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Community herbal monograph on *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L., semen

Draft

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BG (bălgarski):	LT (lietuvių kalba):
CS (čeština): semeno pískavice řeckého sena	LV (latviešu valoda):
DA (dansk):	MT (malti):
DE (Deutsch):	NL (nederlands):
EL (elliniká):	PL (polski):
EN (English): Fenugreek	PT (português):
ES (espanol):	RO (română):
ET (eesti keel):	SK (slovenčina):
FI (suomi):	SL (slovenščina):
FR (français): Fenugrec	SV (svenska):
HU (magyar): Görögszéna	IS (íslenska):
IT (italiano):	NO (norsk):





Community herbal monograph on *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L., semen

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
	Trigonella foenumgraecum L., semen (fenugreek)
	i) Herbal substance
	Dried seed
	ii) Herbal preparations
	a) Dry extract (DER 4 : 1), extraction solvent ethanol 20 % V/V
	b) Soft extract (DER 5-6 : 1), extraction solvent ethanol 60 %V/V

3. Pharmaceutical form

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Herbal substance or herbal preparation in solid dosage forms or as herbal tea for oral use.
	Herbal substance for infusion 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
	Indication 1)
	Traditional herbal medicinal product used in temporary loss of appetite.

¹ The material complies with the Ph. Eur. monograph (ref.: 01/2008:1323 corrected 6.6).

² The declaration of the active substance(s) for an individual finished product should be in accordance with relevant herbal quality guidance.

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Indication 2)
	Traditional herbal medicinal product for the symptomatic treatment of minor inflammations of the skin.
	The product is a traditional herbal medicinal product for use in specified indications exclusively based upon long-standing use.

4.2. Posology and method of administration

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Posology
	Adults
	Oral use
	i) Herbal substance
	Herbal substance for tea preparation: 1 to 6 g daily in divided doses
	ii) Herbal preparations
	a) Dry extract (4: 1 ethanol 20 %V/V): 295 mg 2 times daily
	b) Soft extract (5-6 : 1 ethanol 60 % V/V) : 500 mg 2 times daily
	Cutaneous use
	i) Herbal substance
	Infusion for cutaneous use: 50 g / 250 ml of water. The still warm infusion is used in cataplasm.
	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
	Indication 1)
	If the symptoms persist more than two weeks during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.
	Indication 2)

Well-established use	Traditional use
	If the symptoms persist more than one week during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.
	Method of administration
	Oral use.
	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 is not recommended because of incomplete data on safety.
	Oral use
	Due to a possible hypoglycaemic effect of fenugreek, close monitoring of glycaemic control should be considered in patients treated for diabetes mellitus.

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

Well-established use	Traditional use
	No reported interactions of clinical relevance.

4.6. Pregnancy and lactation

Well-established use	Traditional use
	There are no or limited data from use during pregnancy and lactation.
	Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 'Preclinical safety data').
	The use should be avoided during pregnancy and lactation.

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Well-established use	Traditional use
	No studies on the effect on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.

4.8. Undesirable effects

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Oral use
	Gastrointestinal disorders: flatulence, diarrhoea
	Nervous system disorders: dizziness
	The frequency is not known.
	Cutaneous use
	Allergic reactions have been observed after local application (facial angioedema, wheezing) or ingestion (asthma, allergic rhinitis). The frequency is not known.
	If other adverse reactions not mentioned above occur, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.

4.9. Overdose

Well-established use	Traditional use
	High doses (between 25 g and 100 g daily of debitterized powder of fenugreek seeds divided into two equal doses) have been reported to cause minor gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhoea and flatulence in 4 out of 10 cases.

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.
	Tests on genotoxicity have not been performed with preparations of fenugreek covered by this monograph.
	Decreased thyroid hormone levels (T3, tri iodothyronine) were reported in rodents treated with hydro-ethanolic extracts at 110 mg/kg/day and above; a NOAEL was not determined.
	Testicular toxicity (altered sperm parameters, decreased testis weight, lowered / arrest of spermatogenesis, and degenerating seminiferous tubules) was reported in rats treated for 2 to 3 months with either fenugreek seed powder or the steroidal fraction of seeds. These effects are attributed to the treatment-related decrease in testosterone, and a NOAEL was not determined.
	Conventional embryo-fetal and peri-post-natal toxicity studies were not performed. Limited studies showed conflicting results regarding the occurrence of malformations in rats.

6. Pharmaceutical particulars

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not applicable.

7. Date of compilation/last revision

6 May 2010