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# STATUS OF USING MEDICINAL PLANTS IN CHIENG DONG COMMUNE, TUAN GIAO DISTRICT, DIEN BIEN PROVINCE

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## SUMMARY

This study was conducted to assess the diversity of medicinal plant resources in Thai and Mong ethnic minority communities in Chieng Dong commune, Tuan Giao district, Dien Bien province. The methods used for collecting data were method of interview, specimen collection, identification of the species name, method of medicinal plant resources diversity assessment and method of endangered medicinal plants level assessment. The results of research have identified initially 80 species of medicinal plants of 73 genera and 47 families which the ethnic minority communities have used for diseases prevention and treatment. There are six main life forms of the medicinal plants: herbaceous (52.5%), shrub (18.75%), vines (12.5%), small wood trees (7.5%), moderate wood trees (7.5%) and parasite (1.25%). The trees distribution is common in many types of habitat: live in the gardens, forests, along streams and hills. In the parts used as medicine, the whole plant, fruit - flowers and leaves are used most. The results show that there are 15 groups of disease treated which could be cured by the experience of using medicinal plants of some ethnic minority communities in the study area, of which 7 groups of diseases occupy the highest rate: digestive diseases, kidney disease, heat bar - detoxification, wound disease, women's disease and osteoarthritis. There are 3 endangered medicinal plants: *Curculigo Orchioides* Gaertn, *Callerya speciosa* (Champ. Ex Benth.) Schot and *Ardisia silvestris* Pit., 1930.

**Keywords:** Chieng Dong commune, diversity, medicinal plants, Tuan Giao district.

Ngày nhận bài : 17/9/2018  
Ngày phản biện : 06/11/2018  
Ngày quyết định đăng : 15/11/2018