Influence of OTC and Herbal Products on the CV System



PROBLEM



Patients are increasingly using over-the-counter (OTC) supplements and herbal products for both preventative and therapeutic purposes.



Many OTC products can potentially have serious consequences via direct effects on the cardiovascular (CV) system and/or hemodynamic integrity.

SOLUTION



Avoid certain OTC supplements or herbal products in patients with CV disease as outlined in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Products With Effects on the CV System¹⁻¹⁰

	Supplement or Herbal Product	Rationale	Monitoring Parameter/ Recommendation
	Capsicum, Ginseng, Licorice, Ma-huang (ephedra), Yohimbine	Hypertension	Blood pressure
	Black cohosh, Ginseng, Gynura, Hawthorn, Irish moss (carrageenan), Kelp, Tetrandrine	Hypotension	Blood pressure
	Guarana, Ma-huang (ephedra), Yohimbine	Tachycardia	Heart rate
	Licorice	Fluid retention	Weight and signs of edema

	Supplement or Herbal Product	Rationale	Monitoring Parameter/ Recommendation
	Lily of the Valley	Bradycardia	Heart rate Avoid use in patients on digoxin
	Aconite	Ventricular tachycardia, Bradycardia, Hypotension, Myocardial injury, Myocarditis	Avoid use
	Kratom	Tachycardia, Hypertension, Cardiac arrest	Avoid use
	Alfalfa, Bilberry, Danshen, Dong quai, Fenugreek, Garlic, Ginkgo biloba, Ginseng, Licorice, Motherwort, Saw palmetto	Increased bleeding risk	Bleeding Consider avoidance based on patient-specific bleeding risk
	Oleander	Heart block, Hyperkalemia, Arrhythmias, Death	Avoid use
	Cesium chloride	Arrhythmias, Seizures, Cardiac arrest, Death	Avoid use
	Aloe vera, Bitter orange, Cesium chloride, Echinacea, Ginkgo biloba, Ginseng, Guarana, Hawthorn, Horny goat weed, Ibogaine, Licorice, Lily of the valley, Night- blooming cereus, Oleander, Rhodiola, St. John's wort	Increased QT interval	Electrocardiogram Avoid use in patients with a prolonged QTc and/or congenital QT syndrome

PREVENT POTENTIAL ERRORS



 $\bigcirc \ \bigcirc \ \bigcirc$ Educate patients and providers about the potential adverse effects of OTC and herbal products.



Closely monitor patients with CV disease for harmful effects or toxicities from OTC products.



Perform accurate patient medication histories to ensure all OTC products are known; encourage patients to report all OTC and herbal products.