

Drops (Гербон Урологический Капли); Sibectan (Сибектан); **S.Afr.:** Ar-nica Massage Oil; **Spain:** Diurnat; Genurat; Natusor Artlane†; Natusor High Blood Pressure†; Natusor Renal†; Renuisor†; Tensibent†; **Switz.:** D-ra-ges 5 pour les reins et la vessie; Nephrosolid; Phytomed Nephro†; Tisane Diuretique; Tisane pour le coeur et la circulation; Tisane pour les reins et la vessie; Urinex; **UK:** Massage Balm with Calendula.

## Black Catechu

Cutch.  
CAS — 8001-76-1.

NOTE. Distinguish from Catechu (p.2278).

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin.*

### Profile

Black catechu is an extract from *Acacia catechu* (Leguminosae) that is used as an astringent.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** *India:* Arowash.

## Black Currant

Blackcurrant; Cassis; Grosella negra (casis); Rib. Nig.

**Pharmacopoeias.** *Br.* includes the fruit.

*Fr.* includes the leaf.

**BP 2008** (Black Currant). The fresh ripe fruits of *Ribes nigrum* together with their pedicels and rachides. It has a strong, characteristic odour and a pleasantly acidic taste.

### Profile

Black currant fruit is a source of vitamin C (p.1983). It is used to prepare black currant syrup, which is used as a nutritional supplement and as a flavour.

Black currant leaf is included in herbal preparations for urinary, musculoskeletal, and gastrointestinal disorders. Black currant is reported to contain bioflavonoids and is also included in preparations for vascular disorders. It has also been used as a diuretic in folk medicine.

Black currant seed oil (below) is used as a source of gamolenic acid (see p.2308).

### Preparations

**BP 2008:** Black Currant Syrup.

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Braz.:** Tiliu.

**Multi-ingredient:** *Austria:* Amersan; *Cz.:* Amersan; *Fr.:* Arkophytum†; Drainactil; Hydracur; IgeE; Maxidrain†; Mediflor no 11 Draineur Renal et Digestif†; Mediflor Tisane Antirhumatismale No 2; Mincifit; Resource; Rhu-bagil; Venobiase; **Ger.:** Venobiase†; **Ital.:** Nepiros; Ribovin; **Pol.:** Melisal; Melised; **Spain:** Exodren; Ftosvelt†.

## Black Currant Seed Oil

Blackcurrant seed oil.

### Profile

Black currant seed oil is derived from the seeds of *Ribes nigrum* (Grossulariaceae). It contains gamolenic acid (p.2308) and is used similarly to evening primrose oil (p.2302).

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Austral.:** Proglan†.

## Black Haw

American Sloe; Nanny Bush; Stag Bush.

Калина Сливовиственная

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Fr.*

### Profile

The bark of black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium* (Adoxaceae) is claimed to have spasmolytic activity on uterine and other smooth muscle. It is included in herbal preparations for peripheral vascular disorders and menstrual disorders. The root bark is also used.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Braz.:** Bromidrastina†; Gineburno†; **Canad.:** Thunus Tab for Menstrual Pain†; **Fr.:** Aphloine P; Climaxol; Jouvence de l'Abbe Soury; Phlebosedol†; **Mex.:** Reglosedy††; **Mon.:** Fluon.

## Black Nightshade

Hierba mora; Morelle Noire.

### Profile

Black nightshade is the leaves and flowering tops of the black or garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum* (Solanaceae). It contains solanine and its allied alkaloids. Black nightshade is distributed throughout most of the world as a weed of cultivation. It appears to have little medicinal value but was used in liniments, poultices, and decoctions for external application. Ingestion can cause typical antimuscarinic effects that may require treatment as described under Atropine, p.1220.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

## Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** *Pol.:* Liv 52; *Rus.:* Дипана (Дипана); Liv 52 (Лив 52).

## Blackthorn

Black Thorn; Épine noir; Prugnolo; Prundier; Schlehe; Schwarzdorn; Sloe.

Тёрн; Терновник

### Profile

The flowers of the blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa* (Rosaceae), are included in herbal preparations for constipation and urinary-tract disorders.

The fruit (sloes) are used for mild inflammation of oral and pharyngeal mucosa.

*Prunus spinosa* is used in homeopathic medicine.

Culinary uses of sloes include preserves and as a flavour in alcoholic beverages.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**S.Afr.:** Schlehen Elixir.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Ger.:** Nasenbalsam; Nasenbalsam für Kinder; **S.Afr.:** Lotion Pruni Comp cum Cupro; **Switz.:** Wala Baume nasal; Wala Baume nasal doux.

## Blue Cohosh

Caulófilo; Caulophyllum; Papoose Root; Squaw Root.

NOTE. Distinguish from Black Cohosh, which is *Cimicifuga*, p.2282.

### Profile

Blue cohosh, the rhizome and roots of *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Berberidaceae), has uterotonic and antirheumatic properties. It is used for menstrual and other gynaecological disorders.

**Homeopathy.** Blue cohosh has been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: Caulophyllum; Caulophyllum thalictroides; Caulph.

**Adverse effects.** Acute myocardial infarction associated with profound congestive heart failure and shock has been reported in a newborn infant whose mother ingested blue cohosh to promote uterine contractions.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jones TK, Lawson BM. Profound neonatal congestive heart failure caused by maternal consumption of blue cohosh herbal medication. *J Pediatr* 1998; **132:** 550–2.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Dyzzo; Lifesystem Herbal Formula 4 Women's Formula†; Women's Formula Herbal Formula 3†.

## Bog Myrtle

Sweet Gale.

NOTE. Bog myrtle has also been used as a common name for *Mentyanthes trifoliata* (see *Mentyanthes*, p.2340). Bayberry (see p.2263) has also been used as a synonym for bog myrtle.

### Profile

The essential oil obtained from bog myrtle, *Myrica gale* (Myricaceae), has been used as an insect repellent.

### Preparations

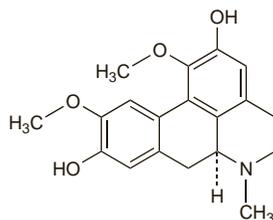
**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **UK:** MozyzOff Cocktail.

## Boldo

Boldi folium; Boldo, feuille de; Boldo Folium; Boldo Leaves; Boldoblad; Boldólevél; Boldonlehti; Boldovníkový list; Kva-pijujy čilmedžij lapai; Lišč boldo; Peumus.

CAS — 476-70-0 (*boldine*); 1398-22-7 (*boldogluglin*).



(boldine)

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii), which also includes Boldo Leaf Dry Extract.

*Fr.* includes Boldine.

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Boldo Leaf). The whole or fragmented dried leaf of *Peumus boldus*. It contains not more than 4% v/v of essential oil calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. It contains not less than 0.1% of total alkaloids, expressed as boldine ( $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4 = 327.4$ ), calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. It has a characteristic odour especially when rubbed. Protect from light.

### Profile

Boldo is employed in herbal medicine as a diuretic, for hepatobiliary disorders and for gastrointestinal disorders such as constipation. The alkaloid boldine is also used.

**Homeopathy.** Boldo has been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: Peumus boldus.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Braz.:** Prinachol; **Mex.:** Bliz.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Bil 13; Biliosan Compuesto†; Boldina; Digenat; Dioxicolagol; Drenocol†; Hepacur; HepatAlpina; Hepatodirectol; Hepatotal Family†; Herbaccion Dig Fresh†; Herbaccion Digestivo†; Metigen; Opoby†; Radicura; Trixol†; **Austral.:** Berberis Complex; Lexat†; **Austria:** St Bonifatius-Tee; **Braz.:** Alcafelol†; Alcaflor†; Bilifel†; Boldopeptan†; Boljuprima†; Colachofra; Dorveran†; Ductoveran; Emagrevit†; Eparema; Figati†; Gotas Digestivas; Hepatoregus†; Jurubleno†; Solvobil; **Chile:** Hepabil; Nature Complex Reduct-Te; Reduc-Te; Te Laxante; **Cz.:** The Salvat; **Fr.:** Bolcitol; Drainactil; Elixir Spark; Grains de Vals; Hepaclern; Hepax; Jecopeptol; Mediflor no 11 Draineur Renal et Digestif†; Mediflor Tisane Hepatique No 5; Mucinum a l'Extrait de Cascara; Opoby†; Oxyboldine; Petites Pilules Carters; Solution Stago Diluee; Tisane Hepatique de Hoerd†; Vegela†; **Ger.:** Cynarzym N†; Gallemolan G†; Heumann Leber- und Gallentee Solu-Hepar S†; Heumann Verdauungstee Solu-Lipar; **Hong Kong:** Mucinum Cascara†; **Ital.:** Amaro Medicinale; Boldina He; Caramelle alle Erbe Digestive; Coladren; Colax; Conifetti Lassativi CM; Critichol; Digela†; Dis-Cinil Complex; Eparema; Eparema-Levul; Eupatol; Frangulina†; Hepatos; Hepatos B12; Magisbile†; Mepalax; Schias-Amaro Medicinale†; Solvobil; **Mex.:** Chofabol; Hopedren; Ifluchol; Peptochol†; **Pol.:** Boldaloin; Boldovera; **Port.:** Mucinum; **Spain:** Boldolaxin†; Menabil Complex†; Natusor Hepapavesal†; Nico Hepatocyn; Odisor†; Opoby†; Resolutivo Regium; Solucion Schoum; **Switz.:** Boldocynara; Heparfelin; Stago N†; Tisane hepatiche et biliaire; **UK:** Adios; Boldex; HealthAid Boldo-Plus; Weight Loss Aid; **Venez.:** Cynascool; Natrossil.

## Boneset

Feverwort; Thoroughwort.

NOTE. Boneset has also been used as a common name for *Symphytum officinale* (see Comfrey, p.2286).

### Profile

Boneset, the aerial parts of *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Compositae), has diaphoretic and immunostimulant properties and has been used in the treatment of fever, influenza, the common cold, and other upper respiratory-tract disorders.

**Homeopathy.** Boneset has been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: Eupatorium perfoliatum; Eup. perf.

◇ References.

1. Habtemariam S, Macpherson AM. Cytotoxicity and antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract from leaves of a herbal drug, boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*). *Phytother Res* 2000; **14:** 575–7.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Flavos; **UK:** Catarrh Mixture.

## Borage

Borraja; Bourrache.

**Pharmacopoeias.** *Fr.* includes monographs for flowers and flowering tops.

### Profile

The aerial parts of borage *Borago officinalis* (Boraginaceae), have been used in herbal medicine as a demulcent and emollient. However, it contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids that may be toxic and internal use is not recommended.

Borage seeds are the source of borage oil (below), which is used as a source of gamolenic acid.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Chile:** Dextol.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Chile:** Celltech Gold; **Ital.:** Sclerovis H; **Mex.:** Aven-dix; **NZ:** Mr Nits.

## Borage Oil

Boraginis Oleum; Borage officinalis oleum; Borraja, aceite de; Bourrache, huile de; Brutnákový olej; Gurkörtoolja; Purasruo-hoöljy; Starflower Oil; Vaistinių augurklių aliejus.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Borage (Starflower) Oil, Refined; Refined Borage Oil BP 2008). The fatty oil obtained from seeds of *Borago officinalis* by extraction and/or expression. It is then refined. A suitable antioxidant may be added. A clear, light yellow or yellow liquid. Relative density about 0.921. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; miscible with petroleum spirit. Store in well-filled, airtight containers under an inert gas. Protect from light.