

Pating, D. S. (2003). *Medicinal plants used by the local healers (manip-ok) in Bauko, Mountain Province*. (Unpublished master's thesis). Baguio City: Baguio Colleges Foundation.

Physical location: University of the Cordilleras Library, Baguio City

ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to make an inventory of some medicinal plants and their known medicinal uses, mode of preparation, and mode of administration in the Municipality of Bauko, Mountain Province as used by their own local healers.

Survey questionnaires and interviews were used as major tools in gathering data.

Taxonomic method was employed in the documentation of the plants used for medicinal purposes. Voucher specimens were collected and photographs were also taken.

Twenty-two (22) local healers (*manip-ok*) from the barangays of Bauko, Mountain Province were the respondents.

Data and results collected from the interviews were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted.

In general the study purported to inventory and classify the medicinal plants being used by the local healers (*manip-ok*) in curing various ailments in Bauko. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the medicinal plants used by the local healers (*manip-ok*) in Bauko, Mountain Province?
 - a. What parts of these medicinal plants are used for medical purposes?
 - b. What ailments are cured or treated by these medicinal plants?

- c. What is the mode of preparation for each part of the medicinal plants?
 - d. What is the mode of administration of these medicinal plants?
2. What is the Taxonomic classification of these medicinal plants?

Major Findings

The significant findings in this study are the following:

1. There are 44 species with complete taxonomic classification including the botanical description. These medicinal plants are found at Bauko, Mountain Province where the study was conducted. The *patudtud* is the most commonly used medicinal plant.
 - a. The leaves were the most used plant part. The stem or bark, roots, flowers, fruit, sap and the whole plant were seldom used.
 - b. The ailment that the people of Bauko encounter which are treated by medicinal plants are cough, kidney, UTI, cyst, tumor, sprain, toothache, hepatitis, vomiting, skin itch, malaria, fever, boils, colds, varicose veins, constipation, hemorrhoids, fracture, sore eyes, sore throat, lung difficulties, bronchitis, dysmenorrhea, joint discoloration and headache.
 - c. There are seven (7) forms of preparation utilized by the respondents: decoction, poultice, extraction, infusion, plastering, pounding and drying.
 - d. The mode of administration that are used by the *manip-ok* in treating such ailments are the oral mode: drinking, eating the fresh or cooked medicinal plants and drop by drop to the

tongue; and the topical mode: washing, plastering (etalkap), poultice (tapal), rubbing and bathing.

2. With regards the taxonomic classification, the plants were classified from order to their scientific names with plant parts used, ailments treated, mode of preparation and mode of administration.

Conclusions

In the light of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. There are 44 identified and classified plants with medicinal value found in the municipality of Bauko, Mountain Province. These plants are classified into their order, family and scientific names.
 - a. The different part of the medicinal plants used by the *manip-ok* are the leaves, stem or bark, flowers, fruits, sap and the whole plant.
 - b. Varied ailments are cured by these medicinal plants found in Bauko. These are cough, kidney trouble, UTI, cyst, tumor, sprain, tootache, hepatitis, vomiting, skin itchiness, malaria, fever, boils, colds, varicose veins, constipation, hemorrhoids, fractures, sore eyes, sore throat, lung difficulties, bronchitis, dysmenorrhea, joint dislocation and headache.
 - c. There are some modes of preparation that the *manip-ok* used in Bauko. These are decoction, infusion, extraction of juice (syrup), drying, pounding, mincing and heating.
 - d. There are different modes of administration that the *manip-ok* prescribed in using such medicinal plants. These are taken orally by drinking, eating the raw or cooked plant and by using drop by drop. Another way

was topical use by washing, rubbing, plastering, poultice and bathing.

2. Majority of the 44 medicinal plants belong to the division *Angiospermae* and only 4 which belong to division *Tracheophyta*.

Recommendations

Based on the finding and conclusions of the research, the following are recommended:

1. Plants with medicinal value according to local healers (*manip-ok*) should be given attention. The local government must give funding for information dissemination program for the local healers to disseminate information regarding the correct usage of such medicinal plants.
2. Isolation and characterization of the bioactive components of these plants should also be encouraged so as to have a record of the chemical constituents of these plants. This will also serve as a springboard for new drug discovery.
3. The catalogue in this thesis should be used by the local healers (*manip-ok*) and other health workers in Bauko, likewise the people in that municipality who has an interest about medicinal plants.