



London, 8 May 2008
Doc. Ref. EMEA/HMPC/102655/2007

**COMMITTEE ON HERBAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS
(HMPC)**

REFLECTION PAPER ON THE ADAPTOGENIC CONCEPT

AGREED BY WORKING PARTY ON COMMUNITY MONOGRAPHS AND COMMUNITY LIST (MLWP)	July 2007
ADOPTION BY HMPC FOR RELEASE FOR CONSULTATION	5 July 2007
END OF CONSULTATION (DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS)	15 October 2007
REDISCUSSION IN WORKING PARTY ON COMMUNITY MONOGRAPHS AND COMMUNITY LIST (MLWP)	January 2008 May 2008
ADOPTION BY HMPC	8 May 2008

KEYWORDS	Herbal medicinal products; HMPC; adaptogenic concept; adaptogens; traditional use; <i>Eleutherococci radix</i>
-----------------	--

REFLECTION PAPER ON THE ADAPTOGENIC CONCEPT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. SCOPE.....	3
3. CLARIFICATION OF THE TERM “ADAPTOGEN”	3
4. PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE TERM ADAPTOGEN	4
5. PHARMACODYNAMIC ACTION AND CLINICAL DATA.....	4
5.1 The role of adaptogens in Phytotherapy	4
5.2 Pre-clinical and clinical data.....	5
6. CONCLUSION	5
REFERENCES	6

1. Introduction

The term “adaptogen” is attributed to different herbal medicinal products, among them preparations deriving from Eleutherococcus (*Eleutherococcus senticosus* (Rupr. et Maxim.) Maxim.). Other examples for herbal adaptogens may include preparations from *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer, *Schisandra chinensis* (Turcz.) Baill. and *Rhodiola rosea* L.. During the drafting of the ‘Community herbal monograph on *Eleutherococcus senticosus* (Rupr. et Maxim.) Maxim., radix’ (EMEA/HMPC/244569/2006), the HMPC considered how to approach the assessment of adaptogenic herbal medicinal products in general. Although the HMPC discussed the example of Eleutherococcus only, similar considerations may be necessary with other herbal substances with adaptogenic properties.

2. Scope

The intention of this reflection paper is to clarify the term ‘adaptogen’ and to reflect the current thinking of the HMPC on the interpretation of the term ‘adaptogen’.

3. Clarification of the term “adaptogen”

Adaptogenic substances are stated to have the capacity to normalize body functions and strengthen systems compromised by stress. They are reported to have a protective effect on health against a wide variety of environmental assaults and emotional conditions.

The term ‘adaptogen’ was originally established by N. V. Lazarev (1947) to refer to a substance which was claimed to increase “non-specific” resistance to adverse influences to organism and stress. The term “stress” is used here in the classic sense as defined by Hans Selye (1936, 1950) as a state of threatened homeostasis. Anti-stress effects of Eleutherococci radix have been investigated in animal experiments, indicating an influence on the typical organic changes during the alarm phase, as described by Selye (1950) (Brekhman 1969a).

The general pharmacodynamic characteristics of an adaptogenic substance were defined by Brekhman 1968a, 1969b) as follows:

- a) an adaptogen is almost non-toxic to the recipient;
- b) an adaptogen tends to be non-specific in its pharmacological properties and acts by increasing the resistance of the organism to a broad spectrum of adverse biological, chemical, and physical factors;
- c) an adaptogen tends to be a regulator having a normalizing effect on the various organ systems of the recipient organism;
- d) the effect of an adaptogen is as pronounced as deeper are pathologic changes in the organism.

The term ‘adaptogen’ has recently been used as a functional term by some health authorities (Panossian et al, 1999, from FDA, 1998; Panossian, 2003; Panossian, 2005).

In order to avoid confusion, it is necessary to differentiate the term ‘adaptogen’ from traditional herbal medicinal products of related action:

Tonics are substances, which mitigate conditions of weakness or lack of tone within the entire organism, or in particular organs (Bundesgesundheitsamt 1988; Aschner 1953). The term is typical for traditional medicine, where tonics are used in conditions of “asthenia¹”. The tonic effect may be characterised by multiple doses that increase general well being and work capacity (Brekhman, 1968a).

¹ The term "Asthenia" used in traditional medicine describes a health status / personal disposition of weakness and loss of strength / energy that may be related to the person in general or to individual organs. The symptoms covered by the term differ from modern classifications such as ICD 10 R 53: "Malaise / fatigue, Asthenia NOS" and F 48.0 "Neurasthenia". Some symptoms associated with the traditional term might be classified under ICD 10 F 45.3 "somatoform disorders".

Stimulants cause a temporary increase in work-capacity, which is followed by a period of decreased work-capacity. The stimulating effect may be characterised by a single dose that increases work capacity (Brekhman, 1968a). The term is used in modern and in traditional medicine.

In contrast to stimulants, adaptogens are reputed to cause an increased work-capacity that is not followed by a decrease.

More recently, plant adaptogens have been defined as compounds that increase the ability of an organism to adapt to environmental factors and to avoid damage from such factors (Panossian, 2005).

4. Pharmacological studies in connection with the term adaptogen

The earliest studies of adaptogens investigated primarily their ability to increase the mental and physical working capacity in humans (Medvedev, 1963; Dalinger, 1966a). After those studies characteristic differences between the effects of adaptogens and those of CNS stimulants became evident (Fulder, 1980 in Panossian 2005).

Stimulants that increase the activity of the sympathetic nervous system, may produce a sense of euphoria and may be used to increase alertness and the ability to concentrate on mental tasks. Plant adaptogens are reported to stimulate the nervous system by mechanisms that are claimed to be different from those of stimulants, being associated rather by metabolic regulation of various elements of the stress-system and modulation of stimulus-response coupling (Wagner, 1994; Panossian, 1999; Panossian, 2003).

Adaptogens are reputed to have an anti-stress effect mainly towards stresses of a non-infectious agent. In this aspect adaptogens differ from eg. immunostimulants.

The general purpose of adaptogens is the reduction of stress reactions in the alarm phase, thereby avoiding the exhaustion stage and providing a certain protection against stress. In a similar way, Brekhman (1980) describes the adaptogenic effect as a strengthening of the physiological adaptation.

In addition to their various properties, adaptogens are thought to rebuild strength of the body after stress or fatigue (Baranov, 1982). Clinical trials on adaptogens reported an effective application to persons exposed to high physical and nervous loading, i.e., for athletes. It is reported that muscular activity and nervous loading causes the reaction of stress or stress-reaction that is reduced by usage of adaptogens (Nörr, 1993; Wagner, 1994; Wagner, 1995).

5. Pharmacodynamic action and clinical data

5.1 *The role of adaptogens in Phytotherapy*

It is difficult to relate the definition of an adaptogen with the concepts in contemporary pharmacology. The concept of “one drug – one symptom” or “one drug for one disease” is not applicable to adaptogens.

Most modern active substances are directed to well-defined clinical conditions. If preventive actions are intended, they are specific to a certain disease factor, e.g. vaccines, use of anti-virals, or they are directed to a certain pathological factor with a view to reducing the risk of disease, e.g. cholesterol lowering substances.

In contrast to these approaches, the action of adaptogens is reported to be neither directed to eliminate the symptoms of already existing diseases nor is the action specific. If used in an already developed disease, adaptogens are thought to create unspecific effects and in this case they mostly are thought to prevent complications of a disease and to strengthen the general state of the organism. Adaptogens are described to promote non-specific resistance of the body against diseases and different types of stress. This is why a much broader spectrum of action is attributed to adaptogens as compared to most conventional active substances and why they are traditionally used for symptoms of asthenia such as sensation of fatigue and weakness.

5.2 *Pre-clinical and clinical data*

A series of experiments, designed to demonstrate this difference between adaptogens and CNS-stimulants at a more basic, biochemical level (Brekhman, 1968, from Panossian et al., 1999), have hypothesized that the adaptogenic action depended on the cellular synthesis of nucleic acids, the effect which would be in sharp contrast to CNS-stimulants. A number of additional studies were designed to reveal an eventual direct effect on protein/nucleic acid production. These investigations can be divided into two groups: a) in stress situations, and b) under normal conditions. In conclusion it has to be mentioned that the molecular targets of adaptogens which are responsible for activation of DNA and protein synthesis during adaptation are still unknown (Panossian, 1999).

Other studies on the mechanism of adaptogen action investigated on increased formation of glucose-6-phosphate (Dardymov, 1972, from Panossian, 1999).

The chemistry of the secondary constituents of *Eleutherococcus* and their pharmacological effects may support the hypothesis that the reported beneficial effects of adaptogens derive from their capacity to exert direct protective and/or inhibitory action against free radicals. Compounds from *Eleutherococcus* show various levels of anti-oxidant activity (Davydov M & Krikorian AD (2000)). A large number of studies have revealed potent antioxidant properties of constituents of another herbal substance, *Schisandra lignans* (Wang et al., 1994, from Panossian et al., 1999). However, it is worth emphasizing that a reduction of lipid peroxidation or antioxidant effects cannot be supposed to be the main action of the adaptogens, which is evident from the fact that the known strongly antioxidant substances (tocopherols, etc.) do not exhibit adaptogenic properties (Panossian, 1999).

One other mode of action of adaptogens has been associated with the neuroendocrine-immune complex and can be directed on the various targets of the system involved in regulation (activation and inhibition) of stimulus-response coupling, which are responsible for defence and adaptation of organism to stressors.

The HMPC is aware of the fact that numerous pre-clinical and clinical studies have been performed with the view to proving the concept of an adaptogen. Adaptogens are reported to improve the quality of life (QoL) in general, to have specific therapeutic effects in some stress-induced and stress-related diseases and to have positive impact on the QoL of patients when implemented as adjuvants in the standard therapy of several chronic diseases and pathological conditions. However, the clinical data have a number of shortcomings such as deficiencies in the description of inclusion and exclusion criteria, description of the medication, diagnosis, study design, analysis etc. There is a wide range of clinical conditions that have been investigated and in some studies the number of patients was very small. None of the studies would be sufficient to substantiate efficacy of *Eleutherococcus* preparations in a clearly defined clinical condition, although, in total, the data available are sufficient to justify further research into the concept of adaptogens.

6. **Conclusion**

The principle of an adaptogenic action needs further clarification and studies in the pre-clinical and clinical area. As such, the term is not accepted in pharmacological and clinical terminology that is commonly used in the EU. The HMPC is aware of the fact that numerous pre-clinical and clinical studies have been performed with the view to proving the concept of an adaptogen. However, the clinical data have a number of shortcomings such as deficiencies in the description of inclusion and exclusion criteria, description of the medication, diagnosis, study design, analysis etc. There is a wide range of clinical conditions that have been investigated and in some studies the number of patients was very small. None of the studies would be sufficient to substantiate efficacy of *Eleutherococcus* preparations in a clearly defined clinical condition, although, in total, the data available are sufficient to justify further research into the concept of adaptogens. As the term “adaptogen” is considered not appropriate for a marketing authorisation, more clinical studies and data on the efficacy in a well defined clinical condition would be necessary. The concept of adaptogens is sufficient to be considered in the assessment of traditional herbal medicinal products (e.g. monograph on *Eleutherococcus* root).

REFERENCES

1. Aschner B, 1986. Lehrbuch der Konstitutionstherapie, 8. Auflage, Hippokrates Verlag Stuttgart (Nachdruck d. 7. Auflage 1953), 298-335
2. Baranov AI, 1982. Medicinal uses of Ginseng and related plants in the Soviet Union: recent trends in the Soviet literature. J Ethnopharmacol Nov 6(3) :339-53
3. Brekhman II, Kirillov OI, 1969a. Effect of Eleutherococcus on the alarm-phase of stress. Life Sciences. part I: Physiology and Pharmacology; 8(3):113-21.
4. Brekhman II, 1968a. Eleutherococcus, 1st ed. Leningrad: Nauka Pub. House. 186 p. [Book in Russian]
5. Brekhman II, Dardymov IV, 1969b. New substances of plant origin which increase nonspecific resistance. Ann Rev Pharmacol 9: 419-30
6. Brekhman II. 1980. *Eleutherococcus*: 20 Years of research and clinical application. 1st International Symposium on Eleutherococcus, Hamburg, May.
7. Bundesgesundheitsamt, 1988. Diskussionspapier zur Bewertung von nach § 44 Abs. 1 AMG freiverkäuflichen Phytopharmaka. Bundesgesundheitsblatt 32. Jahrgang, 1989 (3), 122-123
8. Dalinger OI, 1966a. Effect of Eleutherococcus extract on the functional action of cardiovascular system and working capacity in skiers. Central Nervous System Stimulants. Tomsk. 1:106-11. [Article in Russian]
9. Davydov M, Krikorian AD, 2000. *Eleutherococcus senticosus* as an adaptogen: a closer look. J Ethnopharmacol;72, 3: 345-93.
10. Lazarev NV, 1947. 7th All- union Congr. Physiol., Biochem., Pharmacol. Medgiz, Moscow p. 579 [Article in Russian]
11. Medvedev MA, 1963. Influence of Ginseng and Eleutherococcus on work acuity of radiotelegraph operators. Materials to the studies of ginseng and other therapeutical medicines of the Far East, 5, 237-40. [Article in Russian]
12. Nörr H, 1993. Phytochemical and pharmacological Investigations of the Adaptogens: *Eleutherococcus senticosus*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Codonopsis pilosula*, *Rhodiola rosea* and *Rhodiola crenulata* [Dissertation thesis]. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München. 228 p. [Book in German]
13. Panossian A, Wikman G, Wagner H, 1999. Plant Adaptogens III, Earlier and More Recent Aspects and Concepts on Their Mode of Action. Phytomedicine: 6(4): 287-99
14. Panossian A, 2003. Adaptogens, Tonic Herbs for Fatigue and Stress. Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 9(6):327-31.
15. Panossian A, Wagner H, 2005. Stimulating effect of adaptogens: an overview with particular reference to their efficacy following single dose administration. Phytother Res, Oct. 19 (10): 819-38
16. Selye H, 1936. A syndrome produced by diverse nocuous agents. Nature, 138:32.
17. Selye H, 1950. Stress. Montreal:Acta Medical Publisher.
18. Wagner H, Nörr H, Winterhoff H, 1994. Plant Adaptogens. I. Phytomedicine, 1(1):63-76.
Wagner H, 1995. Immunostimulants and Adaptogens from Plants. In: Arnason, J. et al. Phytochemistry of Medicinal Plants. Plenum Press, NY. 1-18.