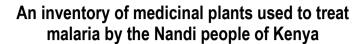
http://www.e-conference.elewa.org/agriculture.



Jeruto Pascaline 1\*, Mutai Charles 2 and Ouma George 3

<sup>1</sup>Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), P.O Box 249 Kitale, Kenya; <sup>2</sup> Center for Traditional Medicine and Drug Research, Kenya Medical Research Institute, P.O. Box 54840-00200, Nairobi, Kenya; <sup>3</sup>Department of Botany and Horticulture, Maseno University, P.O. Box 333, Maseno, Kenya

\*Corresponding author: Email email Address: <a href="mailto:pasjeru@yahoo.com">pasjeru@yahoo.com</a>; Tel.: +25420326629

## **ABSTRACT**

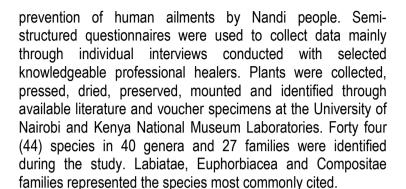
**苯条条条条条条条条条条条条条条条条条条条条** 

Introduction and objective: In Kenya, many people use traditional medicine to treat many diseases including malaria. Malaria is one of the major disease burdens worldwide affecting more than 90 countries inhabited by 2.4 billion people (40% of the world's population). In Kenya, it is an endemic disease affecting more than 4 million people with the highest incidences being recorded in the Rift valley, Western, Central and Eastern provinces. The disease threatens the life of around 25 million out of the country's total population of 39 million people. It is of national concern in view of development of resistance to conventional drugs by new resistant strains of *Plasmodium falciparum*. There is therefore need for alternative and affordable therapy. Many antimalarial drugs have been derived from medicinal plants traditionally used to treat malaria by the Nandi community.

Methodology and results: An ethno medicinal study was conducted on the use of medicinal plants for treatment or

Proceedings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> International e-Conference on Agricultural BioSciences 2010 Page: 30 – 31; Abstract ID: IeCAB010-317a

http://www.e-conference.elewa.org/agriculture.



**Key words:** Indigenous knowledge, medicinal plants, malaria, ethnobotany, Nandi people.