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**Response to Linda Yong**

Linda has argued that there is a dire need that nurses remain well aware of various cultural differences and explore ethnopharmacology. In ethnopharmacology, the effects of different groups of medicinal plants in various cultural groups are assessed and evaluated (Leone et.al, 2015). By having significant knowledge of ethnopharmacology, nurses would be able to deliver services that are in accordance with the culture of the patients (Leone et.al, 2015). Linda has rightly highlighted that different cultural groups should actively participate in pharmacological trials.

**Response to Rachel Geo**

According to Rachel, ethnopharmacology focuses on measuring the impact of pharmacological products on various ethnic groups (Leonti et.al, 2017). Researchers also evaluate whether the medicine can contradict with the beliefs of a patient or not. Healthcare providers should conduct a comprehensive cultural assessment before administering medicine on a patient. For instance, Africans might react differently to a certain medicine than Europeans. By conducting the cultural assessment, healthcare providers would provide services that are in line with various cultures (Leonti et.al, 2017).

**Response to Ashley Englis**

Ashley has thoroughly explained her opinion relating to the use of Echinacea. The roots, leaves, and stem of Echinacea are extracted to develop a medicine that is useful in the flu and the common cold (Karsch-Völk, Barrett & Linde, 2015). Moreover, Echinacea can be used to treat skin wounds and burns. Although Ashley highlighted that the use of Echinacea significantly reduces the chances of catching diseases, it would be highly advisable for people not to use it (Karsch-Völk, Barrett & Linde, 2015). Certainly, it is recommended to use this herb on the advice of a specialist.

**Response to Emmaculate Ad**

According to Emmaculate, there is little research being done on the usage and side-effects of the herb Echinacea. For years, people have used Echinacea to treat a wide variety of diseases (Ardjomand-Woelkart & Bauer, 2016). Furthermore, administering products that contain Echinacea can bring down the chances of contracting diseases significantly. Surprisingly, Echinacea can also treat anxiety, if taken for more than a week (Ardjomand-Woelkart & Bauer, 2016). Lastly, given the meager data available on its effect, Emmaculate has wisely recommended that people should not administer Echinacea.

**References**

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