

Medicinal plants used in traditional medicine for the treatment of cancer
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The modern range of uses of useful plants (primarily edible and medicinal) is based mainly on practical experience accumulated over many centuries and even millennia.

The first information about attempts to use plants for malignant neoplasms, as well as for the vast majority of diseases that a person has encountered, are found in ancient times. In Egyptian papyri dating back to 3730 BC. there are indications of the possibility of malignant tumors and methods of their treatment. Mentions of neoplasms and their treatment with medicinal plants are also found in the oldest literary sources of ancient Russia, China, India and other countries. This method of fighting cancer remained the main one until the 18th century. [4].

Despite the fact that the nature of these diseases was a mystery, and people could not explain the mechanism of action of certain plants, a certain range of plants used for tumors was identified by trial and error. Some of the plants had an action that slowed down the growth of neoplasms, but those that acted as analgesics, tonic, soothing, restorative, choleric and diuretics were also widely used, since the onset and development of a malignant neoplasm entails sharp changes in metabolism and disturbances in all tissues, organs, systems. organism. It is the systemic influence that explains the death of patients with malignant tumors, even of small sizes [12].

The most commonly used plants at that time were those containing alkaloids, essential oils, organic acids and dyes of various kinds. In addition, plants containing phytoncides (horseradish, radish, sowing garlic) were and still are especially popular in the treatment of cancer (which is noted in all herbalists and medical books) [4].

Currently, biologically active substances (BAS) and medicinal products (MPs) of herbal origin with proven antitumor effects include, for example, the alkaloids of catharanthus rosea: vincristine and vinblastine. They have occupied a definite place in tumor therapy as cytostatics that block mitosis in metaphase [4; 6]. Catharanthus pink has long been used in folk medicine in tropical and subtropical countries, primarily for diseases with metabolic disorders, such as diabetes. As cytostatics, primarily in ovarian cancer, podophyllin and its derivatives from thyroid podophyll were also used. But at present, this plant is practically not used. Possessing a cytostatic effect, colchicine and colchamine (alkaloids of autumn colchicum, which are true karyoclastic poisons) [4];

The identification and confirmation of the specific biological activity of these and some other plants, the preparations of which had such a pronounced antitumor effect, gave impetus to the further study of plants as promising sources of modern effective and safe drugs. The American Cancer Institute considers the greatest achievement of the last twenty years of the last century to be the discovery of taxol (a preparation from the bark of the evergreen bush of the Pacific yew), which has shown reliably high efficacy in the treatment of ovarian, breast and non-small cell lung cancer [6].

If we talk about the sources of initial information used to create modern herbal preparations, then, according to various sources, from 74 to 96% of herbal medicines were introduced into medical practice (after conducting relevant research) from the arsenal of traditional medicine around the world [36]. At the same time, no more than 10-15% of the higher plants growing on the Earth have been studied for the presence of biologically active substances [40]. It is absolutely clear that screening studies of all the remaining 85-90% of higher plant species are at least not rational. Therefore, it is of particular importance to assess the prospects of each species in order to further in-depth study of it as a potential source of modern effective and safe drugs of natural origin.

The aim of this study was to search for medicinal plants of domestic traditional and folk medicine as promising sources of raw materials and drugs for the treatment of oncological diseases. The study of the experience of domestic traditional and folk medicine is especially important, since at the moment phytopreparations make up about 40% of the nomenclature of drugs produced in the country [1; 9], however, locally produced drugs prevail in all European markets, except for Russia, where more than 45% are imported [42; 43].

At the first stage of research, we summarized the information available in the available domestic literature on the use of medicinal plants for cancer in traditional medicine in Russia, and summarized them in a table (Table 1) [Due to the large volume of Table. 1 "Medicinal plants used in traditional medicine in Russia for the treatment of oncological diseases" and data from sources, used literature Nos. 4, 6, 9, 12, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, will be published in the next issue of the journal (see ...journal "Traditional Medicine", 2005, No. 2).]. All botanical names are given by us according to the sources that define them priority [37; 38].

We consider it necessary to emphasize the following. The proposed material is not a guide to practical use in the treatment of cancer. In this case, it is for reference and strictly scientific in nature. The official species of medicinal plants are highlighted by us in table. 1 in bold, however, the types of their action indicated in the State Register of Medicines [9] are much narrower in comparison with the spectrum of their use in traditional medicine. It is legally justified to use medicinal plant materials and preparations from them in strict accordance with the spectrum of action specified in the State Register [9].

The second comment of the authors, which must be taken into account by the readers, concerns the list of bibliographic sources that we have taken to conduct this information and analytical research. Unfortunately, the volume of circulation of the published literature on phytotherapy, including phytotherapy in oncology, correlates inversely with its quality and the reliability of the information provided. The phenomenon of rewriting various types of information and data of varying reliability and scientific validity from one publication to

other, often (or even mainly) without specifying the sources of information.

Therefore, when choosing bibliographic sources, we were guided mainly by official documents, academic publications, as well as publications by specialists in the field of medical botany, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, various clinical disciplines and the history of medicine. The second group of bibliographic sources was composed of reviews based on the personal experience of herbalists-healers, handwritten materials and reports of ethnographic expeditions. The third group consisted of survey, so-called amateur publications, which have neither scientific substantiation nor references to historical and ethnographic materials.

Analyzing the collected data array, we decided to classify (in this work) the entire amount of information according to the following criteria (Table 1):

- the officiality of producing plants (medicinal plants permitted for medical use are allocated in column 1 in bold);
- localization of tumors (columns 2-11) - in accordance with the terminology adopted in traditional (folk) medicine and given in the analyzed bibliographic sources;
- morphological groups of raw materials used for the treatment of oncological diseases or the simplest medicinal forms from it (at the intersection of rows and columns).

From table. 1 shows that of the 405 mentioned plant species, only 26 species are most often used in folk medicine for the treatment of oncological diseases. 134 species of medicinal plants (RR) are official, and only 6 of them are allowed for medical use as antineoplastic and cytostatic agents: pink periwinkle, gorgeous colchicum, Russian mountaineer, Morison's mountaineer, thyroid podophyllum, chaga (birch mushroom).

The most popular plants in folk medicine, recommended in the treatment of neoplasms (mentioned in more than 25% of the studied sources containing data on the use of LR in the people), were the following: marsh calamus; aloe tree-like; hanging birch; spotted hemlock (used in folk medicine very widely for cancer of various localization, despite the fact that the plant is poisonous); common lingonberry; ivy budra; elecampane high; cocklebur; St. John's wort perforatum; calendula medicinal; viburnum ordinary; stinging nettle; burdock; wild carrots and sow carrots (one of the most popular remedies, especially for skin cancer and cancerous ulcers); common tansy; evading peony; large plantain; wormwood; pharmaceutical camomile; marsh cinquefoil; common beets; swamp dryweed; prickly tartar; chaga; celandine is great; sage medicinal.

From table. 2, it can be seen that most of the plants widely used by the people as antineoplastic agents are used in official medicine for other indications, which, however, are in great demand in the complex treatment and prevention of oncological diseases. In particular, 19 types of drugs are approved for use as an expectorant,

diuretic - 17,
 antispasmodic - 15,
 choleric - 14,
 laxative - 14,
 antiseptic - 12,
 astringent - 12,
 anti-inflammatory - 11,
 sedative - 11,
 analgesic - 10,
 sokogonny - 10,
 hemostatic - 9,
 general tonic - 9,
 hypotensive - 8,
 appetite stimulant of plant origin - 6, as an integral part of Akophyte - 6,
 stimulating tissue regeneration - 6,
 hypolipidemic - 5,
 local irritating - 5, increasing appetite - 5, anti-inflammatory local - 5, antimicrobial - 5,

antitumor - 5,
 as an integral part of the medicine according to Zdrenko's prescription - 5, cytostatic - 5,
 anthelmintic - 4,
 cardiogenic - 4,
 hepatoprotective - 3,
 antipyretic - 3,
 C-vitamin - 3,
 reducing capillary permeability - 3,
 uterotonizing - 3 (Table 2).

Other types of action occur 1-2 times. In other words, among the official raw materials, species with a detoxifying, tonic and anti-inflammatory effect prevail. Therefore, we believe it expedient to continue information and analytical research in this direction and, in particular, to study, generalize and analyze data on the chemical composition and mechanisms of action of plant biologically active substances, which, according to traditional medicine, have antitumor properties.

table 2

The types of action of the LR approved for medical use on the territory of the Russian Federation,

used in domestic folk medicine for cancer

P / p No.	Manufacturer's name plants in Russian and Latin	Raw materials or drugs from it; types actions in accordance with the State Register [9]	Application in traditional medicine [2-5; 7; eight; ten; eleven; 13-35; 39; 41]	
			for the treatment of cancer	for prevention oncological diseases
1	Avran medicinal (Gratiola officinalis L.)	grass - comp. part of the medicine according to Zdenko's prescription, laxative, cardiogenic, anthelmintic	for cancerous ulcers, tumors without specifying localization	
2	Calamus marsh (Acorus calamus L.)	rhizomes - appetite stimulant of plant origin (bitterness)	skin cancer, tumors of the lungs, gastrointestinal tract, female genital organs, cancerous ulcers; without specifying localization	
3	Dzhungarian Aconite (Aconitum soongaricum Stapf.)	fresh grass - comp. echinor part, analgesic	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, without specifying localization	
4	Aloe tree (Aloe arborescens Mill.)	fresh leaf, dry leaf, lateral fresh shoot - adaptogenic, stimulating tissue regeneration, tonic	respiratory organs, gastrointestinal tract, other organs, blood cancer; without specifying localization	
5	Althea officinalis (Althae officinalis L.)	root, herb - expectorant	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, prostate; without specifying localization	
6	Anise ordinary (Anisum vulgare Gaertn.)	fetus - expectorant	tumors of the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract	
7	Aralia mandshurica Rupr.et Maxim.	root - tonic	without specifying localization	+
eight	Mountain arnica (Arnica Montana L.)	flowers - choleric	without specifying localization	
nine	Marsh wild rosemary (Ledum palustre L.)	shoots - expectorant	cytostatic; without specifying the localization of the tumor	
ten	Big-leaved badan (Bergenia crassifolia (L.) Fritsch.)	rhizome - astringent	tumors of the female genital organs, other organs; tumors without localization	
eleven	Common barberry (Berberis vulgaris L.)	root, leaf - choleric	blood cancer ; tumors without localization	
12	Periwinkle (Vinca minor L.)	herb - sedative, sympatholytic, cerebrovasodilating, coronary dilating, hypotensive, uterotonizing, diuretic, reducing penetration	cancer of the blood, prostate gland; tumors without localization	

		capillary permeability; product for obtaining vinkanor		
13	Pink periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus) (Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don.f. = Vinca rosea L.)	Leaf - antineoplastic, cytostatic; product for producing vinblastine	cancer of the blood, tumors of the mammary glands, female genital organs; tumors without localization	
fourteen	Amur velvet (Phellodendron amurense Rupr.)	bast - hepatoprotective; a product for obtaining berberine; leaf - hepatoprotective; product for obtaining flacoside	tumors of the female genital organs, prostate gland; tumors without localization	
15	Colchicum magnificent (Colchicum spesiosum Stev.)	fresh corm - antileukopoietic, hypotensive, antitumor, laxative, cytostatic	cancer of the skin, gastrointestinal tract, blood; tumors without localization	
16	Black henbane (Hyosциamus niger L.)	leaf - antispasmodic; oil - local irritant	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract; tumors without localization	
17	Hanging birch (Betula pendula Roth.)	kidney, leaf - diuretic; tar - antiseptic; dry extract - choleric, anti-inflammatory; product for getting a sibektana	cancer of the skin, blood, respiratory organs, female genital organs, prostate gland; tumors without localization	+ (juice)
eighteen	Downy birch (Betula pubescens Ehrh.)	kidney, leaf - diuretic; tar - antiseptic; dry extract - choleric, anti-inflammatory; product for getting a sibektana	skin cancer; tumors without localization	
19	Sandy immortelle (Helichrysum arenarium (L.) Moench.)	flowers - choleric	tumors of the female genital organs, liver	
twenty	Blood-red hawthorn (Crataegus sanguinea Pall.)	flowers, fruits - cardiogenic	cancer of the blood, prostate gland; tumors without localization	
21	Common lingonberry (Vaccinium vitis idaea L.)	leaf, shoots - diuretic	cancer of the skin, respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, blood, prostate gland; tumors without localization	
22	Valeriana officinalis L.	rhizomes with roots - sedative, grass - sedative, antispasmodic	tumors of the prostate gland, other organs; tumors without localization	
23	Vasileksinius (Centaurea cyanus L.)	flowers - diuretic	prostate tumors	
24	Three-leaf watch (Menyanthes trifoliata L.)	leaf - an appetite stimulant of plant origin	tumor without indication of localization	
25	Common cherry (Cerasus vulgaris Mill.)	fruit syrup - antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, laxative, increasing appetite, tonic	prostate tumors	
26	Highlander serpentine (Polygonum bistorta L.)	rhizome - astringent	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, liver	
27	Peppery mountaineer (Polygonum hydropiper L.)	herb - hemostatic	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, prostate gland, cancerous ulcers; tumors without indication of localization	
28	Highlander pochechuyny (Polygonum persicaria L.)	herb - diuretic	tumors of the digestive tract, other organs; tumors without localization	
29	Bird highlander (Polygonum aviculare L.)	herb - diuretic	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, blood, prostate; tumors without localization	
thirty	Gorichnik Russian (Peucedanum ruthenicum L.)	root - antineoplastic, cytostatic	tumors without localization	
31	Morison's sorrel (Peucedanum morisonii Bess.)	root - antineoplastic, cytostatic	tumors without localization	
32	Elecampene high (Inula helenium L.)	rhizomes and roots - expectorant	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, cancer of the blood, female genital organs, prostate, liver and spleen; tumors without specifying localization	
33	Yellow sweet clover (sweet clover medicinal) (Melilotus officinalis Desr.)	herbal - keratolytic, biostimulating, stimulating tissue regeneration, cerebrovasodilating, vasodilating, anticoagulant, expectorant, anti-inflammatory	tumors of the mammary glands, prostate, and other organs; tumors without indication localization	
34	Common oak (Quercus robur L.)	bark - astringent	tumors of the digestive tract, mammary glands; tumors without localization	
35	Datura ordinary (Datura stramonium L.)	leaf - antispasmodic	tumors without localization	
36	Oregano (Origanum vulgare L.)	herb - expectorant	blood cancer; tumors without localization	
37	Ginseng (Panax ginseng C. Amey.)	root - tonic	tumors without localization	+
38	Joster laxative (Rhamnus cathartica L.)	fruits - laxative	tumors without localization	
39	St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum L.)	herb - astringent	cancer of the skin, mammary glands, female genital organs, prostate gland, tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, liver, cancerous ulcers; tumors without localization	
40	Wild strawberry (Fragaria vesca L.)	berries - choleric; leaf - antispasmodic, choleric, diuretic, hypoglycemic oral, antipyretic,	cancer of the blood, tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, female genital organs, prostate gland, and other organs; tumors without indication	

		hypolipidemic, antimicrobial, appetite-enhancing	localization		
41	Canadian goldenrod (Solidago Canadensis L.)	herb - diuretic, anti-inflammatory	tumors of the female genital organs		
42	Umbellate centaury (Centaurium umbellatum Gilib.)	herb - appetite stimulant of plant origin (bitterness)	cancer of the skin, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, other organs		
43	Common fig (common fig tree) (Ficus carica L.)	leaf - photosensitizing, stimulating hair growth; product for obtaining psoberan	skin cancer; tumors without localization		+
44	Iris (iris) yellow and (Iris pseudacorus L.)	rhizome - increases appetite, sokogonny; homeopathic doses - reducing the secretion of intestinal glands; an integral part of the medicine according to Zdrenko's prescription	tumors of the mammary glands, other organs		
45	Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers.)	fresh green mass - anti-inflammatory, stimulating regeneration	tumors of the digestive tract, prostate		
46	Calendula officinalis (Calendula officinalis L.)	flowers - antiseptic; flowers in powder - choleric, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory local, sedative, antispasmodic; product for obtaining kaferid	cancer of the skin, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, female genital organs, prostate, liver, spleen, and other organs; tumors without localization		
47	Viburnum ordinary (Viburnum opulus L.)	bark - hemostatic; fruits, fresh fruits - sweatshop	cancer of the skin, gastrointestinal tract, blood, breast; tumors without localization	+	
48	Castor oil plant (Ricinus communis L.)	oil - laxative	tumors without localization		
49	European hoof (Asarum europaeum L.)	fresh leaf - an integral part of akophyte; water infusion - cardiotonic, antipyretic; broth - emetic, expectorant, pro anticonvulsant, a component of akophyte; tincture - analgesic, locally irritating, part of akophyte; leaves - part of the stump	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract; tumors without localization		
50	Scepter mullein (Verbascum thapsiforme Scrad)	flowers - expectorant	cancerous ulcers; tumors without localization		
51	Stinging nettle (Urtica dioica L.)	leaf - hemostatic	cancer of the skin, blood, tumors of the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, female genital organs, prostate gland, liver, spleen, other organs, cancerous ulcers; tumors without localization		
52	Belladonna belladonna (Atropa belladonna L.)	root - antispasmodic, m-anticholinergic; leaf - antispasmodic	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, liver, cancer ulcers; tumors without indication of localization		

53	Burnet medicinal (Sanguisorba officinalis L.)	rhizome and root - astringent	tumors of the mammary glands, prostate, other organs; tumors without indication of localization	
54	Buckthorn alder (Fraxula alnus Mill.)	bark - laxative	tumors of the female genital organs	
55	Yellow capsule (Nupharluteum L.)	rhizome - antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-trichomonas, spermaticidal, local contraceptive	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization	
56	Corn (Zea mays L.)	columns with stigmas - choleric	prostate tumors	
57	Meadowsweet (Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.)	flowers - antihemorrhoidal, hemostatic, diuretic	tumors without localization	+
58	Six-petalled meadowsweet (Filipendula hexapetala Gilib.)	rhizome and root - antihemorrhoidal, hemostatic, diuretic; an integral part of the medicine according to Zdenko's prescription	blood cancer; tumors without localization	
59	American lakonos (Phytolacca americana L.)	leaf - analgesic, a product for obtaining akophyte; fresh roots tincture - analgesic, antiseptic, emetic, laxative; component of akophyte and echinor	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization	
60	Erect cinquefoil (Potentilla erecta (L.) Rausch.)	rhizome - astringent	tumors of the digestive tract, prostate gland; tumors without localization	
61	Silver cinquefoil (Potentilla argentea L.)	herb-astringent, anti-inflammatory local, anti- burn, an integral part of the medicine according to Zdenko's prescription	tumors without localization	
62	Leuzea safflower (Rhaponticum carthamoides Willd.) Hjin)	rhizome with roots - tonic	tumors of the digestive tract, mammary glands; tumors without localization	+
63	Sowing flax (Linum usitatissimum L.)	seeds - enveloping; oil - enveloping, emollient, stimulating regeneration, analgesic, anti-inflammatory local, lipid- lowering	cancer of the skin, blood, tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, prostate gland; tumors without localization	
64	Lespedeza two-color (LespedezabicolorTurcz.)	shoots - hypoazotemic; product for obtaining lespeflan	tumors without localization	
65	Lespedeza hedysaroides Kitag.	herb - antiviral, antihyperic; product for obtaining helepin	tumors without localization	
66	Schisandra chinensis (Turcz. Baill.)	fruit - tonic	tumors without localization	+
67	Burdock (Arctium lappa L.)	roots - antispasmodic	tumors of the digestive system; tumors without localization	
68	Felt burdock	roots - antispasmodic	skin cancer, tumors of the digestive system,	

	(<i>Arctium tomentosum</i> Mill.)		Breast glands, female genital organs, prostate gland, other organs; tumors without localization	
69	Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i> L.)	fresh onion (onion) - antiseptic, lipid-lowering, increasing the tone and motility of the intestines, sokogonny, general tonic, immunostimulating, increasing potency, stimulating spermatogenesis, improving hair nutrition; product for obtaining allylchep	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization	
70	Common raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.)	fruit - diaphoretic; syrup - antiemetic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, hypolipodemic	tumors of the prostate gland, other organs	+
71	Madder dye (<i>Rubia tinctorium</i> L.)	rhizome and root - diuretic; dry extract - antispasmodic, diuretic, removing small kidney stones, acidifying urine	skin cancer; tumors without localization	
72	Coltsfoot (<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.)	leaf - expectorant	skin cancer, tumors of the respiratory system; tumors without localization	
73	Melissa officinalis (<i>Melissa officinalis</i> L.)	herb - sedative	prostate tumors	
74	Common almonds (<i>Amygdalis communis</i> L.)	semen - analgesic, sedative; product for obtaining bitter almond water	breast tumors	
75	Common juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.)	fetus - diuretic	skin cancer, tumors of the <u>gastrointestinal tract, prostate</u>	
76	Wild carrots (<i>Daucus carota</i> L.)	fruit-A-vitamin, B-vitamin, C-vitamin, laxative, choleric, anti-inflammatory local, stimulating tissue regeneration	skin cancer, liver tumors, cancerous ulcers; tumors without localization	
77	Laminaria sugar (<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> (L) Lam.) Japanese kelp (<i>Laminaria japonica</i> Aresch.) <i>Laminaria digitata</i> (<i>Laminaria digitata</i> (Hudg.) Lam.)	thallus - laxative	tumors of the digestive tract, prostate gland; tumors without localization	+
78	Peppermint (<i>Mentha piperita</i> L.)	leaf - antispasmodic	blood cancer	
79	Sea buckthorn buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L.)	fresh fruit, oil, oil from fruits and leaves - stimulating regeneration	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract; tumors without localization	+

		fabrics			
80	Dandelion officinalis (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> L.)	root - plant-based appetite stimulant (bitterness); thick extract - choleric, increasing appetite, sokogonny	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, cancer of the blood, female genital organs, prostate; tumors without localization		
81	Glutinous alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Garth.)	compound fruits - astringent	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, female genital organs, and other organs; tumors without localization		
82	mistletoe (<i>Viscum album</i> L.)	fresh leaf - hypotensive, sedative, diuretic, hypoazotemic, hemostatic; part of akophyte	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization	+	
83	Lobular nightshade (<i>Solanum laciniatum</i> Ait.)	herb - anti-inflammatory, anti-burn; product for producing steroids	blood cancer		
84	Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa pastoris</i> (L.) Medic.)	herb - hepatoprotective	cancer of the skin, blood, respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, female genital organs, and other organs; tumors without localization		
85	Patrinia intermedia (Hornem.) Roem.et Schult.)	rhizomes and roots - sedative, hypotensive, fibrinolytic, anticoagulant; product for getting patrimin	tumors without localization		
86	White bryony (white bryony) (<i>Bryonia alba</i> L.)	root - stimulating tissue regeneration, hemostatic, analgesic, anti-cough, cardiotonic, hypertensive, local irritant, uterotonic, anti-inflammatory, laxative; part of akophyte	liver tumor; tumors without localization		
87	Red pepper (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.)	fetus - local irritant, analgesic	-	+	
88	Common tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.)	flowers - choleric	skin cancer, tumors of the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands; tumors without localization		
89	Peony evading (<i>Paeonia anomala</i> L.)	grass, rhizome and root - sedative	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, female genital organs, liver; tumors without localization		
90	Siberian fir (<i>Abies sibirica</i> Ldb.)	oil - locally irritating; gel - anti-inflammatory	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization		
91	Big plantain (<i>Plantago major</i> L.)	seed - expectorant; fresh grass - anti-inflammatory, stimulating tissue regeneration, expectorant, sokogonny	cancer of the skin, blood, tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, prostate, and other organs; tumors without localization		
92	Thyroid podophyllum (<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> Willd.)	rhizome with roots - laxative, choleric, cytostatic	tumors without localization; has a cytostatic effect		
93	Annual sunflower	leaf - antiseptic; flowers - opposite	tumors of the female genital organs; tumors	+	

	(<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.)	malarial, laxative	without specifying localization		
94	Wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.)	herb - appetite stimulant of plant origin (bitterness)	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, cancer of the blood, female genital organs, liver; tumors without localization		
95	Wormwood (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.)	herb - increasing appetite, sokogonny; an integral part of the medicine according to Zdrenko's prescription	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, female genital organs, prostate gland; tumors without localization		
96	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i> (<i>Rhodiola rosea</i> L.)	rhizome and root - tonic	tumors without localization	+	
97	pharmaceutical chamomile (<i>Matricaria recutita</i> L.)	flowers - antispasmodic; liquid extract - antiseptic, anti-inflammatory local; part of rotokan	skin cancer of the female genital organs ... the prostate gland; tumors without localization		
98	Tongue chamomile (<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> Porter)	herb - antispasmodic	tumors of the female genital organs; tumors without localization		
99	<i>Ruta odorosa</i> (<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.)	herb - P-vitamin, reducing capillary permeability, sokogonnoe, expectorant; part of akophyte	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization		
100	Mountain ash (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.)	fruit - multivitamin	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract; tumors without localization	+	
101	Blue cyanosis (<i>Polemonium coeruleum</i> L.)	rhizome with roots - expectorant	tumors without localization		
102	Black currant (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.)	berries - C-vitamin	skin cancer, prostate tumors; tumors without localization		
103	Naked licorice (<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.)	root - expectorant	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization		
104	Scots pine (<i>Pinus silvestris</i> L.)	kidney - expectorant	tumors of the digestive tract, female genital organs, prostate; tumors without localization		
105	Ergot (<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> Tulasne)	horns of an ergotamine strain - alpha-adrenergic blocking, uterotonic, spasmomimetic; horns of an ergotoxin strain - alpha-adrenergic blocking, spasmomimetic, uterotonic; whole body - alpha-adrenergic blocking, sedative, spasmomimetic, uterotonic	tumors of the female genital organs		
106	Field steel (<i>Ononis arvensis</i> L.)	root - laxative	prostate tumors		
107	Sumach tanning	leaf - astringent, tanning; product	skin cancer		

	(Rhus coriaria L.)	to get tannin			
108	Mushroom drier (Gnaphalium uliginosum L.)	herb - hypotensive	cancer of the skin, female genital organs, cancerous ulcers; tumors without localization		
109	Thyme ordinary (Thymus vulgaris L.)	herb - expectorant	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract		
110	Creeping thyme (thyme) (Thymus serpyllum L.)	herb - expectorant	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, cancer of the blood, mammary glands, prostate; tumors without localization		
111	Common caraway (Carum carvi L.)	fetus - carcinogenic	tumors of the gastrointestinal tract; tumors without localization		
112	Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva ursi (L.) Spreng.)	leaves, shoots - diuretic	tumors of the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, prostate gland; tumors without localization		
113	Poplar black (Populus nigra L.)	kidneys - antiseptic	tumors of the digestive tract, prostate gland; tumors without localization		
114	Common pumpkin (Cucurbita pepo L.)	seeds - anthelmintic; seed oil - choleric	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization	+	+
115	Yarrow (Achillea millefolium L.)	grass - hepatoprotective; flowers - hemostatic; liquid extract - hemostatic, part of rotocan	skin cancer, tumors of the respiratory system, prostate gland; tumors without localization		
116	Fragrant dill (Anethum graveolens L.)	fruits - antispasmodic	tumors without localization	+	
117	Common beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.)	valve fruit - diuretic, sokogonic, hypoglycemic, hypotensive; part of the collection of arfazetin	cancerous ulcers		
118	Fennel ordinary (pharmacy dill) (Foeniculum vulgare Mill.)	fruit, oil - antispasmodic	breast tumors; tumors without localization		
119	Violet tricolor (Viola tricolor L.)	herb - expectorant	skin cancer; tumors without localization		
120	Horsetail (Equisetum arvense L.)	herb - diuretic	tumors of the digestive tract, prostate, liver; tumors without localization; has a cytostatic effect		
121	Common hops (Humulus lupulus L.)	cones - sedative, antimicrobial, sokogonny, analgesic, antiulcer, reducing capillary permeability	skin cancer, tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, liver; tumors without localization		
122	Common chicory (Cichorium intybus L.)	grass - A-vitamin, choleric, sokogonny	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, blood cancer, liver; tumors without localization;		

			has a cytostatic effect	
123	Chaga (birch mushroom) (<i>Inonotus obliquus</i> (Fr.) Pil.)	the body of the fungus - antitumor, cytostatic, reducing sweating	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, prostate gland; tumors without localization	
124	Lobel's hellebore (<i>Veratrum lobelianum</i> Bernh.)	rhizomes with roots - anti-lice, analgesic	cancer of the skin, female genital organs, and other organs	
125	Three-part succession (<i>Bidens tripartite</i> L.)	herb - antiseptic	cancer of the skin, blood, and other organs; tumors without localization	
126	Common blueberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L.)	shoot-astringent, antiseptic; an integral part of the collection of arfazetin; fruit - astringent	tumors of the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, blood cancer, prostate gland; tumors without localization	
127	Sowing garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i> L.)	fresh onion - antimicrobial, antifungal, anthelmintic, anti-protozoal, C-vitamin, B-vitamin, sokogonny, increasing the tone and motility of the intestines, expectorant, coronary dilator, cardiotoxic; thick extract - an integral part of allochol	tumors of the digestive tract, liver and spleen; tumors without localization	+
128	Celandine big (<i>Chelidonium majus</i> L.)	herb - antiseptic	cancer of the skin, respiratory organs, gastrointestinal tract, mammary glands, female genital organs, liver; tumors without localization	
129	Salvia officinalis (<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.)	leaf binder	cancer of the skin, female genital organs, prostate gland; tumors without localization; has a cytostatic effect	
130	Rosehip May, cinnamon and other species (<i>Rosa majalis</i> Herrm., <i>Rosa cinnamomea</i> L.)	fruit - multivitamin	tumors of the prostate gland; tumors without localization	+
131	Baikal skullcap (<i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi)	root - hypotensive, sedative, vasodilating, antispasmodic	tumors without localization	
132	Horse sorrel (<i>Rumex confertus</i> Willd.)	rhizome and root - tanning, astringent (small doses); laxative (large doses); anthelmintic, hemostatic, hypotensive, keratolytic, antipsoriatic	cancer of the skin, gastrointestinal tract, female genital organs, liver; tumors without localization	
133	Eucalyptus ball (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.)	leaf, shoots - antiseptic	tumors of the digestive tract, mammary glands; tumors without localization	+
134	Eleutherococcus spiny (<i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> (Rupr. et Makino) Maxim.)	rhizome and roots - tonic	tumors without localization	+

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