

Dodder



Scientific name: *Cuscuta epithymum* L.

Common name: Dodder

Traditional name: Aftimon, Ses

Part used: Aerial parts including flowers and stems

Description & characteristics:

The plant is a leafless parasite up to 150 cm high. The stem is yellow or reddish, thread-like, branched, with sucking roots, and climbing.

Temperament: Hot and dry

Functions:

Mohallil (resolvent), *Molattif* (attenuant), *Mofattih* (deobstruent) of obstruction, black bile and phlegm purgative.

Traditional uses:

Characteristically for melancholic diseases and purifying melanchole, headache, congestion convulsions, epilepsy, melancholia, Mania, paralysis, facial paralysis, numbness, joint pains.

Modern uses:

Not enough information is available.

Dosage:

Five scoops (scoop of 5 ml)

How to prepare: Dodder dipped in milk, whey or boiling water for a very short time. After steeping, strain the liquid extract to remove the plant material and drink.

Side effects:

Health risks or side effects following the proper administration of designated therapeutic dosages are not recorded.

Precautions and warnings:

It is conceivable that the drug triggers intestinal colic in cases of over dosage.

Use in pregnancy and breastfeeding:

Not enough information is available.

Contraindications:

Not enough information is available.

Interactions:

Not enough information is available.

Pharmaceutical forms available in natural products pharmacy:

Single component:

- Dodder extract

Combined: Dodder in combination with other herbs:

- Aftimoni whey powder (plain, orange, cocoa)

- Bozuri oxymel syrup

- Besfaij capsule

- Atrifol Aftimoni tablet

- Borage syrup

- Jujube oxymel syrup

References:

1. Aghili Alavi Shirazi M. H. Medicines resource, Encyclopedia of edibles and traditional medicinal of Iran. Tehran: Bavardaran Publishing Institute, 2001.
2. PDR for herbal medicines. 4th ed. Thomson Reuters, 2007.
3. Soltani A., Shams Ardekani M., Shirzad M..Dictionary of terms of traditional Persian medicine, Tehran: Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, 2015.