

**ONLINE CATALOG OF HERBAL MEDICINES**

**PRINCESS G. RAGUINDIN  
ALELY O. AZARCON  
SHUBIE T. DALIT**

**ILOCOS SUR POLYTECHNIC STATE COLLEGE  
INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING STUDIES  
STA. MARIA, ILOCOS SUR**

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## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Project Context

Plants had been used for medicinal purposes long before recorded history. For example, ancient Chinese and Egyptian papyrus writings describe medicinal plant uses. Indigenous cultures such as African and Native American used herbs in their healing rituals, while others developed traditional medical systems in which herbal therapies were used systematically. Scientists found that people in different parts of the globe tended to use the same or similar plants for the same purposes.

In the early 19th century, when methods of chemical analysis first became available, scientists began extracting and modifying the active ingredients from plants. Later, chemists began making their own version of plant compounds, beginning the transition from raw herbs to synthetic pharmaceuticals. Over time, the use of herbal medicines declined in favor of pharmaceuticals.

Long before the introduction of modern medicines and Western curative methods, herbal medicines had been widely used in the Philippines.

The use of medicinal plants or herbs has been gaining popularity this past few years in the Philippines and worldwide as more clinical



proof emerges that validates many of the age-old alternative medicines used by Filipino folks that has been passed on. The curative effects of the herbs were tested by traditional healers on their patient. The knowledge and skills on the curative application of any given herbal medicine has been handed down from generation to generation.

Whenever a culture attempts to assimilate alien ideas, social stresses are bound to occur, especially when such ideas threaten the dominion of major economic and political interests. Mistakes are likely to arise while attempting to implement these ideas. In the case of Chinese herbal knowledge, its use by people unfamiliar with its rules and protocols invariably leads to mishaps; either the herbs or formulas fail to work as expected, or worse, side effects may result whenever herbs are used in contraindicated conditions. In the political and economic realms, government regulators unfamiliar with the unique characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine may impose restrictions upon Chinese herbal practice that inhibit its effective application and suffocate its future development within our culture.

The effectiveness of modern herbal practice suggests that we begin our search by understanding the complete meaning of herbalism. Herbs are grown and collected from all over the world. There is nothing magical about an herb; effective medicinal herbs can be found everywhere that plants grow.



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There is indeed a necessity in making life better by introducing natural herbal dietary supplements in the country. Within the past decade, herbal medicine has gained increasing importance, with both medical and economic implications. In developing countries particularly, as much as 80 percent of the indigenous population still depends on traditional systems of medicine and medicinal plants for healthcare. Widespread use of herbal medicines has raised questions about their quality, safety, and efficacy. As part of dealing with immense strategy, extensive task of reviewing the country's scientific literature of commonly used herbal medicines have conducted to promote global harmonization of herbal health care. (Herbal Medicine for Alternative Health Care,2008)

The alertness and understanding about herbal medicine is a must. There are lots of counterfeit herbal medicines. Some of them are low-priced so the tendency of the people is to buy it because it's practical. But not all cheap herbal medicines are authentic so be careful. Real herbal medicines are pretty obvious effective. A lot of articles are written concerning on herbal medicines so as a consumer, be aware and discover the better ones. (<http://www.stuartxchange.com/AltMed.html>)



## Purpose and Description

The result of this study will benefit the following:

**Community/Netizens.** The study will provide a location of knowing how will people use those Herbal Medicines as their medication..

**Future Researchers.** Helps develop future researcher's ability in terms of research on possible improvement of the system. This study serves as reference and guides their study and related to their study.

**Google Administrator.** Gives income to the Google administrator when people are going to download the uploaded system.

## Statement of Objectives

This study aims to create and develop an Online Catalog of Herbal Medicines.

Specifically, this study sought to do the following:

- 1.) to identify the different herbal medicines in Ilocos Sur and their effectiveness.
- 2.) to design and develop an Online Catalog of Herbal Medicines.
- 3.) to test the usability of the developed system along:
  - a.) Efficiency
  - b.) Controllability
  - c.) Helpfulness



d.) Learnability

### **Scope and Limitation**

The Online Catalog of Herbal Medicines in Ilocos Sur includes the information of the medicinal plants, their Names, Scientific Names, Local Names, other local terms, Medicinal uses, Pictures, Procedures (some are videos), and the illness cured by these Herbal Plants. The said mobile application is limited only for android phones with jellybean, kitkat and lollipop version.



## Chapter II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the results of the bibliographic survey which the proponents analyzed for a better understanding of this study on the development of an Online Catalog of Herbal Medicines.

Online Catalog is an electronic library catalog. A library catalogue or library catalogue' is a register of all bibliographic items found in a library or group of libraries, such as a network of libraries at several locations. A bibliographic item can be any information entity that is considered library material or a group of library materials or linked from the catalog as far as it is relevant to the catalog and to the users (patrons) of the library.

Although a handful of experimental systems existed as early as the 1960s, the first large-scale online catalogs were developed at Ohio State University in 1975 and the Dallas in 1978.

These and other early online catalog systems tended to closely reflect the card catalogs that they were intended to replace. Using a dedicated terminal or telnet client, users could search a handful of pre-coordinate indexes and browse the resulting display in much the same way they had previously navigated the card catalog.



Throughout the 1980s, the number and sophistication of online catalogs grew. The first commercial systems appeared, and would by the end of the decade largely replace systems built by libraries themselves. Library catalogs began providing improved search mechanisms, including Boolean and keyword searching, as well as ancillary functions, such as the ability to place holds on items that had been checked-out. At the same time, libraries began to develop applications to automate the purchase, cataloging, and circulation of books and other library materials. These applications, collectively known as an integrated library system (ILS) or library management system, included an online catalog as the public interface to the system's inventory. Most library catalogs are closely tied to their underlying ILS system.

Herbalism is a reputable profession and has been for many thousand years, it actually laid the groundwork base for modern medicine, botany, pharmacy, aromatherapy and chemistry, unfortunately the attraction with technology and other reasons, and it was relegated to an experimental and partially wonderful art.

Herbalism is both an art and a science, which has always varied well with other treatments. Thriving today using whole plants to treat whole people and it is as significant now as in the secluded past, and perhaps will be more applicable in the future now that has been rediscovered. ([http://www.infoherb.com/Herbal\\_medicine.html](http://www.infoherb.com/Herbal_medicine.html))



An economical alternative medicine to treat many ailments which is beneficial to many Filipinos especially in this economic crisis. But take note that these herbal medications are similar to over the counter medicine that if symptoms persist, consult a doctor.

With the high prices of commercially available medicines nowadays, their accessibility to people, especially the poor ones, is next to impossible. The system, therefore, might help them spend less money for their medication.

In the early 19th century, when chemical analysis first became available, scientists began to extract and modify the active ingredients from plants. Later, chemists began making their own version of plant compounds and, over time, the use of herbal medicines declined in favor of drugs. Almost one fourth of pharmaceutical drugs are derived from botanicals. Often, herbs may be used together because the combination is more effective and may have fewer side effects. Health care providers must take many factors into account when recommending herbs, including the species and variety of the plant, the plant's habitat, how it was stored and processed, and whether or not there are contaminants (including heavy metals and pesticides).

There are some similar applications of this study one of those is Ayurvedic Herbs Medicine Book.



Ayur vedic is from the word A·yur·ve·da means the traditional Hindu system of medicine, which is based on the idea of balance in bodily systems and uses diet, herbal treatment, and yogic breathing.

Ayurvedic Herbs Medicine Book is a Completely offline and free Herbal Medicine app containing list of all edible plants, herbs, their medicinal benefits and their use in home remedies. Key Features: Pocket ayurvedic medicinal manual listing herbs and edible plants used in everyday life. Most of the ingredients of any self-cure and home remedies are the ayurvedic medicinal plants and herbs found at home. Provides usage of herbs and plants as herbal home remedies for different diseases & conditions. Offline ayurvedic medicine book. Works without internet after first download. This herbal remedy guide is a medicinal manual with ayurvedic plants information & Ayurveda remedies for common illness. Medicinal plants and their uses are collected from ancient Tamil and Hindi Ayurveda books. Use this herbs guide to find our several unknown edible plants, their uses & health benefits.  
[\(https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.atomic.apps.ayurvedic.herbs.book](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.atomic.apps.ayurvedic.herbs.book)



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