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UNIVERSITY

ANTHURIUM



Synonym

- Gujarati: આસિત્રો
- Hindi: राजहंस
- English: tailflower, flamingo flower

Botanical name

- *Anthurium andraeanum*

Family

- Araceae

Chemical Constituents

- Phenols and Phenolics: These are present in various *Anthurium* plants.
- Flavonoids and Flavone Glycosides: Found in leaves and spathes, these compounds include specific flavone glycosides and are also responsible for the yellow hues in some spathes.
- Alkaloids: These have been detected through phytochemical screening of *Anthurium* plants.
- Steroids: Present in the plant, according to phytochemical analyses.

- Phlobatannins: Found in the plant parts, as reported in various studies.
- Tannins: These are also identified as constituents of Anthurium.

Therapeutic Uses

- Pain and Inflammation: Boiled leaves can be used for steam to relieve joint pain in arthritis and rheumatism, or the leaves can be applied as a poultice to ease muscle aches, cramps, and sprains.
- Kidney Diseases: A leaf decoction from the species *Anthurium andraeanum* has been used for kidney-related issues in the Philippines.
- Other Ailments: Crushed leaves are used on caterpillar sores, and some species are used for whooping cough.

Marketed Preparations

- Pre-Plant Treatments
- Fungicides: Dip plants in fungicidal solutions (like Benlate® and Dithane®) to control bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris*) and rotting of the spadix.

- Harvest & Packing
- Harvest: Cut foliage for the market is packed in standard packaging with the flower heads placed in polythene sleeves.
- Moisture: The cut end of the flower should be wrapped in moist cotton to prevent dehydration.
- Storage: Store packed flowers for no more than 48 hours before they reach the