

# [Akapulko case essay](https://assignbuster.com/akapulko-case-essay/)

Plant Description:

Akapulko is a coarse. erect. branched bush. 1. 5 to 3 metres high. Leafs are pinnate and 40 to 60 centimetres long. with orange rachis on stout subdivisions. Each foliage has 16 to 28 cusps. 5 to 15 centimetres in length. wide and rounded at the vertex. with a little point at the tip. Cusps bit by bit increase in size from the base towards the tip of the foliage. Blossomings are terminal and at the axils of the foliages. in simple or panicled racemes. and 10 to 50 centimetres long. Flowers are xanthous. about 4 centimetres inn diameter. at the axils of thin. yellow. oblong. concave bracts which are 2. 5 to 3 centimetres long. Pod is instead consecutive. dark brown or about black. about 15 centimetres long and 15 millimetres broad. On both sides of the cods there is a wing that runs the length of the cod. Pod contains 50 to 60 flattened. triangular seeds.

Plant Distribution:

\* Abundant throughout the Philippines in settled countries at low and medium heights. \* Occasionally planted as cosmetic or for its medicative belongingss. \* Introduced from tropical America ; now pantropic.

Plant Partss used:

Leafs. flowers and seeds

Components:

\* Chrysophanic acid ( chrysophanol ) ; oxymethyl anthraquinone. 2. 2 % ; aloe-emodin ; Rhine ; cassiaxanthone ; tannic acids ; saponins ; alkaloids. \* Study of chemical components yielded 12 compounds: chrysoeriol. kaempferol. quercetin. 5. 7. 4?-trihydroflavanone. kaempferol-3-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl- ( 1– & gt ; 6 ) -beta-D-glucopyranoside. 17-hydrotetratriacontane. n-dotriacontanol. n-triacontanol. palmitic acid ceryl ester. stearic acid. palmitic acid. \* Phytochemical surveies of rough infusion of root bark yielded of import secondary metabolites – tannic acids. steroids. alkaloids. anthraquinones. terpenes. saccharides and saponins.

Properties:

\* Saponin acts as a laxative and expels enteric parasites. \* Its fungicide belongings derives from chrysophanic acid. \* Plant considered curative. aborticide. purgative. cathartic. sudatory. hydragogue. diuretic. anthelmintic.

Uses and Treatment:

\* External Use:\* Treatment of tegument diseases such as Tinea infections. insect bites. tineas. eczema. itchs and itching.\* Mouthwash in stomatitis\* Internal Use:\* Expectorant for bronchitis and dyspnoea\* Alleviation of asthma symptoms\* Used as diuretic and cathartic\* For cough & A ; febrility\* As a laxative to throw out enteric parasites and other tummy jobs. Note: A strong decoction of Akapulko leaves is an aborticide. Pregnant adult females should non take decoction of the foliages or any portion of this works.

Preparation:

\* For external usage. lb the foliages of the Akapulko works. squash the juice and use on affected countries. \* As the expectorator for bronchitis and dyspnea. imbibe decoction ( soak and furuncle for 10 to 15 proceedingss ) of Akapulko foliages. The same readying may be used as a gargle. stringent. and wash for eczema. \* As laxative. cut the works parts ( roots. flowers. and the foliages ) into a manageable size so fix a decoction. Note: The decoction loses its authority if non used for a long clip. Dispose leftovers after one twenty-four hours. \* The pounded foliages of Akapulko has cathartic maps. specifically against tineas.

It should be noted that the pounded foliages of this works may be applied thinly on the affected portion twice a twenty-four hours. Marked betterment may be expected after two to three hebdomads of uninterrupted application to the affected country ( s ) where the prepared Akapulko foliages were applied.

Beginning:

Akapulko. Philippine Herbal Medicine. Retrieved December 23. 2012. from hypertext transfer protocol: //www. philippineherbalmedicine. org/akapulko. htm

Akapulko. Philippine Medicative Plants. Retrieved December 23. 2012. from hypertext transfer protocol: //www. stuartxchange. org/Akapulko. htm