



Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Kola' Kayode Ajibesin

Research

Abstract

Akwa Ibom State is situated in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria and is endowed with various plant species prominently employed in traditional medicine. The medicinal plants used to treat skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom are surveyed. An ethnobotanical survey was conducted to gather information through personal interviews with traditional medical practitioners, patients and community elders. 183 medicinal plant species representing 153 genera and 59 families, used in traditional Akwa Ibom medicine for the treatment of skin diseases and related ailments, were recorded from 930 households. The most treated ailment was skin spots followed by wounds and boils. The survey results provide information for traditional medical practitioners and medicinal plant researchers. These medicinal plants may serve as leads to drug discovery and may also be incorporated in the health care delivery system of Nigeria.

Introduction

Skin is the largest organ of the human body, as such plants showing dermatological properties and the ability to stop bleeding, and to heal wounds and burns are of great significance to human health (Lewis & Elvin-Lewis 2003). Skin diseases occur all over the world, but are prevalent in tropical regions (Davis *et al.* 1980). Skin diseases occur in various forms (List of cutaneous conditions 2012), basically classified as non-contagious and contagious diseases. Contagious diseases are primarily categorized as bacterial, fungal, viral or parasitic diseases. Skin diseases such as scabies may be caused by mites, rash and itch could be caused by something such as stinging nettles, while diseases such as eczema may be hereditary (National Skin Centre, Singapore 1995).

Despite the plethora of antibiotics derived from fungi, microbial diseases are still on the rise in developing countries due to the relative unavailability of medicines and the emergence of wide spread drug resistance (Okeke *et al.* 2005). In developed countries, such as the United States (US), infectious diseases are commonly treated with drugs (Pinner *et al.* 1996). Thus, many phytochemical laboratories have long embarked on the search for antimicrobial compounds in higher plants (Hamburger & Hostettmann 1991). In spite of this, the search for compounds yielding antimicrobial activities, complementary to existing drugs, is considered a priority (Mitscher & Rao 1984).

There has been a shift in public preference towards greater acceptance of herbal medicines to treat infectious diseases. This is possibly due to the problems of over prescription and misuse of synthetic antibiotics (Cowan 1999). Many medicinal plants are readily accessible, contributing to their popularity. It is estimated that plant materials have provided models for 50% of the pharmaceuticals used in modern Western medicine (Robbers *et al.* 1996).

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Ethnobotany Research & Applications 10:463-522 (2012)

Published: November 15, 2012

www.ethnobotanyjournal.org/vol10/i1547-3465-10-463.pdf

In Nigeria, skin diseases have been observed to be one of the most commonly treated diseases, affecting a majority of the population (Ajibesin *et al.* 2008, ASICUMPON 2005, Ekpendu *et al.* 2000, Etukudo 2003, Iwu 1986, NNMDA 2006a, b). In Akwa Ibom approximately 75% of people rely on traditional medicinal plants for health care (Ajibesin *et al.* 2008, Etukudo 2000, 2003, Petters *et al.* 1994). Various medicinal plants have been recorded in the state to treat mild and severe diseases (Ajibesin *et al.* 2008), and skin diseases were indicated as the most frequently occurring diseases. These observations stimulated a more elaborate survey on medicinal plants of the state used for various skin diseases and related ailments.

Study area

Ajibesin *et al.* (2008) provides the details of an earlier survey in Akwa Ibom. Briefly, this state is located within the south-eastern axis of Nigeria (Figure 1). It covers a total area of 8412 km², comprising the entire Qua Iboe River basin, and the western part of the lower Imo River basin (Petters *et al.* 1994). The State lies between latitudes 4° 32' and 5° 53' North and longitudes 7° 25' and 8° 25' East. The altitude of Akwa Ibom State lies between 45-70 m.

Akwa Ibom is located within the forest zone of Nigeria, and has a wet tropical climate. The forest vegetation is divided into three types: saline water swamp forest which is comprised of woodlands, fresh water swamp forest which consists of small trees, shrubs, and grasses, and rainforest which has mainly tall trees. These types of vegetation serve as a source of ingredients for phytomedicine in Akwa Ibom (Petters *et al.* 1994).

Akwa Ibom is comprised of 31 local government areas with a total population of about 4 million. The main ethnic

groups in Akwa Ibom are the Ibibio, Eket, Annang, Oron, Andoni and Okobo, with the Ibibio being the largest (Udo 1983), and the fourth largest ethnic group in all of Nigeria (Talbot 1969). As a result, the Ibibio language forms a single linguistic unit within the state. Historically, the chief occupation in Akwa Ibom are agriculture, fishing, and salt production (Petters *et al.* 1994).

Methods

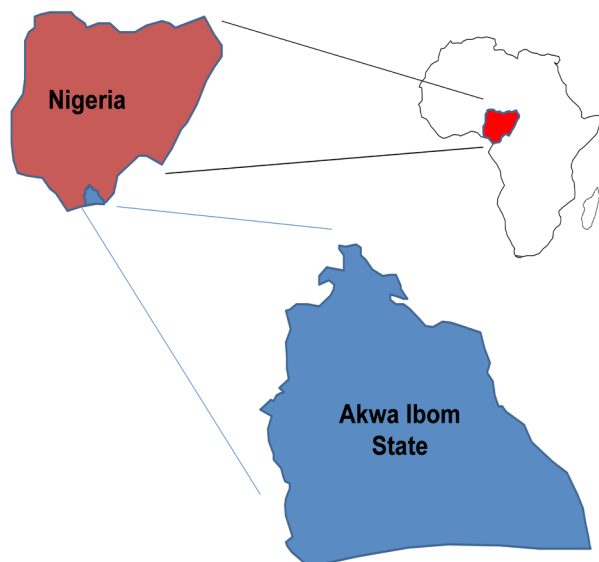
Mode of information collection

Semi-structured interviews with the aid of a questionnaire were used to obtain data including local names of plants, plant parts used in medicinal preparation, therapeutic effects, diseases treated, method of preparation, method of administration, dosages, and duration of treatment. Interviews were conducted individually with traditional medical practitioners (TMPs), community elders and patients, bearing in mind age and gender differences.

The ethnobotanical survey was undertaken between August 2008 and July 2009. Akwa Ibom has approximately 1093 TMPs recognized by the National Association of Traditional Medicine Practitioners, Akwa Ibom branch (NAT-MP 2007). Out of this, 20 TMPs, representing 20 different households were selected in each local government area on the basis of their competence as recommended by the community head and the herbalist of the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Uyo. Ten other households comprising community elders and patients were randomly selected bringing the total number of households surveyed in each local government area to 30. In total 930 households were surveyed in Akwa Ibom.

The interviews followed a guided field interview method (Martin 1995, Maundu 1995). The interviews were conducted during the day, on field trips to areas where medicinal plants are often collected, while survey questions were simultaneously asked and information recorded. Patients also participated in the field walk but restricted themselves to the plants growing in their vicinity, due to lack of sufficient energy to move far afield. The information obtained was noted while in the field and later cross-checked with the informants at evening meetings. Informed consent was obtained from every informant prior to the interview. Interviews with the TMPs were facilitated by the University of Uyo herbalist who also acted as the interpreter throughout the survey. The people interviewed were members of each of the different ethnic groups (Ibibio, Eket, Annang, Oron, Andoni, Okobo) making up the 31 local government areas of the State.

Figure 1. Map showing Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.



Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 465

Medicinal plants mentioned were collected, and subsequently preserved and stored in the herbarium of the Department of Pharmacognosy and Natural Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Uyo. The plants were identified by the use of the flora of Nigeria and West Africa (Hutchinson & Dalziel 1954, 1958, 1968, Keay *et al.* 1964, Stanfield & Lowe 1987) as well as by the use of other publications on medicinal plants (Ajibesin *et al.* 2008, Etukudo 2000, 2003, Iwu 1986, 1993). Aerial portions of plants were collected on a sustainable basis so as to preserve the plants. Where collection of roots was involved, new plants were cultivated to lessen the impact on local resources. The survey covered all 31 local government areas of the state.

Performance index of medicinal plants

A performance index was employed to analyze the data (Ajibesin *et al.* 2008). Several terms were needed to analyze the data. The term 'specific flora' is defined as the list of plants used for treating a specific ailment, symptom or physiological effect. The term 'global flora' is defined as the total list of plants recorded to be used for all types of ailments in a specific place such as Akwa Ibom State.

The relationship between the 'specific flora' and 'global flora' is inferred, thus if the use of a specific plant for a specific ailment is randomly selected, the proportion of the number of citations to the total number of citations (P1) would be similar to the proportion of 'specific flora' to the 'global flora' (P2). To illustrate the selectivity of a plant for a specific disease, a comparison was drawn between the expected and observed values of the proportion of citations of a plant for a specific disease. The difference (D) between the two proportions was then used to define a performance index (Ip), which ranges between 0 and 3 according to the following arbitrary scale:

If $P1 - P2 < 0$, $I_p = 0$: the plants concerned are rejected, and deemed not important.

If $0 < P1 - P2 \leq 1/3$, $I_p = 1$: average performance.

If $1/3 < P1 - P2 \leq 2/3$, $I_p = 2$: high performance.

If $P1 - P2 > 2/3$, $I_p = 3$: very high performance.

Fidelity level

Fidelity level (FL) was also used to analyze the data. FL was calculated for the most frequently reported diseases as:

$$FL (\%) = N_p/N \times 100$$

Where N_p is the number of informants that reported a use of a plant species to treat a particular disease and, N is the number of informants that use the plant as a medicine to treat any given disease (Alexiades 1996). This method is useful in selecting medicinal plants for further study.

Results

Informants

Local names were provided in Ibibio language because it is the language commonly spoken by all the ethnic groups of Akwa Ibom. The ratio of males to females was 70:30, while the mean age was 60 years. A total of 930 households were surveyed in Akwa Ibom. From this survey, 59 families were gathered consisting of 153 genera and 183 plant species. A total of 152548 citations were recorded for 35 ailments.

Plants and their families

Information on the plants used in the treatment of skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom is given in Table 1. The six most important families in terms of their number of taxa were cited as Fabaceae (22), Euphorbiaceae

Table 1. Medicinal plants used to treat skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. 1 x 1 = once a day; 2 x 1 = twice a day; 3 x 1 = three times a day; 4 x 1 = four times a day. Each dosage indicates one glass of decoction or infusion, unless otherwise indicated. Sources, listed under Plants Part Used, are related to the different local government areas of the State where the information was gathered; 1 = Abak, 2 = Eastern Obolo, 3 = Eket, 4 = Esit Eket, 5 = Essien Udim, 6 = Etim Ekpo, 7 = Etinan, 8 = Ibeno, 9 = Ibesikpo Asutan, 10 = Ibiono-Ibom, 11 = Ika, 12 = Ikono, 13 = Ikot Abasi, 14 = Ikot Ekpene, 15 = Ini, 16 = Itu, 17 = Mbo, 18 = Mkpato-Enin, 19 = Nsit-Atai, 20 = Nsit-Ibom, 21 = Nsit-Ubium, 22 = Obot-Akara, 23 = Okobo, 24 = Onna, 25 = Oron, 26 = Oruknam, 27 = Udung-Uko, 28 = Ukanafun, 29 = Urua Offong, 30 = Uruan, 31 = Uyo.

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Acanthaceae						
<i>Acanthus mon-tanus</i> (Nees) T. Anderson	KKA 115	Mbara ekpe	Leaves (2, 12, 14, 17, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31)	Poultice	Abscess, Boils, Whitlow, Wound	External use; 1 x 1 until recovery.

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Acanthaceae con't						
<i>Afrofittonia silvestris</i> Lindau	KKA 2	Mmeme	Whole plant (1, 3, 4, 8-14, 17)	Crushed and the juice applied; Poultice	Skin spots, Whitlow	External use; 2 x 1 until recovery.
<i>Justicia insularis</i> T. Anderson	KKA 1	Mmeme	Whole plant (1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30)	Crushed and the juice applied; Poultice	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 until recovery.
Aizoaceae						
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	KKA 117	Ntia ntia ikon	Leaves (1, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 29)	Decoction	Wound	External use; bathing until recovery.
Amaranthaceae						
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	KKA 5	Udok mbiok, Udok mbiet	Leaves (2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10-16, 27)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin ulcer, scorpion sting	External use; 3 x 1 until recovery.
<i>Alternanthera bettzickiana</i> (Regel) G. Nicholson	KKA 119	Nkpok isip essien	Leaves (5, 12, 16, 24, 30)	Crushed and the juice applied	Skin spots, measles	External use; 1 x 1 for 7 days.
<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	KKA 118	Nkibe ubuk	Leaves (3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 26, 28)	Decoction	Skin spots, rashes, carbuncles, pimples	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 7 days.
Amaranthaceae						
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.	KKA 121	Inyan afia	Leaves (8, 9, 12, 15, 20-27)	Poultice; Juice applied	Boils, abscess, skin eruption; Eczema, snake bite	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days.
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	KKA 120	Inyan afia nkukim, nyen nkukim	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice mixed with kaolin; Juice applied	Boils, abscess, skin eruption; Eczema, snake bite	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days.
Amaryllidaceae						
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	KKA 72	Ayim	Bulb (2-6, 9-14, 18, 20, 28)	Poultice	Scorpion sting	External use; 3 x 1 for 14 days
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	KKA 71	Etebe owoinu	Clove (3-9, 12, 15, 17, 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, 31)	Poultice	Skin spots, burns, ulcer, scorpion sting	External use; 2 x 1 for 7-14 days
<i>Crinum jagus</i> (Thompson) Dandy	KKA 122	Ayim ekpo, ekop-eyen	Bulb (1-15, 22, 24, 25, 30, 31)	Poultice	Whitlow	External use; 1 x 1 for 7 days.

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 467

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Anacardiaceae						
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	KKA 8	Cashew	Leaves (1-20, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31)	Poultice	Ringworm, leprosy	External use; 3 x 1 until recovery
<i>Lannea acida</i> A. Rich.	KKA 125	Ayara nsukakara	Root bark (1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 25-30)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Lannea nigrifera</i> Keay	KKA 124	Odok eto	Leaves (2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31)	Crushed and juice applied	Burns	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	KKA 123	Mango	Leaves (1-31)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing until recovery.
Annonaceae						
<i>Anona senegalensis</i> Pers.	KKA 126	Sawa-sawa	Leaves (7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26)	Poultice	Abscess, sores, wound	External use; 1 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Enantia chlorantha</i> Oliv.	KKA 127	Onio eto	Leaves, stem bark (1, 3, 10, 15, 20, 26, 31)	Crushed and juice applied	Wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days.
<i>Monodora myristica</i> (Gaertn.) Dunal	KKA 11	Enwun	Seeds (5, 21, 24, 25, 30)	Powder	Pediculosis, sore	External use; 5 g for 7 days
<i>Uvaria chamae</i> P. Beauv.	KKA 10	Nkarika ekpo, ataama nkana	Root (4, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 30)	Crushed and applied	Snake bite	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Apocynaceae						
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild.	KKA 13	Ukpo	Stem bark (1, 2, 12, 13, 18, 26, 27, 29)	Crushed and applied	Snake bite	External use; 3 x 1 until recovery
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	KKA 133	Flower afo	Leaves (1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23)	Poultice	Smallpox, skin eruption	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Funtumia elastica</i> (Preuss) Stapf	KKA 128	Eto okpo	Leaves (6, 8, 13, 15, 16, 21, 24, 26, 27)	Crushed and juice applied	Snake bite, wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Apocynaceae con't						
<i>Rauwolfia vomitoria</i> Afzel	KKA 12	Ekiko	Leaves (5, 7, 9, 16, 19, 24, 28, 30)	Crushed and applied	Ringworm, itch	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> DC.	KKA 129	Ibok idan	Root bark (4-20)	Crushed and applied	Snake bite, scorpion sting, cut, skin ulcer and sore	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days

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Araceae						
<i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Blume) Engl.	KKA 14	Nkokot	Bulb (13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28)	Crushed and sap applied	Wound	External use; 1 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Caladium bicolor</i> Vent	KKA 15	Ikpon ekpo, udia edi	Corm (1-31)	Poultice	Wound, sore, bruise, skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	KKA 131	Ikpon ekpo	Whole plant (1-9, 15-26)	Crushed and applied	Insect bite, sore	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	KKA 130	Amanmmon, ike udo	Whole plant (3, 6, 10, 17, 18, 26-29)	Powder	Wound, sore	External use; about 4 g for 5 days
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (L.) Schott	KKA 132	Ikpon mbakara	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice applied	Smallpox, skin spots, fungal skin infection	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
Areaceae						
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	KKA 16	Isip mbakara, isip eyop	Root (1-31)	Crushed and sap applied	Skin spots, wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	KKA 200	Eyop	Fruit pericarp (13, 15-20, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30)	Peeled and applied	Boils	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
Asparagaceae						
<i>Dracaena arborea</i> (Willd.) Link	KKA 4	Okono	Root bark (3, 5, 10, 15, 21-30)	Poultice	Boils, burns	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days.
<i>Sansevieria liberica</i> Gérôme & Labroy	KKA 116	Okono ekpe	Leaves, stem bark, Root (4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20)	Decoction, Poultice	Eczema, Snake bite	External use; bathing for 14 days; 2 x 1 for 5 days.
Asteraceae						
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	KKA 137	Otitidahadaha	Whole plant (1-31)	Crushed in water and applied	Wound, skin ulcer, rashes	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers.) C.D. Adams	KKA 35	Edemeron	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice applied	Wound, itch, rashes	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	KKA 134	Ntafion ison	Leaves (6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 24, 29)	Crushed and juice applied	Insect bite, wound	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	KKA 36	Mbiet Awolowo	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice applied	Wound, rashes, scorpion sting, snake bite	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 469

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Asteraceae con't						
<i>Crassocephalum bialbrae</i> (Oliv. & Hiern) S. Moore	KKA 138	Mkpafit	Leaves (3, 7, 9, 10, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29)	Powder	Wound	External use; about 3 g for 3 days
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore	KKA 37	Mkpafit	Leaves (1, 4, 5, 10-15, 18, 19, 21-28)	Crushed and juice applied	Wound, boils, burns	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don	KKA 136	Utime nse	Leaves (4, 6, 8-15, 17, 20-28)	Crushed and juice applied	Wound, measles, rashes	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC	KKA 135	Utime nse, usio mmon	Leaves (4, 6, 8-15, 22-27)	Crushed and juice applied	Wound, measles, rashes	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	KKA 40	Ayara utimense	Leaves (1, 3, 4-15, 18, 26, 30, 31)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile	KKA 38	Etidod	Leaves; Stem bark and root (1-31)	Crushed and applied	Skin spots; Small pox, chicken pox, measles	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days; External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Vernonia conferta</i> Benth.	KKA 39	Okpon ikon	Leaves (1-20, 25-30)	Crushed and applied	Itch	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
Bignoniaceae						
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	KKA 139	Ntabinim	Stem bark (5, 7, 19, 26, 30)	Powder	Wound, sore	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> (P. Beauv.) Seem.	KKA 18	Itumo, oboti	Stem bark, root(1-20, 25-31)	Decoction	Boils, Skin spots	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 5-7 days
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P. Beauv.	KKA 140	Esenim	Stem bark; Leaves (2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 28)	Crushed in water and applied; Poultice	Skin eruption; Wound, burns, ulcer, bruise	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days; External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Boraginaceae						
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	KKA 20	Otukeyin eka, esin ono	Leaves (2, 4, 6, 8-10, 12, 14, 17-19, 22, 23, 27, 31)	Decoction	Boils	Internal use; 2 x 1 until recovery
Brassicaceae						
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	KKA 143	Efere mbakara	Leaves (1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16, 21, 23, 27, 29-31)	Poultice	Ringworm, skin ulcer	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Bromeliaceae						
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	KKA 144	Eyop mbakara	Fruit peel (3, 6, 7, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23)	Powder mixed with local oil	Rashes	External use; External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days 1 x 1 for 7 days
Burseraceae						
<i>Commiphora africana</i> (A. Rich.) Engl.	KKA 145	Eto komfi itiat	Stem bark (8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18)	Decoction	Measles	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 14 days
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G. Don) H.J. Lam	KKA 21	Eben	Leaves (1-31)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i> (Pierre) H.J. Lam	KKA 22	Eben ikot	Leaves, root(1-12, 14, 15, 20-26)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
Cannabaceae						
<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	KKA 227	Charcoal tree	Whole plant (1, 4, 20, 22, 26, 30, 31)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing 3 x 1 for 5 days
Caricaceae						
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	KKA 29	Popo	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and applied	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
Clusiaceae						
<i>Allanblackia floribunda</i> Oliv.	KKA 151	Udiaebion, ekporo-enin	Leaves and root bark (2, 4, 7, 10, 13, 20-28)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing for 7 days
<i>Symphonia globulifera</i> L. f.	KKA 64	Efiat ndua	Leaves (1, 2, 10-19, 21-25)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Combretaceae						
<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (DC) Guill. & Perr.	KKA 153	Axe-wood tree	Stem bark (1, 2, 4, 11, 15, 22, 27, 29)	Crushed in water and mixed with honey	Wound, skin ulcer	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Combretum micranthum</i> G. Don	KKA 32	Asaka	Leaves (1-31)	Infusion	Skin spots	Internal use; 2 x 1 until recovery
<i>Combretum racemosum</i> P. Beauv.	KKA 33	Uyai asaka	Leaves (1-15, 20-31)	Crushed and juice added to water	Skin spots	Internal use; 2 x 1 until recovery
<i>Combretum zenkeri</i> Engl. & Diels	KKA 152	Ndia asaka	Leaves (3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20, 22, 27)	Poultice	Skin eruption, wart, mump	External use; 2 x 1 for 14 days

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 471

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Combretaceae con't						
<i>Guaiera thompsonii</i> Sprague & Hutch.	KKA 77	Afia ikpok eto	Stem bark (1, 7, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29)	Crushed and sap applied	Fungal skin diseases	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Terminalia ivoriensis</i> A. Chev	KKA 154	Nkot ebene	Stem bark (6, 9, 11, 14, 19, 23, 27)	Crushed in water and applied	Wound, skin ulcer, impetigo, fungal skin disease	External use; 3 x 1 for 5-7 days
<i>Terminalia superba</i> Engl. & Diels	KKA 155	Afia eto, eka ubok abasi	Leaves (2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 19, 23, 24)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
Commelinaceae						
<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burn. f.	KKA 156	Ekpa ekpa ikpaha	Whole plant (4, 6, 10, 11, 28)	Powder	Sore, burns	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
Convulvulaceae						
<i>Ipomoea pileata</i> Roxb.	KKA 44	Mkpafiafian	Leaves (1-10, 14, 15, 20, 21, 25-27, 29, 30, 31)	Crushed in water and applied	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	KKA 157	Ediam ikanikot	Leaves (1-10, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31)	Poultice	Boils, wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
Costaceae						
<i>Costus afer</i> Ker. Gawl.	KKA 112	Mbriitem	Stem, root (1-8, 10, 12, 20, 21, 23, 27, 31)	Crushed and sap applied	Wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Crassulaceae						
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	KKA 158	Ndodop afiaiyo	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and applied	Scorpion sting, insect bite, boils, bruise, skin ulcer, burns	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-14 days
Cucurbitaceae						
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	KKA 160	Ikon, ikpan	Seed (2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 20)	Crushed and applied	Abscess, Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	KKA 159	Ikim, iko	Leaves (3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 26, 27)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Cucurbitaceae						
<i>Momordica balsamina</i> L.	KKA 161	Mbiadon edon	Whole plant (1-9, 13, 15, 17-20, 25)	Poultice	Boils	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	KKA 162	Mbiadon edon	Fruit (1-9, 13, 14, 17-22, 25, 28)	Poultice	Skin eruption, boils	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
Dioscoraceae						
<i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> (Kunth) Pax	KKA 164	Enem, edidia iwa	Leaves (5-11, 14, 18, 20, 24, 27-29)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing for 3 days
<i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> Poir.	KKA 163	Eko, etem	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed in water and applied	Burns, Skin spots, yaws	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Euphorbiaceae						
<i>Acalypha fimbriata</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	KKA 54	Okokho nyin	Leaves and twigs (1, 3-6, 17, 25, 29, 30)	Decoction	Skin spots, sore	External use; bathing until recovery
<i>Acalypha hispida</i> Burm. f.	KKA 168	Okokho nyin	Leaves (1, 2, 4, 6, 15, 24, 25, 30)	Decoction	Skin spots, sore	External use; bathing until recovery
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Müll. Arg.	KKA 167	Okokho nyin	Leaves (3-7, 10, 16, 18, 24, 25, 30, 31)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing until recovery
<i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Müll. Arg.	KKA 46	Mbom	Leaves (1-31); Fruit (1-31)	Crushed in water and applied; Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots, skin ulcer, yaws; Skin spots, scorpion sting, snake bite	External use; 3 x 1 for 5-7 days; External use; 3 x 1 for 10-14 days
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> (Benth.) Pax & K. Hoffm.	KKA 47	Nwariwa	Leaves (10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27)	Crushed in water and applied	Skin spots, skin ulcer, yaws	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	KKA 57	Etinkene ekpo	Leaves (1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26-31)	Poultice	Snake bite, scorpion sting, insect bite	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-14 days
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	KKA 58	Ukim eyio	Seeds (1, 2, 4-7, 9, 12, 14, 21, 30, 31)	Crushed to express oil	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	KKA 169	Eto oko obio nsit	Leaves (1, 2, 4-8, 13, 24, 25)	Crushed and juice applied	Scabies, ringworm, eczema	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-10 days

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 473

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Euphorbiaceae con't						
<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> (Geiseler) Müll. Arg.	KKA 165	Uman nwariba	Leaves (2, 3, 5, 11, 15, 16, 25, 26, 30, 31)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	KKA 53	Iwa	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Manniophyton fulvum</i> Müll. Arg.	KKA 170	Ekonikon	Leaves and stem bark (2, 6, 8, 9, 14, 17, 22, 30)	Crushed in water and applied	Scabies, ring worm, eczema	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	KKA 49	Eto kasto, eto adan ukebbe	Leaves; Seed (1-31)	Crushed in water and applied; Crushed to express oil	Skin spots; Chickenpox, smallpox	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days; External use; 3 x 1 until recovery
Fabaceae						
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	KKA 89	Nneminua	Leaves (2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 25, 28)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Acacia ataxacantha</i> DC.	KKA 190	Mbara okpok	Leaves (7, 8, 11, 18, 23)	Crushed and juice applied	Burn, sore	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Azelia africana</i> Sm.	KKA 147	Eyin mbukpo	Stem bark (4, 6, 9, 13, 14, 17, 19-21)	Crushed and sap applied	Wound, skin eruption, pimples, carbuncles; Leprosy	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days; External use; 3 x 1 for 21 days
<i>Azelia bella</i> Harms	KKA 148	Enyin mbukpo	Leaves, stem bark (4-6, 9, 13-15, 17, 19, 20-25)	Crushed and juice or sap applied	Impetigo, pimples, carbuncles	External use; 2 x 1 for 5-7 days
<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Benth.	KKA 189	Ubam	Stem bark (1-4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 17, 20, 23, 28)	Poultice	Eczema, insect bite	External use; 3 x 1 for 3-7 days
<i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd.	KKA 87	Afuo	Leaves (1, 13-16, 20-27)	Crushed and applied	Wound, skin ulcer, boils	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth	KKA 91	Nkoti	Seed (3-10, 13, 15, 20, 24)	Powder	Smallpox, measles, sore, skin ulcer, skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 7-10 days
<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	KKA 25	Adaya okon	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice applied, powder	Ringworm, Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Fabaceae con't						
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	KKA 146	Flower uduk-ikot	Leaves (1-10, 16-20, 27, 29, 30)	Crushed and applied	Abscess, chickenpox	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	KKA 26	Mfan udukikot	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed in water and applied	Skin spots, sore	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Daniellia oliveri</i> (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalziel	KKA 23	Enan-eto	Root bark (1-11, 13, 16, 17, 23, 27-31)	Crushed and sap applied	Rashes	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Detarium microcarpum</i> Guill. & Perr.	KKA 150	Tallow tree	Root and leaves (2, 8, 15, 20, 22, 25, 28)	Powder	Wound, ulcer, cut	External use; 2 x 1 for 14 days
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	KKA 27	Eto-afia	Root bark (3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29-31)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr.	KKA 88	Nkoti eto	Seed (1-31)	Boiled in water to express oil	Measles	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Lonchocarpus cyanescens</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Benth.	KKA 93	Awa	Leaves; Root (1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 21, 24, 28, 30)	Crushed in water and applied; Poultice	Skin ulcer, skin spots; Boils, yaws, scabies, measles	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days; External use; 2 x 1 for 3-7 days
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don	KKA 188	Ukon uyayak	Stem bark (2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 20-26, 30)	Powder; Decoction	Ringworm; Wound, skin eruption, measles, chickenpox, athlete foot, fungal skin infection	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-10 days; External use; bathing until recovery
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth.	KKA 78	Ukana	Stem bark (1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 22, 25, 28, 31)	Decoction or infusion	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> Poir.	KKA 201	Ukpa	Leaves, stem bark (2, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25, 29, 30)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Pterocarpus santalinoides</i> L'Hér. ex DC.	KKA 172	Nkpa-inyan	Leaves (4, 8, 9, 12, 17, 22, 29)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing for 14 days
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	KKA 149	Okukuk mbakara	Root bark (1, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26-29)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing for 3 days
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Taub.	KKA 79	Uyayak	Fruit (1-31)	Crushed to express oil	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 475

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Fabaceae con't						
<i>Zornia latifolia</i> Sm.	KKA 203	Ubok etikoriko	Leaves (13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31)	Powder, crushed and applied	Snake bite, scorpion sting	External use; 2 x 1 for 3-5 days
Gentianaceae						
<i>Anthocleista djalonensis</i> A. Chev.	KKA 73	Ibu	Stem bark (2, 8, 9-13, 17, 25, 27, 31)	Crushed and sap applied	Skin spots, sore, ulcer, wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 10-14 days
Hypericaceae						
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> (Lam.) ex Poir.	KKA 178	Oton	Leaves, stem, root (1-5, 8, 12, 17, 18, 23, 29-31)	Crushed in water and applied	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Irvingiaceae						
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.	KKA 179	Uyo	Fruit, stem bark (3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 18, 21, 26, 30)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots, burns, bruise	External use; 3 x 1 for 10 days
Lamiaceae						
<i>Clerodendron splendens</i> G. Don	KKA 228	Mmon oyot adiaha ekiko	Leaves (2, 11, 13, 19, 22, 25, 29, 31)	Crushed and applied	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	KKA 69	Nton	Leaves (6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29)	Poultice	Snake bite	External use; 1 x 1 until recovery
<i>Solenostemon monostachyus</i> (P. Beauv.) Briq.	KKA 68	Ntorikwot	Leaves (1, 2, 5, 11, 14, 16, 20, 28)	Crushed and juice added to water	Measles	External use; 3 x 1 until recovery
<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	KKA 229	Nkokoro	Root (1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 19, 21, 24, 26, 29)	Poultice	Leprosy	External use; 2 x 1 for 21 days
Lauraceae						
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	KKA 180	Wuo ndun	Stem (3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13)	Powder or crushed and sap applied	Snake bite, wound, sore, ulcer	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Malvaceae						
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	KKA 19	Baobab	Leaves (1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30)	Crushed and juice applied	Scorpion sting, snake bite	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i> P. Beauv.	KKA 142	Ukim	Stem bark (3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31)	Crushed in water and applied	Ringworm, Skin spots, rashes	External use; 3 x 1 for 10 days

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Malvaceae con't						
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	KKA 141	Ukim	Stem bark (3, 7, 11, 13, 20, 28)	Decoction	Sore, skin ulcer	External use; bathing the site severally for 7 days
<i>Cola acuminata</i> (P. Beauv.) Schott & Endl.	KKA 109	Ibon	Cotyledon (1-31)	Powder	Sore	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	KKA 225	Etinyon	Root (1, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 27, 30)	Poultice	Abscess	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Glyphaea brevis</i> (Spreng.) Monach.	KKA 224	Ndodiro	Leaves (10, 12, 13, 16)	Poultice	Burns, wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	KKA 74	Eto-oyo	Leaves; Kernel seed (1, 3-11, 13, 18, 19-26, 28)	Crushed and juice applied; Crushed to express oil	Sore, skin eruption, bruise, wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 3-5 days
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	KKA 76	Akana-anwan-indipeke-isoro	Leaves (1-31)	Poultice	Whitlow, skin spots	External use; 1 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Sterculia tragacantha</i> Lindl.	KKA 223	Udot eto	Stem bark, seed (6, 12, 14, 17, 22, 26, 30, 31)	Crushed and sap applied (stem bark); crushed and applied (seed)	Boils, wound, skin ulcer	External use; 2 x 1 for 7-10 days
<i>Triumfetta cordifolia</i> Guill., Perr. & A. Rich.	KKA 226	Nkibbe ubuk	Leaves, stem, seed (1-15, 23, 28, 31)	Crushed and applied	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
Melastomataceae						
<i>Heterotis rotundifolia</i> (Sm.) Jacq.-Fél.	KKA 183	Nyie ndan	Whole plant (1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21, 24)	Decoction	Measles	External use; bathing until recovery
Meliaceae						
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	KKA 184	Ibok utoenyin	Leaves, stem bark, root; Seed oil (1-31)	Crushed in water and applied; Crushed to express oil	Skin spots, scabies, eczema ringworm	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-10 days
<i>Carapa procera</i> DC.	KKA 185	Mkpono ubom	Seed (4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 22, 31)	Crushed to express oil	Sore, burns, skin eruption	External use; 3 x 1 for 3-5 days
<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> A. Juss.	KKA 186	Mahogany	Stem bark (5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 21)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 477 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Moraceae						
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	KKA 193	Fig, ukimo	Stem bark (1-25, 30, 31)	Powder	Wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl	KKA 191	Ukuok	Root (1-31)	Crushed and sap applied	Boils, ringworm	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Ficus sycomoros</i> L.	KKA 192	Sikamo, okpo	Root (1-20, 24, 28, 31)	Poultice	Snake bite	External use; 2 x 1 until recovery
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C.C. Berg	KKA 194	Ekwekwe, afriyo	Root bark (3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 30, 31)	Crushed in water and applied	Wound	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Musaceae						
<i>Musa acuminata x balbisiana</i> Colla	KKA 83	Ukom, mbrenyon	Stem (1-31)	Crushed with Talinum triangulare leaves and sap applied	Measles, wound, insect bite	External use; frequently until recovery
Myristicaceae						
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> (Welw.) Warb.	KKA 195	Abakan	Stem bark (2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 17, 27, 30, 31)	Decoction	Rashes	External use; bathing 3 x 1 for 3 days
Myrtaceae						
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.	KKA 84	Ntuen mbakara	Leaves (2, 5, 11-15, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28-31)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
Nyctaginaceae						
<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	KKA 197	Okponkoron	Root (1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 21, 23, 30, 31)	Crushed in water and applied	Boils, yaws, skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	KKA 196	Okponkoron	Root (1, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 21, 23, 30, 31)	Crushed in water and applied	Boils, yaws, skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
Ochnaceae						
<i>Lophira lanceolata</i> Tiegh. ex Keay	KKA 198	Anwanakak	Root bark and leaves (4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21, 30)	Decoction	Wound, fungal skin infection, chickenpox	External use; bathing 3 x 1 for 7-14 days
Phyllanthaceae						
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> Benth.	KKA 166	Udia afua	Stem bark (7, 9, 10, 14, 18, 20)	Crushed in water and applied	Wound, cut, bruise, fungal skin infection	External use; 3 x 1 for 5-7 days
<i>Maesobotrya barteri</i> (Baill.) Hutch.	KKA 50	Nnyanyatet	Root (1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 14, 17, 20-24, 27, 30, 31)	Crushed and the sap applied	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days

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Phyllanthaceae con't						
<i>Maesobotrya duseonii</i> (Pax) Pax	KKA 51	Nnyanyatet	Root (1, 3, 4-7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20-24, 27, 30, 31)	Crushed and the sap applied	Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	KKA 48	Oyomokiso	Whole plant (1-31)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; bathing until recovery; External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Uapaca togoensis</i> Pax	KKA 171	Obubit mkpenek	Leaves and root (3, 4, 7, 20, 24, 27)	Crushed and applied	Boils	External use; 3 x 1 for 5 days
Piperaceae						
<i>Piper guineense</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	KKA 204	Odusa	Leaves (9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 29, 31)	Poultice	Impetigo	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
Poaceae						
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> Kunth	KKA 173	Mbokko ekpo	Leaves (1, 8, 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 29)	Powder	Wound	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch.	KKA 174	Ndan inwan	Rhizome (3, 5, 8, 15, 20, 26, 28, 31)	Crushed and applied	Abscess, scorpion sting	External use; 1 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (L.) Schult.	KKA 175	Nwanmbakara	Shoot (1-5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 23)	Powder	Wound	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> (Burm. f.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb.	KKA 176	Nwanmbakara	Chaff (6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 21, 27)	Poultice	Whitlow	External use; 2 x 1 for 10 days
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton	KKA 177	Mbokko enan ikot	Whole plant (4, 5, 7, 8, 15, 16, 21, 23, 25, 30, 31)	Decoction	Measles, wound	External use; bathing until recovery
Polygalaceae						
<i>Carpolobia lutea</i> G. Don	KKA 94	Ikpafun	Leaves (6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17-23, 27, 28)	Decoction	Skin spots	Internal use; 2 x 1 for 5 days

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 479

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Portulacaceae						
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	KKA 207	Uton ekpu	Root; Whole plant (1-12, 15, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31)	Poultice; Decoction	Scald; Skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days; External use; bathing 3 x 1 for 5 days
Rubiaceae						
<i>Borreria verticillata</i> (L.) G. Mey.	KKA 95	Abia nkana	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots, eczema	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
<i>Diodia sarmentosa</i> Sw.	KKA 209	Edem ikid	Leaves (1-31)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing 3 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Heinsia crinita</i> (Afzel.) G. Taylor	KKA 97	Atama	Leaves, root (1-31)	Poultice	Abscess	External use; 2 x 1 for 5 days
<i>Mitracarpus villosus</i> (Sw.) DC.	KKA 208	Uman abia ikana	Whole plant (8, 13, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31)	Crushed and applied	Ringworm, eczema, skin ulcer	External use; 3 x 1 for 5-7 days
<i>Morinda longiflora</i> G. Don	KKA 210	Akpan ifia inam	Leaves (3, 6, 12, 17, 24, 25, 28)	Crushed in water and applied	Scabies	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> Sm.	KKA 96	Mbom-mbon	Leaves (4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 18, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29)	Crushed and applied	Rashes	External use; 3 x 1 for 7 days
Rutaceae						
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	KKA 211	Udahaya, ntom	Fruit peel (16, 18, 25, 30)	Crushed to express oil	Skin spots	External use; frequently for 5 days
<i>Citrus × paradisi</i> Macfad.	KKA 212	Grape	Fruit peel (1, 7, 16, 18, 24, 28, 30)	Crushed to express oil	Skin spots	External use; frequently for 5 days
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	KKA 213	Sokoro	Fruit peel (1-8, 11-19, 22, 25, 28)	Crushed to express oil	Ringworm	External use; frequently for 5 days
<i>Clausena anisata</i> (Willd.) Hook. f. ex Benth.	KKA 102	Mbiet ekpene	Stem bark (1, 2, 7-9, 13, 15, 20, 21, 24, 29, 30)	Decoction	Measles	Internal use; 4 x 1 for 14 days
<i>Fagara macrophylla</i> Engl.	KKA 101	Nkek	Root bark (5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 20, 22, 24-26, 30, 31)	Crushed and sap applied, poultice	Boils	External use; 3 x 1 for 3 days

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Salicaceae						
<i>Homalium letestui</i> Pellegr.	KKA 59	Oton idim	Leaves (3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30)	Decoction or infusion	Skin spots	Internal use; 3 x 1 until recovery
Sapindaceae						
<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D. Koenig	KKA 214	Oto	Leaves (5, 8, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30)	Powder	Wound, skin ulcer	External use; 2 x 1 for 10 days
Sapotaceae						
<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i> (C.F. Gaertn.) Hepper	KKA 215	Ori	Seed (1-31)	Crushed to express fat	Boils, athlete's foot	External use; 2 x 1 until recovery
<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i> G. Don	KKA 216	Udara	Seed (1-12, 15, 17, 20, 26, 29)	Crushed and applied	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
Smilacaceae						
<i>Smilax anceps</i> Willd.	KKA 222	Odufat, obufat	Leaves, twigs (1-7, 10, 18)	Decoction	Skin spots	External use; bathing 2 x 1 for 5-7 days
Solanaceae						
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	KKA 218	Ibe ntuen okpo	Fruit (1-31)	Powder	Rashes, wound, skin ulcer	External use; 3 x 1 for 3-5 days
<i>Datura metel</i> L.	KKA 221	Nnya ekpo	Leaves (1-6, 9, 10, 16, 20, 28, 30)	Crushed and applied	Scorpion sting, insect bite	External use; 3 x 1 for 3-7 days
<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> L.	KKA 219	Unwon	Leaves (5, 15, 18, 21, 27)	Poultice	Wound, skin ulcer, skin cancer	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-14 days
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	KKA 220	Unwon	Leaves (4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 21)	Poultice	Wound, skin ulcer, skin cancer	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-14 days
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	KKA 217	Ekime	Leaves (9, 12, 16, 23, 28, 31)	Poultice	Shingles	External use; 2 x 1 for 7 days
Stemonuraceae						
<i>Lasianthera africana</i> P. Beauv.	KKA 67	Editan	Leaves (1-31)	Decoction	Skin spots, measles	Internal use; 3 x 1 for 3 days
Talinaceae						
<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd.	KKA 206	Mmon-mon ikon	Leaves (1-20, 25, 28-31)	Crushed and juice applied,	Measles, skin eruption, burns	External use; 3 x 1 for 7-10 days

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 481

Botanical Names	Specimen Number	Local Name	Plant Part Used (Sources)	Method of Preparation	Ailment Treated, Therapeutic Effect	Administration, Dosage and Duration of Treatment
Urticaceae						
<i>Fleurya aestuans</i> (L.) Gaudich. ex Miq.	KKA 110	Ntan nkere	Leaves (3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 19, 22, 26-31)	Poultice	Skin spots	External use; 2 x 1 for 3 days
Vitaceae						
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	KKA 111	Oboro-uduk	Leaves, stem, root (2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 17, 23)	Crushed and juice applied	Skin spots, whitlow	External use; 3 x 1 for 5-7 days
Xanthorrhoeaceae						
<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	KKA 181	Ako kafid	Leaves (1-31)	Crushed and juice applied	Burn, skin spots, pimples, carbuncles, eczema, scabies, itch	External use; 3 x 1 until recovery
Ximeniaceae						
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	KKA 199	Tallow nut	Root (1, 8, 9, 15, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31)	Crushed and sap applied	Skin ulcer, rashes, ringworm	External use; 2 x 1 for 5-7 days
Zingiberaceae						
<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	KKA 230	Adanunen	Rhizome (2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 21, 23, 27, 31)	Crushed and applied	Bruise, cut, skin spots	External use; 3 x 1 for 3-7 days

ae (12), Asteraceae (11), Malvaceae (10), Combretaceae (7), and Rubiaceae (6) (see Figure 2).

Plant parts used, method of preparation and of administration

Leaves were the most frequently used plant parts (45%), followed by stem/stembark (15%) and root/root bark (13%), seeds (7%), whole plants (6%) and fruits (5%) (Table 2). Other plant parts were rarely mentioned.

Plant remedies were prepared mainly by crushing the whole plant or plant part/organ to obtain juice or oil (49%) followed by decoction (19%) and poultice (17%) (Table 3). External methods of administration, such as bathing or topical application were more common (89.5%) than internal methods (10.5%).

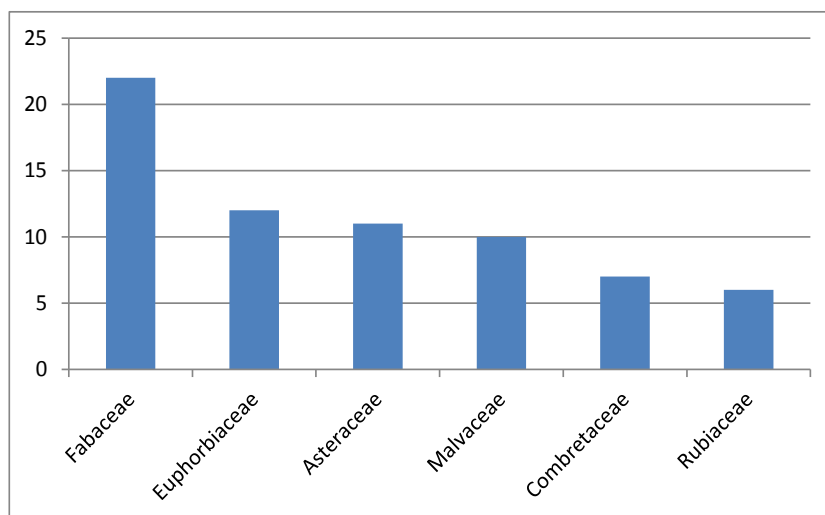


Figure 2. Frequency of plant families used as medicine for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Table 2. Parts of plants used medicinally to treat skin diseases and other ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Plant Parts Used	n	Percentage
Leaves	95	45%
Stem/stem bark	32	15%
Root/root bark	29	13%
Seeds	14	7%
Whole plant	13	6%
Fruits	10	5%
Leaves and root/root bark	4	2%
Bulb	3	1%
Rhizome	2	1%
Twigs	1	1%
Corm	1	1%
Clove	1	1%
Cotyledon	1	1%
Chaff	1	1%
Shoot	1	1%
Leaves and stem bark	1	1%
Leaves and twigs	1	1%
Stem bark and root	1	1%

Importance of ailments treated

183 medicinal plants were used to treat 35 different ailments (see Table 1 and Table 4). Skin spots (24.9%) and wound (10.3%) were among the most frequently mentioned ailments treated with medicinal plants (see Table 5 and Figure 3). Others were boils (5.9%) and measles (4.8%). The importance of each ailment was determined by the number of citations made by the informants.

Index of performance (Ip) of plant species

The 152,548 citations made by the indigenous people of Akwa Ibom for the medicinal plants collected in the study area are given in Table 5. Table 4 shows all the plant species collected with their performance index for specific ailment. For instance, *Ficus carica* L. (Moraceae) and *Milicia excelsa* (Welw.) C.C. Berg (Moraceae) are more frequently used than other medicinal plants used for wounds.

Fidelity level (FL)

Fidelity level is the percentage of informants claiming the use of a certain plant for the same purpose. Table 6 indicates the FL for all the medicinal plant species collected to treat various specific ailments.

Table 3. Methods of preparation of medicinal plants used to treat skin diseases and other ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, ranked by usage levels.

Method	n	Percentage
Crushing	104	49%
Decoction	40	19%
Poultice	36	17%
Powder	18	9%
Infusion	3	1%
Peeling	1	1%
Boiling	1	1%

DISCUSSION

The family Fabaceae provides the highest number of species employed in the treatment of diseases, suggesting it to be the most important family in the traditional medicine of Akwa Ibom. The other important families in terms of number of taxa with medicinal uses were Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae, Combretaceae and Rubiaceae. A previous ethnobotanical survey on Akwa Ibom medicinal plants revealed that Euphorbiaceae was the most widely used family (Ajibesin *et al.* 2008). These families are commonly reported for their medicinal uses in other parts of the country, mentioned prominently in the flora and pharmacopoeia of the country (FMH 2008, NNMDA 2006a, 2006b, Nyananyo 2006, Olowokudejo *et al.* 2008). In two different ethnobotanical studies conducted with the people of Bajo Quimiriki, Junin, and the Andean people of Canta, Lima, both in Peru (De-la-Cruz *et al.* 2007, Luziatelli *et al.* 2010), Euphorbiaceae and Asteraceae families provided the largest number of medicinal plants used. Similarly, the two families were among the most important families observed to provide medicinal plant species for use by different tribes of Bangladesh (Hossan *et al.* 2010, Rahmatullah *et al.* 2010). These families, during taxonomic approaches, are usually targets for drug discovery because they are rich sources of secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, steroids and anthraquinones (Desmarchelier & Witting-Schaus 2000).

In many ethnobotanical studies, leaves and stems are the most commonly used plant parts (Bussmann & Sharon 2006, Hossan *et al.* 2010, Sanz-Biset *et al.* 2009, Tene *et al.* 2006), and this agrees with the findings of this study. The use of leaves is less destructive than the roots and whole plants which may threaten the survival and continuity of plants (Lulekal *et al.* 2008, Yin 2009).

The widespread methods of preparation of the herbal remedies observed in this study were crushing of the herb for direct application of the substance to the site of infection, decoction, poultice and powder. This result follows the general pattern of medicinal plant use in Africa (CJB

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 483

2012, IPNI 2012). Outside Africa, in Bangladesh, crushing of whole plant or plant part for its juice was also indicated by the **Kavirajes** as a common method of preparing herbal remedies for diverse ailments (Rahmatullah *et al.* 2010).

It is noteworthy in this study that most of the herbal preparations come as single components. This contradicts the use of multicomponent potions for other categories of diseases in most traditional medical practices of Nigeria (Sofowora 1993). This may be due to the fact that in Nigerian traditional medicine, skin diseases, except the exanthems of viral diseases, are generally regarded as ailments that rarely result in death. This makes the practice of using single component preparations against skin and related diseases prevalent in the country (Etukudo 2003, NNMDA 2006a, 2006b, Olowokudejo *et al.* 2008).

In the traditional medicine of other countries such as Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Peru, single plant parts were also observed as the remedy used for treatment of single or multiple ailments (Hossan *et al.* 2010, Luziatelli *et al.* 2010, Rahmatullah *et al.* 2010, Teklehaymanot & Giday 2007). The technique of purification which sometimes enhance the effectiveness of an herbal remedy is not yet known in the traditional medicine of Akwa Ibom and Nigeria as a whole. Thus, all the remedies are prepared in crude form, and without any attempt for standardization of dosage and quality control (IPNI 2012, Nanyingi *et al.* 2008).

The population of TMPs is distributed in the range of 30 to 40 in each of the local government areas of Akwa Ibom, giving a range of one TMP /1664 – 7739 persons (Table 7). The TMPs surveyed reported that diseases such as boils, ringworm and scabies are diagnosed by visual examination based on experience, while severe ailments such as the exanthems of chickenpox and smallpox are referred to modern medical practitioners for diagnosis. This supports the report of Sofowora (1993) who cited nine different methods of diagnosis in African traditional medicine. Most of the traditional medical practitioners in Akwa Ibom were observed to have clinics on their premises for in-patients and out-patients.

Relative importance of ailments

In this study, skin spots are the most important disease treated based on the number of citations for medicinal uses, followed by wound and boils. Skin spots were also among the most important dermatological diseases treated in Peru (Luziatelli *et al.* 2010).

Generally, skin diseases are observed to be among the commonly treated diseases ethnobotanical surveys. For instance, in other parts of Nigeria, skin diseases were reported to be one of the most important diseases treated (ASICUMPON 2005, Ekpendu *et al.* 2000, FMH 2008, Mann *et al.* 2003, NNMDA 2006a, 2006b). In other parts

of the world such as Kenya, Fiji, Australia, India, Mexico, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, North America and West Africa, studies carried out on their indigenous people also revealed that skin diseases were amongst the most common diseases treated (Cox 1994). Since good skin is closely related to beauty (Lewis & Elvin-Lewis 2003), any skin disease is promptly treated with in Akwa Ibom.

In another study, undertaken to explore the traditional knowledge of animal illnesses and ethnoveterinary practices for treatment of illness in livestock conducted in three Nu ethnic villages in Gongshan, China, skin diseases were reported to be the most important disease for pigs (Shen *et al.* 2010).

The high performance index ($Ip > 0$) of some plants in this study shows the frequency of their use for the ailment cited. It also underscores the importance of a plant to treat a specific ailment. For instance, *Butyrospermum paradoxum* (C.F. Gaertn.) Hepper was mentioned to treat boils and athlete's foot, but its high performance index recorded for boils ($Ip = 3$) suggests that it is regarded as a more important remedy for the treatment of boils than athlete's foot ($Ip = 1$).

In a similar manner, the medicinal plants that are commonly used by the local people have higher FL value than those that are less popular. On the other hand, medicinal plants that provide remedies for a single ailment have 100% FL, while those that are used as remedies for more than a single ailment have a lower FL value. For instance, *Mangifera indica* L. used only to treat skin spots gave 100% FL, while *Anogeissus leiocarpus* (DC.) Guill. & Perr. used to treat wound and skin ulcer gave 50% FL. High FL value could be taken as an indication of a good healing potential of a plant. There also seems to be a strong relationship between performance index and fidelity level of plants. The majority of the plants having $Ip = 3$ also have 100% FL.

Relative importance of medicinal plants

Through a literature review, the medicinal plants used by the indigenous people of Akwa Ibom were compared with those used in other parts of the world. This is important in order to validate the uses of medicinal plants reported by informants in this study.

The results of this review revealed the widespread use of these medicinal plants in the traditional medicine of other countries. It also provides confirmatory evidence of their uses in other parts of Nigeria. The information obtained from this review is given in Table 8. A total of 82 plants (43.6%) frequently employed ($Ip > 0$) by the indigenous people of Akwa Ibom are used in other parts of Nigeria and the rest of the world for similar and other ailments.

Table 4. Index of performance of medicinal plants used by indigenous peoples in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria for skin diseases and related ailments.

Plant Species	Ailment														
	Abscess	Athlete's foot	Boils	Bruise	Burns	Carbuncles	Chicken pox	Cut	Eczema	Fungal skin infection	Impetigo	Insect bite	Itch	Leprosy	Measles
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acacia ataxacantha</i> DC.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acalypha fimbriata</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acalypha hispida</i> Burm. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Müll. Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acanthus montanus</i> (Nees) T. Anderson	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Adenostemma mauritanium</i> DC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Afrofittonia silvestris</i> Lindau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Azalia africana</i> Sm.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Azalia bella</i> Harms	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Benth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Müll. Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> (Benth.) Pax & K. Hoffm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Allanblackia floribunda</i> Oliv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Alternanthera bettzickiana</i> (Regel) G. Nicholson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Blume) Engl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> Kunth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anona senegalensis</i> Pers.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (DC.) Guill. & Perr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anthocleista djalonensis</i> A. Chev.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers.) C.D. Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 485

Plant Species con't	Ailments																			Total Number of Citations	
	Mumps	Pediculosis	Pimples	Rashes	Ringworm	Scabies	Scald	Scorpion Stings	Shingles	Skin Cancer	Skin Eruption	Skin Spots	Skin Ulcer	Smallpox	Snakebite	Sore	Wart	Whitlow	Wound		Yaws
<i>A. precatorius</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
<i>A. ataxacantha</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	245
<i>A. fimbriata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	396
<i>A. hispida</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	320
<i>A. wilkesiana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
<i>A. montanus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	930
<i>A. aspera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685
<i>A. digitata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	650
<i>A. mauritanum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900
<i>A. silvestris</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	585
<i>A. africana</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1266
<i>A. bella</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1180
<i>A. conyzoides</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2340
<i>A. lebeck</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810
<i>A. cordifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2820
<i>A. laxiflora</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	695
<i>A. floribunda</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398
<i>A. cepa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410
<i>A. sativum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1310
<i>A. vera</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6100
<i>A. boonei</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	230
<i>A. bettzickiana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223
<i>A. caudatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1125
<i>A. spinosus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3500
<i>A. occidentale</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1466
<i>A. comosus</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
<i>A. difformis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	290
<i>A. gayanus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	230
<i>A. senegalensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	610
<i>A. leiocarpus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	400
<i>A. djalonensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	970
<i>A. africana</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1770
<i>A. indica</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3155

Plant Species	Ailment														
	Abscess	Athlete's foot	Boils	Bruise	Burns	Carbuncles	Chicken pox	Cut	Eczema	Fungal skin infection	Impetigo	Insect bite	Itch	Leprosy	Measles
<i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D. Koenig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i> P. Beauv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Borreria verticillata</i> (L.) G. Mey.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> Benth.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i> (C.F. Gaertn.) Hepper	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Caladium bicolor</i> Vent.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Carapa procera</i> DC.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Carpolobia lutea</i> G. Don	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i> G. Don	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Citrus × paradisi</i> Macfad.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Clausena anisata</i> (Willd.) Hook. f. ex Benth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Clerodendrum splendens</i> G. Don	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cola acuminata</i> (P. Beauv.) Schott & Endl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 487 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Plant Species con't	Ailment																		Total Number of Citations		
	Mumps	Pediculosis	Pimples	Rashes	Ringworm	Scabies	Scald	Scorpion Stings	Shingles	Skin Cancer	Skin Eruption	Skin Spots	Skin Ulcer	Smallpox	Snakebite	Sore	Wart	Whitlow		Wound	Yaws
<i>B. nitida</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	893
<i>B. pilosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	360
<i>B. sapida</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	455
<i>B. erecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	895
<i>B. repens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	749
<i>B. buonopozense</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980
<i>B. verticillata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1448
<i>B. oleracea</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	695
<i>B. ferruginea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	413
<i>B. pinnatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2703
<i>B. paradoxum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1120
<i>C. cajan</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1263
<i>C. bicolor</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2755
<i>C. procera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	460
<i>C. annuum</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2280
<i>C. procera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	620
<i>C. papaya</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	928
<i>C. lutea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408
<i>C. alata</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1860
<i>C. occidentalis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	970
<i>C. tora</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1267
<i>C. filiformis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	610
<i>C. pentandra</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	290
<i>C. odorata</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2840
<i>C. albidum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	504
<i>C. quadrangularis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	529
<i>C. colocynthis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344
<i>C. aurantium</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184
<i>C. sinensis</i>	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585
<i>C. anisata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335
<i>C. splendens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
<i>C. nucifera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1750
<i>C. acuminata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	930
<i>C. esculenta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1070

Plant Species	Ailment														
	Abscess	Athlete's foot	Boils	Bruise	Burns	Carbuncles	Chicken pox	Cut	Eczema	Fungal skin infection	Impetigo	Insect bite	Itch	Leprosy	Measles
<i>Combretum micranthum</i> G. Don	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Combretum racemosum</i> P. Beauv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Combretum zenkeri</i> Engl. & Diels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Commiphora kerstingii</i> Engl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Costus afer</i> Ker Gawl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crassocephalum bialfrae</i> (Oliv. & Hiern) S. Moore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crinum jagus</i> (Thompson) Dandy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G. Don) H.J. Lam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i> (Pierre) H.J. Lam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Daniellia oliveri</i> (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalziel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Datura metel</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Detarium microcarpum</i> Guill. & Perr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diodia sarmentosa</i> Sw.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> (Kunth) Pax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> Poir.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dracaena arborea</i> (Willd.) Link	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Enantia chlorantha</i> Oliv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Fagara macrophylla</i> Engl.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fleurya aestuans</i> (L.) Gaudich. ex Miq.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Funtumia elastica</i> (Preuss) Stapf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 489

Plant Species con't	Ailment																			Total Number of Citations	
	Mumps	Pediculosis	Pimples	Rashes	Ringworm	Scabies	Scald	Scorpion Stings	Shingles	Skin Cancer	Skin Eruption	Skin Spots	Skin Ulcer	Smallpox	Snakebite	Sore	Wart	Whitlow	Wound		Yaws
<i>C. micranthum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	894
<i>C. racemosum</i>	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
<i>C. zenkeri</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	720
<i>C. diffusa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	225
<i>C. kerstingii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158
<i>C. oltorius</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190
<i>C. afer</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1160
<i>C. biafrae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	250
<i>C. crepidioides</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1365
<i>C. jagus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	580
<i>C. maxima</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318
<i>C. longa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	871
<i>C. prostrata</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
<i>D. edulis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	927
<i>D. klaineana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530
<i>D. oliveri</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615
<i>D. metel</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650
<i>D. microcarpum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	452
<i>D. sarmentosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	928
<i>D. dumetorum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395
<i>D. rotundata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2060
<i>D. benthamianus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
<i>D. arborea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	695
<i>E. guineensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330
<i>E. coccinea</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1495
<i>E. sonchifolia</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1180
<i>E. chlorantha</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	190
<i>E. uniflora</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	435
<i>E. hirta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1300
<i>F. macrophylla</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
<i>F. carica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	780
<i>F. exasperata</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1650
<i>F. sycomorus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	610
<i>F. aestuans</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365
<i>F. elastica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	450

Plant Species	Ailment														
	Abscess	Athlete's foot	Boils	Bruise	Burns	Carbuncles	Chicken pox	Cut	Eczema	Fungal skin infection	Impetigo	Insect bite	Itch	Leprosy	Measles
<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Glyphaea brevis</i> (Spreng.) Monach.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Guarea thompsonii</i> Sprague & Hutch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> Lam. ex Poir.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Heinsia crinita</i> (Afzel.) G. Taylor	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Heterotis rotundifolia</i> (Sm.) Jacq.-Fél.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Homalium letestui</i> Pellegr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ipomoea pileata</i> Roxb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Justicia insularis</i> T. Anderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> A. Juss.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lannea acida</i> A. Rich.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lannea nigritana</i> Keay	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lasianthera africana</i> P. Beauv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Lonchocarpus cyanescens</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Benth.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Lophira lanceolata</i> Tiegh. ex Keay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maesobotrya barberi</i> (Baill.) Hutch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maesobotrya dusenii</i> (Pax) Pax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> (Geiseler) Müll. Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Manniophyton fulvum</i> Müll. Arg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C.C. Berg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mitracarpus villosus</i> (Sw.) DC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Momordica balsamina</i> L.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Monodora myristica</i> (Gaertn.) Dunal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Morinda longiflora</i> G. Don	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 491 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Plant Species con't	Ailment																		Total Number of Citations		
	Mumps	Pediculosis	Pimples	Rashes	Ringworm	Scabies	Scald	Scorpion Stings	Shingles	Skin Cancer	Skin Eruption	Skin Spots	Skin Ulcer	Smallpox	Snakebite	Sore	Wart	Whitlow		Wound	Yaws
<i>G. max</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	930
<i>G. brevis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	185
<i>G. hirsutum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1715
<i>G. thompsonii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
<i>H. madagascariensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403
<i>H. crinita</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1763
<i>H. indicum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340
<i>H. rotundifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230
<i>H. letestui</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
<i>I. cylindrica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
<i>I. pileata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550
<i>I. quamoclit</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	945
<i>I. gabonensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465
<i>J. curcas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342
<i>J. gossypifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
<i>J. insularis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378
<i>K. grandifoliola</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
<i>K. africana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	290
<i>L. acida</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345
<i>L. nigritana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
<i>L. africana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1532
<i>L. cyanescens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1600
<i>L. lanceolata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	590
<i>M. barteri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480
<i>M. dusenii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540
<i>M. oppositifolius</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	270
<i>M. indica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925
<i>M. esculenta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	930
<i>M. fulvum</i>	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565
<i>M. excelsa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	350
<i>M. villosus</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668
<i>M. balsamina</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365
<i>M. charantia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1064
<i>M. myristica</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	430
<i>M. longiflora</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205

Plant Species	Ailment														
	Abscess	Athlete's foot	Boils	Bruise	Burns	Carbuncles	Chicken pox	Cut	Eczema	Fungal skin infection	Impetigo	Insect bite	Itch	Leprosy	Measles
<i>Musa acuminata x balbisiana</i> Colla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> Sm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> (P. Beauv.) Seem.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (L.) Schult.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> (Burm. f.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Piper guineense</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> Poir.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pterocarpus santalinoides</i> L'Hér. ex DC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> (Welw.) Warb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rauwolfia vomitoria</i> Afzel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Sansevieria liberica</i> Gérôme & Labroy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Smilax anceps</i> Willd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenostemon monostachyus</i> (P. Beauv.) Briq.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P. Beauv.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sterculia tragacantha</i> Lindl.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> DC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Symphonia globulifera</i> L. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> A. Chev.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Terminalia superba</i> Engl. & Diels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Taub.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 493 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Plant Species con't	Ailment																		Total Number of Citations		
	Mumps	Pediculosis	Pimples	Rashes	Ringworm	Scabies	Scald	Scorpion Stings	Shingles	Skin Cancer	Skin Eruption	Skin Spots	Skin Ulcer	Smallpox	Snakebite	Sore	Wart	Whitlow		Wound	Yaws
<i>M. acuminata x balbisiana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2163
<i>N. latifolia</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
<i>N. laevis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1442
<i>N. rustica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	340
<i>N. tabacum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	427
<i>O. gratissimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	315
<i>P. biglobosa</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2668
<i>P. polystachion</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	290
<i>P. typhoides</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	200
<i>P. macrophylla</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395
<i>P. amarus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	930
<i>P. guineense</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
<i>P. stratiotes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	520
<i>P. oleracea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	752
<i>P. erinaceus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292
<i>P. santalinoides</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
<i>P. angolensis</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
<i>R. vomitoria</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449
<i>R. communis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2396
<i>R. cochinchinensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	565
<i>S. liberica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	437
<i>S. acuta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1800
<i>S. anceps</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
<i>S. nigrum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
<i>S. monostachyus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236
<i>S. campanulata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1085
<i>S. tragacantha</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	515
<i>S. hispidus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1650
<i>S. globulifera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490
<i>T. triangulare</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2075
<i>T. indica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410
<i>T. ivorensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	540
<i>T. superba</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
<i>T. tetraptera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	910
<i>T. orientalis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202

Plant Species	Ailment														
	Abscess	Athlete's foot	Boils	Bruise	Burns	Carbuncles	Chicken pox	Cut	Eczema	Fungal skin infection	Impetigo	Insect bite	Itch	Leprosy	Measles
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Triumfetta cordifolia</i> Guill., Perr. & A. Rich.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Uapaca togoensis</i> Pax	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Uvaria chamae</i> P. Beauv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Vernonia conferta</i> Benth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (L.) Schott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Zornia latifolia</i> Sm.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of citation	3350	615	9071	1250	4862	1780	3440	1171	3852	1890	903	2995	1990	1202	7325

Newbouldia laevis (P. Beauv.) Seem. (Bignoniaceae) is used by the indigenous people of Akwa Ibom to treat boils (Ip = 2) and skin spots (Ip = 1). The methanol extract and ten chemical constituents isolated from the root of *N. laevis* were reported to elicit varying antimicrobial activities against 21 microorganisms belonging to six Gram negative, 12 gram positive and three yeasts from *Candida* sp. (Kuate *et al.* 2007). Among the ten compounds isolated, only oleanolic acid was observed to show activity against all the tested pathogens. This result may indicate a basis for the use of *N. laevis* and some of its active principles in the treatment of skin disease. In another study, the leaves were reported to show antibacterial effects against some pathogens such as *Staphylococcus aureus* Rosenbach, *Escherichia coli* (Migula) Castellani and Chalmers, and *Bacillus subtilis* (Ehrenberg) Cohn. An alkaloid, newbouldine, was identified as the chemical constituent responsible for the activity (Adesanya *et al.* 1994).

Momordica charantia L. (Cucurbitaceae) is used against skin inflammation (Ip = 1). The leaves and aerial portions of the plant are used in Peruvian herbal medicine to treat all types of inflammation. The plant is also used to cure inflammation in Brazil (Raintree Nutrition 1996). In a study carried out to rationalize the use of *M. charantia* in ethnobotany, Biswas *et al.* (1991) reported that the seed ex-

tract of the plant showed good analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects in mice and rats.

The skin and pulp of the plant were reported to clinically demonstrate broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against several bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Schröter) Migula, and *Proteus vulgaris* Hauser (Saeed & Tariq 2005). The methanol extract of the leaves has also been reported to show broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against *E. coli*, *Staphylococcus* and *Streptobacillus* (Derrida 2003). Its active constituents were reported to be due to 5-a-stigmata-7, 25-dien-3-b-ol, elasterol and lanosterol (Derrida 2003), while its seeds' essential oil owes its antimicrobial effect to trans-nerolidol, apiole, cis-dihydrocarveol and germacrene D (Braca *et al.* 2008).

Strophanthus hispidus DC. (Apocynaceae) is used by the people of Akwa Ibom to treat four ailments, cut (Ip = 1), snakebite (Ip = 1), scorpion sting (Ip = 1), sore (Ip = 1) and skin ulcer (Ip = 1). In West Africa, the decoction of the root or pulped root bark, stem bark or leaves are used externally to treat skin diseases and ulcer (Burkill 1985). Also, the leaf sap or decoction of the bark is taken against the effects of snakebite. In Ghana, the leaf and stem decoction is applied externally to sores. In this study, the root bark was cited for treating snakebite, sore and skin ulcer.

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 495 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Plant Species con't	Ailment																			Total Number of Citations	
	Mumps	Pediculosis	Pimples	Rashes	Ringworm	Scabies	Scald	Scorpion Stings	Shingles	Skin Cancer	Skin Eruption	Skin Spots	Skin Ulcer	Smallpox	Snakebite	Sore	Wart	Whitlow	Wound		Yaws
<i>T. portulacastrum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	205
<i>T. procumbens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	710
<i>T. cordifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540
<i>U. togoensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
<i>U. chamae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	220
<i>V. amygdalina</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2690
<i>V. conferta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	740
<i>V. doniana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292
<i>X. sagittifolium</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2270
<i>X. americana</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840
<i>Z. latifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	420
Total number of citation	190	200	1750	6700	6622	2625	250	4220	175	317	4574	38005	6990	2410	5240	6075	230	2485	15675	2110	152548

Table 5. Ailments and citation of medicinal plants used in their treatment in the households of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Abscess	9	2.2%	<i>Acanthus montanus</i> (Nees) T. Anderson	160
			<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.	300
			<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	730
			<i>Anona senegalensis</i> Pers.	210
			<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	460
			<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	170
			<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	190
			<i>Heinsia crinita</i> (Afzel.) G. Taylor	930
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch.	200
Athlete's Foot	2	0.4%	<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i> (C.F. Gaertn.) Hepper	205
			<i>Parkia biglobosa</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don	410
Boils	21	5.9%	<i>A. montanus</i>	210
			<i>A. caudatus</i>	280
			<i>A. spinosus</i>	809
			<i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd.	278
			<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	310
			<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	244

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Boils con't	21	5.9%	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	850
			<i>B. paradoxum</i>	915
			<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore	465
			<i>Dracaena arborea</i> (Willd.) Link	390
			<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	330
			<i>Fagara macrophylla</i> Engl.	220
			<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl	750
			<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	340
			<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	485
			<i>Lonchocarpus cyanescens</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Benth.	310
			<i>Momordica balsamina</i> L.	365
			<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	504
			<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> (P. Beauv.) Seem.	702
			<i>Sterculia tragacantha</i> Lindl.	190
<i>Uapaca togoensis</i> Pax	124			
Bruise	7	0.8%	<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> Benth.	89
			<i>B. pinnatum</i>	208
			<i>Caladium bicolor</i> Vent.	300
			<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	200
			<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	255
			<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry- Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.	90
			<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P. Beauv.	108
Burns	14	3.2%	<i>Acacia ataxacantha</i> DC.	120
			<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	300
			<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	900
			<i>B. pinnatum</i>	520
			<i>Carapa procera</i> DC.	150
			<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	85
			<i>C. crepidioides</i>	400
			<i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> Poir.	600
			<i>D. arborea</i>	305
			<i>Glyphaea brevis</i> (Spreng.) Monach.	90
			<i>I. gabonensis</i>	150
			<i>Lannea nigritana</i> Keay	390
			<i>S. campanulata</i>	202
<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd.	650			
Carbuncles	4	1.2%	<i>Afzelia africana</i> Sm.	300
			<i>Afzelia bella</i> Harms	380
			<i>A. vera</i>	910
			<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	190

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 497 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Chickenpox	6	2.3%	<i>Adenostemma mauritianum</i> DC.	900
			<i>C. occidentalis</i>	510
			<i>Lophira lanceolata</i> Tiegh. ex Keay	180
			<i>P. biglobosa</i>	380
			<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	890
			<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile	580
Cut	5	0.8%	<i>B. ferruginea</i>	84
			<i>Costus afer</i> Ker Gawl.	340
			<i>C. longa</i>	415
			<i>Detarium microcarpum</i> Guill. & Perr.	102
			<i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> DC.	230
Eczema	10	2.5%	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	420
			<i>A. vera</i>	920
			<i>A. caudatus</i>	190
			<i>A. spinosus</i>	502
			<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	620
			<i>Borreria verticillata</i> (L.) G. Mey.	530
			<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	140
			<i>Manniophyton fulvum</i> Müll. Arg.	105
			<i>Mitracarpus villosus</i> (Sw.) DC.	188
			<i>Sansevieria liberica</i> Gérôme & Labroy	237
Fungal Skin Infection	6	1.2%	<i>B. ferruginea</i>	150
			<i>Guarea thompsonii</i> Sprague & Hutch.	290
			<i>L. lanceolata</i>	210
			<i>P. biglobosa</i>	420
			<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> A. Chev.	200
			<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (L.) Schott	620
Impetigo	3	0.6%	<i>A. bella</i>	420
			<i>Piper guineense</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	293
			<i>T. ivorensis</i>	190
Insect Bite	7	2.0%	<i>A. lebbeck</i>	390
			<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	185
			<i>B. pinnatum</i>	330
			<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	580
			<i>Datura metel</i> L.	310
			<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	500
			<i>Musa acuminata x balbisiana</i> Colla	700
Itch	4	1.3%	<i>A. vera</i>	630
			<i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers.) C.D. Adams	420
			<i>Rauwolfia vomitoria</i> Afzel	209
			<i>Vernonia conferta</i> Benth.	740

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Leprosy	3	0.8%	<i>Azelia africana</i>	186
			<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	724
			<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	292
Measles	17	4.8%	<i>Alternanthera bettzickiana</i> (Regel) G. Nicholson	120
			<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth	300
			<i>Clausena anisata</i> (Willd.) Hook. f. ex Benth.	510
			<i>Commiphora kerstingii</i> Engl.	158
			<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don	510
			<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	420
			<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr.	930
			<i>H. crinita</i>	408
			<i>Heterotis rotundifolia</i> (Sm.) Jacq.-Fél.	230
			<i>Lasianthera africana</i> P. Beauv.	607
			<i>L. cyanescens</i>	225
			<i>M. paradisiaca</i>	918
			<i>P. biglobosa</i>	218
			<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton	305
			<i>Solenostemon monostachyus</i> (P. Beauv.) Briq.	236
<i>T. triangulare</i>	725			
<i>V. amygdalina</i>	680			
Mumps	1	0.1%	<i>Combretum paniculatum</i> Vent.	190
Pediculosis	1	0.1%	<i>Monodora myristica</i> (Gaertn.) Dunal	200
Pimples	4	1.1%	<i>Azelia africana</i>	270
			<i>A. bella</i>	380
			<i>A. vera</i>	910
			<i>C. prostrata</i>	190
Rashes	14	4.4%	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	930
			<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	220
			<i>Aspilia africana</i>	420
			<i>Bombax buonopozense</i> P. Beauv.	350
			<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	930
			<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	930
			<i>C. prostrata</i>	200
			<i>Daniellia oliveri</i> (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalziel	615
			<i>E. coccinea</i>	460
			<i>E. sonchifolia</i>	350
			<i>H. crinita</i>	425
			<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> Sm.	325
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> (Welw.) Warb.	265			
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	280			
Ringworm	13	4.3%	<i>A. occidentale</i>	742

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 499

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Ringworm con't	13	4.3%	<i>A. indica</i>	910
			<i>B. buonopozense</i>	280
			<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	405
			<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	930
			<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	585
			<i>F. exasperata</i>	900
			<i>J. gossypifolia</i>	300
			<i>M. fulvum</i>	240
			<i>M. villosus</i>	290
			<i>P. biglobosa</i>	500
			<i>R. vomitoria</i>	240
			<i>X. americana</i>	300
Scabies	7	1.7%	<i>A. vera</i>	900
			<i>A. indica</i>	730
			<i>J. gossypifolia</i>	260
			<i>L. cyanescens</i>	310
			<i>M. fulvum</i>	220
			<i>Morinda longiflora</i> G. Don	205
Scald	1	0.2%	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	250
Scorpion Sting	12	2.8%	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	310
			<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	325
			<i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Müll. Arg.	445
			<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	410
			<i>A. sativum</i>	330
			<i>B. pinnatum</i>	345
			<i>C. odorata</i>	530
			<i>D. metel</i>	340
			<i>E. hirta</i>	380
			<i>I. cylindrica</i>	190
			<i>S. hispidus</i>	425
			<i>Zornia latifolia</i> Sm.	190
Shingles	1	0.1%	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	175
Skin Cancer	2	0.2%	<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> L.	172
			<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	172
Skin Eruption	11	3.0%	<i>Afzelia africana</i>	270
			<i>A. caudatus</i>	200
			<i>A. spinosus</i>	809
			<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	320
			<i>Carapa procera</i>	200
			<i>C. paniculatum</i>	300
<i>G. hirsutum</i>	480			

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Skin Eruption con't	11	3.0%	<i>M. charantia</i>	560
			<i>P. biglobosa</i>	420
			<i>S. campanulata</i>	315
			<i>T. triangulare</i>	700
Skin Spots	74	24.9%	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	220
			<i>Acalypha fimbriata</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	206
			<i>Acalypha hispida</i> Burm. f.	200
			<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Müll. Arg.	325
			<i>Afrofittonia silvestris</i> Lindau	315
			<i>A. cordifolia</i>	925
			<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> (Benth.) Pax & K. Hoffm.	310
			<i>Allanblackia floribunda</i> Oliv.	398
			<i>A. sativum</i>	400
			<i>A. vera</i>	930
			<i>A. betzickiana</i>	103
			<i>Anthocleista djalonensis</i> A. Chev.	310
			<i>A. indica</i>	895
			<i>B. erecta</i>	310
			<i>B. repens</i>	280
			<i>B. buonopozense</i>	350
			<i>B. verticillata</i>	918
			<i>C. cajan</i>	353
			<i>C. bicolor</i>	905
			<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	928
			<i>Carpolobia lutea</i> G. Don	408
			<i>C. alata</i>	930
			<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	887
			<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i> G. Don	504
			<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	264
			<i>C. colocynthis</i>	174
			<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	73
			<i>Citrus × paradisi</i> Macfad.	184
			<i>Clerodendrum splendens</i> G. Don	235
			<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	930
			<i>Combretum micranthum</i> G. Don	894
			<i>Combretum racemosum</i> P. Beauv.	750
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	318			
<i>C. longa</i>	256			
<i>C. prostrata</i>	200			
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G. Don) H.J. Lam	927			
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i> (Pierre) H.J. Lam	530			

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 501

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Skin spots con't	74	24.9%	<i>Diodia sarmentosa</i> Sw.	928
			<i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> (Kunth) Pax	395
			<i>D. rotundata</i>	810
			<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	405
			<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.	435
			<i>Fleurya aestuans</i> (L.) Gaudich. ex Miq.	365
			<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> Lam. ex Poir.	403
			<i>Homalium letestui</i> Pellegr.	351
			<i>H. gabonensis</i>	225
			<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	342
			<i>Justicia insularis</i> T. Anderson	378
			<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> A. Juss.	224
			<i>Lannea acida</i> A. Rich.	345
			<i>Lasianthera africana</i>	925
			<i>L. cyanescens</i>	300
			<i>Maesobotrya barteri</i> (Baill.) Hutch.	480
			<i>Maesobotrya dusenii</i> (Pax) Pax	540
			<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	925
			<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	930
			<i>N. laevis</i>	740
			<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth	395
			<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	930
			<i>P. oleracea</i>	502
			<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> Poir.	292
			<i>Pterocarpus santalinoides</i> L'Hér. ex DC.	204
			<i>R. communis</i>	706
			<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	890
			<i>Smilax anceps</i> Willd.	255
			<i>Symphonia globulifera</i> L. f.	490
			<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	410
			<i>Terminalia superba</i> Engl. & Diels	248
			<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Taub.	910
<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	202			
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	710			
<i>Triumfetta cordifolia</i> Guill., Perr. & A. Rich.	540			
<i>V. amygdalina</i>	930			
<i>X. sagittifolium</i>	900			
Skin Ulcer	25	4.6%	<i>A. aspera</i>	375
			<i>A. conyzoides</i>	650
			<i>A. cordifolia</i>	580
			<i>A. laxiflora</i>	170

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Skin Ulcer con't	25	4.6%	<i>A. sativum</i>	280
			<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (DC.) Guill. & Perr.	200
			<i>A. djalensis</i>	220
			<i>B. nitida</i>	295
			<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D. Koenig	210
			<i>B. oleracea</i>	290
			<i>B. pinnatum</i>	450
			<i>C. cajan</i>	180
			<i>C. annuum</i>	620
			<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	190
			<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	120
			<i>D. microcarpum</i>	160
			<i>Ipomoea pileata</i> Roxb.	550
			<i>L. cyanescens</i>	250
			<i>M. villosus</i>	190
			<i>N. rustica</i>	95
			<i>N. tabacum</i>	125
			<i>S. campanulata</i>	160
			<i>S. tragacantha</i>	130
<i>S. hispidus</i>	240			
<i>X. americana</i>	260			
Smallpox	5	1.6%	<i>C. cajan</i>	220
			<i>Calotropis procera</i>	140
			<i>R. communis</i>	800
			<i>V. amygdalina</i>	500
			<i>X. sagittifolium</i>	750
Snakebite	15	3.4%	<i>A. digitata</i>	325
			<i>A. cordifolia</i>	450
			<i>A. caudatus</i>	155
			<i>A. spinosus</i>	650
			<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild.	230
			<i>C. filiformis</i>	200
			<i>C. odorata</i>	560
			<i>E. hirta</i>	420
			<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> L.	610
			<i>Funtumia elastica</i> (Preuss) Stapf	250
			<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	315
			<i>S. liberica</i>	200
			<i>S. hispidus</i>	420
			<i>Uvaria chamae</i> P. Beauv.	220
<i>Z. latifolia</i>	230			

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 503 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Sore	20	4.0%	<i>A. ataxacantha</i>	125
			<i>A. fimbriata</i>	190
			<i>A. hispida</i>	120
			<i>A. senegalensis</i>	200
			<i>A. djalonenensis</i>	220
			<i>C. cajan</i>	210
			<i>C. bicolor</i>	775
			<i>Carapa procera</i>	150
			<i>C. tora</i>	380
			<i>C. filiformis</i>	110
			<i>C. pentandra</i>	170
			<i>Cola acuminata</i> (P. Beauv.) Schott & Endl.	930
			<i>C. esculenta</i>	490
			<i>C. diffusa</i>	140
			<i>C. afer</i>	410
			<i>G. hirsutum</i>	490
			<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	145
			<i>M. myristica</i>	230
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	260			
<i>S. hispidus</i>	330			
Wart	1	0.2%	<i>C. paniculatum</i>	230
Whitlow	6	1.6%	<i>A. montanus</i>	260
			<i>A silvestris</i>	270
			<i>C. quadrangularis</i>	265
			<i>Crinum jagus</i> (Thompson) Dandy	580
			<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> (Burm. f.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb.	200
			<i>S. acuta</i>	910
Wound	45	10.3%	<i>A. montanus</i>	300
			<i>Afzelia africana</i>	240
			<i>A. conyzoides</i>	760
			<i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Blume) Engl.	290
			<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> Kunth	230
			<i>A. leiocarpus</i>	200
			<i>A. senegalensis</i>	200
			<i>A. djalonenensis</i>	220
			<i>Aspilia africana</i>	930
			<i>B. nitida</i>	320
			<i>B. pilosa</i>	175
			<i>B. sapida</i>	245
			<i>B. ferruginea</i>	90
<i>C. bicolor</i>	775			

Ailment	Number of Taxa	Percent Citation	Botanical Name of Plant	Household
Wound con't	45	10.3%	<i>C. annuum</i>	730
			<i>C. filiformis</i>	110
			<i>C. odorata</i>	820
			<i>C. nucifera</i>	820
			<i>C. afer</i>	410
			<i>Crassocephalum biafrae</i> (Oliv. & Hiern) S. Moore	250
			<i>C. crepidioides</i>	500
			<i>D. microcarpum</i>	190
			<i>E. coccinea</i>	525
			<i>E. sonchifolia</i>	410
			<i>Enantia chlorantha</i> Oliv.	190
			<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	780
			<i>F. elastica</i>	200
			<i>G. brevis</i>	95
			<i>G. hirsutum</i>	490
			<i>I. quamoclit</i>	460
			<i>Kigelia africana</i>	145
			<i>L. lanceolata</i>	200
			<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> (Geiseler) Müll. Arg.	270
			<i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C.C. Berg	350
			<i>M. paradisiaca</i>	545
			<i>N. rustica</i>	100
			<i>N. tabacum</i>	130
			<i>P. biglobosa</i>	320
			<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (L.) Schult.	290
			<i>P. stratiotes</i>	260
<i>R. cochinchinensis</i>	260			
<i>S. campanulata</i>	300			
<i>S. tragacantha</i>	195			
<i>T. ivorensis</i>	150			
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	205			
Yaws	7	1.4%	<i>A. cordifolia</i>	420
			<i>A. laxiflora</i>	215
			<i>B. erecta</i>	275
			<i>B. repens</i>	225
			<i>Carapa procera</i>	120
			<i>D. rotundata</i>	650
<i>L. cyanescens</i>	205			

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 505

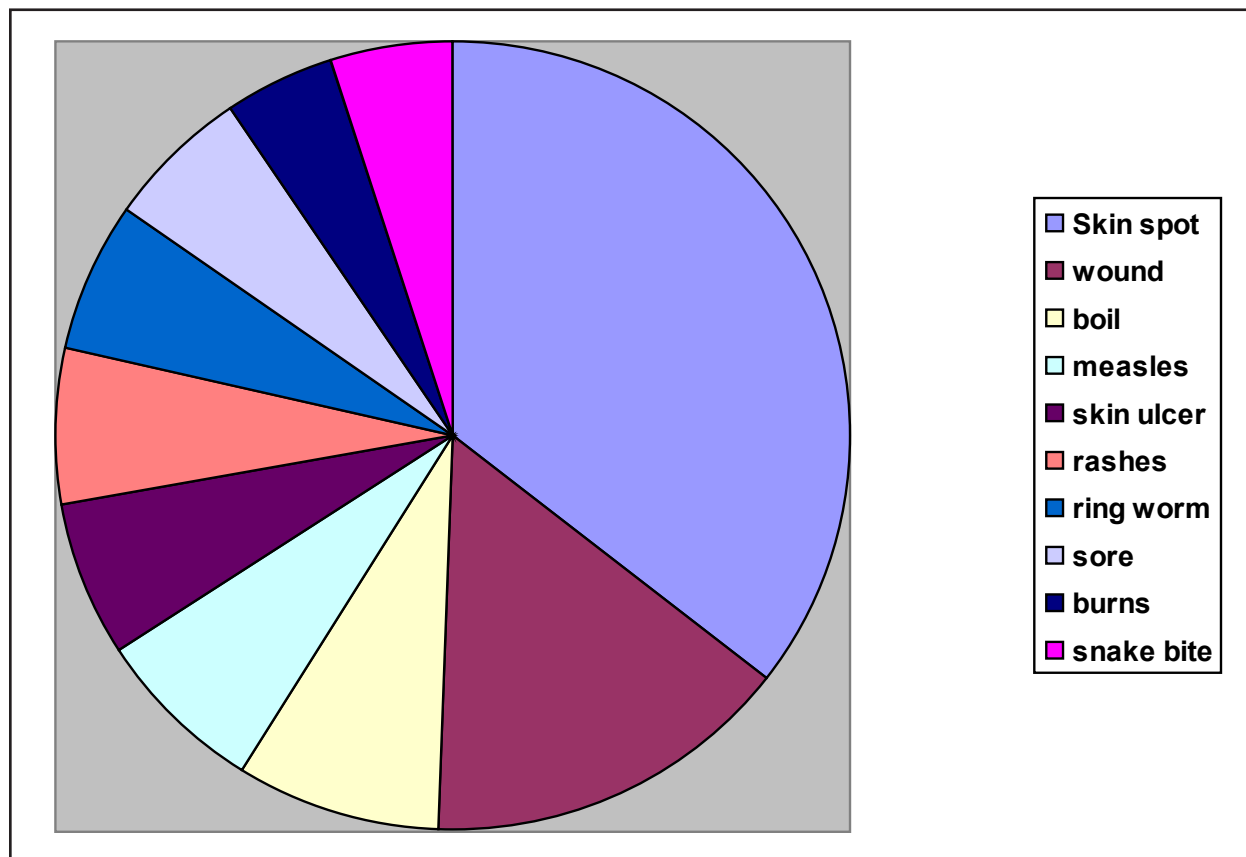


Figure 3. Relative importance of diseases in terms of citations in the households of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Skin spot 24.9%; wound 10.3%; boils 5.9%; measles 4.8%; skin ulcer 4.6%; rash 4.4%; ringworm 4.3%; sore 4.0%; burns 3.2%; snakebite 3.4%.

The extracts of the leaves and root of the plant were observed to show in vitro inhibition of *S. aureus*, *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* (Ebana *et al.* 1993).

The leaves of *S. hispidus* were evaluated against the venom of saw-scaled viper *Echis carinatus* Schneider 1801, and their extract was found to show a dose-related delay of the venom induced blood clotting, thereby inhibiting the effect of the bite (Houghton & Skari 1994).

Cassia alata L. (Fabaceae) is commonly used to treat ringworm (Ip = 2) and skin spots (Ip = 1). The plant is well known all over the tropics to treat ringworm. It is also the most popular herb for the treatment of ringworm in Nigeria. *Cassia tora* L. (Fabaceae) was also reported to be endemic in all the tropical regions of the world, and used as a popular remedy for ringworm and skin spots (Lewis & Elvin-Lewis 2003). Though the leaf of *C. alata* is the plant part that is often used, the flower has been identified as the most effective part for the treatment of ringworm (Ogunti *et al.* 1991). The antimicrobial property of the plant has been attributed to the presence of the anthraquinones such as rhein and emodin (Phongpaichit *et al.* 2004).

Curcuma longa L. (Zingiberaceae) was mentioned for three ailments, bruise (Ip = 1), cuts (Ip = 2) and skin spots (Ip = 1). The plant is used in South Asia to treat cuts, burns and bruises (Turmeric 2012). The aqueous extract and the oil fraction of *C. longa* were reported to suppress the growth of bacteria such as *Staphylococcus*, and *Streptococcus* (Bhavani & Sreenivasa 1979). The extracts and oil of *C. longa* also possess antifungal activity against fungi such as *Aspergillus flavus* Link, *Aspergillus parasiticus* Speare, and *Fusarium moniliforme* J. Sheld. (Misra & Sahu 1977, Wuthi-Udomler *et al.* 2000). Curcumin, the main chemical constituent of the plant, has also been reported to show antibacterial and antifungal activities (Bhavani & Sreenivasa 1979, Wuthi-Udomler *et al.* 2000).

Bidens pilosa L. (Asteraceae) is frequently used to treat insect bite (Ip = 2) and wound (Ip = 2). In Uganda, the sap from the leaves of the plant was reported to expedite clotting of blood in fresh wounds (Burkill 1985). It is also used in African, Indian and Bahamam traditional medicine to treat wounds (Taylor 2005). Previous studies have shown that the plant contains compounds such as phenylheptatriyne, linolic acid and linoleic acid which show potent antimicrobial effect against *Staphylococcus*, *Bacillus*,

Table 6. Fidelity level of medicinal plants used to treat skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Species	Therapeutic Uses	Fidelity Level %
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Acacia ataxacantha</i> DC.	Burns, sore	51
<i>Acalypha fimbriata</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Skin spots, sore	52
<i>Acalypha hispida</i> Burm. f.	Skin spots, sore	63
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Müll. Arg.	Skin spots	100
<i>Acanthus montanus</i> (Nees) T. Anderson	Abscess, boils, sore, wound	32
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Scorpion sting, skin ulcer	55
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Scorpion sting, snakebite	50
<i>Adenostemma mauritianum</i> DC.	Chicken pox	100
<i>Afrofittonia silvestris</i> Lindau	Skin spots, whitlow	52
<i>Azelia africana</i> Sm.	Carbuncle, leprosy, pimples, skin eruption, wound	24
<i>Azelia bella</i> Harms	Carbuncle, impetigo	53
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Rashes, skin ulcer, wound	40
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	Eczema, insect bite	52
<i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Müll. Arg.	Skin spots, skin ulcer, snakebite, yaws	33
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> (Benth.) Pax & K. Hoffm.	Skin spots, skin ulcer, yaws	45
<i>Allanblackia floribunda</i> Oliv.	Skin spots	100
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Scorpion sting	100
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Burns, skin spots, scorpion sting, skin ulcer	31
<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	Burns, carbuncle, eczema, skin spots, itch, pimples, scabies	15
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild.	Snakebite	100
<i>Alternanthera bettzickiana</i> (Regel) G. Nicholson	Skin spots, measles	54
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.	Abscess, boils, eczema, skin eruption, snakebite	27
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Abscess, boils, eczema, skin eruption, snakebite	23
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Leprosy, ringworm	51
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Rashes	100
<i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Blume) Engl.	Wound	100
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> Kunth	Wound	100
<i>Anona senegalensis</i> Pers.	Abscess, sore, wound	34
<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (DC.) Guill. & Perr.	Skin ulcer, wound	50
<i>Anthocleista djalensis</i> A. Chev.	Skin spots, skin ulcer, sore, wound	32
<i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers.) C.D. Adams	Itch, rashes, wound	53
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Eczema, ringworm, skin spots, scabies	29
<i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd.	Boils, skin ulcer, wound	36
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Insect bite, wound	51
<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D. Koenig	Skin ulcer, wound	54
<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	Boils, skin spots, yaws	35
<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	Boils, skin spots, yaws	37

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related 507 ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Species	Therapeutic Uses	Fidelity Level %
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i> P. Beauv.	Rashes, ringworm, skin spots	36
<i>Borreria verticillata</i> (L.) G. Mey.	Eczema, skin spots	63
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	Ringworm, skin ulcer	58
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> Benth.	Bruise, cut, fungal skin infection, wound	36
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Boils, bruise, burns, insect bite, scorpion sting, skin ulcer	32
<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i> (C.F. Gaertn.) Hepper	Athlete's foot, boils	82
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth	Measles, skin spots, skin ulcer, smallpox, sore	28
<i>Caladium bicolor</i> Vent.	Bruise, skin spots, sore, wound	33
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	Skin eruption, smallpox	67
<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	Rashes, skin ulcer, wound	41
<i>Carapa procera</i> DC.	Skin eruption, sore, yaws	32
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Carpolobia lutea</i> G. Don	Skin spots	100
<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	Ringworm, skin spots	50
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Abscess, chickenpox	51
<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Skin spots, sore	70
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	Skin ulcer, snakebite, sore, wound	33
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Skin ulcer, sore	59
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	Rashes, scorpion sting, snakebite, wound	33
<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i> G. Don	Skin spots	100
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Skin spots, whitlow	50
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	Abscess, skin spots	51
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Citrus × paradisi</i> Macfad.	Skin spots	100
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	Ringworm	100
<i>Clausena anisata</i> (Willd.) Hook. f. ex Benth.	Measles	100
<i>Clerodendrum splendens</i> G. Don	Skin spots	100
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Skin spots, wound	53
<i>Cola acuminata</i> (P. Beauv.) Schott & Endl.	Sore	100
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Insect bite, sore	54
<i>Combretum micranthum</i> G. Don	Skin spots	100
<i>Combretum racemosum</i> P. Beauv.	Skin spots	100
<i>Combretum zenkeri</i> Engl. & Diels	Mumps, skin eruption, warts	42
<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	Burns, sore	62
<i>Commiphora kerstingii</i> Engl.	Measles	100
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Abscess	100
<i>Costus afer</i> Ker Gawl.	Cut, sore, wound	35
<i>Crassocephalum bialbrae</i> (Oliv. & Hiern) S. Moore	Wound	100

Species	Therapeutic Uses	Fidelity Level %
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore	Boils, burns, wound	37
<i>Crinum jagus</i> (Thompson) Dandy	Whitlow	100
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	Skin spots	100
<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Bruise, cut, skin spots	48
<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	Carbuncle, pimples, rashes, Skin spots	26
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G. Don) H.J. Lam	Skin spots	100
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i> (Pierre) H.J. Lam	Skin spots	100
<i>Daniellia oliveri</i> (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalziel	Rashes	100
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Insect bite, scorpion sting	52
<i>Detarium microcarpum</i> Guill. & Perr.	Cut, skin ulcer, wound	42
<i>Diodia sarmentosa</i> Sw.	Skin spots	100
<i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> (Kunth) Pax	Skin spots	100
<i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> Poir.	Burns, Skin spots, yaws	39
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	Skin spots	100
<i>Dracaena arborea</i> (Willd.) Link	Boils, burns	56
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	Boils	100
<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don	Measles, rashes, wound	35
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	Measles, rashes, wound	36
<i>Enantia chlorantha</i> Oliv.	Wound	100
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Insect bite, scorpion sting, snakebite	38
<i>Fagara macrophylla</i> Engl	Boils	100
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Wound	100
<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl	Boils, ringworm	55
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> L.	Snakebite	100
<i>Fleurya aestuans</i> (L.) Gaudich. ex Miq.	Skin spots	100
<i>Funtumia elastica</i> (Preuss) Stapf	Snakebite, wound	56
<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr.	measles	100
<i>Glyphaea brevis</i> (Spreng.) Monach.	Burns, wound	51
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.	Bruise, skin eruption, sore, wound	27
<i>Guarea thompsonii</i> Sprague & Hutch.	Fungal skin infection	100
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> Lam. ex Poir.	Skin spots	100
<i>Heinsia crinita</i> (Afzel.) G. Taylor	Abscess, measles, rashes	53
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boils	100
<i>Heterotis rotundifolia</i> (Sm.) Jacq.-Fél.	Measles	100
<i>Homalium letestui</i> Pellegr.	Skin spots	100
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch.	Abscess, scorpion sting	51
<i>Ipomoea pileata</i> Roxb.	Skin ulcer	100
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	Boils, wound	51
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.	Bruise, burns, Skin spots	48

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 509

Species	Therapeutic Uses	Fidelity Level %
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Eczema, ringworm, scabies	43
<i>Justicia insularis</i> T. Anderson	Skin spots	100
<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> A. Juss.	Skin spots	100
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	Sore, wound	50
<i>Lannea acida</i> A. Rich.	Skin spots	100
<i>Lannea nigritana</i> Keay	Bruise	100
<i>Lasianthera africana</i> P. Beauv.	Measles, skin spots	60
<i>Lonchocarpus cyanescens</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Benth.	Boils, measles, scabies, skin spots, skin ulcer, yaws	19
<i>Lophira lanceolata</i> Tiegh. ex Keay	Chickenpox, fungal skin infection, wound	36
<i>Maesobotrya barberi</i> (Baill.) Hutch.	Skin spots	100
<i>Maesobotrya dusenii</i> (Pax) Pax	Skin spots	100
<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> (Geiseler) Müll. Arg.	Wound	100
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Skin spots	100
<i>Manniophyton fulvum</i> Müll. Arg.	Eczema, ringworm, scabies	42
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C.C. Berg	Wound	100
<i>Mitracarpus villosus</i> (Sw.) DC.	Eczema, ringworm, skin ulcer	43
<i>Momordica balsamina</i> L.	Boils	100
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Boils, skin eruption	53
<i>Monodora myristica</i> (Gaertn.) Dunal	Pediculosis, sore	53
<i>Morinda longiflora</i> G. Don	Scabies	100
<i>Musa acuminata x balbisiana</i> Colla	Insect bite, measles, wound	42
<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> Sm.	rashes	100
<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> (P. Beauv.) Seem.	Boils, skin spots	51
<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> L.	Skin cancer, skin ulcer, wound	47
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Skin cancer, skin ulcer, wound	40
<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Snakebite	100
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don	Athlete's foot, chickenpox, fungal skin infection, measles, ringworm, skin eruption, wound	19
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (L.) Schult.	Wound	100
<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> (Burm. f.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb.	Whitlow	100
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth	Skin spot	100
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Skin spot	100
<i>Piper guineense</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Impetigo	100
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Sore, wound	50
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Scald, skin spot	67
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> Poir.	Skin spot	100
<i>Pterocarpus santalinoides</i> L'Hér. ex DC.	Skin spot	100

Species	Therapeutic Uses	Fidelity Level %
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> (Welw.) Warb.	Rashes	100
<i>Rauwolfia vomitoria</i> Afzel	Itch, ringworm	
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Chickenpox, smallpox, skin spots	37
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton	Measles, wound	54
<i>Sansevieria liberica</i> Gérôme & Labroy	Eczema, snakebite	54
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	Skin spot, whitlow	51
<i>Smilax anceps</i> Willd.	Skin spot	100
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Shingles	100
<i>Solenostemon monostachyus</i> (P. Beauv.) Briq.	Measles	100
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P. Beauv.	Bruise, burns, skin eruption, skin ulcer, wound	29
<i>Sterculia tragacantha</i> Lindl.	Boils, skin ulcer, wound	38
<i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> DC.	Cut, scorpion sting, skin ulcer, snakebite, sore	26
<i>Symphonia globulifera</i> L. f.	Skin spots	100
<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd.	Burns, measles, skin eruption	35
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> A. Chev.	Fungal skin infection, impetigo, wound	37
<i>Terminalia superba</i> Engl. & Diels	Skin spots	100
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Taub.	Skin spots	100
<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	Skin spots	100
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Wound	100
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Skin spots	100
<i>Triumfetta cordifolia</i> Guill., Perr. & A. Rich.	Skin spots	100
<i>Uapaca togoensis</i> Pax	Boils	100
<i>Uvaria chamae</i> P. Beauv.	Snakebite	100
<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile	Chickenpox, measles, smallpox, skin spots	35
<i>Vernonia conferta</i> Benth.	Itch	100
<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	Leprosy	100
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (L.) Schott	Fungal skin infection, smallpox, Skin spots	40
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	Rashes, ringworm, skin ulcer	36
<i>Zornia latifolia</i> Sm.	scorpion stings, snakebite	55

Pseudomonas and *Candida* species (Geissberger and Sequin 1991). This may rationalize the use of this plant to treat wounds in traditional medicine (Mvere 2004).

Calotropis procera (Aiton) W.T. Aiton (Asclepiadaceae) is widely used for the treatment of smallpox (Ip = 1) and skin inflammation (Ip = 3). Different parts of the plant such as leaves, stem, flowers and bark or its exudates are used in Bangladesh to treat smallpox (Rahmatullah *et al.* 2010). The aerial parts and root of the plant have been reported to be commonly used in the traditional medicines of Saudi

Arabia and India to treat different types of inflammations (Al-Yahya *et al.* 1990, Quisumbing 1978). The latex of the root of the plant has been evaluated for anti-inflammatory property in different models of inflammation such as carrageenin – induced vascular permeability and formalin – induced rat paw models. The root latex was found to be effective to a significant level against acute inflammation response (Kumar & Basu 1994, Sangraula *et al.* 2002). A similar study also reported that the chloroform fraction of the root showed significant dose related anti-inflammatory activity in rats using carrageenin – induced

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 511

Table 7. Number of traditional medical practitioners (TMPs) interviewed from different local government areas of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Reference Number	Local Government Area	Population	Number of TMPs	Ratio of TMP to people
1	Abak	139,080	30	1:4636
2	Eastern Obolo	60,543	33	1:1834
3	Eket	172,557	37	1:4663
4	Esit Eket	63,701	32	1:1990
5	Essien Udim	192,668	35	1:5504
6	Etim ekpo	105,418	31	1:3400
7	Etinan	169,284	40	1:4232
8	Ibeno	75,380	32	1:2355
9	Ibesikpo Asutan	137,101	34	1:4032
10	Ibiono-Ibom	189,640	38	1:4990
11	Ika	72,939	37	1:1971
12	Ikono	131,904	30	1:4396
13	Ikot Abasi	132,023	35	1:3772
14	Ikot Ekpene	143,077	36	1:3974
15	Ini	99,196	31	1:3199
16	Itu	127,033	34	1:3736
17	Mbo	104,012	38	1:2737
18	Mkpat-Enin	178,036	39	1:4565
19	Nsit-Atai	74,595	34	1:2193
20	Nsit-Ibom	108,611	36	1:3016
21	Nsit-Ubium	128,231	40	1:3205
22	Obot-Akara	148,281	40	1:3707
23	Okobo	104,057	38	1:2738
24	Onna	123,373	40	1:3084
25	Oron	87,461	33	1:2650
26	Orukanam	172,654	35	1:4932
27	Udung-Uko	53,278	32	1:1664
28	Ukanafun	127,033	36	1:3528
29	Urua Offong	71,159	31	1:2295
30	Uruan	118,300	36	1:3286
31	Uyo	309,573	40	1:7739

pedal oedema, cotton pellet granuloma and formaldehyde – induced arthritis (Basu & Chaudhuri 1991). However, the plant is considered poisonous due to the presence of cardenolide, and calotropin, a very active cardiac glycoside (Grieve 2010).

Enantia chlorantha Oliv. (Annonaceae) is frequently used to treat wounds (Ip = 3). Atata *et al.* (2003) reported that the ethanol extract of the stem bark showed significant antimicrobial effect against *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus* and *Candida albicans* (C.P Robin) Berkhout. Earlier, Moody *et al.* (1995) had reported that Palmitin chloride 1 and jatror-

rhizine chloride 2 were the major chemical constituents responsible for the antimicrobial activity of the plant.

Combretum micranthum G. Don (Combretaceae) is indicated for the treatment of skin spots (Ip = 3). The antimicrobial property of the plant was found to be due to tannins, flavones and alkaloids (Burkill 1985). The plant was observed to be more potent when comparing its antimicrobial effect with that of its co-generic species, *Combretum racemosum* P. Beauv. (Combretaceae) which is similarly used for skin diseases in Akwa Ibom (Ajibesin *et al.* 2002).

Table 8. Use of medicinal plants for skin diseases and related ailments within and outside Nigeria. Country/Area reference abbreviations: Afr, Africa; Ame, America; Ban, Bangladesh; Bra, Brazil; Cam, Cameroon; CD, Côte d'ivoire; Chey, Cheyennes; Chi, China; Con, Congo; Cub, Cuba; DRC, Democratic Republic of Congo; E/A, East Africa; Ethio, Ethiopia; Gab, Gabon; Gam, Gambia; Ger, Germany; Gha, Ghana; Gui, Guinea; Ind, India; Indo, Indonesia; Jam, Jamaica; Jap, Japan; KSA, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Lib, Liberia; Mad, Madagascar; Mal, Malaya; Mau, Mauritius, Mex, Mexico; Moz, Mozambique; Nic, Nicaragua; Nig, Nigeria; Rus, Russia; S/A, South Africa; S/E Asia, Southeast Asia; S/L, Sierra Leone; Sen, Senegal; Sri, Sri Lanka; Tan, Tanzania; Trop/Asia, Tropical Asia; Turk, Turkey; US, United States of America; W/A, West Africa; Zam, Zambia. Source citations: (1), Lewis & Elvin-Lewis 2003; (2), Martinez *et al.* 1996; (3), Burkill 1985; (4), Quisumbing 1951; (5), Bouquet 1969; (6), Getahun 1975; (7), Haerdi *et al.* 1964; (8), Walker & Silans 1961; (9), Agbovie *et al.* 2002; (10), Kerharo & Adam 1974; (11), Dalziel 1937; (12), Irvine 1930; (13), Chifundera 2001; (14), Kerharo & Adam 1962; (15), Irvine 1961; (16), Kerharo & Bouquet 1950; (17), Betti 2004; (18), Irvine 1952; (19), Aubréville 1950; (20), Kerharo & Adam 1963; (21), Pobéguin 1912; (22), Walker 1953; (23), Bouquet & Debray 1974; (24), Chevalier & Laffitte 1937; (25), Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk 1962; (26), Bandeira *et al.* 1999; (27), Kerharo 1967; (28), Kokwaro 1993; (29), Emeruwa 1982; (30), Milliken *et al.* 1992; (31), Oliver 1960; (32), Rukangira 2001; (33), Chopra *et al.* 1956; (34), Kerharo & Adam 1964; (35), Sastri 1952; (36), Burkill 1935 a, b; (37), Tuzlaci & Aymaz 2001; (38), Schnell 1950; (39), Schindler 1939; (40), Rajakaruna *et al.* 2002; (41), Mann *et al.* 2003; (42), Hauman 1951; (43), Iwu 1986; (44), ASICUMPON 2005; (45), NNMDA 2006a; (46), NNMDA 2006b; (47), Ekpendu *et al.* 2000, (48), Boudreau & Beland 2006; (49), Raintree Nutrition 1996; (50), Grindlay & Reynadds 1986; (51), Galal & Gawad 1965; (52), Quisumbing 1978; (53), Al-Yahya *et al.* 1991; (54), Rahmatullah *et al.* 2010; (56), Taylor 2005.

Plant Species	Ailments	Country/Area (Source)
<i>Acalypha hispida</i> Burm. f.	Wounds, ulcer, abscesses	Ger (39)
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Müll. Arg.	Skin diseases	Nig (41; 45; 46)
<i>Acanthus montanus</i> (Nees) T. Anderson	Abscesses	Con (5)
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Wounds, boils, abscesses, leprosy, scabies, scorpion stings and bites.	Gab (8), E/A (25; 1), Ind (1), DRC (42)
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Sores, small pox, measles, skin infections	CD (19; 10; 11), Nig (43, 44)
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Wounds, burns, sores	S/E Asia (3; 4)
	Chronic ulcer, craw-craw	Con (5), Ethio (6)
	Itch, snakebite, styptic	Tan (7), Gab (8)
	Skin ulcer	Gha (9), Nig (45)
<i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> (Schumach. & Thonn.) Müll. Arg.	Stomachache, wounds, yaws, ringworm, whitlow, skin diseases, leprosy	DRC (13), Gha (9), Nig (41, 45, 47), W/A (1)
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Skin diseases	W/A (1), Egy (51)
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Skin disease, sores, carbuncle	Chey (1), Nig (44, 45, 46)
<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	Sun burns, cuts, burns, wound, skin diseases	Cub (2), Chi, Jap, S/A, US, Rus, Jam, Ind (50), Nig (41; 44; 45; 46)
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild.	Snake bite, skin trouble, sores	Cam (18), Sen (18), CD (23)
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Leprosy, sores	CD (23; 16)
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Ulcer, epilepsy, leprosy	Gab (8), CD (14; 10)
	Yaws	Gha (15)
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Leprosy, burns, wounds	Gui (21), Con (5), Gab (8; 22)
<i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Blume) Engl.	Abscesses	CD (16)
<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (DC.) Guill. & Perr.	Wounds, ulcers, sores	CD (16)
<i>Anona senegalensis</i> Pers.	Skin eruptions, leprosy	Sen (11) Mali (24)
<i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers.) C.D. Adams	Wounds, craw craw	S/L, Lib (11), Nig (41; 44; 45; 46)
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Skin diseases	Ind (1)

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 513

Plant Species	Ailments	Country/Area (Source)
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. con't	Ringworm, boils	Gha (9)
<i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd.	Yaws	Gha (9)
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Burns, cuts, snake bites	CD (16), Mex (49)
	Small pox, skin inflammation	Tan (7), CD (23; 16)
	Bee sting	S/A (26), Moz (26)
	Fungal infection, insect bite, wound	Peru, Bra, Afr, Uga (55), (3)
<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D. Koenig	Skin diseases, yaws	Gha (9)
<i>Borreria verticillata</i> (L.) G. Mey.	Leprosy, skin diseases	Sen (27), E/A (28)
<i>Bryopyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Abscesses, ulcers, burns, wounds, boils, bites	W/A, Ind (11; 33)
	Dermal diseases, itch, eczema, sores, swelling	Gha (15), Gab (8), Con (5)
<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i> (C.F. Gaertn.) Hepper	Cosmetic	W/A (32), Nig (45)
<i>Caladium bicolor</i> Vent.	Boils, abscesses, skin disease	Con (5)
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	Inflammation, wound	Ind (52), Gam, W/A (11)
	Snake bite, smallpox	Sen (33), KSA (53), Ban (54)
<i>Carapa procera</i> DC.	Insect bites, yaws, Sinusitis	Tropics (1), Gha (9)
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Yaws, boils, warts	Gha (18)
	Corns, burns, wounds	E/A (26; 29; 4), Ame (30)
	Skin diseases	S/L (36), CD (23; 16; 31)
<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	Ringworm, parasitic skin	W/A, Ind (12) Nig (41; 44; 45; 46)
<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Ringworm, skin diseases	Pantropic (1) W/A, Ind (1)
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Eczema (seeds)	Tropics (1)
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Sores, furuncles, leprosy	CD (23), Con (5)
	Whitlow, cosmetic	W/A (32)
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	Wounds, cuts, styptic	Gha (9), Sri (40)
<i>Cissus quadrangulais</i> L.	Scabies	DRC (14)
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	Sting, snake bite	Ind (8)
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	Swellings, abscesses	Chey (1)
<i>Clerodendron splendens</i> G. Don	Snake bite	Indo, Mal (1)
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Cosmetic	W/A. (1)
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Snake bite, boils	Gab (22; 8; 26)
<i>Combretum micranthum</i> G. Don	Leprosy, sores, abscesses	CD (10) (34), W/A (11)
<i>Combretum racemosum</i> P. Beauv.	Wounds	Con (5)
<i>Crinum jagus</i> (Thompson) Dandy	Panacea for all ailments	DRC (13)
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	Boils, carbuncles, skin lotion	Gha (11; 15), Mad (32)
<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Skin Infections	Mau (2), Ind (1; 33)
	Wounds, bruises, bites	Trop/Asia (1), W/A (11), Mad (32)
<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	Leprosy, scabies, sores	Con (5), Gui (11), CD (23)
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G. Don) H. J. Lam	Parasitic skin disease, leprosy	Con (5), Nig (11)
<i>Dracaena arborea</i> (Willd.) Link	Abscesses, cutaneous eruptions	Cam (17), DRC (13)

Plant Species	Ailments	Country/Area (Source)
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	Wound, scabies	Gha (9), Cam (17)
<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don	Sores, ulcers, craw-craw, abscesses, leprosy, yaws, ringworm	Gab (23; 8), Con (5)
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	Cuts, wounds, sores	Ind (35) Indo (36)
<i>Enantia chlorantha</i> Oliv.	Sores, ulcers, wounds	W/A (12), Con (5)
<i>Fagara macrophylla</i> Engl	Withlow	Gha (9)
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Eczema	Turk (37)
<i>Funtumia elastica</i> (Preuss) stapf	Snake bite, wound	Cam (17)
<i>Guiera senegalensis</i> J.F. Gmel.	Leprosy, wounds, sores, ulcers, skin infection, skin swelling	Gui (19), Sen (10)
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Eczema, impetigo, sore	Sen (10), Gha (12)
	Stings, pimples, ulcers, scabies	Zam (7)
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Measles, styptic, wounds, Leprosy, skin disease	W/A (1; 11) Gha (9)
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	Leprosy, snakebite, wound	Sen (10), CD (16)
	Sores, boils	Cam (11), E/ A (8)
<i>Lannea nigritana</i> Keay	Skin trouble, sore, abscess, skin inflammation	CD (23; 16), Sen (10)
<i>Lannea acida</i> A. Rich.	Skin infection	Sen (20; 10)
<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> (Geiseler) Müll. Arg.	Wounds, cut, whitlow, styptic, measles	Gha (9)
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Wounds, snakebite, skin rash	Gha, (9), Mau (32)
<i>Momordica balsamina</i> L.	Yaws, swelling	Sen (35; 10)
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Psoriasis, scabies	Ind, Jap (25)
	Cutaneous parasites	Sen (10)
	Snake bite, burns, ulcers	Mal (36)
	Measles, inflammation	Peru, Bra (48)
	Skin complaints	Nic (49)
<i>Musa acuminata x balbisiana</i> Colla	Wound	Gha (9)
Newbouldia laevis (P. Beauv.) Seem.	Wounds, ulcer, abscesses	Sen (14)
	Leprosy, snake bite	E/A (11; 25), Gui (38), Gha (18)
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Wound	Gha (9)
<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Snake bite	Gha (9)
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Dermatitis, whitlow	Gha (9)
<i>Rauwolfia vomitoria</i> Afzel	Parasitic skin diseases, leprosy	Gha (11), W/A (1)
	Chicken pox, eczema, ringworm	CD (10), Con (5)
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Dermatitis	Gha (9), Nig (41; 43; 44)
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	Boils, withlow	Sri (40), Nig (41; 43)
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P. Beauv.	Skin Infection, herpes, fungal infections, wounds	CD (16), Gab (8)
<i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> DC.	Sores, skin eruptions	CD (23), Sen (14; 10)
	Ulcers, skin diseases	Gui (21), Con (5), Gha (9)
<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> A. Chev.	Sores, ulcers	CD (23; 16), Gha (11; 9)
<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	Abscesses, cutaneous eruptions	Cam (13)

Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 515

Plant Species	Ailments	Country/Area (Source)
<i>Uvaria chamae</i> P. Beauv.	Sores, wounds	Sen (3)
<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile	Skin diseases, cuts, ringworm	Gha (9) W/A (1)
	Itch	Nig (43; 45; 46)
<i>Vernonia conferta</i> Benth.	Wounds, cuts, yaws	Con (5), Cam (17)
	Abscesses, skin complaints, sores	Gab (22; 8), CD (23)
<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	Wrinkles, body lotion	W/A (32)
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	Skin diseases	Mad (32)

Ageratum conyzoides L. (Asteraceae) is used against skin ulcer (Ip = 1), rash (Ip = 2) and wound (Ip = 1). In validating the ethnobotanical use of *A. conyzoides* for wound healing, the methanolic extract of the plant was reported to show fewer inflammatory cells and more fibrosis than the control in wounds induced on the skin of Wistar rats (Oladejo *et al.* 2003). Furthermore, the methanolic extract and fractions of the plant exhibited significant antimicrobial activity against *Helicobacter pylori* (Marshall) Goodwin (Ndip *et al.* 2009) and wound isolates such as *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *Proteus* sp. and *Shigella* sp. (Almagboul *et al.* 1985, Chaz *et al.* 2006). In a previous study, Durodola (1977) reported that burn wounds in rabbits treated with *A. conyzoides* fraction healed in 7 days compared to the control that healed in 14 days. The essential oil of the plant contains several monoterpenes including sabinene, cineole and limonene, as well as numerous sesquiterpenes such as β -caryophyllene, cardinene and sesquiphellandrene (Okunade 2002) which may be responsible for the observed antibacterial and antifungal activities of the oil (Pattnaik *et al.* 1996, Rao 1976).

Aloe vera (L.) Burm. f. (Xanthorrhoeaceae) is commonly used for seven ailments, burns (Ip = 1), skin spots (Ip = 1), pimples (Ip = 1), carbuncles (Ip = 1), eczema (Ip = 1), scabies (Ip = 1) and itch (Ip = 1). The plant is used internally and externally by humans. The gel contained in the leaves is used to treat a large number of ailments such that the people of Nigeria refer to it as a remedy for general diseases. *A. vera* is used in Chinese Traditional Medicine to treat cuts, burns, and as a laxative among other ailments (Tan & Vanitha 2004). The gel yields aloins and barbaloins (CIREP 2007). However, the gel or juice containing aloin has been banned as a laxative by Food and Drug Administration in USA, ruling it as a class III ingredient (FDA 2002). Some of its medicinal effects may also be due to the presence of polysaccharides, mannans and lectins (Boudreau & Beland 2006, Eshun & He 2004). A study showed that *A. vera* promoted the healing of first and second degree burns (Maenthaisong *et al.* 2007), while another study reported that the plant stimulated surface wound recovery due its polyuronic acids (Pugh *et al.* 2001). The plant extracts were reported to exhibit antimicrobial effects, including inhibition of the growth of fungi that cause tinea (Sumbul *et al.* 2004).

Allium cepa L. (Amaryllidaceae) is used for scorpion sting (Ip = 3). In an attempt to validate the plant use in ethnomedicine, Uawonggul *et al.* (2005) reported that the leaf extract showed weak suppression of scorpion venom of *Heterometrus laoticus* Couzjin. The plant has been reported to contain chemical constituents such as kaempferol, β -sitosterol, ferulic acid, myricic acid and prostaglandins (Prakash *et al.* 2007).

Conclusions

This research has highlighted various medicinal plants used as remedies for skin diseases and related ailments in the traditional medicine of Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria, some of which have had their effects validated scientifically, and their compounds established.

The knowledge of efficacy of these plants can boost the healthcare system of the state and the country. The medicinal plants with established compounds can serve as leads to the development of potent antibiotics, while those medicinal plants that are unique to the state can lead to a source of new drugs.

Given the ongoing interest by the government in co-recognising both traditional and Western medical practices with a goal of enhancing the healthcare delivery system, this survey provides an interesting source of information for mutual benefits that may arise from integration of both traditional and modern medicine.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Mr. Okon Abia Williams, the herbalist in the Department of Pharmacognosy and Natural Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Uyo, and Mr. Etefia of the same department, for providing information on local medicinal plants. Mr. Abia Williams also served as the interpreter throughout the survey.

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Ajibesin - Ethnobotanical survey of plants used for skin diseases and related ailments in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria 517

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