Some Medicinal Plants Used as Folk Medicine for Dermatological Diseases in European Turkey

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Abstract
In this study, some medicinal plants used as folk medicine around European Turkey are given. To understand how the medicinal plants used as folk medicines, photographs of the plants, locations of them in European Turkey, plant parts which were used for treatment, preparations, therapeutic effects, using dosages were given. The evaluation of relevant data in literature revealed that, 8 taxa were used for haemorrhoids while 4 taxa were used for hair loss. For burn diseases people has used Urtica urens and Hypericum perforatum and for acne people has made treatment with Urtica dioica. In addition to this Plantago major subsp. intermedia, Cotinus coggyria and Hypericum perforatum were used for injuries in European Turkey.

Key words: Dermatological disease, European Turkey, folk medicine, medicinal plant

1. Introduction

For a long time, plants have played very important role for human life. In recent years, the use of plants as a way of treatment has a great value for human as folk medicines. Traditional medicinal plants also play an important role in Turkey (Baytop, 1999). Many studies have been published in recent years (Tabata et al., 1994; Fujita et al., 1995; Ertug, 2000; Simsek et al., 2004). Most of the medicinal plants have been used for dermatological diseases such as burn diseases, hair loss, acne, injuries and hemorrhoids as folk medicine. In according to this, this paper includes some traditional medicinal plants which are used for dermatological diseases in European Turkey.

2. Materials and Methods

In this presentation the photographs of some of the plants, locations of them in European Turkey and information about how they could be used for dermatological diseases as folk medicines, plant parts which were used for treatment, preparations, therapeutic effects, using dosages were given.

3. Results and Discussion

The evaluation of relevant data in literature revealed that, Carduus nutans L. subsp. leiophyllus (Petr.) Stoj. & Stef, Centaurea solstitialis L., Ecballium elaterium (L.) A. Rich,
Quercus cerris var. cerris, Hypericum perforatum L., Rumex acetosella L., Rosa canina L., Urtica dioica L. were used for haemorrhoids while Galium rotundifolium L., Anthemis cretica L., Matricaria chamomilla L. var. recutita (L.) Grierson and Urtica dioica L. were used for hair loss. In addition to this, it was seen that some plants Urtica urens L. and Hypericum perforatum L. were used for burn diseases. For acne Urtica dioica L. was used while for injuries Plantago major L. subsp. intermedia, Cotinus coggyria Scop and Hypericum perforatum L. were used (Kultur, 2007; Tuzlacı and Alparslan, 2006; Yesilada et al., 1999; Yeşilyurt et al., 2017) (Figure 1-4), (Table 1).

Figure 1. General view of the medicinal plants: a. Ecballium elaterium; b. Carduus nutans
Figure 2. General view of the medicinal plants: a. *Rosa canina*; b. *Hypericum perforatum*; c. *Quercus cerris*; d. *Centaurea solstitialis*

Figure 3. General view of the medicinal plants: a. *Rumex acetosella*; b. *Urtica dioica*; c. *Anthemis cretica*; d. *Matricaria chamomilla*
Figure 4. General view of the medicinal plants: a. *Galium rotundifolium*; b. *Cotinus coggyria*; c. *Urtica urens*; d. *Plantago major*
Table 1. Plant names, localities, using plant parts, illnesses and using methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant name</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Plant parts used</th>
<th>Illness</th>
<th>How it is used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecballium elaterium</td>
<td>Edirne; Keşan-Kozköy</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Haemorrhoids</td>
<td>Eat 3 times with small pieces for a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea solstititalis</td>
<td>Edirne-Kırklareli 45 km.</td>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Haemorrhoids</td>
<td>Decoction, drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urtica dioica</td>
<td>Edirne; Ipsala</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Haemorrhoids, Acne, Hair loss</td>
<td>Decoction; drink 1 or 2 glass every day on an empty stomach Decoction Decoction, wash with hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matricaria chamomilla</td>
<td>Edirne; Kesan, Kozköy</td>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Hair loss</td>
<td>Infusion, drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urtica urens</td>
<td>Edirne; Ipsala</td>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Burn diseases</td>
<td>Mix with olive oil and apply a salve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantago major</td>
<td>Edirne; Center</td>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>Injury</td>
<td>Put the fresh leaf on the injury and wait 1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum perforatum</td>
<td>Edirne; Center</td>
<td>Upper part of soil</td>
<td>Haemorrhoides, Injury, Burn diseases</td>
<td>Decoction, drink Put in to olive oil and apply a salve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Conclusion

In spite of the well-developed medicinal facilities, the local people still use folk medicines for the treatment of dermatological diseases. It is important to document the valuable information because the transmission of knowledge from the old to the new generation.

References