

A. INGREDIENT NAME:

MYRRH GUM TINCTURE

B. Chemical Name:

C. Common Name:

Myrrha, Gum Myrrh

D. Chemical grade or description of the strength, quality, and purity of the ingredient:

<i>(Test Description)</i>	<i>(Test Results)</i>
pH	6.13
Specific Gravity	.8352
Alcohol Content	87.23%
Color	Brownish Red
Odor	Aromatic
Taste	Bitter

E. Information about how the ingredient is supplied:

Brownish red clear volatile liquid, with balsamic-aromatic odor and bitter taste.

F. Information about recognition of the substance in foreign pharmacopeias:

Aust., Belg., Chil., Ger., Jap., Neth., Port., Span., and Swiss.

G. Bibliography of available safety and efficacy data including peer reviewed medical literature:

Tian, J. and Shi, S. Constituents of essential oil of imported myrrh and gum opoponax. *Chung Kuo Chung Yao Chih*, 1996, 21(4): 235-237, 256.

H. Information about dosage forms used:

Liquid

1998-3454B1_02_32-BDL19

I. Information about strength:

2-5ml

J. Information about route of administration:

Apply to indolent ulcers, sore gums, sore mouth, and ulcerated sore throat. Administer internally as a carminative and externally as a protective.

K. Stability data:

L. Formulations:

See compound formula on page 458 to make 1000ml. Please see various lists of formulations in the file.

M. Miscellaneous Information:

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TITLE: Frankincense and myrrh as remedies in children.

AUTHOR: Michie CA; Cooper E

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

SOURCE: J R Soc Med 1991 Oct;84(10):602-5

NLM CIT. ID: 92079207

ABSTRACT: Two cases of therapy with frankincense and myrrh in children are presented. The long history of this unusual treatment is outlined, demonstrating that for several millenia such agents have been employed in a number of medical contexts, as well as in the perfume and incense industries. Myrrh has found recent pharmacological application in the reduction of cholesterol and triglycerides, as predicted by several traditional therapies.

MAIN MESH SUBJECTS: Medicine, Traditional/*HISTORY

ADDITIONAL MESH SUBJECTS: Resins/*HISTORY/THERAPEUTIC USE

SUBJECTS: Child, Preschool
Cough/HISTORY/THERAPY
History of Medicine, Ancient
History of Medicine, 17th Cent. History of Medicine, 18th Cent. Human London
Male
Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
West Indies

PUBLICATION TYPES: HISTORICAL ARTICLE
JOURNAL ARTICLE

LANGUAGE: Eng

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 0 (Resins)

National Library of Medicine: IGM Full Record Screen



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TITLE: Allergic contact dermatitis due to a Chinese orthopaedic solution tieh ta yao gin.

AUTHOR: Lee TY; Lam TH

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Department of Community Medicine, University of Hong Kong.

SOURCE: Contact Dermatitis 1993 Feb;28(2):89-90

NLM CIT. ID: 93209044

ABSTRACT: 3 cases of contact dermatitis due to a Chinese herbal orthopaedic solution Tieh Ta Yao Gin and its putative ingredients are reported. Patch testing demonstrated allergy to mastic and myrrh, natural gum resins widely used in traditional Chinese medicine to relieve pain and swelling due to traumatic injury.

MAIN MESH SUBJECTS: Dermatitis, Allergic Contact/*ETIOLOGY
Drug Eruptions/*ETIOLOGY
Drugs, Chinese Herbal/*ADVERSE EFFECTS/THERAPEUTIC USE

ADDITIONAL MESH SUBJECTS: Adult
Case Report
Female
Human
Male
Middle Age
Solutions
Sprains and Strains/DRUG THERAPY

PUBLICATION TYPES: JOURNAL ARTICLE

LANGUAGE: Eng

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 0 (Drugs, Chinese Herbal)
0 (Solutions)

MYRRH GUM TINCTURE

Rodent oral LD50 is 1.65 g/kg.

Toxicities of the tincture reported are ataxia, lethargy, decreased breathing, hyperactivity and salivation from the bitter taste (toxicities may be attributed in part to ethanol).

In the rabbit, corneal damage, growth retardation and impaired learning ability and embryotoxicity have been reported.

Used for oral ulcers, sore gums and mouth and sore throat.

REFERENCES

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