Baccharis is the largest genus of family Compositae, with over 500 species distributed throughout the North and South American continents and found mainly in tropical regions. Their herbal material was used in traditional folks medicinal. In this study, we characterize the analgesic activity of extracts prepared from the aerial parts from *Baccharis microdonta*. The crude methanolic extract was partitioned with n-hexane, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and corresponding fractions analysed by TLC/HPLC and $^1$H NMR spectroscopy. The antinociceptive test with 1% formalin was performed using different concentrations of the phases of partition. The concentration of 10mg/kg the stage dichloromethane reduced the neurogenic pain 37.5%, this concentration all phases of partition behaved as pro inflammatory. At a dose of 20 mg/kg was observed 84.2% and 57.9% reduction in the inflammatory pain the phase hexane and ethyl acetate respectively. At a dose of 40mg/kg phase n-butanol showed 54.16% decrease in pain neurogenic and 94.7% the inflammatory pain. The species *B. microdonta* presents a broad spectrum of pharmacological effects which are critically dependent on the dose. This suggests that there is a complex molecular composition of the phases of partition. Future research will be needed to explain these actions.

Keywords: *Baccharis microdonta*, antinociceptive, analgesic

Supported by: FAPESP, CNPq, Mackpesquisa

Lorenzi, H.; Abreu, F.J. *Plantas Medicinais no Brazil, Natives e Exóticas*; Grafico Osmar Gomes: Brazil, 2002.