







INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS

academic year 2018/19

LECTURE I – Introduction – definition, legislative status, basic terms.

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- The aim of the course is to provide the basic knowledge about phytopharmaceuticals and discuss the position of phytotherapy in the self-treatment. The course deals with the most commonly used groups of phytopharmaceuticals according to their pharmacological effect, provides the information about the most frequently used drugs in each group. Discuss the role of a pharmacist in phytotherapy.
- optional course, 2 credits
- time requirements: lectures 1/0/0 a week (= 2 hours lecture/week in first 7 weeks of summer semester)
- recommended year of study 3rd
- guarantor/lecturer
 - Dr. Ivana Daňková
 - dankovai@vfu.cz, office No 247
- the course will be available on Moodle presentations of lectures (pdf)

What is necessary to know for studying PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS?

good knowledge of:

- Botany plant systematics, Latin names of plants and plant families, plant morphology
- Pharmacognosy basic terminology, chemical constituents of plants (secondary metabolites) – their properties, effects..., which plant part is used

basic knowledge of:

- Human Physiology, Pathology
- Pharmacology
- Pharmaceutical technology

- "Medicines that are exclusively or predominantly composed of plants, plant parts, chemical constituents of plants."
- "herbal drug" = a plant or a plant part that is used for the treatment or prevention of diseases or for influencing of physiological state



PHYTOTHERAPY

- known also as a herbalism
- the use of plants and plant products for medicinal purposes. Herbal medicine usually refers to plants that are not part of the normal diet.
- part of traditional medicine, nowadays regarded as alternative therapy
- Herbal medicines for therapeutic purposes have been explicitly used since the dawn of human civilization to maintain health and to treat diseases. WHO estimates that about three-quarters of the world's population currently uses herbs and other forms of traditional medicines.



- complicated legislative status –
 the most of phytopharmaceuticals are not included into official medical care
- according to the WHO:
 "Phytopharmaceuticals
 don't belong to the essential
 medicine."

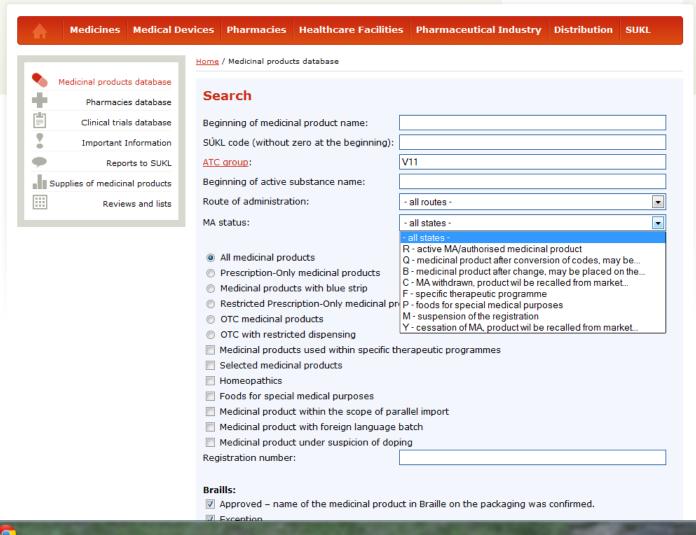


- 1) some of them are approved as medicines by the state medicines authority (in the Czech Republic:
 SÚKL = State Institute for Drug Control)
- exactly defined composition (standardised, quantified extracts), proven efficiency, safety...
- the preparations have "SÚKL code"
- these phytopharmaceuticals can be sold only in a pharmacy!









ATC Groups

- Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System defined by the WHO, see www.whocc.no.
- A: Alimentary tract and metabolism
- ▶ B: Blood and blood forming organs
- C: Cardiovascular system
- ▶ D: Dermatologicals
- G: Genito-urinary system and sex hormones
- ▶ H: Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins
- ▶ <u>J</u>: Antiinfectives for systemic use
- ▶ <u>L</u>: Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents
- ▶ M: Musculo-skeletal system
- ▶ N: Nervous system
- ▶ P: Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents
- ▶ Q: Veterinary products
- ▶ R: Respiratory system
- ▶ <u>S</u>: Sensory organs

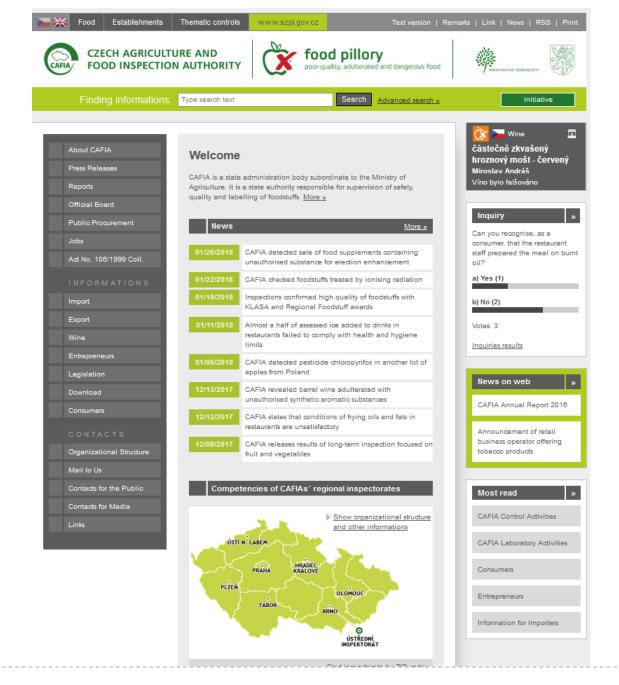
V11 = Phytopharmaceuticals and animal products

Medicinal products database			
Pharmacies database	Search		
Clinical trials database	Beginning of medicinal product name:		
Important Information	SÚKL code (without zero at the beginning):		
Reports to SUKL	ATC group:	V11	
Supplies of medicinal products	Beginning of active substance name:		
Reviews and lists	Route of administration:	- all routes -	•
	MA status:	- all states -	•
	All medicinal products		Covered by health insurance ?
	 Prescription-Only medicinal products 		Fully covered by health insurance
	 Medicinal products with blue strip 		Marketed ?
	 Restricted Prescription-Only medicinal products 		Not Covered by health insurance ?
	 OTC medicinal products 		
	 OTC with restricted dispensing 		
	More parameters »		Search Exp
	List of 20 ▼ records on page		

		Number of records: 213				
Name of the	medicinal product		Supplement			
SÚKL code	Registration Number	SPC?	PIL ?	ATC group	MA status ?	
ALVISAN NEO			POR SPC 20X1.	POR SPC 20X1.5GM-SÁ III		
0187223	94/ 615/69-C	alvisanneo.pdf	alvisanneo.pdf	V11	R	
■ ALVISAN NEO			POR SPC 20X1.	POR SPC 20X1.5GM-SÁ II		
0187222	94/ 615/69-C	alvisanneo.pdf	alvisanneo.pdf	V11	R	
■ ✓ ALVISAN NEO		POR SPC 1X100	POR SPC 1X100GM			
0004364	94/ 615/69-C	alvisanneo.pdf	alvisanneo.pdf	V11	R	
■ ✓ ALVISAN NEO		POR SPC 20X1.5GM-SÁ I				
0043954	94/ 615/69-C	alvisanneo.pdf	alvisanneo.pdf	V11	R	
ALVISAN N	EO		POR SPC 25X1.	5GM-SÁ		
0043955	94/ 615/69-C	alvisanneo.pdf	alvisanneo.pdf	V11	R	
■ AMOL			POR GTT SOL :	LX5ML		

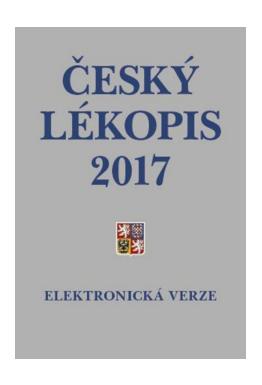
- 2) some phytopharmaceuticals are included into group "food supplements" (= "dietary supplements")
- using of these products is controlled by state institutions that are covered by the Ministry of Agriculture (SZPI = CAFIA, Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority) and the Ministry of Health (Health Officer of the CR)
- these products can be sold in a pharmacy or in herb shops and natural food stores





PLANT DRUGS IN PHARMACOPOEIAS

 ČESKÝ LÉKOPIS 2017 (PHARMACOPOEIA BOHEMICA MMXVII, Ph.B. MMXVII)



- PHARMACOPOEIA
 9th Edition (2016)
 PhEur 9th Edition 2016 (9.0)
- http://www.edqm.eu/en/europeanpharmacopoeia-9th-edition



European Pharmacopoeia 9th Edition

Publication schedule and general information

The 9th Edition (including Supplement 9.5) is comprised of 2376 monographs (including dosage forms), 361 general texts (including general monographs and methods of analysis) and about 2690 reagents.

Commission Sessions				Corrections to		
Session No.	Date	Edition/ Supplement	Publication schedule	be taken into account as soon as possible and not later than	Implementation date	
153	November 2015	9th Edition*	July 2016	31 August 2016	1 January 2017	
154	March 2016	9.1	October 2016	30 November 2016	1 April 2017	
155	June 2016	9.2	January 2017	28 February 2017	1 July 2017	
156	November 2016	9.3	July 2017	31 August 2017	1 January 2018	
157	March 2017	9.4*	October 2017	30 November 2017	1 April 2018	
158	June 2017	9.5	January 2018	28 February 2018	1 July 2018	
159	November 2017	9.6	July 2018	31 August 2018	1 January 2019	
160	March 2018	9.7*	October 2018	30 November 2018	1 April 2019	
161	June 2018	9.8	January 2019	28 February 2019	1 July 2019	
162	November 2018	10 th Edition*	July 2019	31 August 2019	1 January 2020	

HERBAL PHARMACOPOEIAS

e.g.

- Deutsches Arzneibuch (German Pharmacopoeia)
- British Herbal Pharmacopoeia
- American Herbal Pharmacopoeia and Therapeutic Compendium
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Indian Herbal Pharmacopoeia, Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India
- Japanese Herbal Medicine Codex,
- etc.
- European Scientific Cooperative on Phytotherapy (ESCOP)
- British Herbal Medicine Association (BHMA)

PHYTOTHERAPY – Risks

"The natural products are always healthy and harmless."

- is it true?

- self-medication difficult determination of exact diagnosis
- wide range of therapeutic use
- the active constituents of herbal drugs are not well established
- mixture of many constituents, unknown exact composition
- not exact dosage
- presence of toxic compounds, allergens, unwanted components – e.g. pesticides, heavy metals



PHYTOTHERAPY - Risks

- chemical composition variability
 - natural variation/biodiversity
 - influence of harvest, drying, storage...
- microbial contamination
- standardization, stability and quality control testing are relatively time consuming, tedious and highly priced
- selective analytical methods may not exist
- reference compounds may not be available commercially

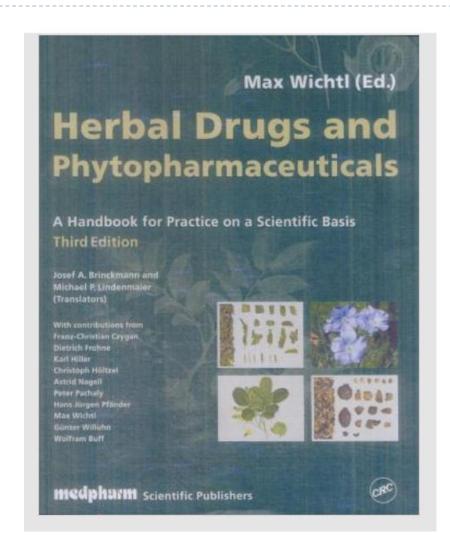


General information for using phytomedicines

- Do not use longer than a few days/weeks without consulting your physician
- If the symptoms do not improve, or even deteriorate, or if undesirable effects or an unusual reaction occur, consult your doctor.
- In the event of overdose or accidental usage by a child, consult your doctor.
- Caution in pregnancy, nursing, for children (see the recommendation of producer)
- Contraindication in case of hypersensitivity to any constituent!



Recommended literature



Herbal teas – important producers on Czech market

▶ LEROS http://leros.cz/

▶ MEGAFYT Pharma http://www.megafyt-pharma.cz/

► APOTHEKE http://www.apotheke.cz/

▶ Dr. POPOV

http://www.drpopov.cz/

► GREŠÍK Valdemar http://www.gresik.cz/

▶ Pavel Váňa http://www.ipavelvana.eu/

▶ TEEKANNE, HIPP, HERBEX, FYTOPHARMA, etc.





Single-herb teas

A range of single-herb herbal teas as loose tea and in individual tea bags. High-quality pure herbal teas without chemical additives and aromas.



Teas for children

Medicinal tea mixtures for the prevention and treatment of diseases of all basic medical indications. High-quality pure herbal teas without chemical additives and aromas. Sold in individual tea bags and as loose tea.



A line for mothers and their babies. Herbal and herbal and fruit mixtures as well as fruit teas made of natural ingredients, free of chemicals and preservatives. They are not sweetened with sugar or any other sweeteners.

Leros 2010 | Created by: Designity, Abuco

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Phytomedicines – important producers on Czech market

ZENTIVA, IVAX/TEVA – pharmaceutical companies

WALMARK
https://www.walmarkgroup.com/en/brands

▶ Dr. MÜLLER http://www.muller-pharma.cz/

► AROMATICA http://www.aromatica.cz/

▶ GREŠÍK http://www.gresik.cz/

► TEREZIA Company https://www.terezia.eu/en

MedPharma
http://www.medpharma.info/

- PharmaSuisse Laboratories, Angelini Pharma, Jamieson, GS, Naturevia (Swiss)...
- Dr. THEISS, KNEIPP, HerbalMed Dr. WEISS, etc.



CATALOGUE OF PRODUCTS



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