

Pharmacology of pseudoaconitine and japaconitine considered in relation to that of aconitine

Published for the Royal Society by Dulau and Co - Aconitum



Description: -

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Lutridum roots are collected with this, as they all have constituents similar to the official, but here pseudoaconitine predominates. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, febrifuge, anthelmintic; used for atonic dyspepsia, lumbricoid worms; oil in form of absinthe liqueur oil + anise + alcohol as a narcotic, stimulant in cerebral exhaustion, alone locally as an anesthetic for rheumatism, neuralgia. Africa -- unexpanded flower-heads rounder than those of A.

Aconite Root (Radix Aconiti)

Bidens bipinnata, Spanish Needles, Beggar-lice; stem square, achenes triangular, barbed; stimulant, aromatic vol. Evacuate stomach reclining, direct recumbent position, feet elevated, warmth to extremities, give diffusible cardiac stimulants brandy, whisky, alcohol, ether, ammonia by the stomach, rectum, or skin, then digitalis, tannin; artificial heat and respiration rhythmically raising and lowering arms from straight at sides to up over head and back again 20 times per minute, amyl nitrite, atropine, and strychnine hypodermically to stimulate heart and respiration. Africa, Algeria - high lands, cultivated in gardens.

Aconitum

This volatile oil, like volatile oil of mustard, oil of gaultheria, and methyl salicylate, does not preexist in the kernels seeds, but results from macerating with water for 12 hours the expressed cake of bitter almonds, wherein amygdalin undergoes fermentation, then distilling the oil formed by passing steam through the mixture. This disparity between Aconites is a very important matter for investigation, though perhaps not so serious from a pharmaceutical point of view as might at first appear, since in the roots of several different species the alkaloid is found to possess similar physiological action; but this action varies in degree and the amount of alkaloid may be found to vary considerably. Allied Plants: Pimpinella Saxifraga and S.

Meridian Institute

True Vipers: Natural History and Toxinology of Old World Vipers. The roots of *Aconitum ferox* supply the Nepalese poison called bikh, bish, or nabee.

The Pharmacology of Pseudaconitine and Japaconitine Considered in Relation to That of Aconitine. [Abstract] on JSTOR

They are handsome plants, the tall stem being crowned by racemes of showy flowers. Solvents: alcohol; acetone; ether -- extracting filicic acid, filicin, volatile oil, resin, chlorophyll, fixed oil, all occurring in the official oleoresin. Dose: 3ss-1 2 - 4 Gm.

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