

## Plants used in traditional veterinary medical practice in Nigeria

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Nwude, N. & Ibrahim, M.A. Plants used in traditional veterinary medical practice in Nigeria. *J. vet. Pharmacol. Therap.* 3, 261-273.

Ninety-two species of plants used in traditional veterinary medical practice in Nigeria are presented. The vernacular names, animal species in which they are used, indications/uses and comments on the plants are given. The importance of integrating traditional veterinary medicine with modern orthodox veterinary medicine is discussed.

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### INTRODUCTION

In recent times there has been an increased awareness of the importance of traditional medicine in the health care of human populations in developing countries. Efforts are being made in different countries to carry out research into traditional medicine and to integrate it with modern orthodox medicine. However, no attempt is being made to salvage traditional medicine as it applies to veterinary practice. It is a fact that before the advent of modern medicine our people were containing animal diseases through traditional medical treatment. Naturally, some branches of traditional medicine, for example psychotherapy and therapeutic occultism, did not play a major role in the treatment of animal diseases but herbal medicine, hydrotherapy, surgery and preventive medicine did play a significant role.

Although, in Nigeria, there were no professional traditional veterinary medical practi-

tioners as such, herdsmen, village elders and others who kept animals were experienced in diagnosing and treating animal diseases. Sometimes the same herbs used in treating human diseases were also used in treating corresponding animal diseases, but there are some herbs that are used mainly for veterinary purposes and some diseases peculiar to animals that had to be treated with herbs.

It is important that the experiences of our people in the traditional treatment of animal diseases be recorded and that studies be carried out to establish the efficacy of the herbs used.

In the present study, information obtained from inquiries among herdsmen and local people around Zaria, Katsina and Kano as well as those recorded in earlier literature on plants in Nigeria are presented.

### DISCUSSION

From the earliest times, man acquired knowledge of the adverse and beneficial effects of plants from observations on animals. To dis-



tinguish edible from poisonous plants, grazing animals were observed and the plants not eaten were considered poisonous and were tried on beasts of prey (Steyn, 1934). Plants that were observed to have deleterious effects on animals were avoided by man. In the same way, observations of beneficial effects of plants on animals were made use of by man. For example, snakes are known to suffer from impaired vision and are almost blind after hibernation. In this state, they seek out the plant *Foeniculum vulgare*. They pass some of it over their eyes and eat some of it and they have their sight restored promptly. This plant has been employed to improve the vision of patients (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, 1891). The discovery of coffee was said to have been a result of observations by shepherds that goats who had eaten the berries of the coffee plant gamboled and frisked about throughout the night. A prior of an Arabian convent tried a beverage from the berries and confirmed its anti-soporific effect (Goodman & Gilman, 1975). Traditional medicine, as practised in many parts of the developing countries, was based partly on such observations and has undergone experimentation for generations. It would be a pity if such experiences are abandoned entirely by present and future generations. Fortunately there is an increased awareness of the importance of preserving traditional medicine and efforts are being made to integrate orthodox and human traditional medicine. However, the same is not true of veterinary medicine, even though the integration would be much easier in the latter case. This is because most of the mystic rites that surround human traditional medicine and that meet with objections of the modern orthodox medical practitioner are virtually non-existent in traditional veterinary medical practice. There are, of course, some uses of herbs in traditional veterinary medicine that are based on superstition or on 'laws of signatures' that would make the modern veterinary practitioner suspicious of their effectiveness. For example, *Ficus capensis* is used to improve fertility because it has abundant clustered fruits, and many plants with milky juice are used to increase lactation. On the other hand there is no doubt that some of the remedies would be effective. For instance, *Pausinystalia johimbe* has a reputation in the Cameroons as

an aphrodisiac. It has been found to contain the alkaloid yohimbine that is used in modern veterinary medicine as an aphrodisiac (Brander & Pugh, 1977; Dalziel, 1937). *Nicotiana tabacum* is used in traditional medicine as an insect repellent on horses and as an insecticide in poultry. Nicotine from the plant is known to have insecticidal properties and is used extensively in horticulture for insect control, (Clarke & Clarke, 1977; Buck, Osweiler & Van Gelder, 1976). Research into the efficacy of herbs used in traditional veterinary practice would therefore be worthwhile. It is important to supplement modern drugs with effective local herbs, not only for economic reasons but because at times there is an acute shortage of drugs. The veterinary practitioner, who has effective local herbs at his disposal, could use them on occasions when effective modern drugs are not available or where the local herbs prove more effective, cheaper or safer.

There is also the need to establish standard dosages for herbal preparations and to investigate their toxicity, as toxic manifestations may result from overdose or from toxic principles that may be contained in the plant materials.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Mr A. O. Ohaeri of the Herbarium Section, Department of Biological Sciences, for help in the identification of the plant materials and to Dr S. Bello of the Poultry Section, Department of Veterinary Pathology & Microbiology for some of the information on poultry.

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TABLE I. Plants used in traditional veterinary medical practice in Nigeria

Plants	Vernacular names	Animal species	Indications /uses	Comments	References
1. <i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'Idon Zakara' Igbo: 'anya nwono' Yoruba: 'oju ologbo'	Poultry	To improve fertility	Birds are made to drink the water in which seven seeds of <i>A. precatorius</i> have been soaked for at least three days.	Nwude & Ibrahim
2. <i>Acacia albida</i> Del.	Hausa: 'gawo'	Ruminants	Bloat <i>metboen</i>	Animals are drenched with powdered bark mixed with water.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Sheep, goat	Poor growth, worm infestation	Seeds powdered and given in drinking water. It acts as an appetizer.	
3. <i>Acacia nilotica</i> Del.	Hausa: 'Bagaruwa namiji'	Sheep, goat	Gastrointestinal parasites	Fresh leaves pounded and added to gruel made from millet ('tsari') which animals drink freely. The preparation is used for prophylaxis and for therapy.	Nwude & Ibrahim
			Inflammations of the eye, septic wounds	Seeds are powdered after the epicarp are removed and the powder is applied locally.	
4. <i>Adansonia digitata</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'kuka'	Ruminants	Diarrhoea	Powdered leaves mixed with water and given <i>per os</i> .	Nwude & Ibrahim
			To promote appetite and growth	Mesocarp and endocarp soaked in a gruel which animals drink freely. Could also be powdered and given in feed.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Poultry	Cholera	Fruit broken and dipped in water from which all flock drink.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		All species	Insect bites	The pulp burns with an irritating smoke and has been used as a fumigant to keep insects at a distance from domestic animals.	Dalziel, 1937 — ? <i>Ueri</i>
		Horse	Tonic 'blood maker' subcutaneous swellings	Leaves are used in horse feed. In large quantity, it keeps a horse in good condition, without fattening and maintains strength for a journey. In small bulk, is a medicine (tonic etc.).	Dalziel, 1937; <i>OK OK</i> Lely, 1925
5. <i>Aerva tomentosa</i> Forsk.	Hausa: 'Furfusa ta jatuma' 'alhaji'	Horse, camel	To cause purgation and emesis	Used in Bornu area.	Dalziel, 1937 <i>OK</i>
		All species	Snake bite Ulcers	Used internally for snake bites. <i>OK</i> Applied locally.	
6. <i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'albasa' Igbo: 'yabas' Yoruba: 'alubosa'	Sheep, goat	Anorexia, constipation, worm infestation	The fresh green leaves (Hausa: 'lawashin') are given to animals to eat.	Nwude & Ibrahim
7. <i>Allium sativum</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'tatarnuwa'	Poultry	Fever	Bulb is chopped, <i>Capsicum annum</i> (red pepper) is added and given orally or leaves mixed with natron and added to drinking water. Grown in North Nigeria mainly as a medicine for both human and veterinary use.	Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937; <i>OK</i> Oliver, 1960
8. <i>Anogeissus schimperi</i> Hochst ex Hutch and	Hausa: 'marike' Igbo: 'atara' Yoruba: 'ayin'	Horse, donkey	Worm infestation	Used as a vermifuge especially for tape worms. The bark but more often the seeds are used either as remedy or preventive. It is given with guinea corn or with water in which corn has	Dalziel, 1937; <i>OK</i> Lely, 1925; Oliver, 1959; Oliver, 1960



9. <i>Anona senegalensis</i> Pers.	Hausa: 'gwandar daji' Igbo: 'uburu ocha' Yoruba: 'abo'	All species	Cough	Bark soaked in water and given <i>per os</i> .	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Horse	As 'tonic'	Leaves, powdered roots given in form of bolus with natron and bran has beneficial and tonic effect.	Dalziel, 1937; OK Oliver, 1960
10. <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> Linn.	English: 'groundnut' Hausa: 'gyada' Igbo: 'okpa ekele'	Cattle	Worms and mucous diarrhoea Epizootic lymphangitis ('yaws') Snake bite	Dried leaves, bark and root are used as vermifuge. They are applied as a dressing composed of powdered leaves, mixed with latex of <i>Calotropis procera</i> and <i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i> . Leaves soaked in water and given <i>per os</i> . The bulb is used for human treatment.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Equine All species	Colic Poisoning	The oil is given <i>per os</i> . Oil is given in cases of poisoning like consumption of fertilizers etc.	Nwude & Ibrahim
11. <i>Aspilia latifolia</i> Oliv. and Hiern.	English: 'haemorrhage plant' Hausa: "tozalin 'yam mata'" Igbo: 'uranjila' Yoruba: 'yunyun'	Horse	Fever	In South Nigeria the plant is used for washing horses. A decoction of the leaves is used as a lotion for face and eyes to relieve febrile headaches in human.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
12. <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> Del.	Hausa: 'aduwa'	Horse	Worm infestations	Unripe fruit and the root are used as vermifuge.	Dalziel, 1937; OK Oliver, 1960
		Camel	Sores and ectoparasitic infestations	The kern oil is applied to sores on camels and parasitic skin conditions.	
13. <i>Bandeiraea simplicifolia</i> Benth.	Igbo: 'kporikpo'	Poultry	Lice infestations	The leaves are put in hen houses to kill lice.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
14. <i>Bauhinia thonningii</i> Schum.	Hausa: 'kargo' Igbo: 'okpo-atu' Yoruba: 'abafe'	All species	Inflammations of the eye	Apical part of young leaves squashed with water and applied locally to affected eye. It is usually used in eye conditions not responding to <i>Coleus dazo</i> .	Nwude & Ibrahim
15. <i>Borreria verticillata</i> G. F. W. Meyer.	Hausa: 'wawa kaje magori'	Ruminants	Post-partum bleeding	Leaves soaked in water and given <i>per os</i> .  In Senegal used as fumigation for horses suffering from 'mal à la tête'. Headaches.	Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937 OK
		Horse, camel	Glandular swellings, diarrhoea <i>VOB</i>	The leaves cut small and put in a nosebag are given as a strengthening food for horses and camels in poor condition or suffering from glandular swellings, mucous diarrhoea etc.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
16. <i>Boscia angustifolia</i> A. Rich.	Hausa: 'anza'				
17. <i>Boscia senegalensis</i> Lam.	Hausa: 'anza'	Camel	As a purge	The berries pounded in water and given to camels as a purge to deplete the blood at the end of the rains.	Dalziel, 1937 OK



TABLE I. (continued)

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Plants	Vernacular names	Animal species	Indications /uses	Comments	References
18. <i>Boswellia dalzielii</i> Hutch.	Hausa: 'Hararrabi', 'Hano'	Poultry	Diarrhoea	Young leaves chopped, soaked in water. The fluid is squeezed out and given orally.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Sheep, goat	'Catarrh', fascioliasis	Animal drenched with a decoction of the bark.	
19. <i>Butyrospermum parkii</i> Kotschy.	Hausa: 'ka'danya'	Horse	Sores	Shea butter is used internally and externally for horses applied to girth galls and other sores.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
		Cattle	<i>dermatitis!</i> Streptothricosis	Bark or root bark boiled and pounded is applied to chronic sores in horses. Oil extracted from seeds is applied locally.	Nwude & Ibrahim
20. <i>Capsicum annum</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'tashshi' Igbo: 'ose' Yoruba: 'sata-jije'	Poultry	Cholera	Fruit mixed with soot that accumulates on the ceiling of thatched buildings (Hausa: 'kunkunniya') and given in drinking water.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Cattle, horse	A disease with hard black tongues (Hausa: 'chizal' = stomatitis?)	The lips are scarified and a mixture of pepper, natron and soot is rubbed in. Red pepper is an ingredient in prescriptions for both human and veterinary practice.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
21. <i>Carica papaya</i> Linn.	English: 'pawpaw' Hausa: 'gwanda' Igbo: 'okwulu oyibo'	Horse	As purgative	A decoction of the leaves is given.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
		Poultry	<i>fox</i> Lice infestation	Ash from burnt leaves rubbed into the feather.	Nwude & Ibrahim
22. <i>Cassia absus</i> L.	Hausa: 'fidili'	All species	Inflammations of the eye	Leaves dried, powdered and applied locally in the eye.	Nwude & Ibrahim
23. <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> Collad.	Hausa: 'rairai'	Cattle	As galactagogue	Fruits and leaves pounded and suspended in water is given when there is poor milk production.	Nwude & Ibrahim
24. <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'tsattsarar kura'	Horse	Burns, wounds, and sores Hausa: 'nanduhu' and ('saminya' = allergic skin reaction?)	Fresh leaves and stems pounded and applied to burns, wounds and saddle sores. The dried leaves and stem are mixed with bran and given as a bolus. In French Guinea, it is used as galactagogue in cattle.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
25. <i>Cissus populnea</i> Guill & Perr.	Hausa: 'dafara' Yoruba: 'aja'	Cattle	As galactagogue	The Fulani give the plant along with milky juiced <i>Pergularia tomentosa</i> to increase milk.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
26. <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Swingle.	Hausa: 'lemu'	All species	As insect repellent	Dried peels, powdered and sprinkled on red charcoal or small fire in animal house.	Nwude & Ibrahim
27. <i>Coleus dazo</i> A. Chev. & Perrot.	Hausa: 'rizga'	Ruminants	Inflammations of the eye	Leaves moistened with water pounded and applied locally.	Nwude & Ibrahim

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28. <i>Commiphora africana</i> Engl.	Hausa: 'dash'	Ruminants	Poor growth	Leaves dried, suspended in water and given to animals as a drench.	Nwude & Ibrahim
29. <i>Cordia abyssinica</i> R. Br.	Hausa: 'alilliba' Fulani: 'lilibaje'	Horse	Fatigue	Bark and fruit prepared along with stems of <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> as a tonic and stimulant for fatigue and exhaustion for man and horses on a journey.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
30. <i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'kan fakara'	Horse poultry	Worm infestations	The fruit is commonly used by the Hausas along with natron for internal troubles in horses, especially as vermifuge. It is also used in poultry.	Dalziel, 1937; OK Oliver, 1959; Oliver, 1960
31. <i>Cucumis pustulatus</i> Hook.f.	Hausa: 'mak'aimi'	Horse, poultry	Poor growth	The fruit is mixed with bran and is used as a horse medicine. It is also a medicine for fowls, placed in their drinking water to help growth, prevent diseases and increase egg laying.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
32. <i>Culcasia scandens</i> P. Beauv.	Igbo: 'abu ariwu nku'	Goats	Paralysis	The leaves are a medicine for a disease in goats causing inability to stand.	Dalziel, 1937 <i>Heise?</i>
33. <i>Cymbopogon giganteus</i> Chio v.	Hausa: 'tsabre' Fulani: 'wajalo'	Horse	Respiratory diseases?	Sick horses are treated by fumigation from burning the roots.	Dalziel, 1937 <i>Heise?</i>
34. <i>Cyperus articulatus</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'kajiji' Fulani: 'woire' Yoruba: 'ifin'	Poultry	Fever, poor growth	Fruits soaked in drinking water and given to the birds.	Nwude & Ibrahim
35. <i>Dichrostachys glomerata</i> Chiov.	Hausa: "'dun'du" Fulani: 'burli' Yoruba: 'kara'	All species	Wounds	Leaves dried powdered and applied locally.  In Tanzania, the bark of the root used internally and externally for treatment of glanders and also for foot and mouth disease.	Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937 <i>(pust)</i> OK
36. <i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> Hochst.	Hausa: 'kanya' (namijin) Fulani: 'nel'bi' Yoruba: 'kanram'	All species Horse Horse	Wounds and bruises Worm infestations Cough	Bark pounded, moistened with water and applied locally. Bark pulverised and given as a vermifuge. Bark burnt along with old rags as a remedy for cough. It is often combined with <i>A. senegalensis</i> for such a treatment.	Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937 OK Dalziel, 1937 OK
37. <i>Erythrina senegalensis</i> D.C.	Hausa: 'jinjirya' Igbo: 'echichi' Yoruba: 'ologun sheshe'	Ruminants Horse	Fascioliasis (Hausa: 'hanta') To cause diuresis	Bark boiled in water and given orally.  Pounded bark is given with copious draught of water.	Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937 OK
38. <i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i> Ait.	Hausa: 'aguwa' 'ayyara'	Horse	'nanduhu' and 'saminya' (= allergic skin condition?) Epizootic lymphangitis ('yaws')	It is chiefly used for horses. The dried twigs are burned and the horses head is held over the smoke to fumigate and revive it.  A poultice made of pounded leaves of <i>A. senegalensis</i> mixed with the latex, along with that of <i>Calotropis procera</i> is applied locally for three to four days to soften induration and cause the swellings to break down.	Dalziel, 1937 OK  Dalziel, 1937

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TABLE I. (continued)

Plants	Vernacular names	Animal species	Indications /uses	Comments	References
		Cattle	To promote fertility and as galactagogue	It is given to cattle to promote fertility and increase the milk.	Dalziel, 1937
39. <i>Euphorbia kamerunica</i> Pax.	Hausa: 'k'erana' Yoruba: 'oro'	Cattle	As purgative	It is sometimes used to purge cattle and horses.	Dalziel, 1937
40. <i>Ficus capensis</i> Thumb.	Hausa: 'uwar yars' Yoruba: 'opoto' Fulani: 'irim'bihehi'	Bovine	To induce fertility, and as galactagogue	The abundant clustered fruits suggest the notion of fertility and are used in various ways as a charm to promote conception or yield of crops. The Fulani give both the fruits and leaves (sometimes with the tuber of <i>Trochomeria dalzielii</i> ) to bring about increase in their herbs and to increase the milk of cows.	Dalziel, 1937
41. <i>Ficus gnaphalocarpa</i> A. Pich.	Hausa: 'b'are' Yoruba: 'opoto'	Ruminant	Poor growth	Leaves dried, pulverised and mixed with water is given in form of a drench.	Nwude & Ibrahim
42. <i>Ficus iteophylla</i> Miq.	Hausa: 'k'awari'	Horse	Swollen feet	The fresh bark is pounded, moistened and applied to swollen part.	Dalziel, 1937
43. <i>Ficus thonningii</i> Blume.	Hausa: 'che'diya' Yoruba: 'odan'	Equine	Colic	Animals are drenched with the leaves squashed and mixed with water.	Nwude & Ibrahim
44. <i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Hausa: 'rumana'	Horse	To promote growth Constipation Mucous diarrhoea	Leaves are dried, pulverised and mixed with feed which horses eat freely. Mixed with salt ('balma') and given per rectum. The corm is used. The preparation is applied by rectal injection.	Nwude & Ibrahim Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937
45. <i>Gossypium simpsonii</i> Watt.	Hausa: 'ka'da yargari'	Ruminant	Bloat and other stomach complaints	Powdered leaves put in drinking water or leaves are given to animals to eat.	Nwude & Ibrahim
46. <i>Grewia carpinifolia</i> Juss.	Yoruba: 'itakun okere'	Sheep	To induce fertility and help delivery	The young shoots are given as fodder to induce fertility and at lambing to help delivery.	Dalziel, 1937
47. <i>Guiera senegalensis</i> Lam.	Hausa: 'sabara'	Cattle	Black quarter ('harbin daji') Heart water ('daji') Inflammations of the eye, 'headache'	Buds are pounded together with leaves of <i>F. thonningii</i> and <i>Cassia goratensis</i> mixed with water and given by oral route. Leaves are put on red charcoal and animals are allowed to inhale the smoke or leaves are boiled in water and animals allowed to inhale the vapour.	Nwude & Ibrahim Nwude & Ibrahim
		Cattle	As tonic, digestive and galactagogue	Leaves are given to animals to eat.	Dalziel, 1937
		Horse,	'internal troubles'	The leaves are crushed with <i>capsicum</i> peppers, leaves of <i>Thunbergia</i> dye-pit indigo and	Dalziel, 1937



		and galactagogue		Dalziel, 1937	
V betép (199)		Horse, cattle	'internal troubles' 82	The leaves are crushed with capsicum peppers, leaves of <i>Hyptis pectinata</i> , dye-pit indigo and water are added and mixture is boiled or heated and placed before the animal to inhale. Leaves are pounded, mixed with water and given by oral route.	Dalziel, 1937
V (104) (100) 100		All species	Constipation, 106 stomachache 104 As insect repellent 106	The dried leaves and twigs are commonly burned in cattle pens and horse stables and around camps of domestic animals as a fumigant against biting and other flies and to prevent chills. 108 It is also burned in poultry houses against ectoparasites. 106.	Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937
48. <i>Heinsia pulchella</i> K. Schum.	Yoruba: 'tonoposho'	Horse	Tetanus	In South Nigeria, a decoction of the leaves is given to horses suffering from lock-jaw.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
49. <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'kalkashin korama'	All species	Scorpion stings	Fresh leaves are squeezed and rubbed at the site.	Nwude & Ibrahim
50. <i>Hibiscus cannabicus</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'rama' Igbo: 'odu agu' Yoruba: 'oja ikoko'	Sheep	Dystocia and retained placenta	The inflorescence is given to the animal to eat.	Nwude & Ibrahim
51. <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'yakuwa', 'zo'barodo' 'barekata' Yoruba: 'amukan'	Poultry	'Cold'	It is pounded, mixed with drinking water and given to birds with fluffy feathers.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Camel	Sores 04	Oil is used as a substitute for crude castor oil known in Hausa as 'man fumi' and applied to camel sores.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
52. <i>Hymenocardia acida</i> Tul.	Hausa: 'jan yaro'	All species	Snake bite	The bark is soaked in water and given per os.	Nwude & Ibrahim
53. <i>Hyptis pectinata</i> Poit.	Hausa: 'kimba-kimba'	Horse	Mucous catarrh	It is mixed with <i>G. senegalensis</i> and dye-pit indigo and boiled for horses to inhale the vapour for diseases accomplished by mucous catarrh.	Dalziel, 1937
54. <i>Indigofera spicata</i> Linn. <i>Forsk.</i>	Hausa: 'baba'	All species	Lacerations and swellings	Leaves are made into a paste with fresh butter and applied locally.	Nwude & Ibrahim
55. <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> A. Juss.	Hausa: 'ma'daci' Igbo: 'ono' Yoruba: 'oganwo'	Ruminants	Anorexia	Bark powdered and mixed with bran and given to animals to eat.	Nwude & Ibrahim
		Cattle	Falioliasis <i>deux fois 1068</i>	For cattle suffering from liver fluke, an infusion made by steeping the bark in a mixture of bran and water or in water in which corn has been soaked (Hausa: 'k'asari') is given as a draught.	Dalziel, 1937 OK
		Horse	Mucous diarrhoea 100 D	The bark is used. A cold infusion is given for internal complaints associated with mucous diarrhoea.	Dalziel, 1937 OK Oliver, 1960
			As tonic, to improve appetite	Along with native natron ('kanwa') or with a sort of salt from Adar, it is given to horses as tonic and to improve appetite.	Dalziel, 1937

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Plants	Vernacular names	Animal species	Indications /uses	Comments	References
		Camel, horse	Ulcers	Dried and pulverised, it is used as a dressing for ulcers on the back of camels and horses and as a lotion for any ulcer or wound.	
56. <i>Kigelia aethiopica</i> var. <i>bornuensis</i> Sprague.	Hausa: 'hantsar giwa'	Cattle	As galactagogue	The tuber is pulverised mixed with potash and given as feed.	Nwude & Ibrahim
57. <i>Lactuca taraxacifolia</i> Schum and Thonn.	Hausa: 'nonan'barya' Yoruba: 'yanrim'	Ruminants	As galactagogue and to induce multiple birth	The plant is given to cows to increase the milk and to sheep and goats mixed with natron to produce multiple births.	Dalziel, 1937
58. <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Seringe.	Hausa: 'kwarya hawainya' Igbo: 'oba'	Poultry	New Castle disease and coccidiosis	The plant is dipped in drinking water and the whole flock is allowed to drink from it.	Nwude & Ibrahim
59. <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn.	Yoruba: 'itakun igba'	Horse	As purgative	The pulp of the wild form is used.	Dalziel, 1937
	Hausa: 'lalle' Yoruba: 'lale'	All species	Inflammatory swellings, wounds and bruises	Dried leaves are pulverised made into a paste and applied locally. The area is bandaged to keep in position. Fresh leaves mixed with lime are similarly used.	Nwude & Ibrahim; Dalziel, 1937
60. <i>Lepidium sativum</i> Linn.		Sheep, goat	Fever, fascioliasis	Leaves are boiled together with those of <i>A. sativum</i> and given to the animals as a drench.	Nwude & Ibrahim
	Hausa: 'lafsur'	Camel, horse	Sores	Seeds are crushed and mixed with water or made into liniments and used to dress sores.	Dalziel, 1937
61. <i>Lonchocarpus philenoptera</i> Benth.	Hausa: 'shunin biri'	Horse	Flatulence, worm infestation	A decoction of the bark with native natron is used.	Dalziel, 1937
62. <i>Momordica balsamina</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'garafuni'	Horse	Fever, epizootic lymphangitis, as purgative	The whole plant is used as a bitter stomachic. An infusion is used as a wash for 'yaws'. A decoction is given internally for the same condition or with natron added as purgative.	Dalziel, 1937
		Ducks	Lameness	Leaves powdered and mixed with the feed in a disease called 'Murgui' in Hausa. It is characterized by lameness.	Nwude & Ibrahim
63. <i>Nicotiana spp.</i> ( <i>rustica</i> and <i>tubaccum</i> )	Hausa: 'taba'	Horse, Poultry	To protect against tsetse flies, lice infestations	A wash or an ointment is commonly used. Ash from burnt leaves rubbed into the feathers.	Dalziel, 1937; Nwude & Ibrahim
64. <i>Opilia celtidifolia</i> Endl.	Hausa: 'inuwar gada'	Horse, cattle	Mucous diarrhoea, as stimulant	It is used chiefly as a medicine for domestic animals. A decoction of the leaves or pieces of the root or both is applied by rectal injection. Stimulant in any serious disease. The fruit is believed to prevent cows from straying or being stolen.	Dalziel, 1937
65. <i>Dioscorea</i>	Hausa: 'doro wa'	Poultry	New Castle disease	The bark is put in drinking water and the whole flock is allowed to drink.	Nwude & Ibrahim



65. <i>Parkia filicoidea</i> Welw.	Hausa: 'doro wa' Yoruba: 'irugba'	Poultry Cattle	New Castle disease Streptothrichosis	The bark is put in drinking water and the whole flock is allowed to drink. Dried pods pulverized and mixed groundnut oil and applied on the lesions.	Nwude & Ibrahim
66. <i>Pennisetum dalzielii</i> Stapf and Hubbard	Hausa: 'shura'	Ruminants	Fever	Seeds after storage for a year, roasted, mixed with water and butter and given <i>per os</i> .	Nwude & Ibrahim
67. <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> Trin.	Hausa: 'kyasawa'	All species	External haemorrhage	Leaves are prepared as a paste and applied locally or juice from the fresh leaves is used.	Nwude & Ibrahim
68. <i>Pergularia tomentosa</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'fatakka' Fulani: 'enende'	Cattle	As galactagogue	It is given along with <i>C. populnea</i> .	Dalziel, 1937
69. <i>Picris humilis</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'mai nano'	Cattle	As galactagogue	Leaves are dried, powdered mixed with water and given <i>per os</i> .	Nwude & Ibrahim
70. <i>Schwenkia americana</i>	Hausa: 'dandana'	All species	Eye infection	Leaves boiled in water, cooled and used to wash the eye.	Nwude & Ibrahim
71. <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'ruma fada'	Cattle	As galactagogue	The plant is given to milking cows.	Dalziel, 1937
72. <i>Sesbania aculeata</i> Poir.	Hausa: 'alambu'	Cattle	To prevent tsetse fly bites	Animals washed in water in which the leaves have been pounded up can safely traverse a tsetse belt. It is supposed to prevent the bite.	Dalziel, 1937
73. <i>Sida alba</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'yarfe'	All species	Snake bite	Leaves are pounded mixed with water and given <i>per os</i> . The sediment is rubbed on the site of bite.	Nwude & Ibrahim
74. <i>Sida carpinifolia</i> Linn.	Yoruba: 'oshe potu'	Dog, goat etc. Horse	For scab and parasitic skin conditions Intestinal worms	The leaves are rubbed up with water and used to scrub the body. The leaves are sometimes an ingredient in prescriptions for intestinal worms.	Dalziel, 1937
75. <i>Solanum incanum</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'gautan kura'	Poultry Horse, cattle All species	Black head Nasal catarrh As purgative	Fruits broken and soaked in drinking water. Horse sickness accompanied by nasal catarrh is treated by a dry powder of the fruit inflated through a tube into the nose. In cattle, a piece of the fruit is inserted in the nose. The fruit is used for domestic animals. The same use is reported from French Guinea.	Nwude & Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937
76. <i>Solanum nodiflorum</i> Jacq.	Hausa: 'gautan kaji'	Poultry, sheep and goat	Worm infestation	Fruit is soaked in drinking water.	Dalziel, 1937; Oliver, 1959; Oliver 1960
77. <i>Sorghum caudatum</i> Stapf var. <i>Colorans</i> Snowden.	Hausa: 'karan dafi'	Sheep, goat	As laxative and for gastrointestinal problems, pneumonia	Leaves dried powdered and mixed with drinking water or the fresh leaves may be given to animals to eat.	Nwude & Ibrahim

TABLE I. (continued)

TABLE I. Plants used in traditional veterinary medical practice in Nigeria

Plants	Vernacular names	Animal species	Indications /uses	Comments	References
78. <i>Sorghum species</i> Moench.	Hausa: 'dawa'	Sheep, goat	Retained placenta	The flowering part is rubbed on the back.	Nwude & Ibrahim
79. <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> Vahl.	Hausa: 'tsarkiyar kusu' Yoruba: 'iru alangba'	Horse	Dysentery, vermifuge	A decoction with natron is given. Also used in humans for similar conditions.	Dalziel, 1937
80. <i>Stereospermum kunthianum</i> Cham.	Hausa: 'jiri' Yoruba: 'sansani' Yoruba: 'ayada'	Horse All species	Diarrhoea and dysentery Poisoning	The bark is used for veterinary and human purposes. The bark is burnt and the ash given <i>per os</i> after ingestion of poisons.	Dalziel, 1937
81. <i>Striga senegalensis</i> Benth.	Hausa: 'kuduji', 'gogai'	Ruminants	Bloat and tympany <i>abli</i>	The whole plant is powdered, mixed with water and little salt and given <i>per os</i> or <i>per rectum</i> . Used in bloat after excessive ingestion of corn. It is the chief ingredient in one form of prescription used in Ghana for the treatment of cattle poisoning called 'garli'.	Nwude & Ibrahim Nwude and Ibrahim Dalziel, 1937
82. <i>Taçazea apiculata</i> Oliv.	Hausa: 'ya'diyar kada'	All species	Snake bite	Follicles and leaves powdered and mixed with water is given <i>per os</i> .	Nwude & Ibrahim
83. <i>Triumfetta rhomboides</i> Jacq.	Hausa: 'dankar'dafi'	Horse	Worms, constipation	Leaves used along with bran and natron as special food for horses as vehicle for administration of drugs for internal troubles, worms, etc. Similar uses are reported from Sierra Leone.	Dalziel, 1937
84. <i>Trochomeria dalzielii</i> Bak.f.ex. Hutch.	Hausa: 'akwalu'	Cattle	To promote fertility	The yam-like root is valued by Fulanis to promote cattle fertility.	Dalziel, 1937
85. <i>Tylostemon mannii</i> Stapf.	Yoruba: 'gboko nisa'	Calves	Diarrhoea	A decoction of the fruits is given to calves.	Dalziel, 1937
86. <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Del.	Hausa: 'shiwaka' Igbo: 'onugbu' Yoruba: 'ewuro'	Horse	Mucous discharge from the nose, worms	The leaves are crushed in water and given <i>per os</i> . They are added as a tonic to horse food with bran and natron for strengthening or fattening.	Dalziel, 1937
87. <i>Waltheria indica</i> Linn.	Hausa: 'hankufa'	All species	Emaciation, <i>31</i>	Leaves are given to animals to eat.	Nwude & Ibrahim
88. <i>Xylopia aethiopica</i> A. Rich.	Hausa: 'kimba' Igbo: 'uda' Yoruba: 'eru'	All species	Worm infestations, etc. <i>46</i>	An extract of the seed is used.	Dalziel, 1937
89. <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Hausa: 'chittar aho' Yoruba: 'atale'	All species	Catarrhal conditions, rheumatic pains, poisonings	Used chiefly for medical and veterinary purposes. It is used like Guinea grains to delay the action of poisons.	Dalziel, 1937; Oliver, 1960
90. <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Lam.	Hausa: 'magarya'	Ruminants	Poor growth	Animals are drenched with dried powdered leaves suspended in water.	Nwude & Ibrahim
91. <i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i> Willd.	Hausa: 'kurma'	Sheep, goat	Boils <i>furuncles</i>	Leaves are mashed and given orally.	Nwude & Ibrahim
92. <i>Zea mays</i> Linn.	English: 'maize' Hausa: 'masara'	Horse	Mucous diarrhoea	Whole plant used.	Singha, 1965



