

for so many years. The current generation in most of the African countries relies heavily on herbal medicine for various health cure requirements such as medicines for sexually transmitted infections. In Ghana, almost 85 % of the population is recorded to use traditional cure at certain phases in their lifetime. According to recent findings, the majority of physicians proficient in Ghana have undertaken herbal medicine course as part of the training. The primary goal of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal is to make sure people are living healthy lives and promote well-being for all individual. The organization has managed to achieve this by supporting herbal medicine schools in Ghana. The area of the target comprises backing up various research and development of treatment for both communicable and non-communicable disorders that affect third world counties. With the help of herbal medicine companies in Ghana, the organization is able to offer easy access to cheap essential medicine to attain the universal health coverage. This comprises easy accessibility of essential healthcare service and access to secure, effective, quality and cheap treatment.

#### REFERENCES

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УДК 332.1; 633.8

#### MEDICINAL HERBS, SPECIES MARKETED IN GHANA

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Ghana is a sub-Saharan country that is located in West Africa which has been relying on herbal medicine for curing and healing different diseases for several decades. This is because there are many herbal medicine producers in Ghana. The same situation is among neighbor countries in Western Africa [2]. Since herbal medicine is very famous among the Ghanaians from all walks of life, the government has nominated an executive of herbal medicine in Ghana to make sure that the traditional way of health delivery is evaluated and preserved in a proper way. Ghana is the home of one and only research center in Africa that conducts research work into herbal medicine and the cure of diseases using herbal drugs.

Among some of the reasons and initiative for good and efficient herbal strategies are as follows. The marketing of herbs is becoming increasingly competitive within the country and prices can be very volatile. Since more

of the population have increase their support for using herbs as a source for their primary health care most growers of different species have emerged while marketing of raw products provides the lowest returns and growers should consider whether they should produce a value added product which involves processing and packaging. Market stalls could generally be divided into large ones, selling amounts of herbs, barks, and roots and women dominate herbal markets in Tamala, Kwahu, Accra and Mampong where substantial amounts of herbal products are sold and marketed which is been shown in the table below (table).

Growers don't produce their own valued added products but rather contract to commercial firms who return the finished product for sale and distribution. Because of the trend of the of the increasing in the number of patients who tend to accept the traditional way of healing herb quality have been given the needed attention before it can be administered to a patient.

The issue of herb quality is becoming increasingly important. Manufacturers are becoming demanding in obtaining high quality raw materials and guidelines such as a good agricultural practices have been outlined practices for growing various herbal species, farm quality assurance requires growers to document their production so species can be trace back to its origin and methods of production

A center for scientific research into Plant Medicine that changed to Centre for research into Plant Medicine was created at Mampong-Akuapem, in the Eastern region of Ghana. The role of the organization is to conduct and promote research for the development of herbal medicine. This association which is an agency of World Health Organization (WHO) has produced 35 perfectly researched herbal based products. After a while, Ministry of Health (MOH) collaborated with the Catholic Holy Family Hospital to create The Primary health training for indigenous healers project in 1979.

Table – Most frequent sold species at the Ghanaian markets

Marketcity	Species	Growthform	Mainuse	Product	Solddaily (kg)
Mampong	Danielaogea	Tree	Ritual	Bark, resin	605
Tamale	Vomitorea	Tree	Mentalproblems	Root	940
Accra	Aframomummelegueta	Herb	Spice, aphrodisiac	Seed	1000
Kwahu	Securidaca	Shrub	Headache, stds	Wood, root	850

The major market segments are the direct consumers and patients of local healers, the direct consumers market represents those consumers who buy medicinal products for self medication from street markets, shops, rural markets, and local healers practices are those who purchase prescribed med-

icines from indigenous healers, and the indigenous healers are a diverse group of people from a wide background including male, females, poorly or highly educated, urban or rural and the common factors among healers is calling from the Ancestors which direct them to practice as herbalist.

Among some of the mark strategies for the support of herbal medicine are policy support for attempting to improve the standards of indigenous medicine practice, regulatory and control mechanism which influence the marketing of indigenous medicinal plants, marketing information system which promote information sharing in the market place by the public and producers, education which highlight on training and capacity building for small scale producers and extension services that is programmers regarding the production of medicinal products for indigenous medicine industry. The good example of using Herbs is in Europe. Belarus has practice of registration requirements for botanicals used in pharmaceutical industry [1].

The Traditional and Alternative Medicine Directorate was established with the ministry of health managed by a deputy director to strengthen and offer the required direction to the improvement and promotion of ancient medicine in Ghana with special emphasis on herbal treatment. This was then followed by the proclamation of Food and Drugs Laws 1992, and Traditional medicine Act 2000, to control herbal medications and the use of Traditional medicine.

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