider the chemical synthesis of the chemical synthesis of the chemical synthesis of the ch medicine—The risk of untested and unregistered remedies. Nordic Journal of African Studies. British Medical Journal. In: Acree B, editor. WHO, 200257. Ezekwesili-Ofili JO, Onyemelukwe NF, Asogwa P, Orji I. The bioload and aflatoxin content of herbal mediines from seleted states in Nigeria. Many modern pharmaceuticals have been modeled on or were originally derived from these chemicals, for example, aspirin is synthesized from salicylic acid derived from the bark of Salix albaand the meadowsweet plant, Filipendula ulmaria. The Indian Anaesthetics' Forum; 2005. Others include Citrus paradiseseeds for resistant urinary tract infections, pure honey for chronic wound treatment, Carica papayaseeds for intestinal parasites, Garcinia kolaseeds for pain and inflammation, and Aloe verafor skin diseases. Preliminary scientific knowledge is drawn from studies on in vitroand in vivobioassays on crude extracts of various plants. Using plants as medicine provides significant advantages for treating many chronic conditions. African Health Monitor. Herbal medicine is the cornerstone of traditional medicine but may include minerals and animal parts. Assessing herbal medicine is freely available and can easily be accessed by all [12, 13]. It is an art to know these and to use them correctly to bring about health and harmony, which is the aim of all true traditional healers. The liquid could also be water or in modern times, wine, whisky, schnapps, or gin. New England Journal of Medicine. This is mostly done when it is an issue of a violation of a taboo [39]. The THPs use experience, added to the accumulated knowledge handed down by their ancestors in order to provide effective and affordable remedies for treating the main ailments (such as malaria, stomach infections, respiratory problems, rheumatism, mental problems, bone fracture, infertility, complications of childbirth, etc.) that afflict populations of the African region and in addition offer counseling/advice and solutions to prevent future reoccurrence. Advertisement future reoccurrence and frican way of understanding God, in the same way, there is an African way of understanding the visible world around us—the cattle, trees, people, and cities, as well as the unseen world, the supernatural world of spirits, powers, and diseases [40, 41] Dried plants may be burnt, and their charcoal is used as such. HTS Theological Studies. Croatia: InTech; 201214. Wilcox MI, Bodeker G. Traditional herbal medicine for malaria. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. Illness is believed to be of natural, or social origin [8]. Worldwide, different societies have different herbal traditions that have evolved over a long period of time. Poultices are prepared from macerated fresh part of plants are their poor quality control and safety. A host of plants have barks of high medicinal value. Leaves, stems, and flowers of many plants are also medicinal. Fruits and seeds also contain highly active phytochemicals and essential oils. Gums, exudates, and nectars, which are secreted by plants to deter insects and grazing animals and to seal off wounds, are very useful in the pharmaceutical industries. Sale of herbs in form of dried or fresh plant parts is as lucrative as the prepared medicines. Incorrect identification and misuse of plants may also lead to toxicity. It is therefore pertinent at this time to present correct, timely, and integrated communication of emerging data on risk as an essential part of pharmacovigilance, which could actually improve the health and safety of patients. Issues in African Biodiversity. A few examples of some Nigerian plants and their uses are shown in Table 1. Family Specie Local name Part used Medicinal uses Acanthus montanus Stem, twiq Syphilis, cough, emetic, vaginal discharge Amaranthus spinosus Whole plant Abdominal pain, ulcers, gonorrhea Apocynaceae Alstonia boonei Root, bark, leaves Breast development, filarial wormsBombacaceaeAdansonia digitataleaves, fruit, pulp, barkFever, antimicrobial, kidney, and bladder diseaseCombretaceaeCombreta alilibarrafiStem, bark, root barkpiles, trypanosomiasisFabaceaeAfzelia africanaApa-igbo, akpalataleaves, roots, bark, seedsgonorrhea, herniaLiliaceaeGloriosa superbamora, ewe aje, baureretubers, leavesgonorrhea, herniaLiliaceaeGloriosa superbamora, leavesgonorrhea, leavesgonor medicine was once termed primitive by western medicine but through scientific investigations there is a better understanding of its therapeutic activities such that many pharmaceuticals have been modeled on phytochemicals derived from it. They must also be issued with authentic licenses to be renewed frequently. Incorporation of systems that will provide an enabling environment to promote capacity building, research, and development, as well as production of traditional herbal medicine and integrating the conventional medicine to combat priority diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, diabetes, sickle cell anemia hypertension and tuberculosis. Raising the standards of African traditional herbal medicine to international standards through intercountry collaboration. These if achieved would put African Traditional Herbalist" African Traditional Herbalist Herbalist and Exercise the Standards of African Traditional He Research Clinic Newsletter. Six major types of treatment common to the 72 or more ethnic groups in Zambia include drinking, eating, drinking as porridge, making small cut on skin and applying, bathing with herbs, dancing to exorcize spirits, and steaming with boiling herbs. A preservative such as honey may be added to prevent spoilage. Decoctions are made by boiling woody pieces for a specified period of time and filtered. Serious or chronic illnesses require "chizimba," which means sealing a disease or illness away forever. Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press; 200431.Cumes D. Divination bones. Both however agreed to the "mystic" or esoteric power of plants, which they sometimes employ in their diagnosis and treatment. Hence, the practice of exorcism is considered necessary [37]. Libation: Libation involves pouring of some liquid, mostly local gin on the ground or sometimes on objects followed by the chanting or reciting of words. DOI: 10.1186/1472-6822-11-11723. Dawang DN, Mashat MV, Nyam DB, Pam PG, Tongwring DP. Ethnobotanical studies of medicinal plants in Barkin Ladi Local Government Area, Plateau State, Nigeria. Their practices are no different from other African countries. Potash may be added to aid extraction and as preservative. Tinctures are alcoholic infusions which if concentrated may be diluted before administration. Ashing—The dried parts are incinerated to ash, then sieved and added as such to water or food. Miscellaneous—Other types include liniments for external applications in liquid, semi-liquid, or oily forms containing the active substances; lotions which are liquid preparations in tended for skin application. In fact, it is estimated that 80% of the population uses traditional medicines that are collectively called muti. The peculiar practices of some countries are described below: In Ghana, herbal medicine is usually the first approach to treat any illness, especially in the rural areas. Ibadan, Nigeria: Book Builders Publishers; 201321. Iwu MM. Handbook of African Medicinal Plants. Quinine from Cinchona pubescensbark and artemisinin from Artemisia annuaplant are antimalarial drugs. Special Edition—HIV/AIDS.25 years. It is commonplace to see traditional healer from South Africa. Spiritual healer or Sangomafrom South Africa (Source—Ancient Origins). Traditional medicine is viewed as a combination of knowledge and practice used in diagnosing, preventing, and eliminating disease. The increasing widespread use of traditional medicine has prompted the WHO to promote the integration of traditional medicine and complementary and alternative medicine into the national health care systems of some countries and to encourage the development of national policy and regulations as essential indicators of the level of integration of such medicine within a national health care system. He must be seen to be competent, versatile, experienced, and trusted [4]. Afr J Phys Health Educ Recreat Dance. The same is also true for plants from other African countries [22]. Exorcism can only be performed by a religious leader or a priest who has the authorities and powers to do so. Nigeria: Ibadan University Press; 1992. The greatest problem still facing herbal medicine in Nigeria is lack of adequate standardization and safety regulations [52]. A photograph of Dr. Anselm Okonkwo is shown here in Figure 4, who is a veterinary doctor and a typical educated and knowledgeable herbal practitioner with the writer after interview. Advertisement An adverse drug reaction is defined as "a harmful or troublesome reaction, due to intervention related to the use of a healing substance, which envisages risk from future administration and requires prevention or explicit treatment, or alteration of dose and method of administration and requires prevention or explicit treatment, or alteration and requires prevention or explicit treatment, or alteration of dose and method of administration and requires prevention or explicit treatment, or alteration and requires prevention and req reactions. 1998;339:839-84154.Bury RW, Fullinfaw RO, Barraclough D, Muirden KD, Moulds RF, Anghie T. Problem with herbal medicines. 2010. Rather than viewing African herbal medicines and emerging diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, ebola, zika, etc. that may defy orthodox medicine. Future perspectives in this area include: All countries in the African region must seek to recognize traditional medical practice by putting out regulations and customs. African region must seek to recognize traditional medical practice by putting out regulations and customs. Journal of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Such groups and training schools exist all over Nigeria. How to take Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets 4. Thus, the treatment of an ill person involves not only aiding his/her physical being but may also involve the spiritual, moral, and social components of being as well. Sometimes, animals such as dogs and cats are slaughtered or buried alive at midnight to save the soul of the one at the point of death, with the belief that their spirits are strong enough to replace life [30]. The Garden Club of America/Makerere University Anne S. Catham Fellowship in Medicinal Botany, Makerere University 13. Anoka AN. Herbal medicine used in the treatment of Malaria: Vernonia amygdalina: An overview of evidence and pharmacology. In a typical practiconal medical schools with a female traditional medical schools with charcoal. Also, degree-awarding traditional medical schools with a female traditional medical school with a female tradition with a female now train and graduate traditional medical doctors. The first principle is diagnosis followed by complex treatment procedures using plants from the bush, followed by many rituals, the ultimate aim being to cure disease. The two men divulged that the old concept of secrecy and divination is gradually fading away and being taken over by improved skills, understanding, and use of modern equipment where necessary. The knowledge is still shrouded in secrecy and not easily disseminated. In modern times, after the healing process, they also advise their clients or patients to go for medical diagnoses to confirm that they are healed, and the medical reports sometimes serve for record keeping for future reference and are a way of assuring other clients of their ability and credibility. In Kenya, very little quantitative evidence or literature exists on indigenous medicine and the health practices of alternative healers or the demand for traditional medical practitioners or on the role that they play in providing particular health services for the rural poor. As such, a host of herbal medicines have become generally regarded as safe and effective. These plants which had been used traditionally for ages have through improved scientific expertise been the sources of important drugs. Even where consultation is done, there is lack of coherence among traditional healers on the preparation procedures and correct dosage of herbal medicines [14]. The functioning of these three aspects in harmony signified good health, while if any aspect should be out of balance, it signified sickness. London: Orbis Books; 1973. Because of the revealing powers of divination, it is usually the first step in African traditional treatment and medicine [32]. Oral interviews are sometimes used by some traditional healers to find out the history behind the sickness, where they have been for treatment and how long the person has been in that condition. Medicinal plants are also important materials for the advent of synthetic chemistry. Other influencing factors, such as financial situation, education, and advice from friends and divinations are beyond the scope of nontraditionalists such as Christians who find it incomprehensible, unacceptable, and difficult to access such services [8, 62]. AdvertisementLong before the advent of Western medicine, Africans had developed their own effective way of dealing with diseases, whether they had spiritual or physical causes, with little or no side effect [63]. 2010;7(1):85-8745. Tembo M. Principles and Methods of African Traditional Medicine. In like manner, African traditional herbal medicine or healing processes also have their own challenges. Biflavonoids such as kolaviron from Garcinia kolaseeds, as well as other plants, have antihepatotoxic activity [61]. Advertisement mechanisms to track adverse effects of herbal medicines are inadequate [15, 54, 55]. Therefore, those who wish evil (i.e., enemies, witches, and people with evil powers) on them should fall and die [8]. Toxic components in these herbs such as alkaloids, tannins, oxalates, etc., may likely be responsible for such observed toxicities. Serum enzyme levels in herbal medicine users (test group) and nonusers (control). Effect of length of use of herbal medicine on serum enzyme levels. Another important source of toxicity of herbal medicines worth mentioning is microbial contamination due to poor sanitary conditions during preparation [57]. Some forms of treatment may also involve ritual practices such as animal sacrifices to appears the gods, if the ailment was envisaged to be caused by afflictions from the gods, especially in the treatment of the mentally ill patients. Advertisement from a certain disease at a particular time. Integrative Medicine Research. These may be signs of an allergic reaction. The following side effects are reported with a not known frequency (frequency (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):skin rashes or itchingdrowsinesslack of coordinationheadachea dry mouth, nose or throatblurred visioninvoluntary rolling of the eyesfast heartbeatirregular heartbeatirr sickbeing sickdiarrhoeastomach painloss of appetiterestlessnessnervousnesseuphoriadifficulty in sleepingringing in the earsseeing or hearing things that are not really there (hallucinations)decrease in muscle toneunusual body movements, particularly of your hands, arms or legsmuscle twitches, spasms or tremorsseizuresbeing confused, (photosensitivity) inflammation of the liver (hepatitis) or problems with the liverreduced rate of breathing (approach to the liver tired, experience unexpected bruising or bleeding or more infections (e.g., colds and sore throats) than usual please tel your doctor. 2nd ed. Illness is regarded as having both natural and supernatural causes and thus must be treated by both physical and spiritual means, using divination, incantations, animal sacrifice, exorcism, and herbs. In: Winkelman M, Peeks PM, editors. They claimed that the practice was very lucrative, especially since some ailments that defied orthodox medicine such as epilepsy and madness could be completely treated by traditional medicine. The combination of disease and illnesses in traditional Africa meant that every society needed to devise means of containing its problem. African Journal of Health Sciences. 2009;2(2):69-7612. Tabuti JZRS. Herbal medicine used in the treatment of malaria in Budiope County, Uganda: A case study of Budiope County. Traditional medical practitioner (TMP), however, seems to be a modern acceptable concept agreed on by the Scientific Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which is now African Union (AU), Illness in the African society is different from the allopathic Western medicine point of view. The possessed individual would be somewhat agitated but would only calm down as soon as the spirit is removed from the body. 2004;13:1156-115915. World Health Organization. 2016;11(1):18-2224. Akerele O. Traditional medicine: Nature's medicine practitional medicine pra Nigeria, a Veterinary doctor, and Mr. Uche Omengoli of CGP Herba-Medical Consultancy and Research, Enugu, Nigeria, a medical laboratory technologist, both revealed that their knowledge and 'gift' of medical practice were handed down by aged relatives who were also in the practice by both tutelage and supernatural means. These provide a vast array of information for scientific research and validation. WHO Geneva. Such collaboration can increase economic potential and poverty alleviation. Some cultures also use palm wine, palm oil, and coconut water, while some others use corn flour mixed with water [38]. The use of herbal medicines appears to be universal in different cultures. This, however, has also created room for quackery, massive production, and sales of all sorts of substandard herbal medicine may have a bright future which can be achieved through collaboration, partnership, and transparency in practice, especially with conventional health practitioners. Very few adverse reactions have been reported for herbal medicines [15]. As it stands today, the traditional medical practice is under the Ministry of health. Consumers generally consider herbal medicines as being natural and therefore safe and view them as alternatives to conventional medications. Issue 13. The use of clay with some special herbs is also sometimes counselled on the dos and don'ts of treatment, the foods to eat or avoid, to be generally of good behavior as established by society and culture, failure of which the good spirits would withdraw their blessings and protection and harvesting of medicinal plants will provide sufficient raw materials for research, local production, and industrial processing and packaging for export. The scope of herbal medicines in Africa in the near future is very wide, but the issue of standardization is still paramount [64]. This therefore calls for ensuring that the raw materials should be of high quality, free from contaminations and properly authenticated, and samples deposited in University, National, and Regional herbaria. Available from: Accessed: November 6, 2017]49.Lambert J, Leonard K, Mungai G, Ominde-Ogaja E, Gatheru G, Mirangi T, Owara J, Herbst CH, Ramana GNV, Lemiere C. The contribution of traditional herbal medicine practitioners to Kenyan health care delivery: Results from community health-seeking behavior vignettes and a traditional herbal medicine practitioner survey. SCM36.Insoll T. Talensi animal sacrifice and its archeological implications. Anthropology. In many cases, they combine both modern and herbal medicines, especially if they are afflicted by chronic ailments such as HIV/AIDS, hypertension, cancer, and diabetes [50]. The various ethnic groups in Nigeria have different health care practitioners aside their western counterparts, whose mode of practice is not unlike in other tribes. Herbal spiritualists collectively called "bokomowo" indulge in occult practices, divinations, and prayers and are common all over the country. Taboos form an important part of African traditional religion. In specific cultures, these people go by their local names, depending on their tribe, such as Sangomaor inyangain South Africa, akomfo, bokomowoin Ghana, niam-niam, shaman, or mugwenuin Tanzania, nga:ngain Zambia, shaman or laibonin Kenya, and babalawo, dibia, or boka, etc. More severe symptoms include swelling of the face, lips, tongue and / or throat with difficulty in swallowing or breathing)if you have been drinking alcohol. It is therefore likely that many adverse drugs reactions go unrecorded with either patients failing to divulge information to health services, and no pharmacovigilance analyses are being carried out, or the observations are not being reported to appropriate quarters such as health regulatory bodies.

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