

Medicinal Plants for Diabetes by the Orang Asli in Selangor, Malaysia

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KEYWORDS Medicinal Plants. Orang Asli. Selangor. Diabetes. Temuan. Mah Meri

ABSTRACT Diabetes is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases in Malaysia and the world. The aim of this study is to document the plant species used by the Orang Asli in Selangor to treat diabetes. Thirteen Orang Asli villages in Selangor comprising of four Mah Meri tribe villages and nine Temuan tribe villages were involved in this study. A total of 24 species of plants from 20 families were mentioned. Half of these species were cultivated, 10 species were wild, and two species of plants were both cultivated and obtained in the wild, that is, *Acanthus ilicifolius* and *Eurycoma longifolia*. Seven species of plants on the other hand possibly have not been studied its ability in treating this disease. The highest Relative Frequency of Citation (RFC) among the species recorded was *Parkia speciosa* with 0.33, followed by *Archidendron bubalinum* with 0.26.