Data Article

Data on medicinal plants used by herbalists for boosting immunity in people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda

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ABSTRACT

This Data in Brief article provides supplementary information to or earlier Ethnobotanical survey on medicinal plants used by traditional medicine practitioners to boost the immune system in people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda [1]. We identified 71 medicinal plant species from 37 families and 64 genera. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages. Most of the plant species used were trees (27) and herbs (25) from the Fabaceae (15.7%) Asteraceae Phyllanthaceae (8.6%), Rubiaceae (5.7%) and Rubiaceae (5.7%) families. Additionally, we conducted a detailed literature review of the documented species to justify their use as immunostimulants. This data is derived from a larger survey to document the use of medicinal plant species in treating opportunistic infections in Uganda by Anywar et al. [2].

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1. Data

This section consists of analysed data on medicinal plant species used by herbalists for boosting immunity in people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda. The raw data files were deposited in the Mendeley data repository DOI: 10.17632/z8sg9yj4x3.1 [2,3]. Information on the life forms of the medicinal plant species used is presented in Fig. 1, whereas the parts of the plant species used are shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 3, the methods used for preparing and administering the respective herbal medicines are given.

2. Experimental design, materials, and methods

2.1. Ethical considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from the Higher Degrees Research and Ethics Committee of the School of Biomedical Sciences, College of Health Sciences, Makerere University, and the Uganda
National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST). Written Prior Informed Consent (PIC) was also obtained from the TMP before interviewing the herbalists.

2.2. Ethnobotanical survey

An ethnobotanical survey was conducted on 90 TMP across the country, between March and September 2017. Different local languages were spoken in the selected districts surveyed. Only TMP who had experience of at least five years and were members of local herbalists’ associations in their communities were included in the survey.
districts were selected. This was done to minimise chances of dealing with quacks. Semi-structured interviews were conducted using questionnaires to gather the requisite information. Field guides and interpreters were used to help in locating the TMP and offering translation services [3].

2.3. Voucher specimen collection and identification

Collection of plant specimens: Field excursions with the TMP were conducted to collect voucher specimens of the plant species following standard procedures described in Martin [4]. The plant specimens were deposited at the Makerere University Herbarium for identification and classified according to the Kew database at http://www.theplantlist.org accessed on 4th January-March 2018 at 18:09 EAT. The plant families were checked against the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group IV.

2.4. Data analysis

Ethnobotanical data obtained were analysed and presented using descriptive statistics such as percentage frequencies. Fig. 1 represents the life forms of the medicinal plant species used to boost immunity among people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda. On the other hand, Fig. 2 shows the plant parts of the medicinal plant species used to boost immunity among people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda, whereas Fig. 3 shows the methods of preparation and administration the medicinal plant species used to boost immunity among people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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