

MEDICINAL PLANTS SOLD AS ANTI-HAEMORRHAGIC IN THE COTONOU AND ABOMEY-CALAVI MARKETS (BENIN)

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Market herbalists are one of the primary uses of primary health care for people in developing countries. They contribute to the conservation of endogenous plants and knowledge. In order to identify plants with antihemorrhagic properties sold in markets in Southern Benin, an ethnopharmacological survey was carried out among 34 herbalists in 17 markets in Cotonou and Abomey-Calavi. The method used is triplet purchase of medicinal recipes (ATRM). A total of 38 plant species in 24 families were identified. The most represented family is the *Rubiaceae* (13.16%). The most cited species are *Cissampelos mucronata* (12.96%), *Hybanthus*

enneaspermus (9.26%) and *Cassytha filiformis* (8.02%). Considering the plants mentioned in single use, *C. mucronata* (37.5%), *C. filiformis* (12.5%) and *N. laevis* (10%) were the most cited species. The leafy stem (71%) is the most used part. Two methods of preparation are mainly used, maceration (45%) and decoction (55%). The extracts of these plants could be a source of improved traditional medication (AHT) for the treatment of hemorrhages.

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