

# **Ethnoveterinary herbal remedies for wound healing in Kyrgyz domestic animals farming**

## **Kırgızistan'da evcil hayvan yetiştiriciliğinde yara iyileşmesi için etnoveterinerlik bitkisel tedavileri**

Zhanara Nurbekova



# Introduction

Wounds are a common ailment among domestic animals in the Kyrgyz Republic, primarily due to uncontrolled grazing, where multiple species share pastures without separation. The lack of designated grazing areas and limited access to modern veterinary medicine in remote regions force farmers to rely on traditional herbal remedies for first aid and treatment.



<https://sdmntprwestus2.oaiusercontent.com/files/>



<data:image/jpeg;base64,/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAQAAQg>

**NEXT PAGE** ➔



# Relevance

- Relatively cheap and widely accessible;
- Environmentally friendly;
- Have fewer harmful effects compared to synthetic counterparts;
- Structurally much closer to the organism.

# Aims of the research



This study aims to document the plants used by Kyrgyz farmers to treat wounds, including their local names, preparation methods, and applications. The research is based on scientific studies conducted in 2015, 2018, and 2021.







<https://files.oaiusercontent.com/file-=>



<https://files.oaiusercontent.com/file-4>



<https://files.oaiusercontent.com/file--04&>

**"Traditional, or folk, or indigenous medicine** is a healing culture passed down from generation to generation and forms an integral part of the local cultural system.



**Ethnoveterinary knowledge** (sometimes also called veterinary anthropology or as traditional animal health care practices) deals with folk beliefs, knowledge, skills, methods and practices pertaining to the health care of animals



[https://avatars.dzeninfra.ru/get-zen\\_doc/4612968/](https://avatars.dzeninfra.ru/get-zen_doc/4612968/)



<https://sdmntprialynorth.oaiusercontent.com/files/000000003D>



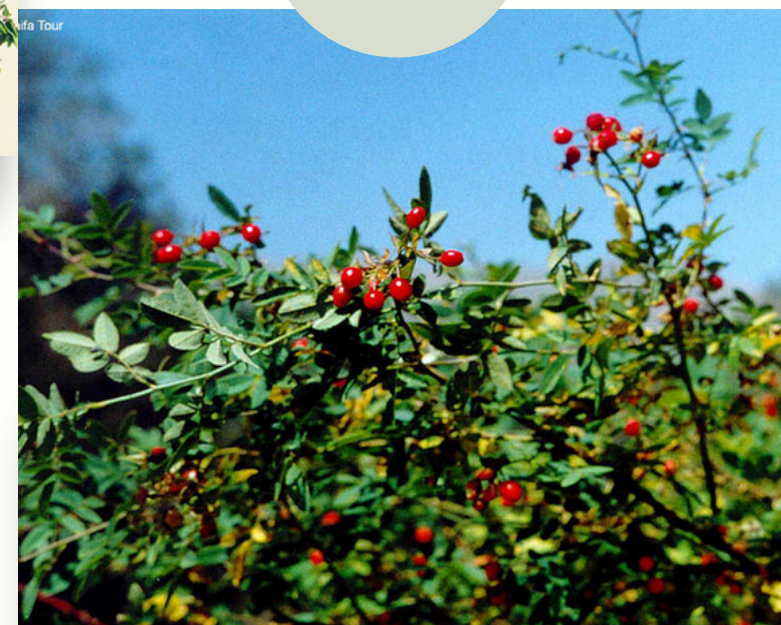
# Life form:



➤ **he = herb – 435 URs (Wild - 439)**



➤ **tr = tree – 11 URs**



<https://goop-img.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/herbs-TRU1684174.jpg>

<https://kyrgyzstan.orexca.com/img/nature/flora/nature5-5.jpg>

[https://oryana.coop/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/https\\_\\_\\_cdn.ev buc\\_.com\\_images](https://oryana.coop/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/https___cdn.ev buc_.com_images)





**Asteraceae**



**Apiaceae**



**Polygonaceae**

# Plant families



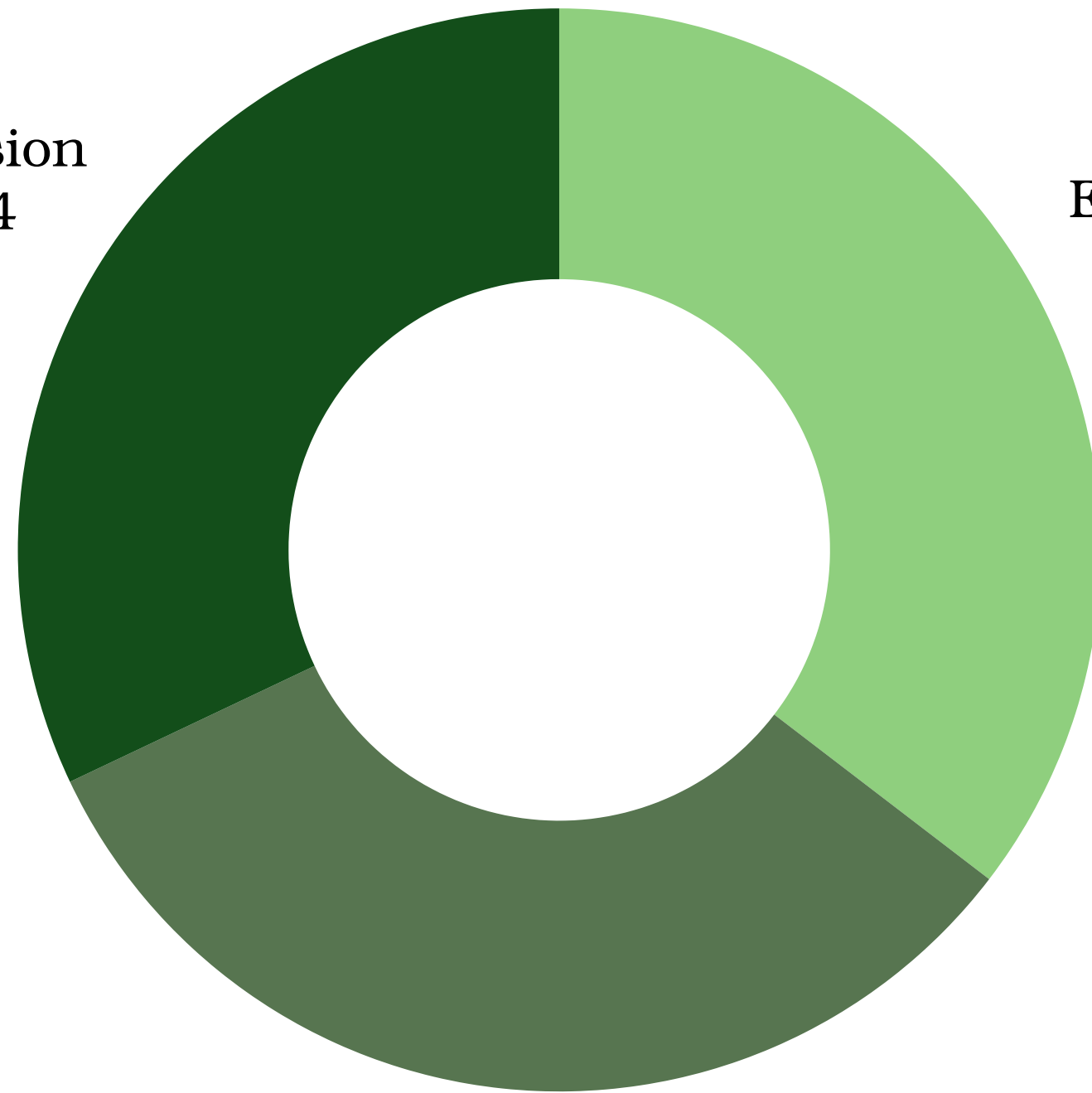
**Plantaginaceae**







Infusion  
124



Decoction  
126

Extraction  
137



<https://townfarmtonics.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/enjoyin3.jpg>

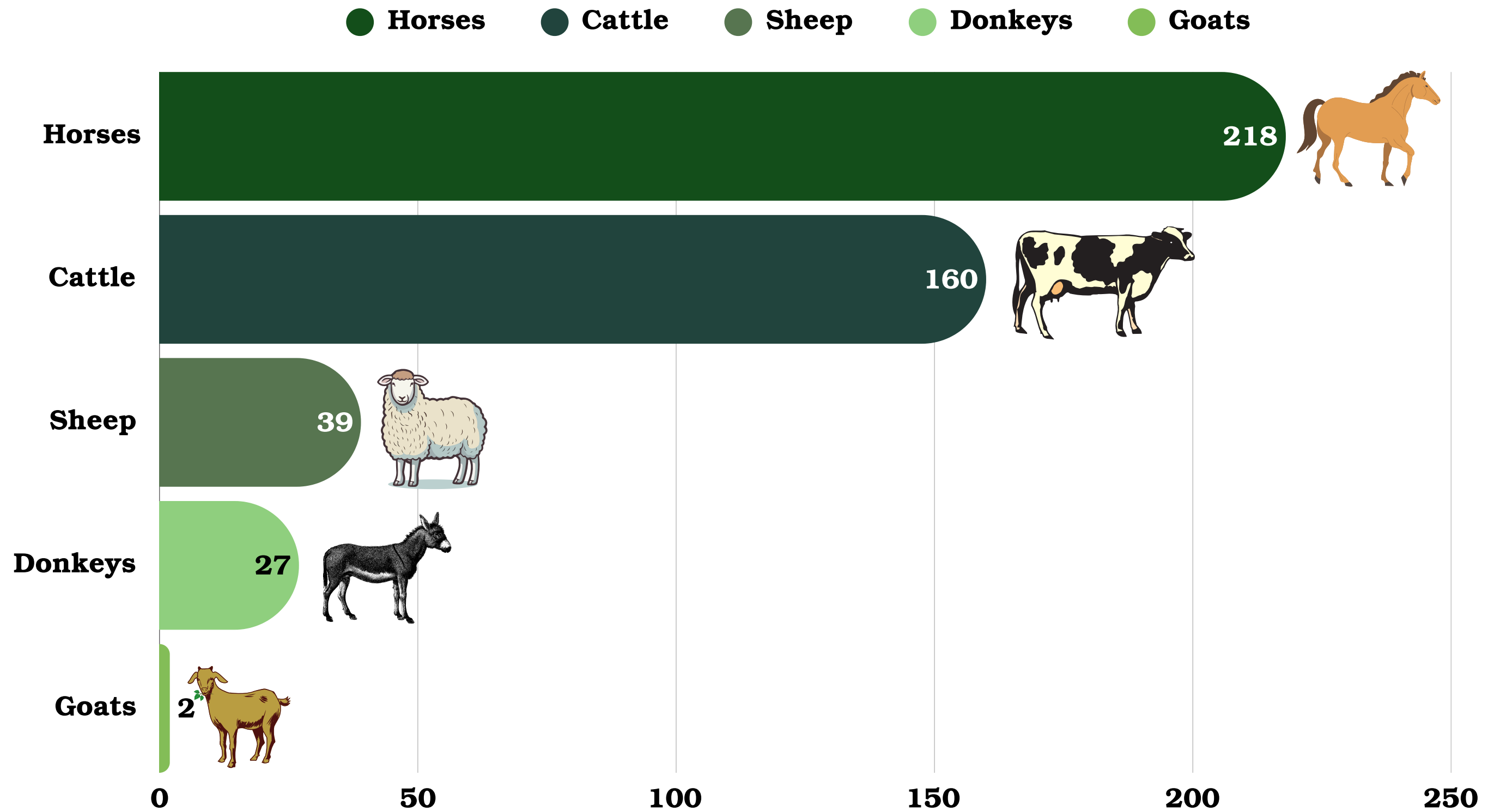


[https://earthsongseeds.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/ESS\\_blog-banners-2.jpg](https://earthsongseeds.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/ESS_blog-banners-2.jpg)



<https://histogene.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/maceration-extraction.jpg>







The remedies were primarily administered through topical application to the affected skin (413 URs), with a smaller number given orally (15 URs).



# Brassicaceae /Shepherd's purse

## *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.(46 URs)

For bleeding and diseases of the urinary and reproductive systems,  
an infusion is taken internally. .



<https://www.shutterstock.com/image-photo/herbal-tea-tincture-bottle-bags-260nw-1990933172.jpg>



[https://www.glenbrookfarm.com/cdn/shop/products/shepards\\_purse.jpg?v=1496945032](https://www.glenbrookfarm.com/cdn/shop/products/shepards_purse.jpg?v=1496945032)



<https://www.calflora.org/app/up/entry/218/65675.jpg>





## Dragonhead

*Dracocephalum nodulosum* Rupr



## Polygonum hydropiper

*Persicaria hydropiper* (L.) Delarbre



## Yarrow

*Achillea millefolium* L.





**Coltsfoot**

*Tussilago farfara* L.



**Wormwood**

*Artemisia absinthium* L.



*Ferula foetida* (Bunge)

Regel



fresh/ dry / decoction / residue





# Conclusion

**Most plants used by Kyrgyz farmers to treat animal wounds are known for their antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory properties. However, further phytochemical and pharmacological research is needed to validate their efficacy and safety.**



1. Абжапарова, А.М., 2021. Кыргыз-Ата мамлекеттик жаратылыш паркындагы дары-дармек өсүмдүктөрдүн түрдүк составы. ОшГУ Вестник. 1 (2). 7-19. URL: [https://www.oshsu.kg/storage/uploads/files/11629965631Estestvennyy\\_nauki\\_Vestnik\\_OshGU\\_2021.pdf](https://www.oshsu.kg/storage/uploads/files/11629965631Estestvennyy_nauki_Vestnik_OshGU_2021.pdf).
2. Асанов, Ү., ж.б., 2010. Кыргызстандын географиясы: Окуу китеби. Бишкек: Мамлекеттик тил жана энциклопедия борбору. 320 б. ISBN 978-9967-14-080-6. URL: <http://rav.okuma.kg/books.php?id=813>.
3. БА/КК (Биздин айыл аттуу КРнын Коомдук биринчи каналдык көрсөтүүсү/ Кара-Кой айылы / 2019. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-I2Dpqek\\_KM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-I2Dpqek_KM)
4. Лазьков, Г.А., Султанова, Б.А., 2014. Кадастр флоры Кыргызстана. Сосудистые растения. Бишкек. 125. ISBN 978-9967-11427-2.
5. Лазьков, Г.А., Давлетбаков, А.Т., Милько, Д.А., Ганыбаева, М.Р., 2016. Атлас флоры и фауны особо охраняемых природных территорий Центрального Тянь-Шаня (Кыргызская Республика). Бишкек. 12-162 с. ISBN 978-9967-32-135-9.
6. 1.Majid, A., Ahmadb, H., Saqibc, Z., Ur, R.I., Khana, U., Alama, J., Shah, A.H., Jan, S.A., Ali, N., 2019. Exploring threatened traditional knowledge; ethnomedicinal studies of rare endemic flora from Lesser Himalayan region of Pakistan. Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia. 29: 785–792. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjp.2019.03.005>.
7. 2.Malik, K., Ahmad M., Öztürk, M., Altay V., Zafar M., Sultana S., 2021. Herbals of Asia: Prevalent Diseases and Their Treatments. Springer, Cham. 507 p. ISBN 978-3-030-85222-1. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-85222-1>.
8. 3.Martínez, G.J., Luján, M.C., 2011. Medicinal plants used for traditional veterinary in the Sierras de Córdoba (Argentina): An ethnobotanical comparison with human medicinal uses. J. Ethnobiol. Ethnomed. 7(23): 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1746-4269-7-23>.
9. 4.Mautone, M., De Martino, L., De Feo, V., 2019. Ethnobotanical research in Cava de' Tirreni area, Southern Italy. J. Ethnobiol. Ethnomed. 15(50): 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13002-019-0330-3>.
10. 1.Aryaa, V., Kumar, D., Gautamc, M., 2014. Phytopharmacological review on flowers: Source of inspiration for drug discovery Biomedicine & Preventive Nutrition 4: 45–51. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bionut.2013.08.009>.
11. 2.Baharvand-Ahmadi, B., Asadi-Samani, M., 2017. A mini-review on the most important effective medicinal plants to treat hypertension in ethnobotanical evidence of Iran. J Nephropharmacol. 6(1): 3–8.
12. 3.Barkaoui, M., Katiri, A., Boubaker, H., Msanda F., 2017. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used in the traditional treatment of diabetes in Chtouka Ait Baha and Tiznit (Western Anti-Atlas), Morocco. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 1-17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2017.01.023>.
13. 1.Cao Y., Li, R., Zhou, S., Song, L., Quan, R., Hu, H., 2020.Ethnobotanical study on wild edible plants used by three trans-boundary ethnic groups in Jiangcheng County, Pu'er, Southwest China Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2020) 16:66. 1-23. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13002-020-00420-1>.
14. 1.Tulobaev, A.Z., 2019. Range of medicinal plants used in folk veterinary medicine in Kyrgyzstan. Manas J. Agric. Vet. Life Sci. 9: 91–98.
15. 2.Upadhyay, B., Singh, K.P., Kumar, A., 2011. Ethno-veterinary uses and informants consensus factor of medicinal plants of Sariska region, Rajasthan, India. J. Ethnopharmacol. 133(1): 14–25. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2010.08.054>.

# THANK YOU!

