

ACALYPHA INDICA

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Botanical name *Acalypha indica* Linn.

Unani Kuppi

Synonyms *Acalypha ciliata* Wall.,
A. canescens Wall.,
A. spicata Forsk..

Homoeopathy *Acalypha indica*

Trade name Mukтажhuri, Kokli.

Family Euphorbiaceae

Vernacular names

Classical names as adopted in various traditional systems of medicine viz. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy etc.

Bengali: *Muktajhuri*; Gujarati: *Vanchhi-kanto*, *Dadano*; Hindi: *Kuppi*, *Khokli*; Kannada: *Kuppigidda*, *Chalmari*, *Tuppakire*; Konkani: *Kunkmiphala*, *Kolea xhempddi*; Malayalam: *Kuppamani*; Marathi: *Khokla*, *Khajoti*; Oriya: *Indramaris*; Tamil: *Kuppameni*, *Poonamayakki*; Telugu: *Kuppichettu*, *Moor-kondachettu*, *Pappantichettu*, *Mulakan-dachettu*; Sanskrit: *Harita-manjari*, *Muktavarchas*, *Rudra*, *Aritamanjari*; English: *Indian Acalypha*.

Ayurveda Rudra, Muktavarchas

Siddha Kuppaimeni

Formulations and preparations

A. Homoeopathic Mother Tincture preparation

| | |
|--|--------|
| <i>Acalypha indica</i> moist magma containing solids 100g and plant moisture 300ml | 400 g |
| Purified water | 100 ml |
| Strong Alcohol | 635 ml |
| To make one litre of the Mother Tincture | |

(i) Potencies

2x with dilute alcohol. 3x and higher with
Dispensing Alcohol.

(ii) Standards of the finished product

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Alcohol content | 57.0 to 61.0 % v/v |
| pH | 5.8 to 6.8 |
| Wt. per ml | 0.884 g. to 0.912g. |
| Total solids | Not less than 0.50% w/v. |
| l max. | 265 nm |

(iii) Identification

a. To 2 ml add few crystals of phloroglucinol followed by hydrochloric acid; a cherry red colour is produced which changes to brown.

b. Carry out TLC of mother tincture using chloroform: methanol (9:1 v/v) as mobile phase and alcoholic aluminium chloride solution as spray reagent, six spots appear at Rf.0.20, 0.55, 0.68, 0.78 (all blue) 0.88 and 0.93 (both red).

B. Ayurvedic preparations

Decoctum *Acalyphae*
Extractum *Acalyphae* Liquidum
Infusum *Acalypha*
Succus *Acalyphae*
Tincture *Acalyphae*

Trade and commerce

There is a good demand for the leaves of this plant in the indigenous system of medicine. Materials are usually collected from wild sources

and supplies to the market usually come from Sunderbans, Madras, Travencore, Coimbatore, Godavari District and Bengal.

Substitutes and adulterants

Acalypha paniculata Miquel and other species of *Acalypha* are used as substitutes. It is often found adulterated with *A. fruticosa* and *A. racemosa*.

Agrotechniques

A troublesome weed in gardens and on roadside, usually not cultivated, prefers humid and hot climate. The plant can be raised from cuttings. Propagation is effected chiefly in three ways: (1) in fall from outdoor bedded plants; (2) from plant lifted in fall, cut back, and kept for spring stock; (3) from stock plants in pots preserved from the previous season. Cuttings may also be taken below the joints when the shoots are half matured.

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Only freedom from prejudice and tireless zeal avail
for the most holy of the endeavours of mankind, the
practice of the true art of healing.

*From the Book - Samuel Hahnemann
by Trevor M. Cook*

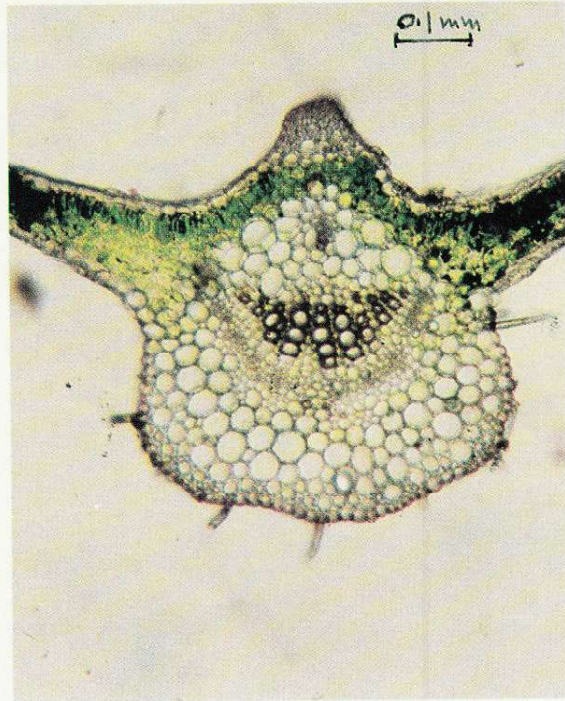


Fig. 1. Transection of leaf through midrib region showing vascular bundle, trichomes and crystals of calcium oxalate in ground tissue.

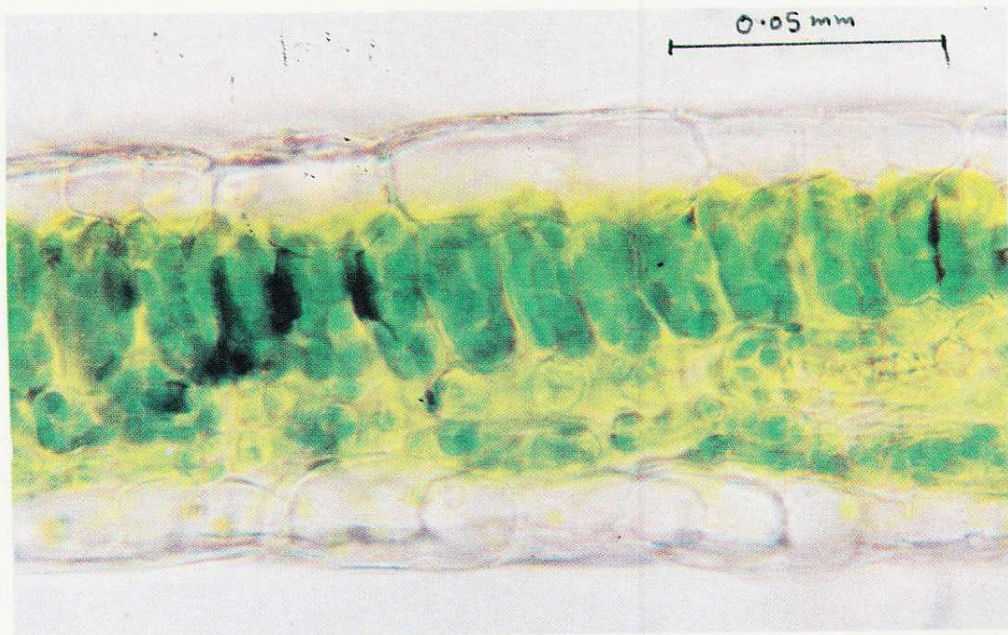


Fig. 2. Transection of lamina, a portion magnified showing dorsiventral nature.



Fig. 3. Surface view of lower epidermis showing paracytic stomata.

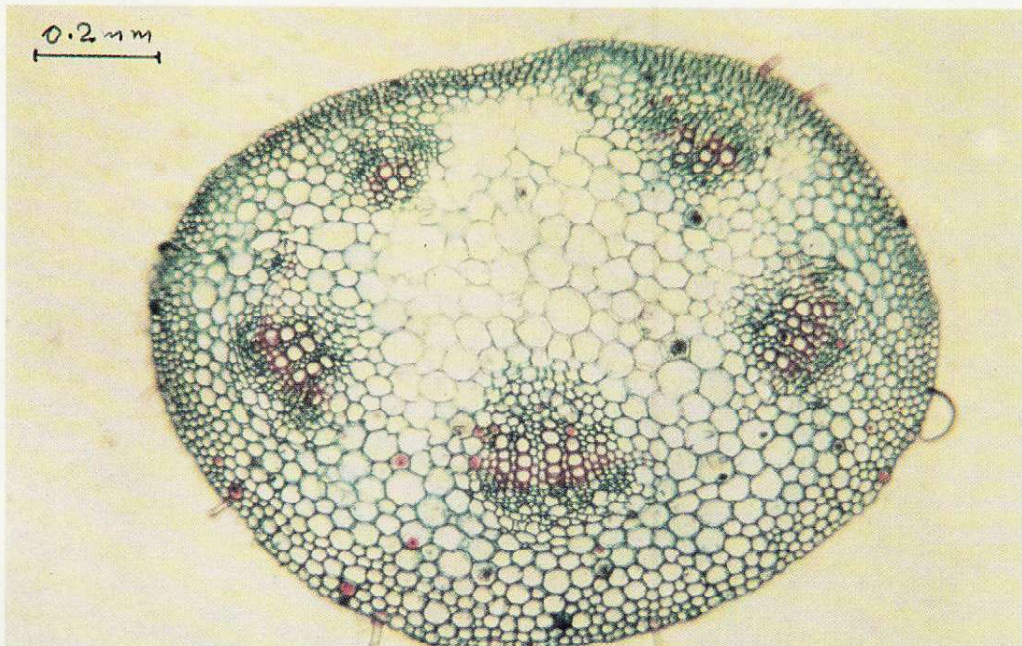


Fig. 4. Transsection of petiole showing arrangement of vascular bundles.

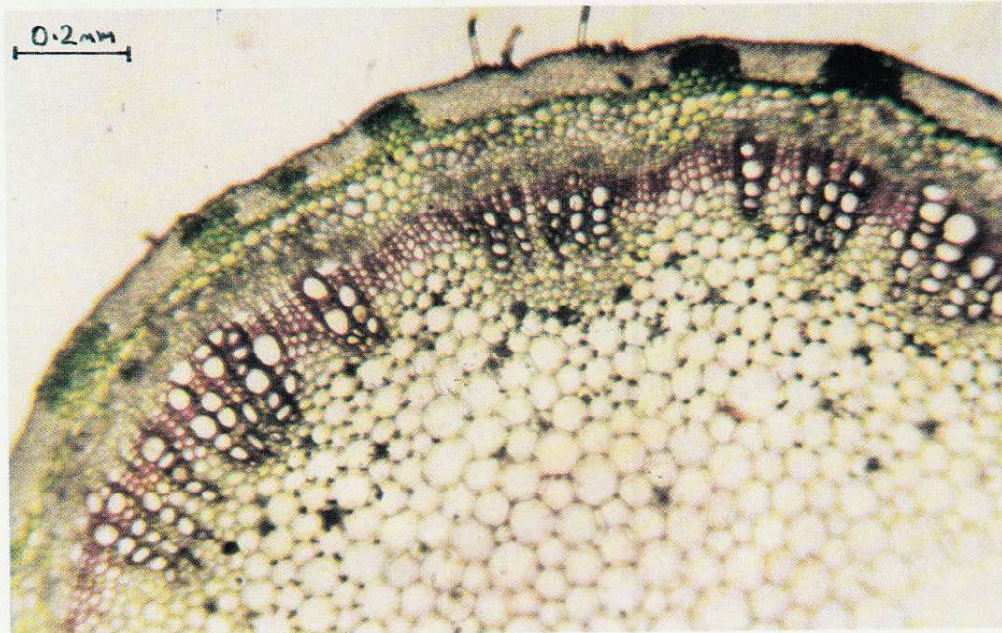


Fig. 5. Transection of a portion of stem showing arrangement of tissues.

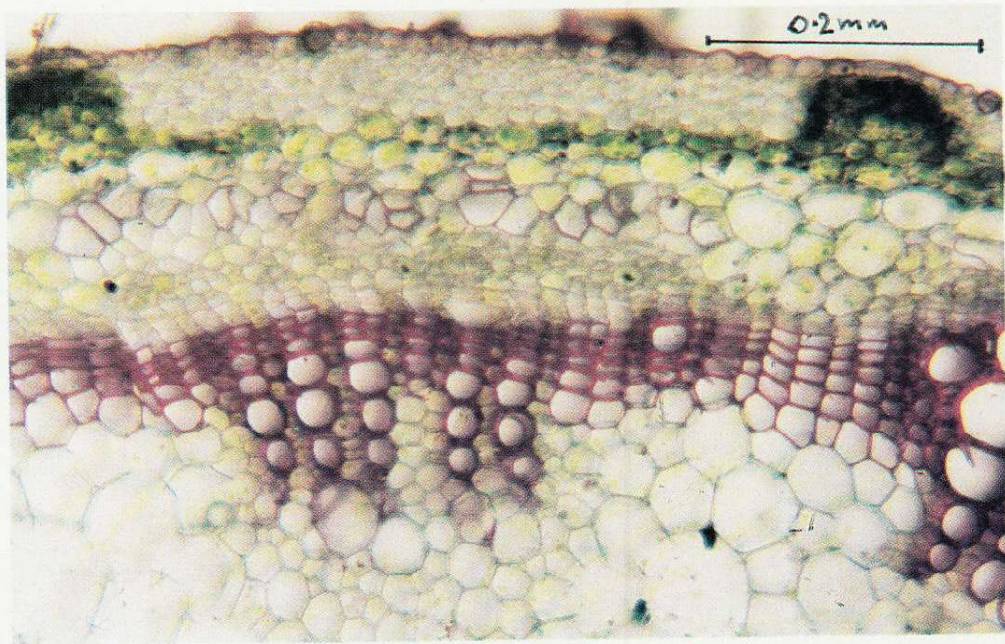


Fig. 6. Transection of a portion of stem showing epidermis with crystal bearing cells, cortex with alternate bands of collenchyma and chlorenchyma, pericycle, vascular ring and pith.

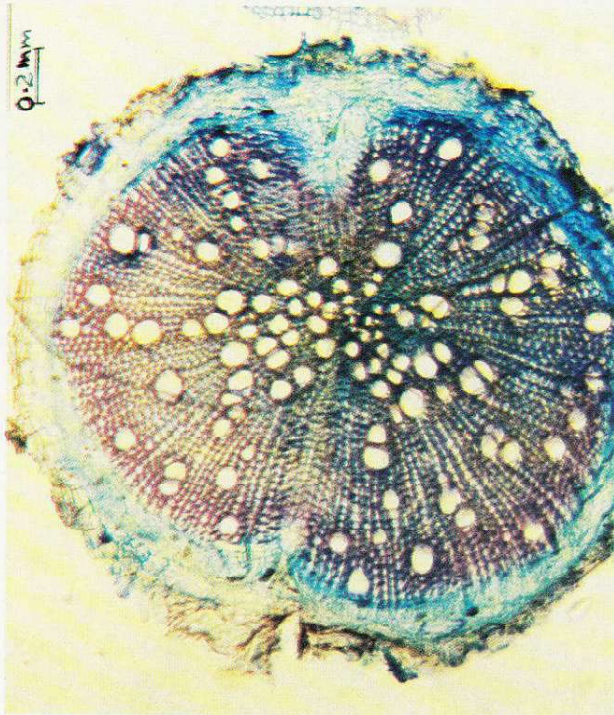


Fig. 7. Transection of root showing central xylem surrounded by phloem, cortex and cork.



Fig. 8. Transection of a portion of root, a portion magnified.

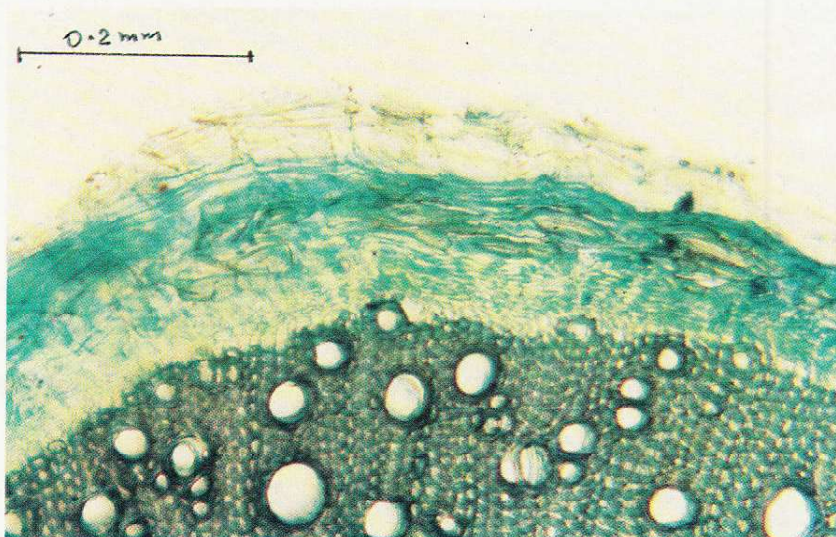


Fig. 9. Transection of root, a portion magnified to show cork, cortex exhibiting fibres, phloem and xylem.