Medicinal plants used to treat infectious and non-infectious diseases of skin and skin appendages in city of Urmia, northwest Iran

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ABSTRACT

Human has always sought for beauty of skin and face and the best possible treatments for skin diseases. Indeed, use of medicinal plants is an important approach to treat skin diseases. The present study was conducted to identify effective medicinal plants on skin diseases in Urmia, a city of northwest Iran. This study was done through questionnaire-assisted interview with local people from September, 2014 to January, 2015. First, a complete list of groceries across Urmia was obtained. Then common and effective properties for treatment of skin diseases were generated. The questionnaires consisted of items regarding the grocers’ demographic data and an empty list of native plants and/or items on used parts, the methods of use, and traditional therapeutic effects. After data analysis, 22 plants from 17 families, used for skin healthcare, were generated. Asteraceae and Scrophulariaceae families had most effective plants on skin diseases in Urmia. The plants were mostly used as boiled (56%). Leaves (22%) were mostly used part to treat skin diseases in Urmia. The plants presented in the present study contained bioactive substances and further studies are needed to investigate the efficacy and potential toxic effects of the medicinal plants of use because of the significance of these plants, and a step could be taken to develop natural and effective drugs for skin healthcare.

Keywords: Skin, medicinal plants, Urmia, Iran

INTRODUCTION

Skin is one of the largest human body organs protecting the body against a variety of environmental pollutants. Most of these pollutants may lead to oxidative stress which could exacerbate skin diseases. Human has been always seeking for beauty of skin and face and the best possible treatments for skin diseases. Firstly natural substances (soil, flower, etc) and then chemical products, synthetic compounds, hormones, and a variety of methods were used [1]. Skin injuries affect beauty and are paid much attention, and the drugs and substances capable of enhancing speed and quality of recovery are more frequently welcome [2]. Recent medical approaches to applying natural approaches to preventing and treating diseases have been welcome by traditional medicine in different nations and ethnicities [3-10]. History of medicinal plants use for treatment of diseases by human has not been yet clearly known. However Egyptians and Chinese are among the pioneering nations who have used plants as medication since 2700 years age. Most of these plants are still being used [11-19].

Uses of medicinal plants are one of the most important subdisciplines of botany and a bridge toward clinical pharmacology. Transformation of the data on medicinal plants from oral knowledge into written literature is the
main purpose of this article, because protection of genuine data regarding the region's medicinal plants is highly important and preventing these data from elimination is our main mission [20-27]. Studies indicate that over 80% of people worldwide use traditional medications in treating their diseases and over 1/3 of the currently used drugs are plant-derived [28-34]. In fact, use of medicinal plants is an important approach to treating skin diseases [35]. There are many medicinal plants that exert high antioxidant activity, contributing greatly to fighting free radicals as the main reason for several adverse changes in skin [36,37].

Since skin and skin appendages are considered as one of the most important body's organs and first line of defense, skin diseases are highly prevalent and medicinal plants are particularly used for prevention of skin diseases and skin healthcare, then this study seeks to identify the medicinal plants of such uses in Urmia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Region of study
Khiregah-e Jangali, Ghasemloo Valley and neighboring regions with a 577-hectare area is located on the right side of Urmia-Oshnavieh road at 30 km in southern Urmia County. This mountainous region is located between 45°5' and 45°10' east longitude from the Greenwich meridian and 37°15' and 37°20' north latitude from the equator. The lowest point is 1,420 meters and the highest peak is 2280 meters above sea level.

In view of meteorological data and annual moisture conditions of the soils, the studied region enjoys a xeric irrigation regime and mesic thermal regime [38]. From climatic perspective, Urmia is considered as a semiarid and cold region. Mean annual precipitation is 367.5 mm, mean highest temperature 33.1°C, and mean lowest temperature -15.5°C. Bahman (January-February) is the coldest month and Mordad (July-August) is the hottest month of the year in this region [39].

Method
This study was conducted by questionnaire-assisted interviews with local people from September, 2014 to January, 2015. First, a complete list of groceries was obtained from Food and Drug Department of Urmia University of Medical Sciences. Direct observation and interviews alongside herbarium specimens of native medicinal plants, common and effective properties for treatment of disorders, and various symptoms of skin diseases were used. The questionnaires consisted of items regarding the grocers' demographic data and empty list of native plants and/or items on used parts, the methods of use, and traditional therapeutic effects.

Herbarium samples were prepared and sent to research centers of Urmia Agricultural Jihad and Faculty of Agriculture, University of Urmia after they were dried. Then the samples were identified and their species were determined by Flora and reliable references [39-43].

Data analysis
The data were analyzed by Excel 2010.

RESULTS

After data analysis, 22 plants from 17 families, effective on skin healthcare, were generated. Table 1 summarizes the data on these plants including family and parts and methods of use.
Table 1. Medicinal plants effective on diseases of skin and skin appendages used in city of Urmia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Persian name</th>
<th>Used part(s)</th>
<th>Method(s) of use</th>
<th>Traditional therapeutic effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amygdalus communis</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>Badam-e shirin</td>
<td>Green fruit and seed</td>
<td>Boiled, brewed, raw</td>
<td>Anti-hair loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anthemis tinctoria L.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Baboone-ye zard</td>
<td>Flowering shoot</td>
<td>Boiled, brewed, Paste</td>
<td>Beauty and clarity of the skin, strengthening of hair roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Artemisia sieberi Besser</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Dermaneh</td>
<td>Flowering shoot</td>
<td>Boiled, brewed, Paste</td>
<td>Baldness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ceterach officinalis</td>
<td>Phalicinæ</td>
<td>Sarakhs</td>
<td>Aerial parts</td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Head itching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cichorium intybus L.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Kasni</td>
<td>Root, leaves, flower and seeds</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Head itching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Colchicum kotschyi Boiss.</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>Gol-e hasrat</td>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Lice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis L.</td>
<td>Convolvulaceae</td>
<td>Pichak-e sahræe</td>
<td>Aerial parts</td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Skin spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Datura stramonium L.</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>Tatureh</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Boiled and Paste</td>
<td>Wound healing, wound disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Equisetum arvense L.</td>
<td>Equisetaceae</td>
<td>Dom-e ash</td>
<td>Aerial parts</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Hair loss, nails strengthening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Euphorbia macroclada Boiss.</td>
<td>Euphoriaceae</td>
<td>Fervion</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Wart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Fumaria asepala Boiss.</td>
<td>Fumariaceae</td>
<td>Shahtareh</td>
<td>Aerial parts</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Head and face itching, allergy, face acne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum L.</td>
<td>Malvaceae</td>
<td>Khatmi-e seh rang</td>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Boiled, boiled and brewed for washing</td>
<td>Head itching, strengthening of hair root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hypecum pendulum</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>Shah tare</td>
<td>Flowering shoot</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Skin allergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ixillirion tataricum (Pall.) Roem et Schult</td>
<td>Amaryllidaceae</td>
<td>Khiarak</td>
<td>Gland, flowering shoot</td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Washing of skin abscess and disinfection of infectious wounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Juglans regia</td>
<td>Juglandiaceae</td>
<td>Gerdou</td>
<td>Fruit, trunk palm, leaves</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Anti-allergic, hematopoietic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Linum usititassimum L.</td>
<td>Linaceae</td>
<td>Katan</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Bedsores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rubia tinctorum L.</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>Romnas</td>
<td>Root, fruit</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Hair loss, hair coloring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sanguisorba minor Scop.</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>Tout-e roobihi</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Boiled and edible raw</td>
<td>Skin wounds disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Verbacum agrimonifolium</td>
<td>Scropholariace</td>
<td>Gol-e mahour</td>
<td>Leaves, flower</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Wound microbial infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Verbacum macrocarpum Boiss.</td>
<td>Scropholariace</td>
<td>Gol-e mahour</td>
<td>Leaves, flower</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Nails fungal infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Verbacum speciosum Schord.</td>
<td>Scropholariace</td>
<td>Gol-e mahour</td>
<td>Leaves, flower</td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Wound microbial infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vaccaria oxyodonta Boiss.</td>
<td>Caryophyllaceae</td>
<td>Sabounak-e dane-ye zard</td>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Skin allergy and constipation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1 illustrates that Asteraceae and Scrophulariaceae families have most effective plants on skin diseases in Urmia. The most frequent method of use was boiling (56%). Figure 2 indicates further details.
This study indicated that leaves (22%) were mostly used plant part to treat skin diseases in Urmia. Graph 3 illustrates further information on the percentage of used plant parts for treatment of skin diseases.

**DISCUSSION**

to boost hair growth, and *Solanum nigrum* L. to treat skin lesions and eczema [50]. In ethnopharmacology of Lorestan Province, *Althaea officinalis* is used for wound healing, *Artemisia annua* for treatment of warts, *Cherozophora oblata* to treat herpes, *Citrus limonum* to treat itching, *Eqfnopos* spp. for skin wound, *Mentha longifolia* for skin allergies, *Narcissus papyraceus* and *Peganum harmala* for wound healing, *Picromon acarna* for treatment of freckles and acne, *Urtica dioica* to treat itching, and *Pistacia khinjuk* to disinfect wounds [51]. Comparison of ethnomedicine knowledge between Urmia and other regions in (north, south, east, west, southwest, and central) Iran indicates that in different cultures, different medicinal plants are used for skin healthcare. A number of plants in different cultures in Iran have common therapeutic effects. However the results of our study showed that many plants exert new therapeutic effects.

Although a particular effective substance has been introduced for some plants, it has not been obviously explained that which mechanisms are involved in treating skin diseases. Clearly, most skin diseases are associated with oxidative stress [51-54]. The environmental pollutants and their metabolites cause increased production of various reactive oxidants. During normal metabolism, low levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) are constantly produced. However, in certain conditions (e.g. inflammation) large amounts of ROS are released destroy invading microorganisms and/or to degrade damaged tissue structures. The imprecise targeting of free radicals cause oxidative stress in adjacent normal cells and tissues, resulting in severe damage [54-56]. Antioxidant defense systems fight the destructive effects of free radicals and hence mitigate tissue damage. Despite antioxidant defense mechanisms, free radicals at high levels can damage DNA, proteins, and other macromolecules. Many age-dependent diseases such as neurodegenerative disorders [57,58], atherosclerosis [59-62], diabetes [63-68] and cancer [69-72] involve ROS during some stage of their progression. Antioxidants act against these free radicals and prevent severe damage to the body [72-79]. There are many medicinal plants which exert antioxidant properties [80-87]. These plants may act, at least to some extent, by this mechanism.

In various cultures worldwide, particularly rural areas with limited access to drugs, people use domestic treatments. The plants presented in the present study contained bioactive substances and hence are recommended as natural therapies because of the significance of medicinal plants. Further studies are needed to investigate the efficacy and potential toxic effects of the medicinal plants of use, so that a step could be taken to develop natural and effective drugs for skin healthcare. It is necessary to examine the pharmacological effects of above mentioned plants in clinical trials for development of useful natural drugs, if therapeutic and pharmacological properties of interest were adequately confirmed.

**REFERENCES**

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