

PE-P-13 **Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used for maternal healthcare in Mondulkiri Province, Cambodia**

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INTRODUCTION

Woman in Mondulkiri province, Cambodia, have been using medicinal plants to cure various ailments associated with maternal healthcare for centuries; however, the use of such plants for maternal healthcare is not well documented.

OBJECTIVES

This study aimed at conducting the ethnobotanical survey on medicinal plants used for maternal healthcare in Mondulkiri province, Cambodia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This survey is conducted from April 17 to 29, 2017 at Senmonorom City, Mondulkiri Province, Cambodia, which covers an area of 14,288 km² located between latitude 12°27'20.99"N and longitude 107°11'17.20"E. Ethnobotanical data were obtained using a semi structured questionnaire method. The questionnaire was used to interview 8 respondents who are considered as the local traditional healers. A descriptive statistic method using frequencies and percentages was used to analyze the distribution of plant species including scientific names, plant parts, route of administration, method of preparation and treated symptoms.

RESULTS

Medicinal plants belonging to 32 genera distributed among 25 families were documented. Most of the reported plants belong to the Fabaceae (18.18%), Anacardiaceae (6.06%), Celastraceae (6.06%) and Phyllanthaceae (6.06%) families. The most frequently used plant's parts were wood (23.64%) and barks (23.64%), followed by roots (18.18%) and leaves (14.55%). Most of the medications were preparation as decoction (70.59%) and maceration (17.65%). The plant preparations were mostly administered orally (80.95%). Most of the reported plants are used to treat the symptoms of stomachache (13.95%), diarrhea (11.63%) and headache (8.53%).

CONCLUSION

This study provides the documentation of the medicinal plants used for maternal healthcare in Mondulkiri province, Cambodia. Scientific validation of the biological properties of the surveyed plants is highly recommended.

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