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A weakened immune system leads to cancer. A strong immune system seeks out and destroys cancer

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Introduction: For most of our life, our immune system successfully fought cancerous cells, killing them as they developed. That's its job. In fact, the only job natural killer cells have is to kill cancer cells and viruses. For cancer to develop, your immune system must either be worn out, ineffective, unable to kill cancer cells as fast as they normally develop, or you must be exposed to a mass of cancer causing toxins, radiation or some such thing, that increase the rate of development of cancer cells to such an abnormally high level that your immune system can't handle it.

Background: *Echinacea* flower isolated on a white background *Echinacea* is a native North American coneflower that was discovered and used as a traditional herbal remedy for more than 400 years by the Great Plains tribes.

Methods: We reviewed the literature to examine the constituents, safety, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of herbal supplements that are predominantly used by patients.

Results: Products made from botanicals that are used to maintain or improve health are known as herbal supplements, botanicals or phytomedicines. Many herbs have a long history of use and have claimed health benefits.

Conclusions: The immune system is critical when fighting cancer. While some treatments kill cancer cell and other treatment revert the cancer cell in to normal cell, the immune system still has to be fixed before the patient as a whole.

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Evaluation of antioxidant activity and quantification of total flavonoids in extracts sweet granadilla *Passiflora ligularis*, *Passiflora* maliformis and edulis var. flavicarpa form

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Colombia is one of the countries with the greatest diversity of *Passifloraceae* with 170 species, both wild and cultivated forms; the majority of these are marketed fresh for its pleasant taste. Studies have shown the medicinal properties of the genus *Passiflora*, mainly finding that the herbal parts (leaves and flowers) of this genus possess highly effective bioactive and pharmacological properties. The main objective of this research was to evaluate the antioxidant activity and the content of total flavonoids in *Passiflora ligularis*, *Passiflora* maliformis and edulis var. flavicarpa form. Antioxidant determination was carried out by the free radical scavenging DPPH methodology, expressing the results in terms of the minimum inhibitory concentration IC50 capable of showing minimum content, which reduces 50% the incidence of radicals. The results showed that the herbal extracts (leaves and flowers) *Granadilla Cholupa* and passion fruit, possess antioxidant activity, mainly finding the lowest inhibitory concentration in aqueous extracts of *Granadilla's* leaves 1.88 mg/ml, while the extracts obtained with water from *Cholupa* and *Maracuya* leaves, did not demonstrate to possess sufficient ability to inhibit free radical scavenging activity IC 50. Leaf extracts obtained both *Cholupa* and *Maracuya* leaves, showed that increasing the percentage of ethanol (35 and 70%) during the extraction process, the minimum inhibitory concentrations IC50 decreased proportionally, showing that ethanol allows more efficient concentrations and more antioxidant potential. The study was also able to determine higher concentrations of total alkaloids by using extracts with 70% ethanol, mainly found in *Cholupa's* leaves high contents of alkaloids, this represents 4.73 mg Eq Harmin /g dry matter. Similarly in extract leaves obtained with 70% ethanol, higher levels of total flavonoids were shown; registering higher contents by using *Maracuya* with values reached 15.44 mg Routine Eq / g dry matter.

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