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## 5. SUMMARY

This work aimed to study the antiinflammatory effects of *Bursera aloexylon*, *Amphyteryngium adstringens*, *Tilia mexicana*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Salvia hispanica*, *Aloe vera*, *Opuntia ficus-indica*, hexane, ethanolic and chloroform extracts. Those plants were collected from Puebla.

In order to obtain the plant extracts was in maceration by 3 days in the solvents. To obtain a dry extract was used a rotavap to removed the solvent. The antiinflammatory effects were measurement on rats using carrageenin. Paw edema was induced by injecting carragenina into the subplantar region of the right hind paw (problem paw). The left hind paw was the control paw.

The drugs were oral administered one hour before carrageenin injection. Paw volume was determined before each treatment and 6 hours after carrageenin injection using a plethysmometer.

ANOVA and Dunnet's multiple comparison tests was used to analyze the results of the anti-inflammatory effects. Statistical significance was set at  $P < 0.07$ .

The results of antiinflammatory effects were the next:

1. Ethanolic extracts: sábila>linaloe>tila>nopal>romero>cuachalalate>gordolobo>chía.
2. Hexane extracts: tila>chía>linaloe>romero>cuachalalate>gordolobo>sábila >nopal.
3. Chloroform extracts: sábila>tila>nopal>chía>cuachalalate>linaloe>romero>gordolobo.