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Keywords

Herbs, adverse events, pediatric, systematic review

Comments

At the time of publication, Paula Gardiner was not yet affiliated with the University of Massachusetts Medical School.

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REVIEW



A Systematic Review of the Reporting of Adverse Events Associated With Medical Herb Use Among Children

对儿童中使用草药相关的不良事件报告所做的系统性审查

Revisión sistemática de la notificación de acontecimientos adversos asociados con el uso de productos fitoterapéuticos en niños

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Information about the safety of herbal medicine often comes from case reports published in the medical literature, thus necessitating good quality reporting of these adverse events. The purpose of this study was to perform a systematic review of the comprehensiveness of reporting of published case reports of adverse events associated with herb use in the pediatric population.

Methods: Electronic literature search included 7 databases and a manual search of retrieved articles from inception through 2010. We included published case reports and case series that reported an adverse event associated with exposure to an herbal product by children under the age of 18 years old. We used descriptive statistics. Based on the International Society of Epidemiology's "Guidelines for Submitting Adverse Events Reports for Publication," we developed and assigned a guideline adherence score (0-17) to each case report.

Results: Ninety-six unique journal papers were identified and represented 128 cases. Of the 128 cases, 37% occurred in children under 2 years old, 38% between the ages of 2 and 8 years old, and 23% between the ages of 9 and 18 years old. Twenty-nine percent of cases were the result of an intentional ingestion while 36% were from an unintentional ingestion. Fifty-two percent of cases documented the Latin binomial of the herb ingredients; 41% documented plant part. Thirty-two percent of the cases reported laboratory testing of the herb, 20% documented the man-

ufacturer of the product, and 22% percent included an assessment of the potential concomitant therapies that could have been influential in the adverse events. Mean guideline adherence score was 12.5 (range 6-17).

Conclusions: There is considerable need for improvement in reporting adverse events in children following herb use. Without better quality reporting, adverse event reports cannot be interpreted reliably and do not contribute in a meaningful way to guiding recommendations for medicinal herb use.

摘要

目的：关于草药安全性的信息往往来自医疗文献中发布的病例报告，因而对这些不良事件进行高质量的报告极为必要。本研究旨在针对已发布的病例报告（对该群体（儿童）使用草药相关的不良事件的报告），就其全面性进行系统性的审查。

方法：包括对 7 个数据库进行电子文献搜索和对从 2010 年以来检索到的文章进行手动搜索。我们纳入了已发布的病例报告和病例系列，它们报告了与年龄不满 18 周岁的儿童接触草药制品有关的不良事件。我们使用了描述性的统计数据。根据国际流行病学学会“针对准备对外发布的不良事件报告的提交指导方针”，我们向每个病例报告制定并分配了指导方针的遵从性得分（0-17）。

结果：96 篇独一无二的期刊论文确认并展示了 128 个病例。在这 128 个病例当中，37% 发生在不满 2 周岁的儿童当中，38% 介于 2 到 8 岁之间，23% 介于 9 到 18 岁之间。29% 的病例是有意识食物

摄入的结果，而 36% 来自无意识的食物摄入。52% 的病例记录了草药成分的拉丁二项式；41% 记录了植物部分。32% 的病例报告了对草药的实验室测试，20% 记录了产品的制造商，22% 纳入了可能对不良事件有影响的潜在伴随治疗的评估。平均指导方针遵从性得分为 12.5（范围 6-17）。

结论：针对儿童使用草药后的不良事件报告有很大的改进必要。如果没有质量更好的报告，不良事件报告将无法可靠地解释且不会以有意义的方式对草药的使用提供指导性建议。

SINOPSIS

Propósito: La información sobre la seguridad de los productos fitoterapéuticos procede con frecuencia de informes de caso incluidos en publicaciones médicas, por lo que se necesita una notificación de buena calidad de estos acontecimientos adversos. El propósito de este estudio era realizar una revisión sistemática de la exhaustividad de notificación de los informes de caso publicados sobre acontecimientos adversos asociados con el uso de productos fitoterapéuticos en la población pediátrica.

Métodos: La búsqueda de publicaciones electrónicas incluyó siete bases de datos y una búsqueda manual de los artículos recuperados desde el inicio hasta 2010. Se incluyeron informes de caso publicados y series de casos que notificaban un acontecimiento adverso asociado con la exposición a un producto fitoterapéutico de niños de menos de 18 años. Se utilizó la estadística descrip-

tiva. Con base en las «Pautas para el envío de informes de acontecimientos adversos para su publicación» (Guidelines for Submitting Adverse Events Reports for Publication) de la Sociedad Internacional de Epidemiología (International Society of Epidemiology), se elaboró y asignó una puntuación de seguimiento de las pautas (de 0 a 17) a cada informe de caso.

Resultados: Se identificaron 96 publicaciones únicas que representaban 128 casos. De ellos, el 37 % se produjo en niños menores de 2 años de edad, el 38 % en niños de entre 2

y 8 años de edad, y el 23 % entre las edades de 9 y 18 años. El 29 % de los casos fue resultado de la ingesta intencional, mientras que el 36 % lo fue de una ingesta no intencionada. El 52 % de los casos documentaba el nombre científico binominal en latín de los ingredientes del producto fitoterapéutico y el 41 % documentaba la parte de la planta. El 32 % de los casos notificaba pruebas de laboratorio del producto fitoterapéutico, el 20 % documentaba su fabricante y el 22 % incluía una evaluación de los posibles tratamientos concomitantes que podían

haber influido en los acontecimientos adversos. La puntuación media de seguimiento de las pautas era de 12,5 (rango de 6 a 17).

Conclusiones: Resulta bastante necesario mejorar la notificación de acontecimientos adversos en los niños después del uso de productos fitoterapéuticos. Sin notificaciones de mejor calidad, los informes de acontecimientos adversos no pueden interpretarse de manera fiable ni contribuyen de forma significativa a las recomendaciones de guía para el uso de productos fitoterapéuticos.

INTRODUCTION

In 2007, an estimated 12% of US children used complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), and 5% of children used biologically based therapies including herbs and dietary supplements.¹ Little is known about pediatric herbal safety and whether details of herbal adverse events (AEs) are comprehensively reported in the literature.

Definitions vary, but in general an AE is an unintended, undesired, or harmful effect associated with the use of a medication, intervention, or dietary supplement.² In terms of models of herbal adverse event surveillance, there are many ways that adverse event reports (AERs) are collected in children including case reports in journals, poison control centers, and other state and national government organizations (eg, Medwatch). For example, the California Poison Control Centers reported that of 828 dietary supplement-related AE exposure reports, more than half were among children.³

AERs are also reported in the indexed medical literature. Case reports often come in the form of letters to the editors, brief reports, or case reports from clinicians who can comment on the presentation of the patient and the treatment plan that was followed to address the event.⁴ Case reports may be a useful source of information about herbs for clinicians but only if the information reported is sufficient in quality and content to allow for meaningful adjudication.

In this article, we review case reports of pediatric AEs found in English language medical journals related to children's herb use and assess the quality of the AERs using a scale based on the International Society of Epidemiology's (ISE) "Guidelines for Submitting Adverse Events Reports for Publication."⁴ While we do not have enough information to assess causality related to AEs, we can investigate whether case reports document the critical information about the AEs. We hypothesized that there would be a wide variety of adherence to the ISE's guidelines in the documentation of AERs described in case reports and that the overall documentation of the case reports would be poor. While we are

not suggesting new guidelines for reporting, we hope to highlight the importance of accurate and complete documentation and reporting of AEs related to herb use.

METHODS

Data Sources

We systematically searched seven databases: Medline, Embase, Toxline, DART, CINAHL, Cochrane CENTRAL, and Global Health from inception through 2010 using Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms such as *herb*, *herbal medicine*, *phytotherapy*, *medicinal herb*, *plant extract*, *natural health products (NHPs)*, *pediatrics*, *case reports*, *case series*, and *safety* (see Appendix 1 for all MeSH terms used in the search strategy). Titles and abstracts of identified references were screened by two independent reviewers. Full publications of potentially relevant articles were obtained for further examination. We checked the references of each included article for additional reports.

Study Selection

We included peer-reviewed case reports/series published through 2010 that described an AE occurring in newborns, infants, children, and youth from birth to age 18. Case reports were of medicinal herbal products taken by any route (eg, oral, topical) by either a child or pregnant woman whose newborn was affected by the product. We did not include non-herb dietary supplements (eg, glucosamine, coenzyme Q10). Dissertations, abstracts, and non-English publications also were excluded. We also excluded randomized controlled trials as the purpose of this study was to analyze case reports and case series.

Data Extraction

The following data were independently double-extracted into a standardized database: patient demographics, medical history, details of case (eg, how product exposure occurred, medical tests, treatment, and outcome), and product details (eg, name, contents, manufacturer). The main adverse event was characterized

according to the primary symptom. If there were differences between reviewer categorization, we resolved it by discussion and consensus.

To assess quality of documentation, we developed a 17-point scale by adapting recommendations from the ISE's "Guidelines for Submitting Adverse Events Reports for Publication."⁴ These guidelines were selected because they specifically take into account reporting herbal medicine case reports and the nuances unique to such reports such as the Latin binomial name of the herb and the generic or proprietary name of the herb. Information required for inclusion into our adherence scale was derived from the guidelines.⁴ One point was allocated for reporting each of the following information: patient age and sex, description of the health condition being treated with the suspected herb, medical history related to the adverse event, physical exam, outcome of the patient (presence or absence of death, life-threatening circumstances, hospitalization or prolonged hospitalization, or significant disability), the Latin binomial name of herb ingredient(s), the generic or proprietary name of herb, the plant part(s) of the herb, the type of preparation (eg, crude herb or extract, pill/capsule, powder), manufacturer, dosage of the herb, duration of therapy, assessment of potential contribution of concomitant therapies, description of AE and its severity compared with established definitions and outcome of AE, and if the report included a discussion. The discussion must address causality, timing, and the presented report's consideration of previously published adverse events. To our knowledge, this scale has not been validated in previous studies.

Based on the ISE's guidelines, our adapted adherence scale represents the most basic level of the information necessary for appropriate case presentation of an AE related to pediatric herb use. Interpretation of the scale was done on each case report.

Statistical Analysis

We used descriptive statistics using SAS software (version 9.1, SAS Institute Cary, North Carolina). To assess for significant factors associated with studies with higher adherence scores, we used Poisson regression analysis. We categorized variables as follows: age (not documented, 0-23 months, 2-3 years, 4-8 years, 9-13 years, 14-18 years); race (not documented, Non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, African American, Asian, other); gender; time of exposure (postnatal or prenatal exposure); main adverse event reported; route of administration (not specified, intentional oral ingestion, unintentional oral ingestion, intentional topical application, unintentional topical exposure, multiple modes); contaminated or adulterated products; lab analysis of herb; lab analysis of patient; exposure to heavy metals; disposition of patient (not documented, resolution of symptoms following hospitalization, resolution of symptoms with medications or outpatient therapy, death, disability, organ transplantation); location of case; year of publication (before 1980, 1981-1990, 1991-2000, and 2001-2010). Year of publication was further analyzed as cases pub-

lished before 2007 and after 2007. Journals were categorized as adult or pediatric to assess if journals specializing on children would yield a higher adherence score.

RESULTS

The searches identified 12386 references. Initial screening of titles and abstracts removed 12170 references. Full text of the remaining 216 references were obtained and assessed for inclusion. Figure 1 demonstrates our search strategy.

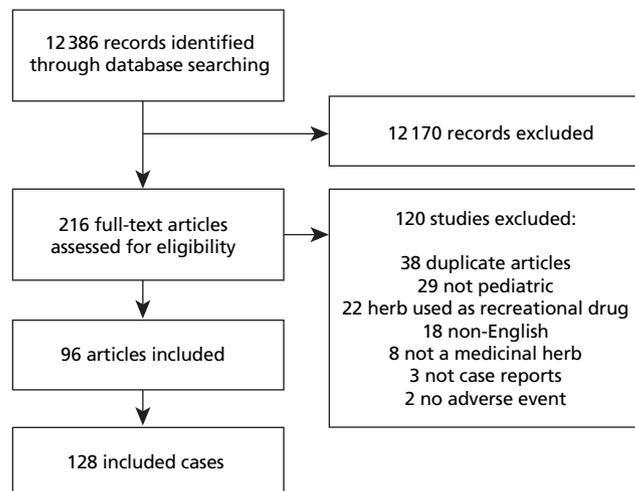


Figure 1 Flow of studies through review.

There were 96 unique articles representing 128 cases included in the analysis (Appendix 2). Table 1 describes the characteristics of the included cases. More than 50% of cases occurred in children 3 years of age or less. In 8% of the cases (n=10), exposure occurred through maternal transmission to the fetus. Some mothers used herbs for labor and feeding purposes; however, many studies were unclear about duration of herbal use. The most frequent herbs or herbal combinations mentioned in case reports were eucalyptus (n=12), camphor (n=10), fennel (n=6), *jin bu huan* (n=6), *swanuri marili* (n=6), *kharchos suneli* (n=6), tea tree (n=5), lavender (n=4), blue cohosh (n=3), buckthorn (n=3), liquorice (n=3), and garlic (n=3). While many cases reported multiple symptoms, there were a wide variety and severity of symptoms presented (Table 1). The most common (35% of the cases) symptoms were neurological AEs (eg, seizures). Fourteen percent of the cases (n=18) revealed gastrointestinal disturbances (eg, nausea, vomiting).

There was great diversity among route of exposure among the pediatric population discussed. Twenty-nine percent of cases were the result of an intentional ingestion, and 36% were from an unintentional ingestion. In 17% of the cases, the reactive agent was topically applied either as a lotion or bath solution. There were also cases where the child used a product that was contaminated (5%, n=6) or adulterated (2%, n=2) associated with an AE. In 7% of the studies (n=9), the AE was fatal to the individual; however, specific causality was not assessed.

Seventy percent reported that the patient had a complete resolution of symptoms following hospitalization. There was a resolution of symptoms with medication or outpatient therapy in 14% of the cases.

Table 2 includes the 17 items based on the AER guidelines and the number of AERs that reflected adherence to this item. Fifty-two percent of studies documented the Latin binomial of the herb ingredients. Documentation of the plant part was evident in 41% of the cases, and 94% documented the type of preparation of the herbal medicine. Thirty-two percent of the cases reported laboratory testing of the herb, and 22% documented the manufacturer of the product. Dosage information revealed that 59% of cases reported the amount of herb taken by the patient. Duration of herb use was documented in 92% of the cases, and 44% of reports included the duration of herb use before the AE. Twenty-two percent included an assessment of the potential concomitant therapies that could have been influential in the AEs.

Figure 2 displays the distribution of adherence scores for AEs. Adherence scores ranged from 6 to 17, the highest attainable score. The mean for all scores was 12.5 (SD 1.8). There was no association between a higher score and whether the case report was documented in an adult journal or a pediatric journal ($P=.87$). There was no correlation between a higher score and the year of publication ($P=.51$). Table 3 lists several examples of cases that met or almost met all the AER guidelines (15 to 17 points).⁵⁻²³ This table does not address causality but provides examples of case reports with good documentation.

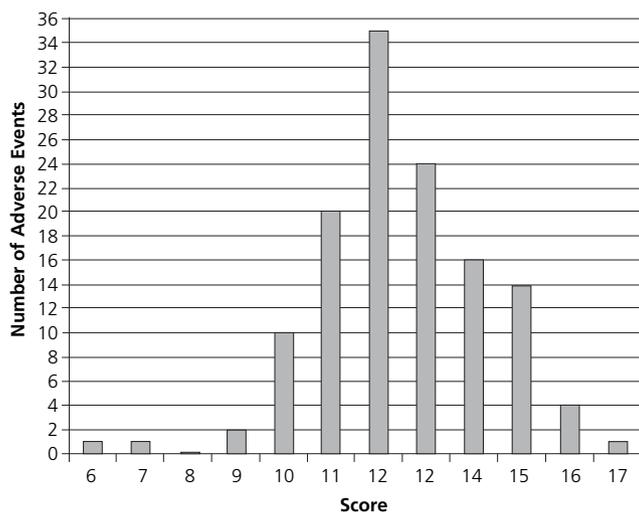


Figure 2 Number of adverse events by adherence score.

DISCUSSION

Upon review of the literature, we found a wide spectrum of AERs with poor documentation related to herb use in children. In our analysis of 128 AERs, the average adherence score for all cases was 12.5 with the highest attainable score being 17. One cannot determine if an herbal product caused an AE if all the information about the patient and the product are not

Table 1 General Description of Adverse Events (N=128 Individual Cases)

Category	N (%)
Age	
Not documented	1 (1)
0-23 mo	48 (37)
2-3 y	25 (20)
4-8 y	23 (18)
9-13 y	14 (11)
14-18 y	17 (13)
Race	
Not documented	80 (63)
Non-Hispanic white	14 (11)
Hispanic	12 (9)
African American	2 (2)
Asian	8 (6)
Other	12 (9)
Gender	
Male	55 (43)
Female	55 (43)
Not documented	18 (14)
Time of Exposure	
Prenatal	10 (8)
Postnatal	118 (92)
Main Adverse Event Reported^a	
Neurological (seizures, central nervous system depression, lethargy)	45 (35)
Gastrointestinal (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)	18 (14)
Liver toxicity and jaundice	14 (11)
Cardiovascular/hematological (hypertension, blood toxicity)	13 (10)
Dermatological (rash, burns)	12 (9)
Respiratory (coughing, respiratory depression)	9 (7)
Endocrine/reproductive/renal	8 (6)
Cyanosis	6 (5)
Neonatal withdrawal (drugs or alcohol)	2 (2)
Anaphylactic shock	1 (1)
Route of Administration	
Unintentional oral ingestion	46 (36)
Intentional oral ingestion	37 (29)
Topically applied	22 (17)
Multiple modes	2 (2)
Not specified	2 (2)
Unintentional exposure to skin	1 (1)
Contaminated or Adulterated Products	
Contaminated products reported in cases	6 (5)
Adulterated products reported in cases	2 (2)
Documentation of testing herb in laboratory	
	41 (32)
Documentation of laboratory work on patient	
	102 (80)
Documentation of Exposure to Heavy Metals	
Lead	9 (7)
Arsenic	2 (2)
None	117 (91)
Disposition	
Resolution of symptoms following hospitalization	90 (70)
Resolution of symptoms with medications or outpatient therapy	18 (14)
Death	9 (7)
Disability	7 (6)
Organ transplantation	3 (2)
Not documented	1 (1)
Location of Case	
United States	40 (31)
Europe (continental)	26 (20)
Asia	21 (17)
Australia	14 (11)
Great Britain	9 (7)
India	6 (5)
Canada	5 (4)
Africa	3 (2)
Central America	3 (2)
Unknown	1 (1)

^a This reflects the main clinical adverse event in case. Cases may have other symptoms reported.

Table 2 Adherence Criteria of Adverse Events Case Reports Based on the International Society of Epidemiology's "Guidelines for Submitting Adverse Event Reports for Publication"⁴

Item	Description	Point Value	Cases With Item Present (%)
Demographics	Age	1	127 (99)
	Sex	1	110 (86)
Current health status	Disease or symptoms being treated with suspect herb	1	115 (90)
Medical history	Medical history relevant to adverse event	1	101 (79)
Physical examination	Abnormal physical or laboratory findings	1	121 (95)
Patient disposition	Presence or absence of death, life-threatening circumstances, hospitalization or prolonged hospitalization, or significant disability	1	127 (99)
Herb information	Latin binomial name of herb ingredients	1	66 (52)
	Generic name vs proprietary name of herb	1	113 (88)
	Plant part(s)	1	52 (41)
	Type of preparation: crude herb or extract	1	120 (94)
	Manufacturer: producer of herb	1	26 (20)
Dosage	Dosage: approximate amount of herb	1	76 (59)
	Duration of therapy: how long herb has been taken	1	118 (92)
Duration of herb use before adverse event	Therapy duration before adverse event and its interface with the adverse event	1	52 (44)
Concomitant therapies	Assessment of potential contribution of concomitant therapies	1	28 (22)
Description of adverse event	Description of adverse event and its severity compared with established definitions and outcome of adverse event	1	127 (99)
Discussion	Presence or absence of evidence supporting causal link including timing, dechallenge, and rechallenge (or state why these were not possible)	1	119 (93)
	Discussion of previous reports of adverse event in biomedical journal or product labeling		
Total points achievable		17	

known or reported. Our results highlight the need for better documentation of AERs in children following herbal product use. In addition to the ISE's guidelines, there are other models of developing standardized reporting in peer-reviewed journals.^{24,25}

The widespread use of herbal products among children necessitates the exploration into the safety of these herbs. While randomized controlled trials are the modern-day gold standard for evaluating efficacy, the sample size is often too small to detect rare but serious harms, and the length of follow-up is often too short to detect harms after prolonged exposure.²⁵ In contrast, case reports can be good sources of information about AEs, especially for new/emerging harms, those that are rare, and those that occur after prolonged use. Case reports, however, cannot determine the incidence of specific AEs. They may only highlight one or several reports of an occurrence. In order to provide an accurate signal of harm, these reports must clarify certain details about the AE.

Like drug AERs, herbal AERs often require additional information, including details of the herbal product (eg, dose/amount taken and duration, exact names of ingredients as listed on the product label), de-challenge/rechallenge information, and patient characteristics. As noted in the reports on products containing ephedra, insufficiently documented case reports hamper informed judgment in

evaluating relationships between AERs and a product.²⁶ For example, the person filing the AER should retain a sample of the product, especially if the adverse event is serious, in case testing for adulteration or contamination is indicated. It is especially important for quality documentation of herbal product AERs as there are many types of herbs and preparations available. Improved surveillance and comprehensive reporting are necessary for providers and caregivers to make informed decisions about recommending herbal products to children.

In our review, an important finding is the high representation of unintentional ingestions (36%). As with drugs, herbal exposures can be unintentional in nature, either as the result of misuse by a parent or poor supervision of the child. A study by Gryzlak et al examined poison control center reports from 64 centers across the United States and focused specifically on two of the most widely used herbs, echinacea and St John's wort. They found that the majority of exposures for both herbs were in children under the age of 5 years and noted that many exposures were coded as unintentional.²⁷ A high percentage of unintentional ingestions could affect evaluation of toxicity and treatment. For example, these products may be less likely to go through evaluation in clinical trials.

The US Consumer Product Safety Commission requires that oral prescription drugs for children be dis-

Table 3 Adverse Event Reports With Adherence Scores of 15 or Greater

Reference (Author, Year)	Adherence Score	Herb Common Name (Latin name)	Age of Child	Adverse Event	Route of Administration or Exposure	Outcome
Panis et al, 2005 ⁵	17	Fleeceflower root (<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i>)	5 y	Acute toxic hepatitis	Intentionally ingested tablets adulterated with anthraquinones	Resolution of symptoms
Humberston et al, 2003 ⁶	16	Kava kava (<i>Piper methysticum</i>)	14 y	Acute hepatitis	Intentional ingestion	Liver transplant
Morris et al, 2003 ⁷	16	Tea tree (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	4 y	Ataxia, unresponsiveness	Unintentional ingestion	Resolution of symptoms
Koren et al, 1990 ⁸	16	Ginseng (<i>Ginseng siberian</i>)	1 d	Neonatal hirsutism, androgenous effects	Mother took ginseng while pregnant and breastfeeding for 2 wk	Resolution of symptoms
Jones et al, 1998 ⁹	16	Blue cohosh (<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>)	1 d	Neonatal congestive heart failure	Mother used blue cohosh tablets 1 mo prior to delivery to induce delivery	Hospitalization in neonatal intensive care unit, at 2-y follow-up cardiomegaly present and patient receiving digoxin
Chan et al, 2007 ¹⁰	15	Pearl powder (traditional herbal medicine formula)	9 d	Cyanosis with methemoglobinemia	Intentional ingestion administered for poor feeding	Resolution of symptoms
Henley et al, 2007 ¹¹	15	Tea tree (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	10 y	Gynecomastia	Topically applied to hair with lavender (<i>Lavendula angustifolia</i>)	Resolution of symptoms
Martin et al, 2007 ¹²	15	Yerba de mate (<i>Ilex paraguariensis</i>)	1 d	Neonatal withdrawal	Mother drank mate during pregnancy	Reduction of symptoms
Rafaat et al, 2000 ¹³	15	Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)	3 mo	Blisters, lesions, and third degree burns	Garlic bulbs applied to feet and ankles	Wounds healed
Garty et al, 1993 ¹⁴	15	Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)	6 mo	Ulceration and lesion	Crushed garlic cloves fixed to wrists	Wounds healed
Darben et al, 1998 ¹⁵	15	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	6 y	Ataxia, weakness, unconsciousness	Topically applied bandages soaked with eucalyptus	Resolution of symptoms
Bagheri et al, 1998 ¹⁶	15	Valerian, ballote, hawthorn, passiflora, kola (<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> , <i>Ballota nigra</i> , <i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i> , <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> , <i>Cola nitida</i>)	13 y	Acute hepatitis	Intentional ingestion of pill for anxiety	Liver transplant
Schmid et al, 2006 ¹⁷	15	Broom bush (<i>Retama raetam</i>)	7 d	Respiratory failure	Intentional ingestion of tea	Hospitalization in pediatric intensive care unit, resolution of symptoms
Bhowmick et al, 2007 ¹⁸	15	Goldenseal (<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>)	11 y	Diabetic ketoacidosis, hypernatremia, hyperosmolality	Intentional ingestion of tablets for polyuria	Discharged with instructions to discontinue goldenseal
Asiri et al, 2006 ¹⁹	15	Myrrh, mahaleb, anise, hauwa (<i>Commiphora molmol</i> , <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> , <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> , <i>Launaea capitata</i>)	10 mo	Lead toxicity	Herbs pasted to gums for teething	Death of infant
Corazza et al, 2007 ²⁰	15	Tea tree (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	16 y	Acute vulvitis	Oil applied as a kolorex cream with pepper tree (<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>)	Resolution of symptoms
Florkowski et al, 2002 ²¹	15	Multi-ingredient with yellow powder and snake extract	10 y	Adrenal suppression	Intentional ingestion of capsule for asthma and eczema	Resolution of symptoms
Roulet et al, 1988 ²²	15	Herbal tea	5 d	Hepatic vaso-occlusive disease	Herbal tea containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids consumed through pregnancy	Death of infant
Khandpur et al, 2008 ²³	15	Ayurvedic products	11 y	Hypo- and hyperpigmented macules all over body, thickening of palms and soles, abdominal pain	Pills and powders intentionally ingested, products contaminated with arsenic	Resolution of symptoms

pensed in child-resistant packaging unless the drug is exempted or the patient or prescriber requests otherwise. The only dietary supplement with a special packaging requirement is iron-containing drugs and dietary supplements that contain 250 mg or more of elemental iron.²⁸ We also found that some exposures occurred because an herbal product was administered in a manner contradicting its traditional intended use. For example, while the product is beneficial if topically applied, it may cause a negative reaction if ingested (eg, aloe). It also indicates the need for careful labeling of herbal products, clear instructions for use, and monitoring of use.

Our adherence rubric was based on the ISE's "Guidelines for Submitting Adverse Events Reports for Publication."⁴ Only one case report contained all the necessary components of a comprehensive AER according to the most basic guidelines. The most commonly missed items were information about the herbal product and the use of any concomitant therapies that could have interacted with the herb. While there were no correlations between adherence score and characteristics of the journal (year of publication or adult vs pediatric journal), there is considerable room for improvement in reporting AEs.

Research suggests that reporting of AEs in case reports has improved over the last decade.²⁹ Ideally, an AER would contain the most accurate and complete information available about the episode. However, one could argue that certain components of the AER may be more important than others. Many of the reports contained a wealth of information but failed to discuss duration of therapy or the presence or absence of concomitant therapies. This could be problematic as there is no way of assessing whether an interaction between therapies could have occurred.

There are many limitations in our study. First, we only assessed published case reports. There is a great need for comprehensive reporting to poison control centers, MedWatch, and other types of journals. The medical literature only has a fraction of all AEs related to herb use. Research has indicated that literature searches for adverse events can be particularly difficult as it requires careful coding and indexing of information.^{30,31} Thus, there could be missing AERs that we were unable to capture in our searches. We also did not include case reports where herbs were used as recreational drugs, thus underestimating the true number of AEs in the literature. We only included English language case reports and thus did not address whether non-English case reports show similar trends in documentation and types of AEs. We also limited our search to children under 18 years old and therefore did not address AEs from herbal sport supplements that are often used by college-age and older adolescents.

Our adherence scores contained information deemed necessary by ISE guidelines that described herbal products. These guidelines have not been tested extensively, which limits previous research involving these guidelines and thus limits corroboration with our adherence score. There have been other guidelines regarding

the reporting of AEs; however, the ISE guidelines include information specific to herbal products.^{32,33} Lastly, for products unintentionally ingested by the child, it may not be possible for the AER to include information about duration of treatment and symptoms related to the use as it is an unintentional ingestion.

CONCLUSION

Our research suggests that there is need for improvement in reporting of AEs in case reports. While there are no standardized guidelines for all medical journals for case reports, our systematic review provides a starting point for future discussions about appropriate documentation for AERs. The goal is to establish high-quality case reports that provide the most comprehensive information about the products (eg, dietary supplements, medications) and the case history so that causality can be evaluated. Parents and health practitioners need to be aware of the risks and benefits of herbal supplements. Information about risks would be improved with more complete information of AEs in published case reports.

Appendix 1 Search Terms Used for Systematic Review

Search terms used or variations thereof depending on the database searched:

Herbs/natural herbal products

Spermatophyta; herbal drugs; herbal teas; medicinal plants; plant extracts; traditional medicines; medicinal properties; medicinal fungi; ethnobotany; phytotherapy; medicinal plants; herbal medicine; plant extracts; ethnopharmacology; medicinal herb; herbal medicine; plant oils; herbal remedy; medicinal fungi; officinal plants

Pediatric

Children; adolescents; infants; young adults; youth (infant or infancy or newborn or baby or babies or neonate or preterm or premature or postmature), (child or schoolchild or school age or preschool or kid or kids or toddler), (puberty or pubescent or pre-pubescent); (paediatric or pediatric or peadiatric), (nursery school\$ or kindergarten or primary school or secondary school or elementary school or high school\$ or highschool), (adolescent or girl or boy or teen); fetus/ or fetal development/ or fetal growth; maternal transmission; prenatal; pregnancy; gestation (foetal or fetal)

Case Reports

case reports/ or case studies/ or research/ or trials; case report; case study (case adj3 report), (case adj3 study); spontaneous report (anecdotal adj3 report), (anecdotal adj3 stud\$); postmarketing surveillance; post-marketing surveillance

Safety

1. risk/
2. safety/ or food safety/
3. exp poisoning/
4. (adverse adj3 [event or effect]); side effect; toxicity; (tolerability or tolerance or well tolerated); (adr or adrs or ade or ades); unanticipated event; unanticipated effect; unwanted event; unwanted effect; toxic effect; ((lead or mercury or heavy metal or cadmium or plant or manganese) adj3 poisoning); drug toxicity; (adverse adj3 reaction); herb-drug interactions/

Depending on the database being searched, one or both of the case reports and safety searches were included or sometimes combined.

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