Plantago major usage L in therapy supplementary of tegumentary leishmaniasis human and canine: an integrative review

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Abstract
The cutaneous leishmaniasis is an important anthropo- zooneosis for public health. The disease occurs in extensive areas of Brazil and is characterized by the development of ulcers with protruding edges and red and granulous. The use of medicinal plants as a complementary therapy to intravenous administration of antimony has been researched for some parasitic diseases, with a view to this, the aim of this study was to gather, evaluate and synthesize information correlating the use of Plantago major L. in complementary treatment human and / or canine cutaneous leishmaniasis. Therefore, it we carried out a literature in databases SciELO, LILACS and Medline with Boolean operators “AND” and “OR”, and the key words: healing, Plantago major L., cutaneous leishmaniasis. Inclusion criteria were: complete scientific articles, communications and case reports in Portuguese, Spanish, English and published between 2002 - 2012. The exclusion criteria were: work not related to triad: healing - Plantago major L. - leishmaniasis. Initially they were obtained 107 jobs after the use of the exclusion criteria were discarded. The use of this method revealed the absence of papers on the subject and points to the possibility of further research, as this botanical species promotes tissue healing.

Keywords: Integrative Review. cutaneous leishmaniasis. Healing. Plantago major L.

Introduction
Leishmaniasis is not contagious antropozoonoses considered to be a great public health problem and represent a complex disease with important clinical spectrum and epidemiological diversity. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 350 million people are at risk of contracting the disease, with an approximate record of two million new cases of different clinical forms per year (WHO, 2010).

Conventional treatment of this disease varies according to the clinical form of the disease, but is most often of long duration. The drugs recommended by the Ministério da Saúde (MS) include Pentostam and glucantime which are the first choice administered parenterally drugs. Amphotericin B may also be used. All these drugs cause various side effects due to their intrinsic toxicity and usually the cost of treatment is high (MARCOLINO, 2010).

This situation encourages the development of new strategies in combating disease, among them worth mentioning the use of medicinal plants. The use of scientific methods is confirming the medical competence of Plantago major L species already established by popular knowledge (PAZ et al., 2015). Hefler, Cervi and Rodriguez (2003) is still important to note that this species is considered by the Ministério da Saúde of the 71 medicinal plants of interest to the SUS (Sistema Único de Saúde). This study aimed to gather, evaluate and synthesize scientific results that attest to the healing powers of Plantago major L in injuries caused by Leishmania spp in human and canine integument.

Material and Methods
For the development of an integrative review the reviewer should be aware of relevant aspects of the approach and the following stages to prepare the research must be taken into consideration: issue identification and preparation of the research question; search strategy in the literature and sampling; Definition of the information that was extracted from the selected studies; the primary studies included in the review evaluation; Analysis and synthesis of the results of the integrative review; Presentation of integrative review.

The bibliographic research was carried out in SciELO databases, LILACS and Medline with Boolean operators “AND” and “OR”, and defining descriptors: healing, Plantago major L., cutaneous leishmaniasis. Inclusion criteria were: complete scientific articles, communications and case reports in Portuguese, Spanish, English and published between 2002 - 2012. Exclusion criteria: work not related to triad: healing - Plantago major L. - leishmaniasis.
**Results**

After judicious evaluation using of the titles and abstracts of the localized articles (107), no item has been selected for evaluation in full because it did not include the triad: healing - Plantago major L - human and / or canine cutaneous leishmaniasis.

**Discussion and Conclusion**

Although no article has been selected for evaluation in full, due to the fact that no findings bibliographic with Plantago major L in healing human cutaneous leishmaniasis and / or canine, it is worth noting that two publications have demonstrated the healing role of plant models in vitro and in vivo. Zubair and colleagues (2012) reported that natural competence was already exploited by the Greeks in the first century after Christ and proved through in vitro laboratory tests, a significant effect of P. major L extracts on epithelial cell proliferation the oral cavity responsible for the restoration of damaged monolayer, but stated that (s) ingredient (s) active (s) remains (m) unknown (s) and the type of test used cannot replace in vivo experiments. Thome et al (2012) have demonstrated the healing action of hydro-alcoholic extracts of P. Major L in cutaneous incisions to two centimeters in diameter in the skin of rats. Among the plants tested, P. major L significantly reduced the injury after the ninth day of treatment and was the only botanical species in the 15th promoted the complete closure of injury. The researchers attributed the healing activity to tannins. These molecules stimulate the production of new capillaries and fibroblasts addition to removing free radicals and reactive oxygen species. Thus, the study integrative robusted natural competence P. L major in the healing of tissues, however, no article covered the trinomial: healing - Plantago major L - human cutaneous leishmaniasis and / or canine investigated in the three databases, suggesting an open field for new scientific approaches in the treatment of this disease.

**References**