

# Soursop (guyabano) tea essay sample



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The purpose of the study is to investigate production of tea from guyabano leaves. It also deals with the investigation of the quality of the tea produced and compares it to commercialized tea.

The tea was produced by following the method of cutting, drying and heating. The finished product was then tested for its quality through testing and comparison to commercialized tea.

As based on the results, the guyabano leaves can be made into a tea. The tea produced from guyabano leaves following an easy steps, the tea was observed yellowish brown in color and pure in odor. It is an environment friendly because the material used was natural. Compared to commercialized tea, this produced product from guyabano leaves has a great advantage to the consumer because it is affordable. It also helps to alleviate the garbage in the environment.

The product has a potential to be commercialized. CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### Background of the Study cell killer

All plant parts are used in natural medicine, including bark, leaves, roots and fruits, but the part that contains the greatest concentration of active ingredient is the leaf.

Guyabano leaf and bark (Powder), cure diabetes by regulating blood sugar, which shows its high effectiveness in endocrine commitments: liver, kidney, thyroid, pancreas, ovary, prostate, intestines, muscle relaxant smooth

(heart), gall bladder, appendix and fights lung cancer or Lewis, breast cancer and brain tumors, hypotensive, anti-spasmodic, vasodilator, eliminates dust mites that cause asthma and bronchial diseases. The leaf tea cure liver problems, improves the function of the pancreas. It is effective to deworm children, malaria cure, indicated to raise the defenses in patients with chemotherapy and also for people with HIV (AIDS).

The researchers aim to produce high quality tea product out of guyabano leaves that are inexpensive.

### Statement of the Problem

This study aims to make guyabano tea out of guyabano leaves. Specifically, it answers the following questions:

- v Is it possible to make high quality tea out of guyabano leaves?
  
- v Is there significant difference between guyabano tea and the commercial tea?

### Hypothesis

1. Yes, it is possible to make high quality tea out guyabano leaves.
  
2. There is no significant difference between guyabano tea and the commercial tea.

## CHAPTER II

### Review of Related Literature

Guyabano, or soursop in English (Scientific Name: *Anona muricata* Linn.) is a small tree, usually about 5 to 7 meters high. Guyabano is a fruit bearing tree, broadleaf, flowering, and evergreen that is native to Central America, the Caribbean and South America. Guyabano can be found in Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela. Guyabano or Soursop is also native in sub-Saharan African countries. Guyabano or Soursop is adaptable to tropical climate and are currently cultivated for its fruit in most Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines.

Guyabano leaves are oval shaped with smooth, shiny texture. Guyabano leaves are 7 to 20 centimeters in length, pointed on both ends, with petioles about 5 mm long. Guyabano or soursop is also known to possess medicinal properties that include cancer fighting activity.

In a study published in the “ Journal of Medicinal Chemistry”, fourteen structurally diverse Annonaceous acetogenins, found in Guyabano extract were identified and tested for their ability to inhibit the growth of adriamycin resistant human mammary adenocarcinoma cells. This cell line is known to be multidrug resistant cancer cells. Some of the acetogenins from the guyabano extract were found to be more potent than adriamycin and thus may have chemotherapeutic potential, especially with regard to multidrug resistant tumors”.

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9207950?dopt=Citation>)

In a report that was published in “ International Journal of Molecular Sciences” dated 2010, Antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory activities of the ethanol extract from guyabano leaves (*Annona muricata* Linn) were

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investigated in animal models.. In a chemically induced edema to the paw of rats showed that the guyabano ethanol extract has significantly reduced the exudates volume. These results suggest that *Annona muricata* can be an active source of substances with antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory activities.

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20559502>)

In a study published in the “ Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology”, extracts from the fruit and the leaves of Guyabano (*Annona muricata* – Annonaceae) contains three alkaloids, annonaine (1), nornuciferine (2) and asimilobine (3), that upon tests have shown to inhibit binding of [3H]rauwolscine to 5-HTergic 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors in calf hippocampus. These results imply that Guyabano fruit (*Annona muricata*) possesses anti-depressive effects.

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9401954#>)

Concoctions of leaves, seeds and barks are not recommended for internal consumption to young children, pregnant and lactating women. In studies done from a Caribbean laboratory, Guyabano contains annonacin that is suggested to have a connection in the development of atypical Parkinson’s disease. Guyabano is not recommended for people who have motor control difficulty or suspected of having Parkinson’s disease.

Tea is a beverage made by steeping the dried leaves, buds, and twigs of the *Camellia sinensis* plant in warm to hot water. Depending on how the plant material is handled, the flavor and color of the drink can vary widely, and

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many also include additional flavorings, which complicate the flavor even further. Some people also refer to beverages made with other plants as teas, although this is actually incorrect; unless the drink contains *Camellia sinensis*, it cannot be called by this name.

Once the tea has been roasted, it can be packaged for sale, or blended with other ingredients. All sorts of things are added to it, from orange peels to lavender. The tea is brewed by pouring water over the dried ingredients; the less fermented it is, the cooler the water needs to be, and the shorter the steeping time. Depending on the culture, the beverage may be consumed plain, or served with a variety of ingredients such as milk, cream, honey, sugar, or lemon.

Because tea is such a familiar beverage around the world, the term is sometimes used to refer to herbal tisanes such as rooibos, sometimes called “red tea,” and blends of flowers, roots, leaves, and stems from other plants. Technically, such beverages are tisanes or infusions, not teas. In addition to lacking *Camellia sinensis*, they are also handled very differently, and they have a markedly different flavor and chemical composition. Tea, for example, contains caffeine, while herbal infusions do not. (<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-tea.htm#>)

### Scope and Limitation

The observation and experimentation was done at Imelda, Labason, and Zamboanga del Norte. The part of guyabano or soursop tree used is the leaves. The observation and testing were done by the researchers.

Comparison of the guyabano tea and commercialized tea was also

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conducted. The testing for the chemical components of the guyabano tea is not covered in this study.

### Significance of the Study

This study could really help the people financially and the people who are planting guyabano, it will help especially to those who have Arthritis, diabetes and cancer. Once this product will be approved, endorse and sold out already in the market, the researcher might help in adding or creating jobs for our fellowmen. The people will be encouraged to sell this product in the market and earn money. During the harvest time, the leaves of the guyabano are sold. The guyabano tea helps to cure the illness of a person and it will helps to alleviate the garbage in the environment.