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Palash



Synonym:

Gujarati: Kesudo

Hindi: Palash / Dhak / Tesu

English: Flame of the Forest / Bastard Teak

Botanical name: *Butea monosperma*

Family: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Chemical Constituent:

- Flavonoids: Butrin, Isobutrin
- Glycosides: Butrin, Palasin
- Tannins
- Sterols: β -sitosterol
- Resins
- Other Compounds: Glucosides, fatty oils

Therapeutic Effect:

- Astringent: Useful in diarrhea, dysentery, and bleeding disorders
- Anthelmintic: Effective against intestinal worms
- Anti-inflammatory: Reduces swelling and irritation

- Antimicrobial: Active against bacteria and fungi
- Uterine Tonic: Traditionally used in gynecological disorders
- Skin Care: Used in ulcers and skin eruptions

Marketed preparation:

- Palash Flower Powder / Churna – used in Ayurveda for urinary and reproductive health
- Decoctions of Bark & Seeds – for diarrhea, dysentery, and worm infestations
- Ayurvedic Formulations: Palash kshar, herbal tonics, and wound-healing ointments

Key Constituents:

- Butrin & Isobutrin – flavonoid glycosides with medicinal activity
- Palasin – anthelmintic property
- Tannins – astringent, antimicrobial
- β -sitosterol – hypoglycemic, cholesterol-lowering

Uses:

- Medicinal:
 - Diarrhea, dysentery, bleeding disorders
 - Anthelmintic for intestinal worms
 - Gynecological disorders (uterine tonic)
 - Wound healing and antimicrobial treatment
- Traditional:
 - Flowers used in Holi festival (natural dye)
 - Bark decoction for ulcers and sore throat
- Industrial:
 - Flowers yield natural dye (orange-red)
 - Gum (Butea gum) used in adhesives and medicines