

## A Rare Case of delayed Paralysis after Polytrauma

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### Introduction

The Western Ghats, a UNESCO World Heritage site and one of the eight “hottest hotspots” of biodiversity globally, stretches along the western coast of India and harbors an astonishing array of flora and fauna. Among its botanical wealth are numerous plant species that are not only ecologically significant but also culturally and medicinally vital to indigenous communities. Ethnobotany—the study of the relationship between people and plants—offers a lens through which we can understand how traditional knowledge systems have preserved and utilized these threatened species for generations. This article presents an overview of ethnobotanical inventorization efforts focused on the threatened flora of the Western Ghats, highlighting their cultural relevance, conservation status, and the urgent need for integrative conservation strategies.

The Western Ghats is home to over 7,400 species of flowering plants, with nearly 1,500 considered endemic. Many of these plants are deeply embedded in the traditional healthcare systems of tribal and rural communities. Ethnobotanical inventorization involves documenting the uses, preparation methods, and cultural beliefs associated with these plants, often through field surveys, interviews with traditional healers, and participatory research.

In a study conducted in Hassan District, Karnataka, researchers documented over 172 medicinal plant species used by ethnic communities, many of which are endemic to the Western Ghats.

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