American Ginseng

url: https://medlineplus.gov/druginfo/natural/967.html  
  
  
American Ginseng  
What is it?  
American ginseng (Panax quinquefolius) is an herb that grows mainly in North America. It's an endangered species in some states due to high demand.  
  
American ginseng is considered an adaptogen. Adaptogens are a class of substances that are believed to stimulate the body's resistance to physical, environmental, and emotional stressors. American ginseng also contains chemicals called ginsenosides, which seem to affect insulin levels and lower blood sugar.  
   
People take American ginseng for stress, to boost the immune system, for upper airway infections, diabetes, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support most of these uses.  
  
Don't confuse American ginseng with Asian ginseng (Panax ginseng) or Eleuthero (Eleutherococcus senticosus). These are different plants with different effects.  
  
  
How effective is it?  
Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database rates effectiveness based on scientific evidence according to the following scale: Effective, Likely Effective, Possibly Effective, Possibly Ineffective, Likely Ineffective, Ineffective, and Insufficient Evidence to Rate.The effectiveness ratings for AMERICAN GINSENG are as follows:Possibly effective for...  
Upper airway infection. Taking a specific American ginseng extract called CVT-E002 (Cold-FX, Afexa Life Sciences) by mouth during flu season might prevent cold or flu symptoms in some adults.   
  
There is interest in using American ginseng for a number of other purposes, but there isn't enough reliable information to say whether it might be helpful.  
  
  
Is it safe?  
When taken by mouth: American ginseng is likely safe when used short-term. Doses of 100-3000 mg daily have been used safely for up to 12 weeks. Side effects might include headache, but it's usually well-tolerated.   
  
Special precautions & warnings:  
Pregnancy: American ginseng is possibly unsafe to use during pregnancy. One of the chemicals in Panax ginseng, a plant related to American ginseng, has been linked to possible birth defects. Don't take American ginseng if you are pregnant.   
Breast-feeding: There isn't enough reliable information to know if American ginseng is safe to use when breast-feeding. Stay on the safe side and avoid use.   
Children: American ginseng is possibly safe when used short-term. A specific American ginseng extract called CVT-E002 (Cold-FX, Afexa Life Sciences) has been used in doses of 4.5-26 mg/kg by mouth daily for 3 days in children 3-12 years of age.  
Hormone-sensitive conditions such as breast cancer, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, endometriosis, or uterine fibroids: American ginseng products that contain chemicals called ginsenosides might act like estrogen. If you have any condition that might be made worse by exposure to estrogen, don't use American ginseng that contains ginsenosides. Some American ginseng extracts have had the ginsenosides removed.  
Insomnia: Taking high doses of American ginseng might cause sleeping problems. If you have trouble sleeping, use American ginseng with caution.  
Schizophrenia (a mental disorder): Taking high doses of American ginseng might cause sleep problems and agitation in people with schizophrenia.   
Surgery: American ginseng might affect blood sugar levels and might interfere with blood sugar control during and after surgery. Stop taking American ginseng at least 2 weeks before a scheduled surgery.  
  
  
Are there interactions with medications?  
MajorDo not take this combination.Warfarin (Coumadin)Warfarin is used to slow blood clotting. American ginseng has been reported to decrease the effects of warfarin. This might increase the risk of clotting. It is unclear why this interaction might occur. To avoid this interaction, do not take American ginseng if you take warfarin.ModerateBe cautious with this combination.Medications for depression (MAOIs)American ginseng might stimulate the body. Some medications used for depression can also stimulate the body. Taking American ginseng along with these medications used for depression might cause side effects such as anxiousness, headache, restlessness, and insomnia.  
  
Some common MAOIs include phenelzine (Nardil), selegiline (Zelapar), and tranylcypromine (Parnate).Medications for diabetes (Antidiabetes drugs)American ginseng might lower blood sugar levels. Taking American ginseng along with diabetes medications might cause blood sugar to drop too low. Monitor your blood sugar closely.Medications that decrease the immune system (Immunosuppressants)American ginseng can increase the activity of the immune system. Some medications, such as those used after a transplant, decrease the activity of the immune system. Taking American ginseng along with these medications might decrease the effects of these medications.  
  
  
Are there interactions with herbs and supplements?  
Herbs and supplements that might lower blood sugarAmerican ginseng might lower blood sugar. Taking it with other supplements with similar effects might lower blood sugar too much. Examples of supplements with this effect include aloe, bitter melon, cassia cinnamon, chromium, and prickly pear cactus.  
  
  
Are there interactions with foods?  
There are no known interactions with foods.  
  
  
How is it typically used?  
American ginseng has most often been used by adults in doses of 200-400 mg by mouth twice daily for 3-6 months. Speak with a healthcare provider to find out what dose might be best for a specific condition.  
  
  
Other names  
Anchi Ginseng, Baie Rouge, Canadian Ginseng, Ginseng, Ginseng Cinq Folioles, Ginseng Am ricain, Ginseng Americano, Ginseng d'Am rique, Ginseng D'Am rique du Nord, Ginseng Canadien, Ginseng de l'Ontario, Ginseng du Wisconsin, Ginseng Occidental, Ginseng Root, North American Ginseng, Occidental Ginseng, Ontario Ginseng, Panax Quinquefolia, Panax Quinquefolium, Panax quinquefolius, Racine de Ginseng, Red Berry, Ren Shen, Sang, Shang, Shi Yang Seng, Wisconsin Ginseng, Xi Yang Shen.  
  
  
Methodology  
  
 To learn more about how this article was written, please see the Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database methodology.   
   
  
  
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