

## เอกสารอ้างอิง เทียนตากบ...สมุนไพรในตำรายาไทย

1. Hooker JD. Flora of British India Vol. III (Caprifoliaceae to Apocynaceae). London: William Clowers & Sons Ltd., 1897:712pp.
2. นันทวัน บุญยะประภัศร์ และคณะ. 2541. สมุนไพรไม้พุ่มบ้าน (2). กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์ประชาชน; 2541.
3. Zheng GQ, Kenney PM, Lam LK. Anethofuran, carvone, and limonene: potential cancer chemopreventive agents from dill weed oil and caraway oil. *Planta Med* 1992;58(4):338-41.
4. Seidler-Lozykowska K, Baranska M, Baranski R, Krol D. Raman analysis of caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) single fruits. Evaluation of essential oil content and its composition. *J Agric Food Chem* 2010;58(9):5271-5.
5. Baananou S, Bagdonaite E, Marongiu B, Piras A, Porcedda S, Falconieri D, Boughattas N. Extraction of the volatile oil from *Carum carvi* of Tunisia and Lithuania by supercritical carbon dioxide: chemical composition and antiulcerogenic activity. *Nat Prod Res*;2013.
6. Lopez MD, Jordan MJ, Pascual-Villalobos MJ. Toxic compounds in essential oils of coriander, caraway and basil active against stored rice pests. *J Stored Prod Res* 2008;44:273-78.
7. Iacobellis NS, Lo Cantore P, Capasso F, Senatore F. Antibacterial activity of *Cuminum cyminum* L. and *Carum carvi* L. essential oils. *J Agric Food Chem* 2005;53(1):57-61.
8. Fang R, Jiang CH, Wang XY, et al. Insecticidal activity of essential oil of *Carum carvi* fruits from China and its main components against two grain storage insects. *Molecules* 2010;15(12):9391-402.
9. Matsumura T, Ishikawa T, Kitajima J. Water-soluble constituents of caraway: carvone derivatives and their glucosides. *Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo)* 2002;50(1):66-72.
10. Samojlik I, Mimica-Dukic N, Lakic N, Nikolic A, Bogavac M, Bozin B. Antioxidant activities of *Carum carvi* L. and *Coriandrum sativum* L., Apiaceae essential oils. *Planta Med* 2008;74(09).
11. Samojlik I, Lakic N, Mimica-Dukic N, Dakovic-Svajcer K, Bozin B. Antioxidant and hepatoprotective potential of essential oils of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) and caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) (Apiaceae). *J Agric Food Chem* 2010;58(15):8848-53.
12. Dadkhah A, Fatemi F. Heart and kidney oxidative stress status in septic rats treated with caraway extracts. *Pharm Biol* 2011;49(7):679-86.

13. Misan A, Mimica-Dukic N, Sakac M, Mandic A, Sedej I, Simurina O, Tumbas V. Antioxidant activity of medicinal plant extracts in cookies. *J Food Sci* 2011;76(9):C1239-44.
14. Bamdad F, Kadivar M, Keramat J. Evaluation of phenolic content and antioxidant activity of Iranian caraway in comparison with clove and BHT using model systems and vegetable oil. *IJFST* 2006;41(Suppl. 1):20-7.
15. Rodov V, Vinokur Y, Gogia N, Chkhikvishvili I. Hydrophilic and lipophilic antioxidant capacities of Georgian spices for meat and their possible health implications. *Georgian Med News* 2010;179:61-6.
16. Misan A, Sakac M, Sedej I, Psodorov D, Mandic A, Mimica-Dukic N. Evaluation of antioxidant activity of some plant extracts and their heat stability. *Planta Med* 2008;74.
17. Atrooz OM. The effects of *Cuminum cyminum* L. and *Carum carvi* L. seed extracts on human erythrocyte hemolysis. *Int J Biol* 2013;5(2):57-63.
18. Kamaleeswari M, Deeptha K, Sengottuvelan M, Nalini N. Effect of dietary caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) on aberrant crypt foci development, fecal steroids, and intestinal alkaline phosphatase activities in 1,2-dimethylhydrazine-induced colon carcinogenesis. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol* 2006;214(3):290-6.
19. Deeptha K, Kamaleeswari M, Sengottuvelan M, Nalini N. Dose dependent inhibitory effect of dietary caraway on 1,2-dimethylhydrazine induced colonic aberrant crypt foci and bacterial enzyme activity in rats. *Invest New Drugs* 2006;24(6):479-88. (342241)
20. Kamaleeswari M, Nalini N. Dose-response efficacy of caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) on tissue lipid peroxidation and antioxidant profile in rat colon carcinogenesis. *J Pharm Pharmacol* 2006;58(8):1121-30.
21. Dadkhah A, Allameh A. Inhibitory effects of dietary caraway essential oils on 1,2-dimethylhydrazine-induced colon carcinogenesis is mediated by liver xenobiotic metabolizing enzymes. *Nutr Cancer* 2011;63(1):46–54.
22. Kinouchi T, Kataoka K, Higashimoto M, et al. Inhibitory effect of caraway seeds on mutation by alkylating agents. *Kankyo Henigen Kenkyu* 1995;17(1):99-105.
23. Higashimoto M, Purintrapiban J, Kataoka K, et al. Mutagenicity and antimutagenicity of extracts of three spices and a medicinal plant in Thailand. *Mutat Res* 1993;303(3):135-42.
24. Bogucka-Kocka A, Smolarz HD, Kocki J. Apoptotic activities of ethanol extracts from some Apiaceae on human leukaemia cell lines. *Fitoterapia* 2008;79:487-97.

25. Jayakumar R, Kanthimathi MS. Dietary spices protect against hydrogen peroxide-induced DNA damage and inhibit nicotine-induced cancer cell migration. *Food Chem* 2012;134:1580-4.
26. Naderi-Kalali B, Allameh A, Rasaei MJ, et al. Suppressive effects of caraway (*Carum carvi*) extracts on 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin-dependent gene expression of cytochrome P450 1A1 in the rat H4IIE cells. *Toxicol In Vitro* 2005;19(3):373-7.
27. Aydin E, Türkez H, Keles MS. Potential anticancer activity of carvone in N2a neuroblastoma cell line. *Toxicol Ind Health* 2013.
28. Haidari F, Seyed-Sadjadi N, Taha-Jalali M, Mohammed-Shahi M. The effect of oral administration of *Carum carvi* on weight, serum glucose, and lipid profile in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. *Saudi Med J* 2011;32(7):695-700.
29. Ene AC, Nwankwo EA, Samdi LM. Alloxan induced diabetes in rats and the effects of black caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) oil on their body weights. *JPT* 2008;3(2):141-6.
30. Modu S, Gohla K, Umar IA. The hypoglycemic and hypocholesterolemic properties of black caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) oil in alloxan diabetic rats. *Biokemistri* 1997;7(2):91-7.
31. Eddouks M, Lemhadri A, Michel JB. Caraway and caper: potential anti-hyperglycaemic plants in diabetic rats. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2004;94(1):143-8.
32. Sadiq S, Nagi AH, Shahzad M, Zia A. The reno-protective effect of aqueous extract of *Carum carvi* (black zeera) seeds in streptozotocin induced diabetic nephropathy in rodents. *Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl* 2010;21(6):1058-65.
33. Lemhadri A, Hajji L, Michel JB, Eddouks M. Cholesterol and triglycerides lowering activities of caraway fruits in normal and streptozotocin diabetic rats. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2006;106: 321-6.
34. Saghir MR, Sadiq S, Nayak S, Tahir MU. Hypolipidemic effect of aqueous extract of *Carum carvi* (black Zeera) seeds in diet induced hyperlipidemic rats. *Pak J Pharm Sci* 2012;25(2):333-7.
35. Skovronskii VA. The effect of caraway anise and of sweet fennel on urine elimination. *Sbornik Nauch Trudov L'vov Vet-Zootekh Inst* 1953;6:275-83.
36. Lahlou S, Tahraoui A, Israïli Z, Lyoussi B. Diuretic activity of the aqueous extracts of *Carum carvi* and *Tanacetum vulgare* in normal rats. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2007;110:458-63.
37. Mueller M, Hobiger S, Jungbauer A. Anti-inflammatory activity of extracts from fruits, herbs and spices. *Food Chem* 2010;122:987-96.

38. Shiojiri M, Ito H. *Carum* plant seed extracts as NGF formation promoters. Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho 2005:13 pp. Patent JP2005289979 A2 20051020.
39. Al-Essa MK, Shafagoj YA, Mohammed FI, Afifi FU. Relaxant effect of ethanol extract of *Carum carvi* on dispersed intestinal smooth muscle cells of the guinea pig. Pharm Biol 2010;48(1):76-80.
40. Mahady GB, Pendland SL, Stoia A, Hamill FA, Fabricant D, Dietz BM, Chadwick LR. In vitro susceptibility of *Helicobacter pylori* to botanical extracts used traditionally for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders. Phytother Res 2005;19(11):988-91.
41. Kosciak A. Antibiotic properties of vegetable oils. Roczniki Akad Med Biatymstoku 1955;1:227-36.
42. Simic A, Rancic A, Sokovic MD, Ristic M, Grujic-Jovanovic S, Vukojevic J. Essential oil composition of *Cymbopogon winterianus* and *Carum carvi* and their antimicrobial activities. Pharm Biol 2008;46(6):437-41.
43. Maruzzella JC, Ligouri L. In vitro antifungal activity of essential oils. J Am Pharm Assoc 1958;47:250-4.
44. El-Gengaihi S, Zaki D. Biological investigation of some essential oils isolated from Egyptian plants. Herba Hung 1982;21(1):107-11.
45. Ross SA, El-Keltawi NE, Megalla SE. Antimicrobial activity of some Egyptian aromatic plants. Fitoterapia 1980;51:201-5.
46. Ibragimov GG, Vasil'ev OD. Antifungal activity of essential oils. Azerb Med Zh 1985;62(4):44-8.
47. Soytung K, Rakvidhyasastra V. Antifungal properties of some medicinal plants. Sci Technol 1989;14.
48. Aminifard MH, Mohammadi S. Essential oils to control *Botrytis cinerea* in vitro and in vivo on plum fruits. J Sci Food Agric 2013;93(2):348-53.
49. Urban J, Kokoska L, Langrova I. Anthelmintic effects of certain Czech medicinal plants on *Ascaris suum* and *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*. Planta Med 2007;73.
50. Oishi K, Mori K, Nishiura Y. Food hygiene studies on Anisakinae larvae. V. Effects of some spice essential oils and food preservatives on the mortality of Anisakinae larvae. Bull Jpn Soc Sci Fish 1974;40(12):1241-50.
51. Fujisaki R, Kamei K, Yamamura M, Nishiya H, Inouye S, Takahashi M, Abe S. In vitro and in vivo anti-plasmodial activity of essential oils, including hinokitiol. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 2012;43(2):270-9.

52. Yoon C, Kang S-H, Jang S-A, Kim Y-J, Kim G-H. Repellent efficacy of caraway and grapefruit oils for *Sitophilus oryzae* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *J Asia Pac Entomol* 2007;10(3):263 - 7.
53. Bushland RC. Volatile oils as ovicides for the screwworm, *Cochliomyia americana* C. and P. *J Econ Entomol* 1939;32:430-1.
54. Seo SM, Kim J, Lee SG, Shin CH, Shin SC, Park IK. Fumigant antitermitic activity of plant essential oils and components from ajowan (*Trachyspermum ammi*), allspice (*Pimenta dioica*), caraway (*Carum carvi*), dill (*Anethum graveolens*), geranium (*Pelargonium graveolens*), and litsea (*Litsea cubeba*) oils against Japanese termite (*Reticulitermes speratus* Kolbe). *J Agric Food Chem* 2009;57(15):6596-602.
55. Yeom HJ, Kang JS, Kim GH, Park IK. Insecticidal and acetylcholine esterase inhibition activity of Apiaceae plant essential oils and their constituents against adults of German cockroach (*Blattella germanica*). *J Agric Food Chem* 2012;60(29):7194-203.
56. Pitasawat B, Champakaew D, Choochote W, et al. Aromatic plant-derived essential oil: An alternative larvicide for mosquito control. *Fitoterapia* 2007;78(3):205-10.
57. Kreydiyyeh SI, Usta J, Copti R. Effect of cinnamon, clove and some of their constituents on the Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity and alanine absorption in the rat jejunum. *Food Chem Toxicol* 2000;38(9):755-62.
58. Kumar P, Singh DK. Molluscicidal activity of *Ferula asafoetida*, *Syzygium aromaticum* and *Carum carvi* and their active components against the snail *Lymnaea acuminata*. *Chemosphere*. 2006;63(9):1568-74.
59. Rauha J-P, Tammela P, Summanen J. Action of some plant extracts containing flavonoids and other phenolic compounds on calcium fluxes in clonal rat pituitary GH4C1 cell. *Pharm Pharmacol Lett* 1999;9(2):66-9.
60. European Scientific Cooperative on Phytotherapy. E/S/C/O/P Monographs: The Scientific Foundation for Herbal Medicinal Products. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Great Britain: Biddles Ltd; 2003.
61. Smorodintsev IA, Serkova EV. Tolerance of mice and guinea pigs against extracts of carum seed. *Russ J Trop Med Med Vet Parasitol* 1929;7:408-11.
62. Sachin BS, Monica P, Sharma SC, et al. Pharmacokinetic interaction of some antitubercular drugs with caraway: implications in the enhancement of drug bioavailability. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 2009;28:175-84.
63. May B, Kuntz HD, Kieser M, Köhler S. Efficacy of a fixed peppermint oil/caraway oil combination in non-ulcer dyspepsia. *Arzneimittelforschung* 1996;46(12):1149-53.

64. Madisch A, Heydenreich CJ, Wieland V, Hufnagel R, Hotz J. Treatment of functional dyspepsia with a fixed peppermint oil and caraway oil combination preparation as compared to cisapride. A multicenter, reference-controlled double-blind equivalence study. *Arzneimittelforschung* 1999;49(11):925-32.
65. Freise J1, Köhler S. Peppermint oil-caraway oil fixed combination in non-ulcer dyspepsia--comparison of the effects of enteric preparations. *Pharmazie* 1999;54(3):210-5.
66. May B, Köhler S, Schneider B. Efficacy and tolerability of a fixed combination of peppermint oil and caraway oil in patients suffering from functional dyspepsia. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2000;14(12):1671-7.
67. Lauche R, Janzen A, Lüdtke R, Cramer H, Dobos G, Langhorst J. Efficacy of caraway oil poultices in treating irritable bowel syndrome--a randomized controlled cross-over trial. *Digestion* 2015;92(1):22-31.
68. Kazemipoor M, Radzi CW, Hajifaraji M, Haerian BS, Mosaddegh MH, Cordell GA. Antiobesity effect of caraway extract on overweight and obese women: a randomized, triple-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med* 2013;2013:928582. doi: 10.1155/2013/928582.
69. Kazemipoor M, Hajifaraji M, Radzi CW, Shamsirband S, Petković D, Mat Kiah ML. Appraisal of adaptive neuro-fuzzy computing technique for estimating anti-obesity properties of a medicinal plant. *Comput Methods Programs Biomed* 2015;118(1):69-76.
70. Kazemipoor M, Radzi CW, Hajifaraji M, Cordell GA. Preliminary safety evaluation and biochemical efficacy of a *Carum carvi* extract: results from a randomized, triple-blind, and placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Phytother Res* 2014;28(10):1456-60.
71. Zuskin E, Kanceljak B, Skuric Z, Pokrajac D, Schachter EN, Witek TJ, Maayani S. Immunological and respiratory findings in spice-factory workers. *Environ Res* 1988;47(1):95-108.