Ethnopharmacological study of plants used for dysuria, a collection from medicinal plant markets of Shiraz

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Abstract:
Ethnopharmacological and ethnobotanical studies as often mentioned as effective tools for drug discovery. These researches are known as a base for pharmacological and clinical studies. Many diseases are managed by natural healers and traditional practitioners. Dysuria is the feeling of pain, burning, or discomfort upon urination. Although dysuria frequently indicates the presence of a urinary tract infection, it can have a variety of causes. There are documents on the management of this disorder. This study has been designed to gather ethnopharmacological information on common native remedies used to treat or manage dysuria from local medicinal plants markets of Shiraz.

To referring to local medicinal plants markets of Shiraz, plants which were used for dysuria were collected. In addition, questionnaires that included information about common name of the plant, part used, route and dose of administration as well as adverse effects were filled by herbal practitioners. Botanical identification was performed by botanist at the Department of Traditional Pharmacy of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. A sample of each herb was then deposited at herbarium of Department of Traditional Pharmacy with a voucher number.

A total of 24 plant species belonging to 16 families that traditionally used for dysuria were collected. The most cited plant family was Apiaceae which was followed by Poaceae. Gastrointestinal disorders were the most reported adverse effects. In addition infusion and decoction were found as most prevalent preparations.

This work can provide an opportunity to establish valuable information on the different native remedies used by local people and hence may be introduced as open new perspectives for further pharmacological research.

Keyword: Ethnopharmacological study, ethnobotanical study, dysuria, medicinal plant