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Table of Herb–Drug Interactions

based on the monographs of ESCOP

A practical resource for clinically relevant interactions between herbal medicinal products and conventional medicines



E/S/C/O/P European Scientific Cooperative on Phytotherapy

Evidence-based phytotherapy • Quality, safety and efficacy

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Table of herb-drug interactions based on the monographs of the European Scientific Cooperative on Phytotherapy (ESCOP)

The ESCOP table of herb-drug interactions is a practical compilation based on the ESCOP monographs. It summarises clinically relevant information on potential interactions between herbal medicinal products (HMPs) and conventional medicines.
The table is intended to support the rational and safe use of herbal medicinal products, particularly in situations where patients are taking medicines with a narrow therapeutic index or where interactions may have clinical consequences.

Scientific and clinical basis

The rational use of herbal medicinal products requires reliable information on quality, safety and efficacy. Herb-drug interactions are an important part of this safety assessment.
Although many publications on herb-drug interactions are available, their findings are not always consistent. Some reports are based mainly on preclinical studies, theoretical mechanisms or extrapolated pharmacological data. For this reason, the information must be interpreted critically and clinically.
ESCOP monographs are prepared by international experts who evaluate the available scientific literature and translate relevant data on efficacy and safety into practical information for the clinical use of herbal medicinal products.

Purpose of the table

The table provides fast access to information on herb-drug interactions that may be relevant in clinical practice. It is designed to help healthcare professionals:

- identify potential interactions between herbal medicinal products and conventional medicines;
- assess their possible clinical relevance;
- distinguish between theoretical concerns and clinically relevant evidence;
- support safer prescribing, dispensing and patient counselling.

Main interaction areas

The interactions most frequently highlighted in ESCOP monographs involve medicines such as anticoagulants, corticosteroids, benzodiazepines, antiarrhythmic drugs, antidepressants and antiviral agents. These situations are clinically relevant because changes in drug exposure, pharmacological effect, toxicity risk or therapeutic response may have important consequences for patient safety.

Evidence assessment

The table is based on the analysis of published scientific data included in ESCOP monographs. The clinical relevance of an interaction is assessed by considering:

- the nature and strength of the evidence;
- the plausibility of the mechanism;
- the expected severity and frequency;
- the dose, duration and route of administration;
- the patient’s clinical condition and medication profile.

This approach is important because not all reported or theoretical interactions have the same clinical significance.

Clinical relevance and cautions

Herb-drug interactions should always be interpreted in the context of the individual patient. Particular caution is recommended when herbal medicinal products are used together with medicines that have:

- a narrow therapeutic index;
- a high risk of adverse effects;
- clinically significant pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic interactions;
- a need for close dose adjustment or monitoring.

Literature selection

The information included in the table is distilled from ESCOP monographs, which are based on the evaluation of scientific and clinical literature by international experts. The aim is to provide a concise and clinically useful overview of herb-drug interactions relevant to the safe use of herbal medicinal products.

Keywords

Herb-drug interactions; herbal medicinal products; ESCOP monographs; phytotherapy; safety; clinical relevance; anticoagulants; corticosteroids; benzodiazepines; antiarrhythmic drugs; antidepressants; antiviral agents; evidence-based phytotherapy.

Reference

European Scientific Cooperative on Phytotherapy. Table of herb-drug interactions based on the monographs of ESCOP. ESCOP. Available from: https://www.escop.com/interactions/

Notes for healthcare professionals

- The purpose of this table is to support balanced clinical decision-making by helping healthcare professionals distinguish clinically relevant interaction risks from theoretical or poorly substantiated concerns.
- The identification of a potential interaction does not necessarily imply that the combination is contraindicated. Its clinical relevance should be assessed in context, taking into account the strength of the evidence, expected severity, frequency, dose, duration of use, route of administration and patient-specific factors.
- Particular caution is warranted in frail patients, polymedicated patients and those receiving medicines with a narrow therapeutic index, such as anticoagulants, immunosuppressants, antiepileptic drugs or antiarrhythmics.
- The absence of reported interactions does not completely exclude the possibility of an interaction, especially in complex clinical situations. Clinical monitoring and professional judgement remain essential.

Notes for patients

- This table is intended primarily for healthcare professionals, who are trained to interpret the information in the context of each patient's treatment and clinical situation.
- Patients should not stop, change or combine prescribed medicines with herbal medicinal products without first consulting their doctor, pharmacist or another qualified healthcare professional.
- Professional advice should be sought if persistent symptoms, unexpected adverse effects or changes in the effectiveness of treatment occur.

Drug (Engl. name)	Drug (Latin name)	Species	Interactions and cautions reported in ESCOP monographs	Publication
Agnus castus	Agni casti fructus	*Vitex agnus-castus* L.	No clinical interaction data have been identified. Theoretical interactions with dopamine agonists, dopamine antagonists, oestrogens and antioestrogens cannot be excluded because of possible dopaminergic and oestrogenic effects.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Agrimony	Agrimoniae herba	*Agrimonia eupatoria* L.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Angelica root	Angelicae archangelicae radix	*Angelica archangelica* L. (syn. *Angelica officinalis* Hoffm.)	None reported.	2021 (Online)
Aniseed	Anisi fructus	*Pimpinella anisum* L.	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Arnica flower	Arnicae flos	*Arnica montana* L.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Artichoke leaf	Cynarae folium	*Cynara cardunculus* L. (syn. *Cynara scolymus* L.)	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Bacopa	Bacopae monnieri herba	*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst.	No clinically relevant interactions have been described.	2025 (Online)
Barbados aloes	Aloe barbadensis	*Aloe barbadensis* Mill.	Hypokalaemia (resulting from long term laxative use) potentiates the action of cardiac glycosides and interacts with antiarrhythmic drugs and with drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and liquorice root) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2014 (Online)
Bearberry leaf	Uvae ursi folium	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng.	None reported.	2012 (Online)
Bilberry fruit	Myrtilli fructus	*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Birch leaf	Betulae folium	*Betula pendula* Roth, *Betula pubescens* Ehrh.	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Black cohosh	Cimicifugae rhizoma	*Actaea racemosa* L. (syn. *Cimicifuga racemosa* (L.) Nutt.)	None reported.	2011 (Online)
Black currant leaf	Ribis nigri folium	*Ribes nigrum* L.	None reported.	2017 (Online)
Black horehound	Ballotae nigrae herba	*Ballota nigra* L.	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Bogbean leaf	Menyanthidis trifoliatae folium	*Menyanthes trifoliata* L.	None reported. Due to their structure and low content the coumarins are presumed not to interact with anticoagulants.	2013 (Online)
Boldo leaf	Boldi folium	*Peumus boldus* Molina	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Burdock root	Arctii radix	*Arctium lappa* L. (syn. *Arctium major* Gaertn.), *Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh., *Arctium tomentosum* Mill.	None reported.	2016 (Online)
Butcher's broom	Rusci rhizoma	*Ruscus aculeatus* L.	None reported.	2017 (Online)
Calendula flower	Calendulae flos	*Calendula officinalis* L.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Cape aloes	Aloe capensis	*Aloe ferox* Mill.	Hypokalaemia (resulting from long term laxative use) potentiates the action of cardiac glycosides and interacts with antiarrhythmic drugs and with drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and liquorice root) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2014 (Online)

Drug (Engl. name)	Drug (Latin name)	Species	Interactions and cautions reported in ESCOP monographs	Publication
Capsicum	Capsici fructus	*Capsicum annuum* L. var. *minimum* (Mill.) Heiser, *Capsicum frutescens* L.	Not to be applied topically together with other external products (e.g., other rubefacient or pain-relieving gels) at the same application site.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Caraway fruit	Carvi fructus	*Carum carvi* L.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Caraway oil	Carvi aetheroleum	*Carum carvi* L.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Cascara	Rhamni purshianae cortex	*Rhamnus purshiana* DC. (syn. *Frangula purshiana* (DC) A. Gray)	Hypokalaemia (resulting from long term laxative use) potentiates the action of cardiac glycosides and interacts with antiarrhythmic drugs and with drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and liquorice root) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2015 (Online)
Cat's claw bark	Uncariae tomentosae cortex	*Uncaria tomentosa* (Willd. ex Roem. et Schult.) DC.	None reported.	2018 (Online)
Centaury	Centaurii herba	*Centaurium erythraea* Rafn s.l., *Centaurium majus* Zeltner, *Centaurium suffruticosum* (Griseb.) Ronniger (syn. *Erythraea centaurium* Pers.; *Centaurium umbellatum* Gilib.; *Centaurium minus* Garsault)	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Centella	Centellae asiaticae herba	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Cinnamon	Cinnamomi cortex	*Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Clove oil	Caryophylli aetheroleum	*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) *Merrill et* L.M. Perry (syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Spreng.) Bull. et Harr.)	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Cola	Colae semen	*Cola nitida* (Vent.) *Schott et* Endl. (syn. *Cola vera* K. Schum.), *Cola acuminata* (P. Beauv.) *Schott et* Endl. (syn. *Sterculia acuminata* P. Beauv.)	Due to the caffeine content, concomitant intake of caffeine-containing drinks or psycho-analeptic medicines may cause a stronger caffeine effect.	2014 (Online)
Comfrey root	Symphyti radix	*Symphytum officinale* L.	None reported in topical use.	2012 (Online)
Coriander fruit	Coriandri fructus	*Coriandrum sativum* L.	None reported.	2026 (Online)
Coriander oil	Coriandri aetheroleum	*Coriandrum sativum* L.	None reported.	2026 (Online)
Couch grass rhizome	Graminis rhizoma	*Agropyron repens* (L.) P. Beauv. (syn. *Elymus repens* (L.) Gould)	None reported.	2016 (Online)
Cranberry	Vaccinii macrocarpi fructus	*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton, *Vaccinium oxycoccus* L.	A pharmacokinetic interaction between cranberry juice and warfarin is highly unlikely, although isolated cases have been reported with excessive cranberry consumption.	2020 (Online)
Dandelion herb with root	Taraxaci herba cum radice	*Taraxacum officinale* F. H. Wigg.	None reported.	2026 (Online)
Dandelion leaf	Taraxaci folium	*Taraxacum officinale* F. H. Wigg.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Dandelion root	Taraxaci radix	*Taraxacum officinale* F. H. Wigg.	None reported.	2024 (Online)

Drug (Engl. name)	Drug (Latin name)	Species	Interactions and cautions reported in ESCOP monographs	Publication
Devil's claw root	Harpagophyti radix	*Harpagophytum procumbens* DC., *Harpagophytum zeyheri* Decne.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Dog rose hip	Rosae pseudo-fructus	*Rosa canina* L., *Rosa pendulina* L.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Elder flower	Sambuci flos	*Sambucus nigra* L.	None reported.	2013 (Online)
Eleutherococcus	Eleutherococci radix	*Eleutherococcus senticosus* (Rupr. et Maxim.) Maxim.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Equisetum stem	Equiseti herba	*Equisetum arvense* L.	None reported.	2018 (Online)
Eucalyptus oil	Eucalypti aetheroleum	*Eucalyptus globulus* Labill., *Eucalyptus polybractea* R.T. Baker, *Eucalyptus smithii* R.T. Baker	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
European goldenrod	Solidaginis virgaureae herba	*Solidago virgaurea* L.	None reported.	2018 (Online)
Fennel fruit	Foeniculi fructus	*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. subsp. *vulgare* var. *vulgare*; *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. subsp. *vulgare* var. *dulce* (Mill.) Batt. & Trab.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Fennel oil	Foeniculi aetheroleum	*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. subsp. *vulgare* var. *vulgare*	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Fenugreek	Trigonellae foenugraeci semen	*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.	No evidence in literature.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Feverfew	Tanaceti parthenii herba	*Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch. Bip.	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Frangula bark	Frangulae cortex	*Frangula alnus* Mill. (syn. *Rhamnus frangula* L.)	Hypokalaemia (resulting from long term laxative use) potentiates the action of cardiac glycosides and interacts with antiarrhythmic drugs and with drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and liquorice root) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2017 (Online)
Fumitory	Fumariae herba	*Fumaria officinalis* L.	None reported.	2018 (Online)
Garlic	Allii sativi bulbus	*Allium sativum* L.	An increased International Normalized Ratio (INR) has been observed in 2 patients on warfarin and in one patient on fluindione who had used garlic products. The results of studies with saquinavir and ritonavir in healthy volunteers remain unclear.	2019 (Online)
Gentian root	Gentianae radix	*Gentiana lutea* L.	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Ginger	Zingiberis rhizoma	*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe	Potential risk of drug interactions via inhibition of CYP3A4, CYP2C9, and P-glycoprotein. Use with caution when co-administered with anticoagulant or antiplatelet agents (e.g., clopidogrel, acetylsalicylic acid, phenprocoumon, warfarin, dabigatran), calcium channel blockers (e.g., nifedipine), antidiabetic drugs, and other medications including sulphaguanidine, aminoglycosides, cyclosporine, metronidazole, fluconazole, crizotinib, and tacrolimus.	2026 (Online)
Ginkgo leaf	Ginkgo folium	*Ginkgo biloba* L.	An interaction with substances that inhibit blood coagulation cannot be excluded. However, no such interactions have been observed in controlled studies.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Ginseng	Ginseng radix	*Panax ginseng* C. A. Mey	May slightly reduce blood glucose levels. Interaction of ginseng with warfarin is possible.	2023 (Online)
Goldenseal rhizome	Hydrastis rhizoma	*Hydrastis canadensis* L.	Investigations in healthy volunteers revealed significant interactions with drugs that are metabolized by cytochrome P450 3A4/5 (e.g., midazolam) and 2D6 (e.g., debrisoquin).	2013 (Online)

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Greater celandine	Chelidonii herba	*Chelidonium majus* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Grindelia	Grindeliae herba	*Grindelia robusta* Nutt., *Grindelia squarrosa* Dunal, *Grindelia humilis* Hook. & Arn., *Grindelia camporum* Greene	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Guarana seed	Paulliniae semen	*Paullinia cupana* Kunth (syn. *Paullinia sorbilis* Mart.)	Due to the caffeine content, concomitant intake of caffeine-containing drinks or psycho-analeptic medicines may cause a stronger caffeine effect.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Hamamelis bark	Hamamelidis cortex	*Hamamelis virginiana* L.	None reported.	2012 (Online)
Hamamelis leaf	Hamamelidis folium	*Hamamelis virginiana* L.	None reported.	2012 (Online)
Hamamelis water	Hamamelidis aqua	*Hamamelis virginiana* L.	None reported.	2012 (Online)
Hawthorn berries	Crataegi fructus	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.; *Crataegus laevigata* (Poir.) DC. (syn. *Crataegus oxyacantha* auct.), *Crataegus pentagyna* Waldst. et Kit. ex Willd., *Crataegus nigra* Waldst. et Kit., *Crataegus azarolus* L.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Hawthorn leaf and flower	Crataegi folium cum flore	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Crataegus laevigata* (Poir.) DC. (syn. *Crataegus oxyacantha* L.)	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Hop strobile	Lupuli flos	*Humulus lupulus* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Horse chestnut seed	Hippocastani semen	*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Iceland moss	Lichen islandicus	*Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach. s.l.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Indian frankincense	Olibanum indicum	*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex Colebr.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Ispaghula husk	Plantaginis ovatae testa	*Plantago ovata* Forssk. (syn. *Plantago ispaghula* Roxb.)	Enteral absorption of concomitantly administered minerals (e.g., calcium, iron, lithium, zinc), vitamins (B12), cardiac glycosides and coumarin derivatives may be delayed. For this reason, other medications should be taken at least 30-60 minutes before ispaghula husk. In the case of insulin-dependent diabetics it may be necessary to reduce the insulin dose.	2016 (Online)
Ispaghula seed	Plantaginis ovatae semen	*Plantago ovata* Forssk. (syn. *Plantago ispaghula* Roxb.)	Enteral absorption of concomitantly administered minerals (e.g., calcium, iron, lithium, zinc), vitamins (B12), cardiac glycosides and coumarin derivatives may be delayed. For this reason, other medications should be taken at least 30-60 minutes before ispaghula seed. In the case of insulin-dependent diabetics it may be necessary to reduce the insulin dose.	2020 (Online)
Ivy leaf	Hederae helicis folium	*Hedera helix* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Java tea	Orthosiphonis folium	*Orthosiphon aristatus* (Blume) Miq. var. *aristatus* (syn. *Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth.)	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Javanese turmeric	Curcumae xanthorrhizae rhizoma	*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Juniper	Juniperi galbulus	*Juniperus communis* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)

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Kava-kava	Piperis methystici rhizoma	*Piper methysticum* G. Forst	None confirmed.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Lady's mantle	Alchemillae herba	*Alchemilla vulgaris* L. s.l.	None reported.	2013 (Online)
Lavender oil/flower	Lavandulae aetheroleum/flos	*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill. (syn. *Lavandula officinalis* Chaix)	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Lime flower	Tiliae flos	*Tilia cordata* Miller, *Tilia platyphyllos* Scop., *Tilia* × *vulgaris* Hayne (syn. *Tilia* × *europaea* L.)	None reported.	2022 (Online)
Linseed	Lini semen	*Linum usitatissimum* L.	The absorption of other medications taken concomitantly may be delayed. For this reason, other medications should be taken at least 30-60 minutes before linseed. Diabetics should be aware of a potential delay in glucose absorption.	2017 (Online)
Liquorice root	Liquiritiae radix	*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L., *Glycyrrhiza inflata* Batalin, *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch.	Hypokalaemia (resulting from excessive use of liquorice root) may potentiate the action of cardiac glycosides and interact with antiarrhythmic drugs or drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and stimulant laxatives) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Mallow flower	Malvae flos	*Malva sylvestris* L.	None reported.	2016 (Online)
Marshmallow root	Althaeae radix	*Althaea officinalis* L.	The absorption of other medications taken concomitantly may be delayed. For this reason, other medications should be taken at least 30-60 minutes before marshmallow root.	2019 (Online)
Matricaria flower	Matricariae flos	*Matricaria recutita* L. (syn. *Chamomilla recutita* (L.) Rauschert)	None reported.	2020 (Online)
Meadowsweet	Filipendulae ulmariae herba	*Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim. (syn. *Spiraea ulmaria* L.)	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Melilot	Meliloti herba	*Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Melissa leaf	Melissae folium	*Melissa officinalis* L.	None reported.	2013 (Online)
Milk thistle fruit	Silybi mariani fructus	*Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Motherwort	Leonuri cardiacae herba	*Leonurus cardiaca* L.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Mullein flower	Verbasci flos	*Verbascum thapsus* L., *Verbascum densiflorum* Bertol. (syn. *Verbascum thapsiforme* Schrad), *Verbascum phlomoides* L.	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Myrrh	Myrrha	*Commiphora myrrha* (Nees) Engl. (syn. *Commiphora molmol* (Engl.) Engl. ex Tschirch)	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Narrow-leafed coneflower root	Echinaceae angustifoliae radix	*Echinacea angustifolia* DC.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Nettle leaf/herb	Urticae folium/herba	*Urtica dioica* L., *Urtica urens* L.	None reported.	2018 (Online)
Nettle root	Urticae radix	*Urtica dioica* L., *Urtica urens* L.	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Pale coneflower root	Echinaceae pallidae radix	*Echinacea pallida* Nutt.	None reported.	2018 (Online)

Drug (Engl. name)	Drug (Latin name)	Species	Interactions and cautions reported in ESCOP monographs	Publication
Passionflower herb	Passiflorae herba	*Passiflora incarnata* L.	None reported.	2023 (Online)
Pelargonium root	Pelargonii radix	*Pelargonium sidoides* DC., *Pelargonium reniforme* Curt.	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Peppermint leaf	Menthae piperitae folium	*Mentha × piperita* L.	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Peppermint oil	Menthae piperitae aetheroleum	*Mentha × piperita* L.	Patients with achlorhydria (caused e.g., by medication with H2 receptor blockers) should use peppermint oil only in enteric coated capsules.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Primula root	Primulae radix	*Primula veris* L., *Primula elatior* Hill.	None reported.	2021 (Online)
Psyllium seed	Psylli semen	*Plantago afra* L. (syn. *Plantago psyllium* L.), *Plantago indica* L. (syn. *Plantago arenaria* Waldst. & Kit.)	Enteral absorption of concomitantly administered minerals (e.g., calcium, iron, lithium, zinc), vitamins (B12), cardiac glycosides and coumarin derivatives may be delayed. For this reason, other medications should be taken at least 30-60 minutes before psyllium seed. In the case of insulin-dependent diabetics it may be necessary to reduce the insulin dose.	2017 (Online)
Pumpkin seed	Cucurbitae semen	*Cucurbita pepo* L.	None reported.	2009 (Suppl. 2nd ed.)
Purple coneflower herb	Echinaceae purpureae herba	*Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench	None reported.	2021 (Online)
Purple coneflower root	Echinaceae purpureae radix	*Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench	None reported.	2021 (Online)
Pygeum bark	Pruni africanae cortex	*Prunus africana* (Hook.f.) Kalkman (syn. *Pygeum africanum* Hook.f.)	None reported.	2020 (Online)
Red vine leaf	Vitis viniferae folium	*Vitis vinifera* L.	None reported.	2020 (Online)
Restharrow root	Ononidis radix	*Ononis spinosa* L.	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Rhatany root	Ratanhiae radix	*Krameria triandra Ruiz et* Pav.	None reported.	2017 (Online)
Rhubarb	Rhei radix	*Rheum palmatum* L., *Rheum officinale* Baill.	Hypokalaemia (resulting from long term laxative abuse) potentiates the action of cardiac glycosides and interacts with anti-arrhythmic drugs or with drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and liquorice root) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2019 (Online)
Ribwort plantain leaf/herb	Plantaginis lanceolatae folium/herba	*Plantago lanceolata* L. s.l.	None reported.	2013 (Online)
Roman chamomile flower	Chamomillae romanae flos	*Chamaemelum nobile* (L.) All. (syn. *Anthemis nobilis* L.)	None reported.	2019 (Online)
Rosemary leaf	Rosmarini folium	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Sage leaf	Salviae officinalis folium	*Salvia officinalis* L.	None reported.	2021 (Online)
Sage leaf, three-lobed	Salviae trilobae folium	*Salvia fruticosa* Mill. (syn. *Salvia triloba* L.f.)	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Sandy everlasting flower	Helichrysi flos	*Helichrysum arenarium* (L.) Moench.	None reported.	2019 (Online)

Drug (Engl. name)	Drug (Latin name)	Species	Interactions and cautions reported in ESCOP monographs	Publication
Saw palmetto fruit	Serenoae repentis fructus	*Serenoa repens* (W. Bartram) Small (syn. *Sabal serrulata* (Michx.) Schult. f)	Few case reports of suspected interactions with warfarin. Increased INR values have been described.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Senega root	Polygalae radix	*Polygala senega* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Senna leaf	Sennae folium	*Cassia senna* L. (syn. *Cassia acutifolia* Delile), *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl	Hypokalaemia (resulting from long term laxative abuse) potentiates the action of cardiac glycosides and interacts with anti-arrhythmic drugs or with drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and liquorice root) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Senna pods	Sennae fructus	*Cassia senna* L. (syn. *Cassia acutifolia* Delile)	Hypokalaemia (resulting from long term laxative abuse) potentiates the action of cardiac glycosides and interacts with anti-arrhythmic drugs or with drugs which induce reversion to sinus rhythm (e.g., quinidine). Concomitant use with other drugs inducing hypokalaemia (e.g., thiazide diuretics, adrenocorticosteroids and liquorice root) may aggravate electrolyte imbalance.	2003 (2nd ed.)
St. John's wort	Hyperici herba	*Hypericum perforatum* L.	Oral administration of preparations with a daily dose of more than 1000 mg drug equivalent or more than 1 mg hyperforin can lead to induction of enzymes of the cytochrome P450 family and the P-glycoprotein drug efflux transporter. Interactions can occur with drugs including amitriptyline, fexofenadine, benzodiazepines, methadone, simvastatin, finasteride, digoxin. Concomitant use of cyclosporine, tacrolimus for systemic use, amprenavir, indinavir and other protease inhibitors, irinotecan and anticoagulants (e.g., warfarin or phenprocoumon) is contraindicated. The reduction of plasma concentrations of oral contraceptives could cause mid-cycle bleeding. The use of additional contraceptive measures due to a possible reduction in contraceptive efficacy is recommended. Several cases of serotonergic effects after concomitant use of St. John's wort preparations with certain antidepressants have been reported. The attribution of these cases to St. John's wort remains unclear. Patients taking other medicines on prescription should consult a physician or pharmacist before taking St. John's wort.	2018 (Online)
Tea tree oil	Melaleucae aetheroleum	*Melaleuca alternifolia* (Maiden & Betche) Cheel, *Melaleuca linariifolia* Sm., *Melaleuca dissitiflora* F. Muell.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Thyme	Thymi herba	*Thymus vulgaris* L., *Thymus zygis* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Tormentil	Tormentillae rhizoma	*Potentilla erecta* (L.) Raeusch. (syn. *Potentilla tormentilla* Stokes)	None reported.	2013 (Online)
Turmeric	Curcumae longae rhizoma	*Curcuma longa* L. (syn. *Curcuma domestica* Valeton)	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Valerian root	Valerianae radix	*Valeriana officinalis* L. s.l.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Walnut leaf	Juglandis folium	*Juglans regia* L.	None reported.	2024 (Online)
White horehound	Marrubii herba	*Marrubium vulgare* L.	No herb-drug interaction was established. In a clinical trial in patients taking glibenclamide, an aqueous extract was associated with minor adverse effects, including nausea, oral dryness or salivation, and dizziness.	2013 (Online)
Wild pansy	Violae herba cum flore	*Viola arvensis* Murray, *Viola tricolor* L.	None reported.	2015 (Online)
Wild thyme	Serpylli herba	*Thymus serpyllum* L. s.l.	None reported.	2014 (Online)
Willow bark	Salicis cortex	*Salix purpurea* L., *Salix daphnoides* Vill., *Salix fragilis* L.	Willow bark may slightly increase the effects of oral anticoagulants.	2017 (Online)

Drug (Engl. name)	Drug (Latin name)	Species	Interactions and cautions reported in ESCOP monographs	Publication
Willow herb	Epilobii herba	*Epilobium parviflorum* Schreb.; *Epilobium angustifolium* L.	None reported.	2024 (Online)
Wormwood	Absinthii herba	*Artemisia absinthium* L.	None reported.	2003 (2nd ed.)
Yarrow	Millefolii herba	*Achillea millefolium* L.	None reported.	2021 (Online)

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