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3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides Australian Approved Names (AANs) for herbal substances. These names should be used where AANs are required for herbal substances in Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) applications and on product labels.

Herbal substances are preparations of plants, and other organisms that are treated as plants in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, such as fungi and blue-green algae.

3.1.1 The Complete Australian Approved Herbal Name

Herbal substances are named by identifying the herb species, the plant part(s) and the preparation. It can be necessary to combine an AAN for each of these pieces of information to make the complete AAN for the herbal substance. In some cases, a single AAN names the herbal substance. The three methods for making a complete AAN for a herbal substance are outlined below. Note that some types of AANs have particular codes: the herb species AAN is an "AHN", the food AAN is an "AFN" and where there is a single AAN for a herbal substance this is an "AHS".

- a. SPECIES-AHN + PLANT PART-AAN + PREPARATION-AAN
 e.g. "Thymus serpyllum" + "herb" + "dry"
 "Rhamnus purshianus" + "stem bark" + "tinct. 1:5 in 35% E:W [etc]"
 "Pulsatilla vulgaris" + "whole plant" + "6X"
- b. SUBSTANCE-AHS
 e.g. "Orange Oil" as specified in the 1993 British Pharmacopoeia (BP93)
 "Liquorice Powder" as specified in the BP93
- c. FOOD-AFN + FOOD PREPARATION-AAN
 e.g. (i) "apple" + "powder" and (ii) "apple" + "juice fresh"

This format is only for use in naming food excipients.

Sometimes the food preparation name is included in the food-AFN, e.g. "walnut oil" and "apple cider vinegar". In these cases, the preparation name should not be repeated.

Refer to the *Herbal Substances Plant Part AAN List* for plant part-AANs and to the *Herbal Substances Preparation AAN List* for preparation-AANs.

Refer to the Sections 3.5 and 3.6, and the *Guidelines to the Expression of Herbal Ingredients in ARTG Applications and on Labels (HIEG)* for assistance in fully naming and quantifying herbal ingredients. This document can be obtained from the TGA Information Officer.

3.1.2 Species-AHN + Part + Preparation

3.1.2.1 Botanical Species-AHNs

Species-AHNs are the names for herb species. As outlined above, the complete AAN for the herbal substance is formed with the species-AHN, the plant part-AAN and the preparation-AAN. Species-AHNs are botanical names, e.g. *Abies balsamea*, where the first word is the genus and the second word is the specific epithet; both words together are needed to name the herb species. These botanical AHNs are listed in alphabetical order in column 1 and identified as an "AHN" in column 2 of the *Herbal Substance AAN List*. It is an international botanical convention to write species names in italics.

Some botanical names that have not been adopted by the TGA as AHNs are also included in column 1 as cross-references. These are marked as "INVALID" in column 2 and the appropriate AHN is given in column 3, e.g. "*Abies alba*" + "INVALID" + "see *Abies pectinata*", indicates that *Abies pectinata* is the AHN and should be used to name the herb species.

Where no species-AHN has been approved for a herb, a sponsor should propose a species-AHN. If a product contains a "new" herb not previously supplied in Australia, this could cause the product to NOT be eligible for Listing in the ARTG. Contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator for assistance in the correct procedure to follow to obtain a new species-AHN, and for advice regarding safety evaluations of "new" herbal substances.

3.1.2.2 Plant Part-AANs

Where the herb species has been named with an AHN, the ingredient name should be completed using a plant part-AAN and a preparation-AAN. Plant part-AANs are listed in the *Herbal Substances Plant Part AAN List*. Note that terms for use in ARTG applications are in column 2 and that a choice of terms for use on labels are given in columns 2 and 3.

Some plant part names that have not been adopted by the TGA as plant part-AANs are also included in column 1 as cross-references.

Where no plant part-AAN has been approved, contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator for advice and, where appropriate, for a plant part-AAN to be created.

3.1.2.3 Plant Preparation-AANs

Where the herb species has been named with a species-AHN and plant part-AAN, the ingredient name should be completed using a preparation-AAN. Preparation-AANs are listed in the *Herbal Substances Plant Preparation AAN List*. Note that terms for use in ARTG applications are compiled as shown in four columns and that a choice of simple terms for use on labels are given in the far right column.

Where the preparation is a type of extract (other than an oil), the complete preparation-AAN includes identifying whether the raw material herb used to make the extract is "fresh" or "dry".

Some preparation names that have not been adopted by the TGA as preparation-AANs are also included in column 1 as cross-references.

Where no preparation-AAN has been approved, contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator for advice and, where appropriate, for a preparation-AAN to be created.

3.1.2.4 *Medicinally Interchangeable Substances (MIS-AANs)*

Where a group of medicinally interchangeable substances (MIS) has been recognised, any one or any combination of the herbal substances in the MIS group may be used to make the one ingredient. Each batch of the product may be made using a different selection from the approved MIS, e.g. in the *Drosera* MIS group, "*Drosera rotundifolia* MIS whole plant fresh" indicates that in any batch the fresh whole plant of any one or any combination of the following four sundews may be used: *Drosera intermedia*, *D. longifolia*, *D. ramentacia* and *D. rotundifolia*.

To name an ingredient with a MIS-AAN, use a herb species-AHN from the MIS group, state "MIS", the plant part-AAN and the preparation-AAN. For example, if in the *Thymus* MIS group the powder of the flowering herb is used, both "*Thymus vulgaris* MIS herb fl. powder" and "*Thymus zygis* MIS herb fl. powder" are complete AANs.

MIS-AANs are given in column 1 identified as an "MIS" in column 2 and described in column 3 of the *Herbal Substances AAN List*. Note that the column 3 description could restrict the plant part(s) and the preparation(s), as well as the herb species, that may be interchanged.

To propose a MIS-AAN, a detailed submission is required from a product sponsor comparing the known active components, therapeutic actions and therapeutic uses of the herbal substances.

The above examples of MIS-AANs are named with the species-AHN + plant part-AAN + preparation-AAN format. Compare this with the substance-AHSs below.

3.1.3 Substance-AHS

3.1.3.1 *The Substance-AHS*

The substance AHS is the only type of herbal AAN that is a complete AAN. Where it is appropriate to use a substance-AHS, there is no need to add further details of the part and preparation beyond the words in the substance-AHS. Although every herbal substance-AHS is linked to a monograph reference, e.g. "BP93", this reference is not part of the AHS. Examples of substance-AHSs are: "Angelica Root Oil", "Benzoin Sumatra" and "Garlic Bulb Powder".

3.1.3.2 *Finding a Substance-AHS*

Substance-AHSs are capitalised in column 1, identified as an "AHS" in column 2 and described briefly in column 3 of the *Herbal Substances AAN List*. They appear twice: (a) in alphabetical order and (b) underneath the herb species-AHN(s). For example, "Yarrow Herb Dry" is listed under "Yarrow" and also underneath "*Achillea millefolium*".

Some herbal substance names that either have been phased out or have not been adopted by the TGA as AHSs are also included in column 1 as cross-references. These are marked as "INVALID" or "PHASED OUT" in column 2 and the appropriate AHS or herb species-AHN is given in column 3. For example:

- a. at the time of publication there was no pharmacopoeial monograph that gave adequate identification characteristics of borage oil, so the entry "Borage Oil" + "INVALID" + "if appropriate use: *Borago officinalis* seed oil fixed" indicates that if the herbal substance being used is in fact the fixed oil of the seed, then the suggested name should be used;
- b. the entry "Balsam - Oregon" + "PHASED OUT" + "where appropriate use: *Pseudotsuga menziesi* gum resin ~fresh/~dry/~extract etc" indicates that the ingredient should be named with the species-AHN, plant part and preparation.

3.1.3.3 *Selecting the Substance-AHS*

To assist in determining if a substance-AHS is appropriate for naming a particular ingredient, a brief note of the herbal material used to make the ingredient substance is given in column 3 with a reference to the monograph where a description of the actual herbal substance can be found. For example:

- a. in column 1 is the herbal substance-AHS "Almond Oil";
- b. in column 3 is a note that the oil is made from: "*Prunus dulcis* seed (kernel) oil fixed cold pressed";
- c. also in column 3 is "as in BP93" which refers to the 1993 edition of the British Pharmacopoeia where the monograph contains a description of the identifying features of the oil.

A substance-AHS may ONLY be used to name an ingredient where the ingredient is made from the herbal raw material specified in the monograph AND where the ingredient can be positively identified from the characteristics given in that monograph.

Raw material: Most monographs name a single herb species and plant part from which the substance is to be prepared. In some cases, two or more herb species and/or two or more plant parts are named as suitable raw material to make the same herbal substance.

Identification characteristics: The monograph description of dry or powdered herbs usually includes the macroscopic and microscopic appearance of the herbal material, and the expected results of physical and chemical identification tests. An oil is usually identified by physical characteristics such as optical rotation and specific density, chromatographic pattern and chemical identification tests.

Where a substance-AHS exists for a particular preparation of a particular part of a herb, usually, if the substance-AHS is NOT used, then the ingredient need not meet the description or standards of that monograph; in this case, the herb species-AHN format should be used to name the ingredient. However, **where there is an appropriate monograph in the most recent edition of the British Pharmacopoeia (BP), the herbal substance MUST comply with both the description and the standards set out in the monograph** and the substance-AHS should be used.

Where no substance-AHS has been approved for a herbal substance, sponsors may choose to propose a substance-AHS based on a suitable pharmacopoeial monograph. Otherwise, the herbal ingredient should be named with the species-AHN, plant part-AAN and preparation-AAN.

3.1.3.4 *Using the Substance-AHS*

In Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) applications the substance-AHS should be stated exactly as written in the *Herbal Substance AAN List*. On product labels, where necessary to achieve plain English, the word order of the substance-AHS may be altered. For example, where the ARTG application would state "Aloes Barbados Dry", the label may alternatively state "Barbados Aloes Dry" or "Dry Barbados Aloes".

3.1.3.5 *Phased Out Substance-AHSs*

The substance-AHSs identified in July 1995 as "being phased out" are now marked as "PHASED OUT" in column 2 of in the *Herbal Substance AAN List* or have been omitted altogether. They are no longer valid AANs, should not be used in ARTG applications and should not appear on product labels.

In this edition of the *Herbal Substance AAN List*, most changes to substance-AHSs are due to a monograph in an earlier edition being replaced by a more recent monograph. Sponsors should ensure that ingredients named with an substance-AHS can still be positively identified using the characteristics outlined in the new monograph.

3.1.3.6 *The Substance-AHS Reference Monograph*

The *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* adopts the most recent edition of the British Pharmacopoeia as the standard for drug substances where there is a relevant monograph (refer Part 2, Clause 10(2)(a)(iv) of the *Act*). Therefore, where possible, substance-AHSs refer to a monograph in the most recent edition of the British Pharmacopoeia and its supplements (BP) and the BP appendices (BPAP). Note that extracted herbal preparations are generally named with the species-AHN, plant part-AAN and preparation-AAN.

Where there is no relevant monograph in the most recent BP edition, an earlier edition or another suitable pharmacopoeial reference may be used. To be suitable as a basis for naming herbal substance-AHSs, pharmacopoeias should:

- a. provide a description of the source material and method of preparation;
- b. give detailed identification characteristics of the substance;
- c. be written in English and be readily accessible in Australia; and
- d. preferably, have been published in a recent edition.

The pharmacopoeias considered to meet the above criteria are:

EP3	European Pharmacopoeia 3 rd edition 1996
USP23	United States Pharmacopoeia 23rd edition 1995 incorporating the National Formulary 18th edition; supplements 1, 2, &3 (1995), 4, 5 (1996), 6, 7, (1997), 8,9 (1998)
BHP90	British Herbal Pharmacopoeia volume 1 1990
FCC3	Food Chemicals Codex 3rd edition 1981 and supplements 1 (1983), 2 (1986), 3 (1992) and 4
BPC73	British Pharmaceutical Codex 1973

3.1.4 **Food-AFN + Food Preparation-AAN**

3.1.4.1 *The Food-AFNs*

Plant food-AFNs name the herb species, the plant part(s) and, in some cases, the preparation. Where the preparation is not specified, the AAN for the food substance is completed with the food preparation-AAN. Food-AFNs are given in column 1 and identified as an "AFN" in column 2 of the *Herbal Substances AAN List*. To help distinguish them from substance-AHSs, they do not have capitals. Like substance-AHSs, food-AFNs are located both in alphabetical order and under the plant species. Unlike substance-AHSs,

food-AFNs are defined only by (a) the *Herbal Substances AAN List* description of the plant material source and preparation and (b) the requirement that they be edible.

Food-AANs may only be used to name ingredients that are included as food excipients.

Each food-AFN description names the one or more species that may be used to obtain the edible food substance. Where the genus is named without indicating a particular species, any one or more species in that genus may be used. Where "hybrids" are included, these may be any of the hybrid cultivars with at least one parent species being one of the species named in the food-AFN description.

*Food-AFN descriptions refer only to edible substances fit for human consumption as food. Even where an inedible substance otherwise complies with the description of a food substance in the *Herbal Substances AAN List*, that inedible substance may not be named with a food-AAN.*

It is anticipated that the definition of most food-AFNs will broaden as sponsors provide evidence that a greater range of plant species are commonly used to make each food. The broad definition of food-AFNs and the absence of a pharmacopoeial monograph to describe the identification characteristics of each substance, make food-AFNs unsuitable for naming active ingredients.

3.1.4.2 *The Food Preparation-AFNs*

Only certain preparations may be named with most food-AFNs: fresh, dry and powdered plant material and fresh, dried and concentrated juices. Juice preparations may only be named where the fresh plant part has a high water content.

For example, the food-AFN "apple", defined as the edible fruit of any of the varieties of *Malus X domestica*, can be used to name the following food excipients:

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. | apple | fresh | |
| b. | apple | dry | |
| c. | apple | powder | |
| d. | apple | juice fresh | |
| | apple | juice dry | (including powder, flour, meal) |
| | apple | juice concentrate | (partially but not completely dried) |

Other food preparations may be named with a food-AFN only where there is a particular food-AFN for that preparation, eg "walnut oil" is designated as a food-AAN in addition to "walnut". Note that "walnut oil" is a complete AAN, whereas "walnut" must be completed with the food preparation-AAN. Food-AFNs are not, in general, adopted for extracted preparations other than oils.

Refer to the *Guidelines to the Expression of Herbal Ingredients in ARTG Applications and on Labels (HIEG)* for definitions of the types of preparations and methods of quantifying ingredients. Note that juice concentrates should, in ARTG applications, be quantified both as the preparation and as the equivalent fresh volume or dry weight.

On product labels, where appropriate, there are some acceptable alternatives for terms in food-AFNs:

- a."flour" (e.g. wheat flour) or "meal" (e.g. almond meal) may substitute for "powder"
- "dried" may substitute for "dry"
- "juice powder" may substitute for "juice dry"
- the plant part may be written in the plural, e.g. "flowers"
- word order may be varied to achieve plain English.

3.1.5 Common Names

Common names are given in the column 4 opposite the relevant herb species-AHN. The common names in this list are not AANs. They are used as the basis for the index to the *Herbal Substances AAN List* to assist in locating the correct AHN. Only a limited range of common names are given here for any one species and often the common names given refer to several closely related species, the entire genus and/or to unrelated species. Consequently, even where a common name is associated with only one herb species-AHN in the *Herbal Substances AAN List*, **a common name cannot be used to positively identify the correct herb species.**

It remains the responsibility of the sponsor to ensure that each and every AAN used is correctly selected and does indicate the herb species or herbal substance being named.

On labels where AANs are required to be used, sponsor's may elect to use a common name in addition to the complete AAN (refer 6). In such circumstances, the common name need not necessarily be selected from those in the *Herbal Substances AAN List*, but should be correct in representing that species and also reflect common usage and understanding in Australia.

3.1.6 Additional Claims

On product labels, sponsor's may state extra information about herbal ingredients, in addition to the complete AAN, provided all the information required under the labelling order is present and the additional information is both correct and unlikely to be misleading to consumers.

Where the extra information on the label constitutes a claim about that ingredient, it should be included as part of the ingredient name in the product ARTG application.

Where additional label claims are being considered, the following points should be noted:

- a. a **common name** may be used, but should:
 - correctly represent either the herbal substance, e.g. borage oil and starflower oil or the herb species, e.g. black cohosh, willow
 - reflect common usage and understanding in Australia
- b. a **botanical synonym**:
 - may be used where it correctly represents the herbal species, eg *Aloe vera*
 - may **not** be used if it refers only to a particular subspecies, variety or chemotype
- c. an additional **plant part term** (refer Plant Parts AAN List Introduction):
 - may be used where it refers to characteristic that is usual for the herb species, eg the "central taproot" of *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion) ... "root" may be stated in the application
 - may **not** be used where it indicates that the plant part is unusual, eg "mature" rhizomes of *Echinacea purpurea* ... both "rhizome" and "mature" should be stated in the application
- d. an additional **preparation term** (refer Plant Preparations AAN List Introduction):
 - may be used where it refers to characteristic that is usual for the preparation, eg a "boiled" decoction
 - may **not** be used where it indicates that the preparation is unusual, eg "freeze dried" powder ... both "powder" and "freeze dried" should be stated in the application.

- e. an additional **herbal component name** (refer *Herbal Component AAN List Introduction*)
- may be used where it correctly represents a synonym of the HCN used eg. xanthophyll (lutein)
 - may be used where it is an approved “label-HCN” eg. “lignans” for “lignans calculated as secoisolariciresinol diglucoside (of *Linum usitatissimum*)”
 - may **not** be used where the component is quantified on the label or in the indications

3.2 PROPOSING A HERBAL AAN

The expression of herbal ingredients in ARTG applications involves seven types of AANs:

Type of AAN	Example
species-AHN	<i>Mentha x piperita</i>
plant part-AAN	seed
Preparation-AAN	oil ess.
MIS-AAN*	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> MIS
Substance-AHS*	Peppermint Oil
food-AFN*	wheat germ
food preparation-AAN	juice fresh
active component HCN	anthocyanosides
active component AAN	menthol

* Where a proposed substance-AHS, food-AFN or MIS-AAN is not adopted, name the herbal ingredient with the species-AHN + plant part-AAN + plant preparation-AAN.

Contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator BEFORE proposing any herbal AAN. AAN's must be approved BEFORE submitting an application to list or vary a product for supply in Australia.

3.2.1 Proposing a Species-AHN

To propose a species-AHN, submit the completed application form: *Proposed Botanical Name for a Herb used in Therapeutic Goods* (see next section). The proposed botanical name should be given. Attach supporting material from botanical references. Where required, it is recommended that supporting material includes information drawn from a botanical flora of the area in which the plant is native eg *Flora Europea*.

There is no set order of priority in the botanical references. Where the botanical references are not in agreement or the reliability of the information is in question, advice is sought by the TGA from the staff of herbaria in order to select the botanical name in accordance with the most recent edition of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

3.2.2 Proposing a Plant Part-AAN

Contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator to find out if there is an existing plant part-AAN that is appropriate. If necessary, a new plant part-AAN will be created.

3.2.3 Proposing a Plant Preparation-AAN

Contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator to find out if there is an existing preparation-AAN that is appropriate. If necessary, a new preparation-AAN will be created.

3.2.4 Proposing a MIS-AAN

A sponsor may propose an MIS-AAN by submitting to the Office of Complementary Medicines a detailed submission clearly establishing that the proposed interchangeable herbal material has very similar therapeutic action(s) and use(s) when used in the same strength.

Where an application is to list or vary a **listing** of a product for supply in Australia:

- a. at least one of the herbal substances in the proposed MIS group must be eligible for listing; and
- b. the proposed MIS-AANs must be approved before being used to name an ingredient in an ARTG application.

The sponsor's submission to the Office of Complementary Medicines should set out all of the following information:

- a. the **herbs** in the proposed MIS group: named using species-AHNs with, if appropriate, details of sub-species, varieties and chemotypes
- b. the **plant part(s)** under discussion: named using plant part-AANs, e.g. the submission could be restricted to the "stem bark" of *Salix* species or the "root and rhizome" of *Valerian* species; if appropriate, give further details of the plant part(s)
- c. the **preparation(s)** under discussion: named using preparation-AANs, e.g. the submission could be restricted to only volatile "essential oil" preparations or to only homoeopathic preparations; if appropriate, give further details of the preparation(s).

The sponsor's submission should also include both supporting data and a concise summary clearly comparing the following characteristics of each herbal substance:

- a. the strength of active components in the prepared herbal material (where the actives are not known it would be difficult to establish the comparative strength)
- b. the therapeutic actions of the prepared herbal material
- c. the therapeutic actions of the isolated active components in (a) above
- d. the therapeutic uses of the prepared herbal material.

Where there is no AHN for a species, the submission should include a completed proposed species-AHN form. Where there is no plant part-AAN or preparation-AAN, contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator.

3.2.5 Proposing a Herbal Substance-AHS

Substance-AHSs based on previously accepted pharmacopoeias are usually created by the Herb Names Co-ordinator at the time the next edition, supplement or appendix becomes available. Substance-AHSs based on other pharmacopoeias can only be approved where the TGA considers that the reference monograph is suitable. Note that extracted herbal preparations, other than oils, are generally not named with a substance-AHS but with the species-AHN + plant part-AAN + preparation-AAN.

To propose a herbal substance-AHS, submit the completed application form: *Proposed Name for a Herbal Substance used in Therapeutic Goods* (see next section). The proposed substance-AHS name, based on the monograph title, should be given and supporting material from the pharmacopoeial reference should accompany the application.

Name the herb species, plant part(s) and preparation using AANs. Where there is no AAN for a species, part or preparation, these should be proposed at the same time.

3.2.6 Proposing a Food-AFN

To propose a new food-AFN or the extension of a definition of an existing food-AFN, submit the completed application form: *Proposed Name for a Plant Food used in Therapeutic Goods* (see next section). The proposed food name should be given and supporting material, defining the food, should accompany the application. Contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator to find out if evidence of common food use should be attached.

Name the herb species, plant part(s) and preparation using AANs. Where there is no AAN for a species, part or preparation, these should be proposed at the same. Note that usually only fixed oils and the other standard six food preparation types are allowed for food-AANs; contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator if another type of preparation is being considered.

Note that extracted herbal preparations, other than fixed oils, are generally not named with a food-AFN but with the species-AHN + plant part-AAN + preparation-AAN.

3.2.7 Proposing a Food Preparation-AAN

Contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator to find out if there is an existing food preparation-AAN that is appropriate.

It is unlikely that any food preparation-AANs, other than the standard six food preparation-AANs, will be created. However, in individual cases, a food-AFN may be created to include a different preparation in the definition and these AFNs are complete food substance AANs. This applies to the names for food oils, e.g. "macadamia nut oil", and can apply to unusual preparations, e.g. "apple cider vinegar", "apple fibre" and "grape wine white". Therefore, to propose a new food preparation-AAN, propose a food-AFN with a single preparation named.

3.2.8 Proposing an HCN for a Component of a Herb

To propose a name for a single, or a group of isolated chemical component(s) of a herbal ingredient, contact the Herb Names Co-ordinator. The need for a herbal component name (HCN) most often arises where a herbal ingredient is standardised to a chemical group such as anthocyanosides, flavonglycosides etc. HCNs are only accepted in the ARTG database where they name a component of an ingredient, not an ingredient itself.

An application proposing a new HCN should include:

- . evidence the component(s) occur in the herbal substance indicated
- . illustration(s) of the chemical structure of the component(s)
- . where a group of components, a statement of the relative proportion of each in the herbal substance
- . if quantified 'calculated as' a component or other chemical substance, name that substance.

3.2.9 Proposing an AAN for an Active Component of a Herb

It is possible to propose an AAN for a single isolated chemical component of a herbal ingredient, by submitting the completed application form: *Proposed Name for a Chemical Substance used in a Therapeutic Good Section 1.2.2*. Give the chemical formula and attach supporting material from pharmaceutical references.

Note however, that it is usual for a chemical substance that is only a component herbal substance, but not an ingredient in its own right, to be named as an HCN.

3.2.10 Proposing Additions and Changes to the Herbal Substances Section

To propose an addition or change to any part of the Herbal Substances section contact:

The Herb Names Coordinator
Office of Complementary Medicines
Chemical and Non-Prescription Drug Branch
Therapeutic Goods Administration
PO Box 100
WODEN ACT 2606
Telephone: 02 6232 8476
Facsimile: 02 6232 8577

3.2.11 PROPOSED BOTANICAL NAME FOR A HERB USED IN THERAPEUTIC GOODS

APPLICATION FORM

See Appendix 3

3.2.12 PROPOSED NAME FOR A HERBAL SUBSTANCE USED IN THERAPEUTIC GOODS

APPLICATION FORM

See Appendix 4

3.2.13 PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL NAME FOR A HERBAL COMPONENT IN THERAPEUTIC GOODS

APPLICATION FORM

See Appendix 5

3.2.14 PROPOSED NAME FOR A PLANT FOOD USED IN THERAPEUTIC GOODS

APPLICATION FORM

See Appendix 6