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TRADITIONAL WOUND-HEALING PLANTS USED IN THE SOUTHERN BRAZIL: A NARRATIVE REVIEW OF EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE

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INTRODUCTION

Wound care is costly and the developing countries, such as Brazil, most people use herbal remedies to treat wounds. In southern Brazil, the traditional use of medicinal plants for wound healing has been documented in ethnobotanical studies and some non-clinical and clinical studies have been assessed their wound properties. This study was designed to evaluate ethnobotanical surveys regarding medicinal plants used in southern Brazil to wound healing and to review studies about the healing properties of these plants published between 2000 and 2022.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

To retrieve articles related to the study, Web of Science, PubMed (NLM), Open Access Journals, Scielo, Lilacs, and Google Scholar, with keywords including medicinal plants, wound healing and South of Brazil were used.

RESULTS

73 medicinal plants belonging to 39 families were found in ethnobotanical surveys as a traditional resource used to wound healing

in southern Brazil, 15 of which were cited more than once. Besides, 14 of these 15 plants were also used as healing agents around the world. The most cited plant with healing actions in southern Brazil was *Symphytum officinali* L. (comfrey). From 2000 to date, 46 articles scientifically demonstrated the wound healing effects of southern Brazilian plants found in ethnobotanical surveys reviewed.

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CONCLUSIONS

The folk medicine of southern Brazil presents a variety of medicinal plants for wound healing purposes and scientific data were found for some of those plants. However, the wound healing properties of many plants have not yet been investigated and the actual literature needs isolation and of characterization the bioactive compounds of the studied plants. Aside from this, the future focus should be on the standardization of herbal extracts, and further research is required to investigate the pharmacological mechanisms. Clinical research in this area is in its infancy and warrants further clinical studies.

