

**Título**

**Content of total phenols in species leaves extracts anacardiaceae, collected in ceará.**

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The phenols are secondary metabolites of plant metabolism are responsible for many biological and pharmacological actions presented in rich species of these compounds. Phenols are compounds that have the hydroxyl group (OH) attached directly to the benzene ring. The main characteristic of phenols is antibacterial and fungicidal action, and rightfully so caused a revolution by the year 1870 at that time was used as an antiseptic and saved many patients of deaths caused by postoperative infection. Incidentally, the phenol was the antiseptic first to be marketed. The aim of this study was to analyze the amount of total phenols in each sample for future applications in the pharmaceutical industry. samples of ethanol extracts were analyzed (cold) and Hexane (hot) leaves of cashew plants (*Anacardium occidentale* L.) and cold (ethanol) of cajarana (*Spondias dulcis*), mango (*Mangifera indica*) and jambo (*syzygium iambis*). Spectrophotometric determination of phenolic compounds was performed according to the methodology described by Singleton & Slinkard (1977), using the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. The calibration curve was obtained by making use of six gallic acid dilution (0-1000 mg / L). According to the literature, the presence of phenols in ethanol and hexane cashew extracts were more noticeable and confirmed by the concentration obtained in the test, which was 0.209 Eag-1 (hexane), and 0.435 Eag-1 (ethanolic), even in the extract hexânico extracted hot metabolites have been preserved and maintained the antioxidant functionality. In comparison to other samples the presence of phenols was less significant: the cajarana extract showed 0.108 Eag-1, the jambo 108 Eagle-1 and the sleeve 0.084 Eag-1. We observed that the cashew extracts the presence of phenols, and then potential natural antioxidants in the prevention and control of oxidative stress.

Keyword: phenols, anacardiaceae, antioxidant.