

European Medicines Agency Evaluation of Medicines for Human Use

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# COMMITTEE ON HERBAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (HMPC)

FINAL

# COMMUNITY HERBAL MONOGRAPH ON ECHINACEA PURPUREA (L.) MOENCH, HERBA RECENS

DISCUSSION IN WORKING PARTY ON COMMUNITY MONOGRAPHS AND COMMUNITY LIST (MLWP)	September 2006 October 2006 January 2007 March 2007
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KEYWORDS	Herbal medicinal products; HMPC; Community herbal monographs; well-established medicinal use; traditional use; <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (L.) Moench; Echinaceae purpureae herba; purple coneflower herb
	Moenen, Echnaceae purpureae nerba, purple conentower nerb

Changes introduced in sections 3 and 4.2

## COMMUNITY HERBAL MONOGRAPH ON ECHINACEA PURPUREA (L.) MOENCH, HERBA RECENS

#### 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

To be specified for the individual finished product.

# 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION<sup>1</sup>

Well-established use	Traditional use
With regard to the marketing authorisation application of Article 10(a) of directive 2001/83/EC, as amended	With regard to the registration application of Article 16d(1) of directive 2001/83/EC, as amended
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (L.) Moench, herba recens (purple coneflower herb)	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (L.) Moench, herba recens (purple coneflower herb)
i) Herbal substance Not applicable	i) Herbal substance Not applicable
<ul><li>ii) Herbal preparations</li><li>expressed juice.</li><li>dried expressed juice.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>ii) Herbal preparations</li> <li>expressed juice</li> <li>dried expressed juice.</li> </ul>

#### **3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Well-established use	Traditional use
Herbal preparations in solid or liquid dosage forms for oral use.	Herbal preparations in semi-solid or liquid dosage form for cutaneous use.
The pharmaceutical form should be described by the European Pharmacopoeia full standard term.	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
Herbal medicinal product for the short-term	Traditional herbal medicinal product for treatment
prevention and treatment of common cold.	of small superficial wounds.

<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.

# 4.2. Posology and method of administration

Well-established use	Traditional use
Posology	Posology
<ul> <li>Adolescents over the age of 12 years, adults, elderly</li> <li>Expressed juice 6 – 9 ml per day or equivalent amount of dried expressed juice, divided in 2 to 4 doses.</li> <li>Paediatric population The use in children below 1 year of age is contraindicated (see 4.3. Contraindications)</li> </ul>	Adolescents over the age of 12 years, adults, elderly 10 to 20 g /100 g of expressed juice or equivalent amount of dried expressed juice Small amount of ointment is applied on the affected area 2-3 times a day.
The use in children between 1 and 12 years of age is not recommended (see 4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use).	The use in children below 12 years of age is not recommended (see 4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use).
Duration of use	Duration of use
For prevention and treatment, do not use the medicinal product for more than 10 days.	Do not use the medicinal product for more than 1 week.
For treatment, start the therapy at first signs of common cold.	
If the symptoms persist for more than 10 days, a doctor or a pharmacist should be consulted.	If the symptoms persist during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.
Method of administration	Method of administration
Oral use	Cutaneous use

#### **4.3.** Contraindications

Well-established use	Traditional use
Hypersensitivity to the active substance plants of the Asteraceae (Compositae) fam	
Because of its immunostimulating Echinacea must not be used in cases of pro- systemic disorders, autoimmune immunodeficiencies, immunosuppression diseases of the white blood cell system.	ogressive diseases,
Children under 1 year of age.	

# 4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

Well-established use	Traditional use
If the symptoms worsen or high fever occurs during the use of the product, a physician or a pharmacist should be consulted.	If signs of skin infection are observed, medical advice should be sought.
There is a possible risk of anaphylactic reactions in atopic patients. Atopic patients should consult their doctor before using Echinacea.	The use in children below 12 years of age is not recommended because a safe use has not been sufficiently documented.
The use in children is not recommended because efficacy has not been sufficiently documented although specific risk in children over 1 year of age is not documented.	

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

Well-established use	Traditional use
None reported.	None reported.

## 4.6. Pregnancy and lactation

Well-established use	Traditional use
pregnancies) indicate no adverse effects of Echinacea on pregnancy or on the health of the	
foetus/newborn child. Data concerning the immune system of the newborn child are not	
available. To date, no other relevant epidemiological data are available.	Products containing Echinacea should not be applied to the breast of breastfeeding women.
In the absence of sufficient data, the use in pregnancy and lactation is not recommended unless advised by a doctor.	

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

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

# 4.8. Undesirable effects

Well-established use	Traditional use
Hypersensitive reactions (rash, urticaria, Stevens- Johnson Syndrome, angioedema of the skin, Quincke edema, bronchospasm with obstruction, asthma and anaphylactic shock) may occur. Echinacea can trigger allergic reactions in atopic patients. Association with autoimmune diseases (encephalitis disseminata, erythema nodosum, immunothrombocytopenia, Evans Syndrome, Sjögren syndrome with renal tubular dysfunction) has been reported. Leucopenia may occur in long-term use (more than 8 weeks).	Hypersensitive reactions (local rash, contact dermatitis, eczema and angioedema of the lips) may occur. The frequency is not known.
The frequency is not known. If other adverse reactions not mentioned above occur, a doctor or a pharmacist should be consulted.	If other adverse reactions not mentioned above occur, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.

#### 4.9. Overdose

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

### 5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

#### 5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Well-established use	Traditional use
Pharmacotherapeutic group: ATC-code: L03AW05 immunomodulators of plant orig R07AX other preparations for respiratory s	
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> stimulates nor immune system (phagocytosis by macro natural killer cells activity).	ophages,

# 5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Well-established use	Traditional use
No data available.	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
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> showed no toxicity in single- dose toxicity (rodents), repeated-dose toxicity (rodents) and genotoxicity studies.	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 reproductive toxicity and on carcinogenicity have not been performed.	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> showed no toxicity in single- dose toxicity, repeated-dose toxicity and genotoxi- city studies.
	Tests on local tolerance, reproductive toxicity and on carcinogenicity have not been performed.

# 6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

Well-established use	Traditional use
Not applicable.	Not applicable.

# 7. DATE OF COMPILATION/LAST REVISION

8 May 2008