



International Society for
Ethnopharmacology

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13th Congress of the International Society for Ethnopharmacology

in collaboration with the

**Society for Medicinal Plant and
Natural Product Research**

and

Eurasia-Pacific Uninet

**Graz, Austria
September 2 - 6, 2012**



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Antifungal Evaluation of *Equisetum* sp. from TurkeyGünbatan T¹, Gürbüz H, Işcan G², Güven K³, Öz Y⁴, Demiroğlu F²¹Gazi University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, 06330, Ankara, Turkey; ²Anadolu University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, 26470, Eskişehir, Turkey; ³Anadolu University, Faculty of Science, Biology Department, 26470, Eskişehir, Turkey; ⁴Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Faculty of Medicine, Microbiology Department, 26480, Eskişehir, Turkey

Eight *Equisetum* sp. of Equisetaceae are widely distributed natively in Turkey [1,2]. It is observed and reported that, some *Equisetum* species are used as folk medicines for the treatments of various diseases including fungal skin infections in Anatolia [3,4]. *Equisetum arvense* L., *Equisetum hyemale* L., *Equisetum palustre* L., *Equisetum telmateia* Ehrh. were collected for this purpose from various locations from Turkey. The literature survey on the antifungal activity of *Equisetum* sp. showed varying inhibition concentrations against a broad spectrum of pathogens including *Candida*, *Aspergillus*, *Rhizopus* sp. [5].

To evaluate the *in vitro* antifungal activity decoctions and methanol extracts were prepared from *Equisetum* species. The antifungal activity of this extracts against clinical and standard *Trichophyton rubrum* strains by agar well diffusion with comparison to the standard antifungal ketoconazole were challenged [6]. The results obtained in this present study from the experiments suggested that the folkloric use of *E. hyemale* supports the selective use of this plant against dermatophytes like *T. rubrum*. This new findings are further evaluated with other *in vitro* tests.

References:

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THE FOLK MEDICINAL PLANTS OF KADIŞEHİR (YOZGAT-TURKEY)

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This study was made to reveal the plants used as traditional folk medicine in Kadişehir (Yozgat) in Turkey. For this purpose, the field work was done between March 2011-April 2012. During this research 28 settlement centers (including 26 villages) were visited. The specimens of the plants used as folk remedies have been collected and the information about the local names, the part(s) used, the ailments treated, the therapeutic effect, the preparation, the methods of administration, and the duration of treatment has been recorded. The information was obtained from 25 participants who were not only experienced adults but also patients in face to face interviews; furthermore, the specimens of the plants were collected. The plant specimens are kept in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Marmara University. As a result of identification of the plant specimens, 58 species, used as a traditional folk medicine in Kadişehir, have been determined. Among them, 50 species are wild and 8 species are cultivated plants. According to the majority of the plants which have similar usage, the plants are mostly used for wart, gastrointestinal disorders, diabetes, rheumatism and asthma.