







INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS

academic year 2018/19

LECTURE 13 – Phytopharmaceuticals for external use, dermatologics – PART 1

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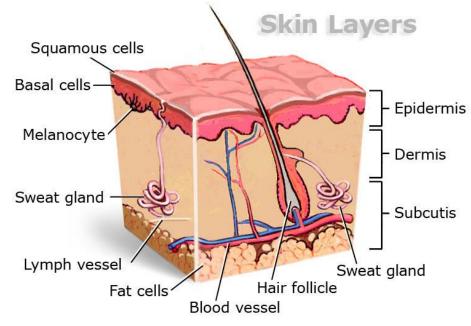
DERMATOLOGICS

- = preparations used topically
 - in case of skin diseases
 - for skin irritation, blood congestion (hyperaemia), induction a feeling of warm
 - for protection of health skin against external influences
- Disinfectants, antiseptics, antibacterials, antivirals, antifungals
- Antipruritics, antiseborrheic agents, antipsoriatics, antiscabietics
- Astringents, antiphlogistics
- Keratolytic, emollients
- Preparations used for repairing wounds (re-epithelisation, re-granulation)
- Preparations used to treat burns, frostbites,...
- Preparations used to treat muscular injuries, contusions, external antirheumatics,...

DERMATOLOGICS

SKIN DISEASES

- are usually divided into two great classes functional and organic
 - functional affections of the skin, hair, sebaceous glands, sweat glands
 - organic inflammations, infectious diseases, new formations and tumours, haemorrhages (bleeding),...



DERMATOLOGICS

Topical dermatological formulations:

- topical medications should be applied on the skin as a thin layer
- contain an active ingredient and vehicle. Vehicle contains water, oil, fat, alcohol, propylene glycol,...
 - solutions
 - tinctures
 - lotions (emulsions), suspensions
 - ointments, creams, pastes
 - hydrocolloids, hydrogels
 - (talcum) powders
 - liquid powders
 - aerosol foams or sprays
 - adhesive plasters

PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS used for WOUND HEALING

WOUND

- is defined as a breaking of cellular and anatomical or functional continuity of living tissue
- there are four phases in the process of wound healing:
 - phase 1 is the vascular response (blood coagulation)
 - phase 2 is the inflammatory response that involves migration of neutrophils at margin of incision
 - phase 3 is the proliferative phase which is characterized by angiogenesis, granulation (newly formed wound matrix, consisting of collagen, matrix proteins and proteoglycans), wound contraction, and epithelisation
 - phase 4 is a remodelling phase involving continuous accumulation of collagen and proliferation of fibroblasts

PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS used for WOUND HEALING

Agents promoting wound healing:

- astringents they are able to precipitate proteins "wound contracting" ability. Antioxidant activity refers to the possible antibacterial activity.
- disinfectants act to disrupt significant cellular structures or processes in order to kill or eliminate microorganisms
- antiphlogistic (anti-inflammatory) agents are able to reduce inflammation
- preparations promoting wound healing and repair, including re-epithelisation, and re-granulation

TANNINS

- polyphenolic compounds, they are composed of a very diverse group of oligomers and polymers; subdivided into two groups:
 - hydrolyzable tannins (gallotannins, ellagitannins)
 - condensed tannins (proanthocyanidines, catechins)
- the main characteristic is that they bind and precipitate proteinsastringent effect
- the word "tannin" reflects a traditional technology "tanning" (waterproofing and preserving) = transforming animal hides into leather
- Biological effect:
 - astringent externally: wounds healing, bleeding stop, treatment of burns, frostbites, oral cavity disorders,...

GALLA

Quercus infectoria (Q. lusitanica), Fagaceae, gall oak

- native to Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Turkey,...
- "nutgalls" (Galla tinctoria, Turkish gall,…) are produced by the infection from the insect Cynips gallae tinctoriae
- nutgalls are rich in the tannin content







Plant drugs containing **tannins** very often from the family **Rosaceae**, e.g.:

- Tormentillae rhizoma Potentilla tormentilla (P. erecta), tormentil
- ▶ Sanguisorbae radix Sanguisorba officinalis, great burnet
- Agrimoniae herba Agrimonia eupatoria, agrimony
- ▶ Alchemillae herba Alchemilla vulgaris, lady's mantle
- Rubi idaei folium Rubus idaeus, raspberry
- Rubi fruticosi folium Rubus fruticosus, blackberry (brambleberry)
- Fragariae folium Fragaria vesca, wild strawberry
- Anserinae herba Potentilla anserina



Potentilla tormentilla rhizome



Agrimonia eupatoria herb



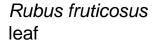
Rubus idaeus leaf



Alchemilla vulgaris herb



Sanguisorba officinalis root





Fragaria vesca leaf

Other plant drugs containing tannins:

- Bistortae rhizoma Polygonum bistorta (Bistorta major), Polygonaceae
- Quercus cortex Quercus robur, Q. petraea, Fagaceae
- Ratanhiae radix Krameria triandra, Krameriaceae
- ▶ Juglandis folium *Juglans regia*, Juglandaceae
- Hamamelidis folium/cortex Hamamelis virginiana, Hamamelidaceae
- Hyperici herba Hypericum perforatum, Hypericaceae
- Myrtilli fructus/folium Vaccinium myrtillus, Ericaceae
- plants from the family Lamiaceae, e.g.:
 - ▶ Salviae officinalis folium Salvia officinalis, sage

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Bistorta major rhizome



Quercus robur Quercus petraea bark

root



Hamamelis virginiana leaf/bark



Juglans regia leaf



Hypericum perforatum herb



PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS with ASTRINGENT EFFECT

- AGRIMONY Herbal tea (Megafyt Pharma)
 - ▶ POR SPC 1X50GM
 - Agrimoniae herba
 Agrimonia eupatoria,
 Rosaceae
 - contains: tannins, flavonoids, small amount of essential oils
 - SUKL code: 0076589Selected medicinal products
 - ATC: V11

- it has healing effects
 (astringent, anti-inflammatory properties)
- production: pour 500 mL of water over 2 spoons of the drug, boil briefly for 10 min and let stay another 15 min
- decoction is used as a poultice (warm compress), bath, or for gargling

PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS with ASTRINGENT EFFECT

Astringent tincture:

- Ratanhiae tincturaGallarum tincturaMyrrhae tinctura
- indication: as an astringent wash for the mucous membrane of the mouth, as a gargle in sore throat



Ratanhiae tinctura

- production: 1 part of the drug and 5 parts of ethanol 70% (V/V)
- tannin content is 1.0 % at least (expressed as pyrogallol)

Gallarum tinctura

- production: 1 part of the galls and 6 parts of ethanol 60% (V/V), maceration, 3 days
- tannin content is 1.5 % at least

Myrrhae tinctura

production: 1 part of the myrrh and 5 parts of ethanol 90% (V/V)

PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS used for WOUND HEALING

GUMMIRESINA MYRRHA, MYRRH

- Commiphora abyssinica
 Commiphora molmol, Burseraceae
- thorny trees native to Africa
- contains: about 60 % polysaccharides and proteins, 25-40 % of resin, 3-10 % of essential oil, steroids,...
- effects: anti-inflammatory, astringent, antibacterial, healing
- indications: inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth (gingivitis, stomatitis), pharyngitis
- usually as tincture (Myrrhae tinctura)
 or Myrrhae extractum spirituosum





DISINFECTANT DRUGS

- disinfectants act to disrupt significant cellular structures or processes in order to kill or eliminate microorganisms
- antimicrobial, antiviral, antifungal effect
- synthetic drugs are predominantly used
- plant drugs containing:
 - phenolic compounds
 - essential oils usually with the free –OH group, e.g.:

DISINFECTANTS

Plants containing **essential oils** with disinfectant and usually also "counterirritant" effect, e.g.:

- ▶ Thymi herba *Thymus vulgaris*, Lamiaceae
- Menthae piperitae folium/herba Mentha piperita, Lamiaceae
- Salviae off. folium/herba Salvia officinalis, Lamiaceae
- ▶ Rosmarini herba *Rosmarinus officinalis*, Lamiaceae
- Juniperi fructus/lignum Juniperus communis, Cupressaceae
- Caryophylli flos Syzygium aromaticum, Myrtaceae
- Eucalypti folium Eucalyptus globulus, Myrtaceae
- Melaleucae folium Melaleuca alternifolia, Myrtaceae (tea tree oil)
- ▶ Pini pumilionis etheroleum Pinus mugo var. pumilio, Pinaceae, (essential oil from the branches and needles of the tree)

DISINFECTANTS

CARYOPHYLLI FLOS

Caryophylli etheroleum

- Syzygium aromaticum (Eugenia caryophyllus), Myrtaceae clove, clove oil
- thorny trees native to Africa
- contains: essential oil (contains 70-85 % eugenol, 10 % β-caryophyllene), tannins
- effects: antibacterial, astringent, healing, anaesthetic
- indications: topical preparations for treatment of small injuries and wounds, used usually in mouth infections and inflammation, in dentistry







- Plant drugs with healing effects:
 - Matricariae flos Matricaria recutia, Asteraceae
 - essential oil, containing mainly sesquiterpene compounds
 (bisabolol = levomenol, bisabolol oxides, chamazulene, guaiazulene), flavonoids, coumarins, polyacetylens, mucilage,...
 - Millefolii herba Achillea millefolium, Asteraceae
 - similar composition, mainly azulenes





- CHAMOMILE Herbal tea (Megafyt Pharma)
 - POR SPC 1X50GM
 - Matricariae flos
 - SUKL code: 0076578Selected medicinal products
 - ATC: V11
- CHAMOMILLA Teva SOL 1X25ML
 - Matricariae extractum fluidumliquid extract of Matricariae flos
 - ammonium solution 10%, water and ethanol 96% (2.5 : 47.5 : 50)
 - SUKL code: 0162391, OTC
 - ATC: V11

 external use: inflammatory diseases of skin and mucous membranes, poorly healing wounds, ulcers, burns...





DERMAZULEN (Zentiva) DRM UNG 1X30GM

in 30 g:Guaiazulenum 60 mgMatricariae etheroleum 30 mg

SUKL code: 0000843OTC medicinal products

ATC: D03AX

OPHTALMO-AZULEN (Zentiva) OPH UNG 1X5GM

in 5 g:
Guaiazulenum

7.5 mg

SUKL code: 0000874OTC medicinal products

ATC: S01XA01







- Calendulae flos
 Calendula officinalis, Asteraceae, marigold
 - calendulosides (glycosides of oleanolic acid), essential oil (mono- and sesquiterpene compounds), flavonoids, triterpene alcohols, polyacetylenes, carotenes and xanthophylls,...
 - external preparations of the drug inhibit inflammation and promote the formation of granulation tissue
 - infusions, tinctures, ointments as a wound-healing remedy for inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes, for poorly healing wounds, bruises, ulcers, rashes...





MARIGOLD Preparations

- ointments, creams, lotions
- e. g. of Weleda, Galmed, Dr. Müller, Aromatica, Apotheke,...
- suitable also for very small children
- addition of other components:
 - Balsamum peruvianum
 - Propolis
 - Hippophae rhamnoides











- Balsamum peruvianum Myroxylon balsamum var. pereirae Fabaceae
 - peru-balsam oleoresin, containing 45-70 % "cinnamein" = mixture of cinnamic and benzoic acids benzylesters, and 6-8 % resin
 - used as antibacterial, antifungal, and antiparasitic agent in case of wounds, ulcerations, bedsores...; promotes re-epithelisation, and re-granulation of the tissue
 - a component of Balsamum Višněvski
 (Suspensio Višněvski cum balsamo peruviano)



Suspensio Višněvski cum balsamo peruviano

Bismuthi tribromphenolas basicum
 Balsamum peruvianum
 Ricini oleum virginale
 5.0 g
 20.0 g
 ad 100.0 g



- Suspensio Višněvski cum pice liquida (HBF, Herbacos Recordati)
 - DRM SUS 1X100GM

Bismuthi tribromphenolas basicum
 Pix fagi seu Pix lithanthracis
 Ricini oleum virginale
 3.0 g
 5.0 g
 ad 100.0 g

SUKL code: 0054248

▶ ATC group: D05AA



CICADERMA DRM UNG 1X30GM (Boiron)

- composition in 100 g:
 - Extractum herbarum vaselinum 97.0 g

Ledum palustre

- tinctura basica a.u.h. 1.5 gPulsatilla vulgaris
- tinctura basica a.u.h. 1.5 g!!! (homeopathic mother tinctures)
- SUKL code: 0097947OTC medicinal product
- ATC: V11 (Phytopharmaceuticals)
- be careful of the St.John's wort content (photosensibilization)

- Extractum herbarum vaselinum pro CICADERMA
 - Calendulae herba recens 20.0 g
 Hyperici herba recens 10.0 g
 Millefolii herba recens 10.0 g
 Vaselinum album 100.0 g
- promotes healing of smaller injuries on the skin surface (small cuts, cracks, abrasions), small burns, solar erythema, insect bites



HERBADENT GNG SOL 1X25ML (Herbadent)

- composition in 25 mL:
 - Herbarum extractum fluidum 22.5 mL
 Acidum salicylicum 0.25 g
 Acidum boricum 0.25 g
 Acidum citricum monohydricum 0.125 g
 Benzocainum 0.0625 g
 Menthae pip. etheroleum 0.05 g
 Caryophylli floris etheroleum 0.05 g
 Foeniculi amari fr. etheroleum 0.025 g
 Ethanol 96 % (V/V)
- SUKL code: 0191186OTC medicinal product
- ATC: V11 (Phytopharmaceuticals)

- Herbarum extractum fluidum pro Herbadent:
 - Agrimoniae herba 5.0 g
 Matricariae flos 2.0 g
 Salviae off. herba 2.0 g
 Tormentillae rhizoma 1.0 g
 Ethanolum 96 % 77.0 g
 Aqua purificata 18.5 g
 - for treatment of oral cavity disorders. Antiphlogistic, astringent, mild anaesthetic properties.