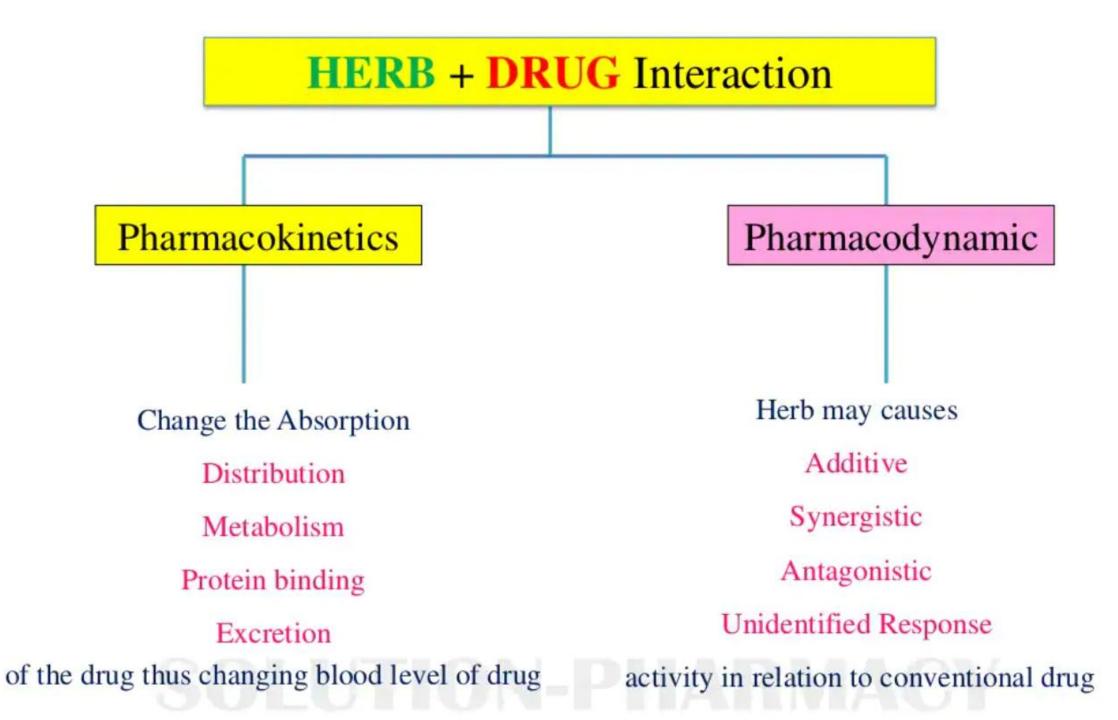
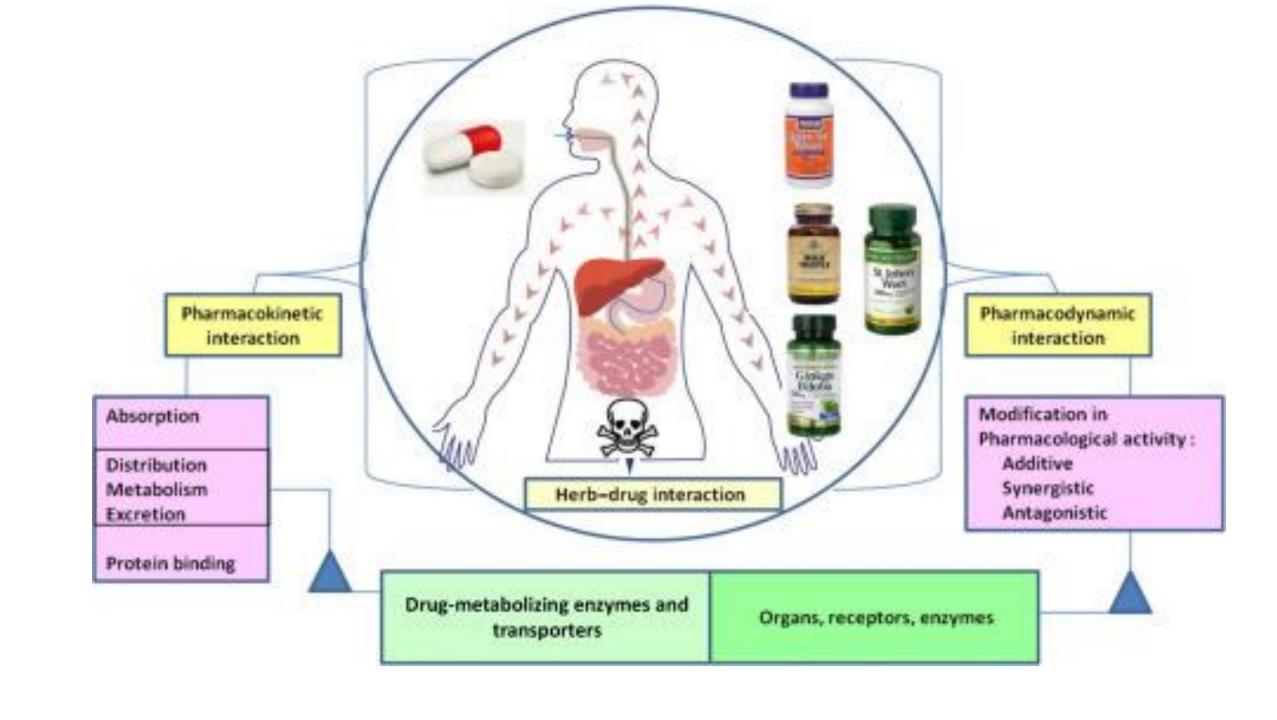


ความปลอดภัยและอันตรกิริยาระหว่าง ยาแผนปัจจุบันกับยาจากสมุนไพร

รศ.ดร.ภญ.นพมาศ สุนทรเจริญนนท์





PHARMACOKINETIC

INTERACTION

Parameter	Increases	Decreases
Farameter	Hicreases	Decreases
	Ginger	Fibers
Absorption	Green tea	Mucilage containing herb
	Black pepper	Mucilage containing herb
Metabolism	Guggul	Grape juice

Metabolism	Guggul Grape juice	
SOLUT	INN-PHA	RMACY
Elimination EIIII	Laxative (Aloe)	Liquorices
Elimination Find I	Diuretics herbs	

PHARMACOKINETIC INTERACTION

Herbal drugs which shows Interaction related to Absorption

	Interferes with drug absorption through Laxative action (Aloe latex)
ALOE VERA	Decrease transit time
	Decrease Intestinal Fluids
GINGKO BILOBA	Decrease effectiveness of Alprazolam by decreasing its absorption.
	Ginkgo decreases absorption of Alprazolam rather than inducing hepatic metabolism of alprazolam.
GINGER	Enhance the absorption of sulfaguanidine and decreases blood sugar

PHARMACODYNAMIC

INTERACTION

Additive Effects

Anticoagulant with

Ginkgo Biloba

Synergistic Effects

Antidiabetic medication with *Gymnema sylvestris*. เจียวกู่หลาน





Antagonistic Effects

Fluphenzine – Antipsychotic Flupentixol- Antipsychotic Procyclidine- Anti cholinergic drug used in parkinsonism



Diagnosis

Evidence of Interaction



Clinical Trials





- YouTube-Instagram.

3

Case studies from pharmacovigilance

Reason for Herb-Drug Interaction

- 1. Clinician lack of adequate knowledge about Drug-herb Interaction
- 2. No quality control and assurance for the purity and safety.
- No advance research in this field.
- 4. Blind believe or over believe in Ayurverdic medicine
- 5. Avoidance of patient history about drug sensitivity
- 6. Adulteration in herbal drug

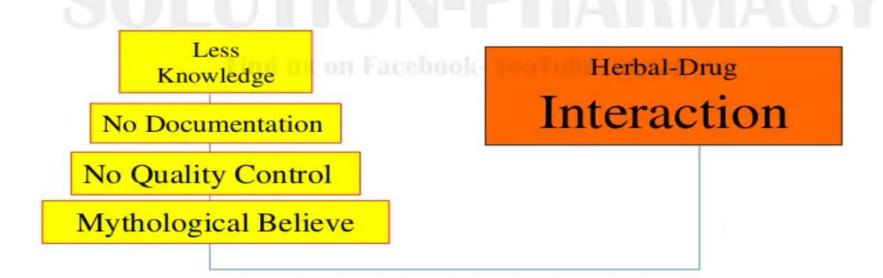
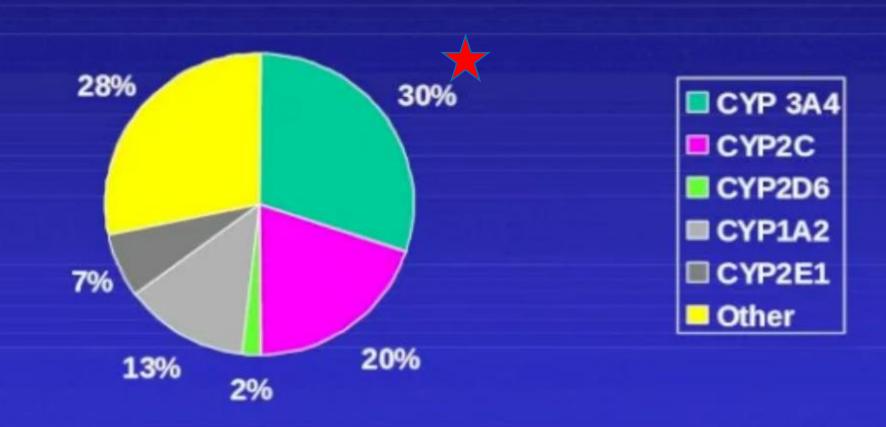


Table 1. The comparisons of severity rating definitions in different databases with current review.

	MicroMedex®	Lexicomp®	NMCD®	Current review
Contraindicated	Do not use combination; contraindicated.	-	-	Interactions with severity rated as "contraindicated" according to MicroMedex®.
Major	Combination may cause life-threatening damage and/or need medical intervention to prevent severe adverse effect.	Effects may result in death, hospitalization, permanent injury, or therapeutic failure.	Do not use combination; contraindicated; strongly discourage patients from using this combination; a serious adverse outcome could occur.	Interactions with severity rated as "major" in any of the three databases.
Moderate	Combination may cause worsen the patient's condition and/or need to change the therapy.	Medical intervention needed to treat effects; effects do not meet criteria for Major.	Use cautiously or avoid combination; warn patients that a significant interaction or adverse outcome could occur.	Interactions rated as "moderate" and without "major" score in any of these databases.
Minor	Do not need to change the therapy.	Effects would be considered tolerable in most cases; no need for medical intervention.	Be aware that there is a chance of an interaction; advise patients to watch for warning signs of a potential interaction.	Interactions rated as "minor" and without "moderate" or "major" score in any of these databases.
No interaction	-	-	-	There was no documented interaction between the medication and the single entity CHM
No available documented information for the item	-	-	-	There was no available information about the single entity CHM in these databases.

NMCD: Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064255.t001

Relative Levels of P450 isozymes in human liver





รายการยาสมุนไพรที่ศักยภาพและสามารถใช้ ทดแทนยาแผนปัจจุบัน 32 รายการ









2. ยาฟ้าทะลายโจร

รูปแบบยา ยาแคปซูล ยาเม็ด ยาลูกกลอน

ยาแคปซูล (รพ.) ยาลูกกลอน (รพ.)

บัญชี รายการยาพื้นฐาน

สรรพคุณ / ข้อบ่งใช้ - บรรเทาอาการเจ็บคอ

- บรรเทาอาการของโรคหวัด (common cold) เช่น เจ็บคอ

ปวดเมื่อยกล้ามเนื้อ

3. ยาฟ้าทะลายโจร

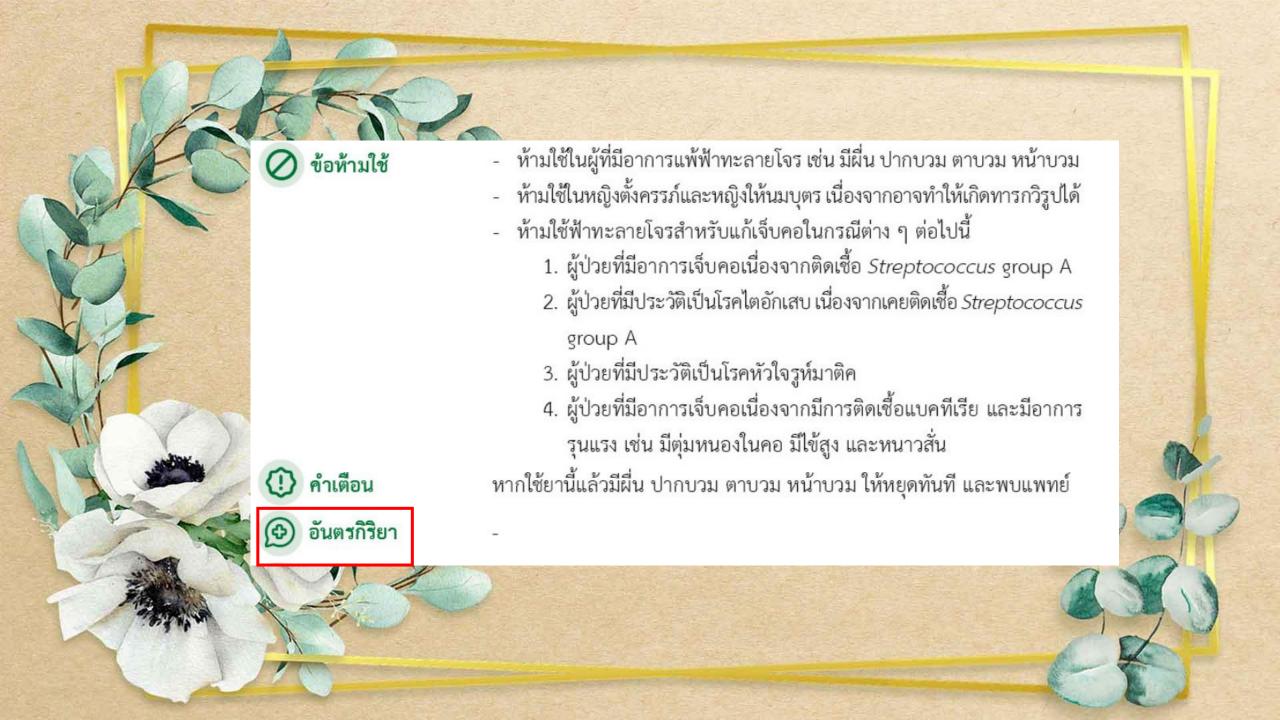
รูปแบบยา ยาแคปซูล ยาเม็ด

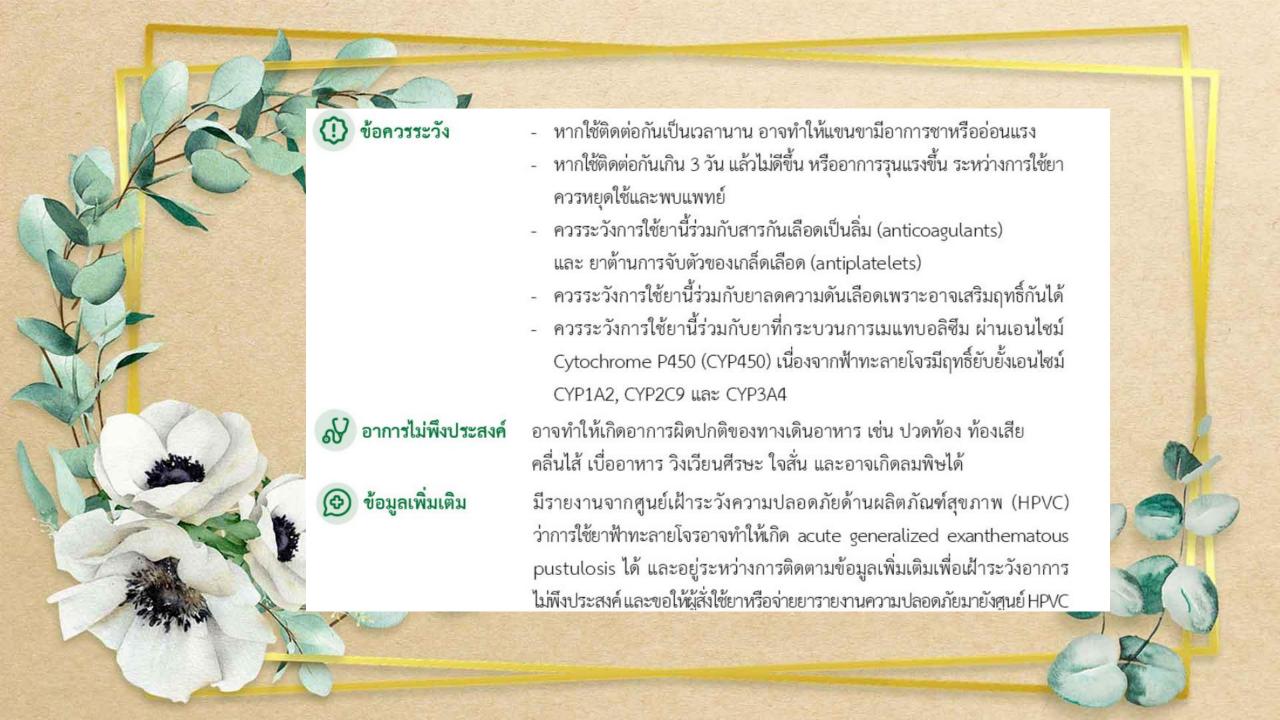
บัญชี รายการยาพื้นฐาน

สรรพคุณ / ข้อบ่งใช้ บรรเทาอาการของโรคหวัด (common cold) เช่น ไอ เจ็บคอ

น้ำมูกไหล มีใช้

บัญชียาหลักแห่งชาติด้านสมุนไพร พ.ศ. 2566 ตามประกาศคณะกรรมการพัฒนาระบบยาแห่งชาติ เรื่อง บัญชียาหลักแห่งชาติด้านสมุนไพร





(E) 14-deoxy-11,12-

didehydroandrographiside

Chemico-Biological Interactions.

2010;184:458-465

Chemical structure of five components in APE: (A) AG, (B) andropanoside, (C) 14-deoxy-11,12-dihydroandrographiside, (D) neoandrographolide and

dihydroandrographiside

Future Drug – Herb Interactions

Herb/ Supplement adrographis paniculata (Fah-Talai-Jone)

	*	
Drug	Implication	Recommendation
Antiasthmatic -Theophylline	Decrease drug level	Use with caution under supervision of a doctor
Anticoagulant-vitamin K antagonist	Increase drug level	Use with caution under supervision of a doctor
Antidiabetic - Glibenclamide	Increase drug effect	Use with caution under supervision of a doctor
Anti-inflammatory-NSAIDs - Etoricoxib - Naproxen	Decrease drug level, but increase drug effect	Use with caution under supervision of a doctor
<u>Chemotherapy</u> - Cisplatin - 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) - Paclitaxel	Increase drug effect	Use with caution under supervision of a doctor

https://www.bumrungrad.com/getattachment/26858357-6731-4cde-8756-069ab484b0c5/10-4-Future-drug-herb-interaction-(New).pdf?lang=en-US

Potential Herb-Drug Interactions for Commonly Used Herbs'

Drug	Potential Interaction	Basis of Concern	Recommended Action
Andrographis Androgr	raphis paniculata		—
Immunosuppressant medication	May decrease effectiveness of drug. ¹	Theoretical concern based on immune-enhancing activity of Andrographis.	Contraindicated.
Midazolam	May potentiate effects of drug.	Clinical study with healthy volunteers (providing 100 mg/day of andrographolide): pulse rate and blood pressure decreased. ² See note A.	Monitor (medium level of risk).





https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-973/andrographis

Interactions

Moderate Interaction

Be cautious with this combination

- Medications for high blood pressure (Antihypertensive drugs) interacts with ANDROGRAPHIS

 Andrographis might lower blood pressure. Taking andrographis along with medications that lower blood pressure might cause blood pressure to go too low. Monitor your blood pressure closely.
- Medications that decrease the immune system (Immunosuppressants) interacts with ANDROGRAPHIS

 Andrographis can increase the activity of the immune system. Some medications, such as those used after a transplant, decrease the activity of the immune system. Taking Andrographis along with these medications might decrease the effects of these medications.
- Medications that slow blood clotting (Anticoagulant / Antiplatelet drugs) interacts with ANDROGRAPHIS

 Andrographis might slow blood clotting. Taking andrographis along with medications that also slow blood clotting might increase the risk of bruising and bleeding.

Minor Interaction

Be watchful with this combination

- Aceclofenac interacts with ANDROGRAPHIS
 Andrographis might change the amount of aceclofenac in the body. It is not clear if this will impact the effects of aceclofenac.
- Celecoxib (Celebrex) interacts with ANDROGRAPHIS
 Andrographis might change the amount of celecoxib in the body. It is not clear if this will impact the effects of celecoxib.
- Glipizide (Glucotrol) interacts with ANDROGRAPHIS
 Andrographis might change the amount of glipizide in the body. It is not clear if this will impact the effects of glipizide.

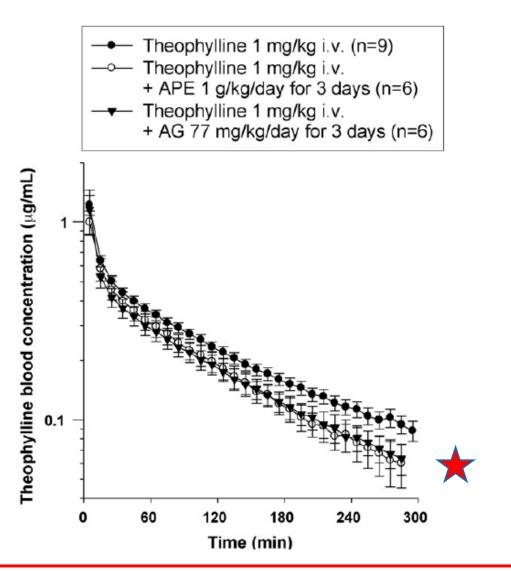
Herb-drug interaction of *Andrographis paniculata* extract and andrographolide on the pharmacokinetics of theophylline in rats

Chao-Feng Chien^a, Yu-Tse Wu^a, Wen-Chuan Lee^a, Lie-Chwen Lin^b, Tung-Hu Tsai^{a,c,d,*}

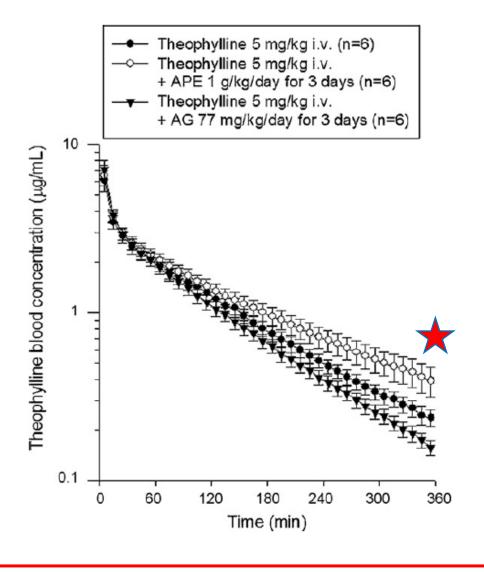
ABSTRACT

Chemico-Biological Interactions. 2010;184:458–465

Herb-drug interaction has become a serious problem since herbal medicine is extensively used in the modern world. This study investigates effects of Andrographis paniculata extract (APE) and its major component, andrographolide (AG), on the pharmacokinetics of the ophylline, a typical substrate of cytochrome P450 1A2 enzyme, in rats. After APE or AG pretreatment for 3 days, on the fourth day rats were administered theophylline via femoral vein cannula. The blood theophylline levels were monitored by microdialysis sampling combined with HPLC-UV. The results indicated that the clearance of theophylline was significantly increased and the area under concentration-time curve (AUC) was reduced in both AG and APE pretreated groups at low-dose theophylline administration (1 mg/kg). The elimination half-life $(t_{1/2\beta})$ and mean residence time (MRT) of the ophylline were shortened by 14% and 17%, respectively, in the AG pretreated group when high-dose theophylline (5 mg/kg) was given. However, theophylline accumulated in rat of the group with APE pretreatment. This phenomenon suggests that some other herbal components contained in APE may interact with theophylline and retard its elimination when theophylline was administered at a high dose. Our results suggest that patients who want to use CYP1A2-metabolized drugs such as caffeine and theophylline should be advised of the potential herb-drug interaction, to reduce therapeutic failure or increased toxicity of conventional drug therapy.



Theophylline blood concentration—time curve for the control group with theophylline administration alone, pretreatment groups of APE 1 g/kg/day and AG77 mg/kg/day for 3 consecutive days after 1mg/kg theophylline i.v. administration. Data are expressed as mean±S.E.M.



Theophylline blood concentration—time curve for the control group with theophylline administration alone, pretreatment groups of APE 1 g/kg/day and AG 77 mg/kg/day for 3 consecutive days after 5 mg/kg theophylline i.v. administration. Data are expressed as mean±S.E.M.

Abstract:

Ethnopharmacological relevance:

Andrographis paniculata Nees (Acanthacae) is commonly used medicinal plant in the traditional Unani and Ayurvedic medicinal systems. It has broad range of pharmacological effects such as hepatoprotective, antioxidant, antivenom, antifertility, inhibition of replication of the HIV virus, antimalarial, antifungal, antibacterial, antidiabetic, suppression of various cancer cells and anti-inflammatory properties. Andrographolide (AN) is one of the active constituent of the Andrographis paniculata Nees extract (APE). They have been found in many traditional herbal formulations in India and proven to be effective as anti-inflammatory drug.

Aim of the study:

To evaluate the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic (anti arthritic) herb-drug interactions of Andrographis paniculata Nees extract (APE) and pure andrographolide (AN) with etoricoxib (ETO) after oral co-administration in wistar rats.

Materials and methods:

After oral co-administration of APE (200 mg/Kg) and AN (60 mg/kg) with ETO (10 mg/kg) in rats, drug concentrations in plasma were determined using HPLC method. The main pharmacokinetic parameters of C_{max}, t_{max}, t_{1/2}, MRT, Vd, CL, and AUC were calculated by non-compartment model. Change in paw volume, mechanical nociceptive threshold, mechanical

hyperalgesia, histopathology and haematological parameters were evaluated to study antiarthritic activity.

Results:

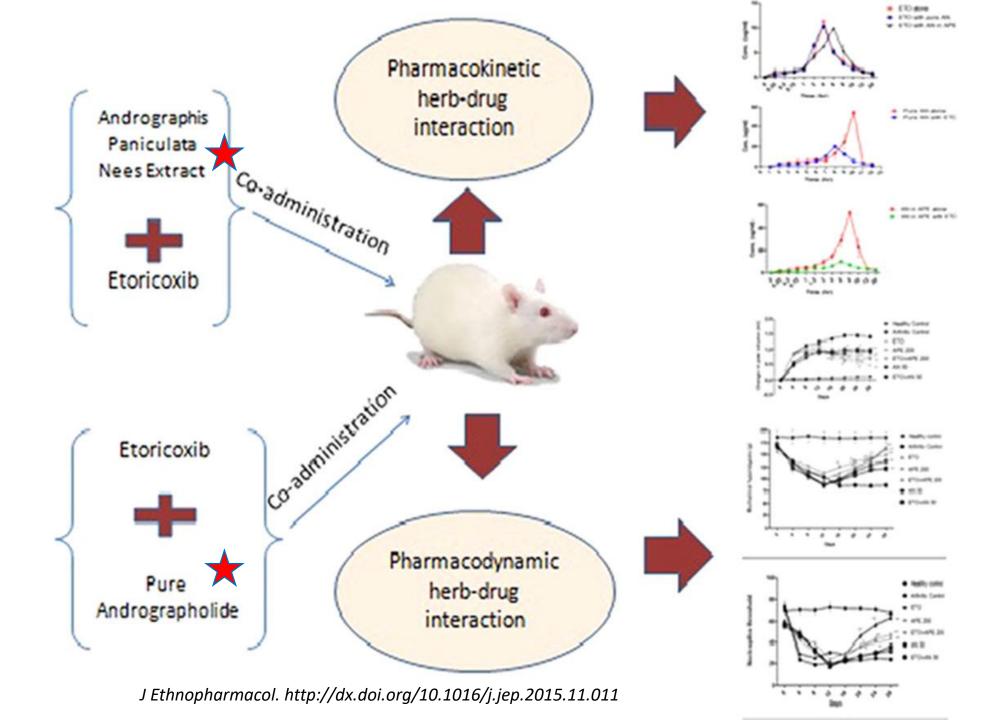
Co-administration of ETO with APE and pure AN decreased systemic exposure level of each compound *in vivo*. The C_{max}, AUC, t_{1/2} of ETO was decreased whereas Vd and CL of ETO was increased significantly after co-administration of ETO with pure AN and APE. In pharmacodynamic study, ETO alone and ETO+APE (10+200 mg/kg) groups exhibited significant synergistic anti-arthritic activity as compared to groups ETO+AN, APE and AN alone.

Conclusion:

The results obtained from this study suggested that ETO, APE and pure AN existed pharmacokinetic herb-drug interactions in rat which is correlated with anti-arthritic study. Physicians and patients using *A. paniculata* should have the knowledge about its possible herb – drug interaction with ETO.

Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic herb-drug interaction of *Andrographis paniculata* (Nees) extract and andrographolide with etoricoxib after oral administration in rats

J Ethnopharmacol. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2015.11.011





- ➤ We hypothesized that co-administration of APE or AN may affect the cytochrome P450 family of enzymes and an herb-drug interaction will impact the pharmacokinetics of ETO. To evaluate further possible herb-drug interaction pharmacodynamic anti-arthritic study has been performed for the groups with co-administration of APE, AN with ETO followed by histopathological evaluation.
- From anti-arthritic study, it was observed that ETO treated group showed better activity than APE+ETO treated group. The reason may be reduction in the pharmacokinetic parameters of ETO by APE. Similarly AN+ETO group showed significantly decrease in activity compared to ETO due to the pharmacokinetic interaction in all parameters.
- ➤ In conclusion, the results obtained from this study suggested that ETO, APE and pure AN existed pharmacokinetic herb-drug interactions in rat which is correlated with anti-arthritic study. Significant decrease in Cmax, AUC, t1/2 and increase in Vd, CL of ETO was observed after coadministration with pure AN and APE. Co-administration of ETO with APE and pure AN decreased systemic exposure level of each compound in vivo. Further studies should be done to understand the effect of other herbal ingredients of APE on ETO as well as to predict the herb drug interaction in humans. Physicians and patients using *A. paniculata* should have the knowledge about its possible herb—drug interaction with ETO. The study provided valuable information for rational use of herbal remedies in the treatment of arthritis.

Herb-drug interaction of *Andrographis paniculata* (Nees) extract and andrographolide on pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic of naproxen in rats

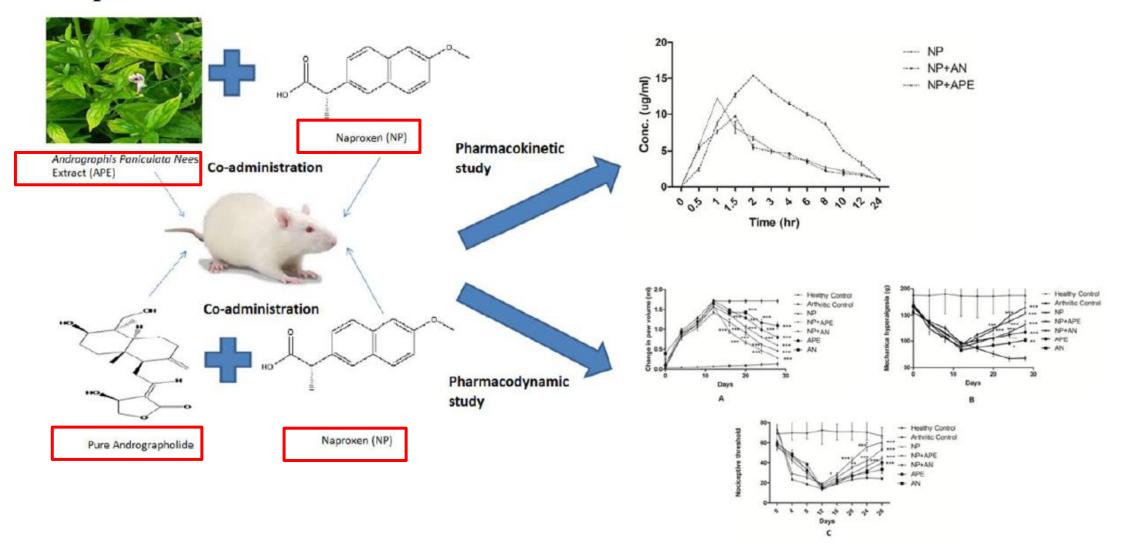
Results:

Co-administration of NP with APE and pure AN decreased systemic exposure level of NP *in vivo*. The C_{max}, t_{max}, AUC_{0-t} of NP was decreased. In pharmacodynamic study, NP (10 mg/kg) alone and NP+AN (10+60 mg/kg) groups exhibited significant synergistic anti-arthritic activity as compared to groups NP+APE, APE and AN alone.

Conclusion:

The results obtained from this study suggested that NP, APE and pure AN existed pharmacokinetic herb-drug interactions in rat which is correlated with anti-arthritic study. The knowledge regarding possible herb –drug interaction of NP might be helpful for physicians as well as patients using AP. So further studies should be done to understand the effect of other herbal ingredients of APE on NP as well as to predict the herb-drug interaction in humans.

Graphical Abstract



Conclusions

- \triangleright Significant decrease in C_{max} , t_{max} , AUC_{0-t} , of NP was observed after co-administration with pure AN and APE.
- > Co-administration of NP with APE and pure AN decreased systemic exposure level of NP in vivo.
- The study observed that co-administration of AN and APE changes pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of NP. The knowledge regarding possible herb—drug interaction of NP might be helpful for physicians as well as patients using AP.
- > So further studies should be done to understand the effect of other herbal ingredients of APE on NP as well as to
- predict the herb-drug interaction in humans.
- In conclusion, the results obtained from this study suggested that NP, APE and pure AN existed herb-drug interactions in rat.

Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Interaction of Andrographolide and Standardized Extract of *Andrographis paniculata* (Nees) with Nabumetone in Wistar Rats

The aim of the study was to investigate the herb-drug interaction of Andrographis paniculata Nees (Acanthaceae) and Andrographolide (AN) with nabumetone (NAB) in wistar rats. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions were studied after co-administration of APE and AN with NAB in Wistar rats. In pharmacokinetic studies, significant decrease in Cmax, AUC_{0-t} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of 6-MNA after co-administration with pure AN and APE has been observed. T_{max} of 6-MNA has been increased to 2 h from 1.5 h in AN+NAB treated group. Changes in mean residential time, clearance and volume of distribution of 6-MNA in APE +NAB treated group and AN+NAB treated group indicated interference of other components of APE other than AN. In pharmacodynamic study, significant decrease in antiarthritic activity of NAB on concomitant administration with APE and AN has been observed. The study concludes that NAB exhibits pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions with APE and AN in rats thus alarms the concomitant use of herbal preparations containing APE and AN with NAB. Further study is needed to understand the mechanism and predict the herb-drug interaction in humans. Copyright © 2016 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

In conclusion,

- The results obtained from this study suggested that NAB existed pharmacokinetic herb—drug interactions with standardized APE and pure AN in rat which is correlated with anti-arthritic study.
- Significant decrease in C_{max} , AUC_{0-t} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of 6-MNA metabolite (6-Methoxy-2-naphthylacetic acid) was observed after co-administration with pure AN and standardized APE.
- Co-administration of NAB with standardized APE and pure AN decreased systemic exposure level of NAB in vivo.
- ➤ Changes in MRT, CL and Vd of 6-MNA in APE+NAB treated group and AN+NAB treated group indicated interference of other components of APE other than AN.
- In pharmacodynamic study, significant decrease in antiarthritic activity of NAB on concomitant administration with standardized APE and AN has been observed.
- Further studies should be done to understand the mechanism and the effect of other herbal ingredients of APE on NAB and to predict the interaction in humans.
- ➤ Patients and physicians using AP should have the knowledge about its possible herb—drug interaction with NAB. The study provided valuable information for rational use of APE as herbal health supplements in the treatment of arthritis.

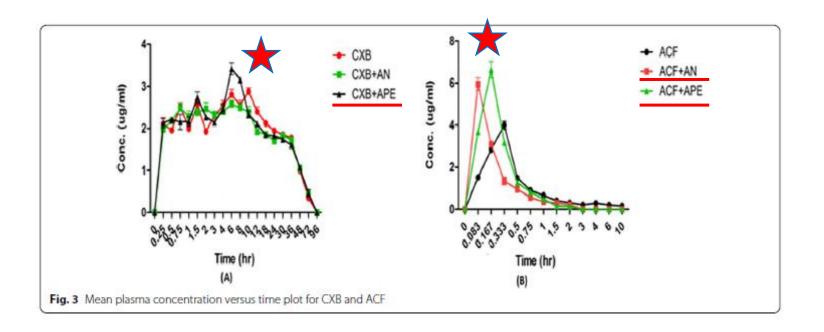
Effect of *Andrographis paniculata* extract and Andrographolide on the pharmacokinetics of Aceclofenac and Celecoxib in rats

Abstract

Background: In India, for the treatment of cold, fever and inflammation, people consume herbal remedies containing <u>Andrographis paniculata Nees (APE)</u> as main ingredient, along with NSAIDs. So the purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of APE and pure andrographolide (AN) on the pharmacokinetic of with aceclofenac (ACF) and celecoxib (CXB) after oral co-administration in wistar rats. After co-administration of APE (equivalent to 20 mg/kg of AN) and AN (20 mg/kg) with ACF (5 mg/kg) and CXB (5 mg/kg) in rats, orally, drug concentrations in plasma were determined using HPLC method. Non-compartment model was used to calculate <u>pharmacokinetic parameters</u> like Cmax, Tmax, t1/2, MRT, Vd, CL, and AUC.

Results: Co-administration of ACF and CXB with APE and pure AN altered the systemic exposure level of each compound in vivo. The Cmax, Tmax, MRT of CXB were increased whereas Vd and CI of CXB were decreased significantly after co-administration of CXB with APE. Whereas co-administration of CXB with AN significantly decreased Vd, CL, and MRT of CXB. The concentration of ACF was increased significantly in co-administered groups with pure AN and APE. The AUC0- ∞ , AUMC0- ∞ , MRT, Vd and t1/2 of ACF were also significantly decreased in co-administered groups, hence CL of ACF was increased significantly.

Conclusion: This study concludes that APE and pure AN have effect on pharmacokinetic of CXB and ACF in rat. Not only patients but medical practitioners using *Andrographis paniculata* should have awareness regarding probable herb–drug interactions with ACF and CXB.



Aceclofenac

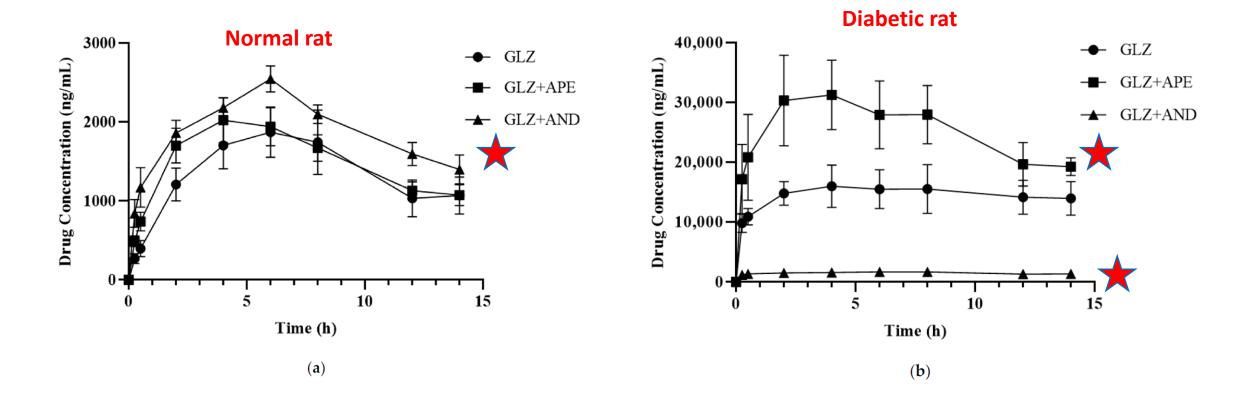
- ACF pharmacokinetic results showed that the concentration of ACF was increased significantly in coadministered groups with pure AN and APE.
- Administration of APE along with CXB might result in an increase in the bioavailability of CXB and can lead to toxicity.
- > The study concludes that AN and APE have definite interactions with the pharmacokinetics of CXB & ACF.
- Co-administration of APE or AN may lead to a reduction in the potency of CXB & ACF and hence pharmacodynamic study will be more helpful for further understanding.

Pharmacokinetic Herb-Drug Interactions of Glipizide with Andrographis paniculata (Burm. f.) and Andrographolide in Normal and Diabetic Rats by Validated HPLC Method

Abstract: Co-administered medicinal herbs can modify a drug's pharmacokinetics (PK), effectiveness, and toxicity. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) ethanolic extract (APE) and andrographolide (AND) (a potent CYP2C9 inducer/inhibitor) can alter the pharmacokinetic parameters of glipizide (GLZ). This study aimed to determine the potential pharmacokinetics of herb-drug interactions between GLZ and APE/AND in the plasma of normal and diabetic rats using the HPLC bioanalysis method. The glipizide bioanalytical method established with RP-HPLC/UV instrument was validated following the EMA guidelines. GLZ was administered alone and in combination with APE or AND to normal and diabetic rats. The GLZ pharmacokinetic parameters were estimated according to the correlation between concentration and sampling time using the PK solver program. A simple and rapid GLZ bioanalysis technique with a lower limit of quantitation of 25 ng/mL was developed and presented the following parameters: accuracy (error $\leq 15\%$), precision (CV $\leq 15\%$), selectivity, stability, and linearity ($R^2 = 0.998$) at concentrations ranging 25–1500 ng/mL. <u>APE administration significantly</u> improved the C_{max} and $AUC_{0-t}/AUC_{0-\infty}$ GLZ values in normal and diabetic rats (p < 0.05). AND significantly reduced the bioavailability of GLZ in diabetic rats with small values of T 1/2, C_{max} ,

and $AUC_{0-t}/AUC_{0-\infty}$ (p < 0.05). This combination can be considered in administering medications because it can influence the pharmacological effects of GLZ.

Molecules 2022,27:6901.



Concentrations of glipizide in the plasma (ng/mL ± S.E.M) of normal (a) and diabetic (b) rats treated with glipizide (GLZ 5 mg/kg BW) alone or in combination with *Andrographis paniculata* extract (APE 300 mg/kg BW) and andrographolide (AND 15 mg/kg BW).

Conclusions

- \triangleright APE administration significantly altered the pharmacokinetic parameters (C_{max} and AUC) of glipizide (p < 0.05), thus increasing the bioavailability of glipizide.
- ightharpoonup AND administration significantly decreased (p < 0.05) the parameters (T 1/2, C_{max} , and AUC) of glipizide in diabetic rats.
- ➤ APE and AND that are co-administered with glipizide are a source of potential herb—drug interactions.
- Although the effect on antidiabetic activity needs to be studied further, this research can reflect the concern in the combination of herbal use for diabetes therapy.



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Academic article

ปฏิกิริยาต่อกันของยาฟ้าทะลายโจรในงานระงับความรู้สึก Drug Interaction of Andrographis paniculata in Anesthesia

บทคัดย่อ

ฟ้าทะลายโจร เป็นพืชสมุนไพรกลางบ้านที่มีรสขมจัด ใช้บรรเทาอาการใช้หวัดเจ็บคอ บรรเทาอาการท้องเสียชนิด ไม่ติดเชื้อ ส่งเสริมภูมิคุ้มกันของร่างกาย และบรรเทาอาการผู้ป่วยติดเชื้อโรคโควิด-19 ในระยะแรก จึงได้รับความ นิยมอย่างกว้างขวาง ด้วยตัวยาที่สำคัญคือ แอนโดรกราโฟไลด์ มีฤทธิ์ยับยั้งเอนไซม์ในกลุ่มไซโตโครมพี 450 ในตับ ซึ่งเกี่ยวข้องกับเมตะบอลิซึมของยาที่ผู้ป่วยใช้ก่อนการผ่าตัดและยาระงับความรู้สึกที่ผู้ป่วยได้รับในระหว่างการผ่าตัด ทำให้บุคลากรทางวิสัญญี่ต้องเพิ่มความรอบคอบไม่เพียงในรายละเอียดของผลตรวจทางห้องปฏิบัติการเท่านั้น ยังต้องคำนึงถึงการ โดปฏิกิริยาต่อกันของยา โดยเฉพาะการเสริมฤทธิ์ซึ่งทำให้ยาเหล่านี้ออกฤทธิ์นานกว่าปกติ การที่ ฟ้าทะลายโจรมีฤทธิ์กดระบบประสาทส่วนกลาง จึงทำให้ผู้ป่วยมีอาการแขนขาชาและอ่อนแรงได้บ่อย ทั้งยังสามารถ เสริมฤทธิ์ยานำสลบ ยาหย่อนกล้ามเนื้อและยาแก้ปวดอนุพันธุ์ของมอร์ฟีน ทำให้ผู้ป่วยมีอาการง่วงซึม การเคลื่อนไหว ถูกจำกัด อุณหภูมิกายต่ำและการหายใจถูกกด ในทำนองเดียวกัน สารสูดดมชนิดไอระเหย จะเร่งกดการทำงานของ หัวใจและระบบการไหลเวียนเลือด ทำให้ความดันโลหิตต่ำและชีพจรเต้นช้าผิดจังหวะได้ นอกจากนี้ ผู้ป่วยที่ได้รับยา ต้านเกล็ดเลือด หรือยาละลายลิ่มเลือด อาจมีภาวะเลือดออกง่าย ในขณะที่ยาเบาหวานสามารถทำให้เกิดภาวะน้ำตาล ในเลือดต่ำ

J Chulabhorn Royal Acad. 2023; 5(1): 35-43

ตารางที่ 1 ปฏิกิริยาต่อกันของยาฟ้าทะลายโจรกับยาที่ผู้ป่วยได้รับก่อนการผ่าตัดและยาที่ได้รับในระหว่างการระงับ ความรู้สึก^{4-5, 18, 25-28}

	Cytochrome P-450			Drug interaction	
Drug	CYP1A2	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	Synergism	*
Anticoagulants				Bleeding tendency	
Warfarin					
Apixaban					
Rivaroxaban					
Antiplatelets				Bleeding tendency	
Clopidogrel					
Antihypertensive					
Propanolol					
Amlodipine					
Ditiazem					
Losartan					
Nicardipine					
Verapamil				J Chulabhorn Royal A	 cad. 2023; 5(1): 35-43



D	Cytochrome P-450			Drug interaction	
Drug	CYP1A2	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	Synergism	\bigstar
Anti-epileptic					
Phenytoin					
Phenobarbital					
Carbamazepine					
Anti-arrhythmics					
Amiodarone					
NSAIDS					
Diclofenac					
Ibuprofen					
Naproxen					
Piroxicam					
Celecoxib					
Parecoxib				J Chulabhorn Royal Acad. 2	023; 5(1): 35-

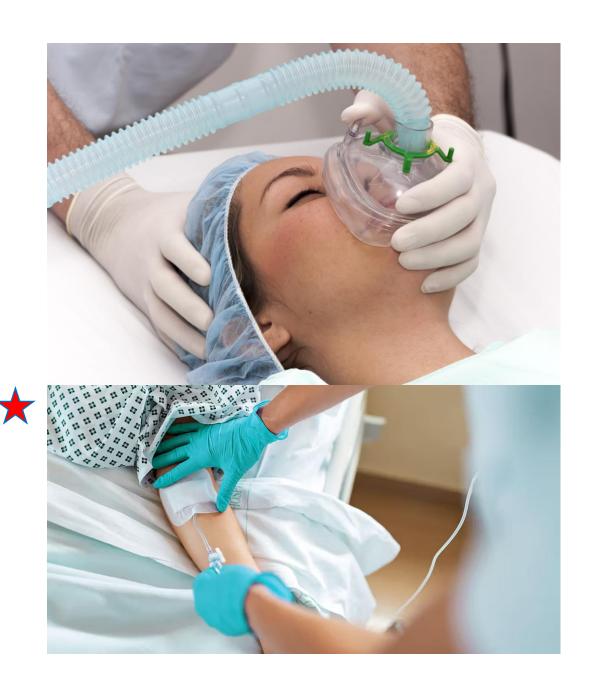
	Су	tochrome P-450)	Drug interaction
Drug	CYP1A2	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	Synergism
Oral hypoglycemic				
Glipiziede				
Glimepiride				
Rosiglitazone				
Benzodiazepine				
Midazpolam				
Alprazolam				
HMG-CoA inhibitors				
Simvastatin				
Atorvastatin				

HMG-CoA inhibitors = Hydroxymethyglutaryl-CoA enzyme inhibitors

สรุป

ฟ้าทะลายโจร เป็นสมุนไพรกลางบ้านที่ใช้กันอย่าง แพร่หลาย เพื่อลดการอักเสบ บรรเทาอาการหวัด สร้างเสริมภูมิคุ้มกัน และรักษาอาการโควิด-19 ระยะแรก แต่การที่ฟ้าทะลายโจรมีสารออกฤทธิ์ที่สำคัญ คือ แอนโดรกราโฟไลด์ สามารถยับยั้งการทำงานของ เอนไซม์ในกลุ่มไซโตโครมพี 450 ซึ่งเกี่ยวข้องกับยา ที่ผู้ป่วยได้รับก่อนการผ่าตัดและยาที่ได้รับในระหว่าง การระงับความรู้สึก จึงเป็นเหตุผลที่บุคลากรทางวิสัญญี ต้องทำการประเมิน เฝ้าติดตามดูแลผู้ป่วย <u>โดยควรงัด</u> ฟ้าทะลายโจรก่อนการผ่าตัดเป็นเวลาไม่น้อยกว่า 72 ชั่วโมง

เพื่อหลีกเลี่ยงการเกิดปฏิกิริยาต่อกันของยาหลายๆ ชนิด ซึ่งส่งผลต่อระบบหัวใจและหลอดเลือด การยับยั้ง การเกาะกลุ่มของเกล็ดเลือด ระดับน้ำตาลในเลือด และ ฤทธิ์ต่อระบบประสาทส่วนกลาง เป็นต้น



Potential pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic herb-drug interactions of *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) and andrographolide: A systematic review

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Herb-drug interactions (HDIs) in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics can occur when natural compounds are used in combination with drugs. This study aimed to review the potential interaction of *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) extract (APE) and its primary compound andrographolide (AND) with several drugs exhibiting various pharmacological activities.

Methods: In this systematic review, articles were collected from international databases such as PubMed, Science Direct, Springer Link, and Scopus until August 2021. The following keywords were used: *Andrographis paniculata*, andrographolide, HDI, drug interaction, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacology. This review was written in accordance with the guidelines of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA), SYRCLE's risk of bias (RoB) tool for animal intervention studies, and Cochrane RoB 2 tool to analyze the RoB for qualitative assessment.

Results: Twelve articles were included in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria of this study. Five studies explored the potential of HDIs for combining APE with drugs and AND with theophylline, etoricoxib, nabumetone, naproxen, and tolbutamide. Five studies focused on AND in combination with aminophylline and doxofylline, meloxicam, glyburide, glimepiride, metformin, and warfarin. Two studies tested the combination of APE with gliclazide and midazolam. The HDI mechanism involving the inhibition or induction of cytochrome P450 enzyme expression was dominant in influencing the drug's pharmacokinetic profile. Pharmacological studies on the combination of several drugs, particularly anti-inflammatory and antidiabetic drugs, showed a cynergistic activity.

synergistic activity.

Conclusion: APE and AND have potential pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic HDIs with various drugs. This study can be used as a therapeutic consideration in clinical aspects related to the possibility of HDIs of *A. paniculata* (Burm. f.).

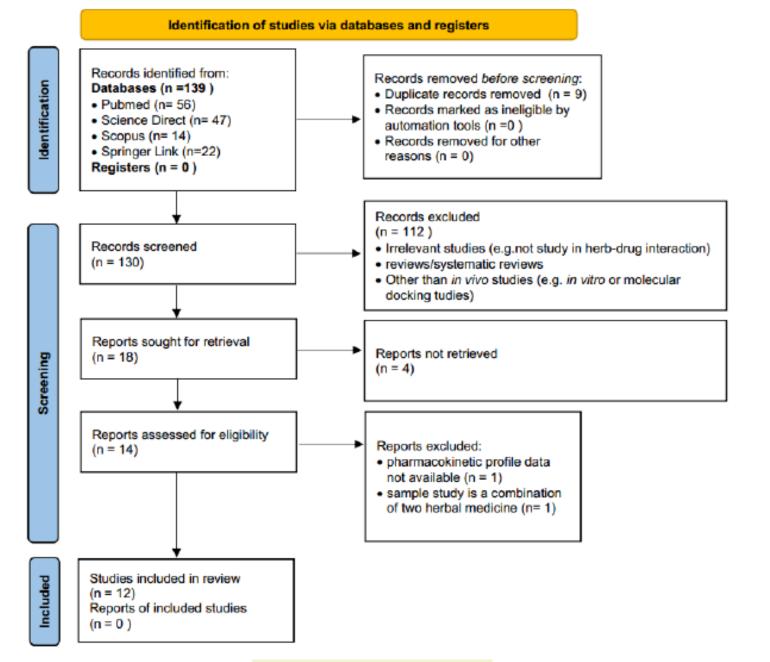


Figure 1. Flowchart of the study.

Table 2. Studies on the herb-drug interactions of Andrographis paniculata (Burm. f.) and andrographolide with drugs

Drug este serv	Deuge	Dose of	Compound	Dara	Administration	Comple study -	Pharmac	okinetic profiles	Pharmacodynamic
Drug category	Drugs	drugs	Compounds	Dose	Administration	Sample study —	Increased	Decreased	effect
			APE	1000 mg/kg BW			Vd, MRT, CL*	C _{max} , AUC*, T ½ β, MRT	
	1 mg/kg	AND	77 mg/kg BW			C _{max} , Vd, CL*	AUC*, Vd, Τ½ α, Τ½ β, MRT		
	Theophylline	BW	APE	2000 mg/kg BW	APE gastrogavage;	Male Sprague	Vd, Τ½ α, CL*	C _{max,} AUC*, T ½ β, MRT	NIM
	Theophylline		AND	154 mg/kg BW	theophylline iv injection	Dawley rats	CL*	C _{max,} AUC*, Vd, T ½ β, MRT	NM
Dranshadilator		5 mg/kg	APE	1000 mg/kg BW			AUC, Vd, Τ½α, Τ ½β, MRT	C _{max,} CL*	
Bronchodilator		BW	AND	77 mg/kg BW			C _{max} , CL	AUC, Vd, Τ½ α, Τ ½ β*, MRT*	
	Aminophylline	20 mg/kg BW	AND	100 mg/kg BW	injection Male Sprague Dawley rats	AUC _{0-t} *, MRT, T ½, T _{max}	CL, C _{max}	NM	
		30 mg/kg BW	AND	100 mg/kg BW		Dawley rats	AUC _{0-t} , T ½, T _{max}	MRT, CL, T _{max}	NM
		oricoxib 10 mg/kg BW	APE	200 mg/kg BW	Orally	Female Wistar	T _{max} , CL*, Vd*, AUMC _{0.∞}	C _{max} *, AUC _{0-t} *, AUC _{0-∞} *, AUMC _{0-t} *, MRT _{0-t} *, MRT _{0-∞} *, T½*	Significant synergistic
	Etoricoxio		AND	60 mg/kg BW	rats	rats	CL*, Vd*, AUMC _{0-∞}	C _{max*} , AUC _{0-t} *, AUC _{0-∞} *, AUMC _{0-t} *, MRT _{0-t} , MRT _{0-∞,} T ½*	anti-arthritic activity
	7.5 mg/k	7.5 mg/kg	APE	200 mg/kg BW		Male albino —	½*, MRT _{0-ℓ} , Vd, CL, MRT _{0-∞}	C _{max} *, T _{max} *, AUC _{0-t} , AUC _{0-∞}	Significant decrease in
Anti-inflammator	Nabumetone	BW	AND	60 mg/kg BW	Orally	Wistar rats	T _{max} , CL	C_{max}^{*} , T½*, MRT_{0-t} , Vd , AUC_{0-t} , AUC_{0-m} , MRT_{0-m}	anti-arthritic activity
=	Naproxen	7.5 mg/kg	APE	200 mg/kg BW	Orally	Male albino	MRT _{0-t} , MRT _{0-∞} , Vd*, CL	C _{max} *,T _{max} *, AUC _{0-t} , AUC _{0-∞} , T½	Significant synergistic
	Huproxen	BW	AND	60 mg/kg BW	Ordiny	Wistar rats	AUC _{0.∞} , MRT _{0.∞} , Vd*	C _{max} *, T _{max} *, AUC _{0-t} , T½, MRT _{0-t} , Cl.	anti-arthritic activity
	Meloxicam	5 mg/kg BW	AND	50 mg/kg BW	AND orally; meloxicam intramuscular injection	Male albino Wistar rats	Τ½ α* ,AUC _{0∞} *, AUMC	C _{max*} , T½ β ,Vd, MRT	NM

Table 2. Contiued

Davis coto acci.	Deves	Dose of	Commonado	Dage	Administration	Commis atuali		okinetic profiles	Pharmacodynamic	
Drug category	Drugs	drugs	Compounds	Dose	Administration	Sample study	Increased	Decreased	effect	
	Talbutamida	20 mg/kg	APE	2 g/kg BW	Orally	Male Sprague	-	AUC _{0-12h} *, T _{max} , C _{max} , Τ½ β, Vd, MRT	Does not impair the	
	Tolbutamide	20 mg/kg -	AND	50 mg/kg BW	Orally	Dawley rats	MRT	AUC _{0-12h} *, T _{max} , C _{max} , T½ β, Vd	hypoglycemic effect of tolbutamide	
	Glyburide	10 mg/kg BW	AND	4.5 mg/kg BW	Orally	Male albino Wistar rats	C _{max} *, AUC _{0-t} *, AUC _{0-e} *, T½, MRT	CL*, Vd*	Enhances the antihyperglycemic effect	*
Antidiabetic	Gliclazide	2 mg/kg BW	APE	2000 mg/kg BW	Orally	Male albino Wistar rats	C _{max} *, T _{max} *, T ½*, AUC _{0-∞} *, AUMC _{0-∞} *, MRT _{0-∞}	Vd, CL	NM	A
	Glimepiride	1 mg/kg BW	AND	4.5 mg/kg BW	Orally	Male albino	C _{max} *, AUC _{0-t} *, AUC _{0-∞} *, T ½*, MRT	CL*, Vd*	Enhances the glucose- lowering effect	*
	Metformin	100 mg/kg BW	AND	4.5 mg/kg BW	Orally	Wistar rats	C _{max} *, AUC _{0-t} *, AUC _{0-e} *, T ½*	CL*, Vd*	Enhances the glucose- lowering effect	*
Anticoagulant	Warfarin	0.5 mg/kg BW	AND	30 mg/kg BW	Orally	Male Sprague Dawley rats	C _{max} *, T ½, AUC _{0.∞} *, MRT	T _{max*}	NM	,
Anticonvulsant	Midazolam	7.5 mg	APE	1000 mg	Orally	Healthy male volunteers	AUCO ₋₁₂ , AUC ₀	C _{max}	Effect in lowering blood pressure and pulse rate	*

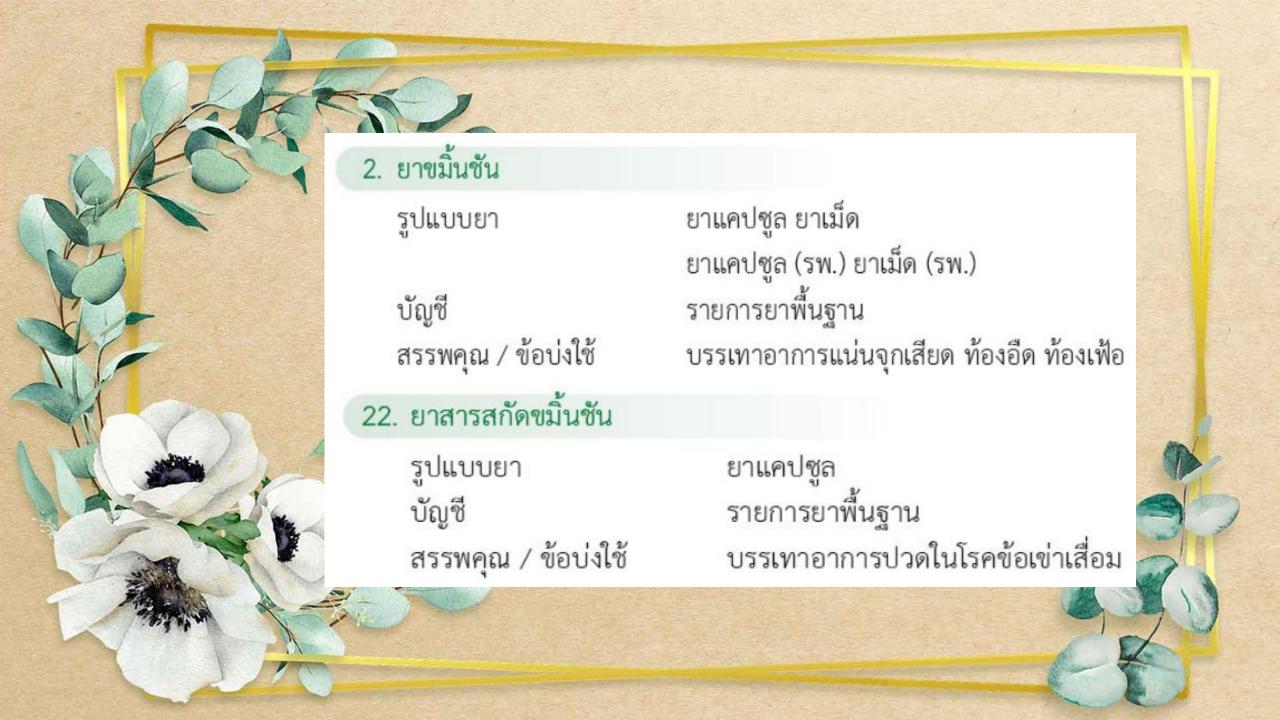
NM: not mentioned; APE: Andrographis paniculata (Burm. f.) extract; AND: andrographolide; AUC: area under the plasma drug concentration curve; C_{max}: maximum plasma drug concentration; T_{max}: time to achieve C_{max}; MRT: mean resident time; CL: clearance, Vd: apparent volume of distribution; T½: half-life is the time required to produce a 50% reduction in blood or plasma concentration; T½α: half-life of the distribution phase; and T½β: half-life of the elimination phase.

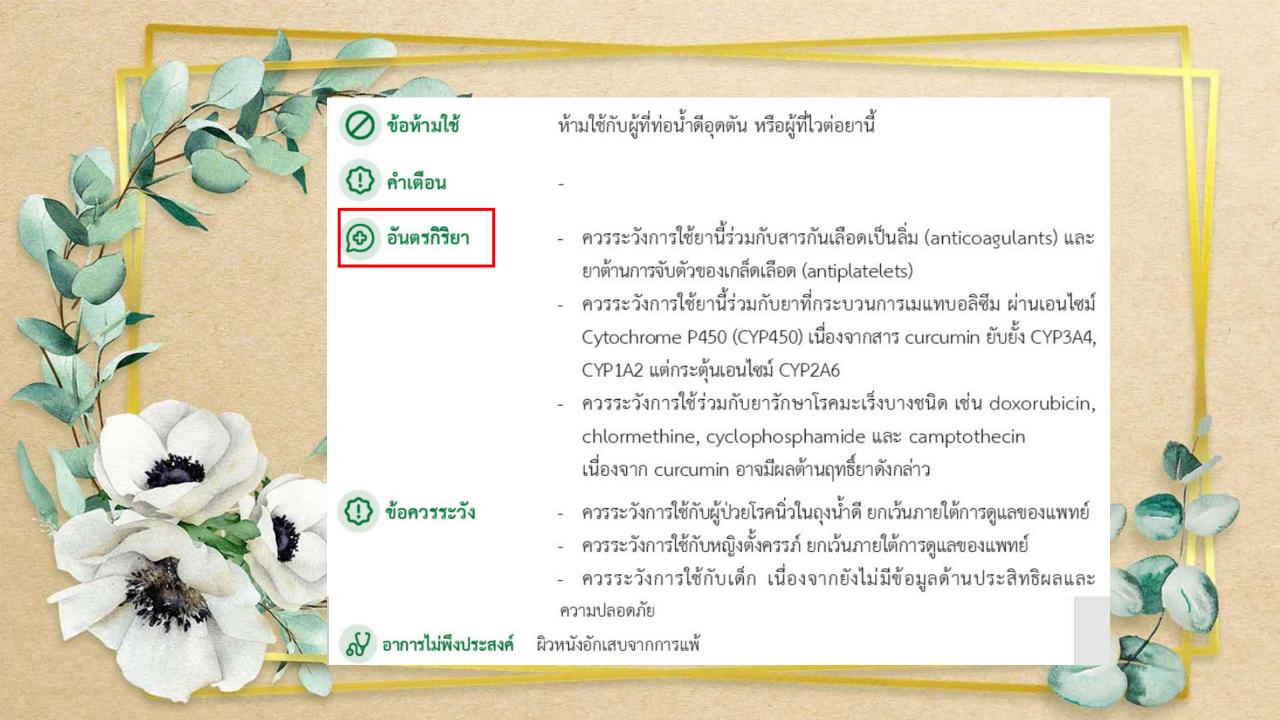
* Significantly changed pharmacokinetic parameter values.

Conclusion

This review on pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic aspects reveals that APE and AND have potential HDIs with several drugs. APE and AND, as substrates of the CYP450 enzyme family, cause changes in intact drug levels in the blood, likely changing the pharmacokinetic parameters of drugs. Pharmacological activity suggests that APE and AND may elicit a synergistic effect when they are combined with anti-inflammatory and antidiabetic drugs. This study serves as a framework for clinical therapy considerations in HDIs. However, further investigations involving clinical trials that are more supportive of clinical applications should be performed.







Future Drug – Herb Interactions

Herb/ Supplement Curcuma longa (Kamin-Chan)





Drug	Implication	Recommendation
Antibiotic - Norfloxacin	Increase drug level	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
Anticoagulant-vitamin K antagonist - Warfarin	Increase drug level	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
Antiplatelet - Clopidogrel	Increase drug level	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
Antidepressant - Fluoxetine	Increase drug effect	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
<u>Antihypertensiv</u> e - Losartan	Increase drug level	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
Anti-inflammatory-NSAIDs - Sulindac	Increase drug effect	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
Anxiolytic - Midazolam	Increase drug level, but not affect drug action	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
Chemotherapy - Docetaxel - Etoposide - Paclitaxel - Tamoxifen	Increase drug level	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
<u>Immunosuppres</u> sive - Everolimus	Decrease drug level	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured
Lipid lowering - Rosuvastatin	Increase drug level	Use with caution or stop if unwanted response occured

Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination

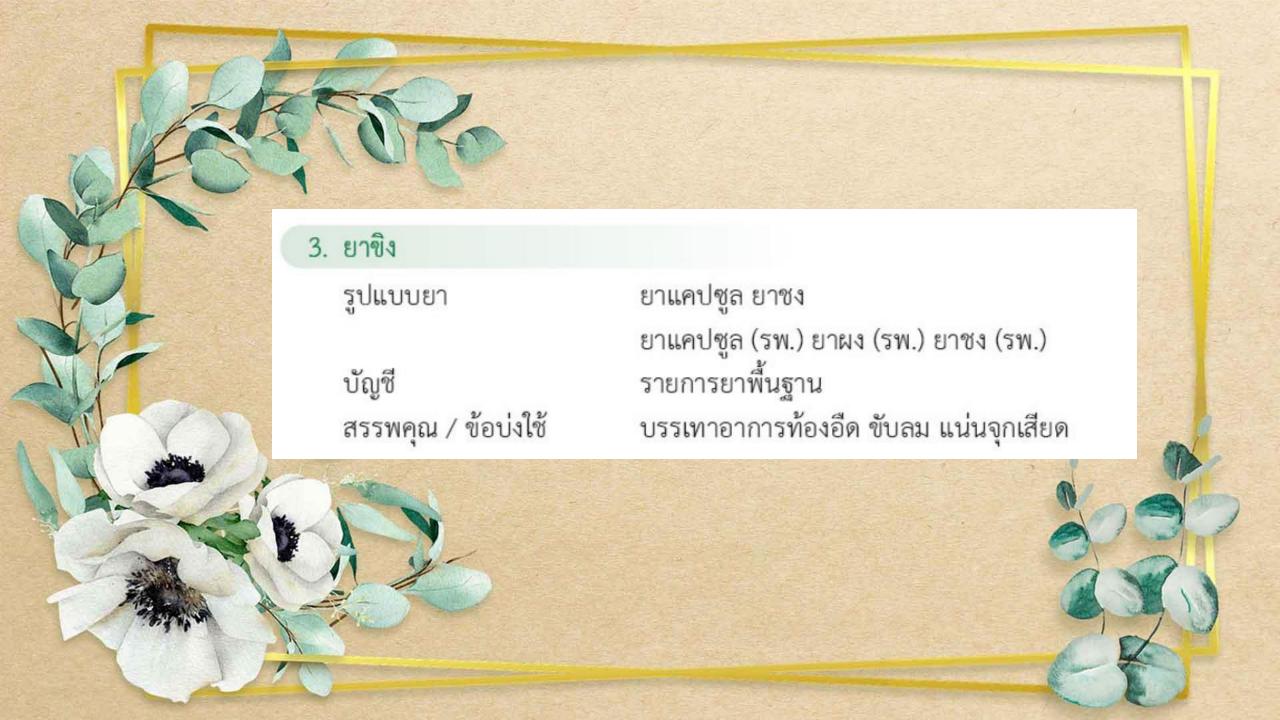
Drug	Implication ^	Drug Interaction				
Anticoagulant / Antiplatelet drugs	slow blood clotting	increase the risk of bruising and bleeding				
Antidiabetes drugs	blood sugar drop too low	lower blood sugar levels				
Talinolol	decrease talinolol absorbtion	decrease the effects of talinolol				
Sulfasalazine (Azulfidine)	increase sulfasalazine absorption	increase the effects and side effects of				
		sulfasalazine				
Warfarin (Coumadin)	increase the effects of warfarin	increase the risk of bleeding and bruising.				
Medications for cancer (Alkylating agents)	decrease the effects of some medications used for					
	cancer					
Medications for cancer (Antitumor	decrease the effects of medications used for cancer					
antibiotics)						
Medications for cancer (Topoisomerase I	decrease the effects of medications used for cancer					
inhibitors)						
Tamoxifen (Nolvadex)	decrease tamoxifen in the body	decrease the effects of tamoxifen.				
Methotrexate (Trexall, others)	harm the liver	increase the risk of liver damage.				
Amlodipine (Norvasc)	increase amlodipine absorption	increase the risk of liver damage				

Antiplatelet and anticoagulant drugs May potentiate effect of drug. Aspirin: Clinical study found inhibitory effect on arachidonic acid-induced platelet aggregation in 5 of 24 healthy volunteers after several days' consumption of highly concentrated furmeric extract (providing 475 mg/day of curcuminoids), no bleeding events were reported and no effect on platelet aggregation by other agonists. Taking with aspirin did not further suppress platelet function and prothrombin time was not impaired.** Herb with Drug Case report (increased INR in a patient taking a "turmeric containing product" and warfarin); few details provided.** Etoricoxib May potentiate adverse hepatic effect of drug. Case report (grationitestinal bleeding in a patient taking dopidogrel); few details provided; survey and review of medical file of hospitalized patient, although causality rated as probable (score 5)**.** Case report of acute liver injury (long-term use of herb).** Case report of acute liver injury (long-term use of herb).** May increase drug levels. Case reports: nephrotoxicity in liver transplent patient; high dose with food, estimated at "15+ spoonfuls daily" starting roughly 10 days prior to rehospitalization** (causality rated as probable (score 7)**)**,** elevated drug level in transplant patient (meal containing a lot of turmeric).** Monitor at high doses (a 300 mg/day curcuminoids). No effect on pharmacodynamics (blood pressure or heart rate).** Monitor at high doses (a 300 mg/day curcumin, low level of risk).								
Aspirin: Clinical study found inhibitory effect on arachidonic acid-induced platelet aggregation in 5 of 24 healthy volunteers after several days' consumption of highly concentrated Turmeric extract (providing 475 mg/day of curcuminoids), no bleeding events were reported and no effect on platelet aggregation by other agonists. Taking with aspirin did not further suppress platelet function and prothrombin time was not impaired.*6 Herb with Drug Case report (increased INR in a patient taking a "turmeric containing product" and warfarin); few details provided.*97 Case report (gastrointestinal bleeding in a patient taking clopidogrel); few details provided; survey and review of medical file of hospitalized patient, although causality rated as probable (score 5)**.** Etoricoxib May potentiate adverse hepatic effect of drug. Case report of acute liver injury (long-term use of herb).** Case report details provided; survey and review of medical file of hospitalized patient, although causality rated as probable (score 5)**.** Monitor (low level of risk). May increase drug levels. Case reports: nephrotoxicity in liver transplant patient, high dose with food, estimated at "15+ spoonfuls daily" starting roughly 10 days prior to rehospitalization** (causality rated as probable (score 7)**);* elevated drug level in transplant patient (meal containing a lot of turmeric).** Talinolol May decrease drug levels. Clinical study with healthy volunteers (300 mg/day of curcuminoids). No effect on pharmacodynamics (blood pressure or heart rate).** Monitor at high doses (2 300 mg/day	Turmeric ^{YY} curcuma lor	Turmeric ^W Curcuma longa						
Tacrolimus May increase drug levels. Case reports: nephrotoxicity in liver transplant patient; high dose with food, estimated at "15+ spoonfuls daily" starting roughly 10 days prior to rehospitalization (causality rated as probable (score 7)*); delevated drug level in transplant patient (meal containing a lot of turmeric). do frisk). Talinolol May decrease drug levels. Clinical study with healthy volunteers (300 mg/day of curcuminoids). No effect on pharmacodynamics (blood pressure or heart rate). decrease drug levels. Monitor at high doses (≥ 300 mg/day)		May potentiate effect of drug.	Aspirin: Clinical study found inhibitory effect on arachidonic acid-induced platelet aggregation in 5 of 24 healthy volunteers after several days' consumption of highly concentrated Turmeric extract (providing 475 mg/day of curcuminoids), no bleeding events were reported and no effect on platelet aggregation by other agonists. Taking with aspirin did not further suppress platelet function and prothrombin time was not impaired.* Herb with Drug Case report (increased INR in a patient taking a "turmeric containing product" and warfarin); few details provided. S277 Case report (gastrointestinal bleeding in a patient taking clopidogrel); few details provided; survey and review of medical file of	Monitor (low level of risk).				
10 days prior to rehospitalization (causality rated as probable (score 7)8); delevated drug level in transplant patient (meal containing of risk). a lot of turmeric). S30 Talinolol May decrease drug levels. Clinical study with healthy volunteers (300 mg/day of curcuminoids). No effect on pharmacodynamics (blood pressure or heart rate). S31 Monitor at high doses (≥ 300 mg/day	Etoricoxib		Case report of acute liver injury (long-term use of herb). 528	Monitor (low level of risk).				
	Tacrolimus	May increase drug levels.	10 days prior to rehospitalization (causality rated as probable (score 7)8),26 elevated drug level in transplant patient (meal containing					
	Talinolol	May decrease drug levels.	Clinical study with healthy volunteers (300 mg/day of curcuminoids). No effect on pharmacodynamics (blood pressure or heart rate). 531					

Further reading: Mills S, Bone K (eds). The Essential Guide to HerbalSafety. Churchill Livingstone, USA, 2005.

Plant	Drug Interactions/Risks	Drugs Affected
Turmeric	Possible inhibition of CYP2D6, 2C9, 3A4 Elevated AUC of tacrolimus in rats [82]	Caution with cyclosporine, tacrolimus, coumarins
	Inhibition of sulfotransferase and glutathione transferase	Acetaminophen







Future Drug – Herb Interactions



Herb/ Supplement Zingiber officinale Ginger





	Drug	Implication	Recommendation
	Antibiotic - Clarithromycin - Ciprofloxacin	- Increase drug effect.	- Use under supervision of a doctor.
	- Metronidazole	- Increase drug level.	- Use under supervision of a doctor.
	Anticoagulant-vitamin K antagonist - Warfarin - Phenprocoumon	Increase drug effect and INR, increase risk of bleeding.	Use under supervision of a doctor or avoid concomitant use.
	<u>Antihypertensive</u> - Nifedipine	Increase drug effect.	Use under supervision of a doctor or avoid concomitant use.
	<u>Chemotherapy</u> - Cisplatin	Increase drug effect.	Use under supervision of a doctor or avoid concomitant use.
	Targeted Cancer Therapy - Crizotinib	Increase drug level, leading to severe hepatitis.	Use with caution under supervision of a doctor
	Immunosuppressive - Cyclosporin	- Decrease drug level.	- Use under supervision of a doctor.
þ	- Tacrolimus	- Increase drug level.	 Use under supervision of a doctor or avoid concomitant use.
	<u>Lipid lowering</u> - Atorvastatin	Increase drug effect.	Use under supervision of a doctor.
	<u>Liver protecto</u> r - Silymarin	Increase drug effect.	Use under supervision of a doctor.

Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination

https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-961/ginger

Drug	Implication	Drug Interaction
Antidiabetes drugs	blood sugar drop too low	lower blood sugar levels
Anticoagulant / Antiplatelet drugs	slow blood clotting	increase the risk of bruising and bleeding
Phenprocoumon (Marcoumar, others)	slow blood clotting	increase the risk of bruising and bleeding
Warfarin (Coumadin)	increase the effects of warfarin	increase the risk of bleeding and bruising.
Nifedipine (Procardia)	increase the effects of nifedipine	increase the risk of bleeding and bruising.
Losartan (Cozaar)	increase losartan absorption	increase the effects and side effects of losartan

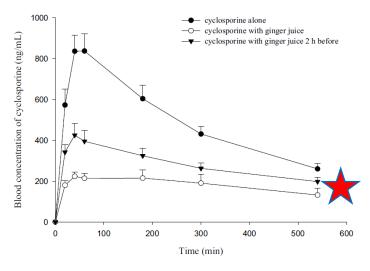
Plant	Drug Interactions/Risks	Drugs Affected 🔀
Ginger	Contradicting data regarding CYP2C9, 3A4, and pGP inhibition in vitro [75–77]; cases of interactions with dabigatran (pGP) [78], phenprocoumon (CYP2C9) [79], and crizotinib (CYP3A4, 2C9; pGP) [80]; no effect in a clinical study with warfarin (CYP2C9) [81]; elevated tacrolimus AUC in rats [82]	CYP2C9, 3A4 and pGP substrates with narrow therapeutic window, such as cyclosporine, tacrolimus
	Inhibits platelet aggregation in vitro [83]	Caution with anticoagulant and platelet-aggregation inhibiting drugs (NSAIDs)



Drug	Potential Interaction	Basis of Concern	Recommended Action
GINGEr Zingiber officinal	le		
Antacids	May decrease e fectiveness of drug.	Theoretical concern since ginger increases gastric secretory activity <i>in vivo</i> (animals).¹ Heartburn has been reported by some patients, although a review of 12 randomized controlled trials published up until July 2013 involving pregnant women using the herb found it to be a low risk.¹¹¹٥ A review of randomized clinical trials published up until July 2019, found 17 studies that provided information about adverse effects caused by ginger for the treatment of a variety of conditions. The incidence of heartburn in patients was individually reported in 11 trials, and excluding one trial,⁴ ranged from 1.7% to 15.3%.¹¹¹¹ (This does not compare the incidence of heartburn with that of placebo or control. For example, in one trial the relative risk of heartburn in pregnant women for ginger (1 g/day, powder) compared to dimenhydrinate (100 mg/day) was 1.44, a difference which was not statistically significant.¹¹¹٥)	Monitor (low level of risk).
Antiplatelet and anticoagulant drugs	Phenprocoumor: May increase effectiveness of drug. Warfarin: Increased risk of	Concern based on potential to alter coagulation. Herb Alone Clinical studies: inhibition of platelet aggregation (5 g, divided single dose, dried ginger) in healthy volunteers, 112 and CAD patients	Phenprocoumon Monitor at doses equivalent to < 4 g/day dried ginger (low level of risk).
	spontaneous bleeding.	(10 g, single dose, dried ginger), 113 but no effect in healthy volunteers (2 g, single dose, dried ginger), 114 or CAD patients (4 g/day, dried ginger; for 3 months), 115 inhibition of platelet thromboxane production in healthy volunteers (5 g/day, fresh ginger; for 7 days); 115 no effect on inhibition of platelet aggregation for 4 agonists, but did occur for epinephrine (tea made from 4 g/day, dried ginger; for 5 days) and no effect for any agonist at higher dose (tea made from 8 g/day). 116 Herb and Drug Phenprocoumon: Case report (dosage undefined): increased INR. 117 Warfarin: Two case reports (dose unknown): bleeding, 118 increase in INR but no bleeding. 119 Two case reports (China): increased INR (3 pieces/day of ginger, for 1 month; ginger vinegar (ginger steeped in vinegar for one week), unknown dose and duration). 120 No pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic effects demonstrated in a clinical trial with healthy volunteers (3.6 g/day, dried ginger). 121 Epidemiological study: ginger (as a complementary medicine) was significantly associated with an increased risk of self-reported bleeding in patients taking warfarin. 122 These results should be viewed cautiously (see note P).	Warfarin Monitor at doses equivalent to < 4 g/day dried ginger (very low risk). Contraindicated unless under close supervision at doses equivalent to > 4 g/day dried ginger.
Crizotinib	May increase side effects of drug due to increased drug level.	Case report (grated ginger, honey, lemon juice and hot water, up to more than 1 L/day). 123	Monitor (medium level of risk).
Nifedipine	May produce a synergistic antiplatelet effect.	Clinical study (1 g/day, dried ginger) in healthy volunteers and hypertensive patients. ¹²⁴	Contraindicated.

Ginger Significantly Decreased the Oral Bioavailability of Cyclosporine in Rats

Abstract: Ginger (roots of Zingiber officinale ROSCOE) is a popular spice and herbal medicine worldwide. Cyclosporine is clinically used as an important immunosupressant with narrow therapeutic index. This study attempted to investigate the effect of ginger juice on the pharmacokinetics of cyclosporine in rats. Rats were orally administered cyclosporine alone and in combination with ginger juice (5 ml/kg) concomitantly, as well as 2 hours after the ginger juice, respectively, in crossover designs. In addition, rats were intravenously administered cyclosporine with and without an oral dose of ginger juice (5 ml/kg). The blood samples were withdrawn via cardiopuncture at determined time points and cyclosporine concentrations were determined by a specific monoclonal fluorescence polarization immunoassay. The pharmacokinetic parameters of cyclosporine were calculated using a non-compartment model of WINNONLIN. The results indicated that concomitant intake of ginger significantly decreased C_{max} and AUC_{0-t} of oral cyclosporine by 70.9% and 63.1%, respectively. The intake of ginger 2 hours before cyclosporine significantly decreased C_{max} and AUC_{0-t} by 51.4% and 40.3%, respectively. In contrast, the pharmacokinetics of intravenous cyclosporine not altered by orally in combination with ginger juice. In conclusion, ginger significantly decreased the oral bioavailability of cyclosporine, and the interaction should occur at the absorption phase. Patients treated with cyclosporine should be discouraged from using ginger products to ensure the efficacy of cyclosporine.



Mean (± SE) blood concentration-time profiles of cyclosporine after oral administration of cyclosporine alone (2.5 mg/kg), coadministration with 5.0 ml/kg ginger juice concurrently and 2 hours before cyclosporine in 8 rats.

Cardiovascular Effects of Herbal Products and Their Interaction with Antihypertensive Drugs—Comprehensive Review

Table 4. Effects and mechanisms of drug-herb interaction.

Herb	Drug				Effect Mechanism				
	amlodipine	enhar	enhancing effect						
C:				asma concentration ↑			inhibition of CYP enzymes		
Ginger	clopidogrel			competitive inhibitory effect on CYP2 enzyme			on CYP2C		
							erizyme		
	Ginseng		Green tea						
	Ginseng		Green tea						
	Gingko biloba		Ginseng						
	Ginger		Gingko biloba						
	Garlic	Green tea	Ginger				Ginseng		
	Black cumin	Garlic	Garlic			Ginseng	Gingko biloba		
Green tea	Berberin Berberin	Black cumin	Black cumin	Cinnamon	Apium graveolens	Garlic	Garile	Gingko biloba	
ACEI	ARB	вв	ссв	CYP2A6-drugs Effect	CYP3A4-drugs	ĽD	ThD	ThĹ-D	

CCB = Calcium-channel blockers; BB = beta-blockers; ARB = angiotensin-2 receptor blocker; ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ThD = thiazid diuretic; LD = loop diuretic; CYP2A6-drugs = drugs metabolized by CYP3A4-drugs = drugs metabol

Herb-Drug Interaction: A Case Study of Effect of Ginger on the Pharmacokinetic of Metronidazole in Rabbit (Antibiotic)

- The effect of ginger on the pharmacokinectic of metronidazole was studied using rabbits in a crossover study method. The relevance of this study borders on the wide use of ginger for culinary and phytotherapeutic purposes, and metronidazole that is commonly used for every gastrointestinal complain in our communities without prescription.
- Finger significantly increased the absorption and plasma half-life, and significantly decreased the elimination rate constant and clearance of metronidazole (P<0.05).
- Thus, in clinical practice, the patients should be advised on the serious implication of using both items together.

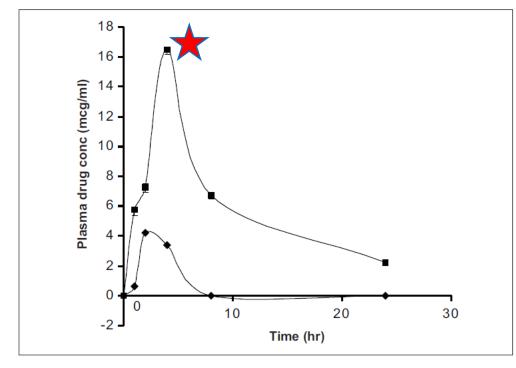
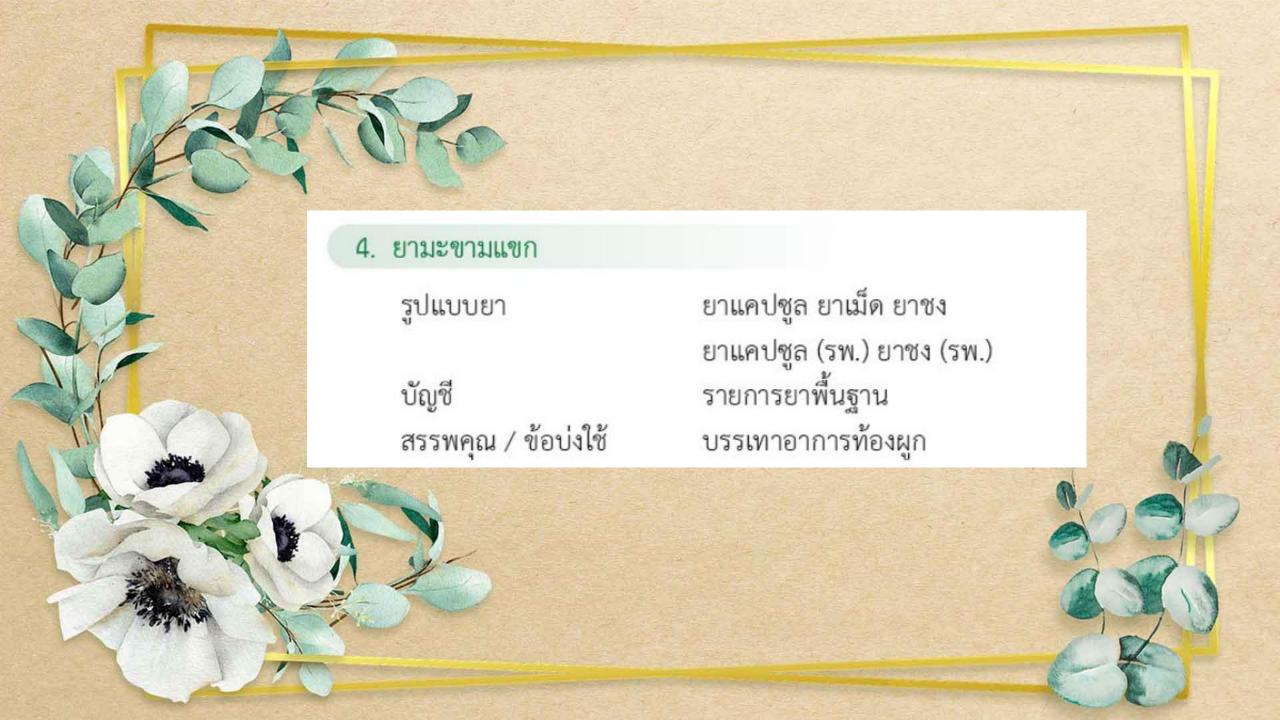
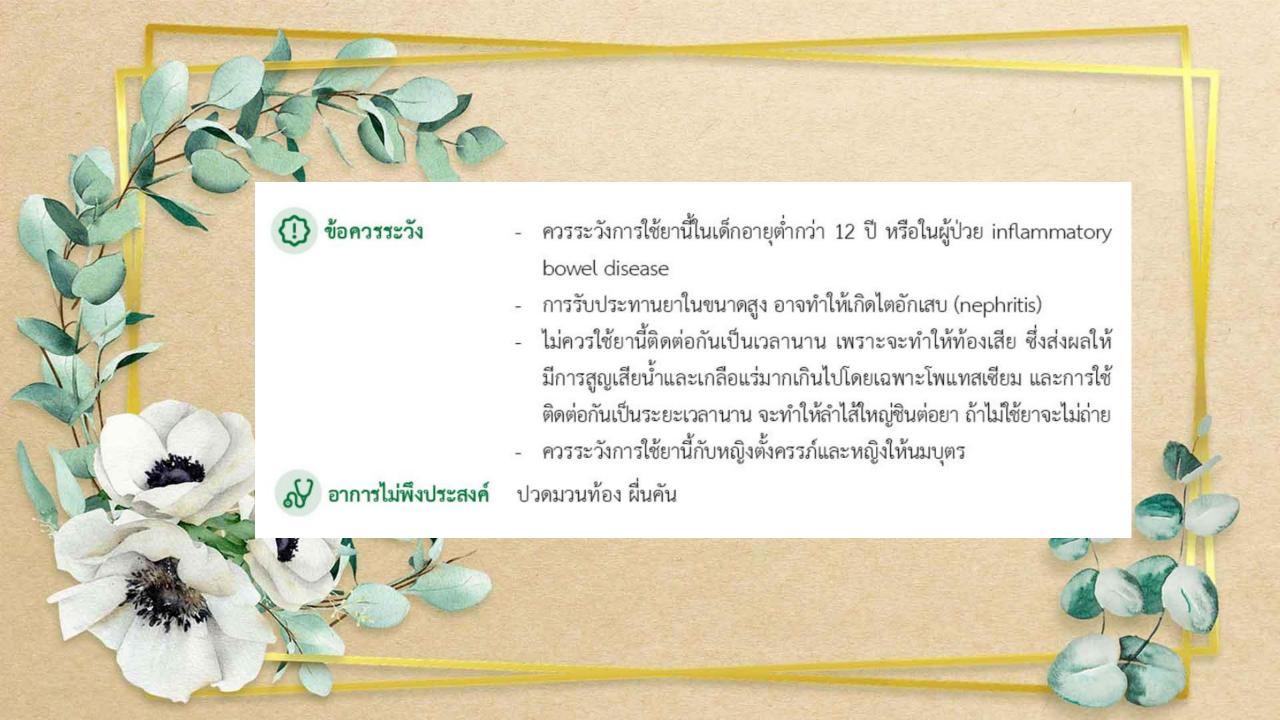


Fig. 1: Effects of ginger on plasma metronidazole concentration. Effect of Ginger (G) at 1 ml/kg concentration on the plasma levels of metronodazole (MTN 3 mg/kg). MTZ alone (\rightarrow) and MTZ in the presence of Ginger (\rightarrow).











licorice root (Glycyrrhiza glabra)





Future Drug – Herb Interactions

Herb/ Supplement Senna alexandrina Senna **Drug**Cardiac drug
- Digoxin

Implication
Increase drug toxicity caused
by low serum potassium

Recommendation

Avoid concomitant use

https://www.bumrungrad.com/getattachment/26858357-6731-4cde-8756-069ab484b0c5/10-4-Future-drug-herb-interaction-(New).pdf?lang=en-US

Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination

Drug	Implication	Drug Interaction		
Digoxin (Lanoxin)	decrease potassium levels in the body	Low potassium levels can increase the		
		risk of side effects from digoxin.		
Warfarin (Coumadin)	increase the effects of warfarin	increase the risk of bleeding		
Water pills (Diuretic drugs)	potassium levels drop too low.	Low potassium levels can increase the		
		risk of side effects from Water pills		
Estrogens	reduce the amount of estrogen	decrease the effects of estrogen		







Efficacy and safety of *Derris scandens* (Roxb.) Benth. for musculoskeletal pain treatment: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

Panupong Puttarak a,*, Ratree Sawangjit b, Nathorn Chaiyakunapruk c,d,e,f,**

Results: From 42 articles identified, 4 studies involving a total of 414 patients were included for efficacy analysis. The effects of oral D. scandens on reducing pain score were no different from those of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs at any time points (3, 7, 14 days and overall). The overall pain reduction in the D. scandens group was not inferior to treatment with NSAIDs (weighted mean difference 0.06; 95% CI: -0.20, 0.31) without evident of heterogeneity ($I^2=0.00\%$, p=0.768). When compared, the adverse events (AEs) of D. scandens showed no different relative risk with NSAIDs. The major adverse events were gastrointestinal symptoms.

Conclusion: D. scandens may be considered as an alternative for musculoskeletal pain reduction.

3.5. Adverse effects of D. scandens

Safety outcomes of *D. scandens* compared with NSAIDs were reported in 3 studies (Kuptniratsaikul et al., 2011; Maneenual et al., 2010; Benchakanta et al., 2012). No serious adverse events were reported in any of the studies. There was no significant different risk ratio (pooled effect) of adverse events from ether group (Table 5). Kuptniratsaikul et al. reported that dyspepsia and GI irritation events in naproxene group were higher than those in D. scandensgroup (Kuptniratsaikul et al., 2011). On the other hand, Benchakanta S, et al. reported GI irritation events in ibuprofen group were lower than those in *D. scandens* group (Benchakanta et al., 2012). The major adverse events were gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms such as dyspepsia, GI irritation, constipation, and nausea/vomiting (Table 5). Central nervous system (CNS) and others adverse symptoms were also reported from D. scandens and comparator groups.

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Research Article

THE ADDITIVITY ANTINOCICEPTIVE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN DICLOFENAC AND THE DERRIS SCANDENS EXTRACT DRUG IN MICE

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Department of Medical Science, Pharmacology and Toxicology Unit, Faculty of Science, Rangsit University, Pathum-thani 12000, Thailand.

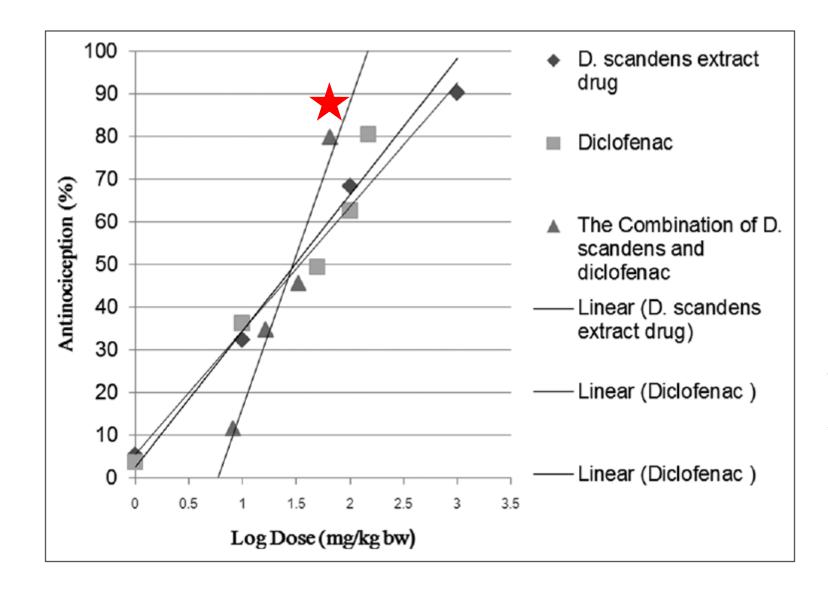
Email: tadsanee@rsu.ac.th

Objective: Combination therapy is a valid approach in pain treatment, in which a reduction of doses could reduce side effects and still achieve optimal analgesia. The objective was to determine the effects of coadministered diclofenac and the *Derris scandens* extract drug.

Methods: Acetic acid-induced abdominal constriction test in mice was used to determine the type of interaction between components. The effective dose that produced 50% antinociception (ED50) was calculated from the log dose-response curves of fixed ratio combinations of diclofenac with the *D. scandens* extract drug. The ED₅₀ was compared to the theoretical additive ED₅₀ calculated from the ED₅₀ of diclofenac and of the *D. scandens* extract drug alone.

Results: Diclofenac and the *D. scandens* extract drug dose-dependently and significantly reduced the abdominal writhing. The combination was the additive effect, the experimental ED_{50} being smaller than the theoretically calculated ED_{50} . Interaction index of the combination was 0.89.

Conclusion: The present study demonstrates the additivity antinociceptive interactions between diclofenac and the *D. scandens* extract drug and may be used as a combination analgesic in the treatment of pain conditions.



Log dose-response curves for the antinociception induced by the oral administration of the Derris scandens extract drug, diclofenac, and the combination determined from acetic acidinduced abdominal constriction in mice. The antinociception is the percentage of inhibition which calculated from (Vc-Vt)/Vc* 100, Where: Vc=Mean number of writhing in control animals, Vt=Mean number of writhing in test animals (n=6 animals per group)







Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination

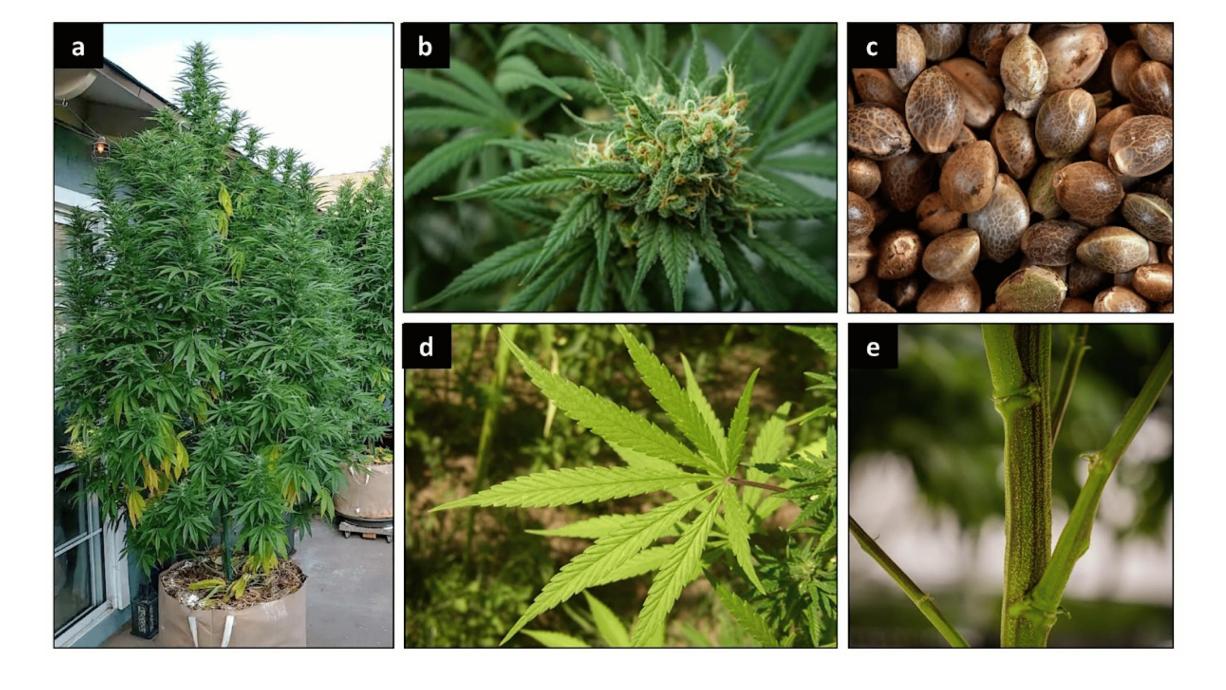
Drug	Implication	Drug Interaction
Antidiabetes drugs	lower b ood sugar levels	might cause blood sugar to drop too low
Hepatotoxic drugs	increase the risk of liver damage.	harm the liver
Antihypertensive drugs	lower blood pressure	cause blood pressure to go too low

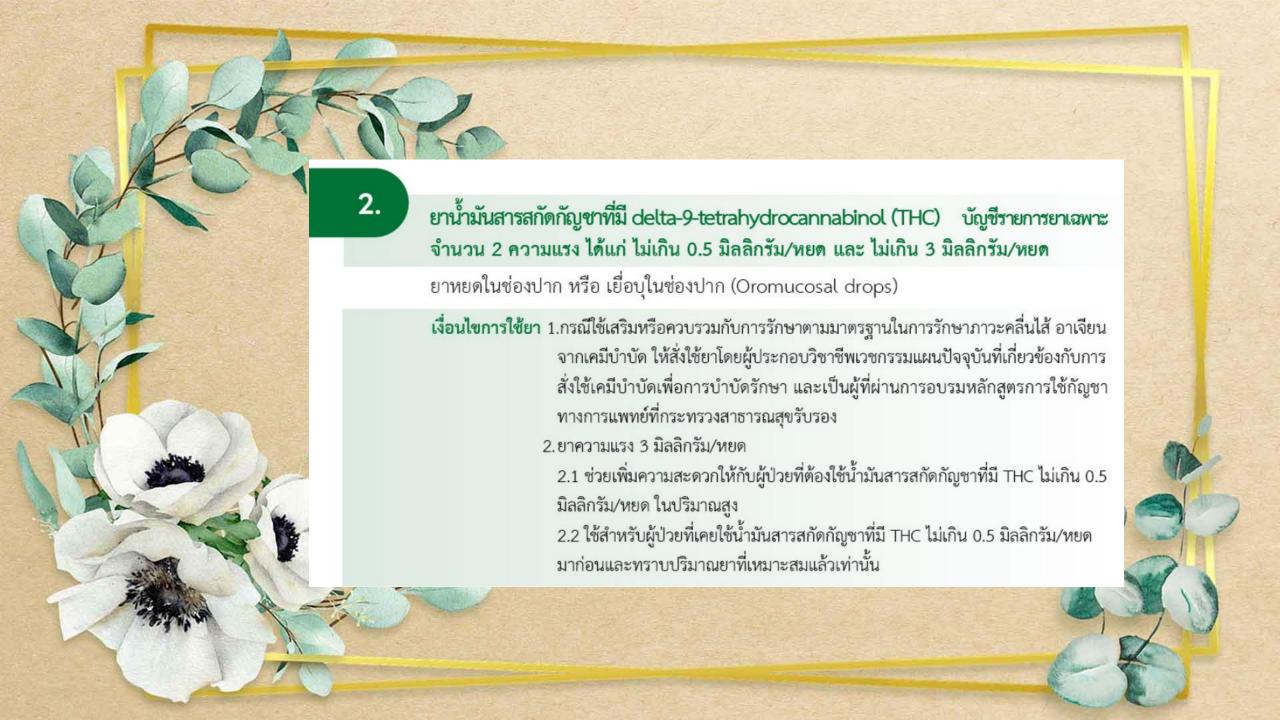


https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-1002/cassia-cinnamon









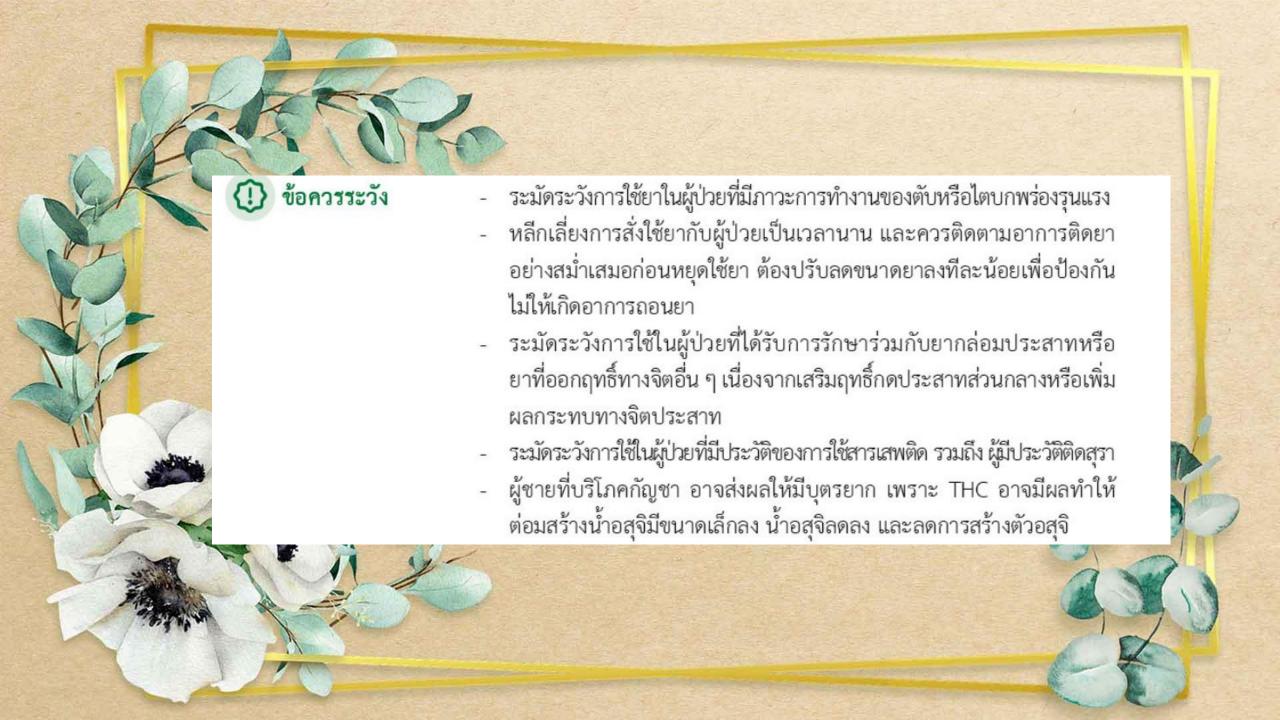


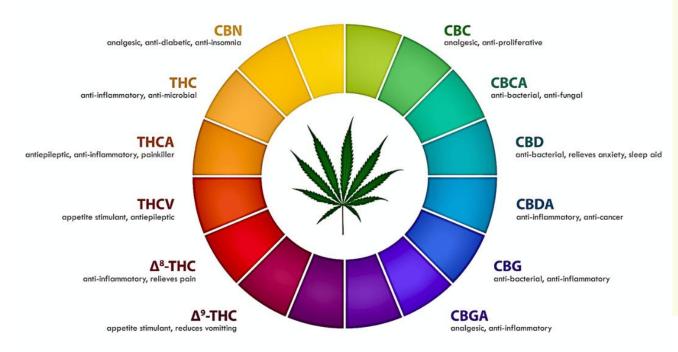


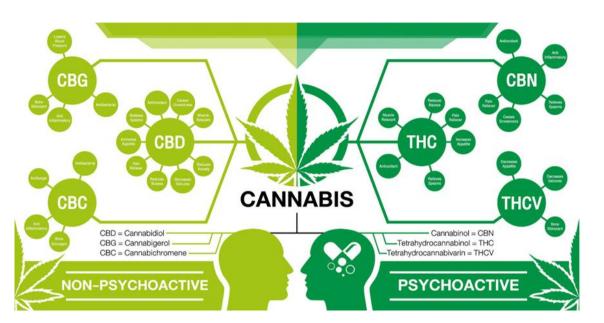


😥 อันตรกิริยา

- ผู้ที่เคยแพ้กัญชา
- ผู้ที่เป็นโรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือดที่รุนแรง หรือโรคหลอดเลือดสมองที่รุนแรง เนื่องจากอาจทำให้ความดันเลือดต่ำ บางครั้งอาจทำให้ความดันเลือดสูง เป็นลมหมดสติ หัวใจเต้นเร็วผิดปกติ กล้ามเนื้อหัวใจตายและโรคหลอดเลือดสมอง
- ผู้ที่เป็นโรคจิตเภทหรือโรคอารมณ์สองขั้ว
- ไม่ควรใช้ยานี้ในบุคคลที่อายุต่ำกว่า 25 ปี ยกเว้นในกรณีที่แพทย์พิจารณา แล้วว่าผู้ป่วยได้รับประโยชน์มากกว่าความเสี่ยง
- ควรหลีกเลี่ยงการใช้ยานี้ในสตรีมีครรภ์ สตรีให้นมบุตร รวมถึงสตรีวัยเจริญพันธุ์
 ที่มิได้คุมกำเนิดหรือสตรีที่วางแผนจะตั้งครรภ์
- ยานี้อาจทำให้ง่วงซึม จึงไม่ควรขับขี่ยานพาหนะ หรือทำงานเกี่ยวกับ เครื่องจักรกล หรือ ทำงานที่เสี่ยงอันตราย
- ควรหลีกเลี่ยงการใช้ยานี้ร่วมกับเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์
- ระมัดระวังการใช้ยานี้ร่วมกับยาที่มีกระบวนการเมแทบอลิซึม ผ่านเอนไซม์ CYP2C9, CYP2C19 หรือ CYP3A4 เช่น amiodarone, carbamazepine, phenytoin, warfarin หรือ valproic acid
- ระมัดระวังการใช้ยานี้ร่วมกับยาที่เป็น highly protein-bound เช่น warfarin, cyclosporine และ amphotericin B

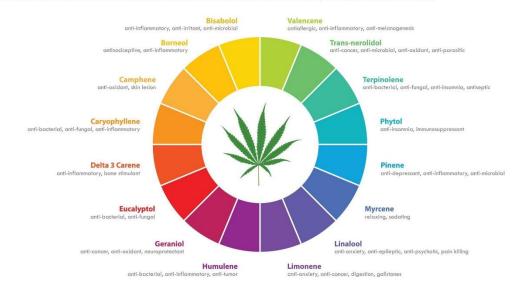








TERPENES MAY PLAY A KEY ROLE IN DIFFERENTIATING THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS CANNABIS STRAINS, SOME TERPENES MIGHT PROMOTE RELAXATION AND STRSS-RELIEF, WHILE OTHERS POTENTIALLY PROMOTE FOCUS AND ACUITY.







งไสยาศน์ อภัยภูเบศร ตำรับยาผสมกัญชา ช่วยให้นอนหลับ เจริญอาหาร 60 แคปซูล









Major Interaction Do not take this combination

Drug	Implication	Drug Interaction
Warfarin (Coumadin)	increase the effects of warfarin	increase the risk of bleeding

Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination

Drug	Implication	Drug Interaction
Sedative medications	cause sleepiness and slowed breathing	breathing problems and/or too much
(Barbiturates)		sleepiness
Sedative medications	cause sleepiness and slowed breathing	breathing problems and/or too much
(CNS depressants)		sleepiness
Theophylline	decrease the effects of theophylline	there isn't enough information to
		know if this is a big concern.
Anticoagulant / Antiplatelet	slow blood clotting	increase the risk of bruising and
drugs		bleeding

Plant	Drug Interactions/Risks	Drugs Affected	
Cannabis sativa can	Increases central nervous system (CNS) depression [60]	Opioids, SSNRI (e.g., duloxetine)	
	Inhibition of UGT1A9 and UGT2B7 [60]; CYP3A4 and 2C9 substrate, possible influence on CYP1A2 [61] (induction by THC, induction or inhibition by CBD)	Duloxetine (several drugs in other fields propofol, anticoagulants!)	
	in vitro: inhibition of several CYP enzymes by cannabinoids and main metabolites, including CYP 2B6, 2C9, 2D6; minor inhibition: 1A2, 2C19, 3A4 [60,62]	Several drugs, including opioids, NSAIDs and possibly cyclosporine and tacrolimus (CBD) [63]	
	anticholinergic agents (risk of tachycardia)	(several drugs in other fields)	

Marijuana with Other Drugs



If you have any questions about the following information, please contact the Poison and Drug Information Center at: 1-800-222-1222

As with any medication, marijuana may interact with other drugs you are taking. This can change how well your medication works or increase in your risk of side effects from your medication or marijuana

In some cases, these reactions may be severe

Below is a list of medications that could possibly interact with marijuana. This is NOT a complete list, if you have questions about interactions between marijuana and your medications, talk to your doctor or provider or call the Poison and Drug Information Center at 1-800-222-1222.

If you are a healthcare professional and would like to read more about drug interactions and kinetics, please visit our Healthcare Professionals section and view the Scientific Journal Articles.

Generic Name	Brand Name	Possible Interaction	Possible Outcome
Alprazolam	Xanax	Additive Effects	Additional drowsiness
Amitriptyline	Elavil	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Amlodipine	Norvasc	Increased Marijuana Concentration	Increased Marijuana Side Effects
Apixaban	Eliquis	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Aripiprazole	Abilify	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Atorvastatin	Lipitor	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Buspirone Hydrochloride	Buspar	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Carvedilol	Coreg	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Celecoxib	Celebrex	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Clonazepam	Klonopin	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects

*			—
Generic Name	Brand Name	Possible Interaction	Possible Outcome
Drospirenone; Ethinyl Estradiol	Yaz, Ocella, (others)	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Enalapril Maleate	Vasotec	Increased Marijuana Concentration	Increased Marijuana Side Effectss
Escitalopram Oxalate	Lexapro	Increased Marijuana Concentration	Increased Marijuana Side Effectss
Estradiol	Estrace, Natazia (others)	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Ethinyl Estradiol; Norgestimate	Ortho-Cyclen, Ortho Tri-Cyclen (others)	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Fenofibrate	Fibricor, Trilipix (others)	Increased Marijuana Concentration	Increased Marijuana Side Effectss
Finasteride	Propecia	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Fluconazole	Diflucan	Increased Marijuana Concentration	Increased Marijuana Side Effectss
Fluoxetine Hydrochloride	Prozac	Increased Marijuana Concentration	Increased Marijuana Side Effectss
Guanfacine	Intuniv	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects

Generic Name	Brand Name	Possible Interaction	Possible Outcome
lbuprofen	Advil, Motrin	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Ketoconazole		Increased Marijuana Concentration	încreased Marijuana Side Effectss
Lamotrigine	Lamictal	Increased Marijuana Concentration	Increased Marijuana Side Effectss
Loratadine	Claritin	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Lorazepam	Ativan	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Losartan Potassium	Cozaar	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Montelukast	Singulair	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Morphine	MS Contin	Additive Effects	Increased Drowsiness and Sedation
Naproxen	Aleve, Naprosyn	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Ondansetron	Zofran	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects

Generic Name	Brand Name	Possible Interaction	Possible Outcome
Ondansetron	Zofran	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Oxybutynin	Ditropan	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Oxycodone	Oxycontin	Additive Effects	Increased Drowsiness and Sedation
Quetiapine Fumarate	Seroquel	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Rivaroxaban	Xarelto	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Rosuvastatin	Crestor	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Simvastatin	Zocor	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Sitagliptin Phosphate	Januvia	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Tamsulosin Hydrochloride	Flomax	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Trazodone Hydrochloride	Desyrel	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Valacyclovir	Valtrex	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Valsartan	Diovan	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Verapamil Hydrochloride	Calan, Verelan (others)	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Medication Side Effects
Warfarin	Coumadin	Increased Medication Concentration	Increased Risk Of Bleeding

THANK YOU

