

**CHAPÉU DE COURO**

**Scientific name:** *Echinodorus macrophyllus* Kunth

(2,3)

**Family:** Alismataceae (1,2).

**Popular names:** Chá-de-campanha, Chá-mineiro, Chá-do-pobre, Erva-do-brejo, Erva-do-pântano (1).

**Used parts:** Leaves (1,2).

**Botanical characteristics:** Leaf simple, oval and acute at the peak (1).

**Habitat:** *Echinodorus macrophyllus* is indigenous to American continent (3).

**Chemical composition:** Clerodane-type diterpenoids (echinophyllins A and B), seco-labdane-type diterpenoid (chapecoderin A), labdane-type diterpenoids (chapecoderins B and C) (4), saponnin, alkaloids, mineral salts (5), flavonoids and triterpenoids (6).

**Indications:** *Echinodorus* has diuretic, anti-arthritic, anti-nephritic, anti-lithiasis and anti-rheumatic properties (3). It is used to treat inflammation, kidney malfunctions (3), difficulties in urination, hepatitis (4), headache, bellyache, worms and renal disturbances (2). Arteriosclerosis.

**Dose:** 23 mg/Kg (3).

**References:**

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4. KOBAYASHI, J. et al. Echinophyllins A and B, novel nitrogen-containing clerodane diterpenoids from *Echinodorus macrophyllus*. **Tetrahedron Letters**, v. 41, p. 2939-2943, 2000.
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