

**UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE  
FARMACEUTICKÁ FAKULTA V HRADCI KRÁLOVÉ**

Katedra sociální a klinické farmacie

Studijní program: Farmacie

**Posudek oponenta diplomové práce**

Oponent/ka: **PharmDr. Helena Marešová**

Rok obhajoby: 2015

Autor/ka práce: Ricarda Meincke

Název práce:

**Allergic Reactions to Herbal Medicines in Children**

---

Rozsah práce: počet stran: 61, počet grafů: 6, počet obrázků: 0,

počet tabulek: 18, počet citací: 116, počet příloh: 0

Práce je: rešeršní

- a) Cíl práce je: zcela splněn
- b) Jazyková a grafická úroveň: výborná
- c) Zpracování teoretické části: výborné
- d) Popis metod: výborný
- e) Prezentace výsledků: výborná
- f) Diskuse, závěry: výborné
- g) Teoretický či praktický přínos práce: výborný

Případné poznámky k hodnocení:

The aim of this study is to analyze the worldwide adverse drug reaction reports of hypersensitivity reactions in children under the age of 18 related to herbal medicines between 1968 and August 2014. The introduction studies and explains global pharmacovigilance systems including the spontaneous reporting system and ethical obligations of health care professionals. It is focused on legal differences between conventional drugs and herbal medicines as well. To extract data for her study the student used the VigiBase available in all WHO countries. In this database herbal medicines are assigned a herbal ATC code; stratification by age, gender, country and year of reporting is possible but there still remain great differences in reporting policy between the member countries. Reading this study we realize that the safety of herbal medicines should be better checked because these are often preferred in self-treating in great groups of children, adolescents and pregnant women as well. Still persists a misconception that herbal medicines are risk free. This descriptive study finds the most suspect herbals but also shows the greatest danger of the mixed herbals (p. 38). The heart of the thesis is an excellent discussion which deals also with the consumer reporting and the fact that not only allergy but also other negative health implications may occur in herbals. Above all the way of administration is also very important (oral, dermal, intravenous). All these issues remain significantly underrepresented and underestimated especially in children. Conclusion says that herbal medicines were found not to be simply safe. It is recommendable to improve the pharmacovigilance in this branche of medicine, especially in children and adolescents and to run further investigations.

In some pages we can see slight grammatical mistakes as the use of the singular instead of the plural or missing letters (p. 22: erbal instead of herbal).

I am sure that the diploma thesis of Miss Ricarda Meincke is useful, interesting and well-planned and organized, therefore it fulfills all necessary conditions to be recommended for its defense.

Dotazy a připomínky:

1. To be clear, the examined period starts in 1968 or in 1986?
2. What is your own opinion on the "off-label" use of a great number of drugs in paediatry?
3. Why is the use of herbal drugs and homeopathy so high especially in Germany?
4. Do you have an explanation for the highest number of ADRs in the age of 16?
5. Could a significant gap in 2012 (p. 31) mean anything important?

**Celkové hodnocení: výborně, k obhajobě: doporučuji**

V Hradci Králové dne 27.8.2015

.....  
podpis oponentky / oponenta