5.2 Cardiotonic



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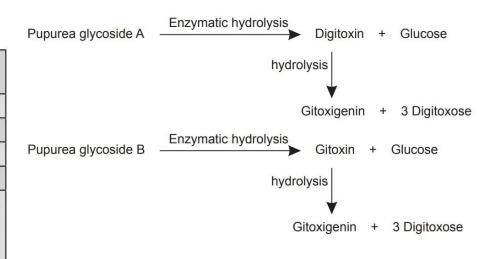
S.	Herbal	Biological Source	Morphology	Chemical Constituent	Uses	Test
No.	Drug					
1.	Arjuna	Arjuna consists of dried stem bark of the plant known as Terminalia arjuna Rob, belonging to family Combretaceae.	From Image	The dry bark from the stem contains about 20 to 24% of tannin. The tannins are reported to be present are (+) catechol, (+)gallocatechol, epicatechol, epigallocatechol, and ellgic acid. The flavonoids such as arjunolone, arjunone, and baicalein have been reported from the stem	diuretic and astringent. The diuretic properties can be attributed to the triterpenoids present in fruits. It causes decrease in blood pressure and heart rate. The bark was extensively used in the past by the local tanneries for	arjuna shows pinkish fluorence under ultra-violet
2.	Digitalis	It consists of leaves of Digitalis purpurea. Family: Scrophulariaceae.	Colour - Dark grayish- green Odour - Slight Taste - Bitter	 bark. It mainly contains cardiac glycoside (about 0.2 to 0.45%). It contains purpurea 	 It is a cardiac stimulant and tonic. It also used as a diuretic. It is used in the treatment 	 Baljet Test Legal Test Keller–Killiani Test

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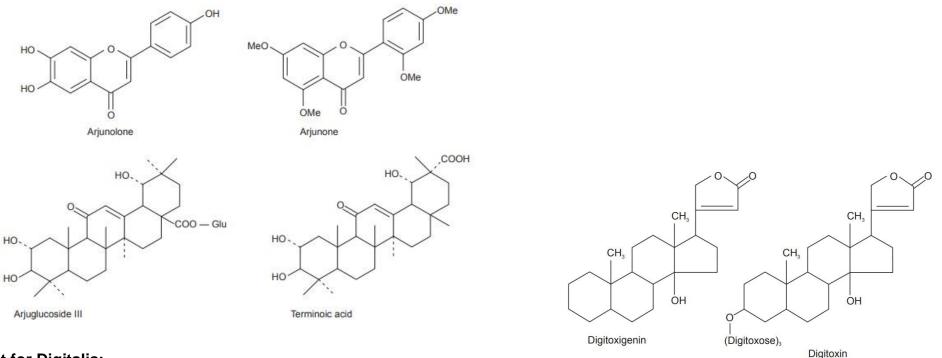
	Size - 10-30 cm long and	glycoside A and purpurea	of congestive heart failure.	
	4-10 cm wide	glycoside B.		
	Shape – Ovate-lanceolate to broadly ovate	 It also contains digitoxin, gitoxin, digitoxigenin, gitoxigenin, digitose, gitaloxin. It also contains saponin, flavanoids, tannins and pectin. 		

Morphology of Arjuna

Colour	Colour of the outer side, as well as, inner side of bark is greyish-brown.
Odour	None
Taste	Astringent
Shape	Flats
Size	The pieces of various-sizes, about $15 \times 10 \times 1$ cm
Extra features	The presence of the cork is not reported in the commercial drug. As arjuna is collected from the old trees, the cork gets removed due to exfoliation. The appearance of the transversely cut surface is dark brown with characteristic greyish shining patches.







Test for Digitalis:

1. Baljet Test: To a thick section of the leaf sodium picrate reagent is added. Yellow to orange colour indicates the presence of glycoside.

2. Legal Test: Glycoside is dissolved in pyridine and sodium nitroprusside solution is added to it and made alkaline. Pink to red colour is produced.

3. Keller–Killiani Test: The isolated glycoside is dissolved in glacial acetic acid and a drop of ferric chloride solution is added followed by the addition of sulphuric acid which forms the lower layer. A reddish-brown colour is seen in between two liquids and the upper layer becomes bluish green.