

12 July 2011 EMA/HMPC/572846/2009 Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC)

# Community herbal monograph on *Symphytum officinale* L., radix

Draft

Discussion in Working Party on Community monographs and Community	November 2009
list (MLWP)	July 2010
	November 2010
	January 2011
	March 2011
	May 2011
Adoption by Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC) for release	12 July 2011
for consultation	12 July 2011
End of consultation (deadline for comments). Comments should be	15 November 2011
provided using this template to hmpc.secretariat@ema.europa.eu	13 November 2011
Rediscussion in Working Party on Community monographs and	November 2011
Community list (MLWP)	ivovember 2011
Adoption by Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC)	

Keywords	Herbal medicinal products; HMPC; Community herbal monographs; traditional	
	use; Symphytum officinale L., radix; Symphyti radix; comfrey root	

BG (bălgarski): Черен оман, корен	LT (lietuvių kalba):
CS (čeština): kostivalový kořen	LV (latviešu valoda): Tauksaknes saknes
DA (dansk): Kulsukkerrod	MT (malti):
DE (Deutsch): Beinwellwurzel	NL (nederlands): Smeerwortel
EL (elliniká): ρίζα συμφύτου	PL (polski): Korzeń żywokostu
EN (English): Comfrey Root	PT (português): Consolda-maior, raiz
ES (espanol): Consuelda mayor, raíz de	RO (română): rădăcină de tătăneasă
ET (eesti keel): varemerohujuur	SK (slovenčina): Koreň kostihoja
FI (suomi):	SL (slovenščina): korenina navadnega gabeza
FR (français): Grande consoude (racine de)	SV (svenska): Valörtsrot
HU (magyar): Feketenadálytő gyökér	IS (íslenska):
IT (italiano): Consolida maggiore radice	NO (norsk): Valurtrot



## Community herbal monograph on *Symphytum officinale* L., radix

## 1. Name of the medicinal product

To be specified for the individual finished product.

## 2. Qualitative and quantitative composition 1,2

Well-established use	Traditional use
	With regard to the registration application of Article 16d(1) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended
	Symphytum officinale L., radix (comfrey root)
	i) Herbal substance
	Not applicable.
	ii) Herbal preparations
	Liquid extract (DER 2:1), extraction solvent ethanol 65% V/V.

#### 3. Pharmaceutical form

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Herbal preparations in semi-solid dosage forms for cutaneous use.
	The pharmaceutical form should be described by the European Pharmacopoeia full standard term.

### 4. Clinical particulars

#### 4.1. Therapeutic indications

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Traditional herbal medicinal product used for the symptomatic treatment of minor sprains and bruises.
	The product is a traditional herbal medicinal product for use in the specified indication

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The declaration of the active substance(s) for an individual finished product should be in accordance with relevant herbal quality guidance.
<sup>2</sup> The material complies with the British Herbal Pharmacopoeia, 1996 (British Herbal Pharmacopoeia 1996. British Herbal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The material complies with the British Herbal Pharmacopoeia, 1996 (British Herbal Pharmacopoeia 1996. British Herbal Medicine Association, Bornemouth, 1996. pp. 62-63.)

Well-established use	Traditional use
	exclusively based upon long-standing use.

#### 4.2. Posology and method of administration

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Posology
	Adults and elderly
	Liquid extract in an ointment base (100 g ointment contains 10 g extract): apply the ointment 2 times daily.
	The use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age is not recommended (see section 4.4 'Special warnings and precautions for use').
	Duration of use
	If the symptoms persist longer than 10 days during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.
	Method of administration
	Cutaneous use.

#### 4.3. Contraindications

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Hypersensitivity to the active substance(s).

#### 4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

Well-established use	Traditional use
	The use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age has not been established due to lack of adequate data.
	Should be applied only on intact skin.
	If the symptoms worsen during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.
	For extracts containing ethanol, the appropriate labelling for ethanol, taken from the 'Guideline on excipients in the label and package leaflet of
	medicinal products for human use', must be

Well-established use	Traditional use
	included.

## 4.5. Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Well-established use	Traditional use
	None reported.

#### 4.6. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Safety during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. In the absence of sufficient data, the use during pregnancy and lactation is not recommended.
	not recommended.

#### 4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not relevant.

#### 4.8. Undesirable effects

Well-established use	Traditional use
	None known.
	If adverse reactions occur, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.

#### 4.9. Overdose

Well-established use	Traditional use
	No case of overdose has been reported.

### 5. Pharmacological properties

#### 5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not required as per Article 16c(1)(a)(iii) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended.

#### 5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not required as per Article 16c(1)(a)(iii) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended.

#### 5.3. Preclinical safety data

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not required as per Article 16c(1)(a)(iii) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended, unless necessary for the safe use of the product.  Adequate tests on reproductive toxicity, genotoxicity and carcinogenicity have not been
	performed.  Adverse reactions were not observed in clinical studies, but animal studies suggest that excessive amount of pyrrolizidine alkaloids in medicinal products may be hepatotoxic. The content of pyrrolizidine alkaloids should be limited according to national provisions.

## 6. Pharmaceutical particulars

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not applicable.

## 7. Date of compilation/last revision

12 July 2011