

Traditional Yoruba Medicine In Nigeria A Comparative Approach

According to the Yoruba of Western Nigeria, most illness is caused by the activity of germs or tiny worms in the body which can be either controlled or expelled by the judicious use of herbal medicine. This book is an unusual account and analysis of a series of conversations with Yoruba herbalists about the nature of their craft. Buckley shows that Yoruba medicinal knowledge is systematically similar to ideas found in Yoruba social life and traditional religion, and offers a paradigm for understanding Yoruba culture that plays a similar role to paradigms in western scientific thought.

Divination is nothing less than inspiration from the divine using standardized rituals to organize and clarify the uncertain and gain deeper insight into the past, the future, and most especially, the present. Introduction to Ancient Yorub Divination Systems reveals the mysteries of traditional Yorub divination rituals, allowing the reader to gain access to the insight and wisdom of the Od If. Dr. Igbafunmi Adewale, an authority on Yorub cultural practices and a Babalawo (mystical adept), guides readers on their spiritual journeys and makes Yorub divination practices both understandable and accessible. You'll discover the divination usage of such objects as Guinea pepper, kola nut, bitter nut, coconut, peanut, cowrie shell, sacred palm nut, and divining chain. By carefully bringing these sacred tools into states of spiritual transformation, you can achieve accurate and lucid understanding. An invaluable read for anyone on a personal quest for discovery and meaning, Dr. Adewale's examination of ancient Yorub divination is of special interest to those in the African diaspora who wish to reconnect with traditional wisdom and ritual of their ancestors. The legendary elders offer divine wisdom; ancient Yorub divination will teach you how to listen.

When Nature Power was first published twelve years ago, the practice of herbal medicine in Nigeria and in most parts of Africa was identified with witchcraft, sorcery, ritualism, and all sorts of fetish practices. Because herbal medicine was associated with paganism, African Christians secretly patronize traditional healers, and the educated elite and religious figures did not want to be associated in any way with traditional African medicine. Nature Power, like a lonely voice in a wilderness, was written to correct the misconception that African herbal medicine is synonymous with paganism, ritualism, and fetishism. Since its publication, Nature Power has been reprinted more than eight times. It has contributed immensely in changing the attitudes of both the government and Christians toward the practice of herbal medicine. Nature Power has also helped show that health is more than an absence of disease. Health is wholeness of mind, soul, and body. Much of the information in this book is age-old secrets, which herbalists keep close to their chests. I have made them available here so that humanity may profit from them.

This report is structured in five parts: national framework for traditional and complementary medicine (T&CM); product regulation; practices and practitioners; the challenges faced by countries; and, finally, the country profiles. Apart from the section on practices and practitioners, the report is consistent with the format of the report of the first global survey in order to provide a useful comparison. The section on practices and practitioners, which covers providers, education and health insurance, is a new section incorporated to reflect the emerging trends in T&CM and to gather new information regarding these topics at a national level. All new information received has been incorporated into individual country profiles and data graphs. The report captures the three phases of progress made by Member States; that is, before and after the first WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy (1999-2005), from the first global survey to the second global survey (2005-2012) and from the second survey to the most recent timeline (2012-2018).

The Yoruba Traditional Healers of Nigeria Routledge

This work examines the counseling approaches and techniques used by Yoruba traditional healers of Nigeria. It also describes the functions performed by Yoruba traditional healers when they work within the Yoruba cultural milieu. The information elicited from Yoruba traditional healers through videotape and interviews was analyzed by a Nigerian woman

The book Worldwide Wound Healing - Innovation in Natural and Conventional Methods develops a set of themes on the healing and treatment of complex wounds through evidence-based practice with innovations in the use of natural and conventional methods. It is an innovative way that promotes the integration of conventional and natural perspectives in wound healing, with a unique focus on the quality of life of the patient.

"African Religions and Philosophy" is a systematic study of the attitudes of mind and belief that have evolved in the many societies of Africa. In this second edition, Dr Mbiti has updated his material to include the involvement of women in religion, and the potential unity to be found in what was once thought to be a mass of quite separate religions. Mbiti adds a new dimension to the understanding of the history, thinking, and life throughout the African continent. Religion is approached from an African point of view but is as accessible to readers who belong to non-African societies as it is to those who have grown up in African nations. Since its first publication, this book has become acknowledged as the standard work in the field of study, and it is essential reading for anyone concerned with African religion, history, philosophy, anthropology or general African studies.

"Outlines and Pictures of Medicinal Plants from Nigeria is a compendium of Nigerian plants known and used by local people for medicinal purposes."--Provided by publisher.

The fact that the Yoruba of yore survived in an environment that their 18th and 19th century European immigrants found challenging attests to the efficacy of the Yoruba medicine. Therefore, one expected that Yoruba medicine would have contributed something to medicine in general, but this has not been so. This semi-autobiographical book was a search for an explanation for this failure. The search has taken the form of an investigation into the philosophy underpinning the practice of medicine by the ancient Yoruba. The search reveals that academic writers generally portrayed Yoruba medicine as devoid of science and rooted in mysticism, divination and religion. However, a review of supposedly peer-reviewed scientific publications reveal that the authors manipulate their data to suit their own preconceptions about the Yoruba. English translations of indigenous Yoruba accounts reveal translators, despite the cloak of academia, who were totally out of their depth, and who made things up, and as a result caused undeserved damage to the advancement of the Yoruba medicine. The Yoruba technique of Igberé, which is similar to the Chinese acupuncture, is deserving of further study. It intrigues also whether the probabilistic language of the Ifa odu could be used to model patterns of diseases.

The concept of ase is a life force held by the Yorubas of south-west Nigeria. This concept has developed in written sources and literature through the last 40 years. An extensive historico-critical investigation has resulted in the advantage of demystifying ase and vital forces in general as vivid pictures of a language game. The French scholar Pierre Verger and the Nigerian

scholar Wande Abimbola are found to be the principal forerunners of the literary process leading to an ase orthodoxy. This study also postulates different traditions of the development context; A popular tradition, a philosophic esoteric tradition, and an academic tradition.

Table of contents

Originally published in 1986, this book draws upon a range of authors to reflect wide interest in systematising traditional medicine, and to include material on significant instances of regulation or organisation. It was the first book to study the efforts of traditional healers and their newly formed professional associations and as such constitutes a pioneering collection of sources.

Because of the changing position of traditional medicine it may well also be a unique record: before long what is described here will largely have disappeared.

Schizophrenics in the United States currently fare worse than patients in the world's poorest countries. In *Mad in America*, medical journalist Robert Whitaker argues that modern treatments for the severely mentally ill are just old medicine in new bottles, and that we as a society are deeply deluded about their efficacy. The widespread use of lobotomies in the 1920s and 1930s gave way in the 1950s to electroshock and a wave of new drugs. In what is perhaps Whitaker's most damning revelation, *Mad in America* examines how drug companies in the 1980s and 1990s skewed their studies to prove that new antipsychotic drugs were more effective than the old, while keeping patients in the dark about dangerous side effects. A haunting, deeply compassionate book—now revised with a new introduction—*Mad in America* raises important questions about our obligations to the mad, the meaning of “insanity,” and what we value most about the human mind.

An understanding the political economy of Nigeria is needed to reveal the root causes of its many ethnic, religious, economic, and political problems and to address them for the long term. The pressures now weighing on Nigeria could literally fracture the state along deep fault lines if rampant corruption and partisanship continues. As mutually important partners for both of our interests in Africa, the United States should assist in specific but indirect ways to help Nigerians overcome their political economic problems. Within such assistance, the role of the U.S. military is particularly delicate but needed through focused aid to specific programs and sharing of expertise, all best managed through employing units that are regionally aligned to Nigeria or West Africa.

This book traces *Dàdàkùàdá's* history and artistic vision and discusses its vibrancy as the most popular traditional Yoruba oral art form in Islamic Africa. Foregrounding the role of *Dàdàkùàdá* in Ilorin, and of Ilorin in *Dàdàkùàdá* the book covers the history, cultural identity, performance techniques, language, social life and relationship with Islam of the oral genre. The author examines *Dàdàkùàdá's* relationship with Islam and discusses how the *Dàdàkùàdá* singers, through their songs and performances, are able to accommodate Islam in ways that have ensured their continued survival as a traditional African genre in a predominantly Muslim community. This book will be of interest to scholars of traditional African culture, African art history, performance studies and Islam in Africa.

With over 50,000 distinct species in sub-Saharan Africa alone, the African continent is endowed with an enormous wealth of plant resources. While more than 25 percent of known species have been used for several centuries in traditional African medicine for the prevention and treatment of diseases, Africa remains a minor player in the global natural products market largely due to lack of practical information. This updated and expanded second edition of the *Handbook of African Medicinal Plants* provides a comprehensive review of more than 2,000 species of plants employed in indigenous African medicine, with full-color photographs and references from over 1,100 publications. The first part of the book contains a catalog of the plants used as ingredients for the preparation of traditional remedies, including their medicinal uses and the parts of the plant used. This is followed by a pharmacognostical profile of 170 of the major herbs, with a brief description of the diagnostic features of the leaves, flowers, and fruits and monographs with botanical names, common names, synonyms, African names, habitat and distribution, ethnomedicinal uses, chemical constituents, and reported pharmacological activity. The second part of the book provides an introduction to African traditional medicine, outlining African cosmology and beliefs as they relate to healing and the use of herbs, health foods, and medicinal plants. This book presents scientific documentation of the correlation between the observed folk use and demonstrable biological activity, as well as the characterized constituents of the plants.

This amazing book consolidates African spiritual science and holistic healing into something comprehensive and usable to help you achieve total holistic health. African medicine clearly explains the principles and practical applications of an ancient West African healing system developed by the Yoruba people. It discusses the history, philosophy, Diagnostics, treatments, and medicinal usage of African and Caribbean herbs, Roots, gemstones, numerology, and sound to cure cancer, sickle cell anemia, diabetes, high blood pressure, flu, arthritis, rheumatism, HIV-AIDS, and other chronic diseases. Using a fascinating blend of Science and West African spirituality, Dr Tariq Sawandi Bridges the separation between mind, body, and spirit by the use of charts, diagrams, and tables.

This text provides an important overview of the contributions of edible insects to ecological sustainability, livelihoods, nutrition and health, food culture and food systems around the world. While insect farming for both food and feed is rapidly increasing in popularity around the world, the role that wild insect species have played in the lives and societies of millions of people worldwide cannot be ignored. In order to represent this diversity, this work draws upon research conducted in a wide range of geographical locations and features a variety of different insect species. *Edible Insects in Sustainable Food Systems* comprehensively covers the basic principles of entomology and population dynamics; edible insects and culture; nutrition and health; gastronomy; insects as animal feed; factors influencing preferences and acceptability of insects; environmental impacts and conservation; considerations for insect farming and policy and legislation. The book contains practical information for researchers, NGOs and international organizations, decision-makers, entrepreneurs and students.

A Compendium of Essays on Alternative Therapy is aimed at both conventional and alternate therapy practitioners, besides serving as an educational tool for students and lay persons on the progress made in the field. While this resource is not all-inclusive, it does reflect the current theories from different international experts in the field. This will

hopefully stimulate more research initiatives, funding, and critical insight in the already increasing demand for alternate therapies that has been evidenced worldwide.

A rich and accessible account of Yoruba history, society and culture from the pre-colonial period to the present.

Healing Plants of Nigeria: Ethnomedicine and Therapeutic Applications offers comprehensive information on the use of herbal medicines in West Africa. Combining an evidence-based, ethnobotanical perspective with a pharmacological and pharmaceutical approach to phytomedicine, the book bridges the gap between the study of herbal plants' pharmacological properties and active compounds for the development of clinical drugs and community-oriented approaches, emphasising local use. It demonstrates how the framework of African traditional medicine can be preserved in a contemporary clinical context. The book outlines the history and beliefs surrounding the traditional use of herbs by the local population alongside their application in contemporary phytotherapy in Nigeria and West Africa. It features a critical assessment of the scientific rationale behind the use of these plants in ethnomedicine and offers a composite catalogue of phytotherapeutic and wellness agents, detailing the safety profile, efficacy, and scientific integrity of plants used to treat diseases and optimise health. Features: An ethnobotanical survey containing over 200 full-colour photographs of Nigerian and West African plants. A unique combination of ethnobotany and pharmacognosy, bridging the divide between pharmaceutical and community-oriented approaches to herbal medicine research. Contextual discussion of the therapeutic potential of Nigerian herbal medicine. Offers a template which can be used to separate the superstitious aspects of ethnomedicine from culturally inherited deposits of knowledge. A handbook for herbal and natural medicine practitioners, the book is aimed at African thinkers, scientists, healthcare providers and students of pharmacology and ethnomedicine.

In response to significant changes in the Indigenous information landscape, the State Library of New South Wales and Jumbunna Indigenous House of Learning at the University of Technology, Sydney, hosted a colloquium, Libraries and Indigenous Knowledge, in December 2004. The two-day colloquium brought together professionals, practitioners and academics to discuss future directions in relation to Indigenous knowledge and library services. An expert and inspiring group of speakers and more than 90 active participants ensured that lively discussions did, indeed, take place.

This book highlights the significance and consequences of globalization in the sociopolitical and religious experience with African worldviews, both nationally and throughout its diaspora. Through a multi- and interdisciplinary discourse, the diversity of opinions captures the complexity and plurality of global dynamics on African globalization.

Pharmacognosy is a term derived from the Greek words for drug (pharmakon) and knowledge (gnosis). It is a field of study within Chemistry focused on natural products isolated from different sources and their biological activities. Research on natural products began more than a hundred years ago and has continued up to now with a plethora of research groups discovering new ideas and novel active constituents. This book compiles the latest research in the field and will be of interest to scientists, researchers, and students.

The SAGE Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Society explores the social and policy sides of the pharmaceutical industry and its pervasive influence in society. While many technical STM works explore the chemistry and biology of pharmacology and an equally large number of clinically oriented works focus on use of illegal drugs, substance abuse, and treatment, there is virtually nothing on the immensely huge business ("Big Pharma") of creating, selling, consuming, and regulating legal drugs. With this new Encyclopedia, the topic of socioeconomic, business and consumer, and legal and ethical issues of the pharmaceutical industry in contemporary society around the world are addressed. Key Features: 800 signed articles, authored by prominent scholars, are arranged A-to-Z and published in a choice of electronic or print formats Although arranged A-to-Z, a Reader's Guide in the front matter groups articles by thematic areas Front matter also includes a Chronology highlighting significant developments in this field All articles conclude with Further Readings and Cross References to related articles Back matter includes an annotated Resource Guide to further research, a Glossary, Appendices (e.g., statistics on the amount and types of drugs prescribed, etc.), and a detailed Index The Index, Reader's Guide, and Cross References combine for search-and-browse capabilities in the electronic edition The SAGE Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Society is an authoritative and rigorous source addressing the pharmacology industry and how it influences society, making it a must-have reference for all academic libraries as a source for both students and researchers to utilize.

This book is written to provide information on various aspects of Yoruba, and, indeed, African traditional medicine. The writer's research on Yoruba traditional medicine provides the bulk of the materials in the book. The book consists of eleven chapters. Chapters 1 and 2 provide the background to the book. Chapters 3 to 10 encapsulate the different aspects of Yoruba traditional medicine such as classification of healers, methods of training of healers, methods of diagnosis and investigation of diseases, treatment of diseases, Yoruba pharmacopoeia, midwifery, bone-setting, and other forms of traditional surgery. Chapter 11 describes the meeting point of hospitals and healers; this meeting point, in the opinion of the author, should be how best to serve the interests of the patients. The best form of relationship that should exist between hospitals and healers is also discussed.

The two systems of medicine exist side by side in Nigeria and most African countries yet remain functionally unrelated in any intentional sense. It is argued that no medical system is perfect and no single care system has all the answers to all human health and related problems. Each of the two systems has its strong and weak points. The often talked-about integration of the two systems has potential pitfalls and may be undesirable. The book concludes that the best form of relationship may well be one of genuine cooperation and mutual respect between the two systems since this will lead, in the ultimate, to advancement of medical knowledge and overall improvement of patient care. All levels of government in Nigeria have decisive roles to play in achieving this mutually beneficial cooperation of the two systems.

Areas discussed in this text include traditional methods of food processing, cassava-processing technology in the contemporary period, textile technology, and pedagogy and

science teaching in Nigeria. There is also a specific focus on gender and technology. The text concentrates on the historical dimension but approaches the subject in the context of multidisciplinary interpretation.

[Copyright: 44ad4c3b304cfeee119e9882c0e79787](#)