The Anti-Diabetic Properties of Medicinal Plants: A Comparative Review of Common and Local Varieties

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Abstract

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Diabetes is widespread around the world, and in Taiwan, diabetes has risen to become the fifth leading cause of death in the country. The odds of mortality for diabetes also increases for individuals with a low socioeconomic status, like the indigenous people. The indigenous people used to rely on herbal remedies to treat ailments, like diabetes, but alternative remedies and their knowledge is slowly disappearing in their villages. The objectives of this study are, to examine the local indigenous herbal remedies, to find local plants that have anti-diabetic properties, and to compare them with other anti-diabetic plants. The indigenous herbs that will be used for this study are, *morus australis*, *abelmoschus moschatus*, and *musa sapientum*. These plants have similar anti-diabetic compounds found in the common plants of the same genus, white mulberry, okra, and banana. More study is needed to compare the effectiveness of the local variety and the common variety and there has been less research done on the anti-diabetic potential of the local plant genus. Overall, this study strengthens the idea that the preservation and research of Taiwan's indigenous herbs is an arena worth investigating.

Keywords: abelmoschus esculentus, diabetes, indigenous herbs, musa acuminate, morus alba.

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