Embedded with Phytomedicine

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Overview

- The Phytomedicine Programme of the University of Pretoria
- Community of Practice
- Information Support in RefShare
- Blackboard
- What, why and so what?
The Phytomedicine Programme of the University of Pretoria

- SA medicinal plants
- Microbial, parasitic infections
- Post graduates, M&D
- Expertise
- Capacity and facilities
- Focus
RefShare

- Post class reading lists
- Provide easy access
- Collaboration
- Create and share databases
- Provide a linkable database
- Searchable
- Enables the seamless sharing
- Allows easy transfer of information between RefWorks databases.
SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE PHYTOMEDICINE PROGRAMME

Folders on RefShare

- Core articles or groundbreaking articles
- Published research output of staff and students
- M&D students’ research information
- Presentations at conferences and workshops
- Research procedures, techniques and safety guidelines
- PowerPoint presentations of lectures & presentations
- Regular Progress Reports
- E-theses of all previous postgraduate students
AAMPS African Medicinal Plants
(Based upon Lists A and B of the Centurion Declaration)

General warning
This website contains general information about medicinal plants and their uses. It is intended as a general overview and not as a medical handbook for self-treatment. Many of the medicinal plants described are highly toxic and may cause severe allergic reactions or serious poisoning. We cannot be held responsible for claims arising from the mistaken identity of plants or their inappropriate use. Do not attempt self-diagnosis or self-treatment. Always consult a medical professional or qualified practitioner.

Acacia senegal (L.) Willd.
Adansonia digitata L.
Aframomum melegueta K. Schum
Agathosma betulina(Bergius) Pillans
Aloe ferox Mill
Antidesma madaoascariense Lam.
Aphloia theiformis (Vahli.) Benn.
Artemisia afra Jacq
Aspalathus linearis (Burm. F.) Dahlg.
Balanites aegyptica (L.) Del.
Boswellia spp
Bulbine frutescens (L.) Willd.
Cajanus cajan (L.) Huth
Carissa edulis Vahl.
Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don.
Acacia
Baobab
Grains of Paradise
Buchu
Bitter Aloe
Bois Bigaignon
Fandaman
African Artemisia
Rooibos
Desert Date
Frankincense
Bulbine
Pidgeon Pea
Natal Plum
Madaoascan Periwinkle
Adansonia digitata
Bombacaceae

Common names
muhuyu (Venda); shimuwu (Tsonga); movana (Tswana); kremetart (Afrikaans)
baobab (English)

Family
Fabaceae

Description
This remarkable tree is a conspicuous feature of the Northern Province of South Africa. It is relatively short (up to about 15 metres in height), but develops a massive, unevenly folded trunk of more than 20 metres in circumference. The massive, usually squat cylindrical trunk gives rise to thick tapering branches resembling a root-system, which is why it has often been referred to as the upside-down tree. The smooth bark is grey or yellowish-grey. The leaves are hand-sized and divided into 5-7 finger-like leaflets. Being deciduous, the leaves are dropped during winter months and appear again in late spring or early summer. Each leaflet tapers to a sharp point and is up to 150 mm long. Large, pendulous white flowers are produced in early summer (October to December) (up to 200 mm in diameter), and are sweetly scented. They are followed by very large egg-shaped fruits of up to 150 mm long. The seeds are surrounded by a powdery white pulp ("cream of tartar") and the thin, hard outer shell of the fruit is covered with characteristic velvety, yellowish hairs.

Parts Used
The dried fruit pulp (mixed with water) or the bark are used, rarely the leaves or seeds.

Medicinal Uses
Database of groundbreaking articles

- RefWorks
- RefShare
Example of an OpenUP article

Title: In vitro anthelmintic, antibacterial and cytotoxic effects of extracts from plants used in South African ethnoveterinary medicine

Inquiries: wendy.mcgaw@up.ac.za
Author(s): McGaw, L.J.; Van der Merwe, D.; Bloff, J.A.
LC Subjects: Anthelmintics; Antibacterial agents; Nematode-plant relationships; Plant extracts; Traditional veterinary medicine -- South Africa

Keywords: Anthelmintic; Brina shrimp; Anthelmintic; Cytotoxicity; Ethnoveterinary medicine

Issue Date: Mar-2007
Publisher: Elsevier

Sponsors: The University of Pretoria and the National Research Foundation are thanked for providing financial support.
Abstract: Please refer to abstract in article

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tvjl.2006.12.001
ISSN: 1060-2033
Rights: Elsevier
Type: Postprint Article
Example of a thesis on UPeTD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Doctoral Thesis</th>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Masoko, Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URN</td>
<td>etd:07102007-115218</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document Title</td>
<td>Characterization of antifungal compounds isolated from <em>Combretum</em> and <em>Terminalia</em> species (Combretaceae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>PhD (Phytomedicine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervisor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr J A Picard</td>
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<td>Prof J N Elff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Keywords            | • traditional veterinary medicine
                     | • health aspects
                     | • medicine plants
                     | • Combretaceae           |
| Date                | 2006-11-24               |
| Availability        | unrestricted             |
| Abstract            | Several investigations into the antimicrobial activity of members of the Combretaceae have been undertaken in recent years. Although... |
LIMITATIONS

- Students could not add their own files
- Students all fear a lack of privacy or open access
- Students were already progressed in to their studies
- No communication between members of COP
What, why and so what?
“We are very pleased that the Phytomedicine Programme has been selected as an example to demonstrate the use of this technology to our students. The dedicated staff of our library deserve more than gratitude for their active support and initiative”.