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CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA: NATURAL MEDICINAL PLANT AND ITS EFFECT: AND TREATMENT OF JAUNDICE WITH THE HELP OF FLOWER: A REVIEW ARTICLE

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Abstract

Colotropis gigantea is a natural product it is used in treatment of jaundice. The Colotropisgigantea, its properties, mechanism of action and clinical uses are briefly reviewed in this article.

Keyword: Colotropisgigantea, Treatment of Jaundice, its effects & review

Introduction

It is large shrub growing to 4m(13 ft) it has clusters of waxy flowers that are either white or lavender in colour each flower consist of five pointed petals and a small "crown" rising from the center which holds the stamens the plant has oval, light green leaves and milky steam the latex of colotropis gigantea contains cardiac glycoside, fatty acids and calcium oxalate. Colotropisgigantea and the use of such composition to provide benefit to the skin in particular aesthetic improvement, anti-aging, anti-cellulite, skin lightening & anti wrinkle benefits and also it is used as treatment of Jaundice.

India	(Sanskrit):Arka,Ganarupa,Mandara,Vasuka,Svetapushpa,Sadapushpa,Alarka,Pratapass, (Hindi):Aak,Madar,(Kannada):Ekka,(Tamil and Malayalam)Erukku,(Telegu):Jilledi Purvu
Malaysia	Remiga, rembega, kemengu
English	Crown flower,giant Indian milkweed
Indonesia	Bidhuri(Sundanese, Madurse), sidaguri(Janansese), rubik(Aceh)
Philippines	Kapal-kapal (Tagalog)
Laos	Kokmay, dokkap, dokhak.
Thailand	Po thuen,paanthuean (northern),rak(central)
French	Faux arbre de soie, mercure vegetal

Scientific Classification:

Kingdom: Plantea

Clade: Angiosperm

Clade: Eudicots

Clade: Asterids

Order: Gentianales

Family: Apocynaceae

Sub-family: asclepiadoideae

Genus: colotropis

Species: C.gigantea

Bionomialname: Colotropisgigantea (L.)W.T. Aiton

Synonyms:

Asclepias gigantean L.

Colotropis gigantean (L.)Br.exSchult

Madoriusgiganteas (L.)Kuntze

PeriplocacochinchinesisLour

Stephocauloncochinchinense (Lour) G.Don

Distribution

Colotropisgigantea of the natural product of the species has been widely cultivated throughout the world. It is native of India, China& Malaysia and distributed in the following countries: Afganistan, Algeria, Burkina Faso,& many other country.

Plant Characters

Habit	Shrub or a small tree up to 2.5m (max.6m)height.
Root	Simple,branched,woody at base and covered with a fissured;crokybark;branches somewhat succulent and densely white tomentose;earlyglabrescent.All parts of the plant exude white latex when cut or broken.
Flower	Bracteate,complete,bisexual,actinomorphic,pentamerous,hypogynous,pedicellate,pedicel

	1-3 cm long.
Leaves	Opposite-decussate, simple, subsessile, extipulate; blade-oblongobovate to broadly obovate, 5-30X2.5-15.5 cm, apex abruptly and shortly acuminate to apiculate, base cordate, margins entire, succulent, white tomentose; early glabrescent and glaucous.
Calyx	Sepal 5, Polysepalous, 5lobed, shortly united at the base, glabrescent, quincuncial aestivation.
Corolla	Petals five, gynandrous, five lobed, twisted aestivation.
Fruit	A simple, fleshy, inflated, subglobose to obliquely ovoid follicle up to 10 cm in diameter.
Seeds	Many small, flat, obovate, 6x5 mm, compressed with silky white pappus, 3 cm long.

Treatment

Calotropis gigantea is the natural plant fresh flower is used in the treatment of **Jaundice**. Calotropis gigantea flower is given with **Betel** ('Pan' in hindi)

For adults (18+) two flowers are wrapped with Betel leaf and given to the victim. For adolescent (below 18) one flower wrapped with Betel leaf and given to the victim. White flowers are used as a treatment for **Jaundice**.

Note: These flowers are to be plugged before sunrise because after sunrise they undergo some changes and become poisonous (colour change white to violet)

Phytochemical component in Calotropis

Sr.No	Class of Compound	Plant Part			Tests performed
		Flower	Bud	Root	
1.	Alkaloids	+	+	+	Dragendorff test, Mayer's test
2.	Carbohydrates	+	+	+	Molisch test, Fehling test
3.	Glycosides	+	+	+	Keller Killiani test
4.	Phenolic compound/tannin	+	+	+	Ferric chloride test
5.	Proteins and amino acids	+	+	+	Xantho protein test
6.	Flavonoids	+	+	+	Ammonia test
7.	Saponins	+	+	+	With water with Sodium carbonate
8.	Sterols	+	+	+	Liebermann-Burchard test, Salkowski reaction, Hesse reaction

9.	Acid compounds	+	+	+	With Sodium carbonate with litmus paper
10.	Resins	+	+	+	With double distilled water,with acetone and conc.HCl
11.	Peroxide	-	-	-	Potassium Iodide test
12.	Polyuronoids	-	-	-	Haematoxylin test

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