

Coriander, like many spices, contains <u>antioxidants</u>, which can delay or prevent the spoilage of food seasoned with this spice. A study found both the leaves and seed to contain antioxidants, but the leaves were found to have a stronger effect.

Chemicals derived from coriander leaves were found to have <u>antibacterial</u> activity against <u>Sal</u> monella choleraesuis

, and this activity was found to be caused in part by these chemicals acting as nonionic surfactants

Coriander has been used as a <u>folk medicine</u> for the relief of anxiety and insomnia in Iran.

Experiments in mice support its use as an <u>anxi</u>
olytic

. Coriander seeds are used in traditional Indian medicine as a diuretic

by boiling equal amounts of coriander seeds and cumin seeds, then cooling and consuming the resulting liquid. In holistic and traditional medicine, it is used as a carminative

and as a digestive aid.

Coriander has been documented as a traditional treatment for <u>diabetes</u>. A study on mice found that coriander extract had both insulin-releasing and insulin-like activity.



Coriander seeds were found in a study on rats to have a significant <u>hypolipidemic</u> effect, resulting in lowering of levels of total

cholesterol

and

triglycerides

, and increasing levels of

high-density lipoprotein

. This effect appeared to be caused by increasing synthesis of bile

by the liver and increasing the breakdown of cholesterol into other compounds.

Coriander juice (mixed with $\underline{\text{turmeric}}$ powder or mint juice) is used as a treatment for $\underline{\text{acne}}$, applied to the face in the manner of toner.

<u>citation needed</u>

Coriander can produce an allergic reaction in some people.