

# Akapulko case essay



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### Plant Description:

Akapulko is a coarse, erect, branched bush. 1.5 to 3 metres high. Leaves 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 paniced racemes, and 10 to 50 centimetres long. Flowers are xanthous, about 4 centimetres in 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 belongings. \* Introduced from tropical America ; now pantropic.

### Plant Partss used:

Leafs, flowers and seeds

### Components:

\* Chrysophanic acid ( chrysophanol ) ; oxymethyl anthraquinone. 2.2 % ; aloë-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 surveys of rough infusion of root bark yielded of important secondary metabolites – tannic acids, steroids, alkaloids, anthraquinones, terpenes, saccharides and saponins.

#### Properties:

\* Saponin acts as a laxative and expels enteric parasites. \* Its fungicide belonging 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 not take decoction of the foliage or any portion of this work.

#### Preparation:

\* For external usage. lb the foliage of the Akapulko work, squash the juice and use on affected countries. \* As the expectorator for bronchitis and dyspnea, imbibe decoction (soak and furencle for 10 to 15 proceedings) of

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Akapulko foliage. The same readying may be used as a gargle. stringent. and wash for eczema. \* As laxative. cut the works parts ( roots. flowers. and the foliage ) 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 foliage of Akapulko has cathartic maps. specifically against tineas.

It should be noted that the pounded foliage 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 foliage were applied.

Beginning:

Akapulko. Philippine Herbal Medicine. Retrieved December 23. 2012. from  
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