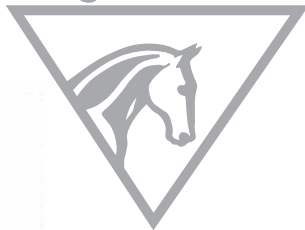


# EQUISTRO®



**Parts used: Flower head**

### Botany

Yarrow is widely distributed herbaceous perennial that grows up to 70cm and has highly divided, feathery green leaves and a white or pink panicle of small flower-heads in an umbel-like arrangement.

### Constituents

Volatile oil (notably chamazulene, camphor, beta-pinene and cineole), sesquiterpene lactones (achillicin, artabsin), flavonoids (apigenine, rutin) and amino acids (e.g. alanine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, histidine, leucine, lysine, proline, valine) and fatty acids (e.g. linoleic, myristic, oleic, palmitic).

### Possible Interactions

Herbs - Possibly thujone containing herbs. Drugs - Possibly anticoagulant/antiplatelet drugs - Antacids, H2-blockers and proton pump inhibitors.

### Comments

Approved by the German Commission E for appetite loss. The chemistry of yarrow is well documented. Anti-inflammatory activity has been documented for an aqueous extract of yarrow using mouse paw oedema models. An antibacterial activity has been documented for an ethanolic extract of the herb against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Mycobacterium smegmatis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Shigella sonnei* and *Shigella flexneri*.



## YARROW *ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM*

➔ Pharmacopoeia and Other Monographs  
BP 2007, Ph Eur 2007, The German Commission E

## Vétoquinol



*Signe de Passion*