

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS

Other Name(s):

Forsitia, Forsythia de Paris, Forsythia Fructus, Forsythia koreana, Forsythia suspensa, Forsythia Suspensa Fructus, Forsythia Suspensa Vahl, Forsythia viridissima, Fructus Forsythiae, Fructus Forsythiae Suspensae, Golden Bell, Lian Qiao, Lien Chiao, Mimosa de Paris, Rengyo, Syringa suspensa, Weeping Golden Bell.



Forsythia is a plant. The fruit is used for medicine.

Forsythia is used for swelling of small air passages in the lung (bronchiolitis), tonsillitis, sore throat, fever, vomiting, heart disease, HIV/AIDS, gonorrhea, pain and swelling (inflammation), and a

severe skin rash with fever and vomiting caused by a bacterium (erysipelas).

Sometimes forsythia is given intravenously (by IV) in combination with other herbs for treating bronchiolitis.

How does it work?

Forsythia might decrease inflammation. However, more information is needed to determine how forsythia might work.



USES & EFFECTIVENESS

Insufficient Evidence to Rate Effectiveness for...

Inflammation of small air passages in the lung (bronchiolitis). Developing research suggests that children with bronchiolitis due to a particular infection (respiratory syncytial virus infection) get over their symptoms faster when given a combination of forsythia, honeysuckle, and Baikal skullcap intravenously.

Tonsillitis.

Sore throat.

Fever.

Gonorrhea.

Pain and swelling (inflammation).

Other conditions.

More evidence is needed to rate the effectiveness of forsythia for these uses.

Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database rates effectiveness based on scientific evidence according to the following scale: Effective, Likely Effective, Possibly Effective, Possibly Ineffective, Likely Ineffective, and Insufficient Evidence to Rate

SIDE EFFECTS

It is not known if forsythia is safe when taken by mouth. There is some information that an injectable form might be safe when used in children.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS & WARNINGS

Pregnancy and breast-feeding: Not enough is known about the use of forsythia during pregnancy and breast-feeding. Stay on the safe side and avoid use.

Surgery: Because forsythia might slow blood clotting, there is a concern that it might cause extra bleeding during and after surgery. Stop taking forsythia at least two weeks before a scheduled surgery.



INTERACTIONS

Medications that slow blood clotting (Anticoagulant / Antiplatelet drugs)
Interaction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination. Talk with your health provider.

Forsythia might slow blood clotting. Taking forsythia along with medications that also slow

clotting might increase the chances of bruising and bleeding.

Some medications that slow blood clotting include aspirin, clopidogrel (Plavix), diclofenac (Voltaren, Cataflam, others), ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin, others), naproxen (Anaprox, Naprosyn, others), dalteparin (Fragmin), enoxaparin (Lovenox), heparin, warfarin (Coumadin), and others.

DOSING

The appropriate dose of forsythia depends on several factors such as the user's age, health, and several other conditions. At this time there is not enough scientific information to determine an appropriate range of doses for forsythia. Keep in mind that natural products are not always necessarily safe and dosages can be important. Be sure to follow relevant directions on product labels and consult your pharmacist or physician or other healthcare professional before using.

