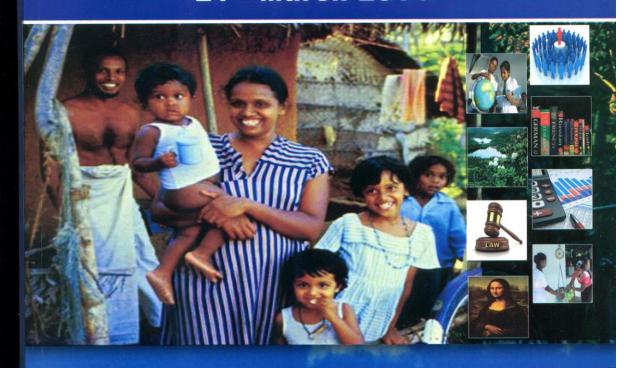
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Phytochemical Screening and *In-vitro* Anti-inflammatory Activity of Stem Bark of *Samaneasaman*

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Introduction

Samaneasaman is tropical American origin tree belonging to the family Fabaceae. It is widely planted throughout the West Indies, Southern Mexico, Brazil and tropical region of the world and are found all over Pakistan (Ali, 1972). The tree was introduced to Ceylon in 1851 (Dassanayake, 1980). It usually reaches a height of 25m and has diameter of about 40m and is considered as a multipurpose tree (Ogunshe et al., 2006). The leaves, bark, root, seeds and pods of the tree are used in traditional system of medicine. The alcoholic extract of the leaves inhibited Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the alkaloid fraction of leaves is effective on the central nervous system and its infusion is used as laxative. Seeds are chewed for sore throat. A decoction of the inner bark and fresh leaves are used for the treatment of diarrhea, cold and intestinal ailments (Perry, 1980; Ayensu, 1981). In Jamaica the leaf is made into an infusion for treating blood pressure and the seeds are chewed in tropical Africa for treating inflammation of the gums and throat (Pius, 2011). A.lebbeck is a highly used medicinal plant in India among different traditional medical systems such as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (Kirtikar & Basu, 1981).In Sri Lanka S. saman is substituted to Albizia lebbeck in the Ayurvedic raw drug market.. A. lebbeck is an ingredient of herbal preparations used for inflammatory joint diseases (Ayurveda Pharmacopiea, 1979). Because of the restricted distribution or rarity of A. lebbeck, S. saman is one plant that replaces as an alternative source for A. lebbeck in the ayurvedic drug market.

Objectives of the Study

Therefore, the present work was aimed to investigate the *in-vitro-* anti-inflammatory activity.