

Medical Botany
11: Common veterinary
herbal medicines-
continued

lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.) (*Lavandula officinalis* Chaix)



Common Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	<i>Lavandula</i>
Species:	<i>L. angustifolia</i>

Binomial name

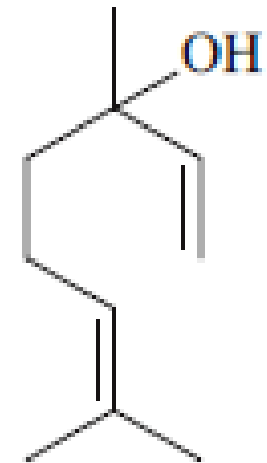
Lavandula angustifolia
Mill.^[1]

Other names: *l. angustifolia* Mill., *l. spicata* l. **Family:** Lamiaceae (Laminaceae/Labiatae). **Similar species:** *l. stoechas* l. (Karabaşotu, Keşişotu). **Description:** Gümişi-leaved, dark-purple flowers, is a plant in the bushes. **The part used** Flowers (Flores lavandulae) essential oil (Oleum lavandulae)

lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)-2

Anabileşenler Rosmarik
acid Kaffeik acid
derivatives Herniarin
Purples Ta those
essential oil (0.5%-0.8;
Aspics are known as oil)
Koumarinler
(Umbelliferon) Essential
oil 10-50% 30-40% of
linalool linalilasetat
Other Other names: l.
angustifolia Mill., l.
spicata l. Family:
Lamiaceae
(Laminaceae/Labiatae).

Similar species: l.
stoechas l. (Karabaşotu,
Keşişotu). Description:
Gümişi-leaved, dark-
purple flowers, is a plant
in the bushes. The part
used Flowers (Flores
lavandulae) essential oil
(Oleum lavandulae)
(Borneol, gerani,
ökaliptol (20%),
sitronellol, etc.) Camphor
(20%) Tannin



Linalool

lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)-3



Effect of lavender oil is effective Antiseptic; effect, but rather relates to the terpenes linalool and derivatives.

Antibacterial activity of effects, including skin fungus. Demulcent effect in the nervous system. Antidepressant Mild diuretic Karminatif/anti-colic Spasmolytic (Guinea pig

ileum and rat uterus) local anesthetic Lavender diuretic Amplifier rheumatism drugs relaxing

lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)-4



Use/Dose flows topically in veterinary surgeon against, anesthetics, topical antiinflammatar, antiseptic, wound healing promoting. As unrest and depending on the used systemic kolike huzursuzlukta. Small animals Dry plant: 25-200 mg/kg (2-3 obtained by) Tincture (70% ethyl alcohol 1:2-1.3): 0.05-0.1 ml/kg (2-3 obtained by) Infusion (5-30 g/glass of water): 1/2-1/4 cups/10 kg of drug interactions Alkaloid drugs, barbiturates are central nervous System and suppressor

lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)-5

Unwanted effect/Warning nausea, vomiting, headache, ringing in the ears may occur as undesirable effects. Overdose of appetite, sleep, flushes, confusion can be seen. Skin sensitive to light and can lead to spills. MRL undeclared-cutting can be used in animals.



The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
Veterinary Medicines Evaluation Unit

EMEA/MRL/633/99-FINAL
July 1999



COMMITTEE FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

LAVANDULAE AETHEROLEUM

SUMMARY REPORT

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)



Other names: Japoneriği, Kızağacı, Kızsaçıağacı. **Family:** Ginkgogiller (Ginkgoaceae). **Definition:** a tree up to 30 m tall. **Distribution:** native to China; grown as an ornamental plant in our country. **Leaf parts used** **Fruit Seeds**

Ginkgo biloba
Temporal range: 51.5–0 Ma

PreЄ E O S D C P T J K Pg N
Eocene - recent^[1]

Mature tree

Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Lower Risk
EX EW CR EN VU cd nt lc
Endangered (IUCN 2.3)^[2]

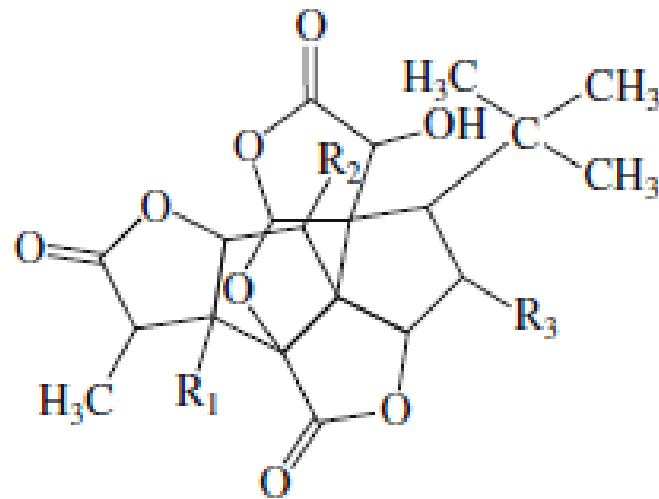
Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae
Division: Ginkgophyta
Class: Ginkgoopsida
Order: Ginkgoales
Family: Ginkgoaceae
Genus: *Ginkgo*
Species: ***G. biloba***

Binomial name
Ginkgo biloba
L.

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)-2

- Toward the end of spring or summer green leaves were collected and dried and used. Content Sheet: Terpenoids laktonlar (while baiera for A, B, C), sesquiterpene lakton (bilobalid), flavonoids, tannins, organic acids (ginkgo acid), Lignans



Ginkgolide



Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)-3



Effects on roaming the periphery and increasing blood flow to brain oxidative damage to the Center. The integrity of vascular permeability and contained flavonoids helps in the protection. Ginkgolide B, the platelet activating factor (PAF) provides inhibition (in vitro)

Kognition (Cognitive) cognitive impairment in activities and demansta can be used as supportive.



Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)-4



Brain circulation editor Ginkgolidler Tissue protective effect (on the other hand, because it is not preventative) Leaf Extract for cancer prevention the powerful Stimulant Yangi antispasmodic on the other hand, to effect preventive (flavonoids and Terpenoids from).

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)-5

- Trombositlere and increases the effect of the manipulation of blood with PG. Thus, in the brain and peripheral buildings, circulation costs; especially the healing effect in the brain results in memory. Ginkgo extract, and Terpenoids (bilobalid), including coronary veins, blood vessels and internal organs loosens the smooth muscle. Gerilimde prevents the release of cortisol; at the level of the hypothalamic corticotropin-releasing hormone, usually the effect saliverici synthesis and secretion; reducing the synthesis of cortisol level of the adrenal gland. Like breast, bladder cancer cells proliferation, differentiation, or into the genes of apoptosis preventive and protective effects by changing to read.



Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)-6

Effects on trombocytes and increases the effect of the manipulation of blood with PG. Thus, in the brain and peripheral buildings, circulation costs; especially the healing effect in the brain results in memory. Ginkgo extract, and Terpenoids (bilobalid), including coronary veins, blood vessels and internal organs loosens the smooth muscle. Gerilimde prevents the release of cortisol; at the level of the hypothalamic corticotropin-releasing hormone, usually the effect saliverici synthesis and secretion; reducing the synthesis of cortisol level of the adrenal gland. Like breast, bladder cancer cells proliferation, differentiation, or into the genes of apoptosis preventive and protective effects by changing to read.



Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)-7



**Small animals/dose Dry plant be used: 25-200 mg/kg (by dividing daily
Standardized extract (50:1, 24% flavonoids, 6% terpene laktonlar, 5% gi
acid): 10-50 mg per 10 kg animal (by dividing daily) Tincture (50-70% et
alcohol 1:2-1:3): 0. 5-1.0 ml 10 kg animal (divided into 2-3)**



The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
Veterinary Medicines Evaluation Unit

EMEA/MRL/668/99-FINAL
August 1999

COMMITTEE FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

GINKGO BILOBA



Quercus (*Quercus*)



Family: Fagaceae (Fagaceae). **Distribution:** Turkey grows about 20 in oak type. **The part used** Shell (*Cortex querci*) *Arborvitae* (*Gallae quercinae*) P (*Semen querci*) P glass (*Valonea*) Shells, especially *Saplımeşe* (*Quercus robur* L.), *Kızılmeşe* (*q. coccifera* L.), *Pırnalmeşe* (*q. ilex*), *Kasnakmeşe* (*q. result of decades of criminals of all meat the Heldr.*), oak tree-branches of the new shoots; the dried bark are used.

Oak

A photograph showing a branch of an oak tree with several green, lobed leaves and several acorns. Some acorns are whole, while one is cut in half to show the nut inside. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

Foliage and acorns of *Quercus robur*

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Fagales
Family:	Fagaceae
Genus:	<i>Quercus</i> L.

Quercus (*Quercus*)-2

Anabileşenler oak bark the Bitter substances, Pectic acid magnesium and potassium salts Mucilage Tannin (% 12-16; those from gallo, catechins, Oligomeric Proanthocyanidins) Gallotanenler (pirogal of tannins), Gallic acid, digallik acid, ellajik acid, glucose, or ku Ben acid compounds his ester; water can be hydrolyzed. Gallotanenlerin representative of the tannic acid.



Quercus (*Quercus*)-3

**Effect of Reinforcing constructive Constipation Bleedin
Inflammation preventive/demulcent AB**



Quercus (*Quercus*) 2



Use/Dose in animals (cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.) contains 70% shell powder used in exile; from now on; Horses and cattle: Calf 15-45 ml three times a day, Thai, sheep and pig: Wings 5-10 ml three times a day: 0.25-0.5 ml; is provided by participating eat 5 g oak extract contains 35% alcohol solution in the horse and cattle: 22-30 ml Beef, Thai, sheep, goats and chickens are: 1 L water 5 ml amounts used in exile by joining. Tincture (70% izopropilalkol% 55-65) 1-3 times a week from head to toe in leather or applied by spraying. Fine coal dust mixed with oak bark powder can be used in wound dressings. In humans, oak bark is used in the form of 3 g per day amount of infusion. Bathroom (5 g Shell/1 L water, 32 -35 ° C temperature) twice a week ago for the 1st time, then used 1-3 times. Oral, gargle for sore throat (2-3 tbsp/3 cups water).

Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Subfamily:	Faboideae
Genus:	<i>Glycyrrhiza</i>
Species:	<i>G. glabra</i>

Binomial name

Glycyrrhiza glabra

L.^[1]

Family: Fabaceae (The Fabaceae/Leguminosae). **Description:** Bluish-purple-flowered, feathery-leaved perennial plant. **Similar species:** *g. asperima* l., *e. echinata* l., *g. flavescens* of decades., *g. glabra* l.. *glabra* l., *g. glabra* l. *glandulifera* Waldst et Kit., *g. iconi* the Hub. **Distribution:** mainly in Western Anatolia, including the widely in our country.

Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-2



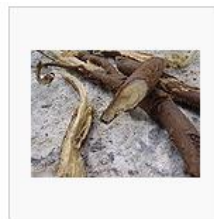
The part used Licorice honey (Succus liquiritiae) is extracted from the licorice root (Radix liquiritiae, Radix glycyrrhizae, Racine de réglisse) peeled and dried root of licorice, herb and rizomudur. Licorice root should be consumed with hot water or the honey, intensifying under vacuum and honey, when you get the consistency of cylindrical rods made to be poured into molds or plank forming is an extract obtained. Black in color and sweet flavor, dried up like glass.



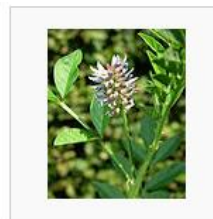
Sliver of liquorice root



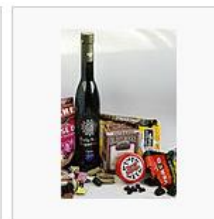
Various liquorice root slivers



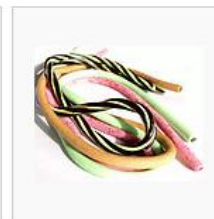
Liquorice root with bark



Inflorescence of *G. glabra*



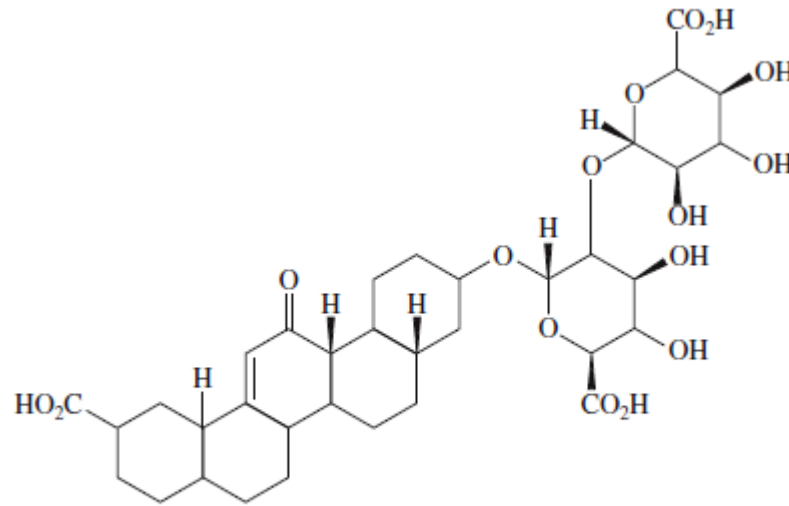
Various liquorice products



Different flavoured liquorice sticks

Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-3

Content is the main active ingredient triterpene saponins (glysirrhezic acid, glysirrhizin clinical acid) (2-9)



Glycyrrhizin



Dried sticks of liquorice root



Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-4



**Glisirhizik acid (bioactive triterpene Glycoside) Antiinflammatar
(prostaglandins and leukotrienes also prostaglandins prevents the
effectiveness-cortisone-like domains) Antiülser Antiallergic
Antioxidant tumoral agents Antiviral**



Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-5



- Gastric mucosa glycoproteins and increases the synthesis and secretion; Thus the age of epithelial cells growing and antipepsin the duration of the event. Likuiritigenin and iso likuiritige thanks to the flavonoids have spasmolytic activity Likuiritin apiosid-cough relief activity; demül aabsent and expectorant effect of reducing inflammation in the respiratory system



Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-6



Glisirhizin and glisirhet with clinical acid Glucocorticoid and mineralokortikoid, estrogen, corticosteroids, immune globulin sex hormone binding Mineralokortikoid binding binds to receptors affects immune globulin-11 β -hidroksisteroid dehydrogenase inhibition of microsomal enzyme, KC and kidney over performs (kortizolü inactive kortizona. Addison (Hipoadenokortisizm) dog-hiperkalemili (high)-normokalemike.



Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-7

Adaptojen effect of
Antiviral (topical)
Antimicrobial
expectorant Stomach
protector Öströjenik
antispasmodic
Laxative
Yükseltgenmeyi
preventive
expectorant Mild
laxative Estrogenic

antispasmodic Taste
corrective



Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-8

- Cough, asthma, bronchitis, gastric ulceration, Addison's disease, steroid arrtirmak effect, eczema treated topically for veterinary in-Mama formulation aroma transmitter, atopic dermatitis, Addison's disease, gastric ulcers, bronchitis, cough



Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-9



High doses of unwanted effects/warnings (50 g/day in humans long (> 6 weeks) should be used in the body of sodium and salt to be kept (edema) can lead to. The rise in blood pressure, potassium levels can occur in the fall and stroke; 100 mg glisirrhizik acid in humans can cause these effects. Liver (cirrhosis, chronic disease, like jaundice of the recession) and kidney (insufficiency) refrain from using this item with. Pregnant women can lead to early labor. Should be used with caution in patients with hypokalemic-increases potassium loss.

Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-10

Interaction such as Thiazide derivatives and fluctuations in effective diuretic effects of the licorice plant are mineralokortikoid (aldosterone-like effects), Licorice plant also can increase the toxic drugs like digoxin. CYP3A4 activity.



Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.)-11



**Use small animals Dry plant: 25-300 mg/kg (by
Tincture (30-35% ethyl alcohol 1:2-1): 0.5-1.0 ml 10 kg dog for
Infusion (5-30 g/glass of water): 1/2-1/4 cups/10 kg At the
Various records use dried herb: 3-45 g; 30-60 g Pork: 2-12 g
Beef: 30-60 g Dog: 1-4 g**

Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)



Other names: BahçeMintsi. **Family:** Lamiaceae (Laminaceae/Labiatae). as similar species: *m. aquatica* l. (SuMintsi), *m. longifolia* (l.) URHudson/*M.incina* Willd./*M.silvestris* l. (TüylüMint), *m. spicata* l. URsubsp.*spicata*/*M.viridis* l./*M.crispa* l. (KıvırcıkMint), *m. pulegium* l. (Pennyroyal), *m. suaveolens* Ehrh./*M.rotundifolia* Auct. *Cyclotrichium niveum* (of decades.) Manden et Scheng./*Calamintha nivea* of decades (TavşanMintsi), *Nepeta cataria* l. (some catnip). **Description:** scented, trunk and branches are usually reddish, flowers are Purple in colour, is a perennial plant.

Peppermint



Peppermint (*Mentha × piperita*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	<i>Mentha</i>

Binomial name

Mentha × piperita

L.

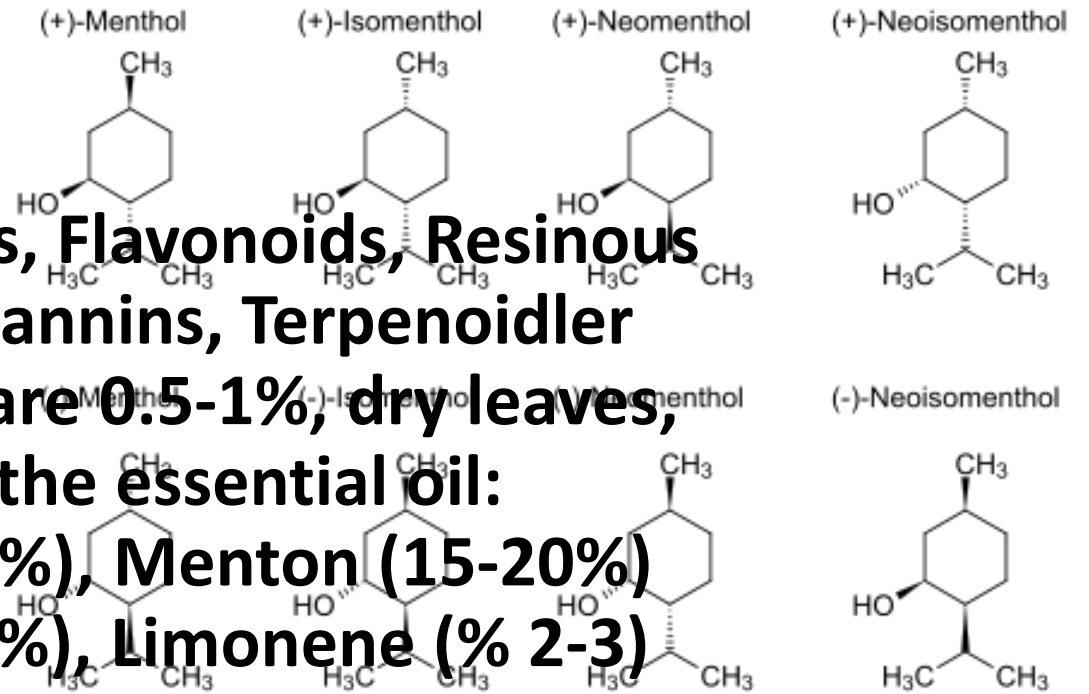
Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)-2

Used part Flowering branches (Herbae menthae piperitae) Leaves (Folia menthae piperitae) essential oil (Oleum menthae, Peppermint oil; Mint oil)
Leaves or leafy branches are collected and when to open plant flowers bunched dried in the shade. Essential oils are collected from fresh leaves and branches-are not collected with water vapor damıtılarak.



Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)-3

Anabileşenler in leaves Bitter substances, Flavonoids, Resinous substances Sugars (glucose, ramnoz), tannins, Terpenoidler essential oil (0.5%-3) the fresh leaves are 0.5-1%, dry leaves, contains 3% essential oil; top items in the essential oil: Menthol (40-50%), Neomenthol (3-3.5%), Menton (15-20%) Mentofuran (% 2-7), Mentilasetat (3-5%), Limonene (% 2-3) Ökalkiptol (% 6-8), Pulegon (% 1), İzopulegol (% 0.5-0.8) β-Karyofillen (% 1), İzomenton (2-3%), α-Pinene (% 1-3.5) β-Pinene (1-2%), Trans-sabinene hydrate (% 1) Germakren-D (1-2%), β-David



Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)-4



Effect of Peppermint and peppermint oil, affects the smooth muscle of the digestive canal directly and loosens. Nausea and prevents vomiting. Stabilizing the nerve endings; < 1% menthol analgesic effect; > leads to menthol 1.25% against-irritation (impetus). Enhances bile secretion Diaphoretic antimicrobial (bacteria, viruses) Externally Painkiller; menthol sensation of coldness on the skin surface perception stimulates the nerves that mediate but the pain receptors leads to suppressing pain relief effect. The initial perception of the feeling of the sensation of cold followed by warm quickly.

Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)-5



Liver and gallbladder ailments use/Dose Digestive system disorders, nausea and vomiting, Skin irkilti, pain, itching, etc with outgoing diseases horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, such as in animals% 018 peppermint oil contains preparation (5 contains the active ingredient) laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, pneumonia, Pleurisy Chief in diseases such as Word-of-mouth twice a day 50 ml (total 16 mg/100 ml) is used. Mint leaf infusion (10-20 g/1 l water) is used in the form. Peppermint oil, horse and cattle: 1-5 g sheep and goat: 0.5-1 g 2-5 drops of dogs and cats



Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)-6

- Peppermint oil is expectorant, soothing the stomach and intestines, gas, nausea and vomiting, refreshing, fragrance is used as the transmitter. In humans the symptoms of bowel syndrome (IBS) is placated (75%) are effective; to this end, day 6-12 drops (or 0.2-0.4 ml) quantities used. Gut coated capsules, drops, mint juice (1 g Mint essence + 10 g TALC + 1000 ml water) and is provided in the form of mint syrup. For this purpose, three times a day 0.2-0.4 ml amounts. Cold and cough mean don't smell (in hot water 3-4 drops) is used. Cold, cough, rheumatic pains, itching, urticaria cases through the skin İrkiltili skin lesions 0.1%-1, 1.25-16 oil formulations is used.



Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)-7

Unwanted effect/Warning is mucous membranes become stagnant for peppermint oil. Nevertheless, it is usually best to put up with peppermint oil. As a result of the lower esophagus loosening can occur on the chest burning büzgeci; for this reason, especially stomach upset those who avoid using peppermint oil. Due to increase the flow of bile, biliary tract contraction in/blockage, gallbladder inflammation and severe liver disorders should not be used too. Stones in the gallbladder in patients with severe abdominal pain. Peppermint oil, should not be applied to the face, especially the nose and eyes. Menthol vapors of the pharynx and the Airways spasm leads; for this reason, baby and children with peppermint leaf tea should be used with caution.



Mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)-8

Drug interactions drugs metabolized with the enzymes CYP1A2, CYP2E can change reduces Gastric acid secretion-the effectiveness of drug absorption



Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.)



Other names: Melisa. **Family:** Lamiaceae (Laminaceae/Labiatae).
Description: a perennial, herbaceous plant. **Distribution:** widespread in Turkey (İstanbul, Turkey, the Aegean and Mediterranean region). **Used part**
Flowering branches (Herbae melissae) Leaves (Folia melissae)

Melissa officinalis

Lemon balm



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	<i>Melissa</i>
Species:	<i>M. officinalis</i>

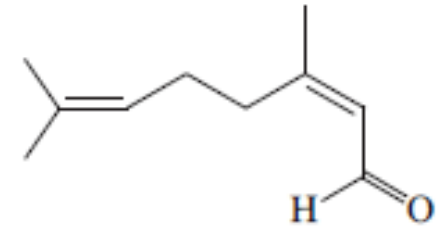
Binomial name

Melissa officinalis

L.

Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.)-2

Anabileşenler Hidrosinnamik acid (optimisation of rosinic acid < 6%), p-coumaric, kafeik, chlorogenic acid in Flavonoids, Resin, Tannins, volatile oils (0.0: Scrambled > 40%-75 sitronellal (Terpenoids) (geranial) β -citral (General) monoterpen aldehydes.



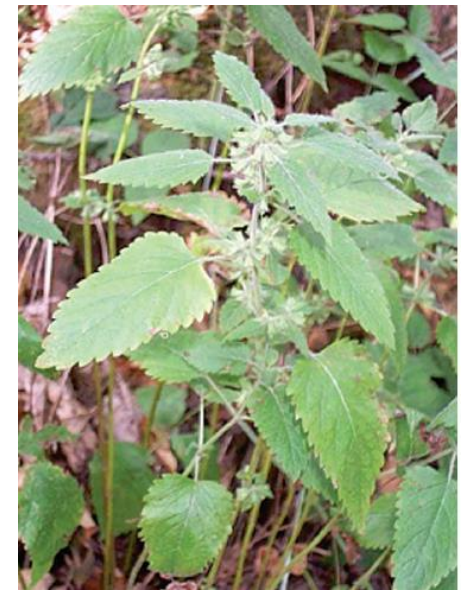
Citral

Terpenoids scrambled more than 60 number of structures (especially monoterpen), there are also other substances: Eremofilen, Geraniol, Geranilasetat, Germekren-D, Farneol, acetate, α -Karyofillen "humulen", β -Karyofillen Karyofilene, epoxides, Linalool, Metilsitronellat View, trans- β -Kimen



Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.)-3

The Antiviral effect (herpes simplex virus) Karminativ Bile secretion Enhancer Calming/sedative Respiratory stimulant antispasmodic Yükseltgenmeyi preventive activities reducing Thyroid (TSH-stimulating Adenylate Cyclase which decreases the production of hormone receptors also reduces to connect;) Essential oil free hidroalkolik extract is effective for soothing. Plural form of phenol content in tannins and viruses balm. Effect of thyroid stimulating hormone thyroid gland-related impact of the önlemesiyle. This effect, both hormone and thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor in thyroid gland by affecting the binding link prevention.



Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.)-4

Use/Dose powder, tincture and oil at a veterinary surgeon prepared preparation is used. Female animals have been dust leaves to encourage anger (14 is set to include the active substance) contains 10% relate both to be used. Horses and cattle: twice a day 2 days 50 g amount of sheep, goat and pig: twice a day 10-20 g amount of 2-4 days Melissa oil-containing preparation (0.025%) new-born calves are used in the form of spray to stimulate breathing; 1 ml is applied by spraying the nose five times in two hours the amount. In humans, antispasmodic and in Exchange for the common cold (herpes labialis) is used. Cream or ointment (70:1; lyophilized contains the 1% aqueous extracts) herpetic lesions until the (usually 2 weeks) is applied 2-4 times a day. For this purpose, the infusion (2-3 tablespoons raw leaf/150 are prepared with water) can also be used. The leaves are midevi, demulcent refreshing infusion (1-5%); several times a day to drink a



Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.)-5



Topical 1% Topical creams Use concentrated aqueous receive qu
(70:1): 14-2 to 3 times a day throughout the day. Internal-use Tir
1:2-1:3 used human herpes lesions tincture topical. Small animals Dry
plant: 25-300 mg/kg (by dividing daily) tincture (45% ethyl alcohol 1:2-
1): 0. 5-1.5 ml 10 kg dog for Infusion (5-30 g/glass of water): 1/2-1/4
cups/10 kg

eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.)



Other names: Adanaeucalyptusu, Sitmağacı. *E. rostrata* Schlecht. **Family:** Myrtaceae (Myrtaceae). **Distribution:** native to Australia. In many countries, including Turkey, wild or cultivated as an ornamental plant. The part used the leaves (*Folia eucalypti*). Oil (*Oleum eucalypti*; Curry bergamot). The fresh leaves are collected from old branches during the summer and dried in the shade. Essential oil with water vapor of fresh leaves and flowers damıtmayla.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis



700-year-old River Red gum in the Wonga Wetlands, NSW

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Myrtales
Family:	Myrtaceae
Genus:	<i>Eucalyptus</i>
Species:	<i>E. camaldulensis</i>

Binomial name

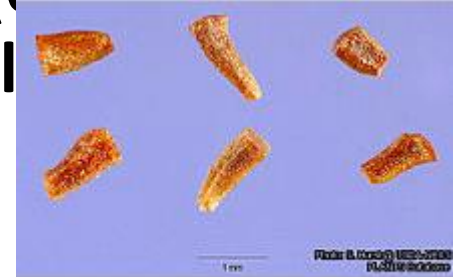
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Dehnh.

eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.)-2

Anabileşenler in leaves Bitter substances, Flavonoids (kuersitrin, rutosid gb) Metilflavon ökalip, Resins Tannin (a essential oil (3%-5) 80-90% of essential oil ökaliptol cineole), Gerianol Kamfen, Isoborneol, Limonene (0.5%) Ödesmol, p-Schiano (%. 1.7), α -Pinene (2.6%) Pinokarveol Cineole, Terpinen Terpinen-4-ol-1-ol



Flower buds



Seeds



eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.)-3

Use/Dose Antiseptic (urinary tract, reproductive Can throat, antiseptic solution) expectorant Sr is Owen Relaxing Respiratory opener/stimulus Infusion as a Deportation (2%), powder, tincture, pastilles, syrup are applied in such a way. Large animals up to 40 varying amounts of. 0.2-100% through the skin include Curry containing formulations Yangıların pharmacotherapies nipple, vagina, and other spaces used for antiseptisi in humans, Curry oil, colds, asthma, fever cases, 0.3-0.6 g (or 3-20 drops), 3 times per day 1-amounts is used; drop a sugar or hot/cold beverages can be applied by participating. 0.5-3% density with the way the skin ointment or cream applied to the 3-4 times a day, in the form of.



eucalyptusağacı (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.)-4



Cytochrome p450 drug interactions with the medications, insulin, and some oral hypoglycemic agents. Cedrus deodara, Curcuma longa, Glycyrrhiza glabra, and Eucalyptus globulus contains blends suitable for use in clinical mastitis in cows with high efficacy.

Chammomilla (*Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Matricaria recutita* L., *Anthemis nobilis* L.)



Matricaria chamomilla



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Asterales
Family:	Asteraceae
Genus:	<i>Matricaria</i>
Species:	<i>M. chamomilla</i>

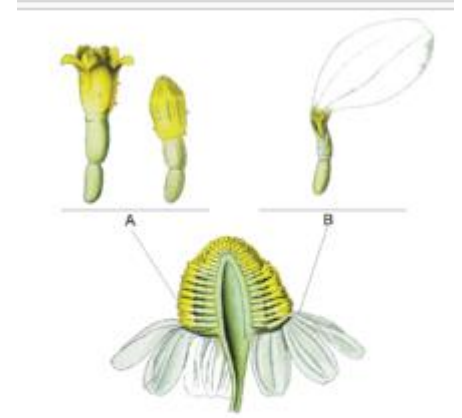
Binomial name

Matricaria chamomilla
L.

Other names: AdiChammomilla, AlmanChammomillası, KokuluChammomilla, MayısChammomillası, TıbbiChammomilla. *Chamomilla recutita* L.; RumiChammomilla. *Chamaemelum nobilis* L./Chamomille roma (L.) All. **Family:** Compositae (Asteraceae/Compositae). **Definition:** annual herbaceous plant. The plant has two types of political opposition; someone more like MayısChammomillası (*Matricaria recutita* L./*M. chamomilla* L./*Chamomilla recutita* L., the other is RumiChammomilla (*Anthemis nobilis* L./*Chamaemelum nobilis* L./*Chamomille roma* (L.) All.. **Similar species/Distribution:** in our country is very common; about 50 grow Chamomile Anthemis type; but, AlmanChammomillası species. Turkey grows in some of the types of Chamomile: *Anthemis altissima* — wood Fescue L., *a. arvensis* L. (Futi, SığırChammomillası), *a. auriculata* of decades. (İzmirChammomillası), *a. chia* L. (Nizam, EşekChammomillası), *a. cotula* L. (KöpekChammomillası), *a. hyalina* DC., *a. tinctoria* URL.var. *tinctoria* (BoyacıChammomillası, SarıChammomilla), *m. macrotis*.

Chammomilla (*Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Matricaria recutita* L., *Anthemis nobilis* L.) -2

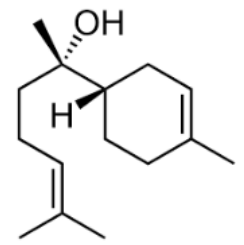
Anabileşenler Purples Albumin, Flavonoids (like the apige) Glikozidik, Koumarinler (umbelliferon, herniarin) Resins, tannin essential oil (0.2-0.5%), Mucilage in particular AlmanChammomillasında a lot (up to 8% dry weight) some important flavonoids (apige, kuerse, luteolin, etc.). Essential oil of acetic acid, the color blue (% 1-15 kamazulen) Pa Salicylic acid and esters Seskuiterpenler (up to α -bisabolol, bisabolol oxide-A,-B, β -trans-farnesyl acetate (antekotulid) fatty acids



Flowers of *M. chamomilla*:
A. Yellow disc florets
B. White ray florets



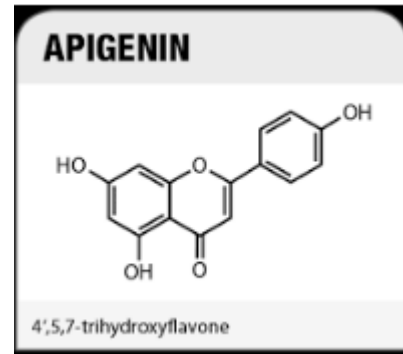
Matricariae flos: Dried *M. chamomilla* flower as commonly used in herbal tea



Chammomilla (*Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Matricaria recutita* L.,
Anthemis nobilis L.) -3



**Effect of Apigenin MSS in BZ-R; try to relax/to hospitalization
 α -Bisabolol, fire-prevention, antibacterial, antiülser. It
contains Terpenik ingredients (α -bisabolol, α -bisabolol
oxide-A,-B, kamazulen, like the matrix) antispasmodic,
antibacterial and inflammation preventive effects.
Chamomile tea and infusion is protective against oxidative
stress. Extracts of Chamomile, both COX and LOX; The
embodiment of the PG and LT.**



Chammomilla (*Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Matricaria recutita* L., *Anthemis nobilis* L.) -4



- Apigenin and luteolin, fenilbutazon and you're just as powerful as it is indometa referred to as preventive. Hidroalkolik chamomile extract and Chamomile oil many bacterium (*Bacillus subtilis*, *Staph. aureus*, *Streptococcus*, Group B Strep mutans visualized as ...) development. In the form of chamomile extract cream skin eczema and dermatitis with steroids (0.25% hydrocortisone) is comparable to the extent, or even stronger than the effect. Chammomilladan forms of prepared medication; Externally for skin diseases, pain reliever, antiseptic, wound healing of çabuklaştırıcı, is used as a sedative. Dahilen a soothing head and waist pains, anxiety, digestion gas, relieving the facilitator facilitator, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, tonic, sleep is used as the editor.

Chammomilla (*Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Matricaria recutita* L., *Anthemis nobilis* L.)-5



Unwanted effect/Warning is generally safe. Those with allergies and cats to Compositae (due to koumarin are included) should not be used. Allergic effect especially antekotulid (seskuiterpen lakton). In early pregnancy the abort Interact constructively with sleeping pills should be used Opioids and soothing/MSS increases the pressure. The infusion of Chamomile extracts and various microsomal enzymes (CYP1A2, CYP2E1, CTY3A4, etc.) strongly pressures. Anticoagulants and aspirin enters interacting with



The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
Veterinary Medicines Evaluation Unit

EMEA/MRL/706/99-FINAL
November 1999

COMMITTEE FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

MATRICARIA RECUTITA

pyrethrum (*Pyrethrum roseum* (Adams.) Bieb.)



- **Other names: Oltuotu, Oltutozu, Pembepyrethrum. *Chrysanthemum coccineum*, *Tanacetum coccineum* (Wild.) Grierson. Family: Compositae (Asteraceae/Compositae). Description: perennial, pale-pink-purplish-pink floral, herbaceous plant. Similar species: *Dalmaçyapyrethrum* (p. *cinerariifolium* Trev./*C.cinerariifolium*/*T.cinerariifolium* (Trev.) Schult Dedicated Beep.). Distribution: native to Iran and the Caucasus Mountains. Eastern Black Sea (Chitti mountain) and Oltu grows around too.**

pyrethrum (*Pyrethrum roseum* (Adams.) Bieb.)-2

Dried flower heads used parts (Flos pyrethri delbrueckii) in the early part of Flowers in pink, tongue-shaped 20-30 flowers. Dried/powder has been Jai piretrum (Persiyan insect powder). In the early part of the Anabileşenler Flower Piretrinler (pyrethrin-I and-II, sinerin-I and-II, jasmolin-I and-II). 0.5-2% of purples, özütte has about 25% pyrethrins.



pyrethrum (*Pyrethrum roseum* (Adams.) Bieb.)-3




Piretrinler external interference effect (essential flies, ticks, fleas, etc.). According to mammals and insects 100 times more effective. As the poison contact mRNA; lowering the ground effect and is very fast. Some substances found in sesame oil (sesamin, sesamol) synergistic interaction. Interested in the use of external parasites (flies, ticks, fleas, etc.) usually against spreading dust and solution (both 0.5%-1) is used in.

fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)



Fennel
Foeniculum vulgare



Fennel in flower

Scientific classification

Kingdom: [Plantae](#)
(unranked): [Angiosperms](#)
(unranked): [Eudicots](#)
(unranked): [Asterids](#)
Order: [Apiales](#)
Family: [Apiaceae](#)
([Umbelliferae](#))
Genus: [Foeniculum](#)
Species: [F. vulgare](#)

Binomial name
Foeniculum vulgare
Mill.

Other names: Fennel. *V. officinale* All./*F. capillaceum* Glib./*Anethum foeniculum* L., *f. piperitum* DC. **Family:** Apiaceae (An Annual Herb In The/Umbelliferae). **Description:** yellow-flowered, perennial, herbaceous plant. **Distribution:** Mediterranean, Aegean, Black Sea and Central Anatolia regions.

fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)-2

The part used root (Radix foeniculi) Leaves (Folia foeniculi) Roots, the plant is ready at the end of the first year, it is washed with water; longitudinally into slices and dried in the sun. The seeds are picked fully ripened, dried in the sun and then with a thin wand pounded into umbella.



Seed



Fruit



Leaf

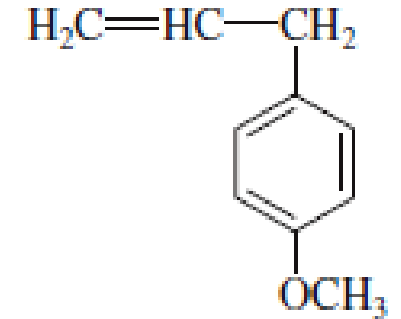


Flower



fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)-3

Anabileşenler Aromatic Fenilpropanoidler (anetol, estragol) Phenolic acid (kaffeik acid), flavonoid (rutin), Furanokoumarinler Mucilage, starch, Fixed oil (10-20%), essential oil (4-6) Essential Anisaldehyde for toilet preparations, 50-60% Anetol Fenkon 10-15% (bisiklik monoterpen) pinene, limonene, Sabinene Estragol (< 0.5%),



Estragole



fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)-4



Been used against Intestinal spasms in the gastrointestinal tract against Helicobacter pylori (the smooth muscle relaxant effect) is also effective in the metabolism of Calcium

Have been shown to increase the effectiveness of the Respiratory System Mukosilier transport Sr Owen cutter Anetol and fenkron respiratory fluids to increase volume and consistency on the tracheal muscles have been shown to reduce Ethanollü statement "Hamam" are featured (potassium channels)

fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)-5



Estrogenic effects and milk production increases the Libido dianetol and fotoanet contained in stilben and increases the dietilstilbestrole. Basak Also interested in showing a similar effect Catecholamines Anetol-increases the release of prolactin. This sheep-fennel oil and milk production and milk fat increase

- Human-milk as a drink too much tea to increase-increase in vomiting, muscle tone with the baby Fennel extract healing Dismenorede rehabilitation uyarılmsai Mating request varying disorders Showed stimulation of the mammary gland, cervix, vagina, female fertility of the endometrium grow Juicy statement have also been reduced.

fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)-6



Antimikrobiel Aromatic analgesic effect

Hypoallergenic expectorant Gas expectorant to digest facilitator (mitigating the intestinal spasm thin bowel movements-enhancing) antispasmodic Dermatitis due to preventive Anetol contained in prolactin and increases milk secretion. Stimulates digestive canal in small quantities Anetol transactions, amounts of antispasmodic. Dose is also observed in similar situation depending on the respiratory system. Fenkon antimikrobiel (bacteria, viruses) is effective

fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)-7



It should be used with caution in Pregnant animals unwanted effect (essential oil and concentrated statement kullanılmaları, infusions are more safe) doses liver damage can cause Photodermatitis and contact dermatitis, allergic reactions in high doses-jitter drug interactions Diuretics, ciprofloxacin

fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)-8

Cat and dog Use Dosage Dry plant: 25-300 mg/kg (by div
Tincture (60% ethyl alcohol 1:2-1): 0. 5-1.5 ml 10 kg dog
30 g/glass of water): 1/2-1/4 cups/10 kg



The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
Veterinary Medicines Evaluation Unit

EMEA/MRL/418/98-FINAL
May 1998

COMMITTEE FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

FOENICULI AETHEROLEUM



St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)



Other names: Koyunkıran, Mayasılotu, St John's-wort, Yaraotu, St. John's wort, Kanotu. **Family:** Kılıçotugiller (Hypericaceae/Guttiferae). **Similar species:** Turkey has a large number of *Hypericum* in type plant; some of them are: *Hypericum acutum* Mch., *h. amanum* of decades., *h. asperulum* Jaub., *h. atomarium* of decades., *h. cane cicum* l., *h. cassium* of decades., *h. crispum* l., *h. hir cinum* l., *h. laeve* of decades., *h. leprosum* of decades., *h. montanum* l., *h. orientale* l., *h. perfoliatum* – *relieves* l., *h. repens* l., *h. venustum* Fenzl. **Description:** perennial, yellow floral, herbaceous plant. **Distribution:** widespread in Turkey (İstanbul, İzmit, Uludag, Zonguldak, Sinop, Giresun, Rize, Samsun, Ankara, Muğla). 400 in the world, Turkey grows about 70 in *Hypericum* type.

Hypericum perforatum



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Malpighiales
Family:	Hypericaceae
Genus:	<i>Hypericum</i>
Species:	<i>H. perforatum</i>

Binomial name

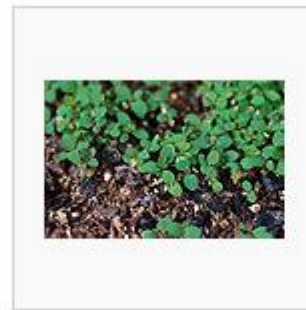
Hypericum perforatum

L.

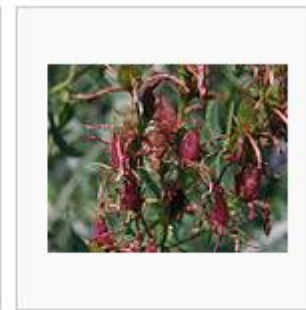
St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-2



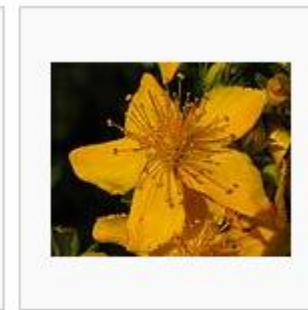
Full plant



Seedlings



Fruit



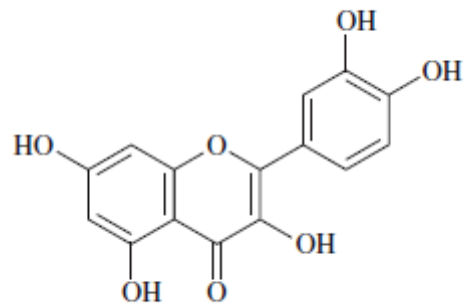
Blossom

The part used (Flowers) essential oil is collected and dried in the shade while the plant is in flower. The plant is collected in the flowering stage. The plant is collected in the flowering stage. The plant is collected in the flowering stage.

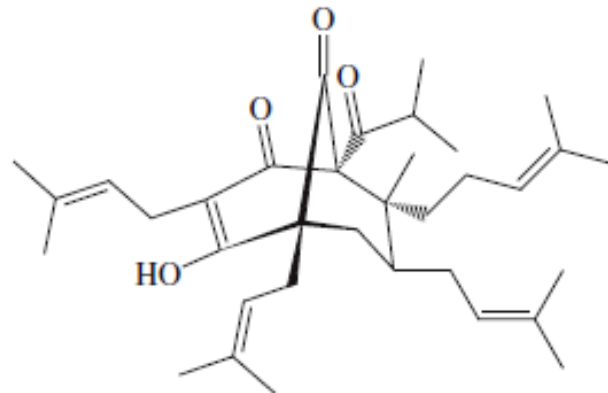
St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-3



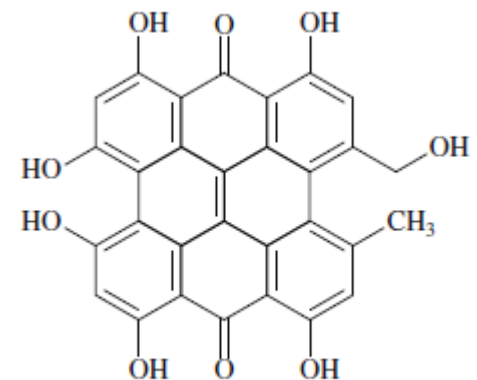
Anabileşenler Main characteristic components% 0.05-0.30 na
diantronlar (hypericin, psödohiperi, hiperforin, adhiperforin) the bit
substances, Biantrokuinon derivatives (% 0.05-0.3; hiperin, hyperic
pseudohiperi, hiperforin, adhiperforin), Phenols, flavonoids (2.5% ,
biapige, hiperosid, izokuersitrin, kaempfer, kuersi, routine)
Floroglusinoller (% 2-4; hiperforin, adhiperforin; also biantrokuinon
derivative), Kateşik tannins (5-15%), Melatonin (4 mg/kg) Oligomeric
Procyanidins, Resin essential oil (0.1%-1; aldehydes, 2-metilo, undekan,
hiperforin, karyofillen, monoterp, seskuiterp, α -pinene, etc.) , In Dry Glue
avored plant 2400 mg/kg are a lot like hypericin stem or stems smaller
amount (200 mg/kg) contains hypericin. Hypericin is extremely resistant
to heat and to drv.



Quercetin



Hyperforin



Pseudohypericin

St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-4



**St John's-wort effect of medications by mouth; Printing (de
Anxiety-relieving (add dimpho kadimo), Light skin soothing Oil;
Antimicrobial (bacteria, virus, etc.), Dermatitis (skin ulcers, Burns, small
cut). Immunity to the effects of This particular contained flavonoids,
the editor of the forward. Hypericin, the body makes it light-sensitive.
The plant to be defeated, granulate does not change during the
intimidation; enters directly into the circulatory system and liver,
remain through environmental reaches into circulation. A sensitive
skin reaction resulting in the light causes the running.**

St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-5



- Some substances Bitkideki (hiperforin) dopamine, serotonin, regulates the effects of RARE; in particular, their nerve end of serotonin to be rolled back. Hypericin, the development of prostate cancer grow and prevents bounce. This effect is thought to have been related to interact with the serotonin reuptake. Because, no offense to the tip of the synaptic serotonin range prevents the nerve (fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline) and serotonin antagonist effects of prostate tumors and development of items there are preventive. Bitkide the hiperforin and amentoflavon antidepressant as mRNA; hiperforin serotonin from synaptic nerve end of December also prevents to be rolled back. Hypericin and hiperforin increases the amount of plasma corticosterone.

St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-6



**Peripheral neuropathy Mild depression, behavioral problems
veterinary Indications (with pain), huzursuzk, obsessive compulsive
disorders**

St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-7

Unwanted effect/Warning light-sensitive due to the herb, direct sunlight or UV light exposure should not be relied. Digestive system disorders, dizziness, confusion, insomnia, restlessness, fatigue, allergic reactions, sensitivity to light, such as dry mouth symptoms may.



St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-8



Located in St John's-wort plant substances interact CYP1A activity changes; the last of these stimulate the strong way. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors increases the effects. Theophylline given together with theophylline levels. A similar situation applies to digoxin. Reduces the concentration of serum digoxin and warfarin. Digoxin serum reduces the level of drugs such as; effect of p-glycoprotein transport proteins is mediated by increase the amount. Stimulating serotonin receptor (tegaserol) and from the tip of the serotonin reuptake-blocking items on the receipt (fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline) interact in the same direction. Serotonin syndrome can go up to death with this condition known as autonomic and neuro-muscular disorders, hair loss, mood disorders.

St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)-9

**Application Externally as depicted on the burns and minor wounds:
Herpes can be used for cat and dog Use Dosage Dry plant: 25-300
mg/kg (by dividing daily) Tincture (45-60% ethyl alcohol 1:2-1): 0.5-
1.5 ml 10 kg animal for Infusion (5-30 g/glass of water): 1/
cups/10 kg can be sent to slaughter the animals after App
Hypericin (0.1 – 2 mg/kg) should be under the limit.**



The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
Veterinary Medicines Evaluation Unit

EMEA/MRL/690/99-FINAL
August 1999

COMMITTEE FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM
(use in veterinary homeopathy)

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)



Garlic

Allium sativum
Painted by W. Woodville, 1793

Allium sativum, known as garlic, from William Woodville, *Medical Botany*, 1793.

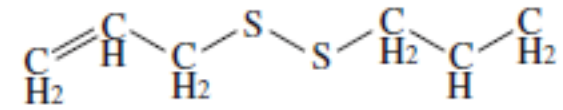
Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae
Clade: Angiosperms
Clade: Monocots
Order: Asparagales
Family: Amaryllidaceae
Subfamily: Allioideae
Genus: *Allium*
Species: ***A. sativum***

Binomial name
Allium sativum
L.

Other names: Garlik. **Family:** True (Knot). **Description:** Greenish-white-pink floral, herbaceous plant. **Distribution:** native to Central Asia. It is very common in our country. **Used parts (Bulbus Priyanka sativi)**

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-2



Diallyl disulphide

Anabileşenler Garlic at the beginning

effective substances, Enzymes, Sugars, essential oil (diallyldisulfid, diallyltrisulfid, metilallyltrisulfid, etc.), **Vitamins (A, B, C)** Fresh garlic dressing, 0.25%-1.15% alliin, 0.04% alliin (tiyosulfinat-crushed) and other tiyosulfinat (especially allilmetiltiyosulfinat approximately 0.1%). Carefully dried garlic 0.7-1.7% alliin (10 mg/kg fresh, 30 mg/kg dry). They besides ajoen, vinylthin, S-allilsistein, S-allilmerkaptosistein Glycoside with sulphur, calcium, selenium, germanium. Frutanlar (65% dry weight)



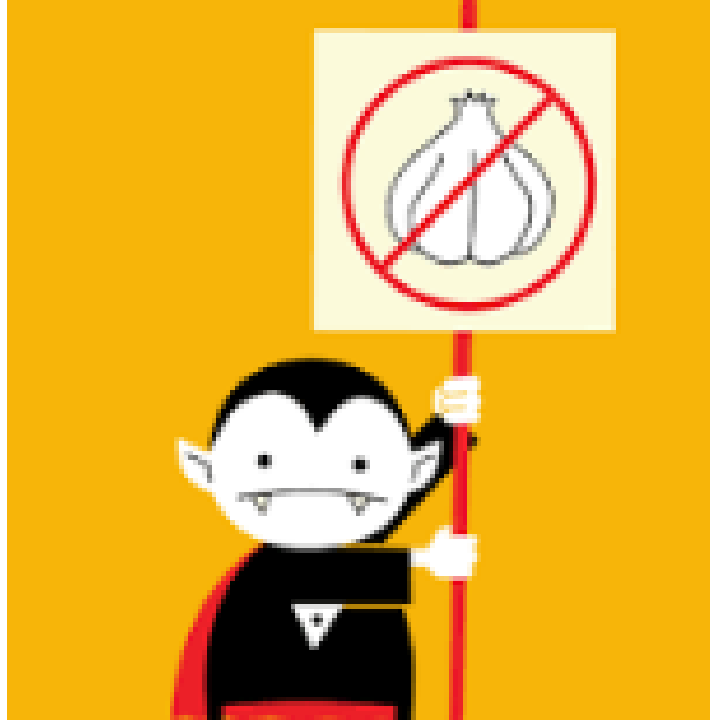
Flower head



Bulbils

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-3

- Klinik alıřmalarda kullanılan Garlic tozu özütleri %1.3 alliin (S-allil-L-sisteinsülfoksid) içerecek şekilde ayarlanır; ticari preparatların bileřimleri arasında önemli farklar bulunabilir. Taze, kurutma veya bekletme (eskimiř) durumuna göre de bileřimi ve etkisi önemli ölçüde deęiřir.



Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-4

- According to the chemical content of the head of garlic transactions varies considerably. Garlic contains alliin and allin rather than per. Good quality garlic powder fresh garlic per similar substances (usually you alliin); but, if less items in the garlic powder. Oil-mixed garlic powder because 80% of the contents of the sulfurous substance loses; a significant portion of these sulphurous substances ajo, and those vinyl dithiin. Steam-dialk garlic oil obtained in (the) provincial sulfide (allilmetilsulfid, diallilsulfid, diallildisulfid, dialliltrisulfid, dialliltetrasulfid, etc.) are the most important sulphur compounds (0.1-0.5%). Alliin and allinaz is resistant to dry; heat treatment (cooking) reduces the effectiveness of the allinaz. Allisin is unstable; implemented processes and environmental conditions, many item [(E)-and (Z)-ajoen]. Alliin is odorless, you alliin odour; garlic is one of the items that smell of custom. Garlic smells like bad/driving in eating, ...



Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-5

Effect of reduces blood sugar
Antimicrobial/antiseptic lowers blood pressure
(bacteria, protozoa, prevents blood clotting
fungi, and interested in Cancer
helminth effective) preventer/protector
stimulates the immune protects the liver
system, protects Cholesterol (total and
Veins/prevents small-weighted
arteriosclerosis lipoprotein) prevents
expectorant Flat muscles prevents Stress lowers
(intestinal, respiratory Lipid peroxidation
tract) Fibrinolytic activity Trombositlerin prevents
increases Urine excretion the reclaiming the
opens the Appetite healing Wounds



Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-6

- The garlic juice burning externally, Kim and antiseptic effect (bacteria and fungi). Garlic (especially skewered garlic extract) stimulates the immune system. Makrofajların against microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, yeast escalation. Stimulate t-cells. Alliin lowers blood pressure and antel mintik effective. Garlic oil, aqueous-alcoholic-extracts prevents blood clotting; following are the effect. Trombositlerin on the prevention of Tromboksanların synthesis in serum Fibrinogen clustering prevention reduced Fibrinolytic activity is increasing the amount of packaging are blood-circulation-heart system important implications. Plasma lipid/cholesterol prevention peroxidation



Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-7



Unwanted effect/Warning yiyenlerdeki allilmetilsülfid smell Garlic, diallilsülfid, diallildisülfid, disülfid, sulphurous substances such as 2-propentiyol. Scented oils (especially alli) is resolved has been prepared and used garlic preparations. A large amount of garlic in the heart beat irregularities, asthma, contact dermatitis, nausea, vomiting, exile, in blood sugar causes the 2nd grade falls and skin burn. Garlic should be avoided in nursing mothers milk. The number of red blood cells, such as the glutasyon but Akitas and Shibas potassium is less the amount of dog breeds N-propildisülfid on the other hand, items such as hemolytic is very sensitive to the effects. Cats are sensitive to garlic than human and dog; because they carry more points for fragmentation of Hb yükseltgeyi Khan.

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-8



Stimulates the effectiveness of CYP2E1 and CYP3A4 Garlic interact; This shows you can do many interact with matter. Koumarin etc, which prevents blood clotting substance should be used with caution in using garlic compounds or refrain from using it. Lowers the blood glucose, insulin dose adjustment should be made in that use.

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)-9



Dose of fresh garlic: 1 clove (3-4 g)
Dried plant for 20-25 kg: 15-20 mg/kg (the log is provided by dividing) cats and small dogs 50-100 mg of garlic; mid-size dogs 100-300 mg; big dog in 300-600 mg; very large dog breed in the 600-900 mg of Tincture (25-40% ethanol): 1:2-1:3: 0.5 ml 10 kg (daily or as diluted with other herbs)



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

12 July 2016
EMA/HMPC/7686/2013
Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC)

Assessment report on *Allium sativum* L., bulbus Draft

Based on Article 16d(1), Article 16f and Article 16h of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended (traditional use)

Herbal substance(s) (binomial scientific name of the plant, including plant part)	<i>Allium sativum</i> L., bulbus
Herbal preparation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Powdered herbal substance- liquid extract from fresh bulb (DER 2-3:1), extraction solvent rapeseed oil, refined- Dry extract (DER 5:1), extraction solvent ethanol 34%
Pharmaceutical forms	Herbal preparation in solid dosage forms for oral use

Alexandrian senna (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl.)



Other names: *c. senna* L. **Family:** Fabaceae (The Fabaceae/Leguminosae).
Similar species: there are a large number of the plant; the main are: *c. acutifolia* L., *c. fistula* L. (Hıyarşember), *Colutea arborescens* L. (Yalancı Alexandrian senna): yellow-flowered, double hairy-leaved, are small trees in the Bush. *A. angustifolia* and *a. acutifolia* both Senna alexandrina/Alexandria also known as senna. **Distribution:** Arabia, India, Pakistan, North Africa countries.

Alexandrian senna	
	
Conservation status	
	Not evaluated (IUCN 3.1)
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Subfamily:	Caesalpinioideae
Tribe:	Cassieae
Genus:	<i>Senna</i>
Species:	<i>S. alexandrina</i>
Binomial name	
	<i>Senna alexandrina</i> Mill.

Alexandrian senna (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl.) - 2

**Anabileşenler you the Aloe leaves and fruit-emo, rhein 8-
Glycoside, flavonoids in Hidroksiantrasen Glycoside (% 2
sennosid A-F; most sennosid A and B), minerals (Ca, Cr, Fe,
Mg, Mn, Na, Se, Zn) Mucilage Naftalen front-ingredients
organic acids (tartaric acid, Malic acid, oxalic acid) resin
(sennarkol) sugar (katartomannit) essential oil, vitamins (B1,
B2, C, etc.)**



Alexandrian senna (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl.)-3

The effect is moderate (Neuromuscular purgatif) Laxative effect cozy/soft excreting should be much preferred. Anthracin promotes movement of the large intestine by increasing the Glycoside excretion. (In 5-15 mg/kg) Glycoside large intestine exposed alkaline conditions of hydrolyzed; uncovered ag likonları (boxes for your palce) is responsible for the domain. These are, on the one hand, fluid and electrolytes (especially sodium and chlorine) reduces the absorption from the intestines, while their bodily fluids will speed up the passage of intestinal cavity; Thus, increased intestinal contents stimulates Auerbach and Meissner nodes; This is the result in the increase of transactions. Glycoside effect of locally also helps increase PG synthesis. Also increases gastric acid secretion.



[Effectiveness of Congo senna (*Cassia angustifolia*) leaf for inhibition of lactation in milking cow]. [Chinese] [1991]

Jin Jihu

Alexandrian senna (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl.)-4



European Medicines Agency
Evaluation of Medicines for Human Use

London, 26 October 2006

Doc. Ref. EMEA/HMPC/51871/2006 *Corr.*¹

**COMMITTEE ON HERBAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS
(HMPC)**

FINAL

**COMMUNITY HERBAL MONOGRAPH ON
CASSIA SENNA L., FRUCTUS AND *CASSIA ANGUSTIFOLIA* VAHL, FRUCTUS**

grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)



Other names: suspended. **Family:** Asmagiller (*Vitaceae* Are). **Distribution:** in particular, including Western Anatolia, Turkey has grown widely. **Definition:** is a plant grown for Fruit.

<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	
	
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Vitales
Family:	Vitaceae
Genus:	<i>Vitis</i>
Species:	<i>V. vinifera</i>
Binomial name	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	
L.	

grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)-2

Used part of fruits: fresh and dried. Wine (Vitis vinifera, v. album, v. rubrum): fresh and dried fruit juice obtained with the fermentations; the color of wine Procyanidins comes forth. Vinegar (Asetum): White wine acetic fermentation. Leaves (Folia vitis). Assefa (Lacrimae vitis): pruning the branches with leaves that have occurred.



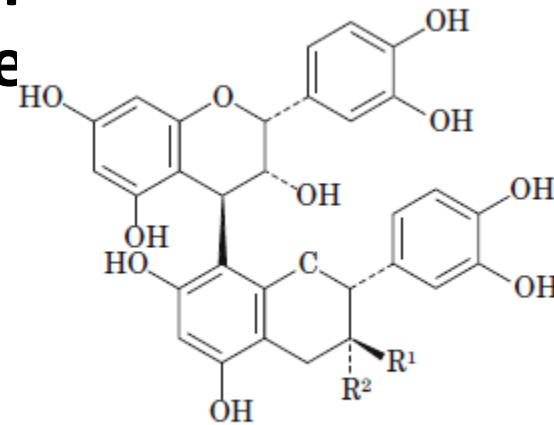
grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)-3



Seed

Anabileşenler
Fruit Stilbenler
 (resveratrol,
 oksiresveratrol
 , pikea setty
 Sarah) organic
 acids (tartaric
 acid, Apple
 acid, lemon
 acid) sugar
 (glucose),

Calcium
tartrate,
contains
Tannin **Leaf**
Tannin **(kon**
th
ve



Procyanidin B₁ R¹=OH, R²=H
 Procyanidin B₂ R¹=H, R²=OH

Grape juice Flavonoids (kaempfer,
 kuerse, you like mirise) Raisin
 bark Phenolic substances
 (hydroxy sinnamik acids,
 flavonoids, anthocyanins,
 Oligomeric Proanthocyanidins
 "OPC"; Procyanidins B1-8)
 contains grape seed proanthosi
 you Only, d

grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)-4

Clinical effects of Haemostatic Venotonik
Astrinjent Diuretic Anti-diagnosis

The inability of the Venous Edema-reducing Antioxidants indications diabetic retinopathy prevention of cancer preventive Cardiovascular System Hiperolesterolemi connective tissue

stabilization of fractures are adverse effects of radiation, improving Retinal Edema Antiallergic wound healing damage Rh Varicosis



24 November 2015
EMA/HMPC/16635/2009 Corr. 1
Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC)

Community herbal monograph on *Vitis vinifera* L., folium
Final



grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)-5

**Impact Fruit urine enhancer, laxative, ampl
soothing Proantosiyandinler, similar to ta
binds to proteins, including enzymes and çöktürür
Proanthosiyandinler is yüksektgenme strong
preventive and natural killer cells (NK-cells)
improves the effectiveness of stilben in red wine
(resveratrol) Karsinojenlerin prevents Oxidation and
metabolic inflammation as escalation is the
proliferation of preventive slows the Cell caused by
apoptozise**



grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)-6



Veterinary use feline viral leukemia, Feline lower urinary tract in diseases, various ocular diseases (cataract, retinopathy early and additional nuclear sclerosis) Geriatric/cardiovascular system disorders in animals, as antioxidant Photosensitization/prevention of sunburn in the depigmented animal antiinflammatory prevention of Sports injury prevention an edema in Postoperative edema support Systemic mast cell tumors



grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)⁷

Used/Büzüştürücü **diuretic**
Dose **styptic** **Amplifier**
Inflammation **preventive**
Dogs grape seed extract: 1-2 mg/kg of Grape wine (Spirit vini) At: 20-35 ml pig: 3.5-10 ml Dog: 3.5-5 ml people are Fruit dekoksiyon (3-5%) to drink 3-4 cups a day. Vine leaves infusion (5%) and obstipation in styptic constructor; the fresh leaves are for the healing of wounds and boils externally


used as ripening.
seed standardized
(95% polyphenols) is used
the amount of 50-300 mg.



Digitalis (*Digitalis purpurea* L.)



Digitalis purpurea



Digitalis purpurea (Common Foxglove)

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae
(unranked): Angiosperms
(unranked): Eudicots
(unranked): Asterids
Order: Lamiales
Family: Plantaginaceae^[1]
Genus: *Digitalis*
Species: *D. purpurea*

Binomial name

Digitalis purpurea
L.

Other names: Erguvani Digitalis, Mayasılotu. **Family:** Digitalisgiller (Scrophulariaceae). **Similar species:** Turkey 8 Foxglove plant grows; *D. Add MV* Ehrh. (Yünlü Digitalis), *b. orientalis* Lam./*D. lamarckii* Ivan (Doğu Digitalis), *d. ferruginae* l. (Pasrenkli Digitalis), *d. grandiflora* Mill. (Büyükçiçekli Digitalis), *born of decades ex cariensis* Jaub et Spach (Muğla Digitalis), *born davisina* Heywood (Alanya Digitalis), *born trojana* Ivan (Truva Digitalis), *born viridiflora* Lindley (Yeşilçiçeklibüyük Digitalis). **Description:** Red is an annual, herbaceous plant flowering, 2.

Digitalis (*Digitalis purpurea* L.)-2

The part used the leaves (Folia digitalis pur)
Anabileşenler the petals Heart Glycoside
nearly 30 heart glikozi; digitoksin the mai
gitalin) Saponin Tannin Effect Urine additi
amplifier

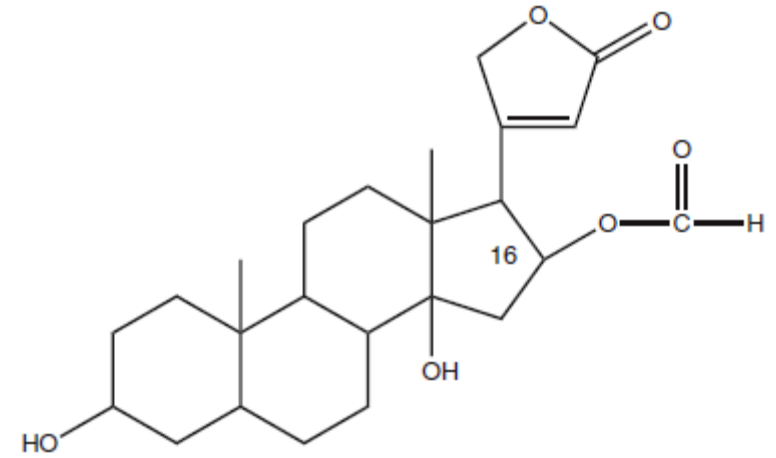


Figure 11-6 Digitoxigenin, a cardenolide aglycone.



Digitalis (*Digitalis purpurea* L.)-3

- Aglikon the amount of sugar and connecting the sites to you glikozi uronik acid in the water affects the resolution and hence bioavailability. Na⁺/K⁺-Atpase pump onto the mRNA-intracellular potassium level drops-heart relaxation reduces High potansiyek half life accumulates in the body of the cardiac Glycoside, potency is high and should be used with caution. Affects the heart's electrical transmission in high concentrations-atrioventricular and sinoatrial node causes increased vagal stimulation in. Healing index is low.



Digitalis (*Digitalis purpurea* L.)-4




Some drug interactions Albuterol, amiodarone, aminoglycosides, amfotericin B, antacid, anticoagulants, antiarrhythmic, bleomycin, calcium channel blockers, cholesterol, Cyclosporine, doxorubicin, NSAIDs, macrolide antibiotics, laxatives, tetracycline, penicillamine, phenytoin, diuretics, cardiac Glycoside are Unwanted Effects increased cardiac contractions Strong, diastole, pulse and cardiac rhythm anomalies, hyperkalemia, and ventricular tachycardia. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, headache, depression, confusion, increase, green-yellow, blurred vision.

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)



Ginger



1896 color plate from
Köhler's Medicinal Plants

Scientific classification

Kingdom: [Plantae](#)
Clade: [Angiosperms](#)
Clade: [Monocots](#)
Clade: [Commelinids](#)
Order: [Zingiberales](#)
Family: [Zingiberaceae](#)
Genus: [Zingiber](#)
Species: ***Z. officinale***

Binomial name

Zingiber officinale
Roscoe 1807^[1]

Other names: Amomum zingiber. **Family:** Refers To (Zengiberaceae).

Description: Reed is a perennial, herbaceous plant, looking.

Distribution: India, China, Nigeria, grows in countries such as Jamaica.

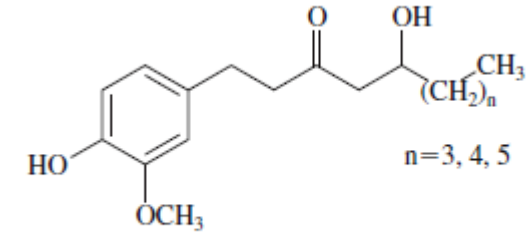
Grown as an ornamental plant in Turkey.

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)-2

Subsoil parts used parts (Rhizoma zingiberis) Simply collected and outdoor kurutulursa gray-ginger, peeled, washed with water, and the outer layer with a knife in the Sun kurutulursa White-Ginger.



Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) -3



Gingerol

Anabileşenler 1-4% essential oil, zingiberen, zingiberol, sesquiterpene hydrocarbons, (zingiberen, arkurkumen, seskifellandren, aromabisabolen) Acetic acid

Oleoreçine (% 4-7.5) Starch (50%) potassium sulphate essential oil (% 1-3) Glue



Monoterpenler essential oil (fellandren, kamfen, ökaliptol, citral, Borneol) Diterpenler (galan olakton) Sesquiterpenler (β-bisabolen, α-farnesene, kurkumen, zingiberen) Fenilpropanoidler (gingerol, gingerdion) Ginger has its own unique taste and smell of phenolic compounds (gingereron, gingerol) comes forward.

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) -4

Effect of Aphrodisiac

**Antelmintik Antimicrobial
(bacteria, fungi, helminths)**

Anxiety-relieving Karminatif

Vomiting cutter antispasmodic

Diaphoretic Platelet

**Stimulating preventive
efficacy of saliva and stomach
secretion enhancer, fire-
prevention**



Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)-5



- In dogs vomiting cutter-25 mg/kg (oral)-5-HT₃ receptor through which effective in dogs-borer (*Drofilaria immitis*) is extremely effective. Recent advances in the alcoholic extract 100 mg/kg dose in the way mikrofil > 95% away; application is repeated 12 times. It is effective to a certain extent too mature interference. To soften the poultry meat/resting-pH, humidity, cooking capacity, total capacity, muscle fiber diameter pigment, sus. For this purpose, to be applied to 3%.



Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)-6

- Galanolakton as serotonin antagonist mRNA (vomiting cutter impact-5-HT₃). Alcoholics and acetone extract (25-200 mg/kg orally) some cancer drug (cisplatin) is extremely effective in preventing vomit caused by. Vomiting effect is related to environmental and zingeronlar. The first half of pregnancy in women with vomiting in is very effective. Gingerdeki some of the essential ingredients are powerful inflammation and oxidation is effective preventive; This slowing of development/prevention effects of tumoral also helps. Gingerdeki especially fenilpropanoid are COX and 5-LOX activity. This is the main preventive, çandır analgesic effect. Androgenic. Aqueous or alcoholic extract of male rats or mice testes weight of, the number of Spermatozoa in serum testosterone levels, and the amount of cholesterol in the diagnosis in Nonpalpable, the mobility of Epididimiste α -glikosidaz significantly increases the effectiveness.



Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)-7



**Veterinary use of cancer chemotherapy to prevent vomiting,
Dirofilaryoz linked to Osteoarthritis to improve circulation in animals
bedridden Geriatric/Unwanted effects can increase Bleeding, contact
dermatitis.**



Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)-8



- Small Dried plant in animals: 15-200 mg/kg (split into one or two doses)
Infusion: a glass of water 5 g: 1/2-1/4 to be 10 kg (nölün per day is provided by) Tincture: 1:2-1:3: 0.25-0.5 ml 10 kg animal (in conjunction with other herbs that can be diluted) Travel nausea in the 25-50 mg/kg by dividing the dust is provided daily, or 10 kg animal to 0.5 ml (day 2-3 times), before resuming the journey at least 30 min ago.

