



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service  
Food and Drug Administration

5 6 3 4 '00 JUL 13 09:44  
**Memorandum**

**JUN 29 2000**

Date:

From: (Acting) Division Director, Division of Standards and Labeling Regulations, Office of Nutritional Products, Labeling, and Dietary Supplements, HFS-820

Subject: 75-Day Premarket Notification for New Dietary Ingredients

To: Dockets Management Branch, HFA-305

New Dietary Ingredients: *Acicarpa tribuloides*  
*Schkhuria pinnata*  
*Geranium filipes*  
*Mutisia acuminata*  
*Equisetum bogotense*  
*Stachys pusilla*  
*Bursera graveolens*  
*Chuquiraga spinosa*  
*Desmodium molliculum*  
*Oenothera rosea*  
*Perezia coerulescens*  
*Piper alveolatum*  
*Salvia sagittata*  
*Sanguisorba minor*  
*Satureja revoluta*  
*Tessaria integrifolia*

Firm: Isula Rain, Inc.

Date Received by FDA: April 21, 2000

90-Day Date: July 19, 2000

In accordance with the requirements of section 413(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the attached 75-day premarket notification for the aforementioned new dietary ingredients should be placed on public display in docket number 95S-0316 after July 19, 2000

*Felicia B. Satchell*  
Felicia B. Satchell

955-0316

RPT 71



JUN 29 2000

Food and Drug Administration  
Washington DC 20204

Lawrence J. Brucia  
President  
Isula Rain, Incorporated  
12 Skylark Drive, #31  
Larkspur, California 94939

Dear Mr. Brucia:

This is in response to your letter to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) dated April 21, 2000, making a submission for new dietary ingredients pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 350b(a)(2) (section 413(a)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act)). Your letter notified FDA of your intent to market six dietary supplement products: Product #1, (7-Day Purity Cleanse #1 Extract Herbal Supplement), containing the new dietary ingredients *Equisetum bogotense* H.B.K., *Schkhuria pinnata* Lamarck, *Oenothera rosea* L'Her ex Aiton, and *Bursera graveolens* (H.B.K.) Triana & Planch, Product #2, (7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2 Extract Herbal Supplement), containing the new dietary ingredients *Mutisia acuminata* R. &P., *Schkhuria pinnata* Lamarck, *Tessaria integrifolia* R.&P., *Salvia sagittata* R.&P., *Equisetum bogotense* H.B.K., *Piper alveolatum* Opiz; Product #3, (7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3 Extract Herbal Supplement), containing the new dietary ingredients *Equisetum bogotense* H.B.K., *Acicarpa tribuloides* Jessieu, *Desmodium molliculum* H.B.K. DC, *Geranium filipes* Killip, *Stachys pusilla* (Wedd.) Briquet, *Chuquiraga spinosa* Lessing, *Satureja revoluta* R. &P.; Product #4, (GBDR Health Extract Herbal Supplement), containing the new dietary ingredients *Equisetum bogotense* H.B.K. and *Tessaria integrifolia* R. &P.; Product #5, (Muscle Joint Health Extract Herbal Supplement), containing the new dietary ingredients *Equisetum bogotense* H.B.K and *Satureja revoluta* R. &P.; and Product #6, (Andrean Serenity Extract Herbal Supplement), containing new dietary ingredients *Sanguisorba minor* Scopoli and *Perezia coeruleascens* Wedd.

21 U.S.C. 350b(a)(2), requires that a manufacturer or distributor of a dietary supplement that contains a new dietary ingredient submit to FDA, at least 75 days before the dietary ingredient is introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce, information that is the basis on which the manufacturer or distributor has concluded that a dietary supplement containing such new dietary ingredient will reasonably be expected to be safe. FDA reviews this information to determine whether it provides an adequate basis for such a conclusion. Under section 350b(a)(2), there must be a history of use or other evidence of safety establishing that the dietary ingredient, when used under the conditions recommended or suggested in the labeling of the dietary supplement, will reasonably be expected to be safe. If this requirement is not met, the dietary supplement is deemed to be adulterated under 21 U.S.C. 342(f)(1)(B) because there is inadequate information to provide reasonable assurance that the new dietary ingredients do not present a significant or unreasonable risk of illness or injury.

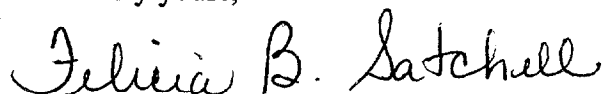
Page 2 – Mr. Lawrance J. Brucia

FDA has carefully considered the information in your submission, and the agency has significant concerns about the evidence on which you rely to support your conclusion that the new dietary ingredients stated above will reasonably be expected to be safe. The information in your submission does not meet the requirements of 21 CFR 190.6(b)(3) because it does not contain a description of the dietary supplements that contain the new dietary ingredients including the level of the new dietary ingredients in the dietary supplements (see 21 CFR 190.6(b)(3)(i)), nor does it describe, in a quantitative manner, the amounts to be consumed daily. The submission contains evidence of history of use and other information that you assert is an adequate basis to conclude that the dietary supplements containing the new dietary ingredients will reasonably be expected to be safe. However, the information in the submission is inadequate to make such a determination (see CFR 190.6(b)(4)). Moreover, the submission provides no explanation or information that enables a determination to be made that the citations in the submission are relevant to determining whether your products, as formulated and at the expected exposure when used as suggested in labeling, would reasonably be expected to be safe.

For the reasons discussed above, the information in your submission does not provide an adequate basis to conclude that the products that are subject of your notification, when used under the conditions recommended or suggested in the labeling of your products, will reasonably be expected to be safe. Therefore, your products may be adulterated under 21 U.S.C. 342(f)(1)(B) as dietary supplements that contain the new dietary ingredients specified for which there is inadequate information to provide reasonable assurance that such ingredients do not present a significant or unreasonable risk of illness or injury. Introduction of such product into interstate commerce is prohibited under 21 U.S.C. 331(a) and (v).

Please contact us if you have any questions concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,



Felicia B. Satchell  
(Acting) Division Director  
Division of Standards  
and Labeling Regulations  
Office of Nutritional Products, Labeling  
and Dietary Supplements

# Pre-market Notification

## Scientific Name

## Common Name

*Acicarpa tribuloides*

Estrella Kiska

*Schkura pinnata*

Canchalagua

*Geranium filipes*

Chili-chili

*Mutisia acuminata*

Chinchircoma

*Equisetum bogotense*

Cola de caballo

*Stachys pusilla*

Hierba de Cance

*Bursera graveolens*

Palo Santo

*Chuquiraga spinosa*

Wamanpinta

*Desmodium molliculum*

Runa manayupa

*Oenothera rosea*

Yawar chonca

*Perezia coerulescens*

Valeriana

*Piper alveolatum*

Matico

*Salvia sagittata*

Salvia real

*Sanguisorba minor*

Pimpinela

*Satureja revoluta*

Té de Indio

*Tessaria integrifolia*

Pájaro Bobo

Isula Rain, Inc.

12 Skylark Dr. #31

Larkspur, California 94939



# Table of Contents

- I. Herbs
  - A. *Acicarpa tribuloides*
  - B. *Schkuria pinnata*
  - C. *Geranium filipes*
  - D. *Mutisia acuminata*
  - E. *Equisetum bogotense*
  - F. *Stachys pusilla*
  - G. *Bursera graveolens*
  - H. *Chuquiraga spinosa*
  - I. *Desmodium molliculum*
  - J. *Oenothera rosea*
  - K. *Perezia coerulescens*
  - L. *Piper alveolatum*
  - M. *Salvia sagittata*
  - N. *Sanguisorba minor*
  - O. *Satureja revoluta*
  - P. *Tessaria integrifolia*
  
- II. Toxicity Study
  - A. Teratological report: "Toxicity study of plant extracts on pre-natal rats"
  - B. Toxicological report: "Study of acute toxicity on commercial plant extracts in rats"
  
- III. Product Analysis: "Additional information about the dietary supplements"

*Acicarpa tribuloides*

# 1. *Acicarpa tribuloides* Jussieu.

Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 2: 348, t. 58. 1803.

---

Flora of Peru reference, p. 490

**Common name: Estrella kiska**

## **Identification of the plant**

The taxonomical identification of this plant is described in the Certificate of Analysis attached(1)

## **Parts used:**

Stem, leaves, flowers and fruits

## **Previous use by humans:**

The traditional use or uses by the indigenous people of Peru is described in the Technical Report attached (3). Further ethnobotanical record is made of the internal use of this herb by Caribbean and South American populations (5,6). Traditionally used in the Andean region to control hemorrhages, as anti-inflammatory by drinking milk boiled with leaves of this plant, and for toothache (chewing leaves).

In experiments in vivo and in vitro in Peruvian universities, the plant extract showed analgesic and spasmolytic activities. As the active extracts contain iridoids, the pharmacological effects observed may depend on these compounds (4).

No ill effects from its usage have been recorded.

## **Origin and ecology:**

Native herb of Peru, can be found in grasslands among 3000-3500 m., mainly in the districts of Cuzco and Puno (7).

**This plant is component of the Isula Rain's botanical products:**

7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3. Herbal Supplement

**Level**

The level of *Acicarpha tribuloides* in the product "7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Estrella Kiska	<i>Acicarpha tribuloides</i> Jussieu	Stem, leaves, flowers and fruit
Runa manayupa	<i>Desmodium molliculum</i> (H.B.K.)DC	Stem and leaves
Chili-chili	<i>Geranium filipes</i> Killip	Stem, leaves and Root
Gramma	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L	Whole plant
Hierba de cáncer	<i>Stachys pusilla</i> (Wedd.) Briquet	Whole plant
Wamanpinta	<i>Chuquiraga spinosa</i> Lessing	Stem and leaves
Té indio	<i>Satureja revoluta</i> (R.& P.)	Branchlets and leaves
Tomillo	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L	Stem and leaves
Chancapiedra	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L	Leaves

**Chemical composition:**

Common name	Scientific name	Phytochemical compounds found	Technical Report N*
Estrella Kiska	<i>Acicarpha tribuloides</i> Jussieu	Alkaloids, tannins, triterpenoids, reducing sugars, catechines, leucoanthocianines, foam, bitter principles	707-98

\*Reported by Total Quality Laboratories. National Agrarian University.

Method: Look de Ugaz Olga. Fitoquímica, 1994 (2).

### Conditions of use

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

### References

1. Analysis Certificate, No. 706-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
2. Analysis Certificate, No. 707-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
3. Technical Information, No. 110-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorios, 1998
4. Capasso, Anna, et al. Phytochemical and Pharmacological Studies on Medicinal Herb *Acicarpa tribuloides*. International Journal of Pharmacognosy, Vol. 34, No. 4, October 1996.
5. Universidad de Lima, Facultad de Ingenierla Industrial. Centro de Investigación de la Producción Industrial. CIPI. Industrialización de Plantas Medicinales. Tomo I. Lima-Peru. p 272.
6. Ediciones Editors, S.A. Los secretos de las plantas medicinales. Fichero II. Ediciones Editors, S.A., eds. p. 278.
7. Brako, L y J. Zarucchi. 1993. Catálogo de las Angiospermas y Gimnospermas del Perú/ Catalogue of the flowering plants and Gymnosperms of Peru. Missouri Botanical Garden (ed). Missouri, EE.UU. pp 1286.

#2

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 706 - 98

CERTIFICATE OF VEGETABLE KIND

II. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative ME  
H Lt 1 - Chaclacayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 808 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Certificate of vegetable kind

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT : ESTRELLA KISKA

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 1 bag  
Other characteristics : Containing plant with fruits.

V. USED LABORATORY : Professional services.

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report Co- V- 145- 98, that works in the files and reports the following:

The sample (plant with fruits) of "Estrella kiska", has been identified by orthodox method as: *Acicarpa tribuloides*, Jussieu. which botanical classification according to A. Cronquist (1982) is:

KINGDOM	:	PLANTAE
DIVISION	:	MAGNOLIOPHYTA
CLASS	:	MAGNOLIOPSIDA
SUBCLASS	:	ASTERIDAE
ORDER	:	CALYCERALES
FAMILY	:	CALYCERACEAE
Genus	:	<i>Acicarpa</i>
Species	:	<i>A. tribuloides</i> .

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY  
Classic method, orthodox According to A Cronquist 1982

---

The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor  
Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.  
The force of the present expires to 90 days calendar of its emission.  
All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by IMCTL lacks official value  
The present document, the emblem and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization.

---

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 707 - 98

PHYTOCHEMIST TRIAL RUN CERTIFICATE

I. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Mz  
H Li I - Chaclacayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 808 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Phytochemist trial run

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT : ESTRELLA KISKA

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 110 g approximately  
Other characteristics : Packed in polypropylene bag.

V. USED LABORATORY : La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio.

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report N° 1836- 98, that work in the files and reports the presence of the following components:

Alkaloids, tannin, steroids-triterpenoids, reducing sugar, catequinas, leucoantocianidinas, foam, bitter principles.

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY

Look de Ugoz Olga PHYTOCHEMIST investigation Method 1994

- 
- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.
  - Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document
  - The force of the present expires to 99 given calendar of its emission
  - All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by LMCTL lacks official value.
  - The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization

October 9th, 1998 La Molina

*This document contains copyrighted material which maybe  
viewed at:*

***DOCKETS MANAGEMENT BRANCH  
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION  
5630 FISHERS LANE, ROOM 1061  
ROCKVILLE, MD 20852***





## 2. *Schkuria pinnata* Lam.

---

**Common names:**

Canchalagua, piqui-pichana.

**Description and identification of the plant:**

The botanical characteristics and the taxonomical identification of the plant are described in the Certificate of Analysis attached. (1,2), and in the reprint of the book FLORA INVASORA DE LOS CULTIVOS DEL PERU (5).

**Parts Used:**

Stem and leaves

**Previous use by humans:**

Ethnobotanical record is made of the internal use of this herb by South American populations (3,4,6,7,8,10)

No ill effects from its usage have been recorded.

**Origin and ecology:**

Wild herb indigenous to Perú, can be found growing in valleys and slopes in the highlands of Peru between 2000 and 3000 m (12).

**Chemical composition:**

The chemical composition of *Schkuhria pinnata* through analysis includes:

Common name	Scientific name	Components	Report N*
Canchalagua	<i>Schukhuria pinnata</i> Lamarck	Alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, triterpenoids, reducing sugars, catechines, leucoanthocianines, foam, bitter principles, coumarines	677-98

\*Reported by Total Quality Laboratories. National Agrarian University (2).

Method: Look de Ugaz Olga. Fitoquímica, 1994.

**This plant is component of the Isula Rain's botanical products:**

7-Day Purity Cleanse # 1. Herbal Supplement

7-Day Digestive Cleanse # 2. Herbal Supplement

#### Level

The level of *Schukhuria pinnata* in the product "7-Day Purity Cleanse #1" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is:

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Canchalagua	<i>Schukhuria pinnata</i> Lamarck	Stem and leaves
Zarzaparrilla	<i>Smilax febrifuga</i> Kunth	Root
Gramma	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.	Whole plant
Yawar chonca	<i>Oenothera rosea</i> L' Her ex Aiton	Stem, leaves and flowers
Chinchimali	<i>Quinchamalium elongatum</i> Pilger	Stem, leaves and flowers
Palo Santo	<i>Bursera graveolens</i> (H.B.K.) Triana & Planch.	Stem

The level of *Schukhuria pinnata* in the product "7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is:

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Chinchircoma	<i>Mutisia acuminata</i> R.& P.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Canchalagua	<i>Schukhuria pinnata</i> Lamarck	Stem, leaves and flowers
Pájaro Bobo	<i>Tessaria integrifolia</i> R.& P.	Stem and leaves
Boldo	<i>Peumus boldus</i> Molina	Leaves
Cáscara de papa	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Tuber rind
Salvia real	<i>Salvia sagittata</i> R.& P.	Stem and leaves
Romero	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Matico	<i>Piper alveolatum</i> Opiz	Stem and leaves
Uña de gato	<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i> (Willd ex Roem. & Schult.)	Bark

**Conditions of use:**

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Purity Cleanse #1" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can

be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

**References:**

1. Analysis Certificate n. 676-98. La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
  2. Analysis Certificate, No. 677-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
  3. Dr. Duke's Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical Databases, Agricultural Research Service, <http://www.ars-grin.gov/>
  4. de Feo, V. Medicinal and magical plants in the northern Peruvian Andes. *Fitoterapia*, Vol. 63, 1992.
  5. Sagastegui, A. and Leiva, S. Flora Invasora de los cultivos del Perú. CONCYTEC, eds. 1993. p 336-337.
  6. Cerrate de Ferreyra, Emma. Plantas Medicinales, Boletín de la Colonia Suiza en el Perú, 1978.
  7. Lima University, Industrial Engineering Faculty. Center of Research Industrial production (CIPI). 1994. *Catálogo de Plantas Medicinales*, p.56.
  8. Brack, A. 1999. *Diccionario Enciclopédico de plantas útiles del Perú*. Centro de Estudios Regionales andinos Bartolomé de las Casas, eds. Lima -Peru, p 452.
  9. Brako, L y J. Zarucchi. 1993. *Catálogo de las angiospermas y Gimnospermas del Perú/ Catalogue of the flowering plants and Gymnosperms of Peru*. Missouri Botanical Garden (ed). Missouri, EE.UU. pp 1286.
  10. Technical Report, No. 100, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
-

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 676 - 98

## CERTIFICATE OF VEGETABLE KIND

## II DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name	INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.
Address	Alfonso Cobian cooperative Mz H La I - Chaclecayo

## II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request	N° 801 - 98
Date of service request	98-09-08
Requested service	Certificate of vegetable kind

## III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT CANCHALAGUA

## IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size	1 bag
Other characteristics	Containing complete plant.

## V. USDA LABORATORY Profesional services

## VI RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report Co- V- 131- 98, that works in the files and reports the following.

The sample (complete plant) of "Canchalagua", has been identified by orthodox method as: *Schubertia pinnata*, (Lam) Kuntze, which botanical classification according to A. Cronquist (1982) is:

KINGDOM	PLANTAE
DIVISION	MAGNOLIOPHYTA
CLASS	MAGNOLIOPSIDA
SUBCLASS	ASTERIDAE
ORDER	ASTERALES
FAMILY	ASTERACEAE
SUBFAMILY	ASTEROIDEAE
Genus	<i>Schubertia</i>
Species	<i>S. pinnata</i>

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY  
Classic method, orthodox, according to A. Cronquist 1982

- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.
- Any alteration or endorsement nullifies the present document.
- The force of the present expires 10 90 given validity of its emission.
- All reproduction of this document must be authorized by I.M.C.T.I. under official value.
- The present document, the emblem and name of our Institution can not be used for advertising and unless previous authorization.

October 9th. 1998 La Molina

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 677 - 98

## PHYTOCHEMIST TRIAL RUN CERTIFICATE

## I DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Alfonso Cobias cooperative Ma  
H Lt I - Chacabayo

Address

## II DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request

N° 801 - 98

Date of service request

98-09-08

Requested service

Phytochemist trial run

## III NAME OF THE PRODUCT

CANCHALAGUA

## IV DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size

110 g approximately

Other characteristics

Packed in polypropylene bag.

## V USED LABORATORY

La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio.

## VI RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report N° 1322- 98, that work in the files and reports the presence of the following components:  
Alkaloids, flavonoid, tannin, steroids-triterpenoids, reducing sugar, catequinas, leucoantocianidias, foam, bitter principles and cumarine.

## METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY

Luis de T. G. Ojeda PHYTOCHEMIST investigation Method 1994

- The certified present is reserved exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solution.
- Any alteration or empedation nullifies the present document.
- The force of the present expires to 96 given order of its emission.
- All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by I. S. F. T. I. has a official value.
- The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising and, unless previous authorization

October 9th. 1998 La Molina



## Dr. Duke's Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical Databases

---

### Ethnobotanical uses

Schkuhria pinnata (ASTERACEAE)

◀ Kidney Altschul; Liver Altschul; Malaria Altschul; Pediculicide Altschul; Pulicide Altschul;  
Styptic Altschul; Wound Altschul

---

\* = Chemical(s) found in plant shown to be effective for the ailment medicated

\*\* = Plant itself shown to be effective for the ailment medicated

---

*Phytochemical Database, USDA - ARS - NGRL, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland*

Thu May 20 13:02:29 EDT 1999

Please send questions and comments to:

*James A. Duke (E-Mail: [JimDuke@cpcug.org](mailto:JimDuke@cpcug.org))*

*or*

*Stephen M. Beckstrom-Sternberg (E-Mail: [SteveBS@nhgri.nih.gov](mailto:SteveBS@nhgri.nih.gov))*

Please send technical questions and comments to:

*WebMaster (E-Mail: [WebMaster@ars-grin.gov](mailto:WebMaster@ars-grin.gov))*

The USDA does not recommend self diagnosis or self medication. Please see the [disclaimer](#) for more information.



## 2. Translations of the articles or book reprints about *Schukuria pinnata*

---

**Author: Segundo Leiva Gonzáles.**

**Footnote: 5**

*Schukuria pinnata* (Lam.) O.K., Rev. Gen. Plant. 3(2): 170, 1898.- *Pectis pinnata* Lam., Journ. Hist. Nat. 2: 150, tab. 31, 1792.- *Rothia pinnata* (Lam.) O.K., Rev. Gen. Plant. 3(2): 170, 1898.

Vernacular name: "canchalagua" (Sagástegui). In Argentina: "canchalagua", "matapulgas" (A. L. Cabrera).

Erected annual plant, with diffused branches, 20-40 cm height. Rough stems, striated, leafy toward the apex. Leaves profoundly pinnatisected or bipinnatisected, of 2-4 cm length, with rachis and filiform (thread-like) segments. Capitule inflorescences with pedicel, numerous, small, arranged in corymb-like cymas. Ovoid or cylindrical involucre, 5-6 mm height by 2 mm diameter, formed by 5 bracts, oblong or lanceolate, glabrous, obtuse, with membranous margin. 5 to 8 flowers in each capitule, yellow, dimorphic: 1 female, shortly ligulate and the others hermaphrodite, tubulous. Pyramidal achenes, 3-4 mm length, with ciliated or pubescent ribs.

South American species, at present distributed from Ecuador to the center of Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and in all Argentina. It also grows in Austral Africa and Europe as an adventitious plant. Prefers open fields and invades some crops in the highlands Peru; it is considered a secondary weed that disappears by cutting off before fructification.

It propagates by seeds. Vegetates in the summer, blossoms and fructifies in the autumn.

Insecticide properties are attributed to this plant.

---

**Author: Emma Cerrate**

**Footnote: 6**

**“CANCHALAHUA” – *Schkugia pinnata* (Lam.) Kuntze. Family: Compositae.**

Erected annual plant, 30 – 40 cm of height. Stem longitudinally striated, fronded until apex. Alternating leaves pinnatisected, filiform (thread-like) segments. Very numerous capitules inflorescences with very long and thin peduncles. Bell-shaped involucre 5-6 mm length, 2-3 mm diameter; 5 bracts, oblanceolate glabrous or with membranous borders, the upper half is red-purple colored and the base glandulous. Eight flowers, yellow, one female ligulate, the others hermaphrodite tubulous.

Common herb in the sheltered zone of occidental and interandean valleys, 2,000 – 2,700 m. altitude. It blossoms in May, after summer rains have ceased.

**USES –** It is used as blood depurative. Maintains the skin of the face free of pimples and blackheads. The plant decoction is taken together with “llantén” (plantain) and “chancapiedra” (*Phyllanthus niruri*).

---

**Author: Lima University. CIPI.**

**Footnote: 7**

**CANCHALAGUA "A"**

**SKIN CLEANSER – BLOOD DEPURATIVE**

<b>Popular names</b>	Canchalagua.
<b>Botanical classification</b>	<b>Species:</b> <i>Scrubria pinnata</i> L. <b>Family:</b> Compositae.
<b>Characteristics of the plant</b>	Annual plant, 30-40 cm height. Stem longitudinally striated with leaves until apex. It has alternating leaves, pinnatisected. Yellow-colored flowers.
<b>Habitat</b>	Grows in the interandean valleys from 2,000 to 2,700 m altitude. Blossoms in May.
<b>Information sources</b>	7, 21, 45.

## ORDINARY USE

Therapeutic use	Part used	Preparation	Administration and dosage
Blood depurative. Skin cleanser (blackheads and oily skin)	The whole plant	COMPOUND DECOCTION Prepare a decoction with equal parts of canchalagua, chancapiedra and plantain.	<b>Beverage:</b> Drink 1 cup per day

**Author: Antonio Brack**

**Footnote: 8**

**Schkuria pinnata (Lam.) Kuntze.**

1. Family: Asteraceae.
2. Common names: **canchalagua**, piqui-pichana.
3. Distribution: Highlands in the sheltered places of valleys and slopes between 2,000 and 3,000 m. a. s. l.
4. Situation: wild herb.
5. Uses:
  - \* Medicinal:
    - As blood depurative.

- To eliminate facial pimples and blackheads: infusion with plantain and chancapiedra.
  - Anti-inflammatory.
  - Hypoglycemiant.
-

**TECHNICAL REPORT**  
**N° 100-98**

REQUESTED BY : Corporación Internacional Salud y Vida E.I.R.L.  
(International Corporation Health and Life)  
ADDRESS : Cooperativa Alfonso Cobián Mz. H Lt1 Chaclacayo.  
Lima - Perú.  
SERVICE REQUEST : N° 800-98  
TYPE OF SERVICE : Monograph of the plant specie component of the  
product.  
PRODUCT : CANCHALAGUA  
PLANT SPECIE : CANCHALAGUA

(common name)

**Monograph of the plant specie: CANCHALAGUA**

**1. DESCRIPTION:**

KINGDOM	: PLANTAE
DIVISION	: MAGNOLIOPHYTA
CLASS	: MAGNOLIOPSIDA
SUBCLASS	: ASTERIDAE
ORDER	: ASTERALES
FAMILY	: ASTERACEAE
SUB-FAMILY	: ASTEROIDEAE
Genus	: <i>Schkuria</i>
Specie	: <i>Schkuria pinnata</i>

Scientific name: *Schkuria pinnata*.

**1.2 Botanical Characteristics :**

- **Common name:** Canchalagua, piquipichana .

Annual plant 30-40 cm height.

Leaves: Short and opposite petioles.

Flowers: terminal or axial of pale color.

Fruits: succulent and fragrant mesocarp.

Root: woody, subterranean and perennial.

## **2. COMMERCIAL SOURCE:**

Leaves. Tonics and stimulating. Useful for dyspepsia and indigestion. Infusion can be made using 1 ounce in one pint of boiling water.

With infusion, a cup of wine. In fluid extract, ½ to 1 small cup of liquor.

Always collect green leaves.

Carefully dry at shadow.

Dry with temperatures below 40°C.

## **3. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:**

*Sabatia angularis*, or the "Centauro de America, is a drink used as tonic, the dosage used is one small cup of liquor prepared with fluid extract or whole plant decoction. It has been found that this plant contains Erythrocentaurine. The root of *S. ellioti*, and the whole plant of *S. campestris* are used in similar way in the Southeast part of the United States. *S. ellioti* is know as the "flor de la quinina" (quinina flower) for its properties.

## **4. PROPERTIES:**

Reported uses: Blood depurative, diuretic, skin cleanser.

Dosage;

As blood depurative: take a cup of infusion daily.

As diuretic: take the infusion as a drink.

## **5. BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

1. Balbachas, A. and Rodriguez, H. Las plantas que curan. ("curing plants"). La Verdad Presente, eds. 1<sup>st</sup> edition.
2. Schauenberg, P & Paris, F. 1980. Guía de las plantas medicinales. (Medicinal plant guide). 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Alzugaray, D and Azugaray, C. 1984. Encyclopedia de las plantas que curan (Curing plants Encyclopaedia). Vol II. Editorial Mundial, eds.

---

Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.  
The validity of the present document expires after 90 calendar days of its emission.  
Any reproduction of this document without the authorization of LMCLTL lacks official value.  
The present document, the logotype and the name of our institution can not be used for advertising without previous authorization.

---

La Molina, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1998



*Geranium filipes*

### **3. *Geranium filipes* Killip**

J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 16: 569. 1926.

---

Flora of Peru reference, p. 520

#### **Reference:**

Herrera, F. L., 1941. Sinopsis Fl. Cuzco [Herrera, Fortunato L.; Lima, 1941- ], p. 280

**Common names:** chili-chili (Cusco, Puno), Ajotillo (Cusco, Apurimac, Puno), Wilalayo (Puno), Chilli, chile-chile, chulli, ujutillo.

#### **Identification of the plant**

The taxonomical identification of this plant is described in the Certificate of Analysis attached. (1)

#### **Parts Used:**

Stem, leaves and root.

#### **Previous use by humans:**

Ethnobotanical record is made of the internal use of this herb by South American populations (3). This is reported by Brack who describes the use in the highlands of Peru of an infusion of the leaves for severe cough. To avoid altitude sickness the people chew pieces of the plant (4). Also, Roersch and Van der Hoogte describe many medicinal uses of this plant in the South Andean part of Peru (5).

No ill effects from its usage have been recorded.

**Origin and ecology:**

This native herb from Peru grows wild in the southern highlands of the country between 3000-4500 m and can be collected in the district of Cuzco.

**Chemical composition:**

The chemical composition of *Geranium filipes* through analysis includes

Common name	Scientific name	Phytochemical compounds found	Technical report N.*
Chili-chili	<i>Geranium filipes</i> Killip	Tannins, quinones, terpen-steroids, reducing sugars, leucoanthocyanins, bitter and astringent principles.	744-98

\*Reported by Total Quality Laboratories. National Agrarian University (2).

Method: Look de Ugaz Olga. Fitoquímica, 1994.

**This plant is component of the Isula Rain's botanical products:**

7-Urinary Cleanse #3. Herbal Supplement

**Level**

The level of *Geranium filipes* in the product "7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers

Estrella Kiska	<i>Acicarpa tribuloides</i> Jussieu	Stem, leaves, flowers and fruit
Runa manayupa	<i>Desmodium molliculum</i> (H.B.K.)DC	Stem and leaves
Chil-chil	<i>Geranium filipes</i> Killip	Stem, leaves and Root
Gramma	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.	Whole plant
Hierba de cáncer	<i>Stachys pusilla</i> (Wedd.) Briquet	Whole plant
Wamanpinta	<i>Chuquiraga spinosa</i> Lessing	Stem and leaves
Té indio	<i>Satureja revoluta</i> (R. & P.)	Branchlets and leaves
Tomillo	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.	Stem and leaves
Chancapiedra	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L.	Leaves

### Conditions of use:

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

### References:

1. Analysis Certificate, No. 941-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998
2. Analysis Certificate, No. 744-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998
3. Technical Report, No. 105-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998
4. Brack, A. 1999. Diccionario Enciclopédico de plantas útiles del Perú. Centro de Estudios Regionales andinos Bartolomé de las Casas, eds. Lima -Perú.

5. Roersch,C. y L.Van der Hoogte. 1988. Plantas Medicinales del Surandino del Perú. Centro de Medicina Andina,eds. Cusco-Peru.

---

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

N° 941 - 98

CERTIFICATE OF VEGETABLE KIND

I. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Me.  
H L I - Chacabayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 804 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Certificate of vegetable kind

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT : CHILI CHILI

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 1 bag  
Other characteristics : Containing root and leaves originating from  
Cuzco.

V. USED LABORATORY : La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio.

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report Co- V- 164 - 98, that work in the files and reports the following:

The sample (root and leaves) of "Chili chili", has been identified by orthodox method as: *Geranium filipes* Killip, which botanical classification according to A. Cronquist (1982) is:

KINGDOM	PLANTAE
DIVISION	MAGNOLIOPHYTA
CLASS	MAGNOLIOPSIDA
SUBCLASS	RUSSIDAE
ORDER	GERANIALES
FAMILY	GERANIACEAE
Genus	<i>Geranium</i>
Species	<i>G. filipes.</i>

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY  
Classic method, orthodox. According to A. Cronquist 1982

The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.  
Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document  
The force of the present expires to 99 given calendar of its emission  
All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by IMCTL lacks official value  
The present document, the emblem and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization

October 9th, 1998 La Molina

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 744 - 98

PHYTOCHEMIST TRIAL RUN CERTIFICATE

II. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Mz  
H Lt I - Chaclacayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 804 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Phytochemist trial run

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT : CHILI CHILI

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 120 g approximately  
Other characteristics : Packed in polypropylene bag.

V. USED LABORATORY : La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio.

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report N° 1823- 98, that work in the files and reports the presence of the following components:

Tannin, quinonas, steroids-triterpenoids, saponnin, reducing sugar, bitter and astringent principles.

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY

Look de Ugaz Olga PHYTOCHEMIST investigation Method 1994

- 
- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.
  - Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.
  - The force of the present expires to 90 given calendar of its emission.
  - All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by LMCTL lacks official value.
  - The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization

October 9th, 1998 La Molina

TECHNICAL REPORT  
No 105 - 98

REQUESTING : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION HEALTH AND  
LIFE E.I.R.L.  
ADDRESSES : Cooperativa Alfonso Cobian Marzana H,  
L11 - Chaclacayo  
APPLICATION SERVICE : No 941 - 98  
REQUESTED SERVICE : Monograph of the vegetable kind component of the  
Product.  
PRODUCT : CHILI CHILI  
VEGETABLE KIND:

MONOGRAPH OF THE VEGETABLE KIND: CHILI CHILI

1. DESCRIPTION:

KINGDOM : PLANTAE  
DIVISION : MAGNOLIOPHYTA  
CLASS : MAGNOLIOPSIDA  
SUBCLASS : ROSIDAE  
ORDER : GERANIALES  
FAMILY : GERANIACEAE  
Genus : *Geranium*  
Species : *G. filipes*.

1.1 SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Geranium filipes*.

1.2 DISTRIBUTION : It is typical from the Andean zone.

2. COMMERCIAL SOURCE

It is limited to the Andean market.

3. PROPERTIES

Anti-viral, Anti-scorbutic, anti-inflammatory.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Medicinal plants at the south Andean of Peru  
C.Roesch.

---

The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor  
Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document  
The force of the present expires to 90 given calendar of its emission.  
All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by I.M.C.T.I. lacks official value.  
The present document, the emblem and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization

---

November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1998 La Molina



**3. Translations of the articles or book reprints about  
*Geranium filipes***

---

**Author: Antonio Brack**

**Footnote: 4**

**Geranium filipes Killip.**

1. Family: Geraniaceae.
  2. Common names: chilli, chile-chile, chulli, ujutillo.
  3. Distribution: South Sierra over 3,000 m. a. s. l.
  4. Situation: wild
  5. Uses:  
    medicinal:  
    catarrh: leaf infusion  
    "soroche" (altitude sickness): chew the plant in order to avoid the altitude sickness.
- 

**Authors: Carlos Roersch, Liesbeth van der Hoogte**

**Footnote: 5**

**AJOTILLO**

Family: Geraniaceae

Latin name: ***Geranium filipes Killip***

nr. 2859, herb CMA, Aora, Puno, 1987

nr. 587, herb CMA, Espinar, Cusco, 1984

**Common** Ajotillo (Cusco, Apurímac, Puno)

**names:** Wilalayo (Puno)

Chili-chili (Cusco, Puno)

**Habitat** Plant that grows at surface. Rosette-shaped leaves, with white flowers. It is found at high altitudes (over 3,700 m. a. s. l.) between rocks or pasture, where it is sheltered. It is not found in very sunny places.

**Quality** Warm.

**Parts used** roots, the whole plant, leaves.

**Uses:**

**disease**

**Way of application**

bronchitis

- sap

- leaf tea

cough

- leaf and root decoction

- leaf tea

throat

- Gargle with tea of chili-chili, llantén (plantain), coca

inflammation

and salt.

- Gargle with ajotillo, coca, salt and llantén (plantain).

- Gargle.

- Gargle with tea of wilalayo adding lemon.

- ulcers or sores - Powder of ground root.
- mouth rinse - Rinse with water from the root decoction.
- Scabies
  - Wash with salvia water; then apply the ground ajotillo
  - root powder.
  - Wash with cascarrilla decoction; then apply powder of asnaq verbena, ajotillo root and ground q'eto-q'eto.
- Pimples, facial - Wash with decoction of: rice, ajotillo, hamp'atu wayra,
  - acne q'eto-q'eto.
  - Put around the pimples papa risco (risco potato), previously ground and soaked with q'eto-q'eto water. Then apply the powder of q'eto-q'eto, ajotillo root, asnaq verbena and refined sugar.
  - Wash with rice water blended with q'eto-q'eto and ajotillo decoction.
- foot fungus - Apply ground ajotillo and asnaq verbena.
- black stain or - Drink the decoction of cola de caballo; ajotillo, corn
  - mirka silk, broad beans, lemon and espina de perro with zapallo (pumpkin) seeds toasted.
- lilli
  - Wash with soap and water; then apply the powder of ground sweet seeds with ground ajotillo root.
  - Wash; apply mother milk and ajotillo root powder.
  - Wash with water and lemon; then apply ajotillo powder.

- warts - The milky juice of the plant.
- liver - Drink the decoction of k'ita, cumin, ajotillo, mullak'a, lechuguilla, pampa anís, muña-muña.

### **Principal Use**

\* Apai chikchi; Pimples; Hamp'atu wayra, Qullu

### **Cleansing**

**Recipe** Put a handful of ajotillo, a handful of q'eto-q'eto and a handful of rice in 4 cups of water (1 liter) and let them boil together.

**Application** Wash the pimples 3 times a day with this preparation, until cure.

**Precautions** None

### **Pharmacology/Toxicology**

There is no available data.

**Observations** This plant is largely used in the Southern Andes. Its common names differ from place to place. In Cusco city and surroundings they use the name: 'chili-chili'. In the elevated

provinces of Cusco predominates the name ajotillo. In the Aymara zone in Puno they use wila layo.

---

*Mutisia acuminata*

## **4. *Mutisia acuminata* Ruiz & Pav.**

Syst. Veg. Fl. Peruv. Chil. 192. .

---

**Common names:** Chinchircoma, Chinchilcoma, chinchilcuma, chinchircuma, chincumpa, checchecta, chinchimani, chinchirmaqui, cinchis, huarirumo, inquilsisaj, llumlla, mancopaqui, tinterma, tiltilma.

### **Identification of the plant**

The taxonomical identification of this plant is described in the Certificate of Analysis attached (1)

### **Description of the plant:**

Plant of 80-120 cm high. Branches are prismatic with 5-6 angles and many nodes, glabrous in the mature parts and barely pubescent in the young parts.

Pinnati-compound leaves with terminal tendrils, linear rachis, with elliptic-lanceolated leaflets, semi-opposite, with entire borders, semiacute at the apex and attenuated in the base, pubescent at the abaxial side.

Inflorescences are terminal capitula, with long pedicels, glabrous bracts, the external being gradually less ovated, semiacute at the apex.

Dimorphic yellow flowers.

The botanical characteristics are also described in the Technical Report attached. (3).

### **Parts Used:**

Stem, leaves and flowers

### **Previous use by humans:**

Traditional uses of this plant are: the fresh juice is used for gastric ulcers and internal tumors; the water of boiled leaves and flowers (decoction of leaves and flowers) for illness of the respiratory tract; for hearth disorders or pain, the flowers are chewed.

For open wounds the crushed plant is applied as a plaster. Ethnobotanical record is made of the internal use of this herb by South American populations (3,4,5,6,7,8,9).

According to pharmacological results in vitro, liver protective effects as well as anti-inflammatory activity were proven.

It can also be beneficial for asthma and other anaphylactic reactions.

No ill effects from its usage have been recorded

#### Origin and ecology:

This wild shrub indigenous to Peru grows in the Andean valleys between 2000 and 3600-m (10).

#### Chemical composition:

Common name	Scientific name	Phytochemical compounds found	Technical Report N*
Chinchircoma	<i>Mutisia acuminata</i> R.& P.	Alkaloids, tannins, interpen-steroids, reducing sugars, catechines, leucoanthocianin es. bitter principles	705-98

\*Reported by La Molina Total Quality Laboratories. National Agrarian University (2).

Method: Look de Ugaz Olga. Fitoquímica, 1994.



**This plant is component of the Isula Rain's botanical products:**

**7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2. Herbal Supplement**

**Level**

The level of *Mutisia acuminata* in the product "7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2"  
(see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Chinchircoma	<i>Mutisia acuminata</i> R.&P.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Canchalagua	<i>Schukhuria pinnata</i> Lamarck	Stem, leaves and flowers
Pájaro Bobo	<i>Tessaria integrifolia</i> R.&P.	Stem and leaves
Boldo	<i>Peumus boldus</i> Molina	Leaves
Cáscara de papa	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Tuber rind
Salvia real	<i>Salvia sagittata</i> R.&P.	Stem and leaves
Romero	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Matico	<i>Piper alveolatum</i> Opiz	Stem and leaves
Uña de gato	<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i> (Willd ex Roem. & Schult.)	Bark

**Conditions of use:**

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

**References:**

1. Analysis Certificate, No. 704-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998
  2. Analysis Certificate, No. 705-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
  3. Technical Information, No. 094-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
  4. de Feo, V. Medicinal and magical plants in the northern Peruvian Andes. *Fitoterapia*, Vol. 63, 1992.
  5. Catalano, S. et al. Antimicrobial activity of extracts of *Mustisia acuminata* var. *acuminata*. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 59, 1998.
  6. Catalano, S., et al. Chemical Investigation of the Aerial Parts of *Mutisia acuminata*. *International Journal of Pharmacognosy*, vol 33, no. 1, 1995.
  7. Villegas, León F., et. al. Evaluation of the wound-healing activity of selected traditional medicinal plants from Perú. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 55, 1887.
  8. Brack, A. 1999. *Diccionario Enciclopédico de plantas útiles del Perú*. Centro de Estudios Regionales Andinos Bartolomé de las Casas, eds. Lima -Perú.
  9. Soukup, J. 1970. *Vocabulario de los nombres vulgares de la flora peruana (Vocabulary of the common names of peruvian flowering plants)*. Salesiano, eds. Lima Peru.
-

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 704 - 98

CERTIFICATE OF VEGETABLE KIND

I. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Ma.  
H L I - Chaclacayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 806 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Certificate of vegetable kind

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT : CHINCHIRCOMA

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 1 bag  
Other characteristics : Containing dry leaves and stem.

V. USED LABORATORY : Professional services.

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report Co- V- 128 - 98, that work in the files and reports the following:

The sample (leaves and chapters) of "Chinchircoma", has been identified by orthodox method as: *Mutisia acuminata*. R & P., which botanical classification according to A. Cronquist (1982) is:

KINGDOM	PLANTAE
DIVISION	MAGNOLIOPHYTA
CLASS	MAGNOLIOPSIDA
SUBCLASS	ASTERIDAE
ORDER	ASTERALES
FAMILY	ASTERACEAE
SUBFAMILY	ASTEROIDEAE
Genus	<i>Mutisia</i>
Species	<i>M. acuminata</i> .

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY  
Classic method, orthodox According to A. Cronquist 1982

- 
- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor
  - Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document
  - The force of the present expires to 90 given calendar of its emission.
  - All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by LMCTL lacks official value.
  - The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization
- 

October 9th, 1998 La Molina

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Nº 705 - 98

PHYTOCHEMIST TRIAL RUN CERTIFICATE

II. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Mz  
H L I - Chaclacayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : Nº 806 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Phytochemist trial run

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT

CHINCHIRCOMA

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 130 g approximately  
Other characteristics : Packed in polypropylene bag.

V. USED LABORATORY

La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio.

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report Nº 1819- 98, that work in the files and reports the presence of the following components:

Alkaloids, tannin, steroids-triterpenoids, reducing sugar, catequinas, leucoantocianidinas, bitter principles.

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY

Look de Ugaz Olga PHYTOCHEMIST investigation Method 1994

- 
- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.
  - Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.
  - The force of the present expires to 90 given calendar of its emission
  - All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by LMCTL lacks official value.
  - The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization.

October 9th, 1998 La Molina

**TECHNICAL REPORT  
N°094-98**

REQUESTED BY : Corporación Internacional Salud y Vida E.I.R.L.  
(International Corporation Health and Life)

ADDRESS : Cooperativa Alfonso Cobián Mz. H Lt1 Chaclacayo.  
Lima - Perú.

SERVICE REQUEST : N° 806-98

TYPE OF SERVICE : Monograph of the plant specie component of the  
product.

PRODUCT : Chinchircoma

PLANT SPECIE : **CHINCHIRCOMA**  
(Common name)

**Monograph of the plant specie: CHINCHIRCOMA**

**1. DESCRIPTION:**

KINGDOM	: PLANTAE
DIVISION	: MAGNOLIOPHYTA
CLASS	: MAGNOLIOPSIDA
SUBCLASS	: ASTERIDAE
ORDER	: ASTERALES
FAMILY	: ASTERACEAE
Genus	: <i>Mutisia</i>
Specie	: <i>Mutisia acuminata</i>

**Scientific name: *Mutisia acuminata***

**1.2 Botanical Characteristics :**

**- Common name: Chinchilcoma**

Plant of 80-120 cm height with procumbent stems and branched. Branches are prismatic with 5-6 angles and many nodes, glabrous in the mature parts and scarcely pubescent in the young parts.

Pinnati-compound leaves with terminal tendrils, linear rachis, with elliptic-lanceolated leaflets, semi-opposite, with entire borders, semiacute at the apex and attenuated in the base, pubescent at the abaxial side.

Inflorescences are terminal capitula, with long pedicels. Involucre cylindrical-campanullated, glabrous bracts, being the external gradually less ovated, semiacute at the apex.

Dimorphic yellow flowers.

## **2. COMMERCIAL SOURCE:**

Leaves and flowers

## **3. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:**

Alkaloids, tannins, triterpen-steroids, reducing sugars, catechins, bitter principles, Quercitin, Quercitin-3-glucoronide, L-Inositol and Arbutin, 2-hydroxy-5-methylchromonoe-2-B-D-glucopyranoside, 5-methyl-11,12 dihydroxycoumestane and 2',4':4.5-furocoumarine.

## **4. PROPERTIES:**

### **4.1 Therapeutic action:**

According to pharmacological results in vitro, the liver protective effects as well as the anti-inflammatory activity were proved.

It also can influence favorably in asthma and other anaphylactic reactions.

#### 4.2 Other

It is used as dyer plant.

#### 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Alzugaray, D & Azugaray, C. 1984. Enciclopedia de las plantas que curan (Encyclopedia of the plants that cure). Vol II. Mundia de tres libros, eds. Fsciculos Ltda.
2. Balbachas, A. and Rodriguez, H. Las plantas que curan. ("curing plants"). La Verdad Presente, eds. 1<sup>st</sup> edition.
3. Palacios, J. 1993. Plantas Medicinales del Perú I. (Medicinal Plants of Peru). National Science and Technology Council (CONCYTEC).
4. Schauenberg, P & Paris, F. 1980. Guía de las plantas medicinales. (Medicinal plants guide). 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

---

Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.

The validity of the present document expires after 90 calendar days of its emission.

Any reproduction of this document without the authorization of LMCLTL lacks official value.

The present document, the logotype and the name of our institution can not be used for advertising without previous authorization.

La Molina, November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1998





## 5. *Equisetum bogotense* Kunth

Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 42. 1815[1816].

---

**Common names:** Cola de caballo, hierba del platero, mocco-mocco, khuchichupa, horsetail (English).

### **Identification of the plant**

The taxonomical identification of this plant is described in the Certificate of Analysis attached(1)

### **Description of the plant:**

Herbaceous plant with the following characteristics:

*Stems* homophyadic, 10-60 cm tall (m 26), with internodes 1.5-4 cm long (m 2.4) and 1-2 mm in diameter (m 1.3), having 4-6 (m 5.3) ridges, these being grooved to biangulate. Internally, only carinal collenchyma present, and the chlorenchyma is continuous around the stem. Central canal lacking. Endodermis outer common.

*Sheaths* urceolate, elongate, 3-6 mm long (m 4.2), 1.5-3 mm wide (m 2.6), with short (1-3 mm long, m 1.9) brownish, papery teeth, the stem ridge grooves continuing up the center of each sheath segment.

*Branches* ascending, often dominating and obscuring the stem, sometimes few or absent on coniferous stems, the first internode 2-5 mm long (m 3.0), shorter than to nearly equaling the subtending stem sheath. Ridges 4, prominently grooved and bearing a silica profile of irregularly blocky tubercules, these at times obscure. Branch sheaths urceolate, with grooved segments bearing brown papery teeth, separated by commissures up to 0.6 mm long, furrowed, with distinct anchorcells. Valleys rounded, with stomata scattered throughout. Silica pilules scattered densely over the surface of the stomate, and distinctly outlining

it but not lining the stoma. Mamillae transversely aligned, distinct to confluent. Branches solid.

*Cones* 15-24 mm long (m 17) on peduncles 10-16 mm long (m 14).

*Rhizome* dull dark brown, glabrous except on sheaths.

*Spores* 38-49  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter (m 43), occasionally aborted (Hauke 385, 391 from Colombia; UC m 077874 from Ecuador).

*Gametophytes* with plates narrow, often filamentous. Males lacking basal cushion, with anteridia on the plates. Antheridia much exserted, 10 times longer than wide, with 8-9 cap cells, these elongated to form a corona at dehiscence. Archegonial neck cells conspicuously elongated. Female gametophytes remain unisexual.

Cones are present all year, but, at least in Costa Rica, appear to be more numerous in the autumn than in the spring. In the southern hemisphere, specimens showed better cone production during December through May. This indicates some seasonality of growth. Even though stems are present all year around, individual stems probably persist only about one year.

**Parts Used:**

Stem, leaves and flowers

**Previous use by humans:**

Ethnobotanical record is made of the internal use of this herb by South American populations (2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14). Brack reports this plant as traditionally used in Perú to control hemorrhages, as vasoconstrictor and as diuretic. Also, to dissolve renal stones and as an anti-carcinogenic by drinking the liquid after boiling the plant. The infusion of the plant is used as a stimulant, emmenagogue and for colds.

No ill effects from its usage have been recorded.

**Origin and ecology:**

In the Andean cordillera is distributed from Southern Argentina and Chile north through Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia to western Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica. Galapagos Islands. Grows along rivers, in ditches, open wet meadows, open wet woods, seepage slopes. 100-1600 m altitude in Chile, 700-4200 m altitude in Peru, 400-3600 m altitude in Ecuador, 1700-3490 m altitude in Colombia, 1500-3000 m altitude in Costa Rica.

**Chemical composition:**

The chemical composition of *Equisetum bogotense* includes :

Common name	Scientific name	Phytochemical compounds found	Technical report N*
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Salicylic acid, saponines, flavonoids, galic acid, nicotine, palustrine, resins	032-98 p 8

\*Reported by Total Quality Laboratories. National Agrarian University (2).

Method: Look de Ugaz Olga. Fitoquímica, 1994.

**This plant is component of the Isula Rain's botanical products:**

7-Day Purity Cleanse #1. Herbal Supplement

7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2. Herbal Supplement

7-Day Digestive Urinary Cleanse #3. Herbal Supplement

Muscle Joint Health Extract. Herbal Supplement.

GBDR Health Extract. Herbal Supplement.

**Level**

The level of *Equisetum bogotense* in the product "7-Day Purity Cleanse #1" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Canchalagua	<i>Schukhuria pinnata</i> Lamarck	Stem and leaves
Zarzaparrilla	<i>Smilax febrifuga</i> Kunth	Root
Gramma	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.	Whole plant
Yawar chonca	<i>Oenothera rosea</i> L' Her ex Aiton	Stem, leaves and flowers
Chinchimalí	<i>Quinchamalium elongatum</i> Pilger	Stem, leaves and flowers
Palo Santo	<i>Bursera graveolens</i> (H.B.K.) Triana & Planch.	Stem

The level of *Equisetum bogotense* in the product "7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Chinchircoma	<i>Mutisia acuminata</i> R.& P.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Canchalagua	<i>Schukhuria pinnata</i> Lamarck	Stem, leaves and flowers
Pájaro Bobo	<i>Tessaria integrifolia</i> R.& P.	Stem and leaves
Boldo	<i>Peumus boldus</i> Molina	Leaves
Cáscara de papa	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Tuber rind
Salvia real	<i>Salvia sagittata</i> R.& P.	Stem and leaves
Romero	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Matico	<i>Piper alveolatum</i> Opiz	Stem and leaves
Uña de gato	<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i> (Willd ex Roem. & Schult.)	Bark

The level of *Equisetum bogotense* in the product "7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Estrella Kiska	<i>Acicarpa tribuloides</i> Jussieu	Stem, leaves, flowers and fruit
Runa manayupa	<i>Desmodium molliculum</i> (H.B.K.)DC	Stem and leaves
Chili-chili	<i>Geranium filipes</i> Killip	Stem, leaves and Root
Grama	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L	Whole plant
Hierba de cáncer	<i>Stachys pusilla</i> (Wedd.) Briquet	Whole plant
Wamanpinta	<i>Chuquiraga spinosa</i> Lessing	Stem and leaves
Té indio	<i>Satureja revoluta</i> (R. & P.)	Branchlets and leaves
Tomillo	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L	Stem and leaves
Chancapiedra	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L	Leaves

The level of *Equisetum bogotense* in the product "GBDR Health Extract" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Pájaro Bobo	<i>Tessaria integrifolia</i> (R. & P.)	Stem and leaves
Lipin limon	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Christm. Swingle	Fruit
Cáscara de Haba	<i>Vicia faba</i> L	Fruit rind
Romero	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L	Stem, leaves and flowers
Hierba buena	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L	Stem and leaves
Verónica	<i>Malesherbia scarlatiflora</i> Gilg	Stem and leaves

The level of *Equisetum bogotense* in "Muscle Joint Health Extract" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Uña de gato	<i>Uncaria tomentosa</i> (Willd ex Roem. & Schult.)	Bark
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Zarzaparrilla	<i>Smilax febrifuga</i> Kunth	Root
Té indio	<i>Satureja revoluta</i> (R.& P.)	Branchlets and leaves
Gramma	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.	Whole plant

**Conditions of use:**

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Purity Cleanse #1" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Digestive Cleanse #2" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Urinary Cleanse #3" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

The normal use recommended on the label of "GBDR Health Extract" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

The normal use recommended on the label of "Muscle Joint Health Extract" is:

**Directions:** For (8) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). The contents of this bottle should be finished at the end of the 8 days. If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 minutes.

For best results, continue treatment for 24 days (3 bottles). After either the 8 or 24-Day treatment, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

Best used in conjunction with the Isula Rain Sports Spray.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

## References:

1. Analysis Certificate, No. 046-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorios, 1998
2. Bastien, J.W. Pharmacopeia of Qollahuaya Andeans. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, vol 8. No. 1, 1983.
3. Ethnobotanical database: National Agricultural Library
4. de Feo, V. Medicinal and magical plants in the northern Peruvian Andes. Fitoterapia, Vol. 63, No. 5, 1992.
5. Velasco-Negueruela, A., et al. Medicinal plants from Pampallakta: an Andean community in Cusco (Peru). Fitoterapia, Vol. 66/5, 1995.
6. Brack, A. 1999. Diccionario Enciclopédico de plantas útiles del Perú. Centro de Estudios Regionales Andinos Bartolomé de las Casas, eds. Lima -Perú.
7. Soukup, J. 1970. Vocabulario de los nombres vulgares de la flora peruana (Vocabulary of the common names of peruvian flowering plants). Salesiano, eds. Lima Peru.
8. Lacaze, D.& Alexiades, M. 1995. Salud para todos. Plantas Medicinales y Salud Indígena, en la cuenca del río Madre de Dios, Perú. Centro de Estudios Regionales andinos, Bartolome de las casas, eds.
9. Universidad de Lima, Facultad de Ingeniería Industrial. Centro de Investigación de la Producción Industrial. CIPI. Catálogo de Plantas Medicinales. Lima-Peru.
10. Universidad de Lima, Facultad de Ingeniería Industrial. Centro de Investigación de la Producción Industrial. CIPI. Industrialización de Plantas Medicinales. Tomo I. Lima-Peru.
11. Gupta, M. 270 Plantas Medicinales Iberoamericanas. Mahabir P. Gupta, eds. Convenio Andrés Bello, Panamá.
12. Sagástegui, A. & Gonzales, G. 1993. Flora Invasora de los cultivos. Trujillo Perú.



13. Editorial Contorno. 1996. Medicina Natural Peruana. Editorial Contorno,eds. Lima-Perú.
14. Barriga, R. Plantas Utiles de la Amazonia Peruana: características, usos y posibilidades. CONCYTEC,eds , 1st edition, 1994. p 220-221.
-

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 046 - 98

CERTIFICATE OF VEGETABLE KIND

I. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Mz  
H Lt I - Chaclacayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 298 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-05-06  
Requested service : Vegetable kind

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT : HORSETAIL

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 26 g aprox.  
Other characteristics : Packed

V. USED LABORATORY : Professional services

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report No Co-V- 054 - 98 that work in the files the results are:

PHYSICAL DETERMINATION:

ASSAY	RESULTS
1. Specimen identification	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> (H.B.K.) Family specie EQUISETACEAE

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY:

Classic method, orthodox.

VII. CONCLUSIONS :

Of agreement to the result obtained the sample from HORSETAIL corresponds to *Equisetum bogotense*.

- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.
- Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.
- The force of the present expires to 90 given calendar of its emission.
- All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by LMCTL lacks official value.
- The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization.

June 5th, 1998 La Molina

## II. - MONOGRAPH OF THE VEGETABLE KIND: HORSETAIL

### 1. DESCRIPTION :

#### SUPRASPECIFIC CATEGORIES:

- KINGDOM	:	PLANTAE
- DIVISION	:	PTERIDOPHYTA
- ORDER	:	EQUISETALES
- FAMILY	:	EQUISETACEAE
- Genus	:	<i>Equisetum</i>
- Species	:	<i>E. bogotense</i>

1.1 SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Equisetum gigantic*, *Equisetum arvense* L.  
(*Equisetum bogotense*).

1.2 Synonymy : *Equiseto mayor*, horsetail.

### 1.3 BOTANICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Herbaceous plant from 10 to 30 cm heights, it grows in marshy places, at the border of stream and rivers.

Stem : Right, aerial ramified rhizome, forming visible stems, in vertical rod shape, with nodes and internodes.

Leaves : Verticillate, cylindrical, that seems to be slender from the same plant, segments.

Root : Subterranean, with fibril that leaves from the nodes or bud base from the rhizomes black color.

The name comes from its similarity with the horsetail, which have its pods splited.

### 1.5 DISTRIBUTION :

Live in swampy places and in borders of the rivers and creeks.

### 2. COMMERCIAL SOURCE :

Stem and leaves, it does not matter if it is dry or fresh.

### 3. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION :

Contains salicylic acid, saponnin, flavonic glucosid, galic acid, nicotine, trowel, and resins.

## At the folkloric medicine :

## - Hepatic affections :

Used part : Stem and leaves  
 Preparation : Infusion  
 Forms of use : Drink

## - Anti-inflammatory:

Used part : Dry stem and leaves  
 Preparation : Cooking  
 Forms of use : Drink

## - Urinary affections: Diuretic

Used part : Stem and leaves  
 Preparation : Juice of stem and leaves  
 Forms of use : In juice 25 mL. 3 to 4 cups a day.

## - Emmenagogue

Used part : Dry stem and leaves  
 Preparation : Cooking (100 g/L).  
 Forms of use : Drink 1 or 2 cups a day.

## - Hemostatic

Used part : Stem and leaves  
 Preparation : 30 to 40 g/L  
 Forms of use : Drink 4 to 5 cups a day.

## - Antitubercular

Used part : Dry stem and leaves  
 Preparation : Cooking 100 g/L. Boiling for 30 min.  
 Forms of use : Drink 500 ml of cooking a day, mixed with non  
 Alcoholic drinks

## - Pyorrhea

Used part : Dry stem and leaves  
 Preparation : External use as gargle.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY :

- "The plants which cure" Alfonso Balbuchas. Publishing the present truth.
- "Catalogue of Medical Plants" Lima University. Investigation Center of the Industrial Production CIPI 1944.
- "Guide of Medical Plants" Paul Schuaaenberg - Ferdinand Paris, Publishing Omega S.A. Barcelona 4th edition. 1980.
- Biologist Graciela Vilcapoma Segovia, according to A. Cronquist 1982.



## EthnobotDB

### Taxon : Equisetum bogotense

Family Equisetaceae

Genus Equisetum

Species bogotense

Common\_name Yerba Del Platero

Other\_info Ethnobotany Use Alopecia Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Astringent Equisetum bogotense Colombia  
Collyrium Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Depurative Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Diabetes Equisetum bogotense Elsewhere  
Diabetes Equisetum bogotense Venezuela  
Diuretic Equisetum bogotense Colombia  
Diuretic Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Diuretic Equisetum bogotense Peru  
Dysentery Equisetum bogotense Colombia  
Gonorrhoea Equisetum bogotense Colombia  
Gonorrhoea Equisetum bogotense Elsewhere  
Hemorrhage Equisetum bogotense Colombia  
Hemostat Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Kidney Equisetum bogotense Elsewhere  
Liver Equisetum bogotense Elsewhere  
Ovary Equisetum bogotense Elsewhere  
Pyorrhoea Equisetum bogotense Elsewhere  
Styptic Equisetum bogotense Elsewhere  
Ulcer Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Uterus Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Wound Equisetum bogotense Panama  
Cancer(Liver) Equisetum bogotense Chile

Select new class	Browse Taxon in EthnobotDB	View Taxon model	
Query by example	Query builder	ACeDB query language	Table maker
Select new DB			

**5. Translations of the articles or book reprints about**  
***Equisetum bogotense***

---

**Author: Antonio Brack**

**Footnote: 6**

***Equisetum bogotense* HBK**

1. Family: Equisetaceae.
2. Common names: cola de caballo, hierba del platero, mocco-mocco, khuchichupa.
3. Distribution: in swampy places of the Coast and Highlands.
4. Situation: wild.
5. Uses:
  - Home use: used as sandpaper used for wood and metal utensils burnish, due to its high content of silica (in its dry form).
  - medicinal:
    - Ulcers wash: with decoction of the plant.
    - Acne: wash with decoction of the whole plant.
    - As gargle for diseases of the mouth: washings with decoction of the whole plant.
    - Vasoconstrictor: infusion of the whole plant.
    - To control hemorrhages: decoction of the whole plant.
    - Diuretic: infusion of the whole plant.
    - To dissolve renal calculus: drink decoction of the whole plant.

- Emmenagogue: infusion of the whole plant.
  - Stimulant: infusion of the whole plant.
  - Anti-carcinogen: drink decoction of the whole plant.
  - In cases of lupus.
  - Colds: infusion of the whole plant.
  - for bladder diseases: drink infusion of the whole plant
  - Pesticide: against plagues (fungus, eschar, ranchar, and arañita roja) the water from the boiling fresh plants in fumigation.
6. Phytochemistry: contains many minerals (silica, calcium, magnesium, chromium, iron, manganese, potassium); acids (salicylic, malic, equisetin), saponin, nicotine, glycosides, flavonic heteroxides, tannin and phytosterols.

---

**Author: Jaroslav Soukup**

**Footnote: 7**

**Equisetum L.** Equisetaceae (29-4). This is a genus with numerous synonymys: 1,800 names for 29 accepted species. **E. bogotense HBK.**, cola de caballo (common name), hierba del platero, mocco-mocco, khuchichupa. Valdizán mentions the following popular uses: Cleansing for old and stubborn wounds, boiled for gargling for mouth diseases, and cleansing for stubborn face acne. The plant infusion has been successfully used for vasoconstriction, therefore it is used against all kinds of



hemorrhages; it also has been fruitfully used for kidney and gallbladder stones and for diuretic purposes and as emmenagogue (dpt. of Lima), decoction is brewed as a stimulant (Huallas), and for liver disease. Kneipp used this plant against cancer, lupus, fetid breath, colds liver conditions, and spleen and bladder problems. *E. giganteum* L., v. s. moco-moco, suelda suelda, cola de caballo, pirkurkui, tembladera, is employed the same way as the preceding species. It is also used to clean metals and polish wood.

---

**Authors:** Didier Lacaze, Miguel Alexiades

**Footnote: 8**

## **COLA DE**

## **CABALLO**

**NATIVE NAMES:** Matsigenka: *Zamerendó*. Shipibo-Conibo: *Tawa-tsati*.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Equisetum* sp. (EQUISETACEAE).

**DESCRIPTION:** Herb with thin and long leaves. Grows in Alto Madre de Dios in humid places.

**USES:** Infusion is taken as a drink for kidney pain (see page 79), to clean the liver (see page 81), and for facial spots.

**WAY OF CULTIVATION:** Can be transplanted to a place with some shade and humidity.

**Author:** Lima University . CIPI.

**Footnote: 9**

### COLA DE CABALLO

ASTRINGENT, DIURETIC, ANTIHEMORRHAGIC, ANTITUBERCULOUS.

POPULAR NAMES	cola de caballo, tembladera, cola de rata, equisetomenor.
BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIES: <i>Equisetum giganteum</i> , <i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.. ( <i>Equisetum bogotense</i> ) FAMILY: Equisetaceae
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLANT	Herbaceous plant between 10 and 30 cm. height. The stem is straight and the leaves are sharp-pointed. Grows in swampy places. It is collected at the beginning of the summer and is propagated by planting the rhizomes (sowing of spores). Its name comes from the tiny branches with longitudinal striae, with nodes at certain intervals, from which some crannied sheathes grow, reminding the horse's tail
HABITAT AND GATHERING	Collect in the flowering time. Dry under shade as quickly as possible.

<b>CHEMICAL COMPOSITION</b>	Salicylic acid, saponin, flavonolic glycoside, galic acid, nicotine, palustrin, resins.
<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>	26

### Current Use

<b>Therapeutic use</b>	<b>parts used</b>	<b>preparation</b>	<b>Administration and dosage</b>
Hepatic diseases	stems and leaves	infusion	Drink
Anti-inflammatory	stems and dry leaves	decoction	Drink
Healing (acne)	stems and dry leaves	decoction (100 g/l)	external use: compresses. Apply over the affected part.
Pyorrhea	stems and dry leaves	decoction	external use: gargles
Diuretic	stems and	sap (25 ml/l) cola de caballo: 25 ml	Drink: 3 to 4 cups per day

	leaves (sap)	water c. s. p.: 1 l  To 25 ml of stem and leaf sap, add enough amount of water to complete one liter	
Anti-TBC	stems and dry leaves	decoction (100 g/l) cola de caballo: 50 g water c. s. p.: 500 ml  Let it boil for 30 minutes  50 g of Cola de caballo in ½ liter of water.	Drink:  Drink half a liter of decoction per day, blended with alcoholic beverages.
	stems and fresh leaves	sap (25 ml/l) Cola de caballo: 5 ml Boiling water: 200 ml  In one cup of boiling water (200 ml) add one tablespoon (5 ml) of cola de caballo sap.	Drink:  Drink 3 to 4 cups per day
Antihemorrhoidal	stems and dry leaves	Decoction (100 g/l) Cola de caballo: 100 g Water: 1,000 ml.  Boil 100 g of cola de	External use:  the cold decoction is used to steep

		caballo with more or less 1 liter of water for 15 minutes. Let it cool.	the breech ("baño de asiento") once or twice a day
Emmenagogue	stems and dry leaves	decoction (100 g/l)	Drink: drink 1 or 2 cups per day
Epistaxis (nasal hemorrhage)	stems and dry leaves	decoction (140 g/l) Cola de caballo: 140 g Water c. s. p.: 1,000 ml Let the components boil for 15 minutes.	External use: 1. <u>Compresses</u> : Apply compresses imbided with the cooking. 2. <u>Inhalation</u> : 3 to 4 times a day.

Author: Lima University . CIPI.

Footnote: 10

### COLA DE CABALLO

- Astringent
- Diuretic
- Antihemorrhagic
- Antituberculous

Project: Medicinal Plants Industrialization

POPULAR NAMES	Cola de caballo, Tembladera, Cola de rata, Equiseto menor.
BOTANICAL	SPECIES: <i>Equisetum giganteum</i> , <i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.. ( <i>Equisetum bogotense</i> )
CLASSIFICATION	FAMILY: Equisetaceae
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLANT	Herbaceous plant between 10 and 30 cm. height. The stem is straight and the leaves are sharp-pointed. Grows in swampy places. It is collected at the beginning of the summer and is propagated by planting the rhizomes (sowing of spores). Its name comes from the

	tiny branches with longitudinal striae, with nodes at certain intervals, from which some crannied sheathes grow, reminding the horse's tail
<b>HABITAT AND GATHERING</b>	Collect in the flowering time. Dry under shade as quickly as possible.
<b>CHEMICAL COMPOSITION</b>	Salicylic acid, saponin, flavonolic glycoside, galic acid, nicotine, palustrin, resins.
<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>	A.1 (P): 210, 213, 214, 215; L.3: 21; v.2: 47; CH. 1: 50; N.1: 316; W. T: 172; S.1: 21

### Current Use

<b>Therapeutic use</b>	<b>parts used</b>	<b>preparation</b>	<b>Administration and dosage</b>
Hepatic diseases	stems and leaves	infusion	Drink

Anti-inflammatory	stems and dry leaves	decoction	Drink
Healing (acne)	stems and dry leaves	decoction (100 g/l)	external use: compresses. Apply over the affected part.
Pyorrhea	stems and dry leaves	decoction	external use: gargles
Diuretic	stems and leaves (sap)	sap (25 ml/l) cola de caballo: 25 ml water c. s. p.: 1 l To 25 ml of stem and leaf sap, add enough amount of water to complete one liter	Drink 3 to 4 cups per day



Anti-TBC	stems and dry	decoction (100 g/l)	Drink:
	leaves	cola de caballo: 50 g water c. s. p.: 500 ml Let it boil for 30 minutes 50 g of Cola de caballo in ½ liter of water.	Drink half a liter of decoction per day, blended with alcoholic beverages.
	stems and fresh	sap (25 ml/l)	Drink:
	leaves	Cola de caballo: 5 ml Boiling water: 200 ml In one cup of boiling water (200 ml) add one tablespoon (5 ml) of cola de caballo sap.	Drink 3 to 4 cups per day
Antihemorrhoidal	stems and dry	Decoction (100 g/l)	External use:
	leaves	Cola de caballo: 100 g Water: 1,000 ml.	the cold decoction is used to steep the breech ("baño

		Boil 100 g of cola de caballo with more or less 1 liter of water for 15 minutes. Let it cool.	de asiento") once or twice a day
Emmenagogue	stems and dry leaves	decoction (100 g/l)	Drink: drink 1 or 2 cups per day
Epistaxis (nasal hemorrhage)	stems and dry leaves	decoction (140 g/l)  Cola de caballo: 140 g Water c. s. p.: 1,000 ml  Let the components boil for 15 minutes.	External use:  3. <u>Compresses</u> : Apply compresses imbued with the cooking.  4. <u>Inhalation</u> : 3 to 4 times a day.

---

**Author: Mahabir P. Gupta, Ph. D.**

**Footnote: 11**

***Equisetum bogotense* H. B. K.** scientific name

**Family: Equisetaceae.**

**Synonym: *Equisetum chilense* K. Presl.**

**Common names:**

**Chile: hierba del platero, cola de caballo, limpia plata.**

**Colombia: tembladera pequeña, hierba de conejo, canutillo.**

**Costa Rica: cola de caballo.**

**Panama: cola de caballo, hierba de plata.**

Annual plant with short and very ramified stems, growing underground. Striated twigs. Small, verticillate leaves. Terminal strobile with several peltate sporangiophores flattened on the apex. Each sporangiophore contains several big sporangia. It is distributed from Costa Rica to Argentina and Chile.

**ETHNOMEDICAL USES**

In Costa Rica (Núñez Meléndez, 1975) the infusion of this plant has gained reputation as effective diuretic in bladder diseases and to counteract internal hemorrhages. It is also used externally to cure ulcers and injuries.

In Panama is used as diuretic, uterine hemostat, depurative and for alopecia and eye-washing. A glass of decoction is drunk every three hours during three days for diuretic effect. It is believed that concentrated decoction of this plant can cause hypertension. Filtered infusion is used for eye-washing and not filtered for alopecia (Gupta et al., 1979). According to Duke (1972) this plant is also used for ovary problems, dysentery, gonorrhoea, diabetes, hemorrhage and pyorrhoea. In the countryside of Panama it is frequently used to clean utensils. This fact is related with the high content of silica of this species.

In Colombia (García-Barriga, 1974) is used for capillary hemorrhages, alopecia, lung affections, mouth ulcers and as diuretic.

Produces temporary paralysis in animals. Due to its content of silica is used to burnish woods and metals. According to Lewis & Lewis (1977), *Equisetum arvense* and *Equisetum palustre* are toxic for bovine cattle and horses because of its content of tiaminase.

In Chile, an infusion prepared with one teaspoon of the plant in one cup of boiling water, taken once or twice a day for several days, is used as depurative, diuretic, hemostatic, mineralizing, and to eliminate skin problems. Applied with a wet cloth is used to clean injuries, and vapors stop nose hemorrhages.

In China (Suárez, 1974), *Equisetum hyemale* is used for hepatic conditions and as diuretic and hemostat. Also serves to treat conjunctivitis, lachrymal conduits inflammation, cold, dysentery and edema. This plant

contains various polyphenolic flavonoids that probably have a slight antibacterial effect and thus, it would successfully treat ophthalmic affections (Anon, 1975).

In Germany, *Equisetum arvense* is used as diuretic, hemostat and hematogenic, useful in dropsy, calculus and renal affections (Chopra et al., 1956).

In the Soviet Union, is used as diuretic and blood purifier. A clinic investigation demonstrated that an aqueous solution (10%) of *Equisetum majus*, internal use, increased significantly the amount of urine in the first two hours (Miller-Dietz, 1960-1972).

## CHEMISTRY

*Equisetum* genus contains the following alkaloids: nicotine, equisetonin, palustridin, palustrin, 3-metoxipiridin (Raffauf, 1970). *Equisetum arvense*, in addition to alkaloids, contains flavonoids (equisetrina, isoquercitrina, 5-glycosid of luteoline), upper parts contain 0.03-0.19% of vitamin C, fix oil (3-3.5%), silicic acid (up to 25%), tannins, resins and bitter substances; 4.7 mg % of carotene. An analysis of the decoction of *Equisetum arvense* by GC-MS demonstrated the presence of the following acids: (-)- aconitic acid, phosphoric gliceric, arabinonic, malic and treonic (Bakke, 1978; CA 6: 124124; CA 80: 45631).

The stem of *Equisetum bogotense* contains between 5 to 8% of silica and silicic acid. The plant contains a saponin named equisetonin in addition

to isoquercitrin, equisetin and galuteolin. The steroidal fraction contains  $\beta$ -sitosterol, campesterol, isofucosterol and traces of cholesterol; nicotine (< 1ppm), could be responsible of its biological activity. It has been also reported citokinin-isopentenyl adenosine.

#### PHARMACOLOGY AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Ethanollic extracts (505) of stems of *Equisetum bogotense* via intraperitoneal in the mouse have demonstrated antitumoral activity in leukemia P-388, but lacks of citotoxic activity in CA-9KB cells.

The plant exerts a little diuretic effect probably due to its content of equisetonin and glycosids flavons. In animals have been reported toxicity. Symptoms are similar to intoxication by nicotine. It has been also registered seborrheic dermatitis (Sudan, 1985).

---

**Authors: Abundio Sagástegui, Segundo Leiva.**

**Footnote: 12**

#### ***Equisetum bogotense* H.B.K.**

Common name: "cola de caballo", "hierba del platero"

Rhizomatous herb up to 40 cm in height, hypogene rhizomes approximately horizontal, stretched, knotted; obscure, diameter from 1.5 to 3 mm. Aerial stems from erected to slightly prostrated, solid, turfy, glabrous, quadrangular, transversally undulated, 1-2 mm in diameter. Lax sheathes,

with bicarinated teeth, acuminate-subulate, membranous in the apex. Strobile-like fruit-bearing tassel, oblong-cylindrical, isolated at the tip of the stem, not keen-pointed with scaly involucre at its base and with sporangiophores placed at a distance when mature.

This American plant had spread from Central America to Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. It is common in the Andean humid slopes, ponds, irrigation ditches and also invades the modified soils and diverse crops of that region.

It propagates vegetatively with the help of rhizomes and also by spores, and for this reason it results difficult to eradicate.

It is used in traditional medicine (gallbladder and kidney calculus, diuretic, astringent) and also it is used to polish objects made of silver, due to the great amount of silica that contains. Valdizán mentions the following uses: "cleansing of stubborn old wounds; the decoction is employed as gargle for mouth diseases, and to cleanse stubborn facial acne; the infusion has good acceptance as a vasoconstrictor, so it is used to against all kinds of hemorrhages".

---

**Author: Editorial Contorno**

**Footnote: 13**

### **COLA DE CABALLO ('horse tail')**

In addition to its singular name, it is also known as «cawallo chupa», in Quichua, and «tuichi wichinca», in Aymara. Taken in infusion, purifies blood and disinfects stomach and intestines. If needed for mouth, gum or palate

sores or ulcers, gargling its decoction is sufficient. It is known to be useful for washing injuries and lesions, and is very comforting if used in stem baths. It is also used to prevent fetid breath.

---

**Author: Rodolfo Barriga**

**Footnote: 14**

### **134. COLA DE CABALLO**

Scientific name : *Equisetum bogotense*

Common name : Cola de caballo

Family : Equisetaceae

Class : Monocotyledons

Reaches 1 to 1.5 m height, its stems are hollow, separately knotted, sheathed ones into others, ending in a bunch-like group of leaves like a horse tail.

Used in diseases in which healing of wounds, ulcers, eczema and fistulas is necessary. For all kind of hemorrhages, menstruation, hemorrhoids, blood vomiting from stomach and lungs. Stimulant of renal function and urinary tracts.

---



*Stachys pusilla*

## 6. *Stachys pusilla* (Wedd.) Briq.

Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Geneve 2: 120. 1898.

**Basionym:** *Stachys elliptica* var. *pusilla* Wedd.

---

Flora of Peru reference, p. 828

### Reference:

Epling, C., 1935. Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih., p. 7

**Common name:** Hierba de cáncer, papackora, yerba del cáncer.

### Identification of the plant

The taxonomical identification of this plant is described in the Certificate of Analysis attached(1)

### Description of the plant:

Erect shrub, can reach 1-3 m height. Glabrous except in young branches. Petiolated leaves, glabrous in both sides, acute apex, sessile flowers, terminal and axillar inflorescences. Further botanical description can be found in the Technical report attached (3).

### Parts used:

Whole plant

### Previous use by humans:

The infusion of leaves and flowers is traditionally used as analgesic (throat pain), digestive, and emmenagogue. The liquid after boiling the leaves (decoction of the leaves) is used as sedative, and for bronchial affections, as well as analgesic for rheumatic pain (in plasters).

Ethnobotanical record is made of the internal use of this herb by South American populations (3,4,5).

No ill effects from its usage have been recorded.

Medicinal uses of another species of the genera *Stachys* also known as 'hierba de cancer' is also recorded due to their large similarities in properties and uses.

**Origin and ecology:**

Native herb from Perú. Grows in Coastal disturbed areas and riversides. Can be found between 0-4500 m. Present in the districts of Ancash, Huánuco, Junín, and Lima (6).

**This plant is component of the Isula Rain's botanical products:**

7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3. Herbal Supplement

**Chemical composition:**

The chemical composition of *Stachys pusilla* through analysis includes

Common name	Scientific name	Phytochemical compounds found	Technical report*
Hierba de cáncer	<i>Stachys pusilla</i> (Wedd.) Briquet	Tannins, aminoacids, flavonoids, triterpen-steroids, alkaloids, reducing sugars, bitter and astringent principles, cumannes	715-98

\*Reported by Total Quality Laboratories. National Agrarian University (2).

Method: Look de Ugaz Olga. Fitoquímica, 1994.

**Level**

The level of *Stachys pusilla* in the product "7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3" (see below for entire ingredient listing) is

Common name	Scientific name	Parts of the plant used
Cola de caballo	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> H.B.K.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Karkeja	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Stem, leaves and flowers
Estrella Kiska	<i>Acicarpa tribuloides</i> Jussieu	Stem, leaves, flowers and fruit
Runa manayupa	<i>Desmodium molliculum</i> (H.B.K.)DC	Stem and leaves
Chili-chili	<i>Geranium filipes</i> Killip	Stem, leaves and Root
Grama	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L	Whole plant
Hierba de cancer	<i>Stachys pusilla</i> (Wedd.) Briquet	Whole plant
Wamanpinta	<i>Chuquiraga spinosa</i> Lessing	Stem and leaves
Té indio	<i>Satureja revoluta</i> (R.& P.)	Branchlets and leavess
Tomillo	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L	Stem and leaves
Chancapiedra	<i>Phyllantus niruri</i> L	Leaves

**Conditions of use:**

The normal use recommended on the label of "7-Day Urinary Cleanse #3" is:

**Directions:** For (7) days, approximately 20 min. before meals, take one teaspoon, 3 times per day (morning, noon and evening), mix with a glass of warm or cold water (8 oz). If you'd like to avoid the consumption of alcohol, yet still enjoy the benefits of this product, add one teaspoon to a glass of hot boiled water and let sit for 5 min. Please see our OPTIONAL cleansing menu which can be used as a guide to follow during and after your cleanse. At the end of either the 7-Day or 21-Day Cleanse, take an acidophilus complex for at least 14 days.

**DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR LACTATING**

## References:

1. Certificate of Analysis, No. 714-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998
  2. Analysis Certificate, No. 715-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998.
  3. Technical Report, No. 096-98, La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio, 1998
  4. Cabieses, F. Apuntes de Medicina tradicional. La racionalización de lo irracional. Concejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. Lima-Perú.
  5. Roersch, C and van der Hoogte. Plantas Medicinales del Sur Andino del Peru. Entro de medicina andina, eds. p 96-100.
  6. Brako, L y J. Zarucchi. 1993. Catálogo de las Angiospermas y Gimnospermas del Perú/ Catalogue of the flowering plants and Gymnosperms of Peru. Missouri Botanical Garden (ed). Missouri, EE.UU. pp 1286.
-

Stachys

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE  
N° 714 - 98

CERTIFICATE OF VEGETABLE KIND

II. DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Mz  
H Lt I - Chaclacayo

II. DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 812 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Certificate of vegetable kind

III. NAME OF THE PRODUCT : HIERBA DE CANCER (Leadwort)

IV. DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 1 bag  
Other characteristics : Containing leaves and fruits.

V. USED LABORATORY : Professional services.

VI. RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report Co- V- 134- 98, that work in the files and reports the following:

The sample (leaves and fruits) of "Leadwort", has been identified by orthodox method as: *Stachys pusilla* (wed) Briquet, which botanical classification according to A. Cronquist (1982) is:

KINGDOM : PLANTAE  
DIVISION : MAGNOLIOPHYTA  
CLASS : MAGNOLIOPSIDA  
SUBCLASS : ASTERIDAE  
ORDER : LAMIALES  
FAMILY : LAMIACEAE  
Genus : *Stachys*  
Species : *S. pupil.*

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY  
Classic method, orthodox. According to A Cronquist 1982

- 
- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.
  - Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.
  - The force of the present expires to 90 given calendar of its emission.
  - All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by LMCTL lacks official value.
  - The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization

October 9th, 1998 La Molina

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

N° 715 - 98

PHYTOCHEMIST TRIAL RUN CERTIFICATE

I DATA OF THE REQUESTING

Name : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
HEALTH AND LIFE E.I.R.L.  
Address : Alfonso Cobian cooperative Mz  
H Lt I - Chaclacayo

II DATA OF THE SERVICE

Service request : N° 812 - 98  
Date of service request : 98-09-08  
Requested service : Phytochemist trial run

III NAME OF THE PRODUCT : HIERBA DE CANCER (Leadwort)

IV DATA OF THE SAMPLE

Size : 270 g approximately  
Other characteristics : Packed in polypropylene bag.

V USED LABORATORY : La Molina Calidad Total Laboratorio.

VI RESULTS

Of agreement to the Trial report N° 1825- 98, that work in the files and reports the presence of the following components:

Tannin, aminoacid, flavonoid, quinones, steroids-triterpenoids, alkaloids, saponin, reducing sugar, catequines, bitter and astringent principles.

METHOD USED IN THE LABORATORY

Look de Ugaz Olga PHYTOCHEMIST investigation Method 1994

- 
- The certified present is referred exclusively to the analyzed sample, the one that is provided by the solicitor.
  - Any alteration or emendation nullifies the present document.
  - The force of the present expires to 90 given calendar of its emission.
  - All reproduction of this document that it will not be authorized by LMCTL lacks official value.
  - The present document, the emblems and names of our institution can not be used for advertising end, unless previous authorization

October 9th, 1998 La Molina

TECHNICAL REPORT  
No 096 - 98

REQUESTING : INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION HEALTH AND  
LIFE E.I.R.L.  
ADDRESSES : Cooperativa Alfonso Cobian Manzana H.  
Lt I - Chaclacayo  
APPLICATION SERVICE : No 812 - 98  
REQUESTED SERVICE : Monograph of the vegetable kind component of the  
Product.  
PRODUCT : HIERBA DE CANCER  
VEGETABLE KIND :

MONOGRAPH OF THE VEGETABLE KIND: HIERBA DE CANCER

1. DESCRIPTION:

KINGDOM : FLANTAE  
DIVISION : MAGNOLIOPHYTA  
CLASS : MAGNOLIOPSIDA  
SUBCLASS : ASTERIDAE  
ORDER : LAMIALES  
FAMILY : LAMIACEAE  
Genus : *Stachys*  
Species : *S. pusilla*

1.1 SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Stachys pusilla*.

1.2 BOTANICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Erected shrub of 1-3 m of high, of smelly smell, distasteful, glabro.  
Stem : Branching from the base, glabro except in youth branches.  
Leaves : Alternate, petiolate, limbo egg-shaped or lanceolate, glabro in both  
expensive, entire edges, acute apix or @@acuminado, attenuated in  
the base  
Flowers : Sessiles or shortly pedunculate, calyx @@ciatiforme, @@pentamero  
with tiny teeth. Corolla @@infundiliforme, @@piliforme in the  
yellowish base. @@Androceo with five yarns @@subepileticos and  
small. Gineceous with ovary glabro, long style, stigma @@capitado,  
@@discoideo, obscure green color.  
Fruit : Berry egg-shaped of obscure blue color, measures approximately 6  
mm and presents 3 seeds by @@laculo.  
Inflorescences: Terminal and axilar, @@peninculas @@corimbosas  
pedunculate, fine and @@pubescentes.

1.3 DISTRIBUTION

Inhabit in the creek of the channels of irrigable of the Coast and Saw between 200 and  
3400 msnm.: Cuzco: Valley of the Urubamba, Huanuco: Tomaiquichua, Junin: Dos de  
Mayo, Pichis, Loreto: Yurimaguas.



2. COMMERCIAL SOURCE

Leaves and flowers dry, root.

3. CHEMISTRY COMPOSITION

Tannins, saponin, @@heterisidos, glues, starches, mucilages, sulphur organico.

4. PROPERTIES

Analgesic, digestive, @@emenagogo, rash of you drink, sedative, bronchial affections @@queratolitico.

In the folkloric medicine.

Analgesic : (sore throat)

Used part : Leaves and flowers dry .  
Preparation : Infusion (5g/l)  
Form of use : Gargles

Digestive :

Used part : Leaves and flowers you dry.  
Preparation : Infusion (5g/l)  
Form of Use : Drink - a cup 3 times to the day.

Emenagogo :

Used part : Leaves  
Preparation : Infusion (5g/l)  
Form of Use : Drink - a cup 3 times to the day.

Analgesic : (Pain to articulate)

Used part : Leaves  
Preparation : Cooking (10 g/l)  
Form of Use : Cataplasma, application in the affected part.

Rash of Babies

Used part : Mellow leaves  
Preparation : To soak an or two hours exposed to the sun, decant.  
Form of Use : Local use, washes.

Sedative : (Nervous impressions)

Used part : Fresh leaves  
Preparation : Cooking (10 g/l)  
Form of Use : Drink - a glass 3 times to the day.

Bronchial Affections :

Used part : Fresh leaves  
Preparation : Cooking (10 g/l)  
Form of Use : Drink : A glass 3 times to the day.

++Averatolito :

Used part : Root  
Preparation : Cooking (10 g/l)  
Form of Use : Local application: washes

Caution / potential risks.

Pregnancy : To use with caution, should not be used by pregnant persons.

## 6. Translations of the articles or book reprints about *Stachys pusilla*

---

Author: Fernando Cabieses

Footnote: 5

### ULCERS

*Hierba-Cáncer*.—Very small herb, stem with short fuzzy; dented leaves, verticillate; axillary flowers, of tubular corolla, purples; capsular fruit, with numerous seeds almost microscopic.

Amazing cures has been done with this herb of very advanced ulcers (cancerous ulcers), and fully developed cancer. Reverend Father Missioner Fray Elicerio Martínez has been one of the firsts to make known the curative properties of this plant.

---

Authors: Carlos Roersch, Liesbeth van der Hoogte

Footnote: 6

### HIERBA DE CANCER

Family: Labiatae

**Latin name** *Stachys herrerae* Epling

nr. 167, herb. CMA, San Jerónimo, Cusco, 1981.

*Stachys bogotensis* Kunth

nr. 2382. herb. CMA, Chincheros, Cusco.1987

**Common name** Cancer qora (Cusco)

Hierba de cáncer (Cusco, Puno, Apurímac).

**Habitat** Rose-flowered plant. It is found on dirt road edges, at the base of shrubs. Grows in altitudes up to 3,700. Reaches up to 40-cm height.

**Quality** Warm

**Uses**

**Disease** **Way of application**

- Tea and plaster of: hierba de cáncer, ch'iri-ch'iri, pigeon excrement, alcohol and urine.

**Scabies**

- Wash with decoction.

- Patch with ground hierba de cáncer and urine.

- Wash with decoction of: hierba de cáncer, haya-haya y hanqoripa.

- Apply powder of hierba de cáncer.

- Wash with decoction of: plantain, hierba de cáncer, cover with plantain leaves.

**Biliary calculus**

- Juice with: hierba de cáncer, yawar ch'onqa, ch'onqa, maich'a, apiña kisa, ch'iri-ch'iri, ch'illka, plantain and warm chicha de jora.

**Uterus**

- Drink macerate of: rosemary, wamanripa, salvia,

**inflammation**

- yawar ch'onqa, chachacoma, t'ola, jorjolla, kisa hembra and kisa macho root, asnaq muña, jarilla, wiksa hampi, hierba de cáncer, grama root, sallika, uku-ruku, pampa anís, lluphan y qhata, all of them toasted and ground. Mix with boiled water, cañazo (sugar cane aguardiente) and arnica tincture.
- Disinfectant, - Decoction of: hierba de cáncer and cola de caballo.  
antiseptic and  
cicatrizant
- Hemorrhage after - Tea.  
giving birth
- Ch'upo - Wash with decoction of: hierba de cáncer, plantain  
(Boil) and ambar-ambar.  
- Wash with decoction of: hierba de cáncer, plantain, verbena, huk'ucha chupa.
- Apai chikchi - Wash with decoction of: hierba de cáncer, yawar ch'onqa, q'eto-q'eto.
- Chapetona - Wash with decoction of: hierba de cáncer and plantain.
- Fungi - Wash with infusion of: hierba de cáncer and wirw-wirw.
- Uta - Pomatum of: red floripondio and ground hierba de cancer with urine.

Uterus - Tea.

inflammation

Stomachache - Tea.

Uterus - Tea.

hemorrhage

Internal

contusions

K'iri

Liver

Bladder disease - Plaster with: hierba de cáncer, yana ruku, yawar ch'onqa, llantay, white of egg, potato juice.

### **Main uses**

**\*Abscess; Ch'upo (Boils); Pimples; Infected pimples.**

### **Washing**

**Recipe** Boil 1 handful of hierba de cancer, 1 handful of plantain, 1 handful of ambar-ambar, in 4 cups of water. Filter the liquid and then let it simmer.

**Application** Wash the boil (ch'upo) with this liquid. Repeat the treatment every day, until cured.

**Precautions** Boil has to mature by itself.

**\* Apai chikchi; Pimples; Hamp'atu wayra; Qullu**

## **Washings**

**Recipe** Boil 1 handful of Hierba de cáncer, 1 handful of plantain, 1 handful of q'eto-q'eto and 1 handful of yawar ch'onqa in 4 cups of water.

**Application** Wash pimples 3 times a day with this preparation, until cured.

**Precautions** None.

## **\* Scabies**

### **Washings**

**Recipe** Boil 1 handful of hierba de cáncer in 4 cups of water. Then let it simmer.

**Application** Wash part affected with the previous preparation, every day, until cured.

**Precautions** Personal hygienic clean, clothes and house is very important; otherwise, scabies will not be eliminated.

## **\* Scabies**

### **Plaster**

**Recipe** Grind 1 handful of hierba de cáncer and then mix with some urine.

**Application** The above preparation is poured over perforated paper or a piece of fabric. This patch is put over the affected zone

previously washed, and then tied.

**Precautions** Personal hygienic clean, clothes and house is very important; otherwise, scabies will not be eliminated.

### \* Scabies

#### Washing + plaster

**Recipe** Boil 1 handful of hierba de cáncer and 1 handful of plantain in 4 cups of water then let it simmer. Separately, toast and grind some plantain leaves.

**Application** Wash affected area with that water. Dry the affected area carefully and sprinkle with ground plantain, to heal it.

**Precaution** Personal hygienic clean, clothes and house is very important; otherwise, scabies will not be eliminated.

#### Pharmacology/Toxicology

There are no available bibliographic data.

**Observations:** Both species, *S. bogotensis* and *S. herrerae* are used under the name of hierba de cáncer. The similarity between the two species is enormous. *S. bogotensis* is used more frequently than *S. herrerae*.

---