

Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year

Pharmacognosy Practical

To study morphological characters of Senna

Aim:

To study morphological characters of Senna.

Reference :

Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailesh , Kaur Navjit , “Practical Manual of Pharmacognosy” Published by Nirali Prakashan , Pg.No 5 - 8

Biological Sources:

Senna leaf consists of the dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, Delile (*C. senna* L.) known as Alexandrian senna and of *C. angustifolia* Vahl., which is Tinnevely senna. It commercially known as belongs to family Leguminosae.

Chemical Constituents:

Senna contains sennosides A and B (2.5%) based on the sennosides C and D aglycones sennidin A and B, which are glycosides of heterodianthrones of aloe emodin and rhein are present. Others include palmidin A, rhein anthrone and aloe-emodin glycosides. Senna also contains free chryso phanol, emodin and their glycosides and free aloe-emodin, rhein, their monoanthrones, dianthrones and their Mucilage glycosides. is present in the epidermis of the leaf and gives red colour with ruthenium red

Morphological Characters:

Colour : Leaves – Yellowish – Green Odour : Slight and unpleasant

Shape : Leaves – Lanceole

Uses:

- Senna leaves are used as laxative
- It helps to increase peristalsis movements which also cause reduction in water absorption

Result

The morphological study of Senna was performed.