

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Plants Used as Abortifacients and Contraceptives in Some Communities on the Fringes of Subri River Forest Reserve in Ghana

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Abstract

Ethnobotanical survey was undertaken in four communities located on the fringes of the Subri River Forest Reserve in the Mpohor Wassa East District of the Western Region, Ghana. Twelve informants, three each from the four communities were called upon to assist with collection of data. The informants who include community leaders, herbalists and traditional birth attendants assisted in field expeditions. They also provided relevant information to a structured questionnaire used to solicit information on the plants of abortifacient and contraceptive importance. In all, 18 angiosperm species distributed in 14 families were identified as being efficacious. Most of the species belong to the family Euphorbiaceae. The crude drugs are prepared mainly by grinding and by decoction of the plant parts. The drugs are administered mainly as enema or by oral and vaginal insertion. There is a high rate of patronage of herbal preparation among the women folk in the four communities where the study was undertaken. (*Afr J Reprod Health* 2019; 23[4]: 92-98).

Keywords: Abortifacient, Contraceptive, Ethnobotanical, Euphorbiaceae, Enema, Medicinal plants, Ghana

Résumé

Une enquête ethnobotanique a été entreprise dans quatre communautés situées en bordure de la réserve forestière de la rivière Subri dans le district est de Mpohor Wassa, dans la région occidentale du Ghana. Douze informateurs, trois dans chacune des quatre communautés, ont été appelés à participer à la collecte de données. Les informateurs, parmi lesquels des chefs de communauté, des herboristes et des accoucheuses traditionnelles, ont participé aux expéditions sur le terrain. Ils ont également fourni des informations pertinentes à un questionnaire structuré utilisé pour solliciter des informations sur les plantes d'importance abortive et contraceptive. Au total, 18 espèces d'angiospermes réparties dans 14 familles ont été identifiées comme étant efficaces. La plupart des espèces appartiennent à la famille des Euphorbiaceae. Les médicaments bruts sont préparés principalement par broyage et par décoction des parties de la plante. Les médicaments sont administrés principalement sous forme de lavement ou par insertion orale et vaginale. Il y a un taux élevé de patronage de la préparation à base de plantes parmi les femmes dans les quatre communautés où l'étude a été entreprise. (*Afr J Reprod Health* 2019; 23[4]: 92-98).

Mots-clés: Abortif, Contraceptif, Ethnobotanique, Euphorbiaceae, Lavement, Plantes médicinales, Ghana

Introduction

Every year, some 80 million women worldwide have an unintended pregnancy, and 60% of these are aborted¹. Reports indicate that the proportion of women reporting unintended pregnancies and unmet need for contraception remain high, while many women are dying annually from pregnancy-related complications, of which 99% occur in developing countries². Also, about 19–20 million

of the abortions are carried out in environments below minimum medical standards and by individuals without the requisite skills³.

An estimated 68 000 women die every year from unsafe abortion, and millions more are injured, many permanently³. For instance, in Ghana, thousands of women die annually because of unsafe abortions, while abortion-related deaths contribute significantly to the high rates of maternal mortality in the country⁴.

Even though the use of contraceptive is the major way to prevent unintended pregnancies, most married and sexually active Ghanaian women are not utilizing modern methods⁵. It has been confirmed that modern contraceptive use is uncommon in Accra in a study conducted on sexual and reproductive health in Accra⁶. These women do not want a child soon or at all but are not using any preventive method⁷. Women mention fear of side effects as well a negative rumours about contraception as a deterrent to their use^{5,8}.

For instance, it has been reported that in Nigeria, some women prefer alternative means of birth control because it constitutes little or no side effects, compared to the artificial contraceptives and other abortion pills⁹. It is thus clear that there cannot be an ideal contraceptive or abortifacient that is suitable for everybody. Nonetheless, the sole objective of both herbal and synthetic medicine is to restore the patient to good and normal or desired health condition⁹.

Throughout history women have tried to control or enhance their fertility using herbal remedies¹⁰. Herbal contraceptives and abortifacients are those plants used for birth control or in the prevention of pregnancy and for premature expulsion of a foetus from the womb⁹. Many plants have been reported to have sterilizing, contraceptive and abortifacient properties⁹. The fact that herbs have been used, since the beginning of time by women, to control their fertility, has been recently reiterated¹¹.

Other earlier workers have worked extensively on plants for reproductive related issues. For instance, it has been shown that the most reported methods to induce abortion in Central Ghana were using herbs, including species such as *Carica papaya* Linn. *Alchornea cordifolia* (Schum. & Thonn.) Muell. Arg. and pineapple¹². Elsewhere in Trinidad and Tobago, *Aristolochia rugosa* Lam., *Ambrosia cumanensis* Kunth and *Cocos nucifera* Linn. were reported for abortions¹⁰.

Since maternal mortality is the second most common cause of death among women in Ghana, while more than one in 10 maternal deaths

(11%) are the result of unsafe induced abortions¹³, there is the need for proper fertility regulation, comprising contraception and safe abortion. Also, traditional knowledge on plant uses for medicinal purposes are transferred from one generation to another, without written information on these uses. Hence when one dies, he dies with his/her rich knowledge on the medicinal plants and their uses. Documentation of traditional knowledge on medicinal plants used for contraception and abortion by the native people in the Western Region of Ghana is worthwhile, to ensure continuity of these knowledge, as well as to serve as a baseline data for possible formulation of new drugs for fertility control in Ghana.

Methods

Intensive, as well as extensive field trips were conducted in four different communities (Daboase, Aboaso, Essaman, and Edaa) in Mpohor Wassa East District of the Western Region, Ghana (Figure 1) for collection of information regarding plant species for birth control.

The information was obtained from 12 respondents, three each from the four communities through interviews. Experienced and elderly persons, local traditional healers and traditional birth attendants were interviewed. The information was cross-checked with the help of available literature. Plants specimens were collected, identified and deposited in the University of Cape Coast Herbarium. Identification of plant specimens was facilitated by relevant manuals¹⁴⁻¹⁷.

Results

A total of 18 plant species, belonging to 14 families were identified as having abortifacient and contraceptive properties. A list of the species is presented in Table 1. The local name/s, common English name/s, habit, plant parts and how plant parts are used, and the birth control method the plant is used for are also presented.

Out of the 18 species recorded in the present study, 10 were trees, 4 shrubs, 3 herbs and 1 small tree/shrub. Consequently, 15 (83%) of the species were woody while 3 (17%) were herbaceous. The family with the highest number of species was Euphorbiaceae (3).

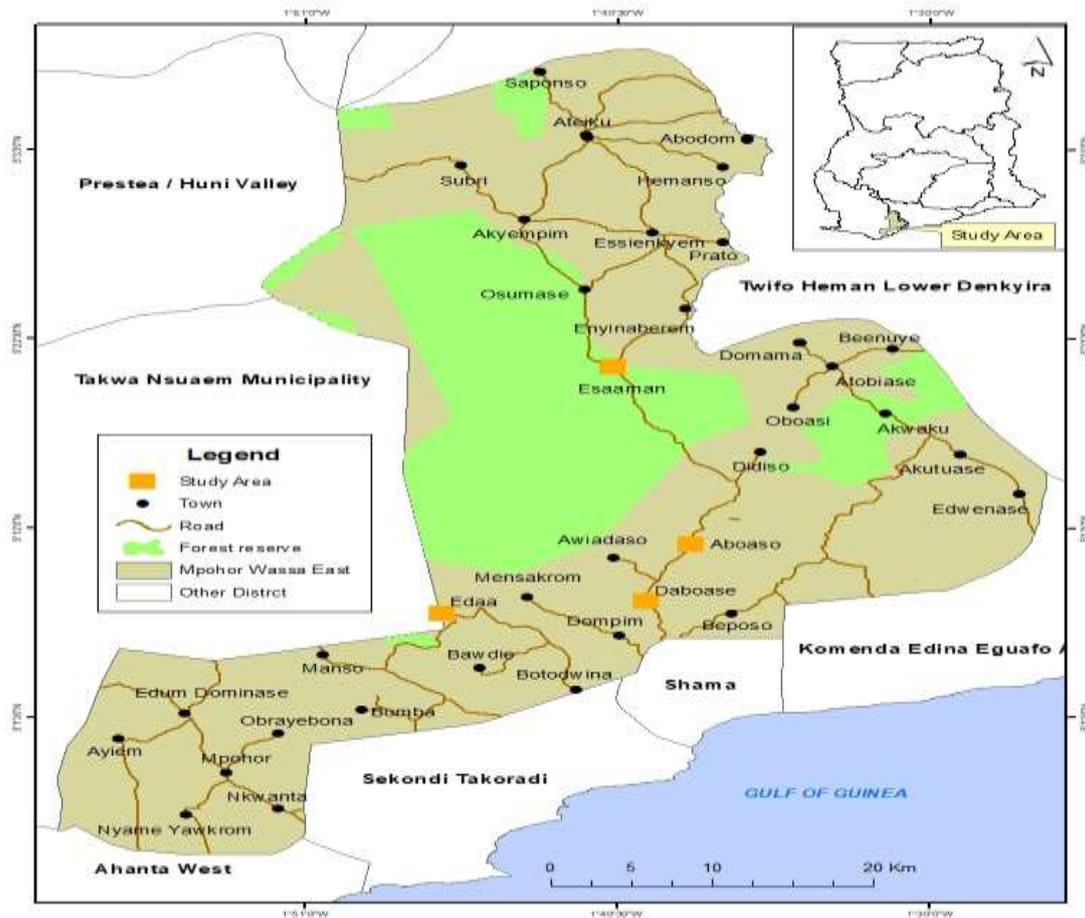


Figure 1: Map of Western Region of Ghana showing the study sites

Table 1: Plant species used as abortifacient and contraceptive in Western Region of Ghana

Families and plant species 1	Local name/s (Akan) 2	Common English name/s	Habit 3	Plant part used and mode of crude drug preparation 4	Birth control method 5
Apocynaceae					
<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild.	Nyamedua	Cheesewood/ Patternwood/ Stoolwood	Tree	Stem bark: Decoction of the bark is used for enema	Contraception
<i>Funtumia elastica</i> (Preuss.) Stapf	Ofuruntum	West African Rubber Tree	Tree	Leaves: Fresh leaves are crushed with <i>Manihot esculenta</i> leaf and limestone; water is added. The mixture is used as for enema.	Abortion
Asteraceae					
<i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers.) C. D. Adams	N/Mfofo	Haemorrhage plant/ wild sunflower	Herb	Leaves: Fresh leaves together with leaves of <i>Gossypium arboreum</i> are made into paste and salt petre is added. Also, local gin (akpeteshie) is added to the paste and the mixture is used as enema.	Abortion
<i>Synedrella</i>	Mamponfoapow/	Synedrella/	Herb	Leaves: Fresh leaves together with the bark of <i>Terminalia catappa</i> are crushed, and water is added. The mixture is both	

<i>nodiflora</i> Gaertn.	Tutummirika- k _{oh} we-Σpo	Cinderella weed		drunk and used as enema.	Contraception
Caesalpinaceae					
<i>Cassia alata</i> Linn.	Duawusu/ Osempε	Ringworm shrub/ Candle tree	Shrub	Leaves: Salt petre is added to the decoction of the fresh leaves and fruits of <i>Citrus medica</i> var. <i>limonum</i> . The mixture is used as enema.	Abortion
Caricaceae					
<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn.	Borofere	Pawpaw/ papaye	Tree	Leaves/root: Fresh leaves or roots are ground, and used either orally or as enema.	Abortion
Combretaceae					
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> Linn.	(A)borofe-nkate(ε)	Indian almond/ tropical almond	Tree	Stem bark: Stem barks together with leaves of <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> are crushed. The mixture is drunk and also for enema.	Contraception
Cucurbitaceae					
<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.	Nyinya	bitter melon/ bitter gourd/ bitter squash	Herb	Seeds: Seeds together with black ants and salt petre are crushed, molded and inserted into the vagina.	Abortion
Euphorbiaceae					
<i>Discoglyprena caloneura</i> (Pax) Prain	Fetefre		Tree	Stem barks: Stem barks are crushed with leaves of <i>Chaetacme aristata</i> . The mixture is used as enema.	Contraception
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Bankye	Cassava	Shrub	Tuber peels: Tuber peels are crushed with salt; water is added it and the mixture is used as enema. Leaves: Decoction of leaves and pepper is used as enema.	Abortion
<i>Mareya micrantha</i> (Benth.) Muell. Arg	Odubrafo	-	Tree		Abortion
Malvaceae					
<i>Gossypium arboreum</i> Linn.	Asaawa/Asaaba	Tree cotton	Shrub	Leaves: Fresh leaves are ground together with salt; water is added and the mixture is used as enema	Abortion
Meliaceae					
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Duagyene	Neem tree	Tree	Seeds: Seeds are ground and drunk	Contraception
Meristicaceae					
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> (Welw.) Exell	Otie/Etsiw	African nutmeg/False nutmeg	Tree	Root barks: Root barks are crushed and used as enema	Abortion and Contraception
Mimosaceae					
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth	Ekuama/Atawa	Oil bean tree/locust bean	Tree	Seeds: Seeds are ground, moulded and inserted into the vagina.	Abortion
Rutaceae					
<i>Citrus medica</i> var. <i>limonum</i> Brandis	Amomoe	Lemon	Tree	Fruits: Salt is added to the decoction of the fruit and leaves of <i>Carica papaya</i> . The mixture is used as enema.	Abortion and contraception
Solanaceae					
<i>Solanum torvum</i> Swartz	Samanntroba/Nsusu wa	Turkey berry/ wild egg plant	Shrub	Leaves: Fresh leaves are crushed with salt; water is added and the mixture is used as enema.	Abortion
Ulmaceae					
<i>Chaetacme aristata</i> Planch.	Esonoanka	Thorny elm	Shrub/Sm all Tree	Leaves: Fresh leaves are crushed with stem barks of <i>Discoglyprena caloneura</i> ; water is added and the mixture is used as enema.	Contraception

Discussion

The use of plants as abortifacient and as contraceptive was well known to the ancient physicians¹⁸. Therefore, the study of modern herbalism on contraception and abortion is rapidly evolving throughout the world⁹. This is evident in several works that have been done recently by various workers^{11, 19-21}.

This study has documented 18 species of plants belonging to 14 families, which are used for controlling birth. While 12 species were cited for abortion and eight for contraception only, two species - *Carica papaya* and *Citrus medica* var. *limonum* were cited for both abortion and contraception. The abortifacient and contraceptive properties of these two species have been previously reported. For instance, it has been reported that the roots *Carica papaya* and *Citrus medica* var. *limonum* serve as contraceptives¹¹. *Carica papaya* seeds were stated to be abortifacients^{11, 21, 22}, *Citrus medica* var. *limonum* fruit was cited as abortifacient⁹. Additionally, the fruit and latex of *Carica papaya* were confirmed to be used for abortion^{23, 24}, while the fruit latex was also cited for abortion²⁵. Furthermore, the root as well as the unripe fruit can also be used for abortion²⁶.

Several of the species documented in this work for birth control had been reported by other workers both in Ghana and other parts of the world. For example, different parts of *Azadirachta indica* have been cited by various workers for contraception: seed oil²⁷; fruit¹⁹; leaves and seeds²⁸; bark²⁰; seeds, barks and leaves²⁹; and seed⁹. Besides, the seed of *Azadirachta* sp. has been revealed to have abortive activity²¹.

Additionally, the documentation of *Momordica charantia* for abortion in this work is in line with earlier findings by other workers. The root had been reported in Pakistan for abortion¹⁹. In India, the fruits are used for abortion^{21, 25}. In Ghana also, a survey conducted in 2012 on Ghana's herbal market indicated *Momordica charantia* as the most frequently sold plant species for abortion³⁰.

The other species reported in this work have also been reported in literature. For example,

the root and leaf of *Cassia alata* are respectively used for abortion and contraception⁹, while the leaf and bark of *Mareya micratha* as well as the root bark of *Gossypium arboreum* are also used for abortion⁹. *Aspilia africana* has antiovolatory activity which implies it can be used for birth control¹⁹. In addition, the seeds of *Pentaclethra macrophylla*, when crushed with red ants, have been known to be used by the natives to cause abortion³¹. The leaf of *Solanum torvum* has also been recorded for abortion²⁵.

Even though species have been recorded in this survey for abortion and contraception, most of the respondents were not forthcoming with information, and even the few respondents who disclosed their preparations however did it in secrecy. The main reason for their reluctance or total refusal was that "causing of abortion was an evil thing to do". They however admitted they provide herbal remedies for contraception and abortion for women in their communities who sought their services. Other surveys in Ghana also point out that women seek the help of traditional practitioners for abortion.

Conclusion

Herbal medicine can, therefore, provide a valuable and safe alternative to currently available methods of family planning. This fact increases the need for further scientific study on medicinal plants, including documentation, phytochemical, pharmacological and biological activity studies of these plants.

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Contribution of Authors

Study design: GLAD, HKA; data collection and article drafting: GLAD; data interpretation and

revision and final approval of the article: all authors.

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