

ETHNOMEDICAL STUDY AND IRON CONTENT OF SOME MEDICINAL HERBS USED IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN COTE D'IVOIRE FOR THE TREATMENT OF ANAEMIA

W. Mamidou Koné^{(a,b)*}, A. G. Koffi^(a), E. L. Bomisso^(c), F. H. Tra Bi^(a)^aUFR Sciences de la Nature, Université d'Abobo-Adjamé, 02 BP 801 Abidjan 02, Côte d'Ivoire^bCentre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire (CSRS), 01 B.P. 1303 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, ^cLaboratoire de Physiologie végétale, UFR Biosciences, Université de Cocody, 22 B.P. 582 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire*Email: mamidou.kone@csrs.ci**Abstract**

Medicinal plants have been a source of succour in the control of many diseases in developing countries and anaemia is no exception. In this study, ethnomedical survey was carried out for recording medicinal plants used in Northern and South-Eastern Côte d'Ivoire against anaemia. Also iron content was determined for some of the recorded plants using phenanthroline method. Thirty (30) medicinal plants, covering 28 genera and 22 families were recorded. These plants were used to prepare 30 receipts for the treatment of anaemia and aggravating factors such as malaria and gastro-intestinal helminthes. Eleven (11) of these medicinal plants showed presence of iron in various quantities. The most promising were *Tectona grandis*, *Amaranthus spinosus* and *Stylosanthes erecta* which contained the highest iron contents viz; 266.6, 236.6 and 206.6 mg/100 g respectively. They were followed by *Hoslundia opposita*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Cajanus cajan*, *Thalia geniculata* and *Milicia excelsa*. These results lend credence to the traditional use of these plants in Cote d'Ivoire's ethnomedicine for the treatment of anaemia.

Key words: Anaemia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethnomedicine, Iron, Medicinal plants**Introduction**

Anaemia is one of the most widespread disorders of blood which affect the populations of all ages throughout the world. It is a public health problem that affects populations in both rich and poor countries (de Benoist et al., 2008). However, the incidence of this disorder is higher in the developing countries than in the developed countries (Ogbe et al., 2010) due to poverty and lack of hygiene. The situation is aggravated by factors such as nutritional deficiencies and high prevalence of parasitic gastrointestinal infections which cause heavy loss of blood. Other conditions, such as malaria and haemoglobinopathies are also responsible (Crawley, 2004; de Benoist et al., 2008). In the tropics, due to endemicity of malaria, between 10 to 20% of the population presents less than 10 g/dl of haemoglobin (Diallo et al., 2008) against reference values of 12 g/dl in women and children, 13 g/dl in men (WHO, 1968).

At the nutritional level, the most current and primary cause of anaemia is the iron deficiency. Approximately 30% of the world population are affected by iron deficiency, making iron by far the most widespread nutrient deficiency worldwide (Staubli Asobayire, 2005). About half of the iron deficient people suffer from the more severe form of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) (Staubli Asobayire, 2000). In Cote d'Ivoire, the prevalence of anaemia is high and varies according to the strata of the population. A high prevalence of iron deficiency with or without anaemia was noted in 3 rural food zones (Bouake, Kolia, Guitry) of Cote d'Ivoire, in addition to Abidjan. The values were 50-62% in the children from 2 to 5 years, 33-45% in the children from 6 to 15 years and 27-37% among women (Staubli Asobayire, 2000). Anaemia has economic implications for the country because it can have profound effects on work performance and productivity (Basta et al., 1979; Edgerton et al., 1979). The people at the risk are the old persons, the young women in reproductive age and children (Ogbe et al., 2010). IDA can cause adverse pregnancy outcome (Scholl et al. 1992), decrease immune function and has been recognized as an important cause of cognitive deficit in infants and young children (Lozoff et al. 1982).

Iron deficiency (ID) control programs have not been successful in reducing the number of iron deficient people in developing countries due to unsuccessful supplementation programs, the low absorption of some fortification iron compounds, and to the presence of other complicating health factors such as vitamin A deficiency (Staubli Asobayire, 2000). Although various drugs are available for the treatment of anaemia, they are not often affordable to resource-poor people from Cote d'Ivoire. Moreover as in many remote areas of Nigeria (Akah et al., 2009), the populations always do not have access to quality drugs, and as such largely depend on traditional medicine for the treatment of the diseases including anaemia.

This present paper concentrates on ethnomedical survey of plants traditionally used in Northern and South-eastern Cote d'Ivoire for the treatment of anaemia and, laboratory determination of the iron content of 11 among the most used plant species.

Material and methods**Study area**

The ethnobotanical surveys were conducted in Ferkessedougou and Tiassale. The town of Ferkessedougou is located in the Northern Cote d'Ivoire, about 585 km from Abidjan, in the savannah region. This area is characterized by a

sub-Sudanese climate (Eldin, 1971). The predominant vegetation is grasslands and gallery forests (Guillaumet and Adjanohoun, 1971). The natives are from the ethnic group senoufo.

Tiassale, in the South-east of Cote d'Ivoire, is about 120 km from Abidjan. It is a forest area (Guillaumet and Adjanohoun, 1971) with tropical climate (Eldin, 1971). Three ethnic groups, namely Abidji, Elomoin and Souamlin are present in Tiassale. Also, in these two cities, we find people from Mali and Burkina Faso, to whom the natives refer as regards health care by traditional medicine.

Ethnomedical survey

Ethnomedical information was collected during the interviews following the instructions on ethnobotanical and ethnopharmacological surveys proposed by Etkin (1983), Waller (1983) and Hedberg (1983). The surveys were conducted in the areas of Ferkessedougou and Tiassale which were selected because some of us are natives of Ferkessedougou and Tiassale. This was an advantage for the interviews. During 7 semi-structured interviews, a questionnaire was applied to the healers and traditional practitioners who were known to be knowledgeable in medicinal uses of plants. The ages of all the people used ranged between 35 and 75 years. We used 15 persons in the town of Ferkessedougou and the surrounding villages of Pissankaha, Village C (SUCAF-CI) and Parhoualakaha. In Tiassale, 3 people were interviewed. Each person was interviewed three times during the periods of February to June 2001 and March to April 2002 for the area of Ferkessedougou and from March to June 2009 for Tiassale. In each occasion, we took again the same questionnaire in order to confirm the robustness of the received information. The questionnaire included the local name and plant parts used, other diseases treated, practices of harvest, receipts, modes of administration, side-effects, etc.

In most case, we accompanied the healers in the bush to see the plants that they indicated to us at the time of the interviews. Voucher specimens of the recorded medicinal plants were collected by us with the informant, dried and processed according to standard practice, identified and then stored together at the Laboratory of Botany of the Swiss Center of Scientific Research in Cote d'Ivoire (CSRS) and at the University of Abobo-Adjame. The nomenclature follows the flora of Cote d'Ivoire (Ake Assi, 2001), of tropical of West Africa (Hutchinson and Dalziel, 1954-1972; Lebrun and Stork, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1997).

Selection of plant species for quantification of iron content

For the determination of iron content, 11 plant species were selected among the most available, accessible and known by the populations for the treatment of anaemia and associated diseases (Table 1). The plant parts were collected or bought in August 2009 in Tiassale because of its proximity with Abidjan where the laboratory analyses were carried out.

Preparation of plant samples

Three (3) g of each plant samples were weighed and subjected to dry washing in a well cleaned porcelain crucible at 450°C in a muffle furnace during 24 hours. Ashes were allowed to cool at room temperature. The ashes (0.3 g) were dissolved in 5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid in order to precipitate all the particles towards the bottom of the crucible. Final volume was adjusted to 50 ml with distilled water. The solution was filtered twice with filter paper.

Quantification of iron content of plant samples

The total iron content in the standard solution and samples of selected plants was obtained by phenanthroline method (AOAC, 1975; Pearson, 1976) modified using analysis by absorption spectrophotometer. The principle of the reaction is based on the formation of an orange red complex of orthophenanthroline and ferrous ion (Fe^{2+}) detectable in UV-VIS at 510 nm. To 1 ml of each solution to be studied, we added respectively 1 ml of hydrochlorate hydroxylamine (10 g of hydrochlorate hydroxylamine in 50 ml of distilled water), 2 ml of the buffer solution of sodium acetate (8.5 g of sodium acetate, 12 ml of acetic acid and 88 ml of distilled water), 2 ml of orthophenanthroline solution (0.1 g of orthophenanthroline in 80 ml of distilled water with 80 °C). After 30 minutes of stabilization, the absorbance was measured with the spectrophotometer (510 nm). Iron determination was carried out for a range of concentrations from 0.01 to 0.06 mg/g of iron standard solution (100 mg/ml). Three measures were recorded, and then the arithmetic mean calculated. The iron concentration of each sample was calculated graphically using a calibration curve in the linear range by plotting the extract concentration vs the corresponding iron content. Then, the content of iron of each sample is calculated by using the following formula:

Iron content (mg/100 g) = $(C \times DF \times 10 \times 100) / P$

C: Iron concentration of the sample, obtained from the calibration curve (mg/g)

DF: Dilution Factor, P: Mass of ash (g)

Results

Thirty (30) plant species covering 28 genera and 22 families were recorded (Table 1). Among these medicinal herbs, 17 were recorded in the Ferkessedougou region and 13 in Tiassale. The richest families were Fabaceae, Ceasalpinaceae and Euphorbiaceae with 3 plant species. The interviewees did not mention side effects for any of the listed plants, which were reported to be used in the preparation of 30 medical remedies for the treatment of anaemia. The most used parts were the stem bark (32%), leaves and stems (24%), followed by the leaves (21%), roots (13%) and whole plants (10%).

Table 1: Some medicinal plants used in Ferkessedougou and Tiassale (Cote d'Ivoire) for treatment of anaemia

Plant species	Family	Life forms, distribution	Therapeutic indications	Part used	Preparation and administration
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Bombacaceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia, wound, tonic	Stem bark	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Th, pt, GC-SZ	Anaemia, cough	Whole plant	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (DC.) Guill. & Perr.	Combretaceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia, intestinal worms	Stem bark, leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> Benth.	Euphorbiaceae	mp, A, GC-SZ	Anaemia, intestinal worms, tonic	Leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	Fabaceae	np, Ind, i, SZ	Anaemia, wound, skin diseases	Leaves and stem	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Detarium microcarpum</i> Guill. & Perr.	Caesalpiniaceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia	Leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Detarium senegalense</i> J. F. Gmel.	Caesalpiniaceae	mp, A, GC-SZ	Anaemia	Leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Faidherbia albida</i> (Delile) A. Chev.	Mimosaceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia, tonic for livestock	Leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i> Del.	Moraceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia	Stem bark, roots	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> Lam. ex Poir.	Hypericaceae	mp, AM, GC	Anaemia, abdominal pain, gastric ulcer	Stem bark	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Hoslundia opposita</i> Vahl.	Lamiaceae	np, AM, GC-SZ	Anaemia, skin diseases	Leaves and stem	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>africana</i> (Anderss.) C.E. Hubbard.	Poaceae	Gr, AM, GC-SZ	Anaemia, abdominal pain, sinusitis	Whole plants	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Justicia secunda</i> Vahl	Acanthaceae	mp, A, GC	Anaemia, abdominal pain	Leaves and stem	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> (Desv.) A. Juss.	Meliaceae	mP, A, SZ	Anaemia, sterility, intestinal worms	Stem bark	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Lannea acida</i> A. Rich	Anacardiaceae	mp, A, GC-SZ	Anaemia	Stem bark, roots	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Lannea barteri</i> (Oliv.) Engl	Anacardiaceae	mp, A, GC-SZ	Anaemia	Stem bark	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Lophira lanceolata</i> van Tiegh. ex Keay	Ochnaceae	mP, A, SZ	Anaemia, diarrhoea with blood	Stem bark and dried leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice In infants and children, baths
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> L.	Moraceae	MP, A, GC	Anaemia, cough	Stem bark	Decoction, beverage, twice

<i>Ola x subscorpioidea</i> Oliv.	Olacaceae	mp, A, GC	Anaemia, intestinal worms	Roots	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	np, pt, GC	Anaemia	Whole plant	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> Poir	Fabaceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia	Stem bark	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	mp, PT, i	Anaemia, skin diseases	Leaves and stem	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Securidaca longepedunculata</i> Fres.	Polygalaceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia, intestinal worms	Roots, leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench	Poaceae	Th, PT, i	Anaemia	Dried stem	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Stylosanthes erecta</i> P. Beauv.	Fabaceae	Ch, A, GC-SZ	Anaemia, amenorrhoea	Whole plant, leaves and stem	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Tapinanthus dodoneifolius</i> (DC.) Danser	Loranthaceae	Ep, A, GC-SZ	Anaemia	Leaves	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	Verbenaceae	mP, Ind, i	Anaemia, malaria	Leaves and stem, stem bark	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Thalia geniculata</i> L.	Marantaceae	np, A, GC-SZ	Anaemia, hemorrhoids	Leaves and stem	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Vitellaria paradoxum</i> C. F. Gaertn	Sapotaceae	mp, A, SZ	Anaemia, intestinal worms, rheumatism	Roots	Decoction, beverage, twice
<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	np, pt, GC-SZ	Anaemia, intestinal worms	Leaves and stem	Decoction, beverage, twice

Life forms: Ch = Chamephytis; Ep = Epiphytis; Gr = Rhizomatous geophytis; mp = Microphanerophytis; MP = Megaphanerophytis ; mP = Mesophanerophytis ; np = Nanophanerophytis; Th = Therophytis
 Distribution: A = African Taxa (Intertropical Africa); AM = Taxa common to Africa and Madagascar; GC = Taxa of the Guineo-Congolian (rainforest); i = Cultivated Taxa; Ind = Taxa from India ; PT = Paleotropical
 Taxa common to Africa, Asia, Australia, Pacific islands; pt = Taxa common to all tropical countries of the world; SZ = Taxa of the Sudano-zambesian region (savanna, steppes).

Tableau 2: Iron contents of studied plant species from Cote d'Ivoire

Plant speices	Organ used	Content (mg/100 g)
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Whole plant	236,6
<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Leaves and stems	140
<i>Hoslundia opposita</i>	Leaves and stems	100
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Whole plant	170
<i>Justicia secunda</i>	Leaves and stems	26,6
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Stem bark	33,3
<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Stem bark	143,3
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Leaves and stems	70
<i>Stylosanthes erecta</i>	Leaves and stems	206,6
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Leaves	266,6
<i>Thalia geniculata</i>	Whole plant	133,3

All these medicinal herbs were used in the form of decoctions, administered mostly by the oral route. Only decoction of *Lophira lanceolata* was prescribed as baths.

We noted that the diagnosis of the healers essentially is based on the observation of the symptoms such as the paleness of the mucous of eyes and mouth and fingertips. Some of the recorded plants also were prescribed against malaria, intestinal worms, and tiredness or as tonic.

Among the 30 medicinal herbs, 4 are cultivated or introduced; the 26 others are spontaneous species (Table 1). Certain plants from savannah origin are used both in the areas of Ferkessedougou (zone of savannah) and Tiassale (forest zone). Such plants are *Khaya senegalensis*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Hoslundia opposita*, *Stylosanthes erecta* and *Waltheria indica*. The determination of iron content of 11 of the recorded plant showed that all contain iron in various amounts (Table 2). *Tectona grandis*, *Amaranthus spinosus* and *Stylosanthes erecta* achieved the highest contents with 266.6 mg/100 g, 236.6 mg/100 g and 206.6 mg/100 g respectively. *Ricinus communis* (70 mg/100 g), *Justicia secunda* (26.6 mg/100 g) and *Khaya senegalensis* (33.3 mg/100 g) had the lowest contents. The other plant species that had moderate iron contents ranging between 100 and 170 mg/100 g, and were *Hoslundia opposita*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Cajanus cajan*, *Thalia geniculata* and *Milicia excelsa*.

Discussion

Anaemia is very common and the incidence is likely to increase in future, there is need to prevent it or seek for more cost-effective and better treatment strategies (Ogbe et al., 2010). In many African countries like Cote d'Ivoire, people have developed traditional care for treating anaemia. In this study, we carried out ethnomedical surveys in Northern (Ferkessedougou) and South-eastern (Tiassale) Cote d'Ivoire on medicinal plants used against anaemia and examined several of them for iron content. Thirty medicinal herbs and 30 receipts are used in traditional medicine in Ferkessedougou and Tiassale against anaemia. Some of these plants such as *Tectona grandis*, *Justicia secunda* and *Adansonia digitata* also are used against anaemia by Abbey and Krobou in the region of Agboville, Southern Côte d'Ivoire (N'guessan et al., 2010). J.

secunda also was mentioned in other parts of Africa such as Congo against anaemia. According to Moswa et al. (2005), *J. secunda* is a very well-known plant in its utilisation as anti-anaemic by the population of Kinshasa. *Justicia secunda* is originally from tropical America. It has been recently introduced in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Moswa et al., 2005) and Côte d'Ivoire. *T. grandis* and *J. secunda* were indicated by healers in Tiassale while *A. digitata* is used in Ferkessedougou. The wide use of the plants from savannah like *Khaya senegalensis* and *A. digitata* in forest areas could be explained by the mixing of populations, which has allowed exchange of knowledge about medicinal plants. Such plants were introduced into the South by people from Northern Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Burkina Faso. Later, the use of these plants was spread due to their reputation and multiple therapeutic properties.

In this study, the 11 investigated plants showed the presence of iron in various quantities. This result justifies and supports in part their traditional use in the treatment of anaemia. The iron content of *Khaya senegalensis* (Sanni et al., 2005) and *Justicia secunda* (Moswa et al., 2005) was already reported. This is the first report of the iron content of *Amaranthus spinosus*, *Thalia geniculata*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Stylosanthes erecta*. High iron content of 266.6 mg/100 g was determined for *Tectona grandis*. This species possesses anti-anaemic effects on the phenylhydrazine-induced anaemia in rats (Diallo et al., 2008). All these findings are in agreement with the traditional use of *T. grandis* in the treatment of anaemia. *Amaranthus spinosus* showed high iron content of 236.6 mg/100 g; its anti-anaemic activity has not been studied to date. However other species of the genus, *Amaranthus hybridus* showed anti-anaemic effects in rat (Ogbe et al., 2010). Certainly, the genus *Amaranthus* might be of interest for the treatment of anaemia. *Stylosanthes erecta*, with iron contents of 206.6 mg/100 g also is a promising medicinal plant for treating anaemia. To our knowledge, its anaemic potential has not been studied.

Disappointingly in this study, we noted that the most popular plants contained low iron content. This was the case with *Khaya senegalensis* and *Justicia secunda*. *K. senegalensis* showed an anti-anaemic activity on phenylhydrazine-induced anaemia in the rat (Sanni et al., 2005), anthelmintic (Ademola et al., 2004) and antiplasmodial (El Tahir et al., 1999) properties, that supports its use against anaemia. In this study, *Justicia secunda* contains low iron contents of 26.6 mg/100 g. Contradictory findings reported high iron content (240.9 mg/100 g) for this plant harvested in Democratic Republic of Congo (Moswa et al., 2005). This difference in iron content might be explained by ecological and growth conditions of the samples from Cote d'Ivoire and Congo. It is recognized that the use of chemical products such as fertilizers can have effects on the growing of medicinal plants, thus influencing chemicals and biological activities (Fennell et al., 2004).

Iron plays a significant role in the haematopoiesis. However, the therapeutic potential of the herbs cannot be established on the basis of available iron content alone as other factors play a role in the absorption of iron in the body (Omolo et al., 1997). Such factors are alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, calcium, zinc, vitamins C and K (N'guessan et al., 2010). For example, the flavonoids have veinotonic properties and protect capillaries (Bruneton, 1999). Vitamin C contributes to the bioavailability of iron in the body (Staubli Asobayire, 2000). The presence of saponins, tannins as well as zinc and calcium was reported for *Khaya senegalensis* (Sanni et al., 2005) and alkaloids for *Justicia secunda* (Moswa et al., 2005). These phytochemicals could account for their anti-anaemic effects. This study gave evidence that the medicinal plants used in Côte d'Ivoire can play a role in part in improving health conditions of people affected by anaemia, particularly those suffering from iron deficiency anaemia. For the most promising plants, we plan to determine the presence and content of certain hematopoietic factors such as folic acid, vitamins C and A, supporting the bioavailability of iron and evaluate their anti-anaemic activity.

References

1. Ademola, I.O., Fagbemi, B.O., Idowu, S.O. (2004). Evaluation of the anthelmintic activity of *Khaya senegalensis* extract against gastrointestinal nematodes of sheep: *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies. *Vet Parasitol* 122, 151–164.
2. Akah, P. A., Okolo, C. E., Ezike, A. C. (2009). The haematonic activity of the methanol leaf extract of *Brilliantasia nitens* Lindau (Acanthaceae) in rats *Afr J Biotechnol* 8, 2389-2393.
3. Aké Assi, L. (2001). Flore de la Côte-d'Ivoire : catalogue systématique, biogéographique et écologie. *Boissiera* 57, 1-396.
4. AOAC. (1975). Official Methods of Analysis. Association of official analytical Chemists. Washington, D.C, USA, PP 450
5. Basta, S.S., Soekirman, M.S., Karyadi, D., Scrimshaw, N.S. (1979). Iron deficiency anemia and the productivity of adult males in Indonesia. *Am J Clin Nutr* 32, 916-25.
6. Bruneton, J. (1999). Pharmacognosie, Phytochimie et Plantes médicinales. TEC & DOC et médicales internationales, éd., 3^e, Paris, France, 1120 p.
7. Crawley, J. (2004). Reducing the burden of anemia in infants and young children in malaria-endemic countries of Africa: from evidence to action. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 71(suppl 2), 25-34.
8. de Benoist, B., McLean, E., Egli, I., Cogswell, M. (2008). Worldwide prevalence of anaemia 1993-2005- WHO Global Database on Anaemia. WHO-CDC, 48 p.
9. Diallo, A., Gbeassor, M., Vovor, A., Eklou-Gadegbeku, K., Aklirikou, K., Agbonon, A., Abena, A. A., De Souza, C., Akpagana, K. (2008). Effect of *Tectona grandis* on phenylhydrazine-induced anaemia in rats. *Fitoterapia* 79, 332-336.
10. Edgerton, V.R., Gardner, G.W., Ohira, Y., Gunawardena, K.A., Snewinratne, B. (1979). Iron-deficiency anaemia and its effect on worker productivity and activity patterns. *Br Med J.* 2, 1546-9.
11. Eldin, M. (1971). Le climat. Le milieu naturel de la Côte-d'Ivoire. O.R.S.T.O.M., France, pp. 77-108.
12. El Tahir, A., Sam, G.M., Khaid, S.A. (1999). Anti-plasmodial activity of selected Sudanese medical plants with emphasis on *Maytenus senegalensis* (Lam.) Exell. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 64, 227-33.
13. Etkin, N.L. (1983). Anthropological methods in ethnopharmacology. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 38, 91.

14. Fennell, C.W., Light, M.E., Sparg, S.G., Stafford, G.I., Van Staden, J. (2004). Assessing African medicinal plants for efficacy and safety: agricultural and storage practices J. Ethnopharmacol. 95, 113–121.
15. Guillaumet, J.-L., Adjanohoun, E., 1971. La végétation. Le milieu naturel de la Côte-d'Ivoire. O.R.S.T.O.M., France, pp. 161-262.
16. Hedberg, I. (1983). Botanical methods in ethnopharmacology and the need for conservation of medicinal plants. J. Ethnopharmacol. 38, 113–119.
17. Hutchinson, J., Dalziel, J.M. (1954-1972). Flora of West Tropical Africa, vol. I, II et III, 2nd ed., Crown agents for overseas governments and administrations millbank, London, 651 p.
18. Lebrun, J.-P. and Stork, A.L. (1991). Enumération des plantes à fleurs d'Afrique Tropicale : Généralités et Annonaceae à Pandaceae. Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Vol. I, Genève, Suisse, 249 p.
19. Lebrun, J.-P. and Stork, A.L. (1992). Enumération des plantes à fleurs d'Afrique Tropicale : Chrysobalanaceae à Apiaceae. Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Vol. II, Genève, Suisse, 257 p.
20. Lebrun, J.-P. and Stork, A.L. (1995). Enumération des plantes à fleurs d'Afrique Tropicale: Monocotyledones : Limnocaritaceae à Poaceae. Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Vol. III, Genève, Suisse, 341 p.
21. Lebrun, J.-P. and Stork, A.L. (1997). Enumération des plantes à fleurs d'Afrique Tropicale : Gamopétales : Clethraceae à Lamiaceae. Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Vol. IV, Genève, Suisse, 741 p.
22. Lozoff, B., Brittenham, G.M., Viteri, F.E., Wolf, A.W., Urrutia, J.J. (1982). The effects of short-term oral iron therapy on developmental deficits in iron-deficient anemic infants. J Paediatric. 100, 351-7.
23. Moswa, J.L., Kapanda, N., Mungende, D.M., Okitolonda, W., Mayangi, M., Mihigo, S., Mbale, K. (2005). Plants as an Important Source of Iron for the Treatment of Anaemia: Case of *Justicia secunda*. 11th NAPRECA Symposium Book of Proceedings, Antananarivo, Madagascar, August 9-12, pp 132-135.
24. N'guessan, K., Kouassi, K. H., Ouattara, D. (2010). Plants used to treat anaemia, in traditional medicine, by Abbey and Krobou populations, in the South of Côte-d'Ivoire. J Appl. Sci Res 6, 1291-2197.
25. Ogbe, R. J., Adoga, G. I., Abu, A. H. (2010). Antianaemic potentials of some plant extracts on phenyl hydrazine-induced anaemia in rabbits. J Med Plant Res. 4, 680-684.
26. Omolo OJ, Chhabra SC, Nyagah G. (1997). Determination of iron content in different parts of herbs used traditionally for anaemia treatment in East Africa. J. Ethnopharmacol. 58, 97-102.
27. Pearson, D. (1976). The chemical Analysis of foods. Churchill Livingstone. New York. 7th edn. p. 54.
28. Sanni, F.S., Ibrahim S., Esievo K.A.N., Sanni, S. (2005). Effect of oral administration of aqueous extract of *Khaya senegalensis* stem bark on phenylhydrazine-induced anaemia in rats. Pak J Biol Sci 8, 255-258.
29. Scholl, T.O., Hediger, M.L., Fischer, R.L., Shearer, J.W. (1992). Anemia vs. iron deficiency: increased risk of preterm delivery in a prospective study. Am J Clin Nutr. 55, 985-8.
30. Staubli Asobayire, F., Adou, P., Hurrel, T. (2005). Prevalence of iron deficiency with and without concurrent anaemia in population groups with high prevalence of malaria and other infection: a study in Cote d'Ivoire. Am J Clin Nutr 74, 776-784.
31. Staubli Asobayire, F. (2000). Development of a food fortification strategy to combat iron deficiency in the Ivory Coast. PhD Thesis, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, Switzerland, 239 p.
32. Waller, D.P., (1983). Methods in ethnopharmacology. J. Ethnopharmacol. 38, 181-188
33. WHO Scientific Group. (1968). Nutritional Anaemias. Tech Rep Ser No. 405. WHO Geneva, Switzerland. 1968.