

NATURAL HEALTH PRODUCT

CASCARA SAGRADA – FRANGULA PURSHIANA

This monograph is intended to serve as a guide to industry for the preparation of Product Licence Applications (PLAs) and labels for natural health product market authorization. It is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the medicinal ingredient.

Notes

- ► Text in parentheses is additional optional information which can be included on the PLA and product labels at the applicant's discretion.
- ▶ The solidus (/) indicates that the terms and/or statements are synonymous. Either term or statement may be selected by the applicant.

Date

October 30, 2018

Proper name(s), Common name(s), Source information

Table 1. Proper name(s), Common name(s), Source information

Proper name(s)	Common name(s)	Source information		
		Source material(s)	Part(s)	Preparation(s)
Frangula purshiana	Bitter bark	Frangula purshiana	Aged bark	Dried
	California			
	buckthorn			
	▶ Cascara			
	Cascara buckthorn			
	▶ Cascara sagrada			
	Chittambark			
	Chittem bark			
	Sacred bark			
	Western buckthorn			

References: Proper name: USDA 2018; Common name: McGuffin et al. 2000; Source information: Wichtl 2004, Blumenthal et al. 2000.

Route of administration

Oral

Dosage form(s)

This monograph excludes foods or food-like dosage forms as indicated in the Compendium of Monographs Guidance Document.





Acceptable dosage forms for the age category listed in this monograph and specified route of administration are indicated in the Compendium of Monographs Guidance Document.

Use(s) or Purpose(s)

- ► (Traditionally used in Herbal Medicine as a) stimulant laxative (Williamson 2003; Blumenthal et al. 2000; Moerman 1998; Felter and Lloyd 1898).
- ▶ (Used in Herbal Medicine for the) short-term relief of occasional constipation (EMEA 2007; Mills and Bone 2005; WHO 2002).
- ▶ (Used in Herbal Medicine to) promote(s) bowel movement (by direct action on the large intestine) (EMEA 2007; Sweetman 2007; Blumenthal et al. 2000).

The following combined use(s) or purpose(s) is/are also acceptable:

(Used in Herbal Medicine as a) stimulant laxative to promote bowel movement and short-term relief of occasional constipation (EMEA 2007; Sweetman 2007; Mills and Bone 2005; Williamson 2003; WHO 2002; Blumenthal et al. 2000; Moerman 1998; Felter and Lloyd 1983).

Note

Claims for traditional use must include the term "Herbal Medicine", "Traditional Chinese Medicine", or "Ayurveda".

Dose(s)

Subpopulation(s)

Adolescents 12 to 17 years and Adults 18 years and older (EMEA 2007; Mills and Bone 2005; ESCOP 2003; Berardi et al. 2002)

Quantity(ies)

Methods of preparation: Dry, Powder, Non-Standardized Extracts (Dry extract, Tincture, Fluid extract, Decoction, Infusion)

0.25-3 grams of dried aged bark, per day (Mills and Bone 2005, ESCOP 2003; Williamson 2003; WHO 2002; Blumenthal et al. 2000; Bradley 1992).

Methods of preparation: Standardized extracts (Dry extract, Tincture, Fluid extract, Decoction, Infusion)

10-30 milligrams of hydroxyanthracene derivatives (calculated as cascaroside A), per day (EMEA 2007; Mills and Bone 2005; ESCOP 2003; Blumenthal et al. 2000).

Direction(s) for use





- ▶ Take two to three times per week. If results are not observed, the frequency of use may be increased up to once daily (EMEA 2007).
- ▶ Take a single dose at bedtime (Bradley 1992).
- ► Take a few hours before or after taking other medications or natural health products (Brinker 2010; Repchinsky 2008).
- ▶ Allow at least 6 to 12 hours for laxative effect to occur (Berardi et al. 2002).

For products which provide a dosage range (Optional)

The correct individual dose is the smallest required to produce a soft-formed stool (EMEA 2007; McGuffin 1997).

Duration(s) of use

Consult a health care practitioner/health care provider/health care professional/doctor/ for use beyond 7 days (Berardi et al. 2002).

Risk information

Caution(s) and warning(s)

- ► Consult a health care practitioner/health care provider/health care professional/doctor/physician if symptoms persist or worsen.
- ► Consult a health care practitioner/health care provider/health care professional/doctor/ physician prior to use if you have kidney disorder, faecal impaction or symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or fever (Brinker 2010; EMEA 2007; WHO 2002).
- ▶ Consult a health care practitioner/health care provider/health care professional/doctor/physician prior to use if you are taking cardiac medications such as cardiac glycosides or antiarrhythmic medications, thiazide diuretics, corticosteroids, licorice root or other medications or health products which may aggravate electrolyte imbalance (Brinker 2010; EMEA 2007; WHO 2002; Blumenthal et al. 2000).
- ▶ Reduce dose or stop use if you experience abdominal pain, cramps, spasms and/or diarrhoea (EMEA 2007; WHO 2002; Blumenthal et al. 2000).

Contraindication(s)

- ▶ Do not use this product if you have abnormal constrictions of the gastrointestinal tract, potential or existing intestinal blockage, atonic bowel, appendicitis, inflammatory colon disease such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, abdominal pain of unknown origin, undiagnosed rectal bleeding, severe dehydration with depleted water or electrolytes or diarrhoea (Brinker 2010; EMEA 2007; WHO 2002; McGuffin 1997).
- ▶ Do not use this product if you are pregnant or breastfeeding (Brinker 2010; EMEA 2007; Blumenthal et al. 2000).





Known adverse reaction(s)

Stop use if hypersensitivity/allergy occurs (EMEA 2007).

Non-medicinal ingredients

Must be chosen from the current Natural Health Products Ingredients Database (NHPID) and must meet the limitations outlined in the database.

Storage conditions

No statement required.

Specifications

- ▶ The finished product specifications must be established in accordance with the requirements described in the Natural and Non-prescription Health Products Directorate (NNHPD) Quality of Natural Health Products Guide.
- ▶ The medicinal ingredient must comply with the requirements outlined in the NHPID.
- ▶ Bark must be dried and aged for a minimum of one year or heated and dried to induce artificial aging to allow oxidation of the anthrones. For example, the bark may be heated in hot air at 80-100°C for several hours (Wichtl 2004; Blumenthal et al. 2000).

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