

24 November 2014 EMA/HMPC/572698/2014 Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC)

Overview of comments on draft assessment report on *Cetraria islandica* (L.) Acharius s.l. thallus EMA/HMPC/678891/2013

<u>Table 1</u>: Organisations and/or individuals that commented on the draft European Union herbal monograph on *Cetraria islandica* (L.) Acharius s.I., thallus as released for public consultation on 19 May 2014 until 31 August 2014.

	Organisations and/or individuals
1	Association of the European Self-Medication Industry (AESGP)
2	KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto, Slovenia



<u>Table 2</u>: Discussion of comments

General comments to draft document

Interested party	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
AESGP	AESGP welcomes the development of the above-mentioned Community herbal monograph which, by providing harmonised assessment criteria for <i>Cetraria islandica</i> -containing products, should facilitate mutual recognition in Europe. We have the following specific comments on the draft assessment report.	The welcome note by AESGP is appreciated.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON TEXT

Section number and heading	Interested party	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
AR - 2. 1.1. Information about products on the market in the EU/EEA Member States	AESGP	With regard to the use of Islandic moss as medical device, only Latvia is mentioned: "Some products, e.g., lozenges containing extract of <i>Cetraria islandica</i> are marketed as medical devices." According to information from our members, medical devices containing Icelandic moss are marketed in the following countries: Baltics, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Austria, Romania, Switzerland, Serbia, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Germany.	Partly endorsed Reference on the medical devices available in Latvia has been replaced with the following sentences: Products containing Lichen islandicus are on the European market as food supplements and medical devices as well. However, detailed information (DER, extraction solvent) on these products is not available.

Section number and heading	Interested party	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
2. Qualitative and quantitative composition	KRKA, d. d., Novo mesto	ii) Herbal preparations e) Soft extract, extraction solvent water Rationale: Dosages of the herbal preparation should be defined on the basis of the corresponding amount of the herbal substance regardless of DER. Recommended daily doses are defined in monographs: ESCOP (1), Commission E monograph (2) and Phytopharmaka monograph (3). We agree that DER provide essential information about the composition and manufacture of a herbal preparation. However water herbal preparations of Cetraria isladica are a specific type of group of "Other extracts" Herbal preparations are prepared with water as an extraction solvent. No additional extraction steps/solvents or purification steps are involved. Only concentration is involved, where the solvent, i.e. water is removed. Because of very specific constituents of herbal preparation (polysaccharides) it is not possible to remove all water and obtain a dry extract. Therefore the DER of presented soft extracts represents only how the soft extract is concentrated and consequently any extract can be concentrated or diluted to a preferred ratio. To show that any water extraction processes is comparable, we performed extraction trails, with different conditions (ratio drug/water, extraction time and temperature). The report is enclosed in the Appendix 1 (Report is confidential, not for public domain - industrial property). Conclusion of the trail: Since different parameters of extraction have only little influence on the efficacy of extraction, it can be concluded that the main difference between	It is not possible to include in the monograph a "general" extract without indicating a DER range. Soft extracts with a DER 3:1 and 0.5:1 are already covered by the monograph. For extracts with higher DERs, neither the period of traditional use of 30 years nor the comparability of chemical composition with extracts with proven 30 years of traditional use has been demonstrated.

and heading par	irty	content of water, i.e. the direspect to therapeutic efficience as effective as, for example are administered at the sandrug. As a liquid extract can extract, a soft extract with appropriate amount of water According to the results, it	erent DERs (drug-extract ratios) is the different ifferent level of evaporation applied. With acy, an extract with a DER of 17:1 is therefore e, an extract with a DER of 3:1 or 0.5:1 if they me dose expressed as the amount of the herbal n be prepared by adding a solvent to a dry a DER of 3:1 can also be prepared by adding an er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		content of water, i.e. the direspect to therapeutic efficience as effective as, for example are administered at the sandrug. As a liquid extract can extract, a soft extract with appropriate amount of water According to the results, it	ifferent level of evaporation applied. With acy, an extract with a DER of 17:1 is therefore e, an extract with a DER of 3:1 or 0.5:1 if they me dose expressed as the amount of the herbal n be prepared by adding a solvent to a dry a DER of 3:1 can also be prepared by adding an er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		respect to therapeutic effica as effective as, for example are administered at the san drug. As a liquid extract ca extract, a soft extract with appropriate amount of water According to the results, it	acy, an extract with a DER of 17:1 is therefore e, an extract with a DER of 3:1 or 0.5:1 if they me dose expressed as the amount of the herbal n be prepared by adding a solvent to a dry a DER of 3:1 can also be prepared by adding an er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		as effective as, for example are administered at the sar drug. As a liquid extract ca extract, a soft extract with appropriate amount of water According to the results, it	e, an extract with a DER of 3:1 or 0.5:1 if they me dose expressed as the amount of the herbal n be prepared by adding a solvent to a dry a DER of 3:1 can also be prepared by adding an er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		are administered at the sar drug. As a liquid extract ca extract, a soft extract with appropriate amount of wate According to the results, it	me dose expressed as the amount of the herbal n be prepared by adding a solvent to a dry a DER of 3:1 can also be prepared by adding an er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		drug. As a liquid extract ca extract, a soft extract with appropriate amount of wate According to the results, it	n be prepared by adding a solvent to a dry a DER of 3:1 can also be prepared by adding an er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		extract, a soft extract with appropriate amount of wate According to the results, it	a DER of 3:1 can also be prepared by adding an er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		appropriate amount of water According to the results, it	er to a soft extract with a DER of 17:1.	
		According to the results, it		
		•	can be claimed that the water extraction always	
			can be claimed that the water extraction and ye	
		yields a comparable amour	nt of herbal substance in the extract. And from a	
		therapeutically point of view	w, it is important that the posology is defined	
		with drug substance equiva	alent. This can be endorsed also with "Guideline	
		on declaration of herbal sul	bstances and herbal preparations in herbal	
		medicinal products/tradition	nal herbal medicinal products;	
		EMA/HMPC/CHMP/CVMP/28	37539/2005 Rev.1«, where it is stated that for	
		"Other herbal preparations"	the quantity of genuine herbal preparation	
		herbal can be quoted either	r with corresponding amount of substance	
		(given as a range) or the D	DER genuine.	
		The recommended daily do	ses are based on the following monographs:	
		•	monograph (2) and Phytopharmaka monograph	
		(3).		
		Age group	Recommended daily dose of herbal drug	
		Children 1 to 4 years	1 - 2 g	
		Children 4 to 10 years	2 - 4 g	
		Children 10 to 16 years	4 - 6 g	
		Adults	3 - 8 g / 4 - 6 g	

Section number	Interested	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
and heading	party	(1) Lichen islandicus. Iceland moss. ESCOP Monographs. The Scientific Foundation for Herbal Medicinal Products. Exter: Thieme. 2003; 286-9. (2)X Lichen islandicus (Islandisches Moos). In:. Monographie BGA/BfArM (Kommission E). 43. c1989 [cited 2011 Jul 11]. Available from: http://buecher.heilpflanzen-welt.de/BGA-Kommission-E-Monographien/lichen-islandicus-islaendisches-moos.htm. p. 1. (3) Lichen islandicus (Isländisch Moos). In: Dorsch W, Loew D, Meyer-	
		Buchtela E, Schilcher H. Kinderdosierungen von Phytopharmaka. Bonn: Hrsg.: Kooperation Phytopharmaka GbR. 2002; 83.	
4.2. Posology and method of administration	KRKA, d. d., Novo mesto	Posology Oral use e) Soft extract Adolescents older than 16 years, adults and elderly Single dose: Amount of extract corresponding to 1440 – 1620 mg of herbal drug Daily dose: Corresponding to 5.76–6.48 g of herbal drug Adolescents and children 10 - 16 years of age Single dose: Corresponding to 960 – 1080 mg of herbal drug Daily dose: Corresponding to 3.84 – 4.32 g of herbal drug Children 4 – 10 years of age Single dose: Amount of extract corresponding to 480 – 540 mg of herbal drug Daily dose: Corresponding to 1.92 – 2.16 g of herbal drug Children 1 - 4 years of age Single dose: Amount of extract corresponding to 240 – 279 mg of herbal drug	Not endorsed, see justification above.

Section number and heading	Interested party	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
		This preparation should not be given to children 1 to 4 years of age without consulting a doctor first (see section 4.4 'Special warnings and precautions for use').	
		The use in children under 1 year of age is not recommended (see section 4.4 'Special warnings and precautions for use').	
		Rationale: Traditional use justification Krka's medicinal product containing Lichen islandicus has been available on the market since 2012. Although the product itself has not a long history of use, its development was based on the traditional use of Lichen islandicus as a demulcient in oral or pharyngeal irritation/inflammation and associated dry cough. The traditional use has been adequately justified in several countries within the European Union. Please find the justification in Appendix 2 (Document is confidential, not for public domain - industrial property).	
		Posology justification The dosage is based on several bibliographic references, namely herbal monographs.	
		Daily dose According to the Expanded Commission E monograph a dose of 4 - 6 g of cut drug per day is recommended. As defined by the ESCOP monographs, adult dosage may range from 3 to 8 g of drug per day as a liquid preparation, taken in small amounts.	
		Daily doses, as defined by Phytopharmaka, were based on various monographs and are as follows: children, aged 1 to 4 years 1 - 2 g of herbal drug daily; children, aged 4 to 10 years 2 - 4 g of herbal drug daily and children, aged 10 - 16 years 4 - 6 g of herbal drug daily	

Section number and heading	Interested party	Comment and Rationale The following table presents a comparison of the recommended and proposed daily doses for iceland moss.			Outcome
		Table 1: Recommended vs. proposed daily doses.			
		Age group	Recommended daily dose* of herbal drug	Daily dose of herbal drug – Krka's Iceland moss syrup	
		cited bibliographic refer	1 - 2 g 2 - 4 g 4 - 6 g 3 - 8 g / 4 - 6 g oses are based on the monograph and Phytop shows the proposed di Krka is compliant with orences. None of the dose; therefore safe use of	0.96 – 1.08 g 1.92 – 2.16 g 3.84 – 4.32 g 5.76 – 6.48 g following monographs: harmaka monograph. aily dosage of Herbion daily doses defined in the ses exceed the maximal of the product can be	
		justified. Additionally, the daily doses also correspond with reference products (data supported and presented in previously submitted documents).			
		daily doses of iceland me should be taken in sma recommended daily dose dosage of some market Engelhard Arzeinmittel	noss herbal drug. It is tall amounts. Additionally se in several smaller do red products, for example recommended sing	provide numeric values for hen stated, that this dose y, the division of the ses is in accordance of the ble the Isla brand products by le dose is set by Hagers tramounts to 1.5 g of herbal	

Section number and heading	Interested party	Comment and F	Rationale				Outcome
		of syrup, which therefore in acc The literature of However, single into account the are therefore didose.	corresponds to cordance with t loes not provide e doses were ed e daily recomme iminishing with	o 1.5 g of herbathe dosage state e single doses footbackers for the same age by the same	moss syrup for a all drug. The dosa ed above. for the pediatric per adult single door children. The same proportion as ed to daily and actions.	oopulation. ose, taking ingle doses the daily	
		Children age group	Proposed				
		1 to 4 years 4 to 10 years 10 to 16 years	0.96 - 1.08 g 1.92 - 2.16 g 3.84 - 4.32 g	16.7 % 33.3 % 66.7 %	0.25 g 0.5 g 1.5 g	16.7 % 33.3 % 66.7 %	
		Use in children, The use in child Phypopharmaka there are other which are used purpose, for ex Klosterfrau Islä Trešnjevka Lab the clinical stud	aged 1 to 4 years aged ample Klosterfundisch Moss Kingratories. The stay by Hecker ar	lears 4 years is supported the procentaining produce group and harau Isländisch Manderhustensaft safety of iceland	ported by data from posed dosage. A sucts available on ave a similar interpolation of the posential forms of the set age of th	om dditionally, the market ended ensaft, as syrup by rted also by range of 4 to	

Section number	Interested	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
and heading	party		
		which reported very few adverse effects, mainly corresponding with the	
		underlying illness. It can also be noted that the dosage form, i.e. syrup, a	
		liquid dosage form, is the formulation of choice for children of this age	
		group. It is believed that the inclusion of children, aged 1 to 4 years, is	
		sufficiently justified.	
		However, as a precautionary measure and to assure safe use of Herbion	
		iceland moss syrup in young children, an additional warning is proposed in	
		sections 4.2 and 4.4 of the Summary of the Product Characteristic and	
		sections 2 and 3 of the Patient Information leaflet.	
		References used	
		Lichen islandicus. Iceland moss. ESCOP Monographs. The Scientific Foundation for Herbal Medicinal Products. Exter: Thieme. 2003; 286-9.	
		2. Lichen islandicus (Islandisches Moos). In:. Monographie BGA/BfArM (Kommission E). 43. c1989 [cited 2011 Jul 11]. Available from: http://buecher.heilpflanzen-welt.de/BGA-Kommission-E-Monographien/lichen-islandicus-islaendisches-moos.htm. p. 1.	
		3. Lichen islandicus (Isländisch Moos). In: Dorsch W, Loew D, Meyer-Buchtela E, Schilcher H. Kinderdosierungen von Phytopharmaka. Bonn: Hrsg.: Kooperation Phytopharmaka GbR. 2002; 83.	
		 Overview of comments received on 'Community herbal monograph on THYMUS VULGARIS L. AND THYMUS ZYGIS L., HERBA' EMEA/HMPC/234113/2006. 	
		5. Lichen islandicus (Islandisches Moos). In: Bruchhausen F, Dannhardt G, Ebel S, Frahm AW, Hackenthal E, Hansel R, et al. Hagers Handbuch der pharmazeutischen Praxis. Vol 5. Berlin: Springer-Verlag; 1992. p. 791-4.	
		6. Hecker M, Volp A. Tolerability of Icelandic moss lozenges in upper respiratory tract diseases - multicentric drug monitoring study with 3143 children. Forsch Komplementarmed Klass Naturheilkd. 2004;11(2):76-82.	

Section number	Interested	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
and heading	party		
		Posology	
		Oromucosal use	
		a) Soft extract	
		Adolescents adults and elderly	
		Single dose: Amount of extract corresponding to 200 – 800 mg of herbal	
		substance	
		Daily dose: Corresponding to 4 – 8 g of herbal substance	
		Children 6 - 12 years of age	
		Single dose: Corresponding to 200 – 400 mg of herbal substance 4 to 6	
		times daily	
		Daily dose: Corresponding to 0.8 – 2.4 mg of herbal substance	
		The use in children under 6 years of age is not recommended (see section	
		4.4 'Special warnings and precautions for use')	
		Rationale:	
		Please refer to the explanation in section 2. Qualitative and quantitative	
		composition.	
4.4 Special	KRKA, d. d.,	Indication 1)	Not endorsed, see justification above.
warnings and precautions for	Novo mesto	Preparations b), c) and e)	
use		If dyspnoea, fever or purulent sputum occurs during the use of the	
		medicinal product, a doctor or a qualified health care practitioner should be	
		consulted.	
		Absorption of concomitantly administered medicines may be delayed. As a	
		precautionary measure, the product should not be taken ½ to 1 hour	
		before or after intake of other medicinal products.	

Section number and heading	Interested party	Comment and Rationale	Outcome
		Preparations b) and c) The use in children under 6 years of age is not recommended because of the pharmaceutical form (solid dosage form). Preparation e) The use in children under 1 year of age has not been established due to lack of adequate data. Children 1 to 4 years of age should only be given this medicine on a doctor's advice. They can only be given the preparation by their parents/caregiver. Rationale: Please refer to the explanation for section 4.2.	