CHAPTER - VIII

$\underline{\textbf{C}} \ \underline{\textbf{O}} \ \underline{\textbf{N}} \ \underline{\textbf{C}} \ \underline{\textbf{L}} \ \underline{\textbf{U}} \ \underline{\textbf{D}} \ \underline{\textbf{I}} \ \underline{\textbf{N}} \ \underline{\textbf{G}} \qquad \qquad \underline{\textbf{R}} \ \underline{\textbf{E}} \ \underline{\textbf{H}} \ \underline{\textbf{A}} \ \underline{\textbf{R}} \ \underline{\textbf{K}} \ \underline{\textbf{S}}$

Comparative study of the nine plants containing saponin, reveals that the roots of Glinus lotoides and Primula denticulata may substitute senega of the Indian Pharmacopoeia (1955). The fact that the phytochemical investigations reveal the presence of a triterpenoid saponin which hydrolysis to oleanolic acid as one of the products here, supports this view. The usefulness of the roots however, can only be proved by further physiological and clinical experimentation.