{

"family": "Apocynaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Couma utilis (Mart.) Mull.Arg. (Collophora utilis Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Sorveira",

"part": "Latex",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro, near Barra",

"traditional\_use": "Antihelminthic with ricinus oil",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Apocynaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Himatanthus phagedaenicus (Mart.) Woodson (Plumeria phagedaenica Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Sebuí-iva, Sucu-íba",

"part": "Latex",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Externally: infected ulcers; internally: against worms, psoriasis and warts",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Apocynaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Odontadenia macrantha (Roem. & Schult.) Markgr. (Echites grandiflorus G. Mey.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Sipó cururu",

"part": "Wood",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, Guyana",

"traditional\_use": "Infusion in water to treat dyspepsia and other digestive disorders, diaphoretic, purgative",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Apocynaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Odontadenia puncticulosa (Rich.) Pulle (Echites cururu Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Cipó-cururu",

"part": "Wood after flowering",

"occurrence": "Near Panuré; near Rio Urupés",

"traditional\_use": "Infusion is used as drastic, to treat dyspepsia and digestive disorders; to treat gastric fever Diaphoretic and purgative",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Araceae",

"botanical\_name": "Caladium bicolour (Aiton) Vent.",

"vernacular\_names": "Pé de bezerro, Papagaio, Tagurá, Tinhorão, Tanhorão",

"part": "Juice",

"occurrence": "Pará, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Cathartic, antihelminthic, against ascarids",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Araceae",

"botanical\_name": "Dracontium polyphyllum L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Jiraraca, Herva de Santa Maria",

"part": "Tubers",

"occurrence": "Brasilia amazonica",

"traditional\_use": "Externally: wounds; Internally: asthma, chlorosis, amenorrhoea, viper bites",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Araceae",

"botanical\_name": "Montrichardia arborescens (L.) Schott (Philodendron arborescens (L.) Kunth, Arum arborescens L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Aninga, Aninga-uva",

"part": "Leaves, thallus, roots",

"occurrence": "Amazonas near Japurá, Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Healing wounds and ulcers, with fresh juice. Decoction of fresh leaves or dried roots as bath to treat rheumatic pain, testicular and articulation tumours; hydrothorax",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Araceae",

"botanical\_name": "Pistia stratiotes L. (Pistia occidentalis Blume)",

"vernacular\_names": "Flor d'água Lentilha d'água",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, Ega, Rio Solimões, Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Mucilaginous herb, used to clean wounds, infusion internally to treat blood in urine, diabetes, tumours from erysipelas, herpes and hemoptysis; old wounds can be healed by application of fresh flowers",

"correlated\_studies": "Antidiabetic, antidermatophytic, antifungal, antimicrobial, diuretic (Tripathi et al., 2010)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Asteraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Ayapana triplinervis (Vahl) R.M. King & H. Rob. (Eupatorium ayapana Vent.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Ayapana",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near Sao João do Principe (Rio Negro)",

"traditional\_use": "Squeezed herb juice or infusion (internally) and pressed herb (externally) against snake bites and as alexipharmacon",

"correlated\_studies": "Antimicrobial (Gupta et al., 2002)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Asteraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Acanthospermum australe (Loefl.) Kuntze (Acanthospermum xanthioides DC.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Poejo-da-praia",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Amazonas near Manaus, Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Diuretic, diaphoretic; infusion against diarrhoea (originating from colds)",

"correlated\_studies": "Antiviral (Rocha Martins et al., 2011); antifungal (Portillo et al., 2001)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Asteraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Bidens pilosa L. (Bidens leucantha (L.) Willd.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Herb, branches",

"occurrence": "Near Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Mucilaginous herb used together with indigo, Senna uniflora (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Cassia sericea Sw.), to treat skin ulcers and lymphoedema. Roots are more mucilaginous than the stems",

"correlated\_studies": "Antiviral (Nakama et al., 2012); antitumour (Nakama et al., 2011); antibacterial (Tobinaga et al., 2009)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Asteraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Eclipta paludicola Steud. (Eclipta prostrata (L.) L., Eclipta erecta L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Tangaraca",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Decoction is used to treat diarrhoea",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Asteraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Elephantopus mollis Kunth (Elephantopus. martii Graham)",

"vernacular\_names": "Sucuaya",

"part": "Roots",

"occurrence": "Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Decoction is used in asthenic fevers",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Bignoniaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Cybistax antisyphilitica (Mart.) Mart.",

"vernacular\_names": "Caroba de flor verde",

"part": "Young branches; roots, leaves",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near Manaus",

"traditional\_use": "Antisyphilitic, decoction and infusion to treat dysuria, hydrops, water retention; poultice and lotions against syphilitic ulcers",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Bignoniaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Jacaranda copaia (Aubl.) D.Don (Jacaranda procera (Willd.) Spreng.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Caroba",

"part": "Leaves",

"occurrence": "Rio Japurá",

"traditional\_use": "Used against venereal diseases, mainly inflammations of inguinal lymph, in baths of infusion or decoction for impingement. High doses of decoction cause vomiting and diarrhoea",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Boraginaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Heliotropium indicum L. (Tiaridium indicum (L.) Lehm.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Aguara ciunha-açu Jacua-acanga",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Near Óbitos, Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Desobstruents, to clean wounds and ulcers, against cutaneous affection; used on anal inflammations",

"correlated\_studies": "Wound healing (Dash and Murthy, 2011); antibacterial (Nethaji and Manokaran, 2009)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Burseraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Protium heptaphyllum (Aubl.) Marchand (Icica heptaphylla Aubl.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near Manaus",

"traditional\_use": "Tree with dried balsam similar to elemi and animes",

"correlated\_studies": "Antiinflammatory (Melo et al., 2011)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Calophyllaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Calophyllum brasiliense Cambess.",

"vernacular\_names": "Lantim, Landy, Jacaré-uva",

"part": "Bark, balsam",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near Manaus, Barcellos",

"traditional\_use": "Decoction is used to relax sinews",

"correlated\_studies": "Antinociceptive (Isaias et al., 2004)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Calophyllaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Mammea americana L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Abrico",

"part": "Seeds, inner root",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Seeds are anthelminthic. The inner bark has a balsam that is used to treat wounds from biting insects, mainly Culex penetrans, and malignant ulcers",

"correlated\_studies": "Antibacterial (Yasunaka et al., 2005)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Cannaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Canna glauca L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Albara, herva dos feridos",

"part": "Roots, fresh herb, half-ripe fruit",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Increases diuresis, diaphoresis, wound healing; Rheumatic pain, limb torpor, ulcers, earache",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Caricaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Jacaratia digitata (Poepp. & Endl.) Solms (Carica digitata Poepp.& Endl.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Poultice to treat wound and ulcer healing",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Caricaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Jacaratia spinosa (Aubl.) A.DC (Carica dodecaphylla Vell.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Jacaratia",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Guyana, near Acarouany",

"traditional\_use": "Poultice to treat wound and ulcer healing",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Clusiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Moronobea coccinea Aubl.",

"vernacular\_names": "Oanani",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Pará, Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "The tree has a gum-resin used to treat wound",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Convolvulaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R.Br. (Convolvulus brasiliensis L., Convolvulus maritimus Desr.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Salsa da praia",

"part": "Leaves, roots, thallus",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Mucilaginous leaves (acres) are used to treat, the effects of colds and chronic gonorrhoea, externally or by mouth. Roots are drastic, thallus and leaves are emollients",

"correlated\_studies": "Antinociceptive (de Souza et al., 2000), antispasmodic (Pongprayoon et al., 1992), Antagonistic to histamine (Wasuwat 1970)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Costaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Costus cylindricus Jacq.; Costus scaber Ruiz &Pav. (Costus anachiri Jacq.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Pará, Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Mucilaginous juice, refreshing, febrifuge, nephritic pain and gonorrhoea",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Cucurbitaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Luffa sepium (G. Mey.) C. Jeffrey (Luffa purgans (Mart.) Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Buchinha",

"part": "Fruit",

"occurrence": "Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "'Coloquintidas', hydropisia and chronic ophthalmia, emetic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Cucurbitaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Luffa operculata (L.) Cogn. (Momordica operculata L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Bucha de Paulista, Purga de João Paes",

"part": "Fruit",

"occurrence": "Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Against amenorrhoea, anasarcha, chlorose, herpetic diseases, emetic, diuretic; hydrops and chronic ophthalmia",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Cucurbitaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Melothria pendula L. (Melothria fluminensis Gardner)",

"vernacular\_names": "Cereja de purga",

"part": "Fruit",

"occurrence": "Pará, Santarem, near S. Gabriel",

"traditional\_use": "Purgative",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Dilleniaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Davilla kunthii A.St.-Hil. (Hieronia scabra Vell.)",

"vernacular\_names": "None",

"part": "Leaves",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, Santarem (Pará)",

"traditional\_use": "Against testicular swelling from venereal abuse or effects of horseback riding effects and fumigations",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Euphorbia cotinifolia L. (Euphorbia cotinoides Miq.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Milk, juice",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Treatment of warts and condyloma with poultices",

"correlated\_studies": "Antiviral (Betancur-Galvis et al., 2002)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Hevea guianensis Aubl. (Siphonia elastica Pers.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Pao seringa, seringueira, Xeringueira",

"part": "Milk",

"occurrence": "Pará, Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Latex with Ricinus L. oil against worms",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Hura crepitans L. (Hura brasiliensis Willd.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Oassacu, Assacu",

"part": "Milk",

"occurrence": "Pará, Rio Negro, S. Joao, S. Anna, Santarem",

"traditional\_use": "Latex is anthelmintic",

"correlated\_studies": "Leishmanicidal (García et al., 2012), antibacterial (Bussmann et al., 2010)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Jatropha curcas L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Pinheiro de purga, Pinhão paraguay, Mandubiguaçu, Munduy-guaçu",

"part": "Seeds",

"occurrence": "Pará, near Santarem, Amazon near Ega",

"traditional\_use": "Seeds are emetic and cathartic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Mabea fistulifera Mart.",

"vernacular\_names": "Canudo de pita",

"part": "Bark",

"occurrence": "Near Santarém",

"traditional\_use": "Bitter bark, astringent, resolvent, febrifuge",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Manihot esculenta Crantz (Manihot utilissima Pohl)",

"vernacular\_names": "Mandioca, Mandiba",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Pará, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Lymphatic system, fresh leaves are antidote for poisoning from roots. Emetic.",

"correlated\_studies": "Antihelmintic (Marie-Magdeleine et al., 2010)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Euphorbia tithymaloides L. (Pedilanthus tithymaloides (L.) Poit.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Herb and root",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Latex is used against warts, gonorrhoea, condyloma and malignant ulcers. Roots are used against syphilis and amenorrhoea",

"correlated\_studies": "Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant (Abreu et al., 2006)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Euphorbiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Sapium glandulosum (L.) Morong (Sapium hippomane G. Mey.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Latex and leaves",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near Rio Negro, S.G. Cachoeira, Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Syphilis; elephantiasis; against warts",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Gentianaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Potalia resinifera Mart.",

"vernacular\_names": "Anabi",

"part": "Leaves",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near Manaus, Pará, Santarem",

"traditional\_use": "Decoction for ophthalmia, palpebral diseases",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Gentianaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Tachia guianensis Aubl.",

"vernacular\_names": "Raiz de jacaré-aru, Caferana",

"part": "Root",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro, Amazonas, near S. Gabriel",

"traditional\_use": "Extremely bitter roots, tonic, incisive, intermittent fevers",

"correlated\_studies": "Antimalarial (Carvalho et al., 1991)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Humiriaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Humiria balsamifera var. floribunda (Mart.) Cuatrec. (Humirium floribundum Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Umiri",

"part": "Bark",

"occurrence": "Pará, Amazonas, near Rio Uaupés",

"traditional\_use": "Balsam yellow, limpid, similar to copaiba and Peru",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lamiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) R.Br.",

"vernacular\_names": "Cordão de frade",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Used as baths against rheumatic affections and dysuria",

"correlated\_studies": "Anti-inflammatory (Parra-Delgado et al., 2004)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lamiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Hyptis mutabilis (Rich.) Briq. (Hyptis spicata Poit.), Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Pará, Santarem",

"traditional\_use": "Diaphoretic, several catarrhal disease, carminative, wound healing",

"correlated\_studies": "Anti-inflammatory (Grassi et al., 2006)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lauraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Licaria puchury-major (Mart.) Kosterm. (Nectandra puchury-major (Mart.) Nees. & C. Martius ex Nees)",

"vernacular\_names": "Puchury",

"part": "Fruits, seeds",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro, Amazonas, near Tabatinga",

"traditional\_use": "Indigestion, diarrhoea, leucorrhoea, dysentery",

"correlated\_studies": "Antitumour (Uchiyama et al., 2009)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lauraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Aniba cujumary (Mart.) A.Lyons (Aydendron cujumary (Mart.) Nees)",

"vernacular\_names": "Cujumary",

"part": "Seeds",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Digestive, stomachic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lauraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Ocotea longifolia Kunth (Oreodaphne opifera (Mart.) Nees)",

"vernacular\_names": "Canella de cheiro",

"part": "Fruit oil",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Arthralgy, rheumatic diseases",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lauraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Ocotea cymbarum Kunth (Nectandra cymbarum (Kunth) Nees)",

"vernacular\_names": "Pão sassafráz",

"part": "Bark",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Tonic, carminative, stomachic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lauraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Ocotea odorifera (Vell.) Rohwer (Mespilodaphne pretiosa var. latifolia Nees & Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Pereiroá, pão ou casca preciosa",

"part": "Bark",

"occurrence": "Orinoco",

"traditional\_use": "Used as decoction in baths for diseases of nervous system, memory, oedema of feet, catarrhal disease, hydrops, gout, syphilis and vaginal discharge",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Lecythidaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Gustavia hexapetala (Aubl.) Sm. (Gustavia brasiliana DC.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Janiparandiba, Japoarandiba, Jandiparana",

"part": "Roots, leaves, fruits",

"occurrence": "Near Rio Negro, Gurupá, Pará, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Infusion of the roots used to treat liver and spleen disorders, mesenteric glands; wound healing; engorgement of the spleen; emetic",

"correlated\_studies": "Antitumour (Pettit et al., 2004)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Bowdichia virgilioides f. major (Mart.) Yakovlev (Sebipira major Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Sebípira, Sebupíra, Sicopira, Sucupira",

"part": "Bark",

"occurrence": "Near Santarem (Pará)",

"traditional\_use": "Diaphoretic, incisive, corroborant. To treat rheumatic pain, arthritic tumours, weakened by syphilitic virus, hydrops, impingements",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Sw (Poinciana pulcherrima L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Near Rio Tocantins, Pará, Santarem, Rio Tapajoz",

"traditional\_use": "Leaves are cathartic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Copaifera guyanensis Desf.",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Resin",

"occurrence": "Near Rio Negro, Manaus, Barcellos",

"traditional\_use": "Gonorrhoea",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Copaifera martii Hayne",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Resin",

"occurrence": "Pará, near Maraca and Santarem",

"traditional\_use": "Gonorrhoea",

"correlated\_studies": "Antimicrobial (Santos et al., 2008)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Cynometra spruceana Benth. var. spruceana (Trachylobium martianum Hayne)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Resin",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "To treat weakness of the lungs, tuberculosis, chronic cough",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Dipteryx odorata (Aubl.) Willd.",

"vernacular\_names": "Cumaru, fava de Tonka",

"part": "Seeds",

"occurrence": "Pará and Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Nervine, analeptic (restorative), cardiac, diaphoretic and emmenagogue",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Hymenaea courbaril L.",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Maranhão",

"traditional\_use": "Used for lung debility, inhalation to treat tuberculosis and chronic cough",

"correlated\_studies": "Antiviral (Cecílio et al., 2000)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Senna multijuga subsp. lindleyana (Gardner) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Cassia magnifica Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "None",

"part": "Leaves",

"occurrence": "Pará, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Laxative, cathartic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Senna occidentalis (L.) Link (Cassia occidentalis L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Pajomarioba",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Used as is Senna from Egypt, as laxative and cathartic. Effects are similar but weaker. Some produce colic. Senna uniflora (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Cassia sericera Sw.) is better.",

"correlated\_studies": "Several activities (see Review from Yadav et al., 2010)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Taralea oppositifolia Aubl. (Dipterix oppositifolia (Aubl.) Willd.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Coumarourana",

"part": "Seeds",

"occurrence": "Same region as Dipteryx odorata",

"traditional\_use": "Similar to Dipteryx odorata (Aubl.) Willd. but weaker",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Leguminosae",

"botanical\_name": "Cynometra spruceana Benth var. spruceana (Trachylobium martianum Hayne)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Near Manaus, Pará, near Rio Caipurú, Santarem, Rio Negro, S. Carlos",

"traditional\_use": "Used for lung debility, inhalation to treat tuberculosis and chronic cough.",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Linderniaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Lindernia diffusa (L.) Wettst. (Vandellia diffusa L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Caa-ataya, Mata canna, Purga de Joao Paez, Orelha de rato",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Pará, Santarem, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Bitter, mucilaginous, purgative, diuretic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Malvaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Sida cordifolia L. (Sida altheifolia Sw.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Amazonas near Manaus",

"traditional\_use": "Emollient herb, same use as Malva, infusion to treat throat inflammation",

"correlated\_studies": "Anti-inflammatory (Swathy et al., 2010; Bonjardim et al., 2011)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Meliaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Carapa guianensis Aubl.",

"vernacular\_names": "Andiroba, Angiroba, Nandiroba",

"part": "Seed oil, bark, leaves",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Exanthema, especially that originating from bites of insects of the family Simullidae. Decoctions against Ascaris (internally), dermatophytosis",

"correlated\_studies": "Antihelmintic (Carvalho et al., 2012), wound healing (Nayak et al., 2010), anti-inflammatory (Penido et al., 2006)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Menispermaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Abuta rufescens Aubl.",

"vernacular\_names": "Abuta",

"part": "Root, bark",

"occurrence": "Pará, Japurá",

"traditional\_use": "Stomach debility, digestive, intermittent fever, obstruction of abdominal viscera",

"correlated\_studies": "Antimalarial (Ruiz et al., 2011)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Menispermaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Abuta imene (Mart.) Eichler (Cocculus imene Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "Root",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near S.G. Cachoeira, Manaus, Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Emetic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Moraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Ficus adhatodifolia Schott (Ficus anthelmintica Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Coajinguba",

"part": "Juice",

"occurrence": "Pará, near Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Ascaris",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Myristicaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Virola sebifera Aubl. (Myristica sebifera (Aubl.) Sw.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Ucuúba",

"part": "Aromatic fat, oil of cooked seeds",

"occurrence": "Guyana, Pará, near Santarem",

"traditional\_use": "Colic, dyspepsia; rheumatic pain, arthritic tumours",

"correlated\_studies": "Antioxidant (Rezende et al., 2005)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Phyllanthaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Phyllanthus niruri L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Herva pombinha",

"part": "Herb, seeds",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Diabetes mellitus",

"correlated\_studies": "Antidiabetic (Okoli et al., 2011)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Phyllanthaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Phyllanthus brasiliensis (Aubl.) Poir. (Phyllanthus conami Sw.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Conabi, Conavi, Cunabi",

"part": "Herb",

"occurrence": "Pará, Rio Negro, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Diuretic",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Phytolacaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Seguiera alliacea Mart.",

"vernacular\_names": "Ybirarema, Guararema, Pão ou sipo d’alho, Ubirarema",

"part": "Wood, leaves, bark",

"occurrence": "Pará, S. Joao and S. Anna",

"traditional\_use": "Externally: exanthemic illnesses, rheumatism, haemorrhoid pain, and water retention. In combination with Bidens pilosa L. herb, Acmella oleracea (L.) R.K.Jansen, Kalanchoe laciniata (L.) DC. a (Kalanchoe brasiliensis Cambess.) and Kalanchoe gastonis-bonnieri Haym.- Hamet & H. Perrier against prostate tumours",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Phytolacaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Petiveria alliacea var. tetrandra (Ortega) Hauman (Petiveria tetrandra B.A.Gomes)",

"vernacular\_names": "Herva de pipi, Raiz de guiné",

"part": "Roots, leaves",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Decoction: limb debilitation. Against the weaker members of the body to treat cold, and against paralysis",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Piperaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Piper peltatum L.",

"vernacular\_names": "None",

"part": "Roots, juice of pressed herb, leaves",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Internally: lymphatic system stimulation, diuretic. Externally to clean ulcers, burns",

"correlated\_studies": "Antimicrobial (Mongelli et al., 1995)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Polygonaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Persicaria punctata (Elliott) Small (Polygonum acre Kunth)",

"vernacular\_names": "Herva do bicho",

"part": "Juice; herb",

"occurrence": "Banks of Rio Amazonas (Pará)",

"traditional\_use": "Against strangury, blood dysenteriae; Arthritis and haemorrhoid pain",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Polygonaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Polygonum stypticum Cham. & Schltdl.",

"vernacular\_names": "None",

"part": "Juice",

"occurrence": "Rio Negro",

"traditional\_use": "Astringent and refreshing; diarrhoea and gonorrhoea",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Polypodiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Microgramma percussa (Cav.) de la Sota (Polypodium percussum Cav.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Samambaia, Feto, feto macho",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Against worms in a way similar to Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Aspidium filix-mas (L.) Sw.)",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Rhizophoraceae",

"botanical\_name": "Rhizophora mangle L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Guaparaiba, Mangue vermelho, verdadeiro ou amarello",

"part": "Bark",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Considered one of the most potent astringents for medical or technical use",

"correlated\_studies": "Anti-inflammatory (Marrero et al., 2006), wound healing (Fernandez et al., 2002)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Rubiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Genipa americana L. (Genipa brasiliensis (Spreng.) Baill.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Jenipapeiro, Jenipaba",

"part": "Fruit",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, Pará, near Santarem",

"traditional\_use": "In baths to heal syphilitic ulcers",

"correlated\_studies": "Antitumour (Ueda et al., 1991)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Rubiaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Palicourea marcgravii A.St.-Hil.",

"vernacular\_names": "Erva do rato",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Pará, S. João, S. Anna",

"traditional\_use": "Strong effects in kidneys and skin; used in veterinary medicine against dysuria of horses and mules",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Rutaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Ertela trifolia (L.) Kuntze (Monnieria trifoliata L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Alfavaca de cobra, Jaborandi",

"part": "Roots",

"occurrence": "Maranhão, Alcantara, Pará, Santarém",

"traditional\_use": "Diaphoretic, diuretic, sialagogue, expectorant, antidote (preservative)",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Salicaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Casearia decandra Jacq. (Casearia adstringens Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "None",

"part": "Bark",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Adstringent, use in baths for wound",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Sapindaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Paullinia cupana Kunth (Paullinia sorbilis Mart.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Guarana-uva, guaraná",

"part": "Seeds",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Stomachic, antipyretic, digestive, cardiac, diaphoretic. Good for the treatment of colds, sunstroke, cramps, flatulence, anorexia, nervous headache, dry skin. Aphrodisiac but decreases the fertility of sperm",

"correlated\_studies": "Anxiolytic (Roncon et al., 2011), antidepressant (Campos et al., 2005), gastroprotective (Campos et al., 2003)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Sapindaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Paullinia pinnata L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Timbó, Timbo-sipó, Cururu-apé",

"part": "Bark, leaves, fruits",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Poisonous to the brain and kidneys. Against hydrophobia, melancholia and other types of mental illness",

"correlated\_studies": "Antioxidant (Jimoh et al., 2007)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Smilacaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Smilax longifolia Rich. (Smilax papyracea Poir.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Legação, Salsaparrilha, Japi-canga, Sipó-em",

"part": "Roots",

"occurrence": "Rio Amazonas, Rio Negro, Ega, Japurá near Porto Dos Miranhas",

"traditional\_use": "Roots are rich in a bitter substance that adheres to the throat. The cooked roots are used to treat diseases of the kidneys",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Smilacaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Smilax syphilitica Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.",

"vernacular\_names": "Legação, Salsaparrilha, Japi-canga, Sipó-em",

"part": "Roots",

"occurrence": "Pará, Amazonas",

"traditional\_use": "Same use as the true salsaparrilha (Smilax longifolia Rich.). Fresh plants are better than dried or old plants",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Solanaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Capsicum annuum L.",

"vernacular\_names": "Quiyaqui, Quiya-cumari, Quiya-cumari, Quiya-apuá, Pimentão comprido, Pimentão, Quiya-açu, Pimenta de cheiro; Pimenta da índia",

"part": "Fruits",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Used against constipation, anorexia, indigestion, atony of the tongue and throat, gangrenous angina and gout. Externally as caustic",

"correlated\_studies": "Several (see literature)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Solanaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Physalis pubescens L.",

"vernacular\_names": "n.d.",

"part": "n.d.",

"occurrence": "Pará",

"traditional\_use": "Resolvent, anodyne, diuretic. Infusion used in catarrhal fever. Against stranguria.",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Solanaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Solanum americanum Mill. (Solanum pterocaulon Dunal, Solanum oleraceum Dunal, Solanum nigrum L.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Aguara-quiya, Pimenta dos cães, Erva do bicho, Pimenta de gallinha, Erva moura",

"part": "Herb, fruits, leaves",

"occurrence": "Japurensibus (Rio Negro)",

"traditional\_use": "Herb emollient, diuretic, used against inflammation of the anus and urinary retention. Dried berries are used against toothache and prosopalgia. Leaves are applied to treat skin wounds on the legs",

"correlated\_studies": "None",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

},

{

"family": "Zingiberaceae",

"botanical\_name": "Renealmia alpinia (Rottb.) Maas (Alpinia pacoseroca Jacq., Renealmia exaltata L.f.)",

"vernacular\_names": "Pacoseroca",

"part": "Tuberous roots",

"occurrence": "Amazonas, near Japura",

"traditional\_use": "Carminatives, stomachic, resolutive and alexipharmacas (antidote). Wound disinfection and healing",

"correlated\_studies": "Leishmanicidal (Valadeau et al., 2009), antifungal (Melo e Silva et al., 2009)",

"source": "U.B. Breitbach et al. / Journal of Ethnopharmacology 147 (2013) 180–189"

}