Peruvian medicinal plants: Uses and biological effects of *Maytenus macrocarpa* (Chuchuhuasi) and *Jatropha curcas* (Pinon blanco)

Peru has the fifth highest biodiversity of any country worldwide. It also has one of the top number of species of plants with medicinal properties commonly used by the population. *Maytenus macrocarpa* (Ruiz & Pav.) Briq. also known as “Chuchuhuasi” and *Jatropha curcas* Linn, also known “Pinon Blanco” are medicinal plants from the Amazonian of Peru. These plants are recognized by the Peruvian traditional medicine for this reason, empirically, these plants are commonly used to relieve symptoms related to gastrointestinal system, colds and rheumatic complaints and others. This presentation is a review of the studies of the biological effects from these Peruvian medicinal plants, focused in the toxicity, efficacy, and pharmacology interaction. To explore toxicity, it is explored lethal doses 50 and neurobehavioral patterns; also, it is shown damage in organs and systems. This study aims to explore efficacy, focused in the evaluation on the nociception, analgesic activity, anti-inflammatory effect, anti-psychotic, anti-depressant, neurobehavioral profile, cardiac effect, and gastrointestinal motility. Finally, it is shown the pharmacological interaction between common drugs like the analgesics, prokinetics, antidiarrheals, anti-depressives and anti-psychotics with these medicinal plants.

Biography

Alberto Alcibiades Salazar Granara is a Physician and has completed his PhD in Medicine and MSc in Pharmacology in the USMP. He also did Post-doctoral study in the Universidade de Sao Paulo School of Medicine, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul and Hospital Clinica de Porto Alegre. He is the Director of Center of Traditional Medicine and Pharmacology (USMP). He has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals; his interests are about Peruvian medicinal plants and also in discovery off-label effect from the common drugs, likewise, the pharmacogenetic and pharmacokinetic highlight markers in Peruvian population.

asalazarg@usmp.pe

Alberto Alcibiades Salazar Granara
Universidad de San Martin de Porres, Peru