

Botanic Name : *Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent.-- Jard. Malmaison t. 25. (IK)

Common Name: Vant, Ghetu

Family : Verbenaceae

Habitat: Terrestrial

Distribution: Native to tropical regions of Asia including India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, the Andaman Islands, and Sri Lanka

Description: Erect; leaves simple, opposite, decussate; petiole 2.5-8 cm long, terete, fulvous tomentose; broad elliptic-ovate or suborbicular, apex acuminate, base cordate, margin entire or dentate, subcoriaceous; inflorescence terminal panicle, up to 18 cm long, fulvous pubescent; flowers zygomorphic, pink, dimorphic. Fruit drupe, black, nearly globose seated on enlarged pinkish accrescent calyx.

Phytochemicals : Saponin, flavonoids, alkaloids, a new glycoside, clerodendroside, lupeol, benzoic acid derivatives and β -sitosterol. The plant also contains clerosterol, clerodolone, clerodone. Leaves contain protein, free reducing sugar, a bitter principle, clerodin a sterol, oleic, stearic and lignoceric acids, tannin, glucuronide and gallic acid.

Medicinal/Economic uses: Fresh leaves are given for diarrhea, liver disorders, and headache. Leaf and root are used antidandruff, antipyretic, ascaricide, laxative, vermifuge, anticonvulsant, antidiabetic, and for gravel, malaria, scabies, skin diseases, sores, spasm, scorpionsting, snake bite, and tumors. In many traditional practices the leaves and root are widely used as antihyperglycemic. Leaf paste is effective in bone fracture, cuts, wounds, burns etc.