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A Review of Medicinal Plants from the Anak Dalam Tribe of Jambi: An Evaluation of Their Potential for Diabetic Wound Healing Effects- Current Status and Future Perspectives

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Abstract

The Anak Dalam tribe, popularly known as Suku Anak Dalam (SAD), is an indigenous community in the Jambi Province of Indonesia. The traditional knowledge within this group is deeply intertwined with forest resources, particularly regarding medicinal plants utilized for wound healing. Significantly, diabetic wounds are a severe complication of diabetes mellitus. These wounds are typically characterized by delayed healing processes, high susceptibility to infection, and an elevated risk of amputation. Accordingly, this review summarizes medicinal plants traditionally employed by the Anak Dalam community for various wound-related conditions. Beyond simple documentation, the study evaluates the potential relevance of these species as candidate sources for diabetic woundhealing research. In this study, a narrative literature review was conducted utilizing databases such as Scopus, ScienceDirect, PubMed, Google Scholar, and ResearchGate, covering publications released between 2015 and 2025. Altogether, 40 medicinal plants were examined. Specifically, several species (ie, *Anredera cordifolia*, *Centella asiatica*, *Psidium guajava*, and *Piper betle*) demonstrated pharmacological activities directly relevant to wound-healing processes. The primary phytochemical constituents identified across these studies are flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, saponins, and phenolic compounds. Crucially, these compounds are reported to exhibit potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial activities. Furthermore, these substances support vital biological processes associated with tissue repair, such as fibroblast proliferation, collagen synthesis, angiogenesis, and re-epithelialization. Most existing evidence, however, is derived from in vitro assays, animal models, or indirect pharmacological investigations.