

Medical Botany

12: Some medical herbs used in human medicine to be applied in veterinary medicine

Lupin (*Lupinus* türleri; Lupin, Lupine)

Other names: Delicebakla, Gavurbaklası, Kurtbaklası, termiye, Yahudibaklası Family: Fabaceae (the Fabaceae/Leguminosae) used parts: seeds (Semen lupini) similar species: *l. angustifolius* (blue flowers), *l. albus*, *l. luteus* (yellow) Distribution: widespread.



Lupinus



sundial lupine (*Lupinus perennis*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Subfamily:	Faboideae
Tribe:	Genisteae ^[1]
Subtribe:	Lupininae
Genus:	Lupinus L.

Type species

Lupinus albus L.

Lupin (*Lupinus* türleri; Lupin, Lupine)-2

Anabileşenler Fixed oil and kuinolizi (lupa, lupinin, 13-hidroksilup lupinotoksin «spartein», the you like lupini) and piperidine alkaloids (maşa ndendrin, N-metilammo dendrin, N-metilhistrin). Lowering effect of diuretic, blood purifier Wolf Lupinidin-Nervous depending on the sodium-channel and ATP-managed with potassium-channels. Lupanin-block of sodium channels and mildly sedative is 13-hidroksilup üşürür blood sugar and heart of the horse to prevent irregularities.

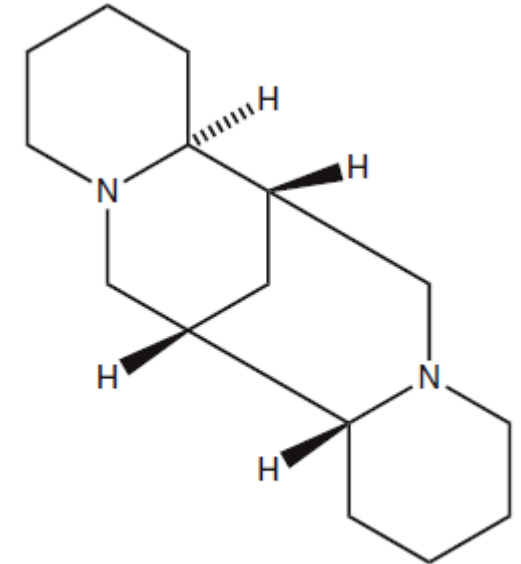


Figure 11-28 Sparteine, a norlupinane alkaloid.



Lupinus angustifolius



Lupin (*Lupinus* türleri; Lupin, Lupine)-3

Use/Dose Decoction (% 2) 2-3 cups a day in humans in the form of the spot.

Unwanted effect/Warning: Alkaloidler is very poisonous; in cases of overdose can cause poisoning. Pressure on the heart and nervous system, respiratory failure and death. Lectin-Dehydration and shock Laburnum-mouth, abdominal burning, nausea, headache, fever. In addition, teratogenic. With cross-allergy.

Lupins, mature seeds, cooked, boiled, without salt



Pickled lupini beans ready for consumption

Mandragora (*Mandragora officinarum* L.)

Other names: Abdüsselamotu, Ademotu, candied yams. Family: Solanaceae (Nightshade Family). Description: badge-shaped leafy slants on top of the soil, deep-rooted, bluish-purple flowers, is a perennial, herbaceous plant. Similar species: *m. autumnalis* Bertol. Distribution: Antalya, Mersin-Silifke and Yenice districts.



Mandragora officinarum

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Solanales
Family:	Solanaceae
Genus:	<i>Mandragora</i>
Species:	<i>M. officinarum</i>

Binomial name

Mandragora officinarum

L.

Mandragora (*Mandragora officinarum* L.)-2



0.3-0.4% in the root and fruit Anabileşenler tropan alkaloids (atropine, hiyosiya, skop as my might). Effect of antispasmodic Drug painkillers bre Aphrodisiac Use/Dose are used from the out from the inside of the above purposes. In h pills (200 mg) 2-3 times a day, in a way, infu in the case of day 1-2 cup is used.



Almond (*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch)

**Other names: Ab. Amygdalus communis L. Family: Prunus.
Distribution: it is very common in our country.**



Almond tree with ripening fruit. Majorca, Spain.

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Rosaceae
Genus:	<i>Prunus</i>
Subgenus:	<i>Amygdalus</i>
Species:	<i>P. dulcis</i>

Binomial name

Prunus dulcis
(Mill.) D. A. Webb

Almond (*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch)-2



**Anabileşenler Almond seeds Fixed oil (a
essential oil (0.5%-0.8) Mg sugars Emülsin (enzyme)
Amygdalin si yanoglikozi (3-4%) essential oil is a good
smell-taste is effective corrective and slightly
antiseptic.**



Almond (*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch)-3

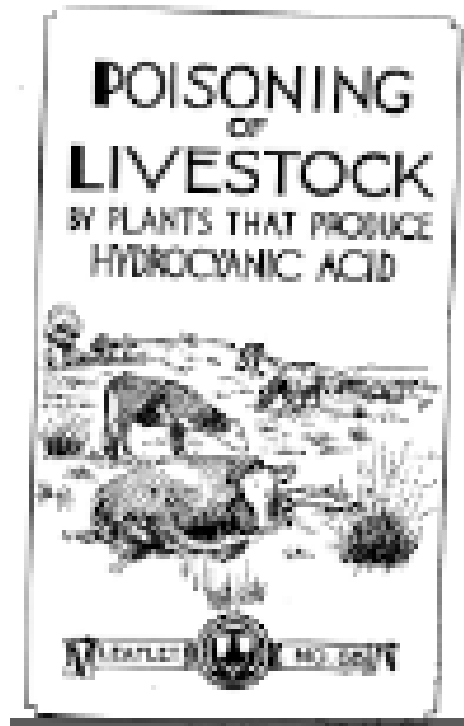


Use/Dose almond oil softening externally (for wounds and Burns), cough sedative; dahilen is used as a laxative. Seeds dahilen laxative, cough reliever, lowering blood sugar in the urine, and the Wolf is effective at lowering. In humans the Wolf as lowering the day 4-6; Diablo 3 twice a day when seeds are edible. Acıbadem is used as a demulcent and odor emitter water cough.



Almond (*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch)-4

- *Prunus amygdalus*. Amara (bitter almonds) word-of-mouth ÖD50 = 0.96 g/kg Toxic components: hydrogen cyanide 3% = prussic acid (HCN)



Hemlock ((*Conium maculatum* L.)

Other names: Aǵuotu, Yılanotu.

Family: Apiaceae (An Annual Herb In The/Umbelliferae). **Description:** two annual, herbaceous plant.

Distribution: in our country, are found everywhere; generally shaded and damp places.



Conium maculatum



Conium maculatum in California

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Apiales
Family:	Apiaceae
Subfamily:	Apiioideae
Genus:	<i>Conium</i>
Species:	<i>C. maculatum</i>

Binomial name

Conium maculatum
(L., 1753)

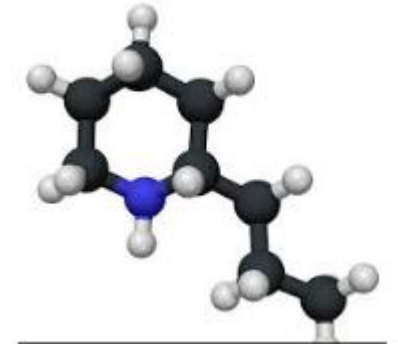
Hemlock (*Conium maculatum* L.)-2

**Anabileşenler Leaves and fruits Allergen substance (penta desilk ateş
Flavon Glycoside (dios) piperidine from alkaloids (koniin, □-konisei
konhidrin, N-metilkoniin, psödokonhidrin) Fruits contains 1-1.5%
alkaloids. Alkaloids in the early stages of development of the plant is an
important part of □-konisein; plant for the preparation of this item as other
alkaloids are used as front-matter**



Hemlock (*Conium maculatum* L.)-3

Effect of Konin and konisein k urar, and so on. The neuro-muscular junction of Ak-R warning prevents the migration of competitive way. Striped muscles. Relieving spasm pain and/or sciatica pain, for example, tetanus, epilepsy (epilepsy), Konin and Unwanted effects of trigeminal neuralgia/warning  -effective konisein teratogenic. Highly poisonous. Socrates also known as venom.



Bitkinin B�lgesel Adı	Bitkinin Latince Adı	Zehirli Bileşikler	Belirti ve Bulgular
Baldıran otu, Ađu otu, Yılan Otu	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Alkaloidler (Konin, konisein, konhidrin)	Bulantı, kusma, t�kr�kte artma, midriyazis, �ift g�rme, k�rl�k, tařikardi, bradikardi, konv�lsiyon, merkezi sinir sisteminde baskılanma, karaciđer ve b�brek hasarı

Hanbane (*Hyoscyamus niger* L.)

Other names: Gavurhaşhaşı, Siyahbanotu.
Family: Solanaceae (Nightshade Family).
Definition: is a one or two-year grassy plant.
Distribution: it is very common in our country; especially at the edges of the ruined-vine and fields.



Seeds



Plant



Fruit



Leaves



Root

Henbane

Hyoscyamus niger in Köhler's Medicinal Plants, 1887

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Solanales
Family:	Solanaceae
Genus:	<i>Hyoscyamus</i>
Species:	<i>H. niger</i>

Binomial name

Hyoscyamus niger
L.

Hanbane (*Hyoscyamus niger* L.)-2

Anabileşenler Alkaloidler all parts of the plant (atropine, tropin, Abhishek Banerjee, hiyosiya, homies who might like my)-0.03%-0.28 Choline essential oil Tannin Used part: leaf, stem and seeds are Used for soothing pain reliever Tranquilizer Drug parasempatolitik/Effect/Dose Externally and dahilen

sedative, analgesic, as respiratory opener infusion (1-2%), dekoksiyon (5%), tincture, extract is used in the form. Poisoning: Peripheral and FAQ stimulation Tripping (Flying-Witches) Tachycardia, konvulziyon, vomiting, hyper tanssiyon, ataxia



Apothecary vessels for *Hyoscyamus* preparations, Germany, 19th century



Black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.)

Other names: Adıçörekotu, Siyahkimyon, Türkçörekotu. Family: Düğünçiçeğigiller (Ranunculaceae). Definition: annual, herbaceous plant. Distribution: widespread in Turkey (İstanbul, Turkey, Amasya, Thrace, etc.).



Nigella sativa



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
Order:	Ranunculales
Family:	Ranunculaceae
Genus:	<i>Nigella</i>
Species:	<i>N. sativa</i>

Binomial name

Nigella sativa
L.

Synonyms^[1]

- *Nigella cretica* Mill.

Black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.)-



The part used Seeds
essential oil
Anabileşenler
shunning shade
Hard fat (% 30-45)
Tannin Candies
Sapoglikozid
(melan) Alkaloidler
(nigellin,
konnigellin)
Karminatif
Stimulating
diuretic effects of
painkillers
The part
used Seeds

essential oil
Anabileşenler
shunning shade
Hard fat (% 30-45)
Tannin Candies
Sapoglikozid
(melan) Alkaloidler
(nigellin,
konnigellin)
Karminatif
Stimulating
diuretic effects of
painkillers

Astım ve Solunum Yolu sorunu İçin:

kaşığı çörek otu yağı karıştırılır. Günde 3-4 defa alınmalıdır. Ayrıca Solunum yoluna çok iyi geldiği için gerekmektedir. Ayrıca çörek otunu kaynatıp yollarınızın açılmasına neden olacaktır.

Sırt Ağrıları İçin:

Az miktarda çörek otu sırtınıza masaj yapılarak sürülmesi gerekmektedir. Mutlaka günde 3 defa sırtınıza masaj yapınız.

Romatizma ağrıları:

Sizinde geçmek bilmiyen ağrıları çörek otu yağı sayesinde rahatlatılabilir.

Şeker Hastalığı:

Hardal tohumu ve çörek otu yağı karışımı ister bal ya da ister reçel ile karıştırılarak şekerinizi denglemiş olacaktır.

İshal:

1 kase yoğurt içine, 1 fincan çörek otu tohumu karıştırdığınız bu karışımı yemeniz halinde ishaliniz geçecektir.

Kuru Öksürük:

Türk kahvesine karıştırılarak içilmelidir. Günde iki defa tüketmeniz önerilir.

Burun Tıkanıklığı: Çörek otu yağını tıkalı olan deliğinizin tıkanıklığı geçecek ve normal nefes alabileceksiniz.

Saçlarınızın Kırışması: Çörek otu yağı ile saçlarınızı yıkarsanız saçlarınızın kırışmasını engeller.

Saç Dökülmesini engellemek için: Çaya bir tatlı kaşığı çörek otu yağı ekleyip sabahları bir tatlı kaşığı çörek otu yemeniz de fayda sağlar.

Baş Ağrısı: Çörek otu yağı ile alın kısmınızı ovdunuzu yıkarsanız sabahları bir tatlı kaşığı çörek otu yemeniz de fayda sağlar.

Cilt kırıksıklıkları: Çörek otu yağını ve zeytin yağını karıştırarak cildinize sürerseniz cilt kırıksıklıklarının önüne geçebilirsiniz.

Yüksek Tansiyon: Sarımsakları ve çörek otu yağını karıştırarak tansiyonunuz yükselirse bu karışıma birkaç damla çörek otu yemeniz de fayda vardır.

Yorgunluk ve Uyuşukluk: 1 tatlı kaşığı çörek otu yağı ile için. Bunu 10 gün kadar yaptığınız zaman yorgunluğunuz geçecektir.

Hafıza güçlendirme: İki yemek kaşığı naneyi 10 damla çörek otu yağı karıştırıp, her sabah içiniz.

Diş Ağrısı: Elma sirkesi ile çörek otu tohumlarını karıştırıp suyu süzdükten sonra suya 2 yemek kaşığı çörek otu tohumu ekleyip içiniz.

Black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.)-3

**Karminatif Stimulating diuretic use/dose of Nig
sativa oil dandruff and hair loss by applying th
handle is used. Seeds by putting on bread and
are also used as a spice**



Black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.)-4

Protective effect against Kidney Cancer be used. In rats (50-100 mg/kg ca) blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine of. 100, 200, 400 μ L/kg analgesic effect. Drug interactions anticoagulant therapy, antihypertensive, cisplatin, doxorubicin



Daphne (*Daphne mezereum* L.)

Other names: Mezerion, Mezeriyon, Yabanitaflan. **Family:** Lauraceae (Lauraceae/Thymelaeaceae). **Description:** Bush looking, perennial plant. **Distribution:** mountains of Northeast Anatolia (Rize, Trabzon, Artvin) grows.



Daphne mezereum foliage and fruit

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Phylum (ranked):	Angiosperms
Class (ranked):	Eudicots
Order (ranked):	Rosids
Family (ranked):	Malvales
Family:	Thymelaeaceae
Genus:	<i>Daphne</i>
Species:	<i>D. mezereum</i>

Binomial name

Daphne mezereum
L.

İçeriğindeki Bileşenler:

- Defne Yaprağı: Uçucu yağ (1,8-sineol), seskiterpen laktonlar (dehidrokostuslakton, kostunolid, eremantin, laurenbiolid), izokinolin alkaloidleri (retikulin), (+)-kalanolid A başta olmak üzere birçok bileşen içermektedir.
- Defne Meyvesi: Uçucu yağ (1,8-sineol, alfa ve beta pinen, sitral, metilsinamat), seskiterpen laktonlar (dehidrokostuslakton, kostunolid, eremantin, laurenbiolid), sabit yağ (laurik asit, palmitik asit, oleik asit), (+)-kalanolid A başta olmak üzere birçok bileşen içermektedir.



Daphne (*Daphne mezereum* L.)-2

**Anabileşenler Shells become
stagnant a resin (mezerein)
Koumarin yellow colourings
Glycoside (daf) Impact
Laxative Urine additive
Diaphoretic popularly
Use/Dose are sometimes used
as a laxative and
abortifacient. Treat
hemorrhoids Itching/redness
Warning Resin very supportive
become stagnant and toxic.**



Ephedra (Ephedra)

Other names: Alyanak, herbal ectasia. Family: Denizüzümügiller (Ephedraceae). Description: Bush-looking, perennials. *Ephedra camyplopoda* c. a. Meyer (Sarkikdenizüzümü), *E. major* URHost/*E. nebrodensis* Tineo (Alyanak, Dağburuğu, Dikdenizüzümü), Distribution: two widely in our country (Antalya, Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Canakkale, İstanbul, Kayseri, Konya, Manisa, Myrtle, etc.).



Ephedra fragilis pollen cones



Ephedra distachya: ripe female cones with seeds

Ephedra



Ephedra fragilis in Mallorca

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Gnetophyta
Class:	Gnetopsida
Order:	Ephedrales Dumort. ^[1]
Family:	Ephedraceae Dumort. ^[2]
Genus:	<i>Ephedra</i> L. ^[2]



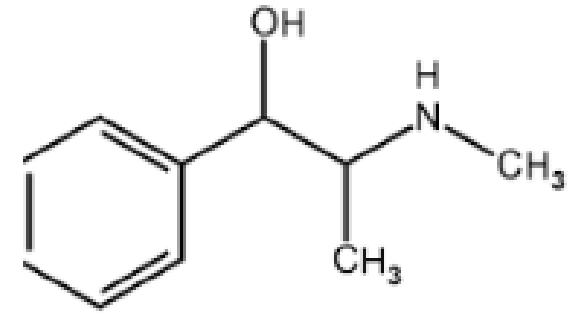
Global range of *Ephedra*

Synonyms^[3]

Chaetocladus J.Nelson

Ephedra (Ephedra)-2

Anabileşenler Twigs Kateşik tannins (10%), Ephedrine (0.5-2%); It's 90% 30-l-ephedrine. Bitkide norefedrin, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (efedri of stereoizomeri), norpsödoefedrin (floor), metilefedrin, similar ingredients like phenylpropanolamine. Effects of ephedrine and other alkaloids stimulate the CNS-SEMPATOMİMETİK, narrowing the vessels a FAQ and Heart-vascular system alert Airways expansion elevation in blood pressure Impact α -and β -adrenergic receptors is mediated by alert.



Ephedrine (C₁₀H₁₅NO)

Ephedra (Ephedra türleri)-2

**Use/Dose Diaphoretic
antipyretic Rheumatism pains
of Allergic bronchitis, rhinitis
Asthma shifts blocker AB
Unwanted effect/Warning
Warning swings, insomnia,
anxiety, dizziness, heart
palpitations, myocardial
infarction symptoms such as
1.3-2.7 mg/kg use 55.2-296.2
mg/kg of ephedrine-
containing herbal ingredients
Interact and CNS poisoning
under pressure field
(antipsychotics), drugs**

supplied.


Anticonvulsants, antihypertensives, antacids, β blockers, bromocriptine, bupropion, methylxanthines, corticosteroids, cardiac glycosides, diuretics, urine-alkalizing drugs, entacapone, epinephrine, ergotamine, general anesthetics, guanethidine, insulin and oral hypoglycemic agents, linezolid, MAOIs, methyl dopa, methylphenidate, methylxanthines, morphine, oxytocin, pseudoephedrine, reserpine, sibutramine, sympathomimetics, stimulants, thyroid replacement therapy, and tricyclic antidepressants

Guarana (*Paullinia cupana* Kunth; Brazilian cacao, Guarana)

Other names: Alycea Ungaro: 15 sobilis (March) Ducke cupana
extract have this essay, p. Crysan, p. sorbilis Family:
Sabunağacıgiller (Maple native to Eastern) Definition: little red is a
tree, the fruit matures color pop-up. Distribution: Brazil is found in
the jungles of the Amazon.



Guaraná



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Sapindales
Family:	Sapindaceae
Genus:	<i>Paullinia</i>
Species:	<i>P. cupana</i>

Binomial name

Paullinia cupana
Kunth

Guarana (*Paullina cupana* Kunth; Brazilian cacao, Guarana)-2



Part used: root and fruit
Anabileşenler: caffeine,
theophylline, theobromine,
tannins (catechins, epicatechin)
Stimulating Effects (heart,
respiratory system and
metabolism), simmer down
converter, antibacterial and
inflammation preventive
Slimming-as caffeine content Food
support (3-5%) oral ÖD50 Caffeine

dog 110-200 mg/kg, cat: 80-150
mg/kg in Syrup, statement drug
interactions

APAP, alkaloidal drugs, anticoagulants, aspirin,
benzodiazepines, β -adrenergic agonists, cimetidine,
clozapine, disulfiram, ephedrine, ergotamine,
fluvoxamine, furafylline, NSAIDs, idrocilamide,
insulin and oral hypoglycemic agents, lithium,
MAOIs, methotrexate, methoxsalen, mexiletine,
oral contraceptives, phenylpropanolamine,
propranolol, quinolones, terbinafine,
methylxanthines, and verapamil

Coffea (*Coffea arabica* L.)

Coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.)

Family: Kökboyagiller

(Rubiaceae). Description: white-flowered, red fruit is a tree.

Distribution: Brazil, in particular for countries in Africa and South America.



Botanical drawing of *Coffea arabica*, around 1860.



Botanical drawing of *Coffea arabica*, around 1880.

Coffea arabica



Coffee flowers



Coffee fruits

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Gentianales
Family:	Rubiaceae
Subfamily:	Ixoroideae
Tribe:	Coffeae
Genus:	<i>Coffea</i>
Species:	<i>C. arabica</i>

Binomial name

Coffea arabica

L.

Coffea (*Coffea arabica* L.)-2

**The part used coffee beans (Sandhu coffeae) Anabileşenler
Seeds Xanthine alkaloids (1-2.5% caffeine, theobromine,
theophylline), pyridine alkaloids (trigonellin), chlorogenic
acid (kaffeik acid, ferulic acid of the ku Ben esters),
atrastilosid (nonditerpen Glycoside ester), diterp (kahweol,
kafestol, etc.), sugar, tannin, essential oil (0.1%), fixed oil
(15%). Relieving Sleep effect, refreshing, stimulating the
heart and respiration, blood pressure, stimulating digestion,
enhancing effective. Use/Dose have been coffee infusion
Roasted-powder (10-15%) is used in. Poultry respiratory
system diseases**

Kahve (*Coffea arabica* L.)-3

Unwanted effect/Warning chlorogenic acid secretion in the stomach due to an increase in irkilti, acid, loss of appetite and can lead to exile. Pregnant women and lactating mothers, it is recommended that avoid caffeine; they can take a maximum of 300 mg of caffeine a day. Teratojenite



Equine poisoning by coffee husk (*Coffea arabica*L.)

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Abstract

Background

In Brazil, coffee (*Coffea arabica*) husks are reused in several ways due to their abundance, including as stall bedding. However, field veterinarians have reported that horses become intoxicated after ingesting the coffee husks that are used as bedding. The objective of this study was to evaluate whether coffee husk consumption causes intoxication in horses.

Results

Six horses fed coast cross hay *ad libitum* were given access to coffee husks and excitability, restlessness, involuntary muscle tremors, chewing movements and constant tremors of the lips and tongue, excessive sweating and increased respiration and heart rates were the most evident clinical signs. Caffeine levels were measured in the plasma and urine of these horses on two occasions: immediately before the coffee husks were made available to the animals (T0) and at the time of the clinical presentation of intoxication, 56 h after the animals started to consume the husks (T56). The concentrations of caffeine in the plasma ($p < 0.001$) and urine ($p < 0.001$) of these animals were significantly greater at T56 than at T0.

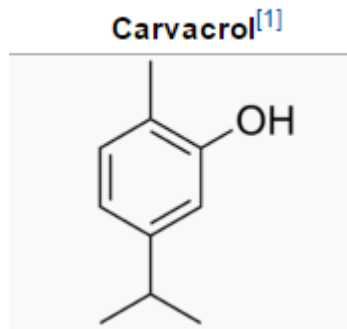
Thyme (Thymus)

In our country, which is considered a large number of species of thyme (about 40) are widely grown. The main species of the genus thymus and Origanum in thyme include: *t. capitatus* (L.) Hoff. et Link (BeyazThyme), *t. longi caulis* C. Presl, *t. vulgaris* L. (HakikiThyme), *t. praecox* Opiz, *t. serpyllum* L. (YabaniThyme), *o. onites* L. (İzmirkekiği), *o. simplem* L. (Tahtacıotu), *O. vulgare* L. (Oregano, including oregano, Dostotu), *o. heracleoticum* L. (İstanbulkekiği), *o. syriacum* L. (Torosgüveotu), *Thymbra spicata* L. (KaraThyme). Turkey sold as oregano but rather in *Jai Origanum* types from obt plants of flowering-leaved branches (Herbae), oil of juice is used.



White Thyme (*Thymus capitatus* (L.) Hoff. et Link)

Other names: Coridothymus capitatus (L.) Reichb. f. **Family:** Lamiaceae or Labiatae (Lamiaceae/Labiatae). **Description:** Red-flowered, feathery plant. **Distribution:** Southern and arid places in Western Anatolia. **Part used:** Flowers-leaved branches (Herba thymi capitati) is used. **Anabileşenler:** its composition essential oil (0.5%-1); a significant part of the essential oil (60%) carvacrol.



Istanbul thyme (*Origanum heracleoticum* L.)

Other names: o. URLink/O.vulgare l. subsp. hirtum hirtum (Link) letsvaart.
Family: Lamiaceae Or Labiatae (Lamiaceae/Labiatae). **Description:** Shrub-like, white-flowered, perennial br plant. **Distribution:** grows in the Aegean and Thrace. **Part used:** Flowers-leaved branches (Herbae origani heracleotici) is used. **Anabileşenler:** essential oil (4-5); This is a very important part of carvacrol and Thymol. **Use/Dose:** Thyme instead of spices; oil is also used in place of oregano oil.



Izmir thyme (*Origanum onites* L.)

Other names: o. smyrnaeum L./Majorana onites (L.) Bentham. **Family:** Lamiaceae Or Labiatae (Lamiaceae/Labiatae). **Description:** perennial plant. **Part used:** dried flowering branches (*Herbae origani symarei*) and essential oil (*Oleum origani symarei*) is used. **Anabileşenler:** there are 2-3% essential oil in plants; creates an important part of carvacrol oil. **Use/Dose:** petals flower branches thyme is used as a spice instead.



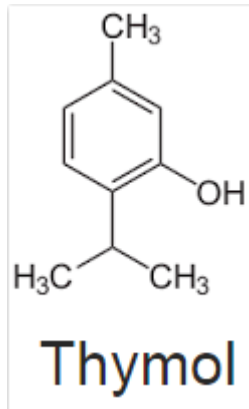
Black Thyme (*Thymbra spicata* L.)

Other names: KarabaşThyme, Z. **Family:** Lamiaceae Or Labiatae (Lamiaceae/Labiatae). **Distribution:** grows in Thrace, West and South Anatolia. **Description:** pink flowers, hairy, Bush, a perennial plant. **Part used:** Çikeli branches (Herbae thymbrae) is used. **Anabileşenler:** essential oil (% 1.2-1.8); creates an important part of carvacrol oil. **Used in the form of** Word-of-mouth antiseptic and **Infusion/dose:** is used as a stimulant.



YabaniThyme (*Thymus serpyllum* L.)

Other names: thyme, Saterotu. **Family:** Lamiaceae Or Labiatae (Lamiaceae/Labiatae). **Distribution:** it is quite common in our country; Bursa, İzmit, Kayseri, grows in Eastern Karadeni district. **Part used:** Topraküstü (Herbae serpylli) is used. **Anabileşenler:** 0.15-0.6% in the Topraküstü include the essential oil. That's up to 70% on phenolic substances (Thymol, carvacrol) and Thymol. **HakikiThymete** is used as it is used/doses:



Thyme (Thymus)

- Equine chronic obstructive pulmonary disease a Mucol
bronchospasm/Ekspektroan should not be used during
and lactation Antibacterial, antispasmodic



Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* L.)

Other names: Susy, Esrarotu, Kinnapotu, Hashish, Marijuana. **Family:** Cannabaceae (Cannabinaceae). **Description:** yetiştirilir for fiber and seeds; leaves are scattered and edges gear, special fragrant plant. **Distribution:** each side of the Turkey (in particular, Bursa, İzmir, Antalya, Konya, Kayseri, Sivas, Samsun, Kütahya).



Cannabis sativa



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Cannabaceae
Genus:	<i>Cannabis</i>
Species:	<i>C. sativa</i>

Binomial name

Cannabis sativa
L.

Subspecies

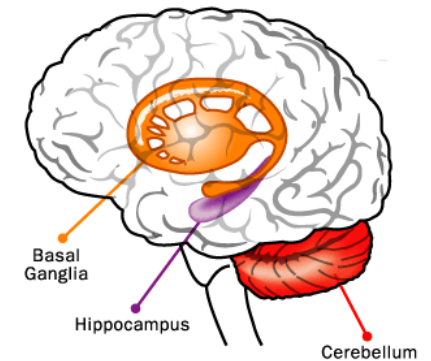
- *C. sativa* ssp. *sativa*
- *C. sativa* ssp. *indica*
- *C. sativa* ssp. *ruderalis*

Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* L.)-2

The part used Dried flowering branches (herba cannabis indica or sativa) Anabileşenler Resin (15-20%) and contains a small amount of essential oil (Terpene and terpene how sexy) is known with the name of cannabis Resin; its main active part kannabin (CBN), kannabidi (CBD), (□ 9-tetrahydro kannabin (delta-9-THC) as the cannabinoid (about 60), nitrogen, aromatic alcohol built contains items. According to the region where the Turkish kenevirindeki the amount of active ingredient varies considerably. Turkey has banned in 1932, cultivating cannabis in purpose.



Cannabinoid Receptor Sites



- α -Pinene^[6]
- Myrcene^[6]
- Linalool^[6]
- Limonene^[6]
- Trans- β -ocimene^[6]
- α -Terpinolene^[6]
- Trans-caryophyllene^[6]
- α -Humulene,^[6] contrit
- Caryophyllene,^[6] with

Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* L.)-3



Impact of Opioid and cannabinoid receptors. Posts by cannabinoid receptors in the brain (behavioral) outside the central nervous system, immune tissues-CB2 (spleen, liver) examples include hormone Serotonin-reducing, mitigating effect of kortikotroin therefore, can cause short-term memory loss. Amir can affect hormones (shrinking the size of the testicles, reduced sperm count, breast growth acceleration)

Kanabis CB1 ve CB2 kısaltmalarıyla ifade edilen kanabinoid reseptörler üzerine etki eder. Ana endojen kanabinoidler anandamid ve arakidonilgliseroldür. Esrar maddesinde yaklaşık 60 kanabiniod yer alır. Δ 9-tetrahidrocannabinol bunlardan en etkilisidir ve mezolimbik dopaminergic sistemi aktive ederek ödül ve pekiştirme mekanizmalarını etkiler.

Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* L.)-4



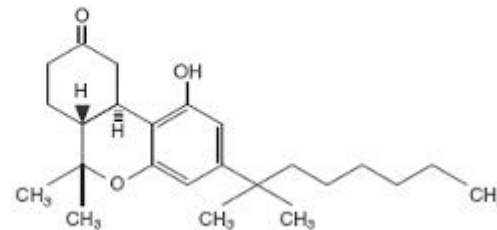
**Use Pain cancer (glioma) Nausea/vomiting-e
during cancer chemotherapy as İştahsızlık
anorexia nervosa (seratonerjik and dopaminergic pathways)
İnflamasyonlu bowel disease (inflammatory bowel
disease) MS-spasmolytic rheumatoid arthritis-
antiinflammatar other-Diabetes, glaucoma, MRSA,
they abused the use for neuropathic pain-possession
restricted**





Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* L.)-5

- Today, there are some medications that contain medical purpose used cannabinoid Dronabinol (Marinol), Nabilone: (double overhead), Nabiximols (Sativex) and medical marijuana. Nabiximols (Sativex oral spray) MS to reduce stress, muscle stiffness and pain in check. Other spasmolytic agents can be used in patients with moderate-severe unanswerd. Neuropathic pain,



Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* L.)-6



- Cannabis acute effects of euphoria, relaxation, time perception of subjective deceleration, analgesia, memory and problem solving difficulties, ataxia, tachycardia, systolic hypertension, postural hypotension, increased appetite, anxiety, paranoid thoughts and depression.



Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa* L.)-7

Warning the use of recreational impact and dependency is due to abandoned and is prohibited. the law on validation of Drug Substances and no. 2313 3298 numbered 5237 numbered New Drug Law, examples of tasks involving the TURKISH PENAL CODE, drug substances in trade, the prohibition of the use, possession and sale of

• KENEVİR EKİMİ VE KONTROLÜ HAKKINDA YÖNETMELİK

SAYI :20672

TARİH:21 Ekim 1990

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM
Genel Hükümler



Aristolochia (*Aristolochia* türleri)

Other names: Kabakulakotu, Kant, Yılanotu, Zeravent. **Family:** Lohusaotları (Aristolochiaceae). **Distribution:** it is found widely in our country; There are about 20, *Aristolochia* plant;



Aristolochia

Scientific classification

Kingdom: [Plantae](#)
(unranked): [Angiosperms](#)
(unranked): [Magnoliids](#)
Order: [Piperales](#)
Family: [Aristolochiaceae](#)
Subfamily: [Aristolochioideae](#)
Genus: ***Aristolochia***
[L.^{\[1\]}](#)

Species

Over 500, see text

Aristolochia (*Aristolochia* türleri)-2

Main components alkaloids in the root and seeds (aristolosin), aristoloşiya acid (I, II), tannin, starch, sugars, bitter substances, essential oils, resin-like substances, klemati, β -sitosterin, flavon Sarah Glycoside and organic acids. Effect of Aristoloşiya acid in inflammation and infections in a variety of stimulates the immune system (specifically stimulates the peripheral phagocytes other), Yangi-prevention effect. Weight loss is also used for the purpose.



Aristolochia (*Aristolochia* türleri)-3



Use/Dose among the people used against rheumatism and a diuretic. Many unwanted effects/warnings tissue and organs (stomach, kidney, bladder-like places) carcinogenic is effective; plants and plant preparations of prepared nutritional value is not used in animals.

Aristolochia (*Aristolochia* türleri)-4



- Aristolochic acid is Carcinogenic, Mutagenic Nefrotoksiktir ÖD50 = 38-203 mg/kg rat, 5 mg/kg for three weeks-with neoplasia ilişkilendirilmiş



The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
Veterinary Medicines Evaluation Unit

EMEA/MRL/271/97-FINAL
October 1997

COMMITTEE FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

ARISTOLOCHIA

SUMMARY REPORT

1. *Aristolochia* is a plant genus of the family *Aristolochiaceae*. Homeopathic preparations of these plants are complex mixtures of compounds containing several aristolochic acids (nitrophenanthrene carboxylic acids) and aristolactams (phenanthrene-lactam carboxylic acids) as main medicinal principle, together with the quarternate aporphin base magnoflorine (a dibenzo-quinolinium derivative). Additionally, various essential oils, tannins, resin-like substances, clematitin, β -sitosterin and flavonol glycoside are found in the extract of herbs and/or roots. A minimum of 2.9% of dry matter has been established for the herbal D 0 ("Mother tincture"). Tinctures from roots possibly contain higher concentrations of active substances.

The proportion of aristolochic acids (composed of aristolochic acid I and II at a ratio of 65-77 % : 21-35%) in *Aristolochia* tincture is estimated to be 300 μ g/ml at D 0.

Aristolochia (*Aristolochia* türleri)-5

- **WARNING!!!** Ruins the postpartum period grass because the health risks for consumers Council Regulasyonu (EEC: 2377/90) in Appendix 4 are subject to. The animals must be careful when making the application.



European mistletoe (*Viscum album* L.)

Other names: horoscope, Chandoo, Goel. **Family:** Okseotugiller (Loranthaceae). **Description:** Many trees (alma, pear, oak, beech, etc.) as parasites. **Distribution:** it is very common in our country.



European mistletoe (*Viscum album* L.)-2

Petals lectin, mucilage Anabileşenler, silitol, flavonoids, fenilpropan derivatives, sterols (0.2%), triterpenoik compounds (α -viskol, β -viskol), amino acids, alkaloids, cyclic-peptides, histamine, β -phenylethylamine, acetylcholine, tyrant, proteins (> 9%) as well as a large number of items. Some of the items contained in the Bitkide domain (amino acids, alkaloids, lectin) stimulates the immune system, blood cells çöktürür (lectin), heart muscle and lowers blood pressure, creates a soothing effect.



European mistletoe (*Viscum album* L.)-3



Use/Dose Hekimlikte diuretic, lowering blood pressure, arteriosclerosis, nervous system, immune system, demulcent and module (add dimpho kadimo) rheumatism drugs used. Degenerative joint diseases and malignant tumors (non-Hodgkin's lenfomadestekleyici. Chemotherapeutic drugs, monoamine minoksidaz to interact with pharmaceutical drugs and radiotherapy. Gastrointestinal system can be seen in the growing uterus and motility. More than three pieces of fruit and two sheets of toxicity.

onion (*Allium cepa* L.)

Family: True (Knot). Anabileşenler Onion essential oil (especially allilpropildisülfür), fixed oil, sugars (glucose, sucrose, fructose), enzymes (allinaz), vitamins (A, C, B1, B2, etc.), flavonoids (view kuerse), phenolic compounds (ferulic acid, floroglu, protokateşik acid), and amino acids. Onions was run over, by the time it was done or any other process which took sisteinsülfoksid revealed; The smell of freshly shredded onions comes forth from the tiyosülfinat.

Onion



Scientific classification 

Kingdom: [Plantae](#)
Clade: [Angiosperms](#)
Clade: [Monocots](#)
Order: [Asparagales](#)
Family: [Amaryllidaceae](#)
Subfamily: [Allioideae](#)
Tribe: [Allieae](#)
Genus: [Allium](#)
Species: ***A. cepa***

Binomial name

Allium cepa
L.

onion (*Allium cepa* L.)-2

Effect of Onion or onion extract has a large number of effect; on the other hand, Allergy prevention, to preventive, diuretic, antibacterial, blood sugar-lowering, smooth muscle relaxant, cholesterol and lipid-lowering, platelets aggregation inhibiting, reinforcing the heart and coronary vessels Expander effects. There are many other of PG synthesis prevention impact (breathing opener, platelets aggregation inhibiting) also occur. On the other hand, prevents the onions; in the structure of flavonoids (view kuerse) makes harmless active oxygen groups. Onions lowers blood sugar, blood in urine Creatinine, urea, albumin reduces the removal. Onion juice, aqueous-extract, petroleteri extract, antibacterial is effective; a large number of bacteria (Clostridium, e. coli, Streptococcus species, PS. aeruginosae, Salmonella species, Serratia, Staph. aureus) prevents the development of. oniondaki essential oils çeşitki mushrooms (Can the Candida, Cladosporium, Fusarium, etc.) is also effective.



onion (*Allium cepa* L.)-3



**Drug interactions CYP1A, CYP2B and 2E1 substrate d
anticoagulant therapy medicines Insulin Oral hypoglycemic drugs**



onion (*Allium cepa* L.)-4

Use/Dose Dahilen appetizer, diuretic (5-6) and midevi;
Although externally cooked wrapped onto a boil is used as collector pus. In humans, spring onions 50 g, onion 20 g amount is used.





onion (*Allium cepa* L.)-5



Unwanted effects/Warnings are common in cats and dogs because of the organosulfoksid contained in the poisoning (especially alkenilsistein sulfoxide), çignendikçe sulfur-containing organic compounds, they return. Causes of oxidative hemolysis. Eritrositler does not host the sufficient oxidant; antioxidant mechanism breaks down. Recent advances in the catalase activity is weak, other oxidative damage to the hemoglobin in cats, according to the type 3-3 times more sensitive. When it comes to oxidize hemoglobin-sulfhemoglobin.-eksentrosit formation increased erythrocyte-membrane damage brittleness--hemolysis.

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.)-6

Excess amounts of onion muscle weakness, pulse and respiration in the increase in the number of red blood cells to disintegrate (N-leads to propildisülfid). Sweat and breath odor, loss of smell and taste corruption. In cats 5 g/kg in dogs 15-30 g/kg may cause haematological changes.



