



APHANAMIXIS POLYSTACHYA (WALL) PARKER PHARMACOGNOSTIC PROFILE & MEDICINAL USES

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ABSTRACT:

Present abstract highlight a biological activity of a red listed medicinal plant harinhara *Aphanamixis polystachya* (wall) parker. In the present study the tree of aphanamixis polystachya was investigated for its pharmacognostic parameter, medicinal uses.

Aphanmixis medicinal tree traditionally used for thousand of year in region ayurvedic Ramayana has been investigated. In Himalaya, Uttarakhand, south etc. The plant is enlisted as vulnerable in southern parts of India especially in Karnataka and karalla.

Seeds are anathematic, laxative, and refrigerant. Seed oil is used as liniments in muscular.

KEY WORDS: Harinhara, *Aphanamixis polystachya* (wall) parker, ethanomedicine, ayurveda, unani, pith raj.

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Plant Profile: *Aphanamixis polystachya* (wall) parker=amoor; Family meliaceae,

The tree is commonly known as Harihnara, rohitaka.the stem bark commercially known as roheda chhal or rakta rohida.the dried bark powder was subjected to photochemical work.^{1,2}

Description: Large canopy tree (up to 25m high, rarely to 35m), cylindrical bole or markedly fluted (slightly up to 100cm dia.) often crooked or straight (bole up to 15m long), buttresses present (buttresses1-4m high), spines absent; aerial roots aerial roots absent; stilt roots absent.^{1,2}

Macroscopic features: The bark visual inspection provides the quickest and simplest mean by which to establish identity, purity and quality. Macroscopic identity of a medicinal plant material is based on shape, size, colour, taste, surface characteristic, texture, fracture characteristic and appearance of cut surface (WHO).^{1,2}

Microscopic features: In microscopically examination of epidermal trichomes and calcium oxalate are extremely valuable, especially in powdered drug, as the cells are most likely broken except lignified cells. The cells contents such starch granules, calcium oxalate crystals and aleuronic grain etc. starch granules, calcium oxalate crystals, epidermal trachoma's and lignin are examined carefully synonym (WHO guidelines 1998).^{1,2}

Traditional Uses: The bark are acrid, astringent, bitter, digestive, anathematic, depurative, urinary astringent, ophthalmic.^{1,2}

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