

03 March 2021 EMA/HMPC/179591/2018 Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC)

# European Union herbal monograph on *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L., semen

Draft - Revision 1

Initial assessment	
Discussion in Working Party on European Union monographs and	March 2010
European Union list (MLWP)	May 2010
Adopted by Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC) for release for consultation	6 May 2010
End of consultation (deadline for comments).	15 September 2010
Re-discussion in MLWP	November 2010 January 2011
Adoption by HMPC  Monograph (EMEA/HMPC/146221/2010)  AR (EMEA/HMPC/146220/2010)  List of references (EMEA/HMPC/146222/2010)  Overview of comments received during the public consultation (EMEA/HMPC/729635/2021)  HMPC Opinion (EMA/HMPC/M/H/0088)	27 January 2011
Discussion in HMPC	Jul 2019 Sep 2020 Nov 2020 Jan 2021 Mar 2021
Adopted by HMPC for release for consultation	3 March 2021
Start of public consultation	15 April 2021
End of consultation (deadline for comments). Comments should be provided using this template to hmpc.secretariat@ema.europa.eu.	15 July 2021

Keywords	Herbal medicinal products; HMPC; European Union herbal monographs;
	traditional use; Trigonella foenum-graecum L., semen; Trigonellae
	foenugraeci semen; Fenugreek





BG (bulgarski): Сминдух, семе

CS (čeština): semeno pískavice řeckého sena

DA (dansk): Bukkehornsfrø DE (Deutsch): Bockshornsamen

EL (elliniká):

EN (English): Fenugreek

ES (español): Alholva, semilla de

ET (eesti keel): põld-lambaläätse seeme

FI (suomi):

FR (français): Fenugrec (graine de)

HR (hrvatski):

HU (magyar): Görögszénamag

IT (italiano):

LT (lietuvių kalba): Ožragių sėklos

LV (latviešu valoda): Grieķu siena trigonellas

sēklas

MT (Malti): Żerriegħa tal-Fenugriek NL (Nederlands): Fenegriekzaad PL (polski): Nasienie kozieradki

PT (português): Fenogrego, sementes RO (română): sămânţă de schinduf

SK (slovenčina): Semeno senovky gréckej

SL (slovenščina):

SV (svenska): Bockhornsklöver, frö

IS (íslenska): Grikkjasmári NO (norsk): Bukkehornfrø

## European Union herbal monograph on *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L., semen

#### 1. Name of the medicinal product

To be specified for the individual finished product.

#### 2. Qualitative and quantitative composition<sup>1, 2</sup>

Well-established use	Traditional use
	With regard to the registration application of Article 16d(1) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended
	Trigonella foenum-graecum L., semen (fenugreek)
	i) Herbal substance
	As defined in the Ph. Eur. monograph.
	ii) Herbal preparations
	a) Comminuted herbal substance
	b) Powdered herbal substance
	c) Dry extract (DER 4:1), extraction solvent: ethanol 20% V/V
	d) Soft extract (DER 5-6:1), extraction solvent: ethanol 60% V/V

#### 3. Pharmaceutical form

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Herbal substance or comminuted herbal substance as herbal tea for oral use.
	Herbal preparations in solid dosage forms for oral use.
	Herbal substance or powdered herbal substance for infusion for cutaneous use.
	The pharmaceutical form should be described by the European Pharmacopoeia full standard term.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The declaration of the active substance(s) for an individual finished product should be in accordance with relevant herbal quality guidance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The material complies with the Ph. Eur. monograph (ref.: 01/2008:1323 corrected 6.6).

### 4. Clinical particulars

#### 4.1. Therapeutic indications

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Indication 1)
	Traditional herbal medicinal product used for temporary loss of appetite.
	Indication 2)
	Traditional herbal medicinal product for the symptomatic treatment of minor inflammations of the skin.
	The product is a traditional herbal medicinal product for use in specified indications exclusively based upon long-standing use.

#### 4.2. Posology and method of administration<sup>3</sup>

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Posology
	Adults and elderly
	Indication 1)
	i) Herbal substance
	Herbal tea: 1-6 g daily of the herbal substance in 250 ml of boiling water before meals
	ii) Herbal preparations
	a) Comminuted herbal substance
	Comminuted herbal substance: 2 g with liquid 3 times daily, before meals
	Macerate: 0.5 g comminuted herbal substance macerated in 150 ml cold water for 3 h; strain. Drink 3 times daily
	b) Powdered herbal substance
	Single dose: 380-1100 mg, 3 times daily
	Daily dose: 1140-3300 mg
	c) Dry extract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For guidance on herbal substance/herbal preparation administered as herbal tea or as infusion/decoction/macerate preparation, please refer to the HMPC 'Glossary on herbal teas' (EMA/HMPC/5829/2010 Rev.1).>

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Single dose: 295 mg, 2 times daily.
	Daily dose: 590 mg
	d) Soft extract
	Single dose: 500 mg, 2 times daily.
	Daily dose: 1 g
	Indication 2)
	Herbal substance or powdered herbal substance for infusion for cutaneous use: 50 g of in 250 ml of water, 2-3 times daily.
	The still warm infusion is used in cataplasm over the affected areas.
	Indication 1) and 2)
	The use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age is not recommended (see section 4.4 'Special warnings and precautions for use').
	Duration of use
	Duration of use Indication 1)
	Indication 1)  If the symptoms persist more than two weeks during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be
	Indication 1)  If the symptoms persist more than two weeks during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.
	Indication 1)  If the symptoms persist more than two weeks during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.  Indication 2)  If the symptoms persist more than one week during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be
	Indication 1)  If the symptoms persist more than two weeks during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.  Indication 2)  If the symptoms persist more than one week during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.
	Indication 1)  If the symptoms persist more than two weeks during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.  Indication 2)  If the symptoms persist more than one week during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.  Method of administration
	Indication 1)  If the symptoms persist more than two weeks during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.  Indication 2)  If the symptoms persist more than one week during the use of the medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.  Method of administration  Indication 1)

#### 4.3. Contraindications

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Hypersensitivity to the active substance, peanut,

Well-established use	Traditional use
	soya, and to other plants of the Fabaceae (legume) family. <sup>4</sup>

#### 4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

Well-established use	Traditional use
	The use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age has not been established due to lack of adequate safety data.
	Oral use  Due to a possible hypoglycaemic effect of fenugreek, close monitoring of glycaemic control should be considered in patients treated for diabetes mellitus.
	For extracts containing ethanol, the appropriate labelling for ethanol, taken from the 'Guideline on excipients in the label and package leaflet of medicinal products for human use', must be included.

## 4.5. Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Well-established use	Traditional use
	None reported.

#### 4.6. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Well-established use	Traditional use
	There are no or limited data from use during pregnancy and lactation. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity including male and female fertility (see section 5.3 'Preclinical safety data'). The use during pregnancy and lactation and in women of childbearing potential not using contraception is not recommended.

 $<sup>^4</sup>$  In accordance with the 'Public statement on the allergenic potency of herbal medicinal products containing soya or peanut protein' (EMA/HMPC/138139/2005)

#### 4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Well-established use	Traditional use
	No studies on the effect on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.

#### 4.8. Undesirable effects

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Oral use Gastrointestinal disorders: flatulence, diarrhoea may occur. Nervous system disorders: dizziness may occur. The frequency is not known. Oral use and cutaneous use
	Allergic reactions have been reported after local application (facial angioedema, wheezing) or ingestion (asthma, allergic rhinitis). The frequency is not known.
	If other adverse reactions not mentioned above occur, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be consulted.

#### 4.9. Overdose

Well-established use	Traditional use
	High doses (between 25 g and 100 g daily of powder of fenugreek seeds divided into two equal doses) have been reported to cause minor gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhoea and flatulence in 4 out of 10 cases.

## 5. Pharmacological properties

#### 5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not required as per Article 16c(1)(a)(iii) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended.

#### 5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not required as per Article 16c(1)(a)(iii) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended.

#### 5.3. Preclinical safety data

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not required as per Article 16c(1)(a)(iii) of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended, unless necessary for the safe use of the product.
	Decreased thyroid hormone levels (T3, triiodothyronine) were reported in rodents treated with hydro-ethanolic extracts at 110 mg/kg per day and above; a NOAEL was not determined.
	Adequate studies on reproductive toxicity have not been performed. However, testicular toxicity and decreased fertility have been reported in studies with high doses of fenugreek seed in mice, rats, and rabbits. In studies in rats and mice with high doses of fenugreek seed, embryo resorption, foetal death, growth retardation, malformations, and altered neurobehavioral performance have been reported.
	Tests on genotoxicity and carcinogenicity have not been performed.

### 6. Pharmaceutical particulars

Well-established use	Traditional use
	Not applicable.

## 7. Date of compilation/last revision

3 March 2021