

Grape seed and grape seed extracts have been included in preparations for peripheral vascular disorders and venous insufficiency and for prophylaxis of cardiovascular disorders. Extracts of grape seed proanthocyanidins, including IH636, are being investigated for a range of other disorders in which antioxidant and free-radical scavenging activity is thought to be beneficial, including cancer prevention, hepatic disorders, radiation-induced fibrosis, cataracts, and macular degeneration, although there is currently little evidence of effectiveness.

Resveratrol, a compound present in grapes, (see p.2378) is also promoted as an antioxidant.

Grape seed oil is included in topical preparations.

The fresh and dried fruits of the grape and the leaves are used as foodstuffs.

◇ Review.

1. Bombardelli E, Morazzoni P. Vitis vinifera L. *Fitoterapia* 1995; **66**: 291–317.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Viticarm; **Austria:** Antistax; Pedopur; **Braz.:** Celox; Radifree; Vinera; Vitium†; **Chile:** Endotelon; Juvenit†; Uvanox; **Cz.:** Antistax; Endotelon†; **Fr.:** Endotelon; **Ger.:** Antistax; **Hung.:** Endotelon; **Ital.:** Antistax; **Pol.:** Endotelon; **Spain:** Antistax; **Switz.:** Antistax; **UK:** Antistax.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Anthogenol; Antioxidant Forte Tablets; Bioglan Pygno-Vite; Bioglan Zellulean with Eson; Lifechange Multi Plus Antioxidant†; Fyknor†; Vitanox; **Austria:** Hepatodoron; **Canad.:** Glucosamine Joint & Muscle Cream with MSM†; **Chile:** Celtech Gold; **Fr.:** A-Flam; D'Contract; Detoxell; Ditavene; Flebior; Jouvence de l'Abbe Soury†; Mediflor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12; Ophthalmine; Opo-Veinogene; Phlebosedol†; Veinophytum†; **Ger.:** Hepatodoron; **Hong Kong:** Proflavanol†; **Indon.:** Lanaven Plus; Lycoq; Resvica; **Ital.:** Angiovein; Capili; Mirtilux; Neosulfur; Venalta; **Malaysia:** Proflavanol; **Mex.:** Proflavanol; **S.Afr.:** Hepatodoron; **Singapore:** Proflavanol; **Switz.:** Kawaform†; **UK:** Atopiclair; Xclair; **USA:** Atopiclair; Pycnogenol Plus.

Gravel Root

Joe Pye Weed; Queen of the Meadow; Raíz de eupatorio.

Profile

Gravel root is the root of *Eupatorium purpureum* (Compositae) and has diuretic, antilithic, and antirheumatic properties. It is used for renal and urinary calculus and other urinary-tract disorders, and has also been used for gout and rheumatism.

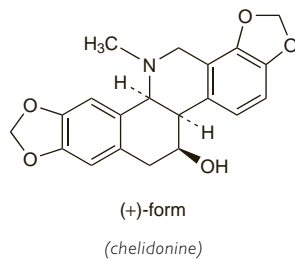
Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **UK:** Backache.

Greater Celandine

Celidonia; Chélidoine; Chelidonii herba; Chelidonium; Keltamo; Schöllkraut; Skelört; Tettenwort; Ugniažolij žolė; Vérehulló fecskefű; Vlač'ovičniková nat'; Ziele glistnika.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Greater Celandine). The dried, whole, or cut aerial parts of *Chelidonium majus* collected during flowering. It contains a minimum of 0.6% of total alkaloids expressed as chelidonine ($C_{20}H_{19}NO_5 = 353.4$), calculated with reference to the dried drug.

Profile

Greater celandine has sedative and spasmolytic properties and the aerial parts are used for liver, biliary, and gastrointestinal disorders, and have also been used for respiratory-tract disorders. The latex has been used externally for warts and other skin conditions.

It has been reported to cause hepatotoxicity.

Homoeopathy. Greater celandine has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Chelidonium; Chelidonium majus; Chelidonium, Flos; Chelidonium majus e floribus; Che. maj.

Effects on the liver. References.

1. Benninger J, *et al.* Acute hepatitis induced by greater celandine (Chelidonium majus). *Gastroenterology* 1999; **117**: 1234–7.
2. Stickel F, *et al.* Acute hepatitis induced by Greater Celandine (Chelidonium majus). *Scand J Gastroenterol* 2003; **38**: 565–8.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Aristochol CC†; Cholarist; Cholspasmin Phyto†; Gallopas†; Paverysat forte N; **Switz.:** Virulex.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Quelodin F; **Austral.:** Berberis Complex; Extralife Liva-Care; Lexatt†; Livstim†; Livton Complex†; **Austria:** Choleodoron; **Belg.:** Aporil; **Braz.:** Quelodin†; **Cz.:** Iberogast; **Fr.:** Nitrol; **Ger.:** Aristochol N†; Aristochol†; Chol-Kugeletten Neu; Chologogum F†; Chologogum N†; Chologutt-N†; Cholepan N; Cholosom Phyto N; Cholosom SL†; Cy-narzym N†; Femisana†; Gallemolan forte; Gallemolan G†; Galloselect M†; Hepaticum-Mediche H†; Horvilan N; Iberogast; Inf-tract†; Marianon†; Nervogastrol N†; Neurochol C†; Opobyl-phyto†; Presselin Hepaticum P†; Schwohepan S†; spasma gallo sano†; **Hong Kong:** Hepatofalk; Hepatofalk Planta; **Indon.:** Lanagogum; **Pol.:** Artecholin; Artecholwex; Chelicur; Cholavisol; Cholitol; Enterosol; Neozarina; Sirupus Pini Compositus; Sirupus Tussipini; Sirupus Tussipini D; **Port.:** Chologutt†; **S.Afr.:** Choleodoron; **Singapore:** Hepatofalk Planta; **Spain:** Menstrunat†; Natusor Hepavesical†; Nitrona; **Switz.:** Choleodoron†; Demonatur Gouttes pour le foie et la bile; Iberogast; Stago N†; **Venez.:** Demerung.

Green-lipped Mussel

Extracto de mejillón de labios verdes.

Зеленого Губчатого Моллюска

Profile

An extract from the green-lipped mussel *Perna canaliculus* (Myltilidae), stated to contain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, amino acids, fats, carbohydrates, and minerals, has been promoted for the treatment of rheumatic disorders including rheumatoid arthritis (p.11). It has also been tried in asthma.

Rheumatic disorders. Reviews of the investigation of green-lipped mussel in the treatment of arthritis have not revealed conclusive evidence of its usefulness.^{1,2}

1. Li Wan Po A, Maguire T. Green-lipped mussel. *Pharm J* 1990; **244**: 640–1.
2. Cobb CS, Ernst E. Systematic review of a marine nutraceutical supplement in clinical trials for arthritis: the effectiveness of the New Zealand green-lipped mussel *Perna canaliculus*. *Clin Rheumatol* 2006; **25**: 275–84.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Lyprinol; **UK:** Healthier Musseitone; Lyprinol; Mobilyzer; Oceantone; Seaton; Supplex.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Prost-I†; **Ital.:** Osteoclar; **UK:** Healthier Musseitone & Glucosamine.

Griffonia Simplicifolia

Profile

The leaf, stem, and twigs of *Griffonia simplicifolia* (Fabaceae) have been used for a variety of disorders in its native West Africa. It is included in herbal and nutritional supplements. It is a source of lectins and has insecticidal properties.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Fr.:** Prostatietil†; Tryptonat; **Ital.:** Brioplus; Calmason; Cimil Complex.

Grindelia

Gum Plant; Gumweed; Tar Weed.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.* which allows *Grindelia camporum*, *G. humilis*, *G. robusta*, and *G. squarrosa*.

Profile

Various *Grindelia* spp. (Asteraceae) have been included in herbal preparations used for respiratory-tract disorders.

Homoeopathy. Grindelia has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Grindelia robusta; Grind. ro.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Expectosan Hierbas y Miel; **Austral.:** Asa Tones; Euphorbia Complex; **Austria:** Paracodin; **Braz.:** Calmatoss†; Gotas Nican†; Infantoss†; Limao Bravo†; Pectal†; Xarope de Caraguatá†; Xarope Peitoral de Ameixa Composto†; Xpe SPC†; **Canad.:** Herbal Cold Relief†; **Chile:** Gotas Nican†; Ramistos; **Cz.:** Bronchicum Elixir†; Bronchicum Hustensirup†; **Fr.:** Coquelusedal; Coquelusedal Paracetamol; Dinacode†; Ephydion; Germose†; Neo-Codion; Vegetoserm; **Ger.:** Asthma 6-N†; Bronchicum Elixir N†; **Indon.:** Pectum; **Ital.:** Broncosedina; Tussany†; **Neth.:** Bronchicum; **Pol.:** Bronchicum Elixir; Echinasa†; **Rus.:** Bronchicum (Бронхикум); Bronchicum Husten (Бронхикум Сироп от Кашля); Neo-Codion (Нео-Кодион); Neo-Codion Babies (Нео-Кодион Для Младенцев); **S.Afr.:** Bronchicough†; Bronchicum†; **Spain:** Pazbronqual; **Switz.:** Famel; Neo-Codion N; Nican; **Venez.:** Novacodin.

Ground Ivy

Ale-hoof; Gundelrebe; Gundermann; Hiedra terrestre; Lierre Terrestre.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.* and *Fr.*

Profile

Ground ivy, the aerial parts of *Glechoma hederacea* (*Nepeta hederacea*) (Labiatae) has been used for respiratory-tract and gastrointestinal disorders.

Homoeopathy. Ground ivy has been used in homoeopathic medicines.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **UK:** Gerard House Water Relief Tablets; Water Naturatabs.

Guaiaicum Resin

Guaiaic; Guaiaicum; Guajakharz; Gwajakowa zywica; Resina de guayaco.

CAS — 9000-29-7.

Profile

Guaiaicum resin is obtained from guaiacum wood (lignum vitae; *Guaiaicum officinale* or *G. sanctum*) (Zygophyllaceae) and has been used in the treatment of rheumatism. It is used in herbal medicine.

Guaiaicum resin is used in the detection of occult blood in the faeces. The accuracy of the guaiacum test has been questioned and some drugs may interfere with the result.

Homoeopathy. Guaiaicum resin has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Guaiaicum; Guajacum; Guaic.

◇ References.

1. Ko CW, *et al.* Fecal occult blood testing in a general medical clinic: comparison between guaiac-based and immunochemical-based tests. *Am J Med* 2003; **115**: 111–14.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Boswellia Compound; Guaiaicum Complex†; **Switz.:** Pommade au Baume; **UK:** Gerard House Reumalex†; Rheumatic Pain; Rheumatic Pain Relief; Rheumatic Pain Remedy.

Guaiazulene

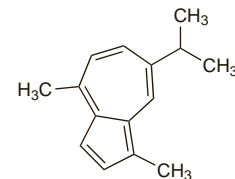
Gayazulen; Guayazuleno; Gwajazulen. 1,4-Dimethyl-7-isopropylazulene.

$C_{15}H_{18} = 198.3$.

CAS — 489-84-9.

ATC — S01XA01.

ATC Vet — QS01XA01.



Profile

Guaiazulene has been reported to have anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, and antiseptic properties.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

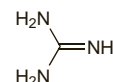
Arg.: Azulon; **Austria:** Azulen; Azulenal; Garmastan; **Cz.:** Garmastan†; Ophthamo-Azulen; **Fr.:** Azulene†; **Hung.:** Azuleno†; **Turk.:** Garmastan.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Sodorant; **Austria:** Piniment; Spasmo Claim; Tampositorien mit Belladonna; Thrombocid; **Cz.:** Dermazulen; Ophthalm-Septonex; Pinosol; Pityol; Vitazulen†; **Fr.:** Cicatryl; Pepsane; **Ger.:** Azupanthenol†; Thrombocid; **Hong Kong:** Thrombocid; **Israel:** Aronal Forte; **Ital.:** Collyria†; **Mex.:** Pepsane; **Pol.:** Pinosol; **Port.:** Thrombocid; **Rus.:** Pinosol (Пиносол); **Spain:** Predni Azuleno; **Switz.:** Bain extra-doux dermatologique; Thrombocid.

Guanidine Hydrochloride

Carbamidine Hydrochloride; Guanidina, hidrocloruro de; Guanidiny chlorowodorek; Iminourea Hydrochloride. $CH_5N_3 \cdot HCl = 95.53$.

CAS — 113-00-8 (guanidine); 50-01-1 (guanidine hydrochloride).



(guanidine)

Profile

Guanidine hydrochloride enhances the release of acetylcholine from nerve terminals. It has been given by mouth to reverse neuromuscular blockade in patients with botulism (p.2207), but its efficacy has not been established. Guanidine hydrochloride has also been tried in Eaton-Lambert myasthenic syndrome (p.629)