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Phytochemical characterization of Vernonia conferta benth leaves: Used for oral bleeding

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Introduction: Mouth hemorrhage is a leak of blood outside the blood vessels which can be caused either by an injury to blood vessels (dental extraction, oral trauma, other oral surgery) or by a change in coagulation (pathological or druginduced). Depending on the amount of blood loss, it can be fatal. Stopping oral bleeding remains a fairly stressful exercise for the practitioner. Traditional medicine tries to provide solutions to this problem. Vernonia conferta Benth. Used to treat Burulis ulcer, is a shrub of the Asteraceae family with antimicrobial, anti-lithiasic, and healing properties for incurable wounds. The aim of the study was to establish a phytochemical screening of Vernonia conferta leaf extracts used empirically.

Methodology: This was an experimental study carried out over a period of four months, from November 05, 2020 to February 06, 2021 at the multidisciplinary laboratory of Galenic Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation of the Faculty of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences of the University of Yaoundé 1. The leaves of Vernonia conferta were collected at Nkolafamba in the central region of Cameroon; then they were dried, then pulverized before being transformed into an aqueous extract. The aqueous plant extract was obtained by decoction. Phytochemical screening according to the method of Harborne JB (1989) made it possible to

identify polyphenols, phenols, alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenes, steroids, anthocyanins, saponins and catechin tannins as secondary metabolites contained in the extract of Vernonia conferta leaves.

Results: The 1.5 L filtrate obtained after decoction was brought to an oven for drying at 45° for 7 days, for a yield of 15.3 g of dried extract. Phytochemical screening identified a strong presence of Phenol followed by Tannins, Polyphenols and Flavonoids.

Conclusion: The aqueous extract of the leaves of Vernonia conferta Benth. Contains secondary metabolites with haemostatic and healing properties thus justifying its use empirically.

Key words: Mouth Hemorrhage, Phytochemical Screening, Vernonia Conferta.

Speaker Biography

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