

Review Article

Medicinal Plants for the Treatment of Local Tissue Damage Induced by Snake Venoms: An Overview from Traditional Use to Pharmacological Evidence

**Juliana Félix-Silva,¹ Arnóbio Antônio Silva-Junior,¹
Silvana Maria Zucolotto,² and Matheus de Freitas Fernandes-Pedrosa¹**

¹*Laboratório de Tecnologia e Biotecnologia Farmacêutica (TecBioFar), Faculdade de Farmácia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil*

²*Grupo de Pesquisa em Produtos Naturais Bioativos (PNBio), Laboratório de Farmacognosia, Faculdade de Farmácia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), Natal, RN, Brazil*

Correspondence should be addressed to Matheus de Freitas Fernandes-Pedrosa; mpedrosa31@uol.com.br

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Snakebites are a serious problem in public health due to their high morbimortality. Most of snake venoms produce intense local tissue damage, which could lead to temporary or permanent disability in victims. The available specific treatment is the antivenom serum therapy, whose effectiveness is reduced against these effects. Thus, the search for complementary alternatives for snakebite treatment is relevant. There are several reports of the popular use of medicinal plants against snakebites worldwide. In recent years, many studies have been published giving pharmacological evidence of benefits of several vegetal species against local effects induced by a broad range of snake venoms, including inhibitory potential against hyaluronidase, phospholipase, proteolytic, hemorrhagic, myotoxic, and edematogenic activities. In this context, this review aimed to provide an updated overview of medicinal plants used popularly as antiophidic agents and discuss the main species with pharmacological studies supporting the uses, with emphasis on plants inhibiting local effects of snake envenomation. The present review provides an updated scenario and insights into future research aiming at validation of medicinal plants as antiophidic agents and strengthens the potentiality of ethnopharmacology as a tool for design of potent inhibitors and/or development of herbal medicines against venom toxins, especially local tissue damage.

1. Introduction

Snakebites are a serious public health problem in many regions around the world, particularly in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and parts of Oceania [1]. Conservative data indicate that, worldwide, there are between 1.2 and 5.5 million snakebites every year, leading to 25,000 to 125,000 deaths [2]. Despite its significant impact on human health, this condition remains largely neglected by national and international health authorities, funding agencies, pharmaceutical companies, patients' organizations, and health advocacy groups [1]. Thus, snake envenomation is included since 2009 in World Health Organization (WHO) list of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) [3]. Envenoming and deaths resulting from

snakebites are a particularly important public health problem in the rural tropics. Populations in these regions experience high morbidity and mortality because of poor access to health services, which are often suboptimal, as well as other NTDs, which are associated with poverty [3, 4].

Snakes with major clinical importance belong to the families Elapidae (African and Asian cobras, Asian kraits, African mambas, American coral snakes, Australian and New Guinean venomous snakes, and sea snakes) and Viperidae (Old World vipers, American rattlesnakes and pit vipers, and Asian pit vipers) [5]. After production, snake venom is injected in the victim via tubular or channeled fangs [6]. Biochemically, venoms are complex mixtures of pharmacologically active proteins and polypeptides, acting in concert

to help in immobilizing the prey [7]. The most common toxins in snake venoms are snake venom metalloproteinases (SVMPs), phospholipases A₂ (PLA₂s), snake venom serine proteinases (SVSPs), acetylcholinesterase (AChE), L-amino acid oxidases (LAAOs), nucleotidases, and snake venom hyaluronidases (SVHs) [7].

Biological properties of snake venom components are peculiar to each species, but in general, the main clinical effects of snake envenomation are immediate and prominent local tissue damage (including myonecrosis, dermonecrosis, hemorrhage, and edema), coagulation disorders (consumption coagulopathy and spontaneous systemic bleeding), cardiovascular alterations (hypotension, hypovolemic shock, and myocardial damage), renal alterations (which could evolve into acute kidney injury), neurotoxic action (descending paralysis, progressing from ptosis and external ophthalmoplegia to bulbar, respiratory muscle, and total flaccid paralysis), generalized rhabdomyolysis with myoglobinuria, and intravascular haemolysis [5, 8].

The only available specific treatment is the antivenom serum therapy, which consists of a pool of neutralizing immunoglobulins, or immunoglobulin fragments, purified from the plasma of animals hyperimmunized against snake venoms or specific toxins. Its effectiveness consists in its ability to provide to the patient antibodies with a high affinity to snake venom, aiming to eliminate the toxins responsible for toxicity of the envenoming, mitigating the progress of toxic effects induced by snake venom components [9]. However, the antivenom has some limitations, such as poor ability to treat local effects, risk of immunological reactions, high cost, and difficult access in some regions [8–10]. If antivenom administration is initiated rapidly after envenomation, neutralization of systemic effects is usually achieved successfully; however, neutralization of local tissue damage is more difficult [8]. Furthermore, the availability and accessibility of antivenoms is limited in many regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and, to a lesser extent, Latin America, which could aggravate even more this picture [1]. Thus, this inability to treat local effects, as well as the increased time between accident and treatment, is the main reason for the temporary or permanent disability observed in many victims, which can lead to serious social, economic, and health negative impacts, given that most victims live in rural areas [3].

In this context, the search for complementary therapies to treat snakebites is relevant and medicinal plants could be highlighted as a rich source of natural inhibitors and pharmacologically active compounds [6, 11–13]. There are several reports of the popular use of medicinal plants against snakebites around the world, especially in tropical and subtropical regions such as Asia, Africa, and South America [14, 15]. The rural and tribal people living in remote areas greatly depend on folk medicines for the treatment of bites from any venomous creatures [16]. The use of medicinal plants against snakebites is a historical practice throughout the human history, and this knowledge has been transferred among the rural communities from generation after generation [17]. Nowadays, these herbal antidotes used in folk traditional medicine gained much attention by toxicologists worldwide as a tool for design of potent inhibitors against

snake venom toxins. The potential advantages of antiophidic plants are their possible low cost, easy access, stability at room temperature, and ability to neutralize a broad spectrum of toxins, including the local tissue damage [12, 15–17].

So, the objective of this review is to provide an updated overview of medicinal plants used popularly as antiophidic and discuss the main species with pharmacological studies supporting the uses, with emphasis on plants inhibiting local effects of snake envenomation, since this is a critical effect of snake venoms that could lead to relevant sequel to victims. A review of the main botanical families popularly used as antiophidic is presented, including the main species and forms of popular use of them. Then, studies supporting their popular use are discussed, as well as the advantages of this kind of approach for treatment of snake venom accident.

2. Methodology

An extensive review of the literature was undertaken in different scientific sources, such as PubMed (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>), Science Direct (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/>), Scopus (<https://www.scopus.com/>), Web of Science (<http://www.webofknowledge.com/>), “*Literatura Latino-Americana e do Caribe em Ciências da Saúde*” (LILACS) (<http://lilacs.bvsalud.org/>), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) (<http://www.scielo.org/>), Google Scholar (<https://scholar.google.com.br/>), Cochrane Library (<http://www.cochranelibrary.com/>), and Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) (<http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/CRDWeb>).

The study database included original articles published in peer-reviewed journals, as well as books, thesis, dissertations, patents, and other reports covering antiophidic plants (ethnopharmacological surveys, original articles, or reviews), dated until December 2016. For the online search, where applicable, the following search strategy was employed: (“plant” OR “plants” OR “plant extract” OR “vegetal” OR “vegetal species” OR “vegetal extract” OR “traditional medicine” OR “alternative medicine” OR “complementary therapy” OR “natural medicine” OR “ethnopharmacology” OR “ethnobotany” OR “herbal medicine” OR “herb” OR “herbs” OR “decoction” OR “tea” OR “infusion” OR “macerate”) AND (“snake venom” OR “snake” OR “snakes” OR “snakebite” OR “snakebites” OR “antivenom” OR “antivenoms” OR “antivenom” OR “anti-venoms” OR “antivenin” OR “antivenins” OR “anti-venin” OR “anti-venins” OR “antiophidian” OR “antiophidic” OR “snake envenomation” OR “antitoxin” OR “antitoxins” OR “snake antidote” OR “snake antidotes” OR “snake venom neutralization” OR “snake venom inhibition” OR “snake toxins inhibition” OR “snake toxins neutralization” OR “viper” OR “viperidae” OR “crotalinae” OR “viperinae” OR “elapidae” OR “pit-viper” OR “bothrops” OR “jaraçá” OR “crotalus” OR “micrurus” OR “lachesis” OR “cobra” OR “naja” OR “bitis” OR “vipera” OR “daboia” OR “trimeresus”).

All abstracts and/or full-text data were considered, without language restriction. Then, the publications covering ethnobotanical and/or pharmacological studies of antiophidic plants were selected and carefully analyzed. With the information gathered in these studies, the actual scenario of

the use of plants against snake venom was pointed out. Main botanical families used, main countries where antiophidic plants are reported, and mode of use mostly employed in folk medicine were described. Regarding studies of pharmacological evidence, the snake species that were most studied, which plant species were tested and presented positive results, correlating with those species that also presented record of ethnopharmacological use, were also reported.

The accepted botanical name of each medicinal plant listed was confirmed in at least 2 botanical databases among the following ones: Flora do Brasil (<http://www.floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/>), Tropicos (<http://www.tropicos.org/>), The Plant List (<http://www.theplantlist.org/>), and NCBI Taxonomy Browser (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy>). In some cases, where the same species was considered as different ones (different synonyms used) in different papers, the accepted name according to the botanical databases mentioned above was used in the present review, bringing the synonym used in the original work between parenthesis.

3. Medicinal Plants as a Popular Source of Antidotes for Snakebites: Traditional Use

According to the literature search performed, a lot of ethnopharmacological studies showing medicinal plants claimed as antiophidic were found. A summary of these vegetal species can be observed in Table 1.

Along our survey were found 150 botanical families containing plants with reputation against snakebites, among which the most cited ones were the families Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Apocynaceae, Lamiaceae, Rubiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Araceae, Malvaceae, and Acanthaceae (Figure 1(a)). In a cross-cultural comparison of medicinal floras used against snakebites, Molander et al. [80] identified five countries with a high number of antiophidic plants and representing different cultures, geography, and floristic zones: Brazil, Nicaragua, Nepal, China, and South Africa. From these countries, some “hot” families were identified, which were Apocynaceae, Lamiaceae, Rubiaceae, and Zingiberaceae [80], similar to the present review, except for the Zingiberaceae family which was not so reported in our survey.

Medicinal plants with reputation against snakebites are found all over the world, especially in tropical or subtropical regions of Asia, Americas, and Africa (Figure 2). This fact may be associated with richness of flora of these regions, as well as with relative need of complementary therapies to treat snakebites, considering geographical features that could limit the distribution and availability of the antivenoms in these areas.

As observed in Figure 3(a), leaves and roots are the parts of plants most used in folk medicine. Regarding the mode of use, the most frequent one is the topical application of the vegetal products directly on the place of the bite (Figure 3(b)). This is interesting especially in snake venoms that cause serious local tissue damage, such as *Bothrops* and *Daboia* species. Since these snakes produce intense local tissue damage, which has a very rapid onset, a topical treatment could be interesting for a rapid inhibitory action. On the other hand, interestingly, the use of some plant species is made by

internal and external routes simultaneously, while for some other species the route of administration could be chosen among internal or external use. However, since in several cases this information is not clear, this differentiation was not considered in data tables. Regarding the mode of preparation, in general, paste and decoction were the most cited forms of use. However, for most of the plants enlisted, the information of mode of preparation was missing or confusing.

It is important to emphasize that these plant species, in addition to their use as antiophidic agents, present a series of another popular uses (data not shown) in popular medicine, mainly anti-inflammatory activity. For example, *Jatropha gossypifolia* (Euphorbiaceae) has antiophidic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, healing, and antihemorrhagic uses, among others [81].

4. Antivenom Activities of Extracts of Medicinal Plants against Snake Venom Induced Local Tissue Damage

4.1. General Aspects. Until date, according to our database, only a few numbers (less than 20%) of the species with reputation against snakebites were tested in preclinical assays with different snake venoms, which shows that there is still a great road for the study of antiophidic plants. From these tested plants which have popular use documented in our database, more than a half (almost 60%) showed positive results, which shows that in fact ethnobotany could be a good tool for bioprospecting of plants with antiophidic activity. In addition, the fact that among the tested vegetal species very significant results were obtained strongly suggests the potentiality of these natural products as a future source for development of snake venom inhibitors.

The plant families with most vegetal species showing positive results in antiophidic tests were Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Apocynaceae, Lamiaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae, Melastomaceae, and Sapindaceae (Figure 1(b)). Crossing the data of popular use (Figure 1(a)) and of positive activity (Figure 1(b)), we can highlight these families as “hot” ones, that is, families that might be preferred or prioritized in studies searching for antiophidic plants.

Snakes from the genus *Naja*, *Bothrops*, and *Bitis* were the most evaluated ones in these antiophidic assays. However, although *Naja* and *Bitis* comprise a large fraction of the studies, virtually most of them are only *in vitro* studies, dealing with the *in vitro* enzymatic inhibition of classes of venom toxins relevant to local tissue damage, such as phospholipases A₂ (PLA₂s), hyaluronidases (SVHs), and proteases. More particularly, the great majority of these studies with *Naja* and *Bitis* snakes are part of the work undertaken by Molander et al. [82], aiming to investigate whether plants used in traditional medicine systems would be active against necrosis-inducing enzymes of snake venoms, having tested a total of 226 extracts from 94 plants from the countries of Mali, Democratic Republic of Congo, and South Africa against PLA₂, SVHs, and proteases from *Bitis arietans* and *Naja nigricollis* (see Tables 2 and 4). Studies evaluating the inhibitory action of medicinal plants against these enzymes

TABLE 1: List of medicinal plants used against snakebites.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
Acanthaceae				
<i>Acanthus arboreus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Andrographis echiioides</i> (syn. <i>Indoneesiella echiioides</i>)	India	Shoot	ND	[19]
<i>Andrographis lineata</i>	India	Flower, leaf	I	[20]
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	India	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[16, 20–26]
<i>Barleria cristata</i>	India, Pakistan	Leaf, root, seed, whole plant	E	[17, 19, 25]
<i>Barleria lupulina</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Blechnum pyramidatum</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I	[27]
<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i>	India	Leaf	I	[28]
<i>Clinacanthus nutans</i>	India	Leaf	E	[20]
<i>Dicliptera paniculata</i> (syn. <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i>)	India	Root, whole plant	I, E	[24, 25]
<i>Fittonia albivenis</i>	Peru	Aerial parts	E	[29]
<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Seed	I	[18, 23]
<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> (syn. <i>Adhatoda vasica</i>)	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Flower, leaf, root	I, E	[16–18, 30]
<i>Justicia calyculata</i>	Kenya	Aerial parts	E	[31]
<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	I	[30, 32]
<i>Justicia japonica</i> (syn. <i>Justicia simplex</i>)	India	Leaf	I	[23]
<i>Justicia pectoralis</i> *	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33]
<i>Justicia procumbens</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Justicia secunda</i> #	Colombia	Flower, leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[34, 35]
<i>Rhinacanthus nasutus</i>	India	Leaf, root	I, E	[16, 28]
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Colombia	Flower, leaf	E	[34]
<i>Trichanthera gigantea</i>	Colombia	Leaf, root	E	[34]
Acoraceae				
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Rhizome, root	I, E	[17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 32, 36]
Adoxaceae				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Spain	Flower	E	[37]
Amaranthaceae				
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (syn. <i>Achyranthes porphyristachya</i>)#	Bangladesh, Colombia, India	Fruit, inflorescence, leaf, root, seed, stem, whole plant	I, E	[17, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35, 38–41]
<i>Aerva lanata</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Rhizome	I	[18, 20]
<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	ND	[30]
<i>Alternanthera albotomentosa</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[34]
<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i>	Brazil	Flower	I	[33]
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>	India	Root	I	[25]
<i>Amaranthus dubius</i>	Colombia	Fruit peel, leaf, root, seed	E	[34]
<i>Amaranthus polygonoides</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	India	Leaf, root, stem, whole plant	E	[17, 19, 32, 42]
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Leaf, stem, whole plant	E	[17, 18, 30, 42, 43]
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan	Fruit, root, whole plant	E	[17, 32, 41]
<i>Cyathula tomentosa</i>	India	Leaf	ND	[19]
<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> (syn. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>)	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
Amaryllidaceae				
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Allium cepa</i> *	Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Kenya	Bulb, latex, leaf	E	[20, 25, 31, 32, 34, 40]
<i>Allium sativum</i> *	Colombia, India, Sri Lanka, Spain	Bulb, inflorescence, leaf	I, E	[18, 22, 23, 37, 44]
<i>Ammocharis tinneana</i>	Kenya	Latex	ND	[31]
<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Crinum latifolium</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, root	I, E	[27]
Anacardiaceae				
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> *	India, Nicaragua	Bark, fruit, leaf, root	I, E	[27, 45]
<i>Buchanania cochinchinensis</i> (syn. <i>Buchanania lanzan</i>)	India	Bark	E	[24, 38]
<i>Mangifera indica</i> *	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Leaf	E	[17, 18, 32]
<i>Mangifera minor</i>	Papua New Guinea	Bark	I	[46]
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Pakistan	Gall	E	[17]
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> subsp. <i>integerrima</i> *	India, Pakistan	Gall, leaf	E	[17, 19]
<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	India	Root	I	[20]
<i>Semecarpus coriacea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Spondias dulcis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Spondias mombin</i> *	Peru	Bark	ND	[29]
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	Colombia	Oil	E	[34]
Annonaceae				
<i>Annona montana</i> #	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33, 47]
<i>Annona muricata</i>	Brazil	Leaf	ND	[48]
<i>Annona senegalensis</i> *	Kenya	Leaf	I, E	[31]
<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Bangladesh, India	Bark, fruit	I, E	[23, 32]
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Bangladesh	Whole plant	ND	[30]
<i>Uvaria scheffleri</i>	Kenya	Leaf, root	E	[31]
Apiaceae				
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Spain	Leaf	E	[37]
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Spain	Aerial parts, root	E	[37]
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Spain	Aerial parts, root	E	[37]
<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I, E	[18, 27]
<i>Steganotaenia araliacea</i>	Kenya	Root	E	[31]
<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Apocynaceae				
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> *	Colombia	Aerial parts, branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35, 44]
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Bark, flower, latex, leaf, root	I, E	[18, 19, 32]
<i>Alstonia venenata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Nicaragua	Bark, flower, latex, leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Blepharodon mucronatum</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Calotropis acia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Latex, leaf, root	I, E	[16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 28, 32, 38, 49]
<i>Calotropis procera</i> *	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan	Flower, latex, leaf, root, shoot	I, E	[17, 25, 32, 38, 40, 41]
<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Brazil	Bark, seed	E	[50]
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Bangladesh, Colombia	Flower, leaf	I, E	[32, 34]
<i>Cerbera floribunda</i>	Papua New Guinea	Latex	E	[46]
<i>Cerbera odollam</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Cryptolepis dubia</i> (syn. <i>Cryptolepis buchmanii</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Root	ND	[18, 19]
<i>Cynanchum viminalis</i> (syn. <i>Sarcostemma viminalis</i>)	India	Whole plant	E	[38]
<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (syn. <i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[18, 23]
<i>Echidnopsis dammanniana</i>	Ethiopia	Stem	E	[51]
<i>Echites umbellatus</i>	Nicaragua	Root	I	[27]
<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	India	Leaf, root	I, E	[19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 52]
<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> *	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Root, whole plant	I, E	[18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 32, 38]
<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> (syn. <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>)	Bangladesh, India	Bark, root, stem	I, E	[24, 32, 38]
<i>Hoya ovalifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Hunteria zeylanica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>	Bangladesh	Root	I	[32]
<i>Nerium oleander</i> (syn. <i>Nerium indicum</i>) [#]	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root, seed	E	[17, 18, 20, 28, 41, 53]
<i>Odontadenia puncticulosa</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf	I	[27]
<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	India, Namibia	Leaf	I	[19, 28, 54]
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Flower, leaf, rhizome, root, seed	I, E	[18, 20, 22, 28, 30, 32]
<i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i> (syn. <i>Rauvolfia canescens</i>) [#]	Bangladesh, India	Root	E	[16, 30]
<i>Tabernaemontana dichotoma</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Tabernaemontana sananho</i>	Peru	Leaf	E	[29]
<i>Tylophora indica</i> *	Bangladesh, India	Leaf	I	[23, 30, 32]
<i>Tylophora longifolia</i>	India	Flower, leaf	ND	[20]
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	India	Root	ND	[19]
<i>Willughbeia edulis</i>	Bangladesh	Stem	E	[32]
<i>Wrightia antidysenterica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Wrightia arborea</i>	India	Bark	ND	[19]
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	India	Leaf	ND	[38]
Aponogetonaceae				
<i>Aponogeton crispus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Araceae				
<i>Alocasia cucullata</i> [#]	Colombia	Rhizome, root	E	[35, 44]
<i>Amorphophallus commutatus</i>	India	Tuber	ND	[55]
<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Anaphyllum beddomei</i>	India	Rhizome	E	[16]
<i>Anthurium marmoratum</i>	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	E	[35]
<i>Arisaema concinnum</i>	India	Fruit, tuber	ND	[19]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Arisaema flavum</i>	Pakistan	Rhizome	ND	[17]
<i>Arisaema jacquemontii</i>	India, Pakistan	Flower, leaf, tuber	ND	[17, 19, 56]
<i>Arisaema tortuosum</i>	India	Bulb, tuber	I	[38, 55]
<i>Caladium bicolor</i>	Peru	Tuber	E	[57]
<i>Dieffenbachia longispatha</i> [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
<i>Dieffenbachia parlatorei</i>	Colombia	Root	E	[44]
<i>Dracontium croatii</i> *	Colombia	Rhizome	I, E	[35]
<i>Dracontium spruceanum</i>	Colombia, Peru	Stem, tuber, root	E	[29, 34, 44, 57]
<i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i>	Spain	Bulb, flower	E	[37]
<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Bangladesh	Rhizome	E	[32]
<i>Homalomena peltata</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[44]
<i>Homalomena picturata</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[34]
<i>Lasia spinosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Philodendron deltoideum</i>	Peru	Aerial parts	I, E	[29]
<i>Philodendron hederaceum</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, stem	I, E	[27]
<i>Philodendron heleniae</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[44]
<i>Philodendron megalophyllum</i> *	Brazil	Vine	I	[33]
<i>Philodendron tripartitum</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf	E	[35]
<i>Pothos scandens</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Rhodospatha oblongata</i>	Colombia	Rhizome	E	[35]
<i>Sauromatum venosum</i>	India, Pakistan	Leaf, tuber	I, E	[17, 38]
<i>Typhonium roxburghii</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Xanthosoma poeppigii</i>	Peru	Stem	E	[57]
Araliaceae				
<i>Osmoxylon micranthum</i>	Papua New Guinea	Latex	E	[46]
Arecaceae				
<i>Areca catechu</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Euterpe edulis</i>	Brazil	Latex	E	[50]
<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>	Brazil	Fruit	E	[33]
<i>Phoenix pusilla</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Syagrus coronata</i>	Brazil	Bark	ND	[47]
Aristolochiaceae				
<i>Aristolochia birostris</i>	Brazil	Whole plant	I	[47]
<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> *	India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, leaf, whole plant	I, E	[18, 23, 38, 55]
<i>Aristolochia clematitidis</i>	Serbia	Rhizome	ND	[58]
<i>Aristolochia cordiflora</i>	Colombia	Leaf, stem	I, E	[34, 44]
<i>Aristolochia grandiflora</i> [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
<i>Aristolochia indica</i> *	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[16, 20, 22, 23, 28, 30, 32]
<i>Aristolochia ovalifolia</i>	Mexico	Root	ND	[59]
<i>Aristolochia pilosa</i> [#]	Colombia	Root	I, E	[35]
<i>Aristolochia tagala</i>	India	Whole plant	I, E	[16]
<i>Aristolochia trilobata</i>	Brazil, Nicaragua	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[27, 50]
<i>Thottea siliquosa</i>	India	Leaf, root	E	[16, 26]
Asparagaceae				
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root	E	[18, 30, 32]
<i>Drimia indica</i> (syn. <i>Urginea indica</i>)	India	Bulb	E	[25]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Peliosanthes teta</i>	Bangladesh	Root	E	[32]
<i>Sansevieria parva</i>	Kenya	Latex	E	[31]
<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i>	India	Rhizome	I	[23]
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Bangladesh, Colombia	Aerial parts, whole plant	E	[30, 34, 60]
<i>Sansevieria zeylanica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Aspleniaceae				
<i>Asplenium dalhousiae</i> (syn. <i>Ceterach dalhousiae</i>)	Pakistan	Leaf	ND	[17]
Asteraceae				
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	India	Whole plant	I	[20]
<i>Acmella paniculata</i> (syn. <i>Spilanthes paniculata</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Adenostemma fosbergii</i>	Ecuador	Leaf	I	[61]
<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i> [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[35]
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> [#]	Colombia, India, Bangladesh	Flower, leaf, root	E	[19, 24, 32, 34]
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Pakistan	Inflorescence, leaf	E	[17]
<i>Ambrosia peruviana</i> (syn. <i>Ambrosia cumanensis</i>)	Colombia	Aerial parts, whole plant	I, E	[34, 44]
<i>Artemisia maritima</i>	Pakistan	Whole plant	E	[17]
<i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	India, Pakistan	Whole plant	E	[17, 40]
<i>Austroeupatorium inulifolium</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[34, 44]
<i>Ayapana triplinervis</i> (syn. <i>Eupatorium ayapana</i> , <i>Eupatorium triplinerve</i>)	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33, 50]
<i>Baccharis inamoena</i> (syn. <i>Baccharis trinervis</i>)	Colombia	Aerial parts, whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Baccharoides anthelmintica</i> (syn. <i>Centratherum anthelminticum</i>)	India	Seed	ND	[26]
<i>Bidens biternata</i>	India	Leaf	E	[25]
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
<i>Blumea axillaris</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Blumea brevipes</i> (syn. <i>Laggera brevipes</i>)	Kenya	Root	ND	[31]
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	India	Flower	I	[20, 28]
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Clibadium sylvestre</i> [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Kenya	Leaf	I	[31]
<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (syn. <i>Eclipta alba</i>) [*]	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[17, 18, 20, 28, 30, 40]
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[16, 18, 30, 34]
<i>Erechtites valerianifolia</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Gynura hispida</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	India	Seed	E	[20]
<i>Inula helenium</i>	Serbia	Root	E	[58]
<i>Laggera alata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Linzia glabra</i> (syn. <i>Vernonia glabra</i>)	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
<i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Mikania cordifolia</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Mikania guaco</i> [#]	Colombia, Nicaragua	Leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27, 35, 44]
<i>Neurolaena lobata</i> [*]	Colombia, Nicaragua	Aerial parts, branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[27, 35, 44]
<i>Pentanema indicum</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root	I	[18, 23]
<i>Pluchea indica</i> [*]	India	Flower, seed	I, E	[20]
<i>Pseudelephantopus spicatus</i> [*]	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[44]
<i>Saussurea simpsoniana</i>	India	Flower	ND	[19]
<i>Senecio chrysanthemoides</i>	Pakistan	Whole plant	E	[17]
<i>Seriphidium brevifolium</i> (syn. <i>Artemisia brevifolia</i>)	Pakistan	Flower, leaf	E	[17]
<i>Solanecio mannii</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
<i>Sphaeranthus africanus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Nicaragua	Flower, leaf, stem, whole plant	I	[27]
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Colombia, Pakistan	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[17, 34]
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	Colombia, Kenya	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[31, 34]
<i>Tricholepis glaberrima</i>	India	Root	ND	[19]
<i>Verbesina gigantea</i>	Colombia	Root, stem	I, E	[34]
<i>Vernonanthura patens</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Vernonia zeylanicum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Wedelia calendulacea</i>	India	Leaf	I	[20]
<i>Wollastonia biflora</i> (syn. <i>Wedelia biflora</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Pakistan	Aerial parts	E	[17]
Balsaminaceae				
<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Colombia	Flower	I, E	[34]
Begoniaceae				
<i>Begonia annulata</i> (syn. <i>Begonia barbata</i>)	Bangladesh	Leaf, stem	E	[32]
Berberidaceae				
<i>Dysosma pleiantha</i>	China, Taiwan	Rhizome	ND	[62]
Betulaceae				
<i>Betula alnoides</i>	India	Bark, leaf	ND	[19]
Bignoniaceae				
<i>Crescentia cujete</i> [#]	Colombia	Fruit	I	[35]
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (syn. <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>) [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[35]
<i>Handroanthus barbatus</i> (syn. <i>Tabebuia barbata</i>)	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33]
<i>Mansoa alliacea</i>	Peru	Bark, root	I	[57]
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Bark	E	[18, 32]
<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Stereospermum colais</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> [*]	Colombia	Bark	I, E	[35]
Bixaceae				
<i>Bixa orellana</i> [*]	Bangladesh, Colombia, Nicaragua	Branch, fruit, latex, leaf, root, stem	I, E	[27, 32]
<i>Cochlospermum vitifolium</i>	Colombia	Aerial parts	E	[34]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
Boraginaceae				
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> (syn. <i>Cordia obliqua</i>)	Pakistan	Bark, fruit	ND	[17]
<i>Cordia spinescens</i> (syn. <i>Varronia spinescens</i>)	Colombia	Leaf	E	[34]
<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i>	India	Root	I	[63]
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Spain	Aerial parts	ND	[37]
<i>Ehretia microphylla</i> (syn. <i>Ehretia buxifolia</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[18, 20]
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Pakistan	Whole plant	E	[17]
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> [#]	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I	[27]
<i>Tournefortia cuspidata</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	E	[35]
<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> [*]	Pakistan	Leaf, root	ND	[17]
<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>	India	Root	I, E	[20]
Brassicaceae				
<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (syn. <i>Brassica campestris</i>)	India	ND	E	[25]
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
Bromeliaceae				
<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Flower, leaf, root	I, E	[18, 27]
<i>Bromelia pinguin</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf	I, E	[27]
Bursaceae				
<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	India	Bark	I	[24]
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Nicaragua	Bark, whole plant	I	[27]
<i>Canarium zeylanicum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Cactaceae				
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (syn. <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>)	India	Root	ND	[25]
<i>Pereskia bleo</i> [#]	Colombia	Leaf, stem	E	[35]
Calophyllaceae				
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Campanulaceae				
<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[27]
Cannabaceae				
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	India, Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18, 40]
Cannaceae				
<i>Canna indica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Capparaceae				
<i>Capparis decidua</i>	Pakistan	Flower, shoot	E	[17]
<i>Capparis moonii</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Capparis roxburghii</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Carica papaya</i> [#]	India	Fruit	ND	[41]
<i>Crateva adansonii</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Crateva tapia</i> (syn. <i>Crateva benthamii</i>) [#]	Brazil	Leaf	E	[33]
<i>Cynophalla flexuosa</i> (syn. <i>Capparis flexuosa</i>)	Brazil	Bark	I	[64]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
Caprifoliaceae				
<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i>	India	Root	ND	[19]
<i>Valeriana jatamansi</i>	Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[17, 18]
Celastraceae				
<i>Cassine glauca</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I	[18, 19]
<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	India	Bark, root, seed	I	[19, 38]
<i>Gymnosporia emarginata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Parnassia nubicola</i>	India	Tuber	ND	[19]
Chrysobalanaceae				
<i>Parinari capensis</i>	Namibia	Root	ND	[65]
Cleomaceae				
<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Clusiaceae				
<i>Garcinia morella</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Colchicaceae				
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> *	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Tuber	I, E	[17, 18, 20, 28, 38, 40]
Combretaceae				
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Bangladesh, India	Bark, whole plant	I, E	[25, 30, 38]
<i>Combretum collinum</i>	Kenya	Root	E	[31]
<i>Combretum molle</i> *	Kenya	Bark, root	I	[31]
<i>Getonia floribunda</i> (syn. <i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>)	Bangladesh	Root	E	[32]
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> *	Bangladesh, India	Bark	I, E	[20, 32]
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Commelinaceae				
<i>Callisia gracilis</i>	Colombia	Flower, leaf	I, E	[34]
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Root	ND	[18, 42]
Connaraceae				
<i>Connarus favosus</i> *	Brazil	Bark	I	[33]
<i>Connarus monocarpus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Convolvulaceae				
<i>Argyreia nervosa</i> (syn. <i>Argyreia speciosa</i>)	India	Root, seed	ND	[19]
<i>Argyreia populifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I	[18, 23]
<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf, whole plant	ND	[30]
<i>Ipomoea asarifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> #	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	E	[35]
<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf	I, E	[27]
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, seed	I	[27]
<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[18, 19, 24, 39]
<i>Ipomoea setifera</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf	I, E	[27]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Operculina pteripes</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf	E	[27]
<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i>	India	ND	I	[24]
Cornaceae				
<i>Alangium salviifolium</i>	India	Bark	I	[20, 23]
Costaceae				
<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> (syn. <i>Costus speciosus</i>)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Bulb, leaf, stem, root, tuber	I, E	[18, 19, 32, 55]
<i>Costus guanaiensis</i> [#]	Colombia	Stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Costus lasius</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Costus lima</i>	Colombia	Stem	E	[34]
Crassulaceae				
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (syn. <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>)*	India	Leaf	ND	[22, 42]
<i>Kalanchoe laciniata</i> (syn. <i>Kalanchoe brasiliensis</i>)*	Brazil	Leaf	E	[33]
Cucurbitaceae				
<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> *	India, Pakistan	Fruit, root	ND	[17, 40, 41]
<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[17, 18]
<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i>	India	Tuber	I	[38]
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Spain	Flower	E	[37]
<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, tuber	I, E	[18, 23, 66]
<i>Fevillea cordifolia</i>	Colombia, Nicaragua	Seed, whole plant	I, E	[27, 35]
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> [#]	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, whole plant	I, E	[18, 19, 38]
<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	India	ND	ND	[40]
<i>Momordica charantia</i> *	Colombia, India, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Aerial parts, branch, flower, fruit, leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[18, 20, 27, 34, 35]
<i>Momordica dioica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Sicydium tannifolium</i>	Mexico	Root	ND	[59]
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I	[18, 38]
<i>Trichosanthes tricuspidata</i>	Bangladesh	Root	I	
Cycadaceae				
<i>Cycas pectinata</i>	Bangladesh	Flower	E	[32]
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Bangladesh	Whole plant	ND	[30]
Cyclanthaceae				
<i>Cyclanthus bipartitus</i>	Peru	Heart	E	[57]
Cyperaceae				
<i>Cyperus kyllingia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Bulb, flower, leaf, rhizome, root, tuber	I, E	[17, 18, 20, 28, 32, 39]
<i>Kyllinga odorata</i> (syn. <i>Kyllinga monocephala</i>)	India	ND	ND	[40]
Dilleniaceae				
<i>Tetracera sarmentosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Dioscoreaceae				
<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i>	India	Tuber	I	[38, 55]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
Dipterocarpaceae				
<i>Dipterocarpus lowii</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Droseraceae				
<i>Drosera burmannii</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Drosera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Ebenaceae				
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Malaysia	Fruit	I	[67]
<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	India	Seed	E	[25]
<i>Diospyros montana</i>	India	Root	I	[38]
<i>Diospyros vera</i> (syn. <i>Maba buxifolia</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	Ethiopia	Leaf	I	[51]
Elaeagnaceae				
<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Ericaceae				
<i>Gaultheria trichophylla</i>	India	Leaf	I	[66]
Erythroxylaceae				
<i>Erythroxylum monogynum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Euphorbiaceae				
<i>Acalypha aristata</i> (syn. <i>Acalypha arvensis</i>)	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Acalypha fimbriata</i>	ND	ND	ND	[68]
<i>Acalypha indica</i> *	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, whole plant	E	[18, 20, 32]
<i>Acalypha phleoides</i>	Mexico	ND	ND	[68]
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> (syn. <i>Acalypha godseffiana</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Agrostistachys hookeri</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Baliospermum solanifolium</i> (syn. <i>Baliospermum montanum</i>)	India	Leaf, root, seed	E	[19, 32]
<i>Cnidoscolus aconitifolius</i>	Colombia	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[34]
<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Croton trinitatis</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> *	Bangladesh, Brazil, India	Latex, root, whole plant	I	[19, 20, 32, 47]
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Bangladesh	Whole plant	ND	[30]
<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> (syn. <i>Euphorbia ligularia</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Latex, leaf, stem	I, E	[18, 19, 22, 38]
<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Nicaragua	Latex, leaf, whole plant	I	[27]
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i> (syn. <i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Euphorbia tortilis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Hura crepitans</i>	Peru	Latex	E	[57]
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> *	Brazil, Nepal	Latex, root, stem	I	[47, 64, 69, 70]
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> *	Bangladesh, Brazil	Latex, leaf, stem	I, E	[32, 50]
<i>Jatropha mollissima</i> *	Brazil	Latex	ND	[47, 64]
<i>Jatropha multifida</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Jatropha podagrica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Jatropha ribifolia</i>	Brazil	Latex	ND	[47]
<i>Mallotus repandus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua	Branch, leaf, root	I, E	[27, 33, 34]
<i>Melanolepis multiglandulosa</i>	Papua New Guinea	Latex	I	[46]
<i>Phyllanthus acuminatus</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf	I, E	[35]
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Brazil, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Fruit, latex, leaf, root, seed	I, E	[17, 18, 69, 71, 72]
<i>Spirostachys africana</i>	Namibia	Stem	ND	[65]
<i>Tragia involucrata</i>	India	Whole plant	I	[20, 28]
<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
Fabaceae				
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> *	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, root, stem	I, E	[20, 21, 28, 32, 38]
<i>Abrus pulchellus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Acacia caesia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Acacia cornigera</i>	Mexico	Root	ND	[59]
<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	India	Bark	I, E	[20, 63]
<i>Acacia mellifera</i>	Namibia	ND	ND	[54]
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	India	Leaf	I, E	[38]
<i>Acacia torta</i>	India	Bark	I	[63]
<i>Acosmium panamense</i>	Mexico	Bark	ND	[59]
<i>Adenantha pavonina</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> *	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Bark, flower, fruit, leaf, seed	I, E	[16–18, 23, 32, 40]
<i>Albizia procera</i>	Bangladesh, Pakistan	Juicy parts, leaf, root	E	[17, 32]
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Brazil	Seed	ND	[71]
<i>Bauhinia divaricata</i> (syn. <i>Bauhinia retusa</i>)	India	Bark, flower, leaf	ND	[19]
<i>Bauhinia guianensis</i>	Nicaragua	Bark, stem	I, E	[27]
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	India	Bark, flower, leaf	ND	[19]
<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> *	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Bulb, stem	E	[18, 32]
<i>Brownea rosa-de-monte</i> *	Colombia	Bark	I, E	[35]
<i>Butea monosperma</i> *	India	Bark, leaf, resin, seed	I, E	[24, 25, 38, 40, 41]
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	India, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Root, seed	I, E	[18, 20, 27, 38]
<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Bangladesh	Stem	E	[30, 32]
<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Cassia fistula</i> *	Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Sri Lanka	Bark, fruit, leaf, root, seed	I, E	[18, 19, 24, 25, 32, 33, 38, 40]
<i>Centrosema pubescens</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Flower, leaf, root, seed	I, E	[16, 18, 19, 32, 38, 39, 42, 60]
<i>Crotalaria laburnifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>	India	Seed	I	[23]
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	India	Bark	I	[20]
<i>Deguelia amazonica</i> (syn. <i>Derris amazonica</i>)	Brazil	Root	ND	[50]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Derris floribunda</i>	Brazil	Root	ND	[50]
<i>Desmodium adscendens</i> [#]	Colombia, Nicaragua	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[27, 35]
<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan	Root, whole plant	I, E	[17, 32, 55]
<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Shoot	I, E	[18, 32]
<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> [#]	Brazil	Seed	I	[33, 50]
<i>Entada leptostachya</i>	Kenya	Latex	E	[31]
<i>Entada rheedii</i> (syn. <i>Entada pursaetha</i>)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, seed	I, E	[18, 32, 49]
<i>Erythrina americana</i>	Mexico	Leaf, seed	ND	[59]
<i>Erythrina excelsa</i>	India, Kenya	Bark, latex	ND	[20, 31]
<i>Erythrina fusca</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Erythrina subumbrans</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	India	Bark	ND	[19]
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Colombia	Leaf, stem	I, E	[34]
<i>Glycine max</i>	India	Seed	I	[20]
<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Humboldtia decurrens</i>	India	Root	E	[16]
<i>Humboldtia laurifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Indigofera circinella</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i>	Colombia, Nicaragua	Aerial parts, seed, whole plant	I, E	[27, 34]
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> [#]	India	Root	I	[16]
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> [#]	Brazil	Seed	I	[33]
<i>Machaerium ferox</i>	Brazil	Leaf	E	[33]
<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> [*]	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 32]
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> [#]	Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Fruit, seed, stem, whole plant	I, E	[18, 19, 28, 32, 69]
<i>Mucuna sloanei</i>	Ecuador	Seed	I	[61]
<i>Mucuna urens</i>	Nicaragua	Seed	E	[27]
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Brazil	Seed	ND	[47]
<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i> [*]	Nicaragua	Bark	I, E	[27]
<i>Plathymenia reticulata</i> [*]	Brazil	Bark	I	[33]
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Senna alata</i> (syn. <i>Cassia alata</i>)	India, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Flower, leaf, whole plant	I, E	[18, 20, 27, 28]
<i>Senna auriculata</i> [*]	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Senna dariensis</i> [*]	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
<i>Senna hirsuta</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (syn. <i>Cassia occidentalis</i>)	Bangladesh, India, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[18, 27, 32, 40]
<i>Senna reticulata</i> (syn. <i>Cassia reticulata</i>)	Brazil, Nicaragua	Leaf, root, whole plant	I	[27, 50]
<i>Senna siamea</i>	Kenya	Root	ND	[31]
<i>Senna sophera</i> (syn. <i>Cassia sophera</i>)	Bangladesh	Leaf, root	I	[30, 32]
<i>Senna tora</i> (syn. <i>Cassia tora</i>)	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, root, seed, stem	I, E	[20, 24, 25, 28, 32, 42]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Tadehagi triquetrum</i> (syn. <i>Desmodium triquetrum</i>)	India	Whole plant	ND	[19]
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> *	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Seed, whole plant	I, E	[18, 22, 25, 32, 38]
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Bangladesh, India	Root, whole plant	I, E	[19, 20, 24, 32]
<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Uraria lagopodioides</i>	India	Bark	I, E	[49]
<i>Uraria picta</i>	Bangladesh, India	Root, whole plant	I	[24, 30]
<i>Vigna luteola</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Gentianaceae				
<i>Chelonanthus alatus</i> (syn. <i>Irlbachia alata</i>) [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf	E	[35]
<i>Enicostema axillare</i> *	India	Whole plant	I	[23, 45]
<i>Fagraea ceilanica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Hoppea dichotoma</i>	India	Shoot	ND	[19]
<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Potalia amara</i>	Peru	Aerial parts	ND	[29]
Gesneriaceae				
<i>Columnea pulcherrima</i> [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
<i>Columnea sanguinea</i> (syn. <i>Besleria sanguinea</i>) [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
<i>Episcia dianthiflora</i> [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
Gleicheniaceae				
<i>Gleichenella pectinata</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	I	[34]
Haemodoraceae				
<i>Xiphidium caeruleum</i> [#]	Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru	Leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27, 35, 44, 57]
Heliconiaceae				
<i>Heliconia curtispatha</i> *	Colombia	Rhizome	E	[35]
Hydroleaceae				
<i>Hydrolea zeylanica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Hymenophyllaceae				
<i>Trichomanes elegans</i> *	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[35]
Hypoxidaceae				
<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Bangladesh, India	Bulb, leaf, rhizome	I	[32, 73]
Iridaceae				
<i>Iris kemaonensis</i>	India	Rhizome	ND	[66]
<i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
Lamiaceae				
<i>Aegiphila panamensis</i> [#]	Colombia	Leaf, branch, stem	E	[35]
<i>Anisochilus velutinus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Anisomeles indica</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Whole plant	ND	[18, 19]
<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>	Bangladesh, India	Whole plant	I	[28, 30, 60]
<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Clerodendrum cordatum</i> (syn. <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>)	Bangladesh	Flower, leaf	E	[32]
<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Fuerstia africana</i>	Kenya	Leaf	I	[31]
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Bangladesh	Root	I	[32]
<i>Gmelina asiatica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Hyptis capitata</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	South Africa	Flower, leaf	I	[74]
<i>Leucas aspera</i> [*]	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, root, stem	I	[23, 24, 28, 30, 32]
<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> [*]	India	Bark, leaf, whole plant	I, E	[19, 20, 40, 49]
<i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> [*]	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33]
<i>Mentha × piperita</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[34]
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[34]
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> [#]	Bangladesh, Colombia, India	Branch, leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[20, 32, 35]
<i>Ocimum campechianum</i> (syn. <i>Ocimum micranthum</i>)	Colombia, Nicaragua	Aerial parts, leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27, 44]
<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> (syn. <i>Ocimum sanctum</i>) [*]	India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[16, 18, 20, 28, 40, 41]
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Serbia	Flower, leaf	ND	[58]
<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Plectranthus hadiensis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Plectranthus monostachyus</i>	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33]
<i>Pogostemon cablin</i>	Malaysia	ND	ND	[75]
<i>Pogostemon heyneanus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Premna esculenta</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Premna serratifolia</i> (syn. <i>Premna integrifolia</i>)	Bangladesh	Leaf, root	I, E	[36]
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Rothea serrata</i> (syn. <i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>)	India	Leaf, root	ND	[19, 39]
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	India	Bark	I	[25]
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Serbia	Flower	ND	[58]
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	India, Spain	Aerial parts, whole plant	I, E	[20, 37]
<i>Vitex negundo</i> [*]	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, rhizome, root	I, E	[18, 20, 22, 32]
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	India	Leaf	I	[28]
<i>Volkameria eriophylla</i> (syn. <i>Clerodendrum eriophyllum</i>)	Kenya	Leaf, root	ND	[76]
Lauraceae				
<i>Aniba parviflora</i> (syn. <i>Aniba fragrans</i>) [*]	Brazil	Bark	I	[33]
<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Litsea longifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Persea macrantha</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Lecythidaceae				
<i>Careya arborea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Couroupita guianensis</i>	Bangladesh	Bark, leaf	ND	[30]
Linderniaceae				
<i>Lindernia diffusa</i> [#]	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[35]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
Loganiaceae				
<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> *	India	Bark, root, seed	I, E	[16, 20, 49]
<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Strychnos xinguensis</i> *	Colombia	Stem	E	[35]
Loranthaceae				
<i>Struthanthus cassythoides</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Struthanthus orbicularis</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf	E	[35]
Lycopodiaceae				
<i>Huperzia pulcherrima</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Lygodiaceae				
<i>Lygodium heterodoxum</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf	I, E	[27]
<i>Lygodium venustum</i>	Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua	Aerial parts, leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27, 34, 59]
Lythraceae				
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	India	Bark	ND	[25]
<i>Punica granatum</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Whole plant	I, E	[18, 20, 28]
<i>Trapa natans</i> (syn. <i>Trapa bispinosa</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Magnoliaceae				
<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (syn. <i>Michelia champaca</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Malpighiaceae				
<i>Bronwenia cornifolia</i> (syn. <i>Banisteriopsis cornifolia</i>)	Nicaragua	Bark, leaf, stem	E	[27]
<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	Brazil, Nicaragua	Bark, leaf	I	[27, 47]
<i>Stigmaphyllon puberum</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, stem	I, E	[27]
Malvaceae				
<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, leaf, seed	I, E	[18, 32, 38]
<i>Abroma augusta</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf, root, stem	E	[32]
<i>Abutilon hirtum</i> (syn. <i>Abutilon heterotrichum</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, leaf	I	[18, 20]
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
<i>Firmiana simplex</i> (syn. <i>Sterculia urens</i>)	India	Bark, latex	I	[38, 55]
<i>Gossypium arboreum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>	India	Seed	ND	[41]
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33]
<i>Grewia damine</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Grewia nervosa</i> (syn. <i>Microcos paniculata</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Helicteres isora</i>	Bangladesh, India	Fruit, root	I	[23, 25, 32]
<i>Hibiscus rostellatus</i> (syn. <i>Hibiscus furcatus</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Hibiscus surattensis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Mexico	Seed	ND	[59]
<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[18, 32]
<i>Sida acuta</i> #	Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[18, 32, 35, 39, 44]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Sida cordata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	I	[32]
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Bangladesh, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Leaf, stem	I, E	[18, 27, 32]
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Kenya	Root	E	[31]
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Bangladesh	Root	I	[32]
<i>Wissadula periplocifolia</i>	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root	E	[18, 30, 60]
Marantaceae				
<i>Ischnosiphon rotundifolius</i>	Brazil	Leaf	ND	[47]
Martyniaceae				
<i>Martynia annua</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Fruit	E	[18, 25]
Melastomataceae				
<i>Osbeckia octandra</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Bellucia dichotoma</i> *	Brazil	Bark	I	[33]
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i>	India	Leaf	I	[63]
Meliaceae				
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Bark, flower, latex, leaf, seed	I, E	[18, 20, 22, 28, 39–41]
<i>Cipadessa baccifera</i>	India	Leaf, root	I	[63]
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Bark, leaf	I, E	[18, 41]
<i>Munronia pinnata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Menispermaceae				
<i>Cissampelos fasciculata</i>	Colombia	Leaf	I	[44]
<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> *	Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[18, 19, 23, 25, 27, 32, 38, 55, 59]
<i>Cocculus acuminatus</i>	India	Stem	E	[16]
<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (syn. <i>Cocculus villosus</i>)	India	Leaf	I	[38, 40]
<i>Cosciniium fenestratum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Cyclea peltata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Odontocarya tenacissima</i> #	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, root, stem	I	[18, 22, 23, 32]
Menyanthaceae				
<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root	I, E	[18, 27]
Monimiaceae				
<i>Hortonia angustifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Moraceae				
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Artocarpus nobilis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Broussonetia zeylanica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Castilla elastica</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Dorstenia contrajerba</i>	Mexico, Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27, 59]
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	India	ND	ND	[40]
<i>Ficus drupacea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Ficus nymphaeifolia</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Bark, shoot	I, E	[18, 32, 38]
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Bark	I, E	[18, 49]
<i>Morus alba</i> *	India	Leaf	I	[20]
<i>Plecosperrum spinosum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Streblus asper</i>	Bangladesh	Root	E	[32]
Moringaceae				
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> #	India, Sri Lanka	Bark, root, seed	I, E	[16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28]
Musaceae				
<i>Ensete ventricosum</i> (syn. <i>Ensete edule</i>)	Kenya	Latex	E	[31]
<i>Musa × paradisíaca</i> *	Ecuador, India, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Bark, flower, latex	I, E	[18, 20, 27, 28, 61]
Myristicaceae				
<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Myrtaceae				
<i>Myrcia bracteata</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia bracteata</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Syzygium caryophyllatum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia jambolana</i>)	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Bark, leaf	I	[17, 18, 20]
<i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Nelumbonaceae				
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Nepenthaceae				
<i>Nepenthes distillatoria</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Nyctaginaceae				
<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>	Pakistan	Whole plant	E	[17]
<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Brazil, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root, whole plant	E	[18, 24, 25, 39, 41, 50]
<i>Boerhavia procumbens</i>	Pakistan	Leaf	E	[17]
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I, E	[18, 32]
Nymphaeaceae				
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Ochnaceae				
<i>Ochna jabotapita</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Sauvagesia erecta</i>	Nicaragua	Whole plant	I, E	[27]
Oleaceae				
<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I	[18, 49]
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Spain	Oil	ND	[37]
Opiliaceae				
<i>Opilia amentacea</i>	Kenya	Root	E	[31]
Orchidaceae				
<i>Vanda tessellata</i>	India	Root	E	[25]
<i>Zeuxine regia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
Oxalidaceae				
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I, E	[18, 32]
Pandanaeae				
<i>Pandanus kaida</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Pandanus odorifer</i> (syn. <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>)	India	Root	ND	[19]
Papaveraceae				
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, root, seed, stem	I, E	[20, 32, 38, 42]
Papilionaceae				
<i>Desmodium elegans</i>	Pakistan	Root	E	[17, 53]
Passifloraceae				
<i>Adenia hondala</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf	E	[34, 35]
Phyllanthaceae				
<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	India	Leaf	ND	[77]
<i>Bridelia retusa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Margaritaria indica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	India	Root	ND	[77]
<i>Phyllanthus debilis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> (syn. <i>Emblica officinalis</i>)*	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Bark, fruit, root	I, E	[18, 20, 22, 30]
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	India	Flower	E	[20]
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	India	Leaf	I	[20]
<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Phytolaccaceae				
<i>Petiveria alliacea</i> #	Colombia, Nicaragua	Branch, leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[27, 34, 35]
Pinaceae				
<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> *	Pakistan	Oil, resin, wood	E	[17, 53]
Piperaceae				
<i>Peperomia elsana</i> #	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[35]
<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>	Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Whole plant	I, E	[18, 27]
<i>Piper amalago</i>	Mexico, Nicaragua	Leaf, root	I	[27, 59]
<i>Piper arboreum</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf	E	[35]
<i>Piper auritum</i> #	Colombia, Nicaragua	Branch, leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27, 34, 35, 44]
<i>Piper betle</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Piper chuyva</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Piper confusionis</i>	Peru	Leaf	E	[57]
<i>Piper coruscans</i> #	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Piper hispidum</i> #	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Piper longivillosum</i> #	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[35]
<i>Piper longum</i> *	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Flower, fruit, Latex, root	E	[18, 30]
<i>Piper marginatum</i> #	Brazil, Colombia	Branch, leaf, root, stem	I, E	[35, 50]
<i>Piper multiplinervium</i> #	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Floral bud, flower, fruit, root	I, E	[18, 20, 28, 32, 52]
<i>Piper peltatum</i> [#]	Colombia, Nicaragua	Branch, leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27, 35]
<i>Piper pulchrum</i> [*]	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Piper reticulatum</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Piper tricuspe</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	E	[35]
<i>Piper umbellatum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Pittosporaceae				
<i>Pittosporum neelgherrense</i>	India	Bark	I, E	[16]
<i>Pittosporum tetraspermum</i>	India	Bark	I	[26]
Plantaginaceae				
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root, whole plant	I	[18, 23, 32, 39, 41]
<i>Plantago australis</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Plantago major</i>	Colombia	Aerial parts, leaf	I, E	[44]
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> [#]	Colombia, Nicaragua	Aerial parts, branch, leaf, root, whole plant	I, E	[27, 34, 35, 44]
Platanaceae				
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Pakistan	Bark	I, E	[17]
Plumbaginaceae				
<i>Plumbago indica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[18, 23, 32]
Poaceae				
<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (syn. <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[16, 18]
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[34]
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Leaf, root, whole plant	E	[18, 19, 32]
<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Gynerium sagittatum</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, root	I	[27]
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[18, 38, 55]
<i>Isachne globosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Pogonatherum paniceum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Colombia, Sri Lanka	Stem	I, E	[18, 34, 44]
Polygalaceae				
<i>Polygala abyssinica</i>	Pakistan	Root	I	[17]
<i>Polygala crotalarioides</i>	India	Leaf, root	ND	[19]
<i>Polygala paniculata</i>	Brazil	Root	E	[47]
<i>Polygala spectabilis</i>	Brazil	Root	I, E	[47]
Polygonaceae				
<i>Persicaria barbata</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum barbatum</i>)	India	Leaf	I, E	[38]
<i>Persicaria chinensis</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum chinense</i>)	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Persicaria ferruginea</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum ferrugineum</i>)	Colombia	Aerial parts	E	[34]
<i>Persicaria glabra</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum glabrum</i>)	India	Root	E	[25]
Polypodiaceae				
<i>Pleopeltis percussa</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Pyrrosia piloselloides</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Pontederiaceae				
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Portulacaceae				
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33]
Primulaceae				
<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Serbia	Aerial parts	ND	[58]
<i>Ardisia humilis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Maesa lanceolata</i> *	Kenya	Root	ND	[31]
<i>Myrsine coriacea</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
Pteridaceae				
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, root	I, E	[27]
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Pakistan	Fronde	E	[17]
<i>Pellaea viridis</i>	Kenya	Leaf	E	[31]
Ranunculaceae				
<i>Clematis brachiata</i> (syn. <i>Clematis triloba</i>)	India	Root	E	[25]
<i>Delphinium denudatum</i>	India	Root	ND	[19]
<i>Delphinium vestitum</i>	India	Whole plant	ND	[19]
Rhamnaceae				
<i>Alphitonia incana</i>	Papua New Guinea	Oil	E	[46]
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (syn. <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I, E	[18, 49]
Rhizophoraceae				
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Nicaragua	Bark	I, E	[27]
Rosaceae				
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Spain	Thorn	ND	[37]
<i>Potentilla sundaica</i>	India	Root, stem	ND	[19]
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Ethiopia	Leaf	I	[51]
<i>Prunus walkeri</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pakistan	Fruit, leaf	I	[17]
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Serbia	Rhizome	ND	[58]
Rubiaceae				
<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (syn. <i>Randia dumetorum</i>)	India	Root	I	[23]
<i>Ceriscoides turgida</i> (syn. <i>Gardenia turgida</i>)	India	Bark, root	I	[24, 38]
<i>Chiococca alba</i>	Brazil, Nicaragua	Leaf, root	I	[27, 47]
<i>Clausena dentata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Gonzalagunia panamensis</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Hamelia axillaris</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Hamelia barbata</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I, E	[27]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Hamelia rovirosae</i>	Nicaragua	Flower, leaf, stem	I, E	[27]
<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf, stem	E	[32]
<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Ixora cuneifolia</i>	Bangladesh	Bark	E	[32]
<i>Ixora pavetta</i> (syn. <i>Ixora arborea</i>)	India	Leaf, rood, seed	ND	[19]
<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>	India	Bark, stem	I, E	[38, 63]
<i>Morinda angustifolia</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	I	[32]
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Bangladesh	Root	ND	[30]
<i>Morinda coreia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Morinda persicifolia</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Neonauclea purpurea</i> (syn. <i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>)	Bangladesh	Bark, leaf	ND	[30]
<i>Oldenlandia diffusa</i>	India	Whole plant	E	[20]
<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>	India	Leaf, root	E	[20]
<i>Ophiorrhiza mungos</i> *	India	Root	I	[16, 20]
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Palicourea croceoides</i>	Colombia	Bark	I	[34]
<i>Pavetta indica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Psychotria elata</i>	Nicaragua	Flower, leaf, root, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27]
<i>Psychotria flavida</i>	India	Root	I	[63]
<i>Psychotria poeppigiana</i> #	Colombia, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Branch, leaf, stem, whole plant	I, E	[18, 27, 35]
<i>Randia aculeata</i> *	Mexico	Fruit, whole plant	I	[59, 78]
<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> *	Nepal, Pakistan	Leaf, root, stem	I	[17, 69]
<i>Rubia manjith</i>	India	Root, stem	ND	[19]
<i>Spermacoce remota</i> (syn. <i>Borreria assurgens</i>)	Nicaragua	Leaf, root	I, E	[27]
<i>Tamilnadia uliginosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Wendlandia exserta</i>	India	Root	I	[49]
Rutaceae				
<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Bark, whole plant	I, E	[18, 20, 30, 32, 41]
<i>Atalantia ceylanica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Citrus japonica</i> (syn. <i>Citrus madurensis</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Citrus limon</i> *	Colombia, India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, leaf, root	I, E	[18, 20, 28, 34, 35]
<i>Citrus maxima</i> (syn. <i>Citrus grandis</i>)	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>	India	Leaf	I, E	[16]
<i>Limonia acidissima</i> (syn. <i>Feronia limonia</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I	[18, 20]
<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Bark, leaf	I, E	[18, 28]
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> *	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Naringi crenulata</i>	India	Fruit	ND	[19]
<i>Pamburus missionis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[18, 63]
Salicaceae				
<i>Casearia grandiflora</i> *	ND	Bark, leaf	ND	[79]
<i>Casearia nigrescens</i> (syn. <i>Casearia elliptica</i>)	India	Bark, leaf	ND	[19]
<i>Casearia sylvestris</i> *	Brazil	Leaf, whole plant	ND	[47, 79]
<i>Casearia tomentosa</i>	India	Bark, root	I, E	[49, 79]
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
Santalaceae				
<i>Santalum album</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Sapindaceae				
<i>Allophylus cobbe</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	India, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I, E	[18, 28]
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	India	Leaf	E	[28]
<i>Harpullia arborea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	India	Bark	I	[20]
<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	India, Pakistan	Fruit, leaf, root, seed	E	[17, 25]
Sapotaceae				
<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (syn. <i>Madhuca indica</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Bark, fruit, leaf, nut, root, seed	I, E	[18, 20, 23, 25, 32, 38]
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Mexico	Root	ND	[59]
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
Scrophulariaceae				
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	India	Leaf	ND	[66]
Selaginellaceae				
<i>Selaginella articulata</i> #	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
Simaroubaceae				
<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	India	Bark	I	[38]
<i>Quassia amara</i> #	Colombia, Nicaragua	Root, stem, whole plant	I, E	[27, 35]
<i>Quassia indica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Simaba cedron</i> #	Colombia	Seed, whole plant	I, E	[34, 35, 44]
Siparunaceae				
<i>Siparuna gesnerioides</i>	Colombia	Leaf, root	I	[34, 44]
<i>Siparuna thecaphora</i> *	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
Smilacaceae				
<i>Smilax regelii</i>	Nicaragua	Root	I	[27]
<i>Smilax spinosa</i>	Nicaragua	Root	I	[27]
Solanaceae				
<i>Atropa acuminata</i>	Pakistan	Leaf, root	E	[17]
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (syn. <i>Capsicum frutescens</i>)*	Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, root	I, E	[18, 19, 25, 32, 34, 35]
<i>Datura metel</i>	Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Sri Lanka	Bark, flower, fruit, leaf, root, seed	I, E	[18, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 34]
<i>Datura stramonium</i> #	India	Root	I, E	[38]
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Colombia	Leaf, stem, whole plant	E	[34]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Colombia, India, Nicaragua	Leaf	I, E	[20, 27, 44]
<i>Solanum allophyllum</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Solanum americanum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum nigrum</i>)	Colombia, India, Sri Lanka	Fruit, leaf, whole plant	I, E	[18, 25, 34, 38]
<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>	Bangladesh	Seed	ND	[30]
<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Kenya	Fruit, stem	E	[31]
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Solanum nudum</i> [#]	Colombia	Branch, fruit, leaf, stem	I, E	[35]
<i>Solanum ochraceo-ferrugineum</i>	Mexico	Whole plant	ND	[59]
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Bangladesh, India, Nicaragua	Flower, leaf, root	I, E	[20, 27, 30, 32]
<i>Solanum verbascifolium</i>	Mexico	Whole plant	ND	[59]
<i>Solanum virginianum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>)	India, Sri Lanka	Root	I	[18, 41]
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Root	I, E	[18, 22, 32]
Sterculiaceae				
<i>Byttneria pilosa</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf, stem	E	[32]
Symplocaceae				
<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Symplocos racemosa</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
Talinaceae				
<i>Talinum paniculatum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
Thymelaeaceae				
<i>Daphne papyracea</i>	Pakistan	Leaf, root, stem	ND	[17]
Triuridaceae				
<i>Sciaphila purpurea</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	I, E	[35]
Urticaceae				
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i>	Nicaragua	Leaf	I	[27]
<i>Cecropia peltata</i>	Bangladesh, Nicaragua	Leaf, whole plant	I	[27, 30]
<i>Girardinia diversifolia</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i> (syn. <i>Pouzolzia indica</i>)	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, whole plant	E	[32, 42]
Verbenaceae				
<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>	Colombia	Aerial parts	E	[34]
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Sri Lanka	Flower, leaf, root, stem	I, E	[18, 32, 34, 39, 41]
<i>Lippia alba</i>	Colombia	Aerial parts, leaf, whole plant	I, E	[34]
<i>Lippia grandis</i>	Brazil	Leaf	I	[33]
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	Colombia	Whole plant	E	[34]
<i>Verbena litoralis</i>	Colombia	Fruit peel, leaf, root, seed	E	[34]
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Pakistan	Root, whole plant	E	[17, 53]
Vitaceae				
<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i>	India	Root	I	[49]
<i>Cayratia pedata</i> (syn. <i>Cissus pedata</i>)	Bangladesh	Leaf	ND	[30]
<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (syn. <i>Vitis trifolia</i>)	Bangladesh, India	Leaf, root	I, E	[36, 38]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Plant name	Countries	Parts used	Use	Reference(s)
<i>Cissus adnata</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
<i>Cissus javana</i>	Bangladesh	Leaf, stem	E	[32]
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> [#]	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Leea indica</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Vitis heyneana</i> (syn. <i>Vitis lanata</i>)	Bangladesh	Leaf	E	[32]
Xanthorrhoeaceae				
<i>Aloe harlana</i>	Ethiopia	Leaf	I	[51]
<i>Aloe littoralis</i>	Pakistan	Whole plant	E	[17]
<i>Aloe vera</i>	Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Leaf	I, E	[18, 27]
Zingiberaceae				
<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I, E	[18]
<i>Alpinia galanga</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Alpinia nigra</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	E	[18]
<i>Alpinia purpurata</i>	Colombia	Leaf	E	[44]
<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i>	India	Rhizome	E	[28]
<i>Curcuma longa</i> *	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Rhizome	I, E	[16, 18, 20, 30]
<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Sri Lanka	ND	I	[18]
<i>Globba marantina</i> (syn. <i>Globba bulbifera</i>)	India	Rhizome	I	[49]
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	Colombia, Nicaragua	Root, whole plant	E	[27, 34]
<i>Renalmia alpinia</i> *	Colombia	Rhizome, stem	I, E	[34, 35]
<i>Renalmia thyrsoides</i>	Colombia	Leaf, stem	I	[34]
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> *	Ecuador, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	Rhizome, root	I, E	[18, 27, 61]
Zygophyllaceae				
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> [#]	India	Bark, fruit	E	[38]

In parentheses is the synonym used in the original work; out of the parentheses is the accepted name (in case of more than one paper treating the same species with different names); ND = information not described in the work; I = internal use; E = external use. *Species evaluated on antiophidic activities in previous studies (see Tables 2–8) showing good inhibitory potential against venom induced local effects. #Species evaluated on antiophidic activities in previous studies, however, with poor inhibition potential against venom induced local effects.

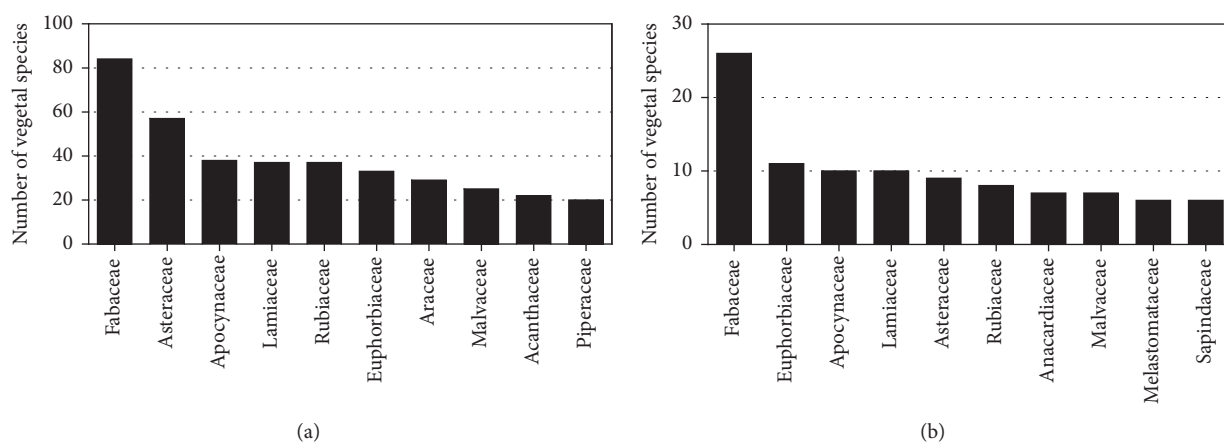


FIGURE 1: “Hot families” with antiophidic potential. Main related botanical families in ethnopharmacological surveys as antiophidic (a) and main botanical families that were evaluated in antiophidic assay (inhibition of local tissue damage) and presented positive results (b).

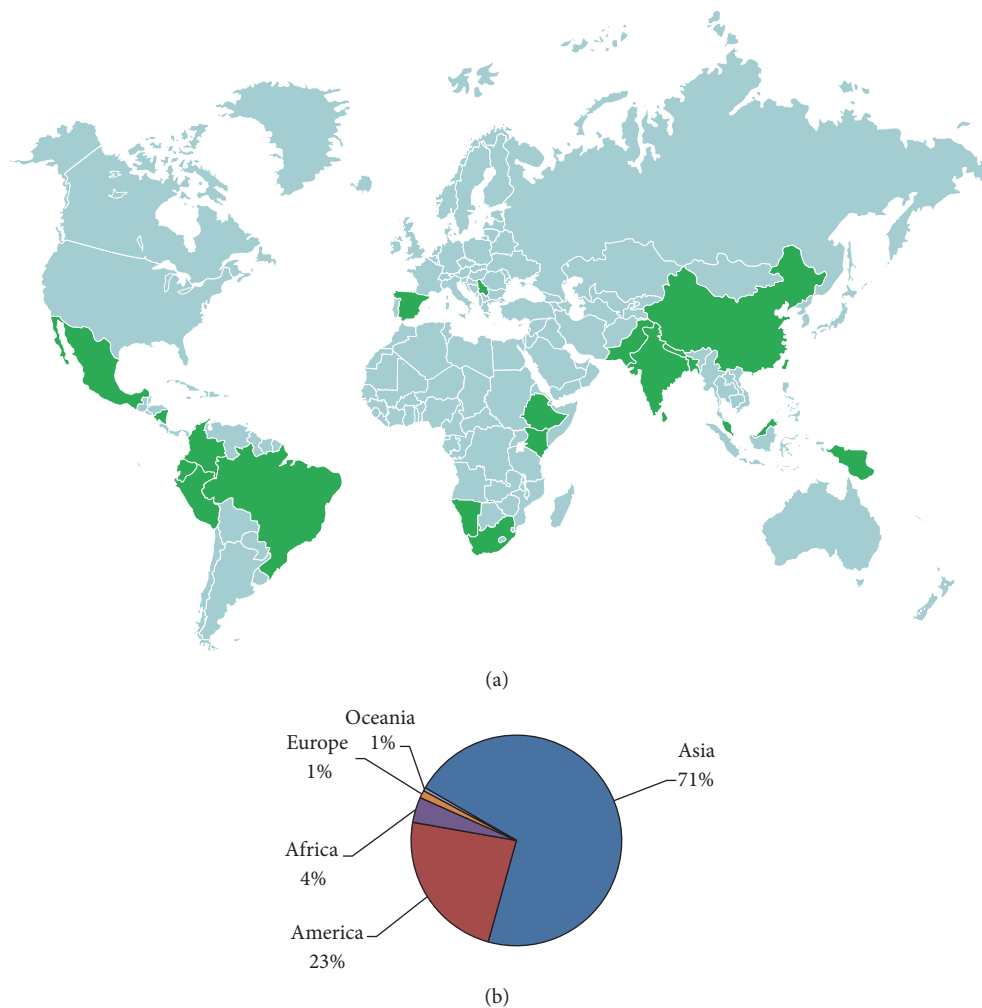


FIGURE 2: Distribution of medicinal plants used against snakebite around the world. World map highlighting the countries where antiophidic plants were related in ethnopharmacological surveys (a) and number of vegetal species per continent (b).

are very relevant, since they are involved in several pathological mechanisms produced by snake venoms; however, *in vivo* preclinical assays or, even better, clinical assays are essential for giving even stronger evidences of the effectivity of the use of medicinal plants against snakebites. In this scenario, the study of anti-*Bothrops* plants is more advanced, since quantitatively a higher number of *in vivo* scientific evidences are found in literature. Going the same way, studies with plants inhibiting local tissue damage of *Daboia/Vipera*, *Lachesis*, and *Crotalus* snakes could be also highlighted. However, studies of antiophidic medicinal plants in humans are very scarce: only one clinical study was found in literature, evaluating the inhibitory properties of a polyherbal formulation against local effects from Chinese cobra bite (see Section 4.9).

Hereafter, we describe the main plants with inhibitory potential against local tissue damage induced by snake venoms. It is important to emphasize that the focus of this review is plants against local tissue damage, mainly due to severity of these effects (which could cause permanent disabilities in victims) and the poor effectiveness of available antivenoms against them. So, studies with plants against systemic

effects induced by snake were not considered; in addition some plants herein described possess inhibitory action upon systemic effects, although not stated here. For example, the vegetal species *Jatropha gossypifolia* (Euphorbiaceae), a medicinal plant studied very much by our research group, had showed significative inhibitory action upon hemostatic disorders induced by *B. jararaca* snake venom [96]. So, the antiophidic potential of this species (as well as some others) lies beyond the capacity of inhibit local tissue damage provoked by *B. jararaca* venom, although not described in this review.

In addition, it is important to analyze critically some works dealing with antiophidic activity of plant extracts, since some of them have limitations that could reduce, at least partially, the potentiality of these species. The major limitation is that various studies, especially the early ones, make the evaluation of the plants using a preincubation approach, which consists in the previous inactivation of venom by preincubating it with different proportions of the tested extracts. Although scientifically valid and even recommended by WHO for assessing antiophidic antivenoms [97],

TABLE 2: List of medicinal plants with inhibitory potential against local effects induced by *Naja* snakes.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Acanthaceae					
<i>Andrographis stenophylla</i>	Leaf	<i>N. naja</i>	—	Hemorrhage	[83]
Amaranthaceae					
<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Herbal	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Allium cepa</i> [#]	Bulb	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Allium sativum</i> [#]	Bulb	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Anacardiaceae					
<i>Lansea acida</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> subsp. <i>integerrima</i> [#]	Gall	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Spondias mombin</i> [#]	Cortex, radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Annonaceae					
<i>Annona senegalensis</i> [#]	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Apiaceae					
<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	Seed	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Apocynaceae					
<i>Acokanthera oppositifolia</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	
<i>Calotropis procera</i> [#]	Flower, latex	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Strophanthus sarmentosus</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Strophanthus speciosus</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Tylophora indica</i> [#]	Leaf, root	<i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage	[85]
Araceae					
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Tuber	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Araliaceae					
<i>Polyscias fulva</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Aristolochiaceae					
<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> [#]	Leaf, root	<i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage	[85]
Asteraceae					
<i>Callilepis laureola</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Bignoniaceae					
<i>Kigelia africana</i>	Cortex, folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Tecoma stans</i> (syn. <i>Stenolobium stans</i>)	Root	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Bixaceae					
<i>Cochlospermum tinctorium</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Boraginaceae					
<i>Cordia macleodii</i>	Bark	<i>N. naja</i>	—	Edema, hemorrhage*, necrosis*	[86]
<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> [#]	Whole plant	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Capparaceae					
<i>Capparis tomentosa</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Colchicaceae					
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> [#]	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Combretaceae					
<i>Combretum molle</i> [#]	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Guiera senegalensis</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> [#]	Bark	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]

TABLE 2: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Convolvulaceae					
<i>Ipomoea rubens</i>	Seed	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Cucurbitaceae					
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> [#]	Fruit	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (syn. <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i>)	Leaf	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	Proteolytic	—	[87]
<i>Momordica charantia</i> [#]	Fruit	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Ebenaceae					
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Euphorbiaceae					
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Clutia cordata</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> [#]	Whole plant	<i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	Edema*	[88]
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> [#]	Leaf, root, stem	<i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂	—	[89]
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> [#]	Leaf, root, stem	<i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂	—	[89]
<i>Manihot foetida</i> (syn. <i>Jatropha foetida</i>)	Leaf, stem	<i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂	—	[89]
Fabaceae					
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> [#]	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Argyrobium stipulaceum</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Bauhinia thonningii</i>	Cortex, radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> [#]	Root	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Bobgunnia madagascariensis</i> (syn. <i>Swartzia madagascariensis</i>)	Folium, radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Burkea africana</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Cullen corylifolium</i> (syn. <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>)	Seed	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Entada africana</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> [#]	Root	<i>N. kaouthia</i> , <i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	Edema*, myotoxicity*	[90–92]
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	Cortex, stem bark	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	Cytotoxicity against muscle cells, SVH		[82, 93]
<i>Stylosanthes erecta</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> [#]	Folium, radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Gentianaceae					
<i>Enicostema axillare</i> (syn. <i>Enicostema hyssopifolium</i>) [#]	Whole plant	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Hypericaceae					
<i>Psorospermum corymbiferum</i>	Cortex, radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Lamiaceae					
<i>Leucas aspera</i> [#]	Leaf, root, whole plant	<i>N. naja</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	Hemorrhage	[85, 94]
<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> (syn. <i>Leucas capitata</i>) [#]	Whole plant	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Leucas martinicensis</i>	ND	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> (syn. <i>Ocimum sanctum</i>) [#]	Whole plant	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Rothea myricoides</i> (syn. <i>Clerodendrum myricoides</i>)	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]

TABLE 2: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
<i>Teucrium kraussii</i>	Aerial parts, cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Volkameria glabra</i> (syn. <i>Clerodendrum glabrum</i>)	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Lauraceae					
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Herbal	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Loganiaceae					
<i>Strychnos innocua</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> [#]	Seed	<i>N. kaouthia</i>	PLA ₂	—	[95]
Malvaceae					
<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	Root	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Dombeya quinqueseta</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Grewia mollis</i>	Cortex, folium, radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Sterculia setigera</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Menispermaceae					
<i>Cissampelos mucronata</i>	Herbal	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Moraceae					
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Olacaceae					
<i>Ximenia americana</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Pedaliaceae					
<i>Ceratotheca sesamoides</i>	Herbal	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Peraceae					
<i>Clutia pulchella</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Phyllanthaceae					
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> (syn. <i>Securinega virosa</i>)	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Pinaceae					
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Bark	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> [#]	Oleoresin	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Poaceae					
<i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Primulaceae					
<i>Maesa lanceolata</i> [#]	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Rhamnaceae					
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Rubiaceae					
<i>Crossopteryx febrifuga</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Pentanisia prunelloides</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Pentas zanzibarica</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> [#]	Stem				
Rutaceae					
<i>Citrus limon</i> [#]	Fruit	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
<i>Zanthoxylum capense</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Sapindaceae					
<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Fruit	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]

TABLE 2: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Solanaceae					
<i>Nicotiana rustica</i>	Leaf	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	Proteolytic	—	[87]
<i>Schwenckia americana</i>	Folium	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Thymelaeaceae					
<i>Gnidia anthyloides</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Gnidia kraussiana</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Gnidia splendens</i>	Radix	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Verbenaceae					
<i>Lantana trifolia</i>	Cortex	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Vitaceae					
<i>Cissus populnea</i>	Stem	<i>N. nigricollis</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Zingiberaceae					
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> [#]	Rhizome	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]
Zygophyllaceae					
<i>Fagonia cretica</i>	Leaf, stem	<i>N. n. karachiensis</i>	PLA ₂	—	[84]

ND = information not described in the work; PLA₂ = snake venom phospholipase A₂; SVH = snake venom hyaluronidase. [#]Vegetal species with related folk use as antiophidic agents, as showed in Table 1. * Studies where inhibitory activity was assessed only by preincubation of venom with extract (see Section 4.1 for details).

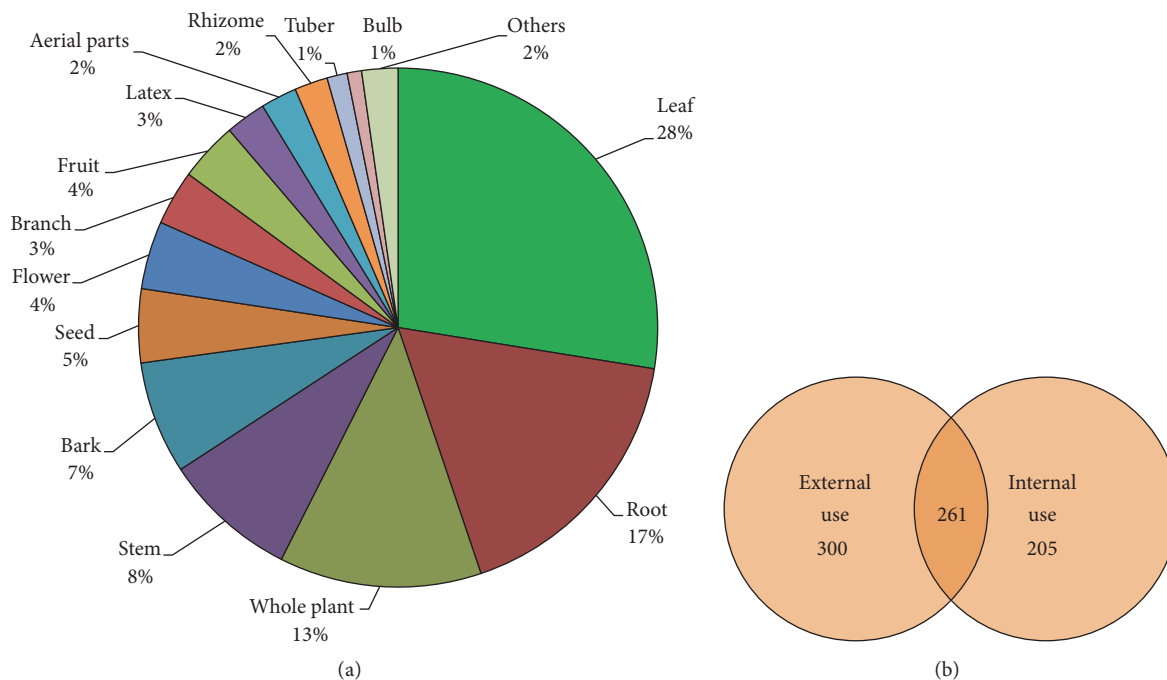


FIGURE 3: Mode of utilization of antiophidic plants reported by folk medicine. Main plant parts used (a) and Venn diagram showing the number of species enlisted having external use, internal use, or both (b).

this preincubation approach makes a scenario unlikely to be possible in the field, where the medicine would be delivered after the snakebite. In fact, a recent study evaluated the inhibitory action of the medicinal plant *Bellucia dichotoma* (Melastomataceae) against *Bothrops atrox* snake venom using different protocols: preincubation, pretreatment, and post-treatment [98]. The authors observed that while the extract was greatly active when preincubated, this inhibitory activity was drastically reduced or even lost when the extract was injected independently of venom, simulating traditional use. The authors observed that the extract has great amounts of tannins, which are compounds known to precipitate proteins. So, it was concluded that the “pseudo-inhibition” observed after preincubation may be due to the presence of these compounds, suggesting that the preincubation protocol overestimates inhibitory potential of medicinal plants, and for this reason, this kind of approach must be analyzed with caution for estimation of inhibitory potential of medicinal plants [13, 98]. In this sense, many recent studies have been done using protocols of pre- and/or posttreatment, to ensure the potentiality of antiophidic plants, and for most of them, positive results have been found [96, 98–102]. For this reason, studies using preincubation protocol are marked in the tables, for a critical analysis.

Also, it is interesting to note that several of the plants with inhibitory potential against snake venom local toxicities also present other relevant pharmacological activities. This is interesting since it is often discussed in the literature that several antiophidic plants did not neutralize snake venoms per se, but could have antiophidic use once they could relieve some of the symptoms of snake envenoming, especially the local effects. It is related that the presence of tranquilizing, antioxidant, immunostimulating, and/or anti-inflammatory activities in certain plants could be of great interest in the alleviation of snake envenoming symptoms [103, 104]. For example, some studies have shown that anti-inflammatory drugs could inhibit the edematogenic and other snake venom effects related to inflammation, such as necrosis and myotoxicity, induced by *Bothrops* venoms [105, 106]. In fact, many medicinal plants with antiophidic activity also possess significant anti-inflammatory activity *in vivo* [83, 96, 107–110]. Following the same reasoning, some plants with antioxidant activity also possess significant antiophidic effects [95, 96, 104, 111]. In fact, some authors suggest that molecules with antioxidant and/or anti-inflammatory effects could be interesting along with antivenom therapy, helping to reduce the occurrence of secondary/long term complication due to snakebites [112].

Bacterial infection secondary to snakebites is a common complication in envenomed victims [113, 114]. The main source of bacteria is the oral cavity of snakes, but the microbiota in the different layers of the victim's skin or even microorganisms from victim's clothes could also contribute [115, 116]. Abscess formation is a common complication found in patients bitten by Viperidae snakes, being a risk factor for amputation in these patients, and it may be associated with sepsis [113, 114, 117]. A large number of bacteria, including anaerobic species, aerobic gram-negative rods, and a small proportion of gram-positive cocci could be inoculated with

snakebites and have been isolated from the abscesses of bitten patients [113, 114]. Microorganisms such as *Staphylococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Salmonella*, *Escherichia*, *Providencia*, *Proteus*, *Enterococcus*, and *Bacillus* were already identified in oral cavity of certain snakes [116]. The use of antibiotics following snakebites is often recommended, usually therapeutically than prophylactically, mainly to avoid complications due to infections [114, 118]. In this context, medicinal plants presenting antimicrobial activities, especially against those microorganisms usually detected in snakebite victims' abscesses, could be interesting [115].

Medicinal plants having antimicrobial activities in association with some of the pharmacological properties discussed above (such as anti-inflammatory and antioxidant, e.g.) could be of great value to relieve especially local effects induced by snake venom. In another point of view, it is possible that several related plants in folk medicine as antiophidic agents do not act directly upon venom toxins but indirectly on its symptoms. Anyway, some studies have shown the potentiality of some vegetal species acting in two ways: directly, neutralizing venom toxins, or indirectly, by having some of the pharmacological activities mentioned above. For example, *Jatropha gossypifolia* (Euphorbiaceae), a plant species studied very much in our research group, showed significant antiophidic properties, inhibiting biological and enzymatic activities from *Bothrops* venoms [96, 119], and presented anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticoagulant, and antimicrobial properties in preclinical assays [81]. So, plants which possess these biological activities determined in previous studies might be preferred or prioritized in studies searching for antiophidic plants.

The mechanism by which medicinal plants neutralize the toxic venom constituents is still unknown, but many hypotheses have been proposed, such as protein precipitation, enzyme inactivation, proteolytic degradation, metal chelation, antioxidant action, and a combination of these mechanisms [15]. In this context, some improvements in this understanding have been achieved in the last years, through the use of *in silico* methods (e.g., docking simulations) to analyze the interaction of compounds isolated from plants and certain classes of snake venom toxins such as PLA₂ and SVMP [120–122].

The use of medicinal plants may present several advantages, such as low cost, being easily available, being stable at room temperature, and possibility of neutralization of a wide range of venom components [15]. In addition, since medicinal plants are an extremely complex mixture, it is possible that there may be a synergistic action of different compounds in plant, acting in distinct targets, inhibiting a broad spectrum of venom toxins [12, 15]. According to literature, interestingly, there are some plants in which the crude extract is more active than the isolated constituents [15], which supports the hypothesis of the synergistic action of plant components.

4.2. Plants Inhibiting *Naja* Snakes. A summary of active plants against *Naja* snakes local effects is presented in Table 2. *Naja* species are commonly called cobras. They typically occur in regions throughout Africa and Southern Asia. The outcomes of venom toxicity include nephro-, neuro-, and

TABLE 3: List of medicinal plants with inhibitory potential against local effects induced by *Bothrops* snakes.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Acanthaceae					
<i>Justicia pectoralis</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[33]
Amaranthaceae					
<i>Blutaparion portulacoides</i>	Aerial parts	<i>B. jararacussu</i>	—	Edema	[109]
Anacardiaceae					
<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
Annonaceae					
<i>Ephedranthus columbianus</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Sapranthus isae</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
Apocynaceae					
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> [#]	Branch, leaf, stem	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
<i>Fernaldia pandurata</i> (syn. <i>Mandevilla velutina</i>)	Leaf, stem, subterranean system	<i>B. alternatus</i> , <i>B. jararacussu</i> , <i>B. moojeni</i> , <i>B. pirajai</i>	PLA ₂	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[125]
<i>Tabernaemontana catharinensis</i>	Root bark	<i>B. jararacussu</i>	Myotoxicity	Myotoxicity**	[126]
Araceae					
<i>Dracontium croatii</i> [#]	Rhizome	<i>B. asper</i>	—	Edema*	[127]
<i>Philodendron megalophyllum</i> [#]	Liana, vine	<i>B. atrox</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂	Edema*, hemorrhage*	[33, 128]
<i>Philodendron tripartitum</i> [#]	Branch, leaf	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
Asteraceae					
<i>Chaptalia nutans</i>	Leaf	<i>B. asper</i>	—	Edema	[129]
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (syn. <i>Eclipta alba</i>) [#]	Aerial parts	<i>B. jararaca</i> , <i>B. jararacussu</i>	Myotoxicity	Myotoxicity	[130]
<i>Mikania glomerata</i>	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Edema*, hemorrhage*, peritonitis	[131, 132]
<i>Neurolaena lobata</i> [#]	Branch, leaf, stem	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
<i>Pseudelephantopus spicatus</i> [#]	Whole plant	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
Bignoniaceae					
<i>Fridericia chica</i> (syn. <i>Arrabidaea chica</i>)	Leaf	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Edema	[133]
<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	Stem bark	<i>B. neuwiedi</i>	H ₂ O ₂ production by peritoneal macrophages	Edema, hemorrhage*, myonecrosis*, peritonitis	[110]
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> [#]	Stem bark	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Edema**, Hemorrhage*	[124, 127, 134]
Bixaceae					
<i>Bixa orellana</i> [#]	Branch, leaf	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Edema**, hemorrhage*	[124, 127, 134]
Boraginaceae					
<i>Cordia verbenacea</i>	Leaf	<i>B. jararacussu</i>	—	Edema*	[135]
Clusiaceae					
<i>Clusia fluminensis</i>	Fruit	<i>B. jararaca</i>	Proteolytic	Hemorrhage**	[136]
Combretaceae					
<i>Combretum leprosum</i>	Root	<i>B. jararaca</i> , <i>B. jararacussu</i>	Collagenase, myotoxicity, PLA ₂ , proteolytic	Edema, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity**	[99]

TABLE 3: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Connaraceae					
<i>Connarus favosus</i> [#]	Bark	<i>B. atrox</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	Edema*, hemorrhage***	[33, 115, 128]
Costaceae					
<i>Costus lasius</i> [#]	ND	<i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	—	[134]
<i>Costus spicatus</i>	Leaf	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Edema*, hyperalgesia*	[137]
Crassulaceae					
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (syn. <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>) [#]	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂	Edema, hemorrhage	[138]
<i>Kalanchoe laciniata</i> (syn. <i>Kalanchoe brasiliensis</i>) [#]	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂	Edema, hemorrhage***	[33, 138]
Dicranaceae					
<i>Dicranum frigidum</i>	Whole plant	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
Dilleniaceae					
<i>Davilla elliptica</i>	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[139]
Euphorbiaceae					
<i>Croton urucurana</i>	Stem bark	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[140]
<i>Hevea nitida</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>B. erythromelas</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	Edema, hemorrhage, myotoxicity	[96, 119]
<i>Jatropha mollissima</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>B. erythromelas</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Edema, hemorrhage, myotoxicity, peritonitis	[141]
Fabaceae					
<i>Abarema cochliacarpus</i>	Stem bark	<i>B. leucurus</i>	—	Decreased motor function, edema, hyperalgesia, myotoxicity	[101]
<i>Brownea ariza</i>	Bark, leaf	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	—	[142]
<i>Brownea rosa-de-monte</i> [#]	Leaf, stem bark	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	Edema***, hemorrhage***	[124, 127, 134, 143]
<i>Cassia fistula</i> [#]	Seed	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[33]
<i>Dipteryx alata</i>	Bark	<i>B. jararacussu</i>	Myotoxicity	—	[144]
<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i> [#]	Bark	<i>B. alternatus</i> , <i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i> , <i>B. jararacussu</i> , <i>B. moojeni</i> , <i>B. neuwiedi</i> , <i>B. pirajai</i>	PLA ₂	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[145]
<i>Plathymenia reticulata</i> [#]	Bark	<i>B. atrox</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂	Edema*, hemorrhage*	[33, 128]
<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i>	Leaf	<i>B. alternatus</i> , <i>B. moojeni</i> , <i>B. pauloensis</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*, myotoxicity***	[146, 147]
<i>Senna dariensis</i> [#]	Whole plant	<i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[124, 134]
Heliconiaceae					
<i>Heliconia curtispatha</i> [#]	Rhizome	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	Edema***, hemorrhage*	[124, 127, 134, 148]
<i>Heliconia latispatha</i>	Rhizome	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	—	[148]
<i>Heliconia wagneriana</i>	Rhizome	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	—	[148]

TABLE 3: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Hymenophyllaceae					
<i>Trichomanes elegans</i> [#]	Whole plant	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Edema ^{***} , hemorrhage [*]	[124, 127, 134]
Hypericaceae					
<i>Hypericum brasiliense</i>	Whole plant	<i>B. jararaca</i>	Proteolytic	Edema [*] , hemorrhage [*]	[149]
Icacinaeae					
<i>Casimirella ampla</i> (syn. <i>Humirianthera ampla</i>)	Root	<i>B. atrox</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i> , <i>B. jararacussu</i>	Myotoxicity, PLA ₂ , proteolytic	Edema ^{***} , hemorrhage ^{**} , myotoxicity [*]	[102]
Lamiaceae					
<i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> [#]	Inflorescence, leaf	<i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Peritonitis	[108]
<i>Peltodon radicans</i>	Flower, leaf, stem	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Edema	[150]
Lauraceae					
<i>Aniba parviflora</i> (syn. <i>Aniba fragrans</i>) [#]	Bark, leaf	<i>B. atrox</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂	Edema [*] , hemorrhage [*]	[33, 128]
Loasaceae					
<i>Nasa speciosa</i> (syn. <i>Loasa speciosa</i>)	Leaf	<i>B. asper</i>	—	Edema	[129]
Loganiaceae					
<i>Strychnos pseudoquina</i>	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Hemorrhage [*]	[139]
<i>Strychnos xinguensis</i> [#]	ND	<i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	—	[134]
Loranthaceae					
<i>Struthanthus orbicularis</i> [#]	Branch, leaf	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Edema ^{**} , hemorrhage [*]	[124, 127, 134]
Magnoliaceae					
<i>Magnolia espinalii</i> (syn. <i>Talauma espinalii</i>)	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Magnolia guatapensis</i> (syn. <i>Dugandiodendron guatapense</i>)	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Magnolia hernandezii</i> (syn. <i>Talauma hernandezii</i>)	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Magnolia yarumalensis</i> (syn. <i>Dugandiodendron yarumalense</i>)	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
Malpighiaceae					
<i>Byrsonima crassa</i>	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Hemorrhage [*]	
Malvaceae					
<i>Pachira glabra</i> (syn. <i>Bombacopsis glabra</i>)	Root bark	<i>B. pauloensis</i>	—	Hemorrhage	[151]
Melastomataceae					
<i>Bellucia dichotoma</i> [#]	Bark	<i>B. atrox</i> , <i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂	Edema ^{***} , hemorrhage ^{**}	[33, 98, 128, 152]
<i>Mouriri pusa</i>	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	—	Hemorrhage [*]	[139]
Meliaceae					
<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]

TABLE 3: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Menispermaceae					
<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>B. asper</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[153]
Moraceae					
<i>Brosimum guianense</i>	Leaf	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*, pain*	[154]
<i>Castilla elastica</i> [#]	Branch, leaf, stem	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
<i>Ficus nymphaeifolia</i> [#]	Branch, leaf, stem	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	—	Edema**, hemorrhage*	[124, 127]
Musaceae					
<i>Musa × paradisiaca</i> [#]	Exudate	<i>B. jararacussu</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage**, myonecrosis**	[155]
Myrtaceae					
<i>Myrcia guianensis</i>	Leaf	<i>B. jararaca</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[156]
Passifloraceae					
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> [#]	Branch, leaf	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
Piperaceae					
<i>Piper arboreum</i> [#]	Branch, leaf	<i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[124, 134]
<i>Piper pulchrum</i> [#]	Leaf, branch, stem	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
Polypodiaceae					
<i>Pleopeltis percutsa</i> [#]	Branch, leaf, stem, whole plant	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	Edema**, hemorrhage*	[124, 127, 134]
Rubiaceae					
<i>Gonzalagunia panamensis</i> [#]	Branch, leaf, stem	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂	Edema**, hemorrhage*	[124, 127, 134]
<i>Randia aculeata</i> [#]	Fruit	<i>B. asper</i>	—	Myotoxicity	[78]
<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i>	Root	<i>B. asper</i>	—	Edema	[129]
Rutaceae					
<i>Citrus limon</i> [#]	Ripe fruit	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	—	Edema***, hemorrhage*	[124, 127]
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> [#]	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
Salicaceae					
<i>Casearia grandiflora</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>B. moojeni</i> , <i>B. neuwiedi</i>	PLA ₂	Myotoxicity*	[157]
<i>Casearia sylvestris</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. jararacussu</i> , <i>B. moojeni</i> , <i>B. neuwiedi</i> , <i>B. pirajai</i>	Myonecrosis, neuromuscular blockade	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[158–160]
Sapindaceae					
<i>Billia hippocastanum</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Cupania americana</i>	Leaf, twig	<i>B. asper</i>	PLA ₂	—	[111]
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	<i>In vitro</i> cultivated callus, leaf, twig	<i>B. alternatus</i> , <i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. jararacussu</i> , <i>B. moojeni</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[111, 161]
<i>Serjania erecta</i>	Aerial parts	<i>B. jararacussu</i>	PLA ₂	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[162]

TABLE 3: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Siparunaceae					
<i>Siparuna thecaphora</i> [#]	Branch, leaf, stem	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
Solanaceae					
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (syn. <i>Capsicum frutescens</i>) [#]	Ripe fruit	<i>B. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[124]
Urticaceae					
<i>Urera baccifera</i>	Leaf	<i>B. asper</i>	—	Edema	[129]
Velloziaceae					
<i>Vellozia squamata</i> (syn. <i>Vellozia flavicans</i>)	Leaf	<i>B. jararacussu</i>	Neuromuscular blockade and cell damage	—	[163]
Zingiberaceae					
<i>Curcuma longa</i> [#]	Rhizome	<i>B. alternatus</i>	—	Edema, hemorrhage, necrosis	[164]
<i>Renalmia alpinia</i> [#]	Leaf, rhizome	<i>B. asper</i> , <i>B. atrox</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	Edema**, hemorrhage	[107, 127, 134, 165, 166]

ND = information not described in the work; PLA₂ = snake venom phospholipase A₂; H₂O₂: hydrogen peroxide. [#]Vegetal species with related folk use as antiophidic agents, as showed in Table 1. *Studies where inhibitory activity was assessed only by preincubation of venom with extract (see Section 4.1 for details). **Active in preincubation tests but inactive or only poorly active when extract was used independently of venom (pre-, co-, or posttreatment protocols). ***Active in preincubation tests and when used independently of venom (pre-, co-, or posttreatment protocols).

cardiotoxicity, respiratory and circulatory collapse, necrosis, hemorrhage, and edema [13]. A great number of the plants showed in this review were tested against *Naja* species. However, it is important to mention that only a very small number of these plants were assessed *in vivo*, and so the scientific evidences of antiophidic activities of these species are based on enzymatic *in vitro* assays, especially against SVHs, a class of toxin particularly relevant in cobras. The study of Molander et al. [82] presented several medicinal plants identified as potent inhibitors of *N. nigricollis* SVHs, PLA₂, and proteases, which could indicate a potential rich source of inhibitors of necrosis induced by these venom, which must be evaluated *in vivo* later [82]. The same group, in a more recent study [123], investigated the skin permeation, *ex vivo* inhibition of venom induced tissue destruction, and wound healing potential of African plants used against snakebite, which included the most potent inhibitors identified in the previous work [82]. A total of 30 plant species were tested against *Naja nigricollis* and *Bitis arietans* employing *in vitro* and *ex vivo* models [123]. However, although plant extracts have showed potential in inhibiting snake venom enzymes, this study showed no effect against cell death and tissue damage.

4.3. Plants Inhibiting Bothrops Snakes. A summary of active plants against *Bothrops* snakes local effects is presented in Table 3. More than 90% of the snakebites reported every year in Latin America are caused by *Bothrops* species [8]. Envenomation by *Bothrops* snakes is characterized by a prominent and complex series of local pathological alterations, which

appear rapidly after the bite in the anatomical site where venom is inoculated [168]. In a number of *Bothrops* bite cases, lack of neutralization of local effects results in permanent sequelae, with significative tissue loss [8]. So, the use of a therapeutic approach with high inhibitory potential and easy access and disponibility to victims, which could neutralize rapidly the onset of these local manifestations, is interesting. Most of the inhibitory studies with *Bothrops* snakes were performed in Brazil, which could be associated with richness of Brazilian flora as well as the epidemiological aspects of this country. The work performed by De Moura et al. [33] could be highlighted, where these authors performed an ethnopharmacological-guided screening of plants with reputation against snakebite in Santarém, Western Pará, Brazil. Twelve species were evaluated against *Bothrops jararaca* snake venom induced hemorrhage and some of them presented very significative results, showing, thus, the relevance of traditional knowledge in the survey of antiophidic plants [33].

4.4. Plants Inhibiting Bitis Snakes. A summary of active plants against *Bitis* snakes local effects is presented in Table 4. Snakes belonging to the genus *Bitis* are implicated in many accidents with humans in Africa. The envenomation by *Bitis* often results in severe local damage, hypotension, coagulopathy, thrombocytopenia, and spontaneous local bleeding and, in the absence of antivenom therapy, the accident can be fatal. *Bitis arietans* is one of the three species of snakes of medical importance in Africa and its venom is considered the most

TABLE 4: List of medicinal plants with inhibitory potential against local effects induced by *Bitis* snakes.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Amaranthaceae					
<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Herbal	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Crinum jagus</i>	Bulb	<i>B. arietans</i>	—	Myotoxicity*	[167]
Anacardiaceae					
<i>Lannea acida</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Spondias mombin</i> [#]	Cortex, radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Annonaceae					
<i>Annona senegalensis</i> [#]	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Apocynaceae					
<i>Strophanthus speciosus</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Araliaceae					
<i>Polyscias fulva</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Bignoniaceae					
<i>Kigelia africana</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , SVH	—	[82]
Bixaceae					
<i>Cochlospermum tinctorium</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Capparaceae					
<i>Capparis tomentosa</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Colchicaceae					
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> [#]	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Combretaceae					
<i>Combretum molle</i> [#]	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Guiera senegalensis</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Ebenaceae					
<i>Diospyros mespiliiformis</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Euphorbiaceae					
<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Fabaceae					
<i>Bauhinia thonningii</i>	Cortex, radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Bobgunnia madagascariensis</i> (syn. <i>Swartzia madagascariensis</i>)	Folium, radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Burkea africana</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Entada africana</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Stylosanthes erecta</i>	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> [#]	Cortex, folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Hypericaceae					
<i>Psorospermum corymbiferum</i>	Cortex, radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Hypoxidaceae					
<i>Molineria capitulata</i> (syn. <i>Curculigo recurvata</i>)	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]

TABLE 4: Continued.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Lamiaceae					
<i>Rothea myricoides</i> (syn. <i>Clerodendrum myricoides</i>)	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Teucrium kraussii</i>	Aerial parts, cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
<i>Volkameria glabra</i> (syn. <i>Clerodendrum glabrum</i>)	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Lauraceae					
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Herbal	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Loganiaceae					
<i>Strychnos decussata</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	Proteolytic	—	[82]
<i>Strychnos innocua</i>	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	Proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Malvaceae					
<i>Dombeya quinqueseta</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Grewia mollis</i>	Cortex, folium, radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Sterculia setigera</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , SVH	—	[82]
<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Menispermaceae					
<i>Cissampelos mucronata</i>	Herbal	<i>B. arietans</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	—	[82]
Moraceae					
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , SVH	—	[82]
Olacaceae					
<i>Ximenia americana</i>	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Phyllanthaceae					
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> (syn. <i>Securinega virosa</i>)	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Primulaceae					
<i>Maesa lanceolata</i> [#]	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Rhamnaceae					
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Rubiaceae					
<i>Crossopteryx febrifuga</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , SVH	—	[82]
<i>Pentanisia prunelloides</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
<i>Pentas zanzibarica</i>	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂	—	[82]
Rutaceae					
<i>Zanthoxylum capense</i>	Radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic	—	[82]
Sapindaceae					
<i>Paullinia pinnata</i>	Folium, radix	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	—	[82]
Solanaceae					
<i>Schwenckia americana</i>	Folium	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]
Verbenaceae					
<i>Lantana trifolia</i>	Cortex	<i>B. arietans</i>	PLA ₂ , SVH	—	[82]
Vitaceae					
<i>Cissus populnea</i>	Stem	<i>B. arietans</i>	SVH	—	[82]

PLA₂ = snake venom phospholipase A₂; SVH = snake venom hyaluronidase. [#]Vegetal species with related folk use as antiophidic agents, as showed in Table 1. * Studies where inhibitory activity was assessed only by preincubation of venom with extract (see Section 4.1 for details).

toxic venom of the viper group [169]. Regarding the plants with inhibitory action upon *Bitis* snakes, only one *in vivo* study of antiophidic activity was found until date. Although many works have been showing the potential of medicinal plants against several snake venoms, only three works were identified evaluating the action of plants against *Bitis*, from which two are the same screening studies of plants against *Naja* snake venom discussed before (Section 4.2) [82, 123].

4.5. Plants Inhibiting Daboia/Vipera Snakes. A summary of active plants against *Daboia/Vipera* snakes local effects is presented in Table 5. The *Daboia* genus is represented by a single species, named *Daboia russelii*, also popularly known as Russell's viper. This species is widespread in many parts of Asia and is responsible for large morbimortality due to snakebites in this continent [183, 184]. Russell's viper was formerly classified in *Vipera* genus and is therefore better known as *Vipera russelii*, since the new accepted nomenclature (*Daboia russelii*) is not yet universally followed [184]. For this reason, to avoid confounding, we use the term *Daboia/Vipera* in some occasions.

In humans, Russell's viper bite causes severe local tissue damage; more frequently the necrosis results in an irreversible loss of tissue and requires amputation of the affected limb [182, 183, 185]. As observed with *Bothrops* snakes, several studies have showed the inhibitory potential of medicinal plants against local effects of Russell's viper venom, including several preclinical *in vivo* studies.

4.6. Plants Inhibiting Lachesis Snakes. A summary of active plants against *Lachesis* snakes local effects is presented in Table 6. *Lachesis muta* is the longest venomous snake in the Americas and is distributed in the equatorial forests east of the Andes, ranging from eastern Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, northern Bolivia, and eastern and northern Venezuela, to Guyana, French Guyana, Surinam, and northern Brazil [100, 186]. *L. muta* snakebites are mainly characterized by systemic (generalized bleeding, coagulopathy, renal failure, and shock) and local effects (pain, hemorrhage, edema, and necrosis). In South America, *Bothrops* species has a higher incidence of accidents than *L. muta*, but, on the other hand, *Lachesis* bites led to more severe symptoms and have lethality indexes significantly higher than *Bothrops* [100, 186, 187]. Thus, the study of medicinal plants against these snakes, too, is of very much relevance. However, only a few studies were detected with plants against *Lachesis* snakes.

4.7. Plants Inhibiting Crotalus Snakes. A summary of active plants against *Crotalus* snakes local effects is presented in Table 7. Snakes from *Crotalus durissus* complex, popularly known as rattlesnakes, are dispersed northward into North America and southward into South America. Species of the *Crotalus durissus* complex pose a serious medical problem in many parts of the America [199]. Crotalic venom is considered highly toxic and more lethal in comparison with that of the genus *Bothrops*, having three main actions: neurotoxic, myotoxic, and coagulant [200, 201]. The crotalic accident is characterized by local and systemic manifestations, but

while the local alterations are only discrete, the systemic manifestations are severe, leading to high chances of death [201]. Probably due to this low local effect in envenomed victims, the inhibition of these effects by plants is, until now, little investigated, especially when compared to other species with characteristic severe local effects.

4.8. Plants Inhibiting Other Snakes. Besides the snakes discussed above, some other studies are found with plants inhibiting other snake species, such as those from *Echis* and *Bungarus* genus. For other snakes species such as *Calloselasma rhodostoma*, *Philodryas olfersii*, and *Montivipera xanthina*, only isolated studies with a single plant, in each one, were found. These plants are summarized in Table 8. Many reasons may be stated for this lack of studies, such as low level of local effects, incidence restricted to a small region of the world, and usual low efficacy of plant extracts due to possible extremely high toxicity. However, it is important to highlight that the lack of studies does not mean a lower medical relevance of these species. For example, the saw-scaled viper (*Echis carinatus*) and the common Indian krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), along with spectacled cobra (*Naja naja*) and Russell's viper (*Daboia russelii*), are included among the referred "Big Four" venomous snakes of India, being responsible for the majority of morbid complications, characterized by persistent and progressive tissue necrosis even after treatment with antivenom [195, 202]. Therefore, future studies with plants aiming at the inhibition of the local effects induced by these snakes are encouraged.

4.9. Studies in Humans. Along our antiophidic plants database, only one clinical study was found in literature, evaluating the inhibitory properties of a polyherbal formulation, externally applied, against soft-tissue necrosis after *Naja atra* (Chinese cobra) bite [203]. This polyherbal formulation, known in China as Jidesheng antivenom, is composed of the following ingredients: Ganchan (*Succys Bufo*), Dijincao (*Herba Euphorbiae Humifusae*), Chonglou (*Rhizoma Paridis Chonglou*), and Wugong (*Scolopendra*). This was a retrospective study performed with 126 patients with skin and soft-tissue necrosis due cobra bite, with the control group being treated externally with 40% glyceride magnesium sulfate ($n = 52$) and the treatment group performed by application of Jidesheng antivenom externally ($n = 74$). The authors observed statistically significant differences in maximum local necrotic area of skin and soft tissues, healing time, and skin-grafting rate between the control and treatment groups ($P < 0.05$), thus indicating that external application of Jidesheng antivenom may help to promote wound healing and reduce the skin-grafting rate in cases of skin and soft-tissue necrosis due to Chinese cobra bite [203]. Considering the composition of the Jidesheng antivenom, the authors discuss that each ingredient in this product may exert antipyretic, antidotal, antiphlogistic, and analgesic effects, according to previous results with each ingredient isolated, which could contribute to the inhibitory effect observed by the formulation [203]. The result obtained in this clinical study is very promising, since it shows that a plant-derived product

TABLE 5: List of medicinal plants with inhibitory potential against local effects induced by *Daboia/Vipera* snakes.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Anacardiaceae					
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> [#]	Bark	<i>D. russelli</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	Edema, hemorrhage, myotoxicity	[170]
<i>Mangifera indica</i> [#]	Stem bark	<i>D. russelii</i>	LAAO, PLA ₂ , SVH, proteolytic	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[171]
Apocynaceae					
<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> [#]	Root	<i>D. russelli</i>	—	Hemorrhage	[172]
<i>Tylophora indica</i> [#]	Leaf, root	<i>D. russelli</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage	[85]
Aristolochiaceae					
<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> [#]	Leaf, root	<i>D. russelli</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage	[85]
<i>Aristolochia indica</i> [#]	Root	<i>D. russelii</i>	LAAO, proteolytic	—	[173]
Asteraceae					
<i>Pluchea indica</i> [#]	Root	<i>D. russelli</i>	—	Hemorrhage	[172]
Euphorbiaceae					
<i>Acalypha indica</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>D. r. russelii</i>	—	Hemorrhage, necrosis	[174]
Fabaceae					
<i>Butea monosperma</i> [#]	Stem bark	<i>D. russelii</i>	SVH	Hemorrhage*	[175]
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> [#]	Root	<i>D. russelii</i>	Proteolytic, SVH	—	[91]
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> [#]	Seed	<i>D. r. siamensis</i> , <i>D. russelii</i>	LAAO, PLA ₂ , SVH, proteolytic	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[176, 177]
Lamiaceae					
<i>Leucas aspera</i> [#]	Leaf, root	<i>D. russelii</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage	[85]
<i>Vitex negundo</i> [#]	Root	<i>D. russelii</i>	—	Edema, hemorrhage	[178]
Loganiaceae					
<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> [#]	Seed	<i>D. russelii</i>	PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[95]
Moraceae					
<i>Morus alba</i> [#]	Leaf	<i>D. russelii</i>	Proteolytic, SVH	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[179]
Phyllanthaceae					
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> (syn. <i>Embllica officinalis</i>) [#]	Root	<i>D. russelii</i>	—	Edema, hemorrhage	[178]
Piperaceae					
<i>Piper longum</i> [#]	Fruit	<i>D. russelii</i>	Hemorrhage	Edema, hemorrhage, myotoxicity, necrosis	[104]
Rubiaceae					
<i>Ophiorrhiza mungos</i> [#]	Root	<i>D. russelii</i>	Hemorrhage	—	[180]
Salvadoraceae					
<i>Azima tetraacantha</i>	Leaf	<i>D. russelii</i>	SVH	—	[181]
Vitaceae					
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Seed	<i>D. russelii</i>	Proteolytic, SVH	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myonecrosis*	[182]

LAAO = L-amino acid oxidase; PLA₂ = snake venom phospholipase A₂; SVH = snake venom hyaluronidase. [#]Vegetal species with related folk use as antipthidic agents, as showed in Table 1. *Studies where inhibitory activity was assessed only by preincubation of venom with extract (see Section 4.1 for details).

TABLE 6: List of medicinal plants with inhibitory potential against local effects induced by *Lachesis* snakes.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Apocynaceae					
<i>Fernaldia pandurata</i> (syn. <i>Mandevilla velutina</i>)	Root	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[188]
Asteraceae					
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (syn. <i>Eclipta alba</i>) [#]	Aerial parts, root	<i>L. muta</i>	Myotoxicity, proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*, myotoxicity	[130, 188]
<i>Mikania glomerata</i>	Root	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	—	[188]
Erythroxylaceae					
<i>Erythroxylum ovalifolium</i>	Stem	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Edema ^{***} , hemorrhage ^{***}	[189]
<i>Erythroxylum subsessile</i>	Stem	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Edema ^{***} , hemorrhage ^{***}	[189]
Euphorbiaceae					
<i>Jatropha elliptica</i>	Root, stem	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[188]
Fabaceae					
<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i> [#]	Bark	<i>L. muta</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[145]
<i>Stryphnodendron adstringens</i> (syn. <i>Stryphnodendron barbatimam</i>)	Root	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[188]
Melastomataceae					
<i>Miconia albicans</i>	Stem	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[188]
<i>Miconia fallax</i>	Stem	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[188]
<i>Miconia sellowiana</i>	ND	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[188]
<i>Tibouchina stenocarpa</i>	Root	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Hemorrhage*	[188]
Salicaceae					
<i>Casearia sylvestris</i> [#]	Root	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic	Hemorrhage*	[188]
Sapotaceae					
<i>Manilkara subsericea</i>	Leaf, stem	<i>L. muta</i>	Proteolytic, PLA ₂	Edema ^{**} , hemorrhage ^{**}	[100]

ND = information not described in the work; PLA₂ = snake venom phospholipase A₂. [#]Vegetal species with related folk use as antiophidic agents, as showed in Table 1. *Studies where inhibitory activity was assessed only by preincubation of venom with extract (see Section 4.1 for details). ** Active in preincubation tests but inactive or only poorly active when extract was used independently of venom (pre-, co-, or posttreatment protocols). *** Active in preincubation tests and when used independently of venom (pre-, co-, or posttreatment protocols).

showed significant results in humans, thus pointing to the potentiality of this kind of product in treatment of snake venom induced local effects. However, only one study is insufficient to ensure the potentiality of medicinal plants against snakebites, with performing more clinical studies, preferentially controlled and randomized ones, to bring more evidences of the viability of the approach for future safe and effective use in humans being necessary. So, more clinical studies, especially ones with those plants highlighted in this review and those presenting good preclinical *in vivo* evidences of antiophidic efficacy, are highly encouraged.

5. Concluding Remarks

The popular use of vegetal species does not necessarily imply efficacy, but it gives a selected list of medicinal plants that can be primarily studied in pharmacologic assays for possible antiophidic effects, directing future studies in this area. In fact, a great number of these species that have been evaluated against local tissue damage induced by several snake species showed inhibitory potential against hyaluronidase, phospholipase, proteolytic, hemorrhagic, myotoxic, and edematogenic activities, among others. Therefore, considering the limitations of conventional antivenom serotherapy, especially

TABLE 7: List of medicinal plants with inhibitory potential against local effects induced by *Crotalus* snakes.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Apocynaceae					
<i>Fernaldia pandurata</i> (syn. <i>Mandevilla velutina</i>)	Leaf, stem, subterranean system	<i>C. d. terrificus</i>	PLA ₂	Edema*, myotoxicity*	[125]
<i>Mandevilla illustris</i>	Subterranean system	<i>C. d. terrificus</i>	PLA ₂	—	[190]
Asteraceae					
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (syn. <i>Eclipta alba</i>) [#]	Aerial parts	<i>C. d. terrificus</i>	Myotoxicity	Myotoxicity*	[11]
Bignoniaceae					
<i>Fridericia chica</i> (syn. <i>Arrabidaea chica</i>)	Leaf	<i>C. d. ruruima</i>	—	Edema	[133]
Fabaceae					
<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i> [#]	Bark	<i>C. atrox</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[145]
<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i>	Leaf	<i>C. d. terrificus</i>	PLA ₂	Edema*	[146, 147]
Musaceae					
<i>Musa × paradisiaca</i> [#]	Exudate	<i>C. d. terrificus</i>	PLA ₂	—	[155]
Rubiaceae					
<i>Randia aculeata</i> [#]	Fruit	<i>C. simus</i>	—	Myotoxicity	[78]
Sapindaceae					
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	<i>In vitro</i> cultivated callus	<i>C. d. terrificus</i>	PLA ₂	—	[161]

PLA₂ = snake venom phospholipase A₂. [#]Vegetal species with related folk use as antiophidic agents, as showed in Table 1. *Studies where inhibitory activity was assessed only by preincubation of venom with extract (see Section 4.1 for details).

its poor efficacy against local effects, the treatment with medicinal plants may provide a potential adjuvant alternative to treat snakebites, being used to complement the activity and effectiveness of available snake venom therapy. The main potential advantages of antiophidic plants are their low cost, easy access, stability at room temperature, and ability to neutralize a broad spectrum of toxins, including the local tissue damage.

Interestingly, some studies have showed that the crude extracts are more powerful than the individual herbal compounds, which could, at a certain extent, justify the development of herbal products containing these plants instead of medicines containing isolated compounds, which in turn could be more rapidly available in market, after proof of safety, effectiveness, and quality of these products. However, despite the existence of many plants with great potential, no natural antiophidic product is available in market, which points to question of the need for further studies. Only a few numbers of patents regarding herbal products against snakebites were found in literature. Some patents regarding the use of Chinese medicinal plants against snake and bug bites were found. In our research group, two patents were deposited concerning the processes of obtaining extracts, fraction, isolated compounds, and pharmaceutical compositions of some plants studied by our group applied in the treatment of accidents with venomous animals (BR 10 2013 034046 4 A2 and BR 10 2012 026958 9 A2). Thus, the number of patents with antiophidic herbal products is still relatively

small. For this reason, we encourage pharmacologists and toxinologists around the world to intensify studies with antiophidic plants, especially prioritizing those with the greatest number of indications in traditional medicine and emphasizing clinical studies with the most active plants in preclinical studies, given that the low number of human studies is one of the major obstacles for the future application of herbal products with antiophidic potential. No less important, toxicological studies are also extremely necessary to ensure the safety of these products.

In conclusion, the data presented in this review provides an updated scenario for and insights into future research aiming at validation of medicinal plants as antiophidic agents and, based on scientific evidences, strengthens the potentiality of medicinal plants and ethnopharmacological knowledge as a tool for design of potent inhibitors and/or herbal medicines against venom toxins.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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TABLE 8: List of medicinal plants with inhibitory potential against local effects induced by other snakes.

Plant name	Part used	Snake venom	Inhibited activities		Reference(s)
			<i>In vitro</i>	<i>In vivo</i>	
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Crinum jagus</i>	Bulb	<i>Echis ocellatus</i>	Hemorrhage	Myotoxicity**	[167, 191]
Asteraceae					
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Aerial parts	<i>Montivipera xanthina</i>	—	Edema	[192]
<i>Mikania laevigata</i>	Leaf	<i>Philodryas olfersii</i>	Inflammation, myotoxicity	—	[193]
Fabaceae					
<i>Albizia lebeck</i> [#]	Seed	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	Proteolytic, SVH	Hemorrhage, myotoxicity	[194]
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> [#]	Root	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i> , <i>Echis carinatus</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	Edema*	[91, 92]
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	Stem bark	<i>Echis ocellatus</i>	Cytotoxicity against muscle cells, hemorrhage	—	[93]
<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i> [#]	Bark	<i>Calloselasma rhodostoma</i>	—	Hemorrhage*	[145]
<i>Senna auriculata</i> (syn. <i>Cassia auriculata</i>)	Leaf	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	PLA ₂ , proteolytic, SVH	Edema***, hemorrhage***, myotoxicity***	[195]
Malvaceae					
<i>Hibiscus aethiopicus</i>	Whole plant	<i>Echis carinatus</i> , <i>Echis ocellatus</i>	Cytotoxicity against muscle cells, hemorrhage	Edema***, hemorrhage***	[196, 197]
Salvadoraceae					
<i>Azima tetraacantha</i>	Leaf	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	PLA ₂	—	[181]
Vitaceae					
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Seed	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	Proteolytic, SVH	Edema*, hemorrhage*, myotoxicity*	[198]

PLA₂ = snake venom phospholipase A₂; SVH = snake venom hyaluronidase. [#]Vegetal species with related folk use as antiophidic agents, as showed in Table 1. * Studies where inhibitory activity was assessed only by preincubation of venom with extract (see Section 4.1 for details). ** Active in preincubation tests but inactive or only poorly active when extract was used independently of venom (pre-, co-, or posttreatment protocols). *** Active in preincubation tests and when used independently of venom (pre-, co-, or posttreatment protocols).

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