

A SCIENTIFIC REVIEW ON CLOT DISSOLVING ACTIVITY OF CAYENNE PEPPER

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ABSTRACT

The work of fibrinolysis is to break up fibrin clots. The operator of fibrinolysis is plasmin, a glycoprotein with gram atomic weight (GMW) of 90,000. Beneath normal conditions, plasminogen is changed over to plasmin by tissue plasminogen activator (TPA). Actuation happens on the fibrin surface, in this way restricting proteolytic movement to the suitable location. Tissue plasminogen activator, produced by monoclonal methods, has recently been made available for limited therapeutic use. As of now Streptokinase and Urokinase are broadly utilized remedially to enact plasminogen. These specialists cause plasmin to be shaped which is free in the circulation as well as bound to fibrin, coming about in proteolysis of circulating plasminogen and clotting components. Fibrinolytic treatment has demonstrated to be more useful than anticoagulation alone for profound vein thrombi and for aspiratory emboli. Herbs and species are natural foods additives that contribute significantly to the taste and flavor of our food. In some cultures, these herbs and spices have also been used as medicines. Cayenne pepper is one among them which belongs to the family solanaceae. It is a type of *Capsicum annuum*. It is usually a hot chili powder that is used to flavor dishes. The main chemical constituent present in most of the *Capsicum* species is capsaicin (48.6%) which has clot dissolving potential. This present review focuses on providing the information about the Capsaicin.

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INTRODUCTION

Cayenne pepper is a type of *Capsicum annuum*. It is usually a moderate hot chili pepper used to flavor dishes. The word cayenne is derived from the old tupi language kynnha which means pepper. Cayenne pepper gets its name from the city of Cayenne in French Guiana.²¹ Cayenne pepper is high in vitamin A. It also contains vitamin B, vitamin E, vitamin C, riboflavin, potassium and manganese.^{16,17,18}

Plan Profile

Cayenne pepper is a naturally occurring plant product². The main active chemical constituent present in it is *Capsaicin* which has an anti-coagulant and anti-inflammatory property¹⁷. While coming to the synthetic Warfarin, it is an anticoagulant that acts by inhibiting the synthesis of vitamin K-dependent coagulation factors. Warfarin has more side effects than that of Cayenne pepper.¹⁸

Synonyms:^{16,18}

- *Capsicum annuum*
- *Capsicum angulosum*
- *Capsicum frutescens*
- *Capsicum minimum*

Taxonomical classification:¹⁷

- Kingdom: Plantae
- Order: Solanales
- Family: Solanaceae
- Genus: *Capsicum*
- Species: *annuum*



Fig No 1 Cayenne pepper

Therapeutic uses of Cayenne pepper:²⁰

- Boosts metabolism
- Improves Digestive Health
- Lowers Blood Pressure
- Can reduce pain
- Anti-Cancer
- Protects the Heart⁸

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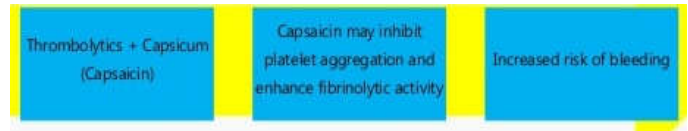
- Clears congestion
- Weight loss
- Helps Detoxify
- Relieves Joint Pains
- Has Anti-microbial properties
- Improves immunity⁶
- Can Heal Toothaches
- Improves Skin And Hair Health

Folklore uses: Stimulant, tonic, carminative, pungent, emetic, antiseptic, antispasmodic, rubefacient, condiment and anti-rheumatic.¹⁹

Mechanism of Cayenne pepper in dissolving the blood clot

They are potent blood anticoagulants from the east, used as a cooking necessity.¹ They prevent the platelets from sticking together thereby easing the blood flow.³ Cayenne peeper contains a compound called Capsaicin which ensures proper blood flow throughout the vessels. It also helps reduce symptoms of poor blood circulation like pain, headaches,¹⁰ numb hands, cold feet and tingling in legs.⁹

Major drug interaction:¹



CONCLUSION

Capsaicin, the dynamic rule of hot peppers of the class Capsicum, displays expansive bioactivity. It targets neuronal structures which contain substance P, clinically observed as gastrointestinal and dermatologic disturbance, bronchospasm and fibrinolysis. Capsaicin is an agonist of transient receptor potential vanilloid compose 1 (TRPV1), in which it can go about as a neuronal stimulant and result in nociception. Capsaicin likewise influences an assortment of nonneuronal tissues, in which its instruments of activity are less sure. The fibrinolytic framework is as convoluted and multifaceted as the coagulation course, and is similarly significant thrombotic sickness and dying. Dysregulation of the fibrinolytic framework is related with various and capricious clinical phenotypes going from the coagulopathies of liver sickness¹² and DIC to uncommon inborn draining issue. Likewise, the potential part of the fibrinolytic framework in cell flagging pathways, irritation, and harm stays to be completely investigated. The fibrinolytic framework speaks to a genuine boondocks in understanding the intricate communications of natural frameworks, and, as we pick up a superior comprehension of its part in science, we will have the capacity to enhance the care of patients with assorted medicinal conditions.

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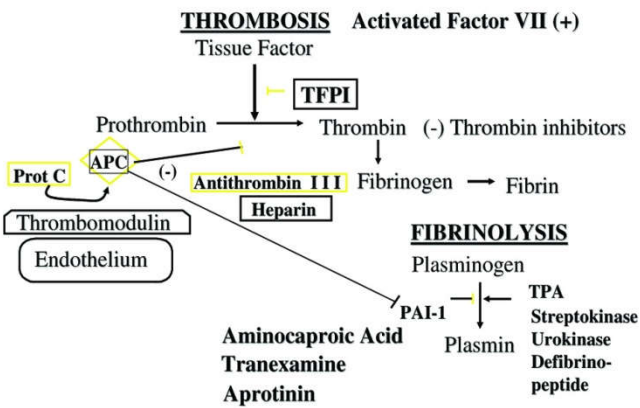


Fig No 2 Mechanism of Fibrinolysis^{11,12}

Human Polymorphisms Associated With Thrombosis

Table 1 Some examples of human polymorphisms associated with thrombosis.^{14,15}

Polymorphism	Hemostatic phenotype
PAI-1 4G promoter	Increased venous thrombosis risk, slightly increased arterial thrombosis risk, no apparent increase in stroke risk ²⁴
tPA enhancer 7531 C/T	Increased arterial thrombosis in select populations ²⁵
TAFI Thr325Ile	Increased circulating TAFI, but no increase in thrombosis ¹⁵
TAFI Ala147Thr	Increased risk for coronary artery disease ¹⁴

Disorders of fibrinolysis can be congenital or acquired in association with numerous medical conditions including malignancy, liver disease¹², and renal failure¹⁸. Hypofibrinolysis is more often associated with thrombosis¹¹, while hyperfibrinolysis may result in a bleeding tendency¹⁷. Defects in fibrinolytic components have been associated with non-hematologic manifestations such as liguinous mucositis. Global assays of fibrinolysis developed to predict thrombosis should be validated in larger populations, and further studied for use in bleeding disorder.¹⁶

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