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Abstract

Human health care systems have long utilized medicinal plants. In every World Health Organization (WHO) region, at least 80% of people say they use herbal medicines. As a result, climate change's loss of access to medicinal plants FRXOG KDYH GHYDVWDWLQJ H‡HFWV RQ JOREDO KHDOWK FDUH V\VWHPV \$ ODQGIDFNQRZOHGJHG WKH UROH RI WKH PHGLD LQîæ@P`PHD €,@H`P`OU H`^ë¯õP*Dr&U,GL®'ÕN RI VWXGLHV WKDW KDG EHHQ SXEOLVKHG LQ SHHU UHYLHZHG MRXUQDOV GXULQJZKLFK UHYLHZHG QHZVSDSHU DUWLFOHV FLWHG VFLHQWL¿F SDSHUV RQ WKH LPSD

SDSHUV IRXQG ZHUH SXEOLVKHG LQ \$VLDQ DQG \$IULFDQ QDWLRQV PDNLQ

Keywords: World Health Organization; Global health

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medicine) AND (climate change or global warming) AND (extinct*)" Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. As a result, some articles might not were used in the search strategy. In all databases, titles and abstracts been included. However, the ndings suggest that more specic were used as search elds. e systematic review management so wateans disciplinary strategies are required to support media advocacy on Rayyan was used to import the bibliographical citations from these impact of the climate crisis on medicinal plants in Africa, Asia, and databases. e titles and abstracts were independently reviewed by twibe Middle East. authors-BA and MKA. 52 of the 478 papers found were published in References Asian and African nations, making them eligible. Only ve of the 52 articles were published in Africa between the years 2010 and 2021. 1.

Some important problems were found by the content analysis. To begin with, there were not very many articles regarding the matter. Second, it was encouraging that three articles were written by scientists-one by a pharmacist, two by scientists with expertise in forestry. irdly, only three of the 19 articles cited scienti c studies or reports, indicating that newspaper coverage of research on medicinal plants and climate change was lacking. Importantly, none of the previously examined 19 newspaper articles cited any of the 52 scienti c papers. A lack of transdisciplinary initiatives, partnerships, and relationships between stakeholders, including journalists and researchers in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, working to highlight how climate change is a ecting medicinal plants may be the cause of the surprising lack of articles in newspapers on the subject [6-10].

Conclusion

ere are particular advantages to our newspaper content analysis projects. A science journalist (BA) and specialists in medicinal plants (IKA and MLKM) were part of our trans disciplinary team. We also concentrated on regions with a high rate of medicinal plant use and an assumed lack of adequate climate change-related research. Our work additionally has a few noted impediments. We only looked at newspapers, so we might have missed important coverage in other media, like radio and television. Additionally, we excluded articles written in languages other than English, such as French, from our focus. Last but not least, even though LexisNexis is a comprehensive database of newspapers, it does not index every English newspaper in