



FEDEGOSO POWDER

1 Pound (16 oz)

Retail Price: \$24.00

Description: Raintree Nutrition's fedegoso leaf powder (*Cassia occidentalis*) has been sustainably harvested in the Brazilian Amazon and is rich in the naturally occurring plant chemicals that this plant is regarded for. The *Cassia* plants are well known for a group of chemicals with strong laxative actions called anthraquinones. The most widely used species of *Cassia* in herbal medicine is known as senna (*Cassia senna* or *C. acutifolia*). The actions of the anthraquinones chemicals are the basis of senna's widespread use as a purgative and strong laxative. While fedegoso leaves do contain a small amount of these anthraquinones, it was shown in animal studies not to have the same strong purgative and laxative effects as fedegoso seeds or senna.* For more complete information on this rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Traditional Uses:* as a broad-spectrum internal and external antimicrobial to treat bacterial and fungal infections; for liver disorders (jaundice, hepatitis, cirrhosis, anemia, detoxification, injury/failure, bile stimulant, etc.); for intestinal worms, internal parasites, skin parasites; as an immune stimulant; as a cellular protector and a preventative to cell damage (immune, liver, kidney, cancer preventative)

Ingredients: 100% pure fedegoso leaf (*Cassia occidentalis*). No binders, fillers or additives are used. This product is non-irradiated and non-fumigated. It is a wild harvested product—grown naturally in the Brazilian Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

Suggested Use: This plant is best prepared as an infusion (tea): Use one teaspoon of powder for each cup of water. Pour boiling water over herb in cup and allow to steep 10 minutes. Strain tea (or allow settled powder to remain in the bottom of cup) and drink warm. It is traditionally taken in 1 cup dosages, twice daily.

Contraindications:

- Fedegoso leaf extracts have demonstrated weak uterine stimulant activity and smooth-muscle relaxant actions in rats. As such, the use of this plant is contraindicated during pregnancy.

Drug Interactions: Fedegoso has demonstrated significant liver protective, tonic, and detoxifying effects in animal and human studies. As such, fedegoso may speed the clearance (or reduce the half-life) of some drugs that require metabolization in the liver.

Other Observations:

- Fedegoso has demonstrated hypotensive activity in animal studies. People with low blood pressure should use with caution and monitor their blood pressure levels for this possible effect.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* This Raintree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party research on fedegoso can be found at the Raintree website or at [PubMed](#). A partial listing of the published third party research on fedegoso is shown below:

Antimicrobial Actions:

Evans CE, et al. "Efficacy of some nupe medicinal plants against *Salmonella typhi*: an *in vitro* study." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2002 Apr; 80(1): 21-4.

Samy, R. P., et al. "Antibacterial activity of some folklore medicinal plants used by tribals in Western Ghats of India." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000; 69(1): 63-71.

Anesini, C., et al. "Screening of plants used in Argentine folk medicine for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1993; 39(2): 119-28.

Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of dermatophytic infections. 1. Screening for antimycotic activity of 44 plant extracts." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1991; 31(3): 263-76.

Hussain, H., et al. "Plants in Kano ethomedicine: screening for antimicrobial activity and alkaloids." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1991; 29(1): 51-6.

Gaind, K. N., et al. "Antibiotic activity of *Cassia occidentalis*." *Indian J. Pharmacy* 1966; 28(9): 248-50.

Immunostimulant Actions:

Bin-Hafeez, B., et al. "Protective effect of *Cassia occidentalis* L. on cyclophosphamide-induced suppression of humoral immunity in mice." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 75(1): 13–18.

Liver Protective & Detoxification Actions:

Jafri, M. A., et al. "Hepatoprotective activity of leaves of *Cassia occidentalis* against paracetamol and ethyl alcohol intoxication in rats." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999; 66(3): 355–61.

Sharma, N., et al. "Protective effect of *Cassia occidentalis* extract on chemical-induced chromosomal aberrations in mice." *Drug Chem. Toxicol.* 1999; 22(4): 643–53.

Saraf, S., et al. "Antihepatotoxic activity of *Cassia occidentalis*." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1994; 32(2): 178–83.

Subbarao, V. V., et al. "Changes in serum transaminases due to hepatotoxicity and the role of an indigenous hepatotonic, LIV-52." *Probe* 1978; 17(2): 175–78.

Sethi, J. P., et al. "Clinical management of severe acute hepatic failure with special reference to LIV-52 in therapy." *Probe* 1978; 17(2): 155–58.

Sama, S., et al. "Efficacy of an indigenous compound preparation (LIV-52) in acute viral hepatitis—A double blind study." *Indian J. Med. Res.* 1976; 64: 738.

Antimutagenic (cancer preventative) Actions:

Bin-Hafeez, B., et al. "Protective effect of *Cassia occidentalis* L. on cyclophosphamide-induced suppression of humoral immunity in mice." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 75(1): 13–18.

Sharma, N., et al. "*In vitro* inhibition of carcinogen-induced mutagenicity by *Cassia occidentalis* and *Embolia officinalis*." *Drug Chem. Toxicol.* 2000; 23(3): 477–84.

Sharma, N., et al. "Protective effect of *Cassia occidentalis* extract on chemical-induced chromosomal aberrations in mice." *Drug Chem. Toxicol.* 1999; 22(4): 643–53.

Laxative Actions:

Elujoba, A., et al. "Chemical and biological analyses of Nigerian *Cassia* species for laxative activity." *J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal.* 1989; 7(12): 1453–57.

Anti-inflammatory & Antispasmodic Actions:

Sadique, J., et al. "Biochemical modes of action of *Cassia occidentalis* and *Cardiospermum halicacabum* in inflammation." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1987; 19(2): 201–12.

Feng, P., et al. "Pharmacological screening of some West Indian medicinal plants." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1962; 14: 556–61.

Antimalarial & Antiparasitic Actions:

Tona, L., et al. "*In vitro* antiplasmodial activity of extracts and fractions from seven medicinal plants used in the Democratic Republic of Congo." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2004 Jul; 93(1): 27-32.

Tona, L., et al. "*In-vivo* antimalarial activity of *Cassia occidentalis*, *Morinda morindoides* and *Phyllanthus niruri*." *Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol.* 2001; 95(1): 47–57.

Gasquet, M., et al. "Evaluation *in vitro* and *in vivo* of a traditional antimalarial, 'Malarial 5.'" *Fitoterapia* 1993; 64(5): 423.

Schmeda-Hirschmann, G., et al. "A screening method for natural products on triatomine bugs." *Phytother. Res.* 1989; 6(2): 68–73.

This product is distributed through health food stores, health practitioners, and by [Raintree Nutrition](#). Please contact a health professional concerning other observations and/or effects of this product and/or if you have any disease, condition or illness for which you are seeking treatment or products for.

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*The statements contained herein have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration.
This product is not intended to treat, cure or prevent any disease.