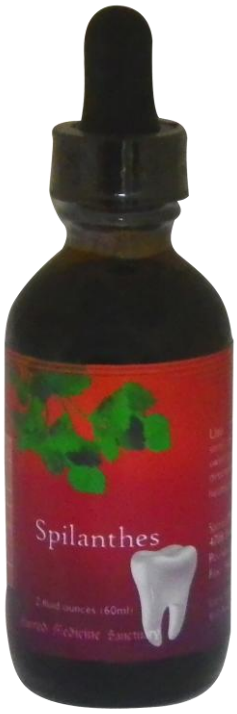

ACMELLA

Botanical name: *Spilanthes acmella*
Acmella oleracea

Spilanthes is nicknamed the toothache plant. It temporarily numbs the areas of the mouth where it makes contact, mainly the gums, and through increased production of saliva has an antibacterial effect similar to that of echinacea. Spilanthes is also antifungal and antiparasitic. It has also been used to treat co-infections of Lyme disease. Spilanthes is native to Brazil and Africa where it is used to treat stammering and to improve digestion of carbohydrates and fats. Be aware that spilanthes causes a temporarily tingling sensation that is part of the immune response it triggers.

Contents: *Spilanthes acmella* leaf and flower, organic alcohol, distilled water, and pure vegetable glycerin.

Alcohol: 55%

Dosage: 15-30 drops two times per day.

Chemical constituents: Phytoconstituents such as alkamides (Spilanthol), which is responsible for the trigeminal and saliva inducing effects, isobutylamide derivatives, α- and β-amyrin esters, sigmasterol, triterpenoidal saponins, amino acids and alkaloids

Pharmacological uses:

Anesthetic, antioxidant, vasorelaxant, antiscorbutic, antifungal, antimicrobial, antiparasitic, neurostimulative, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, aphrodisiac, diuretic, muscle relaxant, antipyretic.

Image credit: http://aseaaranion.wordpress.com/

Therapeutic uses:

- Rheumatism
- Erectile dysfunction
- Periodontal disease
- Hypertension
- Wrinkles
- Obesity
- Infertility
- Stomatitis
- Nervous exhaustion
- Skin diseases: ringworm

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Doshas: *Kapha-Vata*

Taste: Pungent

Properties: Dry, Sharp

Traditional uses:

- Toothache
- Glossal palsy
- Snake bites
- Rabies
- *Vata* diseases
- Headache
- Loss of appetite
- Cough
- Tuberculosis
- Stammering
- Mandible inflammation
- Burns

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Toxicity: None known

Research:

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