A PANORAMIC VIEW ON ETHNO BOTANICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACOLOGICAL AND HOMEOPATHIC USE OF AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the analysis of the scientific heritage of the Fergana fiqhschoolscholars in the field of the fiqh foundations (usul alfiqh). The scientific traditions of this school are the least studied in the historical science of this region in the Middle Ages. The article touched upon the history of the emergence of decision-making methods in various areas of the Islamic law foundations, as well as the place and importance of the positions and points of view of Fergana school scholars in this matter.

Key words: Islam, Middle Ages, Muslim law, Fiqh, Muslim law fundamentals, Sharia, Maverannahr, manuscripts, sources, Fergana school.


Introduction

Aesculus hippocastanum is a plant of family Hippocastanaceae found in forests of South East Europe. It is commonly known as 'Kastana and Horse chestnut to treat overexertion and cough by Turks and Greeks. The common name come from the use of seed of horse chestnut It is proved by Dr Cooley .it is use as traditional medicine especially use for the varicose veins, enlargement of prostate gland, rheumatism, painful hemorrhoids accompanying backache and irritability and rectal complains[1].
The raw horse chestnut are having poisonous effect, but after special preparation to remove the toxins it is harmless. An ancient superstition of caring a horse chestnut seed around in one’s pocket to prevent or cure arthritis still exists in some countries [2].

The homeopathic mother tincture of aesculus is prepared by ethanolic extraction of fresh seed of Aesculus Hippocastanum according to homeopathic pharmacopoeias. Aesculus hippocastanum is a large tree, growing to about 39 meter. The leaves are with the 3-7 leaflets, each leaflet is 13-30cm long. The flowers are usually white with the yellow to pink blotch at the base of the petals. Usually 1-5 fruits are develop on each panicle, the shall is green, spiky capsule containing one nut - like seed called conkers or horse-chestnut [3, 4].

Species A.hippocastanum
Scientific name: Aesculus hippocastanum
Common name: Kastana.Horse chestnut.
Part used: Nuts are used.

Chemical Constituents of Aesculus hippocastanum
Analysis has shown that the nuts contain water, ash, proteins, essential oils and carbohydrates. Saponins in the seed of A.hippocastanum was first triterpenoids reported.

Saponins, a complex mixture known as "Aescin" [5].

Flavonoids
A number of flavonoids have been detected in A.hippocastanum, including astragalin, isoquercitrin, leucocyanidin and rutin. Most of these compounds are found in seeds but also have been found in fruits leaves and buds [6, 7].

Figure 1 Plant of Aesculus Hippocastanum

Taxonomic classification
Kingdom Plantae
Oder Sapindales
Family Sapindaceae
Genus Aesculus

Figure 2 Saponins

Figure 3 Astragalin
Mechanism of action of horse chestnut

Aescin increase the blood flow towards the veins and it raised cardiac output by 10-20% .Therefore it causes the vasodilatation and used as anti-inflammatory aid product [8, 9].

Chest Pain

The root of horse chestnut is analgesic and has been used to treat chest pain.

Might support fertility in men

Supplements of horse chestnut contain an ingredient aescin-not to be confused with the poisonous esculin found in raw horse chestnuts. Possibly through the same mechanisms with which horse chestnut positively impacts chronic venous insufficiency, aescin seems to safely increase count and quality of sperm in men with varicocele-associated infertility, according to a 2010 research study. This particular form of infertility is caused by enlarged varicose veins within the scrotum and affects 15 out of 100 men overall and 40 out of 100 men with diagnosed or known infertility[10].

Other uses

Hemorrhoids.
Constipation.
Liver affections.
Prolapse of uterus.
Hernia.
Legs ulcers.
Frostbite.

Side effect and safety of Aesculus hippocastanum

Horse chestnut sometime side effect such as dizziness, stomach upset, itching.

The pollens of the horse chestnut can cause allergic reaction.

Raw horse chestnut seed, bark, flowers are unsafe can cause death when taken by mouth by adult and children[11].

Contraindication of Aesculus hippocastanum

Pregnancy

Aesculus hippocastanum is harmful in pregnancy it can lead to death.

Bleeding disorders

A.hippocastanum might slow blood clotting .Taking horse chestnut might increase the risk of bruising and bleeding in people with bleeding disorder.

Diabetes

it is harmful to use horse chestnut in diabetic patient because it lower the blood sugar level.

Kidney Disease

Horse chestnut worsen the kidney disease.

Digestive Problems

Horse chestnut seed and bark can irritate the gastrointestinal tract. Don’t use in bowel and stomach disorders.

Aesculus hippocastanum as a Homeopathic medicine

Aesculus is the common Horse Chestnut, a native of Asia but cultivated extensively in Europe and America. It was proved by Dr. Cooly of the New York State

Personality of Aesculus hippocastanum

Persons with haemorrhoidal constitution who suffer from gastric, bilious or catarrhal trouble.

Temperament: Irritable
Diathesis: Haemorrhoidal
Miasm: Psoric
Keynotes of Aesculus hippocastanum
Dry, aching in rectum with the feeling as if full of small sticks.
Hemorrhoids blind, painful, purplish, with the sever lumbosacral backache.
Follicular pharyngitis, dry throat with stitching pains

General modalities

Aggravation-
Morning on awaking, any motion, after eating, afternoon, standing.

Amelioration-
Cool open air, bleeding (piles), summer, and continued exertion.

Potency-
Third to sixth potency is recommended.

Dosage-
Used in low potencies [12].

Therapeutic value-
Ascarides, atrophic pharyngitis, haemorrhoids, varicose vein, jaundice, leucorrhoea, lumbago [13].

References