

Profile

Carzenide is an antispasmodic that has been used in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Saldeva†.

Oriental Cashew

Anacardier d'orient; Anacardium; Cashew-pähkinä; Indisk nöt; Marking Nut Tree; Markingnut Tree; Nanercz wschodni; Semecarpus anacardium.

Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes a form for homoeopathic preparations.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oriental Cashew for Homoeopathic Preparations; Semecarpus Anacardium ad Praeparationes Homoeopathicas). The dried fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium* (*Anacardium orientale*). It contains a minimum 6.0% of total phenol derivatives expressed as eugenol.

Profile

Various parts of the oriental cashew, *Semecarpus anacardium* (Anacardiaceae), and their preparations are used in traditional Indian medicine. The oil contains bhillawanols, irritant substances reputed to have cytotoxic action.

Homoeopathy. The dried ripe fruit of oriental cashew is used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Anacardium; Semecarpus anacardium; Anacardium orientale; Anac. or.

Cassia Oil

Canela de la China, aceite de; Cannelier; huile essentielle de; Chinese Cinnamon Oil; Cinnamomi cassiae aetheroleum; Cinnamomi Cassiae Etheroleum; Kassiakaneliöljy; Kassiaoilja; Kínai fahéjölaj; Kíniniű cinamonű eterinis aliejus; Oleum Cassiae; Oleum Cinnamomi; Oleum Cinnamomi Cassiae; Silice skořicovníku čín-ského.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *Jpn*.

Chin. and *Jpn* also include cassia bark which may be known as cinnamon bark. In some countries cassia oil is known as cinnamon oil (p.2283).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cassia Oil). The oil obtained by steam distillation of the leaves and young branches of *Cinnamomum cassia* (*C. aromaticum*). It contains 70 to 90% of cinnamaldehyde. A clear, mobile, yellow to reddish-brown liquid, with a characteristic odour of cinnamaldehyde. Store in well-filled airtight containers. Protect from light and heat.

Profile

Cassia oil has properties resembling those of cinnamon oil (p.2283) and is used similarly as a carminative and flavour. It has also been used in aromatherapy. Hypersensitivity to cinnamaldehyde, the main constituent of cassia oil, has been reported.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Tiger Balm Red; **S.Afr.:** Balsam Vita GEEL; Balsam Vita ROOI; Balsam Vita WIT; Moultons Pain Paint; Stuidruppels; **UK:** Dragon Balm.

Castor Oil

Aceite de Ricino; Hintyağ; Huile de Ricin; Ol. Ricin.; Oleum Ricini; Ricini Oleum; Ricini Oleum Virginal; Ricino, aceite de; Ricinolja (jungfruolja); Ricinový olej panenský; Ricinusolaj; Risiiniöljy; neitsöljy; Rizinusöl.

ATC — A06AB05.

ATC Vet — QA06AB05.

NOTE. CASOIL is a code approved by the BP 2008 for use on single unit doses of eye drops containing castor oil where the individual container may be too small to bear all the appropriate labelling information.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn*, and *US*.

Eur. also includes hydrogenated castor oil and refined castor oil. *USNF* includes hydrogenated castor oil.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Castor Oil, Virgin). The fatty oil obtained by cold expression from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. Relative density about 0.958. It is a clear, almost colourless or slightly yellow, viscous, hygroscopic liquid. Miscible with alcohol and with glacial acetic acid; slightly soluble in petroleum spirit. Store in well-filled airtight containers. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Castor Oil, Hydrogenated; Ricini Oleum Hydrogenatum). The oil obtained by hydrogenation of castor oil. It consists mainly of the triglyceride of 12-hydroxystearic acid. Almost white to pale yellow fine powder, masses, or flakes. M.p. 83° to 88°. Practically insoluble in water and in petroleum spirit; very slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; slightly soluble in dichloromethane. Store in well-filled containers.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Castor Oil, Refined). The fatty oil obtained by cold expression from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* and then refined.

A suitable antioxidant may be added. Relative density about 0.958. It is a clear, almost colourless or slightly yellow, viscous, hygroscopic liquid. Miscible with alcohol and with glacial acetic acid; slightly soluble in petroleum spirit. Store in well-filled, airtight containers. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Castor Oil). The fixed oil obtained from the seed of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceae). It is a pale yellowish or almost colourless, transparent, viscid liquid. Has a faint, mild odour; is free from foreign and rancid odour; and has a bland, characteristic taste. Soluble in alcohol; miscible with dehydrated alcohol, with chloroform, with ether, and with glacial acetic acid. Store in airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 40°.

USNF 26 (Hydrogenated Castor Oil). Refined, bleached, hydrogenated, and deodorised castor oil, consisting mainly of the triglyceride of hydroxystearic acid. A white, crystalline wax. M.p. 85° to 88°. Insoluble in water and in most common organic solvents. Store in airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 40°.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Oral administration of castor oil, particularly in large doses, may produce nausea, vomiting, colic, and severe purgation. Castor oil should not be given when intestinal obstruction is present.

The seeds of *Ricinus communis* contain a toxic protein, ricin (p.2379). Allergic reactions have been reported in subjects handling the seeds.

Uses and Administration

Castor oil is used externally for its emollient effect. It has also been used topically to allay irritation due to foreign bodies in the eye. Castor oil may be employed as the solvent in some injections.

Hydrogenated castor oil is used as a stiffening agent. Polyoxyl castor oils (p.1918) are used as emulsifying and solubilising agents.

Castor oil has been used as a laxative, but such use is obsolete.

Preparations

BP 2008: Chloroxyleneol Solution; Flexible Collodion; Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment;

USP 31: Aromatic Castor Oil; Castor Oil Capsules; Castor Oil Emulsion; Flexible Collodion.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Capsulas Hande†; **Braz.:** Laxol; **Canad.:** Neoloid†; **Ger.:** Laxopol; **Gr.:** Kikelaio EF 3†; **Israel:** Laxopol; **Mex.:** Ricitel; **Switz.:** Herbapharm Ricalf; **Rical. Turk.:** Ricliaks; Ricipan; **USA:** Emulsoil; Neoloid; Purge†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Calculina†; **Austral.:** Seda-Rash†; **Chile:** Node DS; **Cz.:** Suspensio Visnevski cum Pice Liquida Herbacos; **Mex.:** Nutegen G†; **Pol.:** Saliolol; **Spain:** Otocerum; **Switz.:** Peru Stick; **USA:** Allanderm-T; Dermuspray; Dr Dermi-Heal; Granulderm; Granulex; GranuMed; Mammol; Proderm; Xenaderm.

Catalase

Caperase; Catalasa; Equilase; Optidase.

Profile

Catalase is an enzyme obtained from a wide variety of biological sources including animal liver (hepatocatalase) and certain bacteria and fungi. It is a protein composed of 4 polypeptide subunits, the precise composition of which varies according to the source, and has a molecular weight of about 240 000. Catalase has the ability to promote the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen.

It has been applied to wounds and skin ulcers and has also been used in the treatment of eczema. It has sometimes been used with glucose oxidase (p.2313) in food preservation to break down hydrogen peroxide produced during oxidation of glucose, and is also included in preparations for contact lens care to neutralise hydrogen peroxide.

Catalase is a free-radical scavenger and has been investigated for its ability to limit reperfusion injury thought to be related to free-radical production. Combinations of catalase with superoxide dismutase have also been investigated.

◇ References.

1. Greenwald RA. Superoxide dismutase and catalase as therapeutic agents for human diseases: a critical review. *Free Radic Biol Med* 1990; 8: 201–9.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Citrizan; **Spain:** Biocatalase†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** One Step†; Oxysept Comfort; Vitix; **Canad.:** UltraCare; **Fr.:** Pulvo 47 Neomycine†; Pulvo 47†; **Ger.:** Pulvo; Pulvo Neomycin; **Gr.:** Pulvo 47; **Ital.:** Citrizan Antibiotic†; **NZ:** Omnicare I Step†; **Thai.:** Pulvo 47; **Turk.:** Pulvo 47; **USA:** UltraCare.

Catechu

Gambier; Gambir; Pale Catechu.

CAS — 8001-48-7.

NOTE. Distinguish from Black Catechu (p.2267).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn*. Also in *BP(Vet)*.

Chin. and *Jpn* include Ramulus Uncariae cum Uncis, the thorn from various species of *Uncaria*.

BP(Vet) 2008 (Catechu). A dried aqueous extract of the leaves

and young shoots of *Uncaria gambier* occurring as dull pale greyish-brown to dark reddish-brown cubes. Odourless or almost odourless.

Profile

Catechu is an astringent and has been given in preparations for the treatment of diarrhoea and other gastrointestinal disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Chemists Own Diarrhoea Mixture†; Di-arcalm; **Fr.:** Elixir Bonjean; **Indon.:** Entrodian; **Ital.:** Flavion; **S.Afr.:** Entero-dyne; SB Diarrhoea Mixture; Tandpyndruppels; **UK:** Chesty Cough Relief; Spanish Tummy Mixture.

CD4 Antibodies

Anti-CD4 Monoclonal Antibodies; Anticuerpos CD4; CD4mAb; Monoclonal CD4 Antibodies.

Антитела Против CD4-Клеток

Profile

Monoclonal antibodies raised against CD4 receptors are under investigation in the treatment of immunologically mediated disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, psoriasis, and various other skin disorders, with the aim of decreasing and eliminating circulating helper T lymphocytes. They have also been tried in transplantation. CD4 antibodies investigated include: clenoliximab, keliximab, priliximab, and zanolimumab.

Red Cedar

Eastern Red Cedar.

NOTE. Distinguish cedar wood oil, obtained from species of *Juniperus virginiana*, and cedar leaf oil, obtained from *Thuja occidentalis* (see Thuja, p.2400).

Profile

Red cedar, *Juniperus virginiana* (Cupressaceae), is the source of cedarwood oil (cedar wood oil; red cedar oil). The oil is used in perfumery and is included in preparations for nasal congestion and various skin disorders. It is also used in aromatherapy. Atlantic cedarwood oil (Atlas cedarwood oil) from *Cedrus atlantica* (Pinaceae) and oils from the wood of other species of *Juniperus* and *Cedrus* are used similarly.

Cedarwood oil should be distinguished from cedar leaf oil, obtained from *Thuja occidentalis* (see Thuja, p.2400).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Emser Nasensalbe; Wick Vaporub; **Fr.:** Vege-bom; **Ger.:** Emser Nasensalbe N†; **NZ:** Vicks Vaporub; **Port.:** Betacade†; **Swed.:** Vicks Vaporub†; **UK:** No-Sor Vapour Rub.

Celery

Apio; Apium; Celery Fruit; Celery Seed.

CAS — 8015-90-5 (celery oil).

Profile

Celery consists of the dried ripe fruits of *Apium graveolens* (Umbelliferae). Other parts of the plant are also used. Celery is reported to have diuretic properties and has been included in herbal preparations for rheumatic disorders. Celery oil has also been used similarly. Allergic and photoallergic reactions have been reported.

Celery also has culinary uses. Celery seed oil is used in aromatherapy.

Homoeopathy. Celery has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Apium graveolens; Apium. gr.

◇ References.

1. Houghton P. Bearberry, dandelion and celery. *Pharm J* 1995; 255: 272–3.

Insect repellent. A hexane extraction of celery seed has shown promise as a mosquito repellent.¹

1. Tueton B, *et al.* Repellent properties of celery, *Apium graveolens* L., compared with commercial repellents, against mosquitoes under laboratory and field conditions. *Trop Med Int Health* 2005; 10: 1190–8.

Interactions. For a report of severe phototoxicity occurring in a patient who had consumed celery soup before undergoing PUVA therapy, see Interactions under Methoxsalen, p.1606.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Calmtabs†; **Austral.:** Arthriforte; Arthritic Pain Herbal Formula I; Biogan Arthri Plus; Boswellia Complex; Devils Claw Plus; Fluid Loss†; Guaiacum Complex†; Lifesystem Herbal Formula I Arthritic Aid†; **Canad.:** Herbal Diuretic; **India:** Flexi-muv; **Malaysia:** Celery Plus†; **Philipp.:** Reflex; **UK:** Mixed Vegetable Tablets; Modern Herbs Rheumatic Pain; Rheumatic Pain; Rheumatic Pain Relief; Vegetex.

Cellulurate (*rINN*)

Calaburát; Celaburato; Celuliozės acetatas-butiratas; Cellaburatum; Cellulosacetatbutyrat; Cellulose Acetate Butanoate; Cellulose Acetate Butyrate; Cellulose, acétate butyrate de; Cellulosi acetas butyras; Cellulóz-acetát-butirát; Selluloosa-asetaattibutyratti.

Целлабурат
CAS — 9004-36-8.

NOTE. Cabufocon A and Cabufocon B are both USAN for cellulose acetate butyrate.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cellulose Acetate Butyrate). A partly or completely *O*-acetylated and *O*-butyrate cellulose containing not less than 2.0% and not more than 30.0% of acetyl groups and not less than 16.0% and not more than 53.0% of butyryl groups, calculated with reference to the dried substance. A white, yellowish-white, or greyish-white, slightly hygroscopic, powder or granules. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; soluble in acetone, in formic acid, and in a mixture of equal volumes of methyl alcohol and dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Cellaburate is a pharmaceutical excipient used in drug delivery systems. It has also been used in hydrophobic contact lens materials.

Cellobiose

Glucobiosa. 4-*O*-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucose.

C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ = 342.3.
CAS — 528-50-7.

Profile

Cellobiose is an indigestible disaccharide that has been used to assess intestinal permeability. It has been used as an alternative to lactulose in the differential sugar absorption test (p.1739).

Cellulase (*USAN*)

Celulasa.
CAS — 9012-54-8.

Profile

Cellulase is a concentrate of cellulose-splitting (cellulolytic) enzymes derived from *Aspergillus niger* or other sources. It is used in food processing and has been given orally with other digestive enzymes for its supposed benefit in minor digestive disorders such as dyspepsia and flatulence. Hemicellulase has been given for similar purposes.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Pancrelase; **Rus.:** Festal (Decra).

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Arnol; Biletan Enzimatico; Biluen Enzimatico; Dom-Polenzim; Gastridin-E; Gastron Fuerte†; Pakinase; Pankreon Total; Polenzim; **Austria:** Arca-Enzym; Ora-Gallin; **Belg.:** Digestomen; **Braz.:** Dasc; Digecap-Zimatico; Digepilus; Essen; Sintozima; **Canad.:** Digesta; **Chile:** Onoton†; **Hong Kong:** Topase†; **India:** Diipe; Farizym; Ipenal†; Panolase†; **Indon.:** Cotazym Forte; **Ital.:** Digestopan†; Essen Enzimatico†; **Mex.:** Dixiflex; Espaven Enzimatico; Ochozin; Onoton; **Philipp.:** Spasmo-Canulase; **Port.:** Colerin-F; Espasmo Canulase; Fermetone Composto; **Rus.:** Ipenal (Vline+ra); **S.Afr.:** Spasmo-Canulase; **Spain:** Paidozim; **Switz.:** Spasmo-Canulase; Spasmolect†; **Thal.:** Sanzyme-S†; **Turk.:** Flaton; **USA:** Enzyme; **Venez.:** Stamylo.

Centaury

Centáurea menor; Centaurée, petite; Centaurii herba; Centaurii Minoris Herba; Ezerjófű; Petite Centaurée; Rohtorantasappi; Širđadžolij žolē; Tausendgüldenkraut; Tusengyllenört; Zemělučová nat'; Ziele centurii.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Centaury). The whole or fragmented dried flowering aerial parts of *Centaureum erythraea*. It has a bitter taste. Protect from light.

Profile

Centaury is used as a bitter, including for appetite loss and dyspepsia.

Hepatotoxicity. A report¹ of hepatotoxicity possibly associated with the use of *Copaltra*, a herbal preparation marketed as an adjunct in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and containing centaury and *Coutarea latiflora* (copalchi) (Rubiaceae). A further 5 cases had been reported to the French pharmacovigilance network.

1. Wurtz A-S, *et al.* Possible hepatotoxicity from Copaltra, an herbal medicine. *Ann Pharmacother* 2002; **36**: 941–2.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Nat Zemezuč†.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** China-Eisenwein; Eryval; Magentee St Severin; Mariazeller; **Braz.:** Camomila; **Cz.:** Naturland Grosser Swedenbitter†; Stomaron; **Fr.:** Diacure; Tisane Hépatique de Hoerd†; **Ger.:** Amara-Tropfen; Canephron; Leber-Galle-Tropfen 83†; Montana N; Stullmaton†; **Ital.:** Assenzio (Specie Composita)†; Centaurea (Specie Composita)†; Genziana (Specie Composita)†; **Rus.:** Canephron N (Канефрон Н); Herbion Drops

for the Stomach (Гербион Желудочные Капли); Original Grosser Bitter Balsam (Оригинальный Большой Бальзам Биттера); **S.Afr.:** Amara; Clairo; **Spain:** Natusor Hepavesical†; Odisor†; **Switz.:** Gastrosan; Phytomed Gastro†; Tisane pour l'estomac.

Cereus

Cactus; Night-blooming Cereus.

Profile

Cereus, the flowers and stems of night-blooming cereus (*Selenicereus grandiflorus*; *Cactus grandiflorus*) (Cactaceae), is thought to have cardiac stimulant actions and has been used in various cardiovascular disorders. It has also been used as an antihelmintic and in the treatment of rheumatism.

Homoeopathy. Cereus has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Cactus; Selenicereus grandiflorus; Cactus grandiflorus.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Ger.:** Cardibisana†; Oxacant N†; Oxacant-forte N†; Oxacant-Khella N†.

Ceruletide (*BAN, USAN, rINN*)

Caerulein; Cerulein; Ceruletide; Ceruletida; Cérulétide; Ceruletidium; FI-6934; 883-S; Seruletidi.

Церулетид

C₅₈H₇₃N₁₃O₂₁S₂ = 1352.4.

CAS — 17650-98-5 (ceruletide); 71247-25-1 (ceruletide diethylamine).

ATC — V04CC04.

ATC Vet — QV04CC04.

NOTE. The name Ceruleinum has been applied to Indigo Carmine (p.2324).

Description. Ceruletide is a decapeptide amide originally isolated from the skin of the Australian frog, *Hyla caerulea*, and other amphibians. Ceruletide may exist as a salt with 1 to 3 moles of diethylamine (ceruletide diethylamine).

Adverse Effects

Ceruletide stimulates gallbladder contraction and gastrointestinal muscle and may give rise to abdominal discomfort. Hypotensive reactions may also occur.

Uses and Administration

Ceruletide is structurally related to pancreozymin (p.2361) and has similar actions. When given parenterally it stimulates gallbladder contraction and relaxes the sphincter of Oddi; it also causes an increase in the secretion of pancreatic enzymes and stimulates intestinal muscle.

As ceruletide diethylamine it is used as an aid to diagnostic radiology and in the management of paralytic ileus. It is also used in tests of pancreatic exocrine function, sometimes with secretin (p.2384); these studies generally require duodenal intubation of the patient and examination of duodenal aspirate and are rarely performed.

For most radiographic procedures of the biliary and digestive tracts ceruletide diethylamine is given by intramuscular injection in a dose equivalent to 300 nanograms/kg of ceruletide. Doses equivalent to 1 to 2 nanograms/kg per minute are given by intravenous infusion in pancreatic function tests and in the treatment of paralytic ileus.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Takus.

Cevimeline Hydrochloride (*USAN, rINN*)

AF-102; AF-102B; Céviméline; Chlorhydrate de; Cevimelini Hydrochloridum; FKS-508; Hydrocloruro de cevimeline; SND-5008; SNI-201 I; SNK-508. (±)-*cis*-2-Methylspiro[1,3-oxathiolane-5,3'-quinclidine] hydrochloride hemihydrate.

Цевимелина Гидрохлорид

C₁₀H₁₇NOS.HCl. / H₂O = 244.8.

CAS — 107233-08-9 (cevimeline); 153504-70-2 (cevimeline hydrochloride).

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Neostigmine, p.631.

Sweating is a common problem with cevimeline; patients who sweat excessively should be advised to drink extra fluids to avoid dehydration. The manufacturer recommends that cevimeline should not be given when miosis is undesirable such as in patients with acute iritis or angle-closure glaucoma. Blurred vision may affect the performance of skilled tasks. In addition cevimeline should be given with care to those with renal calculi or with biliary-tract disorders. It should also be used with caution in patients deficient in the cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP2D6 who may be at a higher risk of adverse effects.

Interactions

As for Neostigmine, p.632.

Drugs which inhibit cytochrome P450 isoenzymes CYP2D6, CYP3A3, or CYP3A4 inhibit the metabolism of cevimeline.

Pharmacokinetics

After oral doses cevimeline is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract; peak concentrations are reached in 1.5 to 2 hours. The rate and extent of absorption are decreased when given with food. Cevimeline is less than 20% bound to plasma proteins. It is metabolised in the liver by cytochrome P450 isoenzymes CYP2D6, CYP3A3, and CYP3A4. Cevimeline is primarily excreted in the urine, mainly as metabolites; about 0.5% of a dose is excreted in the faeces.

Uses and Administration

Cevimeline is a selective muscarinic M₁ agonist used to improve the symptoms of dry mouth (see p.2140) in patients with Sjögren's syndrome. It is given as the hydrochloride by mouth in doses of 30 mg 3 times daily.

Dementia. Muscarinic M₁ agonists such as cevimeline have proved unsuccessful in relieving the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease (see p.362).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

USA: Evovac.

Chamomile

Camomille romaine, fleur de (chamomile flower; Roman); Chamomillae romanae flos (chamomile flower; Roman); Heřmánkový květ (matricaria flower); Kamillavirágzat (matricaria flower); Kamomillankukka (matricaria flower); Kamomillankukka, roomalainen (chamomile flower; Roman); Kamomillblomma (matricaria flower); Kamomillblomma, romersk (chamomile flower; Roman); Koszyczek rumianku (matricaria flower); Květ heřmánku římského (chamomile flower; Roman); Manzanilla; Matricaire, fleur de (matricaria flower); Matricariae flos (matricaria flower); Ramunélių žiedai (matricaria flower); Rómaikamillavirág (chamomile flower; Roman); Tauriųjų didramunių žiedai (chamomile flower; Roman).

Description. The name Chamomile is used for the dried flowerheads from 2 species of *Compositae* having similar medicinal properties:

- Chamomile from *Anthemis nobilis* (*Chamaemelum nobile*) is known as Chamomile Flowers, Chamomillae Romanae Flos, Manzanilla Romana, or Roman Chamomile Flower.

- Chamomile from *Matricaria recutita* (*Chamomilla recutita*) is known as Camomile Allemande, Camomilla, Chamomilla, Chamomillae Anthodium, Flos Chamomillae, Flos Chamomillae Vulgaris, German Chamomile, Hungarian Chamomile, Kamillenblüten, Manzanilla Ordinaria, Matricaria Flower, or Matricariae Flos

Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes chamomile from *Anthemis nobilis* and *Matricaria recutita*. *US* includes chamomile from *Matricaria recutita*.

Eur. also includes Matricaria Oil.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Chamomile Flower; Roman; Chamomile Flowers BP 2008). The dried flowerheads obtained from the cultivated double variety of *Anthemis nobilis* (*Chamaemelum nobile*), containing not less than 0.7% v/v of essential oil, calculated with reference to the dried drug. It has a strong characteristic odour. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Matricaria Flower; Matricariae Flos; Matricaria Flowers BP 2008). The dried flowerheads obtained from *Matricaria recutita* (*Chamomilla recutita*), containing not less than 0.4% v/v of blue essential oil and 0.25% of apigenin-7-glucoside, calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Matricaria Oil; Matricariae Aetheroleum). The blue essential oil obtained by steam distillation from the fresh or dried flower-heads or flowering tops of *Matricaria recutita* (*Chamomilla recutita*). There are 2 types of matricaria oil which are characterised as rich in bisabolol oxides, or rich in levomenol. Store in a well-filled, airtight container at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Chamomile). The dried flowerheads of *Matricaria recutita* (*Matricaria chamomilla*, *Matricaria chamomilla* var. *courrantiana*, *Chamomilla recutita*) (Asteraceae alt. Compositae). It contains not less than 0.4% of blue volatile oil, not less than 0.3% of apigenin-7-glucoside, and not less than 0.15% of bisabolane derivatives, calculated as levomenol. Protect from light.

Profile

Chamomile has been applied externally as a poultice in the early stages of inflammation, and preparations containing chamomile or extracts of chamomile (including the oil or a constituent, chamazulene), have been used for skin disorders, including the prevention and treatment of cracked nipples and nappy rash. Chamomile German oil and Chamomile Roman oil are used in aromatherapy. 'Chamomile tea' is a domestic remedy for indigestion and has also been reported to have hypnotic properties.

There have been reports of contact sensitivity and anaphylaxis.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed