

respiratory-tract disorders. It has also been used for intestinal amoebiasis.

Other *Euphorbia* spp. are used for a variety of disorders. The seeds and latex of *E. lathyris* (caper spurge) have been used as a purgative but are too toxic for general use. Many species have been used as arrow poisons.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

India: Thankgod.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Asa Tones; Euphorbia Complex; Procold†; Sambucus Complex†; **Belg.:** Toularynx; **Canad.:** Sirop Cocillana Codeine; Sirop Cocillana Compose; **Hong Kong:** Cocillana Christo; Cocillana Com-pound; Meledra-N†; **UK:** Antibron.

Euphrasia

Agrostrost; Eufraasia; Euphrase; Eyebright.

Profile

Euphrasia, the aerial parts of various *Euphrasia* spp. including *E. rostkoviana* and *E. officinalis* (Scrophulariaceae), has been used topically for blepharitis, conjunctivitis, and other eye disorders. However, such use is not generally recommended. Euphrasia has also been used for nasal catarrh and sinusitis, and to prevent snoring.

Homoeopathy. Euphrasia has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Euphrasia officinalis; Euphrasia ex planta tota; Euph. of.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

UK: Snore Calm.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Bilberry Plus; Euphrasia Complex; Euphrasia Compound; Eye Health Herbal Plus Formula 4; Lifesystem Herbal Plus Formula 5 Eye Relief†; Sambucus Complex†; **Ger.:** Herba-Vision Augenbad; **Ital.:** Altacura Ipragocce; Eulux; Iridil†; **Malaysia:** Eyebright Plus†; **Switz.:** Collypan; Oculosan; Tendro; **UK:** Se-Power; Vital Eyes.

Evening Primrose

King's Cureall; Onagre.

Profile

Evening primrose, the aerial parts of *Oenothera biennis* (Onagraceae) and related species of *Oenothera*, is reported to have sedative and astringent properties. It has been used in herbal preparations for respiratory and gastrointestinal disorders.

Evening primrose seed is the source of evening primrose oil (below), which is a source of essential fatty acids.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Ital.:** Sclerovis H.

Evening Primrose Oil

Helokkiöljy; Nakvišu aliejus; Nattljusolja; Oenotherae oleum; Olej wiesiołkowy; Olej wiesiołkowy bezpośredniego tłoczenia (virgin evening primrose oil); Onagra, acete de; Onagre, huile d'; Pupalkový olej.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Evening Primrose Oil, Refined; Oenotherae Oleum Raffinatum). The fatty oil obtained from the seeds of *Oenothera biennis* or *O. lamarkiana* by extraction and/or expression, and then refined. A suitable antioxidant may be added. A clear, light yellow or yellow liquid. Relative density about 0.923. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; miscible with petroleum spirit (b.p.: 40° to 60°). Store in well-filled, airtight containers under an inert gas. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

See Gamolenic Acid, p.2308.

Effects on the nervous system. Temporal lobe epilepsy was diagnosed after treatment with evening primrose oil in 3 patients who had previously been diagnosed as schizophrenic.¹ Tonic-clonic (grand mal) seizures occurred in 2 additional schizophrenic patients during treatment with evening primrose oil.² All of these patients had received or were taking phenothiazine antipsychotics.

- Vaddadi KS. The use of gamma-linolenic acid and linoleic acid to differentiate between temporal lobe epilepsy and schizophrenia. *Prostaglandins Med* 1981; **6**: 375–9.
- Holman CP, Bell AFJ. A trial of evening primrose oil in the treatment of chronic schizophrenia. *J Orthomol Psychiatry* 1983; **12**: 302–4.

Uses and Administration

Evening primrose oil is a source of linoleic and gamolenic acid which are essential fatty acids of the omega-6 series that act as prostaglandin precursors (see p.2308). Evening primrose oil has been given orally for the symptomatic relief of atopic eczema in usual doses of up to 3 grams twice daily; it is also used topically as a cream for the relief of dry or inflamed skin. Evening primrose oil has also been given orally for mastalgia. Evening primrose oil has been studied in a variety of other disorders including multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and the premenstrual syndrome. Mixtures of essential fatty acids (including EF-4, EF-

12, and EF-27) derived from evening primrose oil and other oils have also been investigated in various disorders, including diabetic neuropathy, restenosis after angioplasty, and skin damage after radiotherapy.

General references.

- Kleijnen J. Evening primrose oil. *BMJ* 1994; **309**: 824–5.

Eczema. For the use of evening primrose oil as a source of essential fatty acids for the management of eczema, see under Gamolenic Acid, p.2308.

Mastalgia. For the use of evening primrose oil as a source of gamolenic acid for the management of mastalgia, see p.2308.

Menopausal disorders. Although there are anecdotal reports of benefit, a controlled study¹ found that evening primrose oil was no more effective than placebo for managing menopausal vasomotor symptoms (p.2077).

- Chenoy R, et al. Effect of oral gamolenic acid from evening primrose oil on menopausal flushing. *BMJ* 1994; **308**: 501–3.

Multiple sclerosis. For the use of evening primrose oil in the management of multiple sclerosis, see under Gamolenic Acid, p.2308.

Premenstrual syndrome. For conflicting results from the use of evening primrose oil in premenstrual syndrome see under Gamolenic Acid, p.2308.

Rheumatoid arthritis. For the use of evening primrose oil as a source of gamolenic acid for the management of rheumatoid arthritis, see p.2309.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Efamol†; **Austral.:** Bioglan Primrose Micelle; Naudicelle†; **Canad.:** Efamol†; Primanol†; **Cz.:** Efamast†; Epogam†; **Fr.:** Bioleine; Bionagre; Bionagrol; Osmonagre; **Ger.:** Epogam; Gammacur; Linola gamma; Neobonsen; Unigamol†; **India:** Simrose; **Ir.:** Epogam†; Naudicelle; **Malaysia:** Primolint†; **NZ:** Efamol; **Philipp.:** Eveprim; **Pol.:** Linoeparol; Oeparol; **S.Afr.:** Primolin; **Switz.:** Biennol; Efamol; Epogam; **UK:** Efamol; Evening Gold; Evoprim; Linola Gamma; **Venez.:** Eve 500.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Bioglan Arthri Plus; Bioglan Ginger-Vite Forte; Bioglan Primrose-E; Bioglan Zellulean with Escin; Efalex†; Efamarine†; For Women Multi Plus EPO; Maxepa & EPO†; Medinat PMT-Eze†; Naudicelle Marine†; PMS Support†; **Canad.:** Efalex†; Glucosamine Joint & Muscle Cream with MSM†; Primanol Borage Oil; **Fr.:** Bi-Osteo; Bionagrol Plus; Dioplect; GLA; Phytosolaire; Regederm; **Hong Kong:** Mumomega; Pregnacare; **Indon.:** Epocaldi; **Malaysia:** Prim E; VitaEPA Plus†; **Mex.:** Rodan; **NZ:** Efacal†; Efalex; Efamarine; Efamax; Mr Nits; **Pol.:** Alligol†; Tran z Olejem Wiesiołkowym†; **Port.:** Atopic†; **S.Afr.:** CalmolinADD; Femolin PMS; **Singapore:** Vita Natal; VitaEPA Plus; **UK:** Efalex; Efamarine; Efamol PMP; PMT Formula; **USA:** Eucerin Itch-Relief.

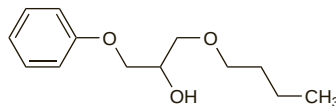
Febuprol (*rINN*)

Fébuprol; Febuprolli; Febuprolum. 1-Butoxy-3-phenoxy-2-propanol.

Фебупрол

C₁₃H₂₀O₃ = 224.3.

CAS — 3102-00-9.



Profile

Febuprol is a cholericetic used in the treatment of biliary-tract disorders in an oral dose of 100 mg three times daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Valbit; **Port.:** Valbit.

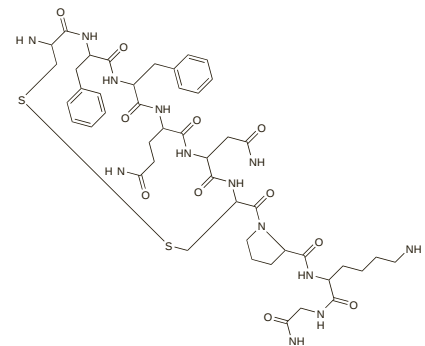
Felypressin (*BAN, USAN, rINN*)

Felipresina; Felipresinas; Felypressin; Felypresin; Felypressiini; Félypressine; Felypressinum; Phelypressine; PLV2. [2-Phenylalanine,8-lysine]vasopressin; Cys-Phe-Phe-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Lys-Gly-NH₂.

Фелипрессин

C₄₆H₆₅N₁₃O₁₁S₂ = 1040.2.

CAS — 56-59-7.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Felypressin). A synthetic nonapeptide available as an acetate. A white or almost white powder or flakes. Freely soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol and in acetone. It dissolves in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 2° to 8°. Protect from light.

Profile

Felypressin is a synthetic analogue of vasopressin (p.2411) with similar actions. Its antidiuretic effects are less than those of vasopressin. It is used as a vasoconstrictor in local anaesthetic injections for dental use when sympathomimetics should be avoided. It is also an ingredient of preparations that have been used in the treatment of pain and inflammation of the mouth.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Used as an adjunct in: **Austral.:** Citanest Dental; **Braz.:** Citanest; Citocaina; **Denm.:** Citanest Octapressin; **Fin.:** Citanest Octapressin; **Ger.:** Xylonest; **Ital.:** Citanest con Octapressin; **Mex.:** Citanest Octapressin†; Pristen F; **Neth.:** Citanest Octapressin; **Norw.:** Citanest Octapressin; **NZ:** Citanest with Octapressin†; **Spain:** Citanest Octapressin; **Swed.:** Citanest Octapressin; **Switz.:** Citanest Octapressin; **Turk.:** Citanest Octapressin; **UK:** Citanest with Octapressin.

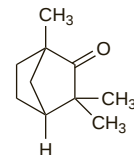
Fenchone

Fenchon. 1,3,3-Trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one.

Фенхон

C₁₀H₁₆O = 152.2.

CAS — 4695-62-9 ((+)-fenchone); 7787-20-4 ((-)-fenchone); 1195-79-5 ((±)-fenchone).



Profile

Fenchone is a constituent of several essential oils. It has been used in preparations in the treatment of biliary and urinary-tract disorders. It is reported to have counter-irritant properties. Fenchone is also used as a flavour and in perfumery.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Rowatinex; **Chile:** Rowatinex; **Cz.:** Rowatinex; **Ger.:** Rowatinex; **Hong Kong:** Neo-Rowatinex; Rowatinex; **Hung.:** Rowatinex; **Ir.:** Rowatinex; **Israel:** Rowatinex; **Malaysia:** Rowatinex; **Philipp.:** Rowatinex; **Pol.:** Rowatinex; **Spain:** Rowanefrin; **Thai.:** Rowatinex; **Venez.:** Rowatinex.

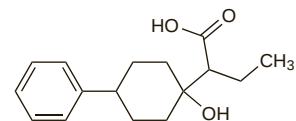
Fencibutirrol (*USAN, rINN*)

Fencibutirrolum; Mg-4833. 2-(1-Hydroxy-4-phenylcyclohexyl)butyric acid.

Фенцибутирол

C₁₆H₂₂O₃ = 262.3.

CAS — 5977-10-6.



Profile

Fencibutirrol is a cholericetic that has been used in the treatment of constipation and biliary-tract disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Ital.:* Magisbile†.

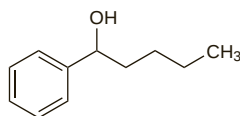
Fenipentol (*rINN*)

Fénipentol; Fenipentolum. 1-Phenylpentan-1-ol; α -Butylbenzyl alcohol.

Фенипентол

$C_{11}H_{16}O = 164.2$.

CAS — 583-03-9.



Profile

Fenipentol is a choleric that has been given orally for the treatment of hepatic and biliary-tract disorders in doses of 100 to 200 mg three times daily. The hemisuccinate and sodium hemisuccinate have also been used.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Febichol; **Ger.:** Febichol; **Ital.:** Pentabil†.

Multi-ingredient: **Chile:** Digezin†; **Ital.:** Critichol; **Spain:** Menabil Complex†; **Venez.:** Cholipin.

Fennel

Édesköménytermés (bitter fennel); Fänkál, bitter (bitter fennel); Fänkál, söt (sweet fennel); Fenchel; Fenkoli, karvas (bitter fennel); Fenkoli, makea (sweet fennel); Fennel Fruit; Fennel Seed; Fenouil; Fenouil Amer; Fenouil amer; fruit de (bitter fennel); Fenouil doux, fruit de (sweet fennel); Foeniculi amari fructus (bitter fennel); Foeniculi dulcis fructus (sweet fennel); Foeniculum; Fruto de Hinojo; Funcho; Hinojo; Kartiej pankolių vaisiai (bitter fennel); Kerti édesköménytermés (sweet fennel); Owoc kopru włoskiego (bitter fennel); Plod fenýklu obecného pravého (bitter fennel); Plod fenýklu obecného sladkého (sweet fennel); Saldiej pankolių vaisiai (sweet fennel).

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fennel, Bitter; Foeniculi Amari Fructus). It consists of the dry, cremocarps and mericarps of *Foeniculum vulgare*, subsp. *vulgare*, var. *vulgare*. It contains not less than 4.0% v/w of essential oil, calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. The oil contains not less than 60.0% of anethole and not less than 15.0% of fenchone. Bitter fennel is greenish-brown, brown, or green. Protect from light and moisture.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fennel, Sweet; Foeniculi Dulcis Fructus). It consists of the dry, cremocarps and mericarps of *Foeniculum vulgare*, subsp. *vulgare*, var. *dulce*. It contains not less than 2.0% v/w of essential oil, calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. The oil contains not less than 80.0% of anethole. Sweet fennel is pale green or pale yellowish-brown. Protect from light and moisture.

Profile

Fennel is the source of fennel oil (below). It is used as a flavour and carminative, although the efficacy of such traditional remedies in infant colic is considered dubious (see Gastrointestinal Spasm, p.1696). It is also used in herbal remedies for respiratory-tract disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Fenýklový Caj; Gallentee†; **Rus.:** Plantex (Плантекс).

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Arceligasol; **Austral.:** Bupleurum Compound; Crampzee Stomach Cramps; Digestive Aid; **Austria:** Brady's-Magentropfen; Euka; Illings Bozner Maycur-Tee†; Laxalpin; Mag Kottas Krauterepress Abfuhrtee; Mag Kottas May-Cur-Tee; Nesthakchen; Planta Lax; Species Carvi comp†; **Canada:** Herbal Laxative; Herbal Laxative plus Yogurt; Thunas Laxative†; **Chile:** Instalax; Reduc-Tee; **Cz.:** Blahungstee N†; Bronchialtee N†; Cajova Smes pri Nachlazení; Carminativum Babynos†; Detska Cajova Smes; Detsky Caj s Hermankem; Diabetan; Erkalungstee†; Nervova Cajova Smes; Projimava; Pulmoran; Reduktan; Species Pectorales Planta; Stoffwechseltee N†; Stomaran; Ungolent†; Zaludenci Cajova Smes; **Fr.:** Benetransit; Bolitol; Mediflor Tisane Contre la Constipation Passagère No 7; Mediflor Tisane Digestive No 3; Mediflor Tisane No 4 Diuretique; **Ger.:** Carminativum Babynos†; Carminativum-Hetterich; Em-eukal Husten- und Brusttee†; Em-medical†; Floradix Multipretten N; Gallexier; Gastricholan-L; Gastrol S†; Kneipp Husten- und Bronchial-Tee; Leber-Galle-Tropfen 83†; Lomatol†; Majocarmin-Tee; Pascopankreat nov†; Presselin Blahungs K 4 N†; Presselin Dyspeptikum†; Presselin Stoffwechsel-Tee Hapeka 225 N†; Ramend Krauter†; Stovalid N†; **Israel:** Jungborn; **Ital.:** Actenacol; Altea (Specie Composita)†; Anice (Specie Composita)†; Cadifen; Cadimint; Colimil; Dicalmir; Epagest†; Evamilk; Relaxcol; Senna-Specie Composita†; Timo (Specie Composita)†; **Jpn:** The Guard Seichojo; **Malaysia:** Eyebright Plus†; **Pol.:** Amarosol; Diges-Tonic; Rhelax; Salviaest†; Sirupus Pini Compositus; Sirupus Tussipini; Sirupus Tussipini D; **Rus.:** Insti (Инсти); **Spain:** Crislaxo; Himelant†; Natusor Aerofane†; Natusor Malvasen†; Senalor†; **Switz.:** Ker-

nosan Elixir; Kernosan Heidelberger Poudre; Tisane favorisant l'allaitement; Tisane laxative; Tisane pectorale et antitussive; Tisane pour nourissons et enfants; **UK:** Cleansing Herbs; Herbal Indigestion Naturtubs; Indigestion and Flatulence; Lion Cleansing Herbs; Lustys Herbalene; Out-of-Sorts; Revitonil; Senokot Dual Relief; Sure-Lax (Herbal).

Fennel Oil

Aetheroleum Foeniculi; Bitterfänkálsolja (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Esencia de Hinojo; Essência de Funcho; Fenouil amer (fruit de), huile essentielle de (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Foeniculi amari fructus aetheroleum (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Hinojo, aceite esencial; Karčių pankolių vaisių eterinis aliejus (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Karvasfenkoliöljy (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Olejek kopru włoskiego (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Oleum Foeniculi; Rezene Yağı; Silice fenýklu hořkého (bitter-fennel fruit oil).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *Jpn.* Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Bitter-Fennel Fruit Oil; Foeniculi Amari Fructus Aetheroleum). The essential oil obtained by steam distillation from the ripe fruits of *Foeniculum vulgare*, subsp. *vulgare*, var. *vulgare*. It contains 12.0 to 25.0% fenchone and 55.0 to 75.0% anethole. A clear, colourless or pale yellow liquid with a characteristic odour. Store in well-filled, airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Fennel Oil). The volatile oil distilled with steam from the dried, ripe fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare* (Apiaceae). Congealing temperature not lower than 3°. Soluble 1 in 1 of alcohol (90%). If solid matter has separated, carefully warm the oil until it is completely liquefied, and mix before using. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Fennel oil is used as an aromatic flavour and carminative (but see the comment under Fennel, above); the German expert committee for herbal drugs and preparations (Commission E) considers that the use of fennel oil in infants and toddlers is contra-indicated. It is also used in herbal remedies for respiratory-tract disorders and in aromatherapy.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Belg.: Babyfen; **Ger.:** Stern Biene Fenchelsirup†; **Rus.:** Plantex (Плантекс).

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Eucarbon; Luuf-Hustentee; Nesthakchen; Sabat†; Spasmo Claim; **Canada:** Chase Kolik Gripe Water Alcohol-Free; **Chile:** Calmatol; **Cz.:** Biotussil; Bronchosan; Contraspant†; Herbadent; Natudent†; Ophthalmo-Septone; Solutan†; **Ger.:** Cystium-wern†; Em-eukal Husten- und Brusttee†; Ephepect-Pastillen N; Eufilat II†; Floradix Multipretten N; Gastricard†; Gastrysat; Hevertopect N†; Majocarmin forte†; Nierentee 2000†; Pulmocordio mite SL†; ratioGast†; Salviathymol N; **Hong Kong:** Magesto; **Indon.:** Mynak Telen; **Israel:** Novicarbon; **Ital.:** Relaxcol; **Malaysia:** Eucarbon†; **Pol.:** Woodward's Gripe Water; **S.Afr.:** Borsdruppels; Oleum Salviae Comp; **Switz.:** Flatulex; Huile Po-Ho A. Vogel; Laxasan; **Thai.:** Gas-Nep; Magesto; **Turk.:** Eucarbon.

Fenoverine (*rINN*)

Fenoverina; Fénovérine; Fenoverinum. 10-[(4-Piperonyl-1-piperazinyl)acetyl]phenothiazine.

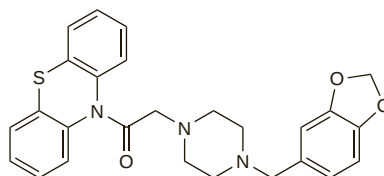
Феноверин

$C_{26}H_{25}N_3O_3S = 459.6$.

CAS — 37561-27-6.

ATC — A03AX05.

ATC Vet — QA03AX05.



Profile

Fenoverine has been used as an antispasmodic but has been withdrawn in some countries after reports of rhabdomyolysis.

Adverse effects. Reports of rhabdomyolysis associated with fenoverine,¹⁻³ including a fatality.¹ A genetic predisposition has been suggested.²

- Chariot P, *et al.* Fenoverine-induced rhabdomyolysis. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 1995; **14**: 654-6.
- Jouglaud J, *et al.* Research into individual predisposition to develop acute rhabdomyolysis attributed to fenoverine. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 1996; **15**: 815-20.
- Chen CW, Chang MH. Rhabdomyolysis induced by fenoverine: a case report and literature review. *Acta Neurol Taiwan* 2005; **14**: 143-6.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Mex.: Spasmopriv; **Singapore:** Spasmopriv; **Thai.:** Spasmopriv; Tavidan†.

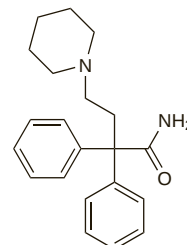
Fenipramide (*BAN, rINN*)

Fenipramid; Fenipramida; Fenipiramidi; Fenipiramidum. 2,2-Diphenyl-4-piperidinobutyramide.

Фенипирамид

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O = 322.4$.

CAS — 77-01-0.



Fenipramide Hydrochloride (*BANM, rINN*)

Fenipramide, Chlorhydrate de; Fenipiramidi Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de fenipiramida.

Фенипирамида Гидрохлорид

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O.HCl = 358.9$.

CAS — 14007-53-5.

Fenpiverinium Bromide (*rINN*)

Bromuro de fenpiverinio; Fenipramide Methobromide; Fenipiramide Methylbromide; Fenpiverinii Bromidum; Fenpivérinium, Bromure de. 1-(3-Carbamoyl-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-1-methylpiperidinium bromide; 2,2-Diphenyl-4-piperidinobutyramide methyl bromide.

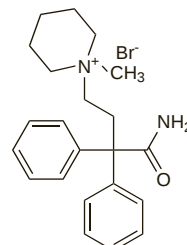
Фенпивериния Бромид

$C_{22}H_{29}BrN_2O = 417.4$.

CAS — 125-60-0.

ATC — A03AB21.

ATC Vet — QA03AB21.



Profile

Fenipramide (as the hydrochloride) and its methobromide, fenpiverinium bromide have been used as antispasmodics. Fenipramide hydrochloride is also used for its antimuscarinic actions in veterinary medicine.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Cz.:** Algifen; Analgin; Spasmozan; **Pol.:** Spasmalgon; **Rus.:** Baralgetas (Баралгетас)†; Maxigan (Максиган); Nebalgon (Небалган); Novigan (Новиган); Revalgin (Ревалгин); Spasgan (Спазган); Spasmalgon (Спазмалгон); Spasmalin (Спазмалин); **S.Afr.:** Baralgan†; **Thai.:** Kanegan; **Venez.:** Flemibar.

Fenugreek

Bockhornsfrö; Bockshornsme; Faenum-Graecum; Fenogreco; Fenugrec; Görögşénamag; Greek hay; Özragiü séklos; Sarviapi-lansiemien; Semen Foenugraeci; Semen Trigonellae; Semen piskavice řeckého sena; Trigonella Foenugraeci Semen; Trigonellae foenugraeci semen.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fenugreek). The dried ripe seeds of *Trigonella foenum-graecum*. It has a strong characteristic odour. Protect from light.

Profile

Fenugreek has been used as an appetite stimulant and as an ingredient in preparations for respiratory disorders. It also has emollient properties.

Adverse effects. Loss of consciousness occurred in a 5-week-old infant after ingestion of a herbal tea containing fenugreek.¹ On recovery the infant and his urine had an aroma characteristic of that found in 'maple syrup urine disease', an inborn condition involving defective metabolism of branched-chain amino acids.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed