

SURVEY OF PLANTS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES IN ZURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KEBBI STATE, NIGERIA.

ABSTRACT

Plants have played significant roles in production of drugs for Orthodox and traditional medicines. The practice of herbal medicines even with a particular plant in treatment of the same disease differs and their discovery for pharmaceutical uses is for eternity. This research aimed to survey plants used by the Zuru people for treatment of respiratory tract diseases using administering structured questionnaire methods. Three hundred (300) questionnaires were distributed in five different villages namely: Isgogo, Senchi, Dabai, Dankowasagu, and Yarali in Zuru Local Government Area to both sexes respondents that having the knowledge of traditional uses of plants for treatment of respiratory track and related infection between the ages of 40 and 60 years old. Two hundred and fifty-five (255) questionnaires were returned. A total of 15 plant species belonging to 10 different families were documented. Malvaceae and Combretaceae are the most frequently listed families with 4 and 2 species each. Among the Fifteen (15) listed plants, *Sida cordifolia* were the most cited (25), followed by *Waltheria indica*, *Ficus glumosa* and *Cymbopogon citratus* appeared up to (20) times each. These findings therefore showed that, the above listed plants are of great pharmaceutical value if properly utilize for drug production in the treatment of respiratory diseases as the herbal medicine according to the respondents is effective to cure Diseases such as cough, asthma, sore throat, common cold, tuberculosis.

KEY WORDS: Medicinal plants, Respiratory track diseases, Zuru Kebbi.

INTRODUCTION

Ethno- botany is as old as mankind, as the tribes differs so is the art of traditional medicine and its practices. Green plants are capable of synthesizing different kinds of chemicals that are of great medicinal value (Tyler, 2000; Edeoga *et al.*, 2005). WHO (1993), reported that 80% of the world's population depends on phyto-medicine for their wellbeing. The challenge of pharmacist in medical Science Worldwide is discovery of new drugs that will inhibit growth of resistant microorganisms (Oseni *et al.*, 2014). Some already among the listed were exploited in production of drugs as shown by existing literature in Indian. Farming and hunting is an olden practiced profession of the People of Zuru land. These skills made them to have the good knowledge of both wild and cultivated plants that are edible, poisonous and the ones with medicinal properties. Within Kebbi State, Zuru traditional medicine is most acceptable and regarded by the people. Nigeria is known to have good documentation of traditional medicine of

useful plants and drug discovery efforts (Ajaiyeoba *et al.*, 2010). WHO has promoted ethnobotanical studies and pharmaceutical research to improve herbal medicines to promote their optimal use in health care delivery systems (Trabi *et al.*, 2008).

Diseases caused by microorganisms have been treated using traditional medicine, which are plant extracts among which these include; dysentery, typhoid, malaria, cough, common cold, and hypertension. Till date some people of Zuru depend on traditional medicine for their health issue that is why hardly they go hospital for treatment of diseases (Keta, 2016). According to WHO (2005), traditional medicine has fewer side effects, better patient tolerance, and acceptance due to long history of use, renewable in nature, the most affordable and available means of medical treatment to the rural people. However, the rapid increase in multiple drug resistant microorganisms associated with conventional agents has necessitated the search for new antimicrobial agents that are safe and less expensive (Ajaiyeoba *et al.*, 2010). Respiratory tract diseases such as cough, asthma, tuberculosis and Covid -19 are mostly viral and bacterial related (Rihan and Al-Salti, 2018). Certain phytochemicals such as alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins and phenols that are of great medicinal importance were obtained by plants (Ghosal *et al.* 2011). Several studies were conducted on the traditional uses of plants species and more are under exploitation (Ajaiyeoba *et al.*, 2010; Keta, 2016). Distribution of plants increase their uses as herbal medicine and the knowledge of cured disease with them is inherited that share orally or through practice forms from parent to their children since before civilization (Olowofela, 1991; Sofowora, 1993). Severe lung problems are exponentially especially among elder people or immune-compromised due to the activities of bacterial species. However, pharmaceutical drugs used in treatment of respiratory disease are costly to the people of remote areas but varieties of plants and diversity is a blessing. This study was aimed at documenting plants used in treating

respiratory tract related disease by the people of Zuru Local Government area of Kebbi State Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

Zuru is a local Government area situated in Kebbi state, Northwestern Nigeria. The state has a total area of 36,800 km² with vegetation of short grass savanna that is drained southwest ward by the Niger River. The state is located on longitude 12°27'13"N and latitude 4°12'01"E (Traditional States of Nigeria, 2010). The rainy period is between April to October annually. The month of September has the highest magnitude of rainfall. There is a wet season between May and July, with little rain in the remainder of the year. Mean annual rainfall is about 800 mm. Average temperatures are about 26°C, ranging from 21°C in Harmattan to 40°C between April and June (Physical Setting, 2010).

Source of Data

Data were collected from Dabai, Dankowasagu, Yarali, Isgogo and Senchi using 300 semi-structural Questionnaire between May to June, 2020. The ethnical approval was obtained from Zuru Local Government Authority. Informants between the age 40 to 60 of both sexes with knowledge of medicinal plants and specialized in traditional healers were elaborated the significant of this study before the commencement of interviews. Field tour was made early morning to collect the cited plant species after taking the photographs of each listed plant species.

Collection and Identification of Plants

All the plant species cited by the informants during the interview were collected from their natural habitats in a vacuum box and taken to the Herbarium section, Department of Plant Science and Biotechnology, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology Aliero. Plants were identified by taxonomist Prof. Dharmendra Singh and authenticated in Ethno medicinal uses of some plants species in Kebbi State, Northern Nigeria (Keta, 2016). The voucher numbers issued together with the plants were pressed, mounted and preserved in **Acronym of the herbarium.**

Data Analysis

Information gathered from the structured questionnaires was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of Microsoft excel computer software package version 20. The frequency index for each plant was calculated using the following formula;

$$\text{Frequency index} = n/N \times 100$$

Where 'n' is total number of respondent who listed a particular plant species and 'N' is total number of respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Percentage used of sampled plants by the respondents

S/N	Plant	Percentage%
1	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	10
2	<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> L.	7
3	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	5
4	<i>Sterocarya birrea</i> Hochst.	6
5	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> Gaertn F.	6
6	<i>Ficus glumosa</i> Del.	8
7	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> L.	6
8	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	8
9	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	7
10	<i>Terminia mollis</i> Laws.	6
11	<i>Acanthopersum hispidum</i> DC.	6
12	<i>Urena lobate</i> L.	7
13	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC. ex Nees)	8
14	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> Linn	4

Table 2: List of Plants, their Common and Local Names, Family and Percentage Frequency of Cited by Respondents on the Plants used for treating Respiratory Tract Related Diseases by Zuru People.

S/N	Scientific Name	Common Names	Hausa Names	Family	Number of Times Appeared	Percentage Frequency Index
1.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Flannel weed	Faringarmani	Malvaceae	25	35.29
2.	<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> L.	African Birch	Marke	Combretaceae	18	25.42
3.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Guava tree	Guiva	Myrtaceae	13	18.35
4.	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> Hochst.	Marula	Loda	Anacardiaceae	15	21.18
5.	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> Gaertn F.	Shea tree	Kade	Sapotaceae	15	21.18
6.	<i>Ficus glumosa</i> Del.	Hairy rocky fig	Borai	Moraceae	20	28.24
7.	<i>Celtis pentandra</i> L.	Silk cotton tree	Rimi	Malvaceae	15	21.18
8.	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Sleepy Morning tree	Hankufa	Malvaceae	20	28.24
9.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Asthma weed	Nononkurciya	Euphorbiaceae	18	25.41
10.	<i>Terminalia mollis</i> Laws.	Black Myrobalan	Baushe	Combretaceae	17	12.04
11.	<i>Acanthopersum hispidum</i> DC.	Bristly Starbur		Asteraceae	15	21.18
12.	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Caesar weed	Garmani	Malvaceae	18	25.41
13.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC. ex Nees)	Lemon Grass	Lemohaki	Poaceae	20	28.24
14.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Goat weed or lico rice	Ruman Fada	Scrophulariaceae	11	7.78
15.	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> Hochts	Jackaberry	Kaiwa	Ebenaceae	15	21.18

Table 3: Plants, Parts Used, Diseases and Methods of Preparation for Treatment of Respiratory Tract Related Diseases in Zuru Area

S/N	Scientific Name	Parts	Disease	Methods used and dosage
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		used		
1.	<i>Sida_cordifolia</i> L.	Leaves	Sore throat and cough	Boiled and drunk a glass cup three times a day for one week.
2.	<i>Anogeissus_leiocarpus</i> L.	Leaves and bark	Common cold	Decoction added water, sieved the liquid content drink a glass cup three times a day for one week.
3.	<i>Psidium_guajava</i> L.	Leaves	Cough	Boiled and drunk warm a glass cup three times a day for one week.
4.	<i>Slerocarya_birrea</i> Hochst.	Leaves	Sore throat	Boiled and drunk water a glass cup three times a day for one week.
5.	<i>Vitellaria_paradoxa</i> Gaertn	Oil	Sore throat	Applied on affected parts morning and evening.
6.	<i>Ficus_glumosa</i> Del.	Leaves	Chest pain and Tuberculosis	Squeeze leaves with water sieve and drunk a glass cup three times a day for one week.
7.	<i>Ceiba_pentandra</i> L.	Leaves	Sore throat	Boil and drink the water warm drink a glass cup three times a day for one week.
8.	<i>Waltheria_indica</i> L.	Roots	Lung diseases	Boil and drink a glass cup three times a day for one week.
9.	<i>Euphorbia_hirta</i> L.	Stem and leaves	Asthma	Air dry and make powder mix with honey take one tea spoon three times a day.
10.	<i>Terminia_mollis</i> L.	Leaves	Cough and catarrh	Decoctions mixed with water sieved and drunk half glass cup two times daily.
11.	<i>Acanthopersum_hispidum</i> Dc	Leaves and roots	Whooping cough	Decoction mixed with water sieved and drinks half glass cup two times daily.
12.	<i>Urena_lobate</i> L.	Leaves	Goiter and cold	Decoctions mixed with water sieve and drink half glass cup two times daily.
13.	<i>Cymbopogon_citratus</i> Dc.	Whole plant	Sore throat and cough	Boiled and drink a glass cup three times a day for one week.
14.	<i>Scoparia_dulcis</i> L.	Leaves	Cough and bronchitis	Boil and drink the water drink a glass cup three times a day for one week.
15.	<i>Diospyros Mespiliformis</i> Hochst	Leaves	Cough and Common Cold	Boiled and drink the water one glass cup three times a day for one week.

These findings document fifteen (15) different plants for the treatment of respiratory tract related diseases they are herbs, shrubs or trees of different families. Although the families Malvaceae and Combretaceae were obtained with the highest number of plant species. This is somewhat aforementioned with the finding of (Aisha *et al.*, 2022). Also species of woody under Combretaceae family are the most distributed species in West Tangaza Forest Reserve, Sokoto

State, Nigeria (Zbigila *et al.*, 2015). These might not be surprised since Kebbi state shared the same geographical zone with Sokoto. In related study, Sarrafzadegan *et al.* (2013) listed plants of those families used for herbal medicine.

For treatment of respiratory tract diseases different plants include; *Sida_cordifolia*, *Anogeissus leicarpus*, *Weltheria indica*, *Urena lobate* and *Ceiba pentandra* were used by the inhabitants to cured respiratory tract problem. Similar findings were reported by Galal *et al.* (2015); Keta (2016); Aisha *et al.* (2022) on the plants used to manage respiratory disease. According to Bahorun *et al.* (2004), plants with antioxidant activity can inhibit the growth of pathogens responsible for respiratory diseases. Some of the listed plants in the report of Bahorun *et al.* (2004) were documented in this study, this consensus with has findings. *Sida_cordifolia* is the most recurring or frequently mentioned plant mention in twenty-five places by the informants to be used for treatment of cough and sore throat, common cold among others. *Weltheria indica* is said to be documented as a highly reputable medicinal herb known for the treatment of several diseases including respiratory track related diseases (Halde, 2011). *Ficus glumosa*, *Waltheria indica* and *Cymbopogon citrates* were reported to have anti-microbial properties (Ogbole_ *et al.*, 2013). The most common parts used are leaves, bark and the roots by decoction or boiled as stated by the respondents. Keta (2016), had observed the same in his book guide to Ethno Medicinal use of some plants species in Kebbi state Western Nigerian. Wild plants species have been known to with secondary compounds that inhibited the activities of microbes (Mubarak et al., 2021). Traditional medicine is a field of interest and research that would lead discovery new green medicine and pharmacological ones. Many people in the study area depend on plants for they health issue.

CONCLUSION

The listed plants are therefore said to be used of treatment of respiratory track diseases which could be a good and good source of Phytochemicals for Pharmaceutical exploitation in drug production.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

This study has recorded medicinal plants, methods of preparations and plant parts used for treatments of respiratory track related diseases in the traditional way by Zuru People of Kebbi State Nigeria. This research paper should serve as a base line data for phyto-chemical and pharmacological studies of medicinal plants in the study area.

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