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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts **(Day 1)**



3RD GLOBAL SUMMIT ON

HERBALS & TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

OCTOBER 18-20, 2017 OSAKA, JAPAN

Efficacy, safety and dose finding trial of topical Jaungo application in atopic dermatitis patients: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study**Younghee Yun**

CY Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Republic of Korea

Atopic Dermatitis (AD) is a common pruritic inflammatory skin disease. In its chronic stage, hyperpigmentation, excoriation, lichenification and dryness are the main symptoms. Jaungo comprises two herbs, *Lithospermi Radix* and *Angelica Gigantis Radix* and three carrier oils and is an approved herbal ointment for xerosis in Korea. In past preclinical studies, we demonstrated that Jaungo had anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic activity. We conducted a randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled, single-center trial with three parallel arms. Trial group-1 applies Jaungo twice a day, while trial group-2 applies Jaungo and the placebo once a day, separately, and the placebo group applies the placebo twice a day, for a total of 3 weeks each. Participants evaluated for eczema based on the eczema area and severity score, the scoring of atopic dermatitis score, the dermatology life quality score, trans-epidermal water loss, total IgE level, eosinophil count and IL-17, IL-22 and IFN- γ levels. The outcomes to evaluate the safety included Draize score and blood test. In total, 28 patients (82.4%) completed the study. Significant decline of EASI scores in trial group-2 and placebo group was observed ($p < 0.05$). There was significant decline of SCORAD scores in trial group-1 and placebo group ($p < 0.05$). However, patients in all groups showed decreased TEWL and DLQI scores with no significant difference. No clinically relevant changes in laboratory values were observed except IL-17. There was significant decline of IL-17 in all groups ($p < 0.05$). Inter-group analysis showed no significant difference. No serious adverse event was observed.

Biography

Younghee Yun has completed her PhD from College of Traditional Korean Medicine, Kyung Hee University in Korea. She has published more than 12 papers. Currently she is the CEO of CY Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Her main interest is atopic dermatitis, allergic skin disease and pharmacological action of herbal medicine.

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A comparative study on the efficacy of a hot herbal compress, a hot compress and topical Diclofenac in the treatment of myofascial pain syndrome in the upper trapezius: A randomized controlled trial**Jurairat Boonruab and Netraya Nimpitakpong**
Thammasat University, Thailand

Myofascial Pain Syndrome (MPS) is one of the most prevalent illnesses among those in the working age group caused by poor ergonomics, especially remaining in a sitting posture for an extended period of time. One alternative treatment for MPS is the application of a hot herbal compress, which helps to improve the quality of life of patients and reduce the undesirable side effects of pain relief medication. A controlled trial was conducted in which 90 participants were randomized into the hot herbal compress group (n=30), the hot compress group (n=30) and the topical Diclofenac group (n=30). The first two groups received a 20 minute hot herbal compress and hot compress treatment not exceeding the temperature of 40 °C once a week for two weeks, whereas the last was administered 2 mg of a topical Diclofenac gel three times a day for two weeks. Before and after the treatment, their level of pain intensity and quality of life was assessed using a Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and the 36 item short form health survey (SF-36), respectively. Additionally, their Cervical Range of Motion (CROM) and Pressure Pain Threshold (PPT) were also evaluated. It was found that all the three groups experienced a statistically significant decrease in the level of pain intensity ($p<0.05$), a statistically significant increase in CROM ($p<0.05$), a statistically significant increase in PPT ($p<0.05$) and a statistically significant improvement in the quality of life ($p<0.05$). However, for the last two assessment criteria, the results for the hot herbal compress group and the hot compress group were not only relatively equal but also better than those for the topical Diclofenac group.

Biography

Jurairat Boonruab has completed her PhD from Chulalongkorn University, Thailand in 2015. She is currently the Deputy Head of the Academic Affairs Department and a Lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine of Thammasat University, Thailand. Her areas of specialization include applied Thai traditional medicine, alternative medicine and public health science. She has published Thai massage and Heber medicine.

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Experience of usage Qing Kai Ling injection among 25,000 patients

Chaiwat Thepsena

Royal Thai Navy, Thailand

Qing Kai Ling is known for neuroprotective effect by relieving the damage of vascular endothelial cell as well as inhibiting the process of inflammation and also increases expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthases. Clear body heat and detoxification is another benefit effect from Qing Kai Ling. During 10 years of usage of this injection among 25,000 patients of coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic renal failure, respiratory tract infection and cancer patients, the results appear so fantastic. Most of the patients become better after being treated. Coronary artery stenosis and cerebral artery thrombosis patients have evaluated by CT scan which show disappear of occlusion. Only four patients become worse with hypotension but recovery after using moxibustion.

Biography

Chaiwat Thepsena has completed his MD from Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University and MSc in Medical Epidemiology and also studied about neural therapy. He practices complementary and alternative medicine since 19 years at Somdech Phra Pinklao Hospital in Naval Medical Department.

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Study the wisdom of folk healers in 4 regions of Thailand using herbs *Bauhinia strychnifolia* Craib and clinical data**Kusuma Sriyakul, Chantida Kamalashiran, Pratyta Pechkate, Parunkul Tunsukruthai and Piracha Jumpa-Ngern**
Thammasat University, Thailand

Yanang Daeng (*Bauhinia strychnifolia* Craib) was used for a treatment of poisoning, elimination of pesticides, an effect of poisonous mushrooms, poisoning and breast milk stimulation in women after delivery and reduce fatigue. The study aimed to gather the knowledge and experience from the folk healers about the usage of Yanang Daeng. This study was conducted using in-depth interview and group discussions from folk healers in four sectors throughout Thailand. The results showed those 59 folk healers from 4 sectors which consisted of 67.80% male and 32.20% female. Furthermore, the age of the participants was studied and the results showed that they aged ranged among 61-80, 41-60, 20-40 and more than 81 years old which respectively accounted for 49.15%, 30.51%, 13.56% and 6.78%. For the treatment of patients who receive the toxins, some folk healers will grind the root with water or water from washing rice, then the patient will be immediately received a single dose portion of 2 tablespoons, but the others will boil the leave and stems and give the patient a single dose portion range from ½ to 1 glass. In emergency case, they will use 10 fresh leaves, then squeeze with water or water from washing rice and immediately give to patient as a potion. Moreover, the folk healers recommended to the villager that they should use leaves rather than using vine or root to prevent the extinction and also suggested them to plant for convenient use. Yanang Daeng is potent in solving the urgent poisoning problem in the community before receiving further treatment.

Biography

Kusuma Sriyakul has completed her PhD in Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine in 2012 from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. She is currently a Lecturer at Chulabhorn International College of Medicine, Thammasat University in Thailand. She has published several papers about herbal medicine in dysmenorrhoea and Thai traditional formula.

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Discovering ancient wheat varieties as functional foods**Raymond Cooper**

Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

With the gluten-free food market worth almost \$3.6 billion in 2016, there is every reason for renewed interest in ancient grains. This resurgent interest is expressed in re-discovering ancient varieties as functional foods. In particular, people affected by celiac disease have to avoid all gluten in their diet and several ancient grains may offer an important alternative. Ancient grains include chia, a forgotten food of the ancient Aztecs, quinoa which originated in the Andean region of Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, *Triticum* (wheat), in the form of einkorn, known today as farro in Italy, as a type of awn wheat and one of the first crops domesticated in the Near East. Other grains, acknowledged as gluten-free ancient grains are amaranth, eaten in Mexico since the time of the Aztecs, quinoa, sorghum, millet and teff, the main ingredient in the stable fermented flatbread, injera, in Ethiopia. A description of modern wheat is presented together with each one of the above mentioned grains.

Biography

Raymond Cooper has completed his PhD in Organic Chemistry. Currently he is a Visiting Professor and Lecturer at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Co-Founder of PhytoScience LLC. He has edited 5 books, most recently, *Botanical Medicine: From Bench to Bedside* and published over 100 peer reviewed scientific articles.

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Phytochemical studies of selected African medicinal plants

Wilfred T Mabusela

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Traditional medicine is a cultural practice with a long history in Africa and in South Africa it involves the use of approximately 3000 plants, out of a national biodiversity represented by about 30000 higher plant species. For most of these, there is very little information about their phytochemical constituents, given that the therapeutic value of these plants is known to reside in their phytochemical composition. Furthermore, for most of these plants, some of which are on the open market, there are still no strict quality control reference data, which verifies the phytochemical profile of a particular plant sample. Hence the purpose of this study is to broaden the knowledge on the phytochemical composition of medicinal plants, information which is expected to facilitate an understanding of their mode of action, in terms of therapy and toxicity. Some medicinal plant species from South Africa and other African countries were collected. Dried material samples were subjected to extraction using water as well as a variety of organic solvents followed by chromatographic fractionation of the extracts obtained. Isolated compounds were examined for their chemical structural features with the aid of nuclear magnetic resonance and mass spectroscopy. Some of the crude extracts and purified compounds were also studied for biological activity such as antioxidant activity, cytotoxicity (using the brine shrimp lethality bioassay), for antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative and Gram positive bacteria as well as fungal species and enzyme inhibition properties. Spectroscopic studies led to the identification of compounds belonging to the following classes: flavonoids and terpenoid and flavonoid glycosides. Some extracts and isolated compounds displayed a broad spectrum of biological activities.

Biography

Wilfred T Mabusela has completed his PhD from the University of Cape Town in South Africa, followed by two years of Postdoctoral studies at the same institution, which extended his doctoral work on structural studies of plant polysaccharides. He has published more than 30 papers in reputable journals.

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Bioactivity of selected medicinal plants used for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases**T E Tshikalange and P B Mamba**
University of Pretoria, South Africa

Sexually transmitted diseases have a major impact on sexual and reproductive health worldwide. Each year, the World Health Organization estimates 448 million new cases of curable STD's are diagnosed. Ethanol extracts of 12 South African medicinal plants used in the treatment of STD's and 3 flavonoids were investigated for their antimicrobial activity against *Candida albicans*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Oligella ureolytica*. The anti-inflammatory activities of the extracts and compounds were determined by measuring the inhibitory effect of the extracts and compounds on the pro-inflammatory enzyme lipoxygenase. The extracts and compounds were also investigated for their anti-HIV activities against recombinant HIV-1 enzyme using non-radioactive HIV-RT colorimetric assay. *Acacia karroo* and *Rhoicissus tridentata* extracts showed good antimicrobial activity with MIC values ranging between 0.4 and 3.1 mg/ml. Extracts of *Jasminum fluminense*, *Solanum tomentosum* and flavonoids 2 and 3 had good anti-inflammatory activity with IC_{50} less than the positive control, quercetin (IC_{50} =48.86 ug/ml). *A. karroo* and flavonoid 3 exhibited moderate HIV-1 RT inhibition activity of 66.8 and 63.7%, respectively. *R. tridentata* and *Terminalia sericea* had the best RT inhibition activity (75.7% and 100%) compared to that of the positive control Doxorubicin (96.5%) at 100 ug/ml concentration. The emergence of drug resistance in STD related microorganisms and potential side effects demand the discovery of newer drugs. The exploration of newer anti-microbial substances from natural sources may serve as promising alternatives. The observed activities may lead to new multi-target drugs against sexually transmitted diseases.

Biography

T E Tshikalange is currently a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Plant and Soil Sciences of the University of Pretoria in South Africa. His research focus areas include ethno-botanical medicinal plants used traditionally in the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, oral pathogens and antimicrobial activities. He has published articles in peer reviewed national and international journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine*. He has co-authored chapters in the book *Medicinal Plant Research in Africa: Pharmacology and Chemistry*.

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A case report of traditional Chinese medicine in treating persistent insomnia disorder of heart yang deficiency pattern**Po-Chun Hsieh**

Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Taiwan

Introduction: Generally, western medicine treats patients with insomnia disorder in inhibiting or releasing way. But in the concept of Yin-Yang in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), it is not always effective to the yang deficiency patients, especially the heart yang deficiency ones. We consider that being frightened could leads to heart yang deficiency and spirit-restless pattern in TCM.

Material & Methods: It is a case of 64 year old woman suffered from domestic violence intermittently in 2015 and then divorced. After that, insomnia disorder, palpitation, empty feeling in chest, panic and anxiety was noted. Also, she dreamed about being hit accompanied with somniloquy and waving arms every night for about a year. There is also weak pulse in Cun position of both wrist pulse. Those symptoms and pulse findings are the same features as the heart yang deficiency. Therefore, we treated her by warming heart yang and settling the spirit formula (extract powder of Guizhi-Gancao-Longgu-Muli Decoction Guizhi licorice keel oyster soup) 2.6 gm four times a day since 2017/1/5.

Result: After the first week receiving the formula, there is still dreamful sleep, but the palpitation partially relieved. After the second week, dream alleviated with only somniloquy left. Palpitation empty feeling in chest and panic also relieved obviously. There was no significant side effect during or after the treatment.

Conclusion: We suggest that warm heart yang and settling the spirit formula (Guizhi-Gancao-Longgu-Muli Decoction Guizhi licorice keel oyster soup) is an effective and safe treatment for the heart yang deficiency patients.

Biography

Po-Chun Hsieh has completed his Chinese Medicine Doctor Scholarship from China Medical University in Taiwan. He is currently serving as a Chief Resident Doctor of Chinese Medicine in Department of Chinese Medicine, Taipei Tzu Chi Hospital.

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Informant consensus in the use of ethnomedicinal plants of Brahmanbaria district, Bangladesh**Mohammad Zashim Uddin, Tahmina Haque, Md. Abul Hassan and Mihir Lal Saha**
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

The present article focuses the consensus of local people of Brahmanbaria district in the use of ethnomedicinal plants to treat different ailments in their daily life. Data on medicinal use of plants were collected in between June 2015 to June 2016 from 459 local people using mainly modern ethnobotany survey techniques. A total of 208 medicinal plants under 83 families were recorded. Such plants are used to treat 73 ailments through 407 formularies. The most commonly used medicinal plants are *Centella asiatica*, *Litsea glutinosa*, *Coccinea cordifolia*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Ocimum sanctum* and *Leucas lavandulifolia*. Among the ailments categories high informant consensus factor (Fic) was found in case of diarrhea and dysentery followed by kidney disorder, respiratory tract disorder, gynecological, fever and pain, dermatological, helminthiasis, skeletomuscular pain, diabetes and liver disorder, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, jaundice, mental, impotence, teeth ache and ophthalmological. Most cited species for the treatment of such ailment categories are *Litsea glutinosa*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Kalanchoe pinnata*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Abroma augusta*, *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Ananas sativus*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Coccinia cordifolia*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Hyptis suaveolens*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Eclipta alba*, *Cajanas cajan*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Kalanchoe serrata* and *Commelina benghalensis*. Among medicinal plants, *Centella asiatica*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Clerodendrum viscosum*, *Clitoria ternatea*, *Tinospora crispa*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus hispida*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Paederia foetida*, *Scoparia dulcis* and *Thevetia peruviana* were showed 100% Fidelity Level (FL) values. Plant species with high citation, Fic and FL values can be subjected to further ethnopharmacology studies to find active compounds for the new drug candidates.

Biography

Mohammad Zashim Uddin has completed his BSc and MSc degrees in Botany from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh and PhD from the same university. He is currently the Professor at the Department of Botany, University of Dhaka and has published 63 research articles/books/book parts in different national and international scientific journals.

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OCTOBER 18-20, 2017 OSAKA, JAPAN

Efficacy and safety of herbal hot steam bath in allergic rhinitis

Parunkul Tungsukruthai, Preecha Nootim, Wiwan Wiwatpanich and Nareerat Tabtong
Thammasat University, Thailand

Allergic Rhinitis (AR) is a nasal mucosa inflammatory disorder that induced by an allergen exposure resulting in four symptoms including rhinorrhea, sneezing, nasal itching and nasal congestion. Allergic rhinitis may results in sleep disturbance, fatigue and quality of life impairment. The objective to examine the efficacy and safety in reducing allergic rhinitis of herbal steam bath compared to the steam bath and to investigate the quality of life improvement and satisfaction in allergic rhinitis patients. A single-blind randomized controlled trial was conducted on 64 subjects who equally allocated into two groups. The treatment group was received herbal steam bath and the control group was received steam bath without herbs for 30 minutes 3 times a week for 4 consecutive weeks. Allergic rhinitis symptoms were measured using the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) including itchy nose, runny nose, sneezing, nasal congestion and watery eyes at week 0, 1, 2, 3 and week 4. Quality of life was assessed at week 0 and week 4 found that the characteristics (sex, age, status, education, allergic rhinitis symptoms and frequency of symptoms) at the baseline were shown to be non-statistically significant. In addition, rhinorrhea, sneezing, nasal itching and nasal congestion symptoms statistically reduced (p value <0.05), but non-significance when compared between treatment and control group. The treatment group was also shown to be significantly satisfied when compared to control group ($p<0.05$). Both herbal steam bath and normal steam bath had effectiveness in reducing symptoms of allergic rhinitis and were safe to be used as an alternative treatment for allergic rhinitis.

Biography

Parunkul Tungsukruthai has completed her PhD in Medical Sciences in 2007 from Thammasat University in Thailand. She is currently a Lecturer at Chulabhorn International College of Medicine, Thammasat University in Thailand. She has published several papers about herbal medicine, puerperium care, Thai massage to relief shoulder pain and acute and sub-chronic toxicity study Thai traditional formula.

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Hypnotic and general anesthetic effects of *Citrus aurantium* L. oil on rats**Khaled Abo-El-Sooud**
Cairo University, Egypt

Background & Aim: Central Nervous System (CNS) depressant drugs have many negative side effects including addiction, depression, suicide, convulsion, sexual dysfunction, headaches and amore. Moreover, these agents do not restore normal levels of neurotransmitters but instead influence the brain chemistry. In contrast to drugs, a number ethno-botanical products have been identified which reduce anxiety by re-establishing by altering both neurotransmitter levels in the absence of the severe side effects. The bitter orange fruit (*Citrus aurantium*) contains a number of phytochemicals of interest known to increase the production of dopamine. The purpose of this study is to evaluate *Citrus aurantium* L., oil ability to induce sedative/hypnotic and/or general anesthetic effects in experimental models.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Essential oil from peel was obtained by steam distillation, then maintained and protected against light and heat until the pharmacological assays. The main component of the oil was determined by GC-MS. The LD₅₀ of the oil was determined to calculate the therapeutic dose. Experimental models were performed in this study to evaluate the hypnotic and anesthetic effects of *C. aurantium* as compared with thiopental sodium at a dose of (30 mg kg⁻¹) after Intra-Peritoneal injection (I/P).

Findings: The LD₅₀ of the oil was 300 mg kg⁻¹ of body weight after intra-peritoneal injection (I/P). The main component of the EOP was D-limonene. The CNS depressant effect of *C. aurantium* oil is dose dependent. At small dose there was an induction of hypnosis as righting reflex was absent with ataxia. At higher doses the oil induced anesthesia at 8 min and the consciousness is regained in about 25 minutes.

Conclusion & Significance: The use of animal model of hypnotic and ultra-short general anesthetic of *C. aurantium* oil significantly supports its use an adjunct for the treatment of insomnia and other CNS disorders.

Recommendations: Further evaluations are required to elucidate the detailed mechanism of CNS depressant activity and possible side effects of *Citrus aurantium* and the possibility of its use as alternative natural general anesthetic agent.

Biography

Khaled Abo-El-Sooud is currently a Professor of Pharmacology in Cairo University, Egypt. He has his expertise in radioisotopes and chromatography (GC-HPLC-TLC etc.) for detection of drug residues.

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Our experience to use Kampo in the child psychiatric outpatient and for long stay disabled inpatients**Akihito Lino**

Shimada Kyoiku Center, Japan

Shimada Kyoiku Center is the child rehabilitation hospital, established in 1963, 1st private hospital for child rehabilitation in Japan. We daily use Kampo for lots of inpatients and outpatients. At out-patient department, we have 190 patients every day, 46000 patients every year. 49% patients receive drugs, 63% execute rehabilitation of PT, ST, OT and counseling. 36% go to pediatrician, 47% go to child psychiatrist. Child psychiatrists in our hospital use Yokukansan, Yokukansan-Katinpihange and Syokentyutou. Target symptoms are irritation, insomnia and child infirmity. Kampo contains *Uncaria* Thorn (Tyoutoukou), this component shows anti-anxiety effect through 5-HT_{2A}. All contains licorice (Kanzou), which reduce tension. Japanese Kampo combinations almost warm up the body of clients. The biggest barrier to use Kampo for children is its bitter taste, poor drug management by parents and taking time for beneficial effect. But they are cheap, their price is about 10% from nerve-stimulants, Kampo doesn't give a financial burden for the family and the government. Under Japanese national healthcare insurance system, outpatient children need 2USD for medical exam and drug.

Next, 232 inpatients stay in our hospital now. They are disabled, have a number of congenital disease, they are accommodated for average of 33 years, because of family problem, abandoned, financial problem etc. 20% inpatients received Kampo, but there are very few side effect.

Dr.Obitu surgical and homeopathy doctor said {CAM is a gentle, moderate medicine}. Few medical evidence (DBRPC), very few side effect, very few money (cheap), Kampo is of great use for children.

Biography

Akihito Lino has completed his Integrative Medicine Fellowship in 2014. He is a Medical Doctor, Child Psychiatrist of Shimada Ryoiku Center. Additionally, he translated one book of CAM medicine for psychiatric clients, published two medical papers written in Japanese.

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National database on indigenous traditional medicine: A valuable resource for research on medicinal plants in Papua New Guinea**Prem Prakash Rai**

Solomon Islands National University, Solomon Islands

The Traditional Medicine Database (TMD) was established in 2000 to document, preserve and encourage the use of safe and effective traditional medicine practices and ethno-botanical tradition in Papua New Guinea (PNG). One of the early challenges that restricted incorporation of traditional medicine in primary health care program was insufficient documentation about medicinal plants usage as traditional medicine. This has now been addressed by carrying out systematic documentation and maintaining a comprehensive inventory and record of information on local uses of medicinal plants and traditional medicine practices and by collecting and storing information from the practitioners nationwide to ensure that local knowledge is preserved, researched and properly promoted to community at large. The TMD is extensive, fully referenced and provides historical use fields and published research information. Specifically, the electronic database contains taxonomical, ethno-botanical, phytochemical and biological activity data including medicinal uses of herbs with methods of preparation, administration, dosage, frequency, etc. An interesting feature is the plants image file containing pictures of plants taken in their natural habitat. Over the years the TMD has emerged not only as the repository of indigenous knowledge in traditional medicine but has become an important resource for scientific researches on host of medicinal plants. It has also proven to be a useful tool for identifying safe and effective herbs. Many herbs such as *Alstonia scholaris* (severe fevers), *Evodia elleryana* (anti-TB, cough and fever), PNG lichen, *Parmotrema saccatilobum* (analgesic and anti-inflammatory), *Ageratum conyzoides* (diarrhea and dysentery), *Voacanga papuana* (antibacterial), anti-HIV herbs such as *Derris elliptica* and many others have been investigated and traditional uses and claimed therapeutic properties substantiated. A well-developed TMD can be an excellent resource in selection of herbs for scientific researches and to provide rationale for host of traditional medicines.

Biography

Prem Prakash Rai is currently the Dean of the School of Natural Resources & Applied Sciences at Solomon Islands National University. His specialty includes pharmacognosy and quality control aspects of herbal medicine. He is an active Researcher and has published more than 98 papers and authored number of technical books.

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Ethno-medicinal plants used by the Kanikkars in Western Ghats, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu with special reference to anti-diabetics

Edwin David Benher and Palanichamy Mehalingam

Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous), India

Diabetes is an important and very common disorder among the human beings that are associated with high blood sugar levels which often leads severe complications to the human body. It can also bring serious consequences including death. The main aim of the present study was to document the indigenous knowledge on the usage of medicinal plants to cure diabetes. In the present study, a total of 44 species of plants belonging to 15 families were documented. As far as plant part utility is concerned, leaves are commonly used, followed by bark, whole plant, seeds etc. The formulations are prepared mostly in the form of juice followed by decoction, powder and paste prepared from raw plant parts. To make better acceptability of herbal remedies that are taken orally and additives are not taken internally. The data collected from this study will be useful to the researchers, pharmaceutical companies to discover a novel drug to cure diabetes.

Biography

Edwin David Benher is currently working as an Associate Professor and Head of Research Department of Zoology, Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous) in India since 1988. He has published more than 5 research papers in national and international peer reviewed journals. He has participated and presented his research papers in many national conferences held in India.

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An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by the Paliyars aboriginal community in Theni district, Tamil Nadu, India, with special reference to skin diseases

Palanichamy Mehalingam and Vellaichamy Petchimuthu Elango

Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous), India

An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used in curing skin diseases was carried out among Paliyar tribes in Theni district, Tamil Nadu (India). The indigenous knowledge of local traditional healers and the native plants used for medicinal purposes were collected through personal interviews during field trips. The plants were arranged family wise followed by botanical name of the plants, locality, ethnomedicinal use in briefs and local name. The voucher specimens have been deposited in herbarium of department of botany of VHNSN College (Autonomous), Virudhunagar. The collected plants were identified with referring standard compilations. Plants have been used as healers and health rejuvenators since time immemorial. A total of 65 plant species belonging to 37 families are described along the method of drug preparation, mode of administration, probable dosage and duration of treatment. The aim of the present study is not only to prescribe the remedies for skin diseases in human beings but also an endeavor to draw attention for the need of detailed study on medicinal plants of the area, which could provide better and efficient remedies for many dreadful diseases. This study concluded that many people in studied parts of Western Ghats of Theni district still continue to depend on medicinal plants at least for the treatment of primary healthcare. The traditional healers are dwindling in number and there is a grave danger of traditional knowledge disappearing soon since the younger generation is not interested to carry on this tradition. Hence, it is urgent need for documenting these before such valuable knowledge becomes inaccessible and extinct.

Biography

Palanichamy Mehalingam has completed his PhD in Botany from Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai in 2000. Currently he is working as an Assistant Professor of Botany, Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous) in India. He has published more than 65 research papers in reputed journals. He has participated and presented his research papers in international conferences.

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An ethnoveterinary survey of medicinal plants used by the traditional healers in Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu, India

Natarajan Nirmalkumar and Vadivel Siva

Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous), India

The present study was aimed to document the medicinal plants which were used to cure diseases in cattle by the traditional healers in Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu, India. Information on medicinal plants was collected from the traditional healers by adopting semi-structured questionnaire and through open-ended interview. It is evident from the data that leaves constituted the major plant part used (52%) followed by whole plant (34%) and barks (14%). These plants were used to treat appetites, bloat, fever, ephemeral fever, diarrhea, dysentery, cough and foot and mouth diseases. About 25 traditional healers were interviewed. From this study, a total of 60 plant species belonging to 26 families were used and described along with drug preparation mode of administration, dosage and duration of the treatment. The main purpose of this study was not only documenting the ethnomedicinal plants used by traditional healers but also maintain with traditional knowledge for the conservation and sustainable utilization of the promising medicinal plants in these area and also for effective treatment of various ailments in cattle.

Biography

Natarajan Nirmalkumar has completed his Doctoral degree in Botany from Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli in 2008. Currently he is working as an Assistant Professor of Botany at Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous), India. He has published more than 35 research papers in national and international peer reviewed journals.

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3RD GLOBAL SUMMIT ON

HERBALS & TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

OCTOBER 18-20, 2017 OSAKA, JAPAN

Bio-prospecting South African medicinal plants for antiprotozoal lead compounds**Bapela Johanna**

Thammasat University, Thailand

Vector-borne infectious diseases remain the main public health problem affecting many people in tropical and subtropical regions. Chemotherapy is still one of the fundamental measures used in the control and treatment of protozoal diseases; however, the emergence of resistant strains is compromising its effectiveness. The main aim of this study was to bio-prospect South African indigenous plant species for novel antiprotozoal plant products. Twenty (20) plant species were collected, extracted in dichloromethane: 50% methanol (1:1) and then separated into polar and non-polar fractions. The acquired crude extracts were tested on *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense*, *T. cruzi*, *Leishmania donovani* and *Plasmodium falciparum*. The current study is the first scientific account on the significant antileishmanial efficacy ($IC_{50} \leq 5 \mu\text{g/ml}$) of *Bridelia mollis*, *Vangueria infausta* subsp. *infausta*, *Syzygium cordatum* and *Xylopiya parviflora*, as well as high antitrypanosomal activity of *Albizia versicolor*. 10 plant extracts exhibited significant *in vitro* antiplasmodial activity, with *Tabernaemontana elegans* and *V. infausta* subsp. *infausta* being the best samples. Application of supervised Orthogonal Projections to Latent Structures-Discriminant Analysis (OPLS-DA) on the ¹H NMR profiles resulted in a discrimination pattern that could be correlated to the observed antimalarial bioactivity. Further phytochemical analyses led to the isolation of dregamine and tabernaemontana from *T. elegans* as well as friedelin and morindolide from *V. infausta* subsp. *infausta*. The study demonstrated the potential of discovering novel antiprotozoal scaffolds from medicinal plants.

Biography

Bapela Johanna has her research area mainly focused on bio-prospecting indigenous plant species for antiprotozoal chemotherapeutic agents at University of Pretoria in South Africa.

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OCTOBER 18-20, 2017 OSAKA, JAPAN

Quantification of herbal drug hypoxoside from the roots of South African *Hypoxis hemerocallidea* using cost effective HPTLC-densitometry validated method**Kokoette Bassey and Andries Gous**

Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

Hypoxis (hypoxidaceae) consist of about 90 species reported worldwide, of which 76 occur in Africa. As many as 41 species are indigenous to countries belonging to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), including South Africa. Of all the hypoxis species, *H. hemerocallidea* has versatile application in traditional health care system of over 85% of South Africans and is regarded as one of the most ethno-medicinally important and most marketed species in South Africa. *H. hemerocallidea* corms water extract is widely used as traditional medicine for the treatment of benign hypertrophy, urinary tract infections, boosting the immune system of people living with HIV-AIDS among others. However, the use of other part of hypoxis plant as medicine is vital for conservation purposes. The roots attached on the corm of *H. hemerocallidea* corm contain hypoxoside, but the roots are usually ripped off during the preparation of hypoxoside containing traditional medicines and other herbal products. A developed and validated affordable but reliable High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography (HPTLC) densitometry for the rapid and repeatable visualization and quantitative determination of hypoxoside from roots of *H. hemerocallidea* was determined. The hypoxoside was visualized at Rf of 0.30 in CHCl₃:MeOH:H₂O (v/v/v) using the method with a good linearity of 0.9565 over a calibration range 0.20-1.80 ng band⁻¹. The LOD and LOQ was 5.08 and 16.76 mg band⁻¹, respectively while the percentage recovery and the method repeatability (%RSD) was 84.10 and 4.98 were within limits regarded as acceptable for the analysis of plants and other botanicals. The roots contain 382.18 ng/band of hypoxoside.

Biography

Kokoette Bassey has completed his PhD from Tshwane University of Technology and is currently a Senior Lecturer at Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University. He has published 3 papers in reputed journals and has reviewed twice for the *South African Journal of Ethnopharmacology*.

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Ethno-botanical study of *Quran plants*

Nurul Qamariah

Muhammadiyah University of Palangkaraya, Indonesia

In Islam, ethical teachings of biomedical ethics are linked with Holy Quran and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Quran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God. The Quran is divided into chapters (surah in Arabic), which are then divided into verses (ayah). Quran mention a great number of wild plants that are still used in folk medicine. Quran is one of the best reference books describing the importance of plants for medical benefits, where there are 28 Chapter (Surah) those mentioned specific name of plants in Al-Quran. This paper aims to compile the up-to-date information about some medicinal plants that mentioned in Al-Quran. Based on the collected data, there are 27 plant species mentioned in Al-Quran. In this paper, plants species were arranged in systematic order of identity of plant. The identity of the selected plants were confirmed from existing literature such as, books, journal article and family and species of plants were confirmed from nomenclatural and bibliographic database, followed by Indonesian name, English name, family, references cited from Holy Quran, part used, chemical constituents and efficacy of herbal medicine that has been used both empirically and scientifically.

Biography

Nurul Qamariah was born in Palangkaraya, Indonesia, in 1990. She received the B.E degree in Chemistry Education from Palangkaraya University, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, in 2011, and the M.Sc degree in Pharmacy Herbal Medicine from University of Indonesia, Indonesia, in 2014. In 2014 She joined Faculty of Health Science, Muhammadiyah University of Palangkaraya, as a Lecturer. Since 2015, she became head of planning and database division of Muhammadiyah University of Palangkaraya. Her current research interests include herbal medicine, natural product, and ethnobotanical.

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Cardio-protective effect of Salvianic acid A in db/db mice with elevated homo-cysteine levelLei Gao¹, Christopher Wk Lai¹, Yiu-Wa Kwan² and Adelheid Brantner³¹Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong²Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong³University of Graz, Austria

Cardiovascular disease is the top death cause in people with diabetes, particularly in individuals with elevated Homocysteine (Hcy) level. Left ventricular hypertrophy and endothelial dysfunction are critical signs of heart disease and vascular disorder respectively in diabetics. Salvianic Acid A (SAA) is a major active ingredient extracted from a typical traditional Chinese medicine applied in treatment of cardiovascular disease. In this study, we investigated the protective effects of SAA on left ventricular hypertrophy and endothelial dysfunction in db/db mice with elevated Hcy level and to decipher whether the cardio-protective effects of SAA involve the modulation of methylation potential and improvement of redox status in liver. Our results suggested that chronic administration of SAA suspended left ventricular hypertrophy within the intervention period (2.9% increase of left ventricular mass in SAA-treated group compared to 49.0% increase of left ventricular mass in group without treatment) and ameliorated endothelial dysfunction in db/db mice (improve endothelial-dependent vasorelaxation by 42.8% in SAA-treated group compared to group without SAA treatment). The acute vaso-relaxant effects of SAA were also assessed in *ex vivo* assay. Besides, the serum Hcy level in group with SAA treatment was found significantly decreased 40.8% compared to diabetes group without SAA. These observed cardio-protective effects of SAA are probably due to improved redox status induced by the antioxidant effect of SAA itself and to the increased production of glutathione (23.2% increase in SAA-treated group compared to group without SAA treatment) via up-regulation of trans-sulfuration pathway during the Hcy metabolism in liver.

Biography

Lei Gao has completed his Master's degree of Medicine at Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China in 2011. He was awarded the Eurasia-Pacific-Ernst Mach Scholarships in 2016 and is currently a PhD candidate.

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Cycloartobiloxanthone extracted from bark of *Artocarpus gomezianus* inhibits the migratory behavior of non-small cell lung cancer cells**Sucharat Tungsukruthai and Pithi Chanvorachote**
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Lung cancer metastasis is one of the most common causes of cancer death. The process requires tumor cell dissemination, motility, intravasation and formation of new tumor at different sites. Natural product-derived compounds exhibiting anti-motility effects is of interest as they may serve as promising lead compounds for cancer therapy. This research aimed to investigate the effect of cycloartobiloxanthone, a pure compound isolated from bark of *Artocarpus gomezianus* on migration and invasion activities of non-small cell lung cancer cells. Cells were treated with various concentrations of the compound to determine cell viability using MTT assay. The migration and invasion of the treated cells were evaluated by wound healing and trans-well assays, respectively. Motility-related proteins were investigated by western blotting. Here we found that cycloartobiloxanthone exhibited potent anti-migration and anti-invasion activities tested in lung cancer H460 cells. In addition, results showed that the compound suppressed cell migration by attenuated migration regulatory proteins. Together, the inhibitory activity of cycloartobiloxanthone on lung cancer migration suggests that cycloartobiloxanthone may be suitable for further development for the treatment of cancer metastasis.

Biography

Sucharat Tungsukruthai has completed her Bachelor's degree in Science (Biology) from Chulalongkorn University in 2016. She has completed her Master's degree in Pharmacology and currently a Training Researcher at Cell-Based Drug and Health Product Development Research Unit, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She is interested in special pathways in cancer such as apoptosis, metastasis and autophagy.

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Traditional wisdom for contemporary health care: Ethnomedicinal plants of Sumi Nagas in Nagaland, Northeast India

Alino Sumi¹ and Kimiyekato Shohe²¹Martin Luther Christian University, India²Government of Nagaland, India

Ethnomedicine is a study of the traditional medicine practiced by various ethnic groups and especially by indigenous peoples. It deals with medicines derived from plants and use of different plant parts in the treatment of various diseases and ailments, based on indigenous pharmacopoeia, folklore and herbal charms. An extensive study on ethnomedicinal plants of Sumi Nagas was conducted in four Sumi villages of Nagaland-Rotomi, Philimi, Khrimtomi and Askhomi. The survey deals with first-hand information on medicinal plants used by the Sumi Nagas of Nagaland for catering to various health care regimes such as: Rheumatism, bronchitis, hyperdipsia, dyspepsia, leucoderma, leprosy, scrofula, paralysis, etc. Detailed information regarding the medicinal plants, part(s) of the plants used and how they are used etc., were extracted consulting local health practitioners, elders and farmers. During the enumeration, all the plant species were arranged with their local name, distribution, family, medicinal system, part(s) used and the various uses for the treatment of diseases and ailments. Altogether, 50 ethnomedicinal uses have been reported. Perhaps, this is the first hand investigation on medicinal plants among Sumi Nagas of Nagaland.

Biography

Alino Sumi is currently pursuing her PhD from Martin Luther Christian University, Meghalaya, India in the Department of Environment and Traditional Ecosystems. She has cleared the National Eligibility Test for both Junior Research Fellowship and Assistant Professorship.

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