



Rhodiola rosea A Phytomedicinal Overview

Top photos: ©2002
Zakir Ramazanov;
Bottom photo: ©2002
Patricia Gerbarg

by Richard P. Brown, M.D.,
Patricia L. Gerbarg, M.D.,
and Zakir Ramazanov, Ph.D., D.S.

R*hodiola rosea*, also known as “golden root” or “roseroot” belongs to the plant family Crassulaceae.¹ *R. rosea* grows primarily in dry sandy ground at high altitudes in the arctic areas of Europe and Asia.² The plant reaches a height of 12 to 30 inches (70cm) and produces yellow blossoms. It is a perennial with a thick rhizome, fragrant when cut. The Greek physician, Dioscorides, first recorded medicinal applications of *rodia riza* in 77 C.E. in *De Materia Medica*.³ Linnaeus renamed it *Rhodiola rosea* referring to the rose-like attar (fragrance) of the fresh cut rootstock.⁴



For centuries, *R. rosea* has been used in the traditional medicine of Russia, Scandinavia, and other countries. Between 1748 and 1961 various medicinal applications of *R. rosea* appeared in the scientific literature of Sweden, Norway, France, Germany, the Soviet Union, and Iceland.^{2,4-12} Since 1961, more than 180 pharmacological, phytochemical and clinical studies have been published. Although *R. rosea* has been extensively studied as an adaptogen with various health-promoting effects, its properties remain largely unknown in the West. In part this may be due to the fact that the bulk of research has been published in Slavic and Scandinavian languages. This review pro-

vides an introduction to some of the traditional uses of *R. rosea*, its phytochemistry, scientific studies exploring its diverse physiological effects, and its current and future medical applications.

Rhodiola rosea in Traditional Medicine

Traditional folk medicine used *R. rosea* to increase physical endurance, work productivity, longevity, resistance to high altitude sickness, and to treat fatigue, depression, anemia, impotence, gastrointestinal ailments, infections, and nervous system disorders. In mountain villages of the Republic of Georgia, a bouquet of roots is still given to couples prior to marriage to enhance fertility and assure the birth of healthy children.² In Middle Asia, *R. rosea* tea was the most effective treatment for cold and flu during severe Asian winters. Mongolian doctors prescribed it for tuberculosis and cancer.¹³ For centuries, only family members knew where to harvest the wild “golden roots” and the methods of extraction.² Siberians secretly transported the herb down ancient trails to the Caucasian Mountains where it was traded for Georgian wines, fruits, garlic, and honey. Chinese emperors sent expeditions to Siberia to bring back the “golden root” for medicinal preparations.

Linnaeus wrote of *R. rosea* as an astringent and for the treatment of hernia, leucorrhoea (vaginal discharge), hysteria, and headache.^{4,7} In 1755 *R. rosea* was included in the first Swedish Pharmacopoeia. Vikings used the herb to enhance their physical strength and endurance.¹⁴ German researchers described the benefits of *R. rosea* for pain, headache, scurvy, hemorrhoids, as a stimulant, and as an anti-inflammatory.^{15,16}

In 1961, G.V. Krylov, a Russian botanist and taxonomist in the Department of Botany at the Novosibirsk Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, led an expedition to the cedar taiga in the Altai Mountains of southern Siberia where he located and identified the “golden root” as *Rhodiola rosea*.¹⁷ Extracts of the *R. rosea* root were found to contain powerful adaptogens. Research revealed that it protected animals and humans from mental and physical stress, toxins, and cold.^{2,17} The quest for new medicines to treat diseases such as cancer and radiation sickness, and to enhance physical and mental performance, led to the discovery of a group of phenylpropanoids that are specific to *R. rosea*. (See Phytochemistry section below.)

Geographical Distribution and Taxonomy of *Rhodiola rosea*

While *Rhodiola* as a genus may have originated in the mountainous regions of Southwest China and the Himalayas,¹⁸ botanists have established that various species of the genus *Rhodiola* naturally display a circumpolar distribution in mountainous regions in the higher latitudes and elevations of the Northern Hemisphere. In Central and Northern Asia, the genus is distributed from the Altai Mountains across Mongolia into many parts of Siberia.¹⁹ According to Hegi, its distribution in Europe extends from Iceland and the British Isles across Scandinavia as far south as the Pyrenees, the

Rhodiola rosea Baxter, William. *British phaenogamous botany*. Oxford, published by the author, sold by J. H. Parker [etc.], 1834-1843, vol. 5, plate 391. Courtesy of The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation.

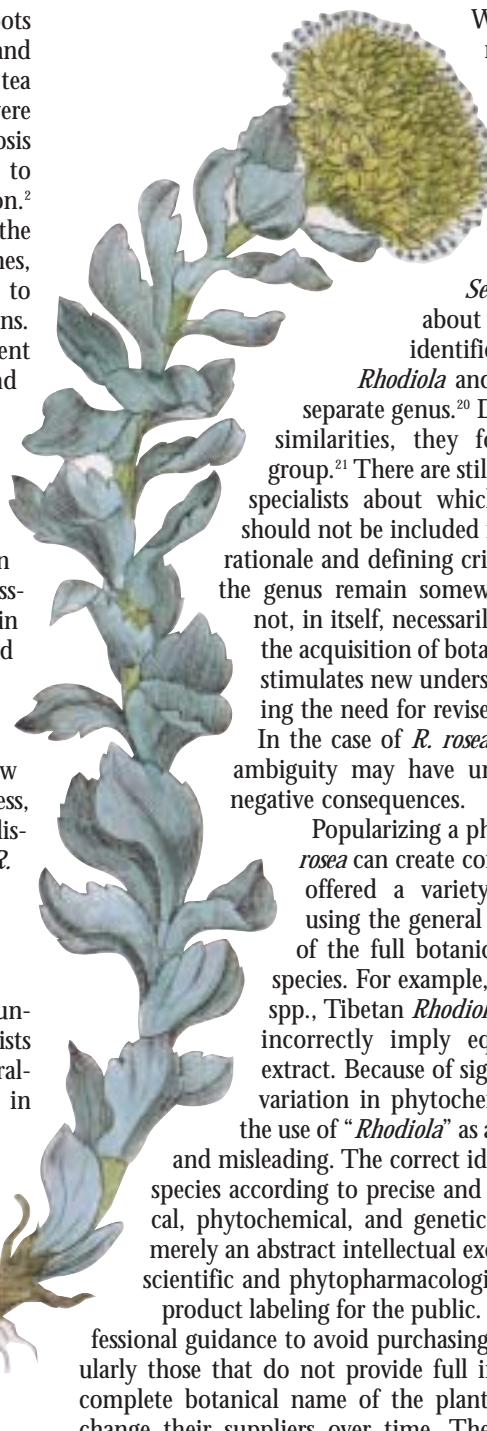
Alps, the Carpathian Mountains and other mountainous Balkan regions. Several varieties of *Rhodiola* species have also been identified across Alaska, Canada, and the northern mountains of the continental United States.²⁰ In fact, the world database of botanical literature shows many citations identifying a broad range of species of the genus *Rhodiola*, in some cases including *R. rosea*, in many diverse locations in northern latitudes (see Table 1).

The current taxonomical status of the genus *Rhodiola* has become quite complex. Before World War II, some taxonomists separated different species of *Rhodiola* into an independent genus, belonging to the subfamily *Sedoideae*.²⁰ Then *Rhodiola* was reclassified as a subgenus of the larger genus *Sedum*, which contained about 10 species. In 1963 Hegi identified more than 50 species of *Rhodiola* and re-established them as a separate genus.²⁰ Due to their morphological similarities, they form a distinct *Rhodiola* group.²¹ There are still differing opinions among specialists about which new species should or should not be included in the genus *Rhodiola*. The rationale and defining criteria for the boundaries of the genus remain somewhat controversial. This is not, in itself, necessarily counterproductive, since the acquisition of botanical knowledge inevitably stimulates new understanding and insight, creating the need for revised systems of classification. In the case of *R. rosea*, however, this taxonomic ambiguity may have unexpected and potentially negative consequences.

Popularizing a phytomedicinal plant like *R. rosea* can create confusion when the public is offered a variety of “*Rhodiola*” products using the general plant family name instead of the full botanical name of the particular species. For example, products called “*Rhodiola* spp., Tibetan *Rhodiola* or Indian *Rhodiola*” may incorrectly imply equivalence with *R. rosea* extract. Because of significant species-dependent variation in phytochemistry and pharmacology, the use of “*Rhodiola*” as a general term is inaccurate and misleading. The correct identification of all *Rhodiola* species according to precise and generally accepted botanical, phytochemical, and genetic taxonomic criteria is not merely an abstract intellectual exercise. It is critical for both scientific and phytopharmacological accuracy, as well as for product labeling for the public. Consumers may need professional guidance to avoid purchasing ineffective brands, particularly those that do not provide full information, including the complete botanical name of the plant species. Companies may change their suppliers over time. Therefore, consumers should periodically check independent sources of product evaluation, as well as requesting information about quality control and content from manufacturers.

The pharmacological and medicinal properties

Rhodiola rosea
A Phytomedicinal Overview



Rhodiola rosea

A Phytochemical Overview

of *Rhodiola* are species-dependent phenomena.²² Of all the *Rhodiola* species, *R. rosea* has been

the predominant subject of phytochemical, animal, and human studies.^{2,18,23,24} Table 2 compares the research record of *R. rosea* with all other species of the genus *Rhodiola*. Approximately 51 percent of all animal studies and 94 percent of all human studies conducted on plants in the genus *Rhodiola* are on the species *R. rosea*. Only *R. rosea* has passed extensive toxicological studies and has been certified safe for both animals and humans.²⁵

Table 1. Distribution of plants in the genus *Rhodiola*

Asia: China (Gansu, Hebei, Jilin, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang); Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan; Mongolia; Russian Federation (Altai, Eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, Khabarovsk, Magadan)

Europe: Austria; Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; Finland; France; Greenland; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Norway; Poland; Romania; Russian Federation (European part); Spain; Sweden; United Kingdom; Yugoslavia

North America: Canada (British Columbia, Northwest Territory, Yukon Territory); United States (Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming)

Phytochemistry of *Rhodiola rosea*

The investigation of the phytochemistry of *R. rosea* root has revealed the presence of six distinct groups of chemical compounds:

- Phenylpropanoids: rosavin, rosin, rosarin (specific to *R. rosea*);
- Phenylethanol derivatives: salidroside (rhodioloside), tyrosol;
- Flavanoids: rodionin, rodiosin, acetylrodalgin, tricrin;
- Monoterpenes: rosiridol, rosarinidin;
- Triterpenes: daucosterol, beta-sitosterol;
- Phenolic acids: chlorogenic and hydroxycinnamic, gallic acids.

The standardization of *R. rosea* root extracts has gone through two distinct phases. Initially, in the 1970s, the compound responsible for its unique pharmacological properties was believed to be salidroside (rhodioloside).^{2,23,24,26,27} Therefore, the first generation of *R. rosea* tincture/extracts approved by the Russian Pharmacopoeia Committee was standardized to a minimum of 0.8 percent salidroside content.²⁵

In late 1980s, demand for *R. rosea*-based phytochemicals dramatically increased. The wild-crafted raw material was over-harvested, resulting in a steady decline in the quality and effectiveness of “*Rhodiola*” preparations. Scientific investigation revealed that other species of genus *Rhodiola* (which also contained salidroside) were being substituted for *R. rosea*. While some of these mixed batches were highly variable in quality, others had no pharmacological effect. Logically, the suspicion arose that the salidroside standard was inadequate. Based on comparative analysis, the obvious hypothesis was that the original high potency product contained other active compounds specific to *R. rosea* that had not yet been identified.

Specific compounds set *Rhodiola rosea* apart from other *Rhodiola* species

After more than a decade of research, Kurkin and colleagues presented evidence in 1986 that the chemical composition of *R. rosea* root is, in fact, different from the other species of genus *Rhodiola*.²³

Using newly developed methods of analysis, Dubichev and colleagues demonstrated that *R. rosea* root contains three cinnamyl alcohol-vicianosides — rosavin, rosin and rosarin — that are specific to this species.^{28,29} The term *rosavins* can be used to include rosavin, rosin, and rosarin (see chemical figures).

It became evident that salidroside is present in all chemically analyzed plants in the genus *Rhodiola*, and in a wide variety of species outside the genus.^{2,25-34} The term *salidroside* is derived from *Salix*, the genus name for the willows. Salidroside was first isolated in 1926 from *Salix triandra* L. (Salicaceae).³³ Since then it has been detected in *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L. (Ericaceae) and in *Rhododendron*^{35,36} (plants not belonging to the genus *Rhodiola*) in concentrations that can be higher than levels found in *Rhodiola* species, including *R. rosea*. Therefore, salidroside alone is not a useful marker compound for differentiating true *R. rosea* from other *Rhodiola* species; nor should it be used as the only marker compound for the standardization of *R. rosea* root extracts.

According to the revised 1989 Soviet Pharmacopoeia,³⁷ the extracts of *R. rosea* — primarily in the form of water/alcohol tinctures or dried root extract — are now standardized for both rosavins and salidroside. Although rosavins are now the accepted marker for genetically pure *R. rosea* (and its extracts), they are not necessarily the only pharmacologically active ingredients responsible for the efficacy observed in clinical studies. In fact, precise identification of the compounds responsible for the numerous health benefits of *R. rosea* remains to be confirmed.

R. rosea extracts used in most human clinical studies were standardized to minimum 3 percent rosavins and 0.8–1 percent salidroside because the naturally occurring ratio of these compounds in *R. rosea* root is approximately 3:1.

Table 2. Comparison of human and animal studies of plants in the genus *Rhodiola* *

Species name	Animal Studies	Human Studies
<i>R. rosea</i>	32	17
<i>R. alterna</i>	0	0
<i>R. brevipetiolata</i>	0	0
<i>R. coccinea</i>	1	0
<i>R. crenulata</i>	4	1
<i>R. ellipticum</i>	0	0
<i>R. fastigita</i>	2	0
<i>R. gelida</i>	0	0
<i>R. henryi</i>	0	0
<i>R. heterodonta</i>	1	0
<i>R. kirilowii</i>	6	0
<i>R. pinnatifida</i>	1	0
<i>R. quadrifida</i>	1	0
<i>R. sachalinensis</i>	6	0
<i>R. sacra</i>	5	0
<i>R. wolongensis</i>	1	0
<i>R. yunnanensis</i>	0	0

*NOTE: Numbers in this Table indicate the number of animal and human studies on each plant species of the genus *Rhodiola*, according to a Copernic on-line database search, 2001. This article reviews many additional studies not listed in online databases.

Rhodiola rosea in Modern Medicine

Since 1969, *R. rosea* has been included in official Russian medicine. The Pharmacological and Pharmacopoeia Committee of the Soviet Ministry of Health recommended medicinal use and industrial production of liquid *R. rosea* extract. In 1975, the Soviet Ministry of Health approved and registered preparation No. 75/933/14 as a medicine and tonic, allowing large-scale production under the name Rhodiola Extract Liquid, an alcohol-based extract (40 percent ethyl alcohol). Medical and pharmacological texts describe its use as a stimulant for asthenia (fatigue), for somatic and infectious illnesses, in psychiatric and neurological conditions, and in healthy individuals to relieve fatigue and to increase attention span, memory, and work productivity. The common dose is 5–10 drops 2–3 times a day, 15–30 minutes before eating for a period of 10–20 days. In psychiatric disorders with fatigue, a starting dose of 10 drops 2–3 times a day is gradually increased up to 30–40 drops for 1–2 months.

In Sweden *R. rosea* was recognized as an Herbal Medicinal Product in 1985 and has been described as an antifatigue agent in the *Textbook of Phytomedicine for Pharmacists*.⁹ In the textbook of pharmacology for dispenser training in Sweden, *R. rosea* is mentioned as a plant with a stimulant action. Also the *Pharmaceutical Book (Läkemedelsboken 97/98)* mentions *R. rosea* as one of the most commonly used psychostimulants in the group of officially registered herbal medicinal products.¹¹ In Denmark, *R. rosea* is registered as a medical product in the category of botanical drugs. Registered preparations are extensively used in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries to increase mental work capacity during stress, as a psychostimulant, and as a general strengthener.

Pharmacological and Clinical Studies

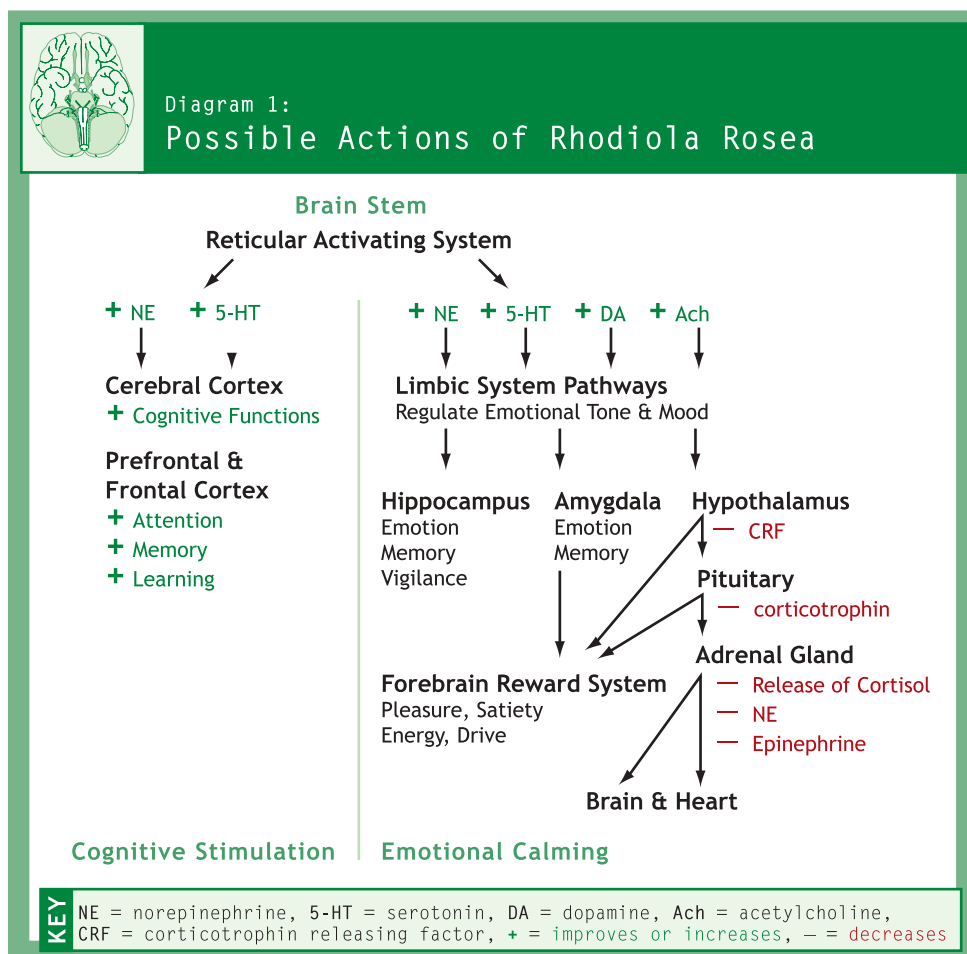
The traditional use of *R. rosea* as a tonic in Siberian and Russian medicine stimulated extensive research leading to identification of *R. rosea* as an adaptogen, a substance that nonspecifically increases the resistance of an organism and does not disturb normal biological parameters. Studies in cell cultures, animals, and humans have revealed antifatigue, anti-stress, antihypoxic (protection against damaging effects of oxygen deprivation), anticancer, antioxidant, immune enhancing and sexual stimulating effects.^{2,18,24,38-40} Since the Russian and Bulgarian literature is so extensive, this discussion will highlight seminal studies and major reviews. The authors were fortunate to gain access to original reviews, articles, and doctoral theses. This overview relies heavily on monographs and peer-reviewed publications. The research data contained in these documents is helpful in understanding recent human studies in normal and pathological conditions.

Effects upon the Central Nervous System

The systematic study of pharmacological effects of *R. rosea*, begun in 1965, found that small and medium doses had a stimulating effect, such as lengthening the time mice swim and remain on vertical perches to the limit of their abilities. In contrast, larger doses were found to have more sedative effects. Small doses increased the bioelectrical activity of the brain, presumably by direct effects on the brainstem ascending and descending reticular formation.^{23-26,38,39,41} Further studies showed that medium range doses, unlike tranquilizers, enhanced the development of conditioned avoidance reflexes in rats and facilitated learning based on emotionally positive reinforcement.^{18,42-46} Overall, in small and

medium doses, *R. rosea* stimulated norepinephrine (NE), dopamine (DA), serotonin (5-HT), and nicotinic cholinergic effects in the central nervous system (CNS). It also enhanced the effects of these neurotransmitters on the brain by increasing the permeability of the blood brain barrier to precursors of DA and 5-HT.^{2,23,42,46-48,49}

In comparing studies of *R. rosea*, Asian ginseng (*Panax ginseng* C.A. Mey., Araliaceae), meclofenoxate (centrophenoxine), piracetam, citicholine, and other nootropics (substances that enhance cognition, protect the brain, and have low toxicity and few side effects), Petkov and colleagues noted that all of these agents enhance learning and memory in animal models and increase 5-HT levels in the frontal cerebral cortex.⁴⁶⁻⁵⁰ Diagram 1 illustrates the possible effects of *R. rosea* on neurotransmitters in multiple neuronal pathways.⁵¹ Starting in the brain stem, *R. rosea* promotes release of NE, 5-HT, and DA in ascending pathways that activate the cerebral cortex and the limbic system.^{2,49,50} Consequently, the cognitive (thinking, analyzing, evaluating, calculating, and planning) functions of the



Rhodiola rosea
A Phytomedicinal Overview

Rhodiola rosea A Phytomedicinal Overview

cerebral cortex and the attention, memory, and learning functions of the prefrontal and frontal

cortex are enhanced. Other neuronal systems also contribute to the many aspects of memory: encoding, sorting, storage, and retrieval. For example, the cholinergic system uses the neurotransmitter acetylcholine (Ach) and contributes to memory function via pathways ascending from the memory storage systems of the limbic system to various areas of the cerebral cortex (memory retrieval). Agents that block Ach suppress the activity of these ascending pathways and interfere with memory. *R. rosea* reverses this blockade.^{49,50} The deterioration of these systems with age results in age-associated memory loss.⁵² *R. rosea* may prevent or ameliorate some age related dysfunction in these neuronal systems.

As an antioxidant,⁵³⁻⁵⁵ *R. rosea* may help protect the nervous system from oxidative damage by free radicals. Stress interferes with memory functions and, over time, causes deterioration in memory systems. In addition to enhancing cognitive functions, learning, and memory by stimulating NE, DA, 5-HT, and Ach neuronal systems, *R. rosea* may exert positive effects on memory and cognition by improving resistance to physical and emotional stress. Thus, the dual action of cognitive stimulation and emotional calming creates benefits for both immediate cognitive and memory performance and for the long-term preservation of brain functions.

The psychostimulant effects of *R. rosea* were studied in 53 healthy subjects and 412 patients with neuroses and asthenic syndromes (of both functional and organic origin).⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ Symptoms of asthenia (fatigue, decline in work capacity, trouble falling asleep, poor appetite, irritability, and headaches) responded favorably to *R. rosea* 50 mg three times a day. Treatment durations ranged from 10 days to 4 months. The asthenic states included both psychiatric and physical causes, for example, following influenza or other illness. In an open study of 128 patients aged 17–55 years, *R. rosea* alleviated fatigue, irritability, distractibility, headache, weakness and other vegetative symptoms in 64 percent of cases.⁵⁷ Improvement was assessed by psychological testing and work productivity.

In 1869 Beard coined the term “neurasthenia” to include various forms of nervous asthenia. Controversy over this term has centered on the overlap of symptomatology and co-morbidity with other conditions (e.g., depression, neuroses, somatoform disorders, and chronic fatigue syndrome). Although this diagnosis has fallen out of favor in the United States and no longer appears in *The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association* (DSM-IV),⁵⁹ it is still widely used throughout the world.⁶⁰⁻⁶³ Neurasthenia is defined by the World Health Organization in the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-10)⁶⁴ as:

- either, persistent and distressing feelings of exhaustion after minor mental effort, or persistent and distressing feelings of fatigue after minor physical effort;
- accompanied by one or more of the following symptoms: muscular aches or pains; dizziness; tension headaches; sleep distur-

bance; inability to relax; and irritability;

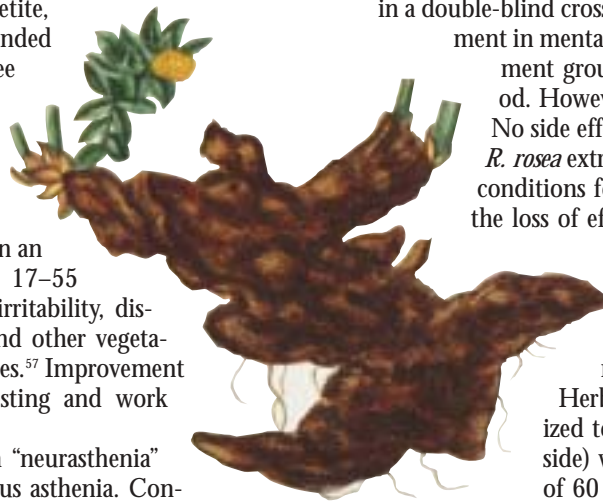
- inability to recover through rest, relaxation or enjoyment;
- does not occur in the presence of organic mental disorders, affective disorders or panic or generalized anxiety disorder.

In an open study 27 healthy students, physicians, and scientists aged 19–46 years were given 10 drops of *R. rosea* tincture (equivalent to 100–150 mg *R. rosea* extract) once or twice a day for 2–3 weeks, beginning several days before intense intellectual work, such as final exams.⁵⁸ The extract improved the amount and quality of work and in all cases prevented asthenic decompensation (loss of work capacity due to fatigue). A series of studies using a proofreading test showed that a one-time dose of *R. rosea* did not significantly increase the number of symbols corrected, but very significantly decreased the percent of errors made, particularly over an 8-hour period.^{65,66} Positive results found in the studies of proofreading tests were based on 300 mg/day or more. In medical treatments the usual doses are 200–600 mg/day. *R. rosea* increased intellectual capacity (particularly by improving perception and processing of information) to a greater degree than an extract of eleuthero, also called Siberian ginseng (*Eleutherococcus senticosus* Rupr. et Max., Araliaceae).¹⁸

The decrease in physical and mental performance of physicians on prolonged night call is well known. Low dose (170 mg/day) *R. rosea* extract was given to 56 young healthy physicians on night call.¹⁸ The effect was measured as total mental performance calculated as “Fatigue Index.” The tests reflected the overall level of mental fatigue involving complex cognitive functions, such as associative thinking, short-term memory, calculation, concentration, and speed of audio-visual perception. These parameters were tested before and after night duty during three periods of two weeks each in a double-blind crossover trial. A statistically significant improvement in mental performance tests was observed in the treatment group (*R. rosea*) during the first two-week period. However, at 6 weeks the effect appeared to be lost. No side effects were reported. These results suggest that *R. rosea* extract can reduce fatigue under certain stressful conditions for some period of time. Possible reasons for the loss of efficacy over time may be the low dose used, the crossover design, or the overall length of night duty with increased fatigue by weeks 5 and 6.

Spasov and colleagues compared 100 mg/day *R. rosea* extract (SHR-5, Swedish Herbal Institute, Goteborg, Sweden; standardized to 3 percent rosavin and 0.8 percent salidroside) with placebo in a double-blind 20-day study of 60 Indian medical students studying in Russia during their final exam period.³⁸ Despite the low dosage, investigators found significant improvements in general well being, physical fitness, mental fatigue, final exam grades, and coordination, but not in some aspects of cognitive functioning in students taking *R. rosea* extract compared to placebo.

In a double-blind placebo-controlled study of 60 foreign students at a Russian high school, administration of a *R. rosea* extract (660 mg/day of a preparation named Rodaxon) resulted in an increase in physical (velergometric) work capacity, coordination, kinesthetic sensitivity, and general well being along with a decrease in psychic fatigue and situational anxiety.³⁹ Unfortunately, this study provides no information on the amount of *R. rosea* in the Rodaxon preparation, which is commercially unavailable.



R. rosea was beneficial in posttraumatic and vascular lesions of the brain. It was especially effective in combination with piracetam for patients with marked cognitive dysfunction.⁵⁶ However, it did not reduce manic symptoms and could worsen paranoid states. In one study of more clearly depressed patients, *R. rosea* in combination with tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) produced significant improvement in the majority of cases and decreased side effects of the TCAs.⁶⁷ Ultimately, some of these patients were able to respond to *R. rosea* alone.

Antipsychotic medications used in large doses over many years to treat schizophrenic patients sometimes affect the dopaminergic nerves in the basal ganglia, the same nerves that are damaged in patients with Parkinson's Disease. When these nerves are compromised, patients develop a constellation of "Parkinsonian" symptoms, including stiffness, tremors, bradykinesia (slowed movements), and others. Anticholinergic medications have been used to relieve these symptoms when they are caused by antipsychotic medication; however, they sometimes fail to help. In schizophrenic patients whose anticholinergic medications had failed to relieve Parkinsonian symptoms, *R. rosea* was found to be of benefit.^{56,68}

R. rosea may affect emotional tone by influencing neurotransmitter monoamine levels (NE, DA, 5-HT) in nerve tracts involved in the regulation of mood, anxiety, and emotion in the amygdala, hippocampus, hypothalamus, and midbrain. The stimulation of nicotinic cholinergic activity in the emotional circuits of the limbic system (in the temporal lobe) may also contribute to these effects. Alterations in monoamine levels underlie this complex spectrum of psychotropic activity: stimulating, tranquilizing, anti-stress, and antidepressant.

The authors have found that *R. rosea* can help patients with depressive syndromes, mental and physical fatigue (secondary to psychiatric and medical conditions), memory loss and cognitive dysfunction from a variety of causes, sexual dysfunction, and menopausal related disorders. Dr. Brown and Dr. Gerbarg have successfully treated more than 150 individuals with *R. rosea* extract (3 percent rosavin and 1 percent salidroside) and have supervised the treatment of more than 100 additional cases (See Case Studies).

Effects on Physical Work Capacity

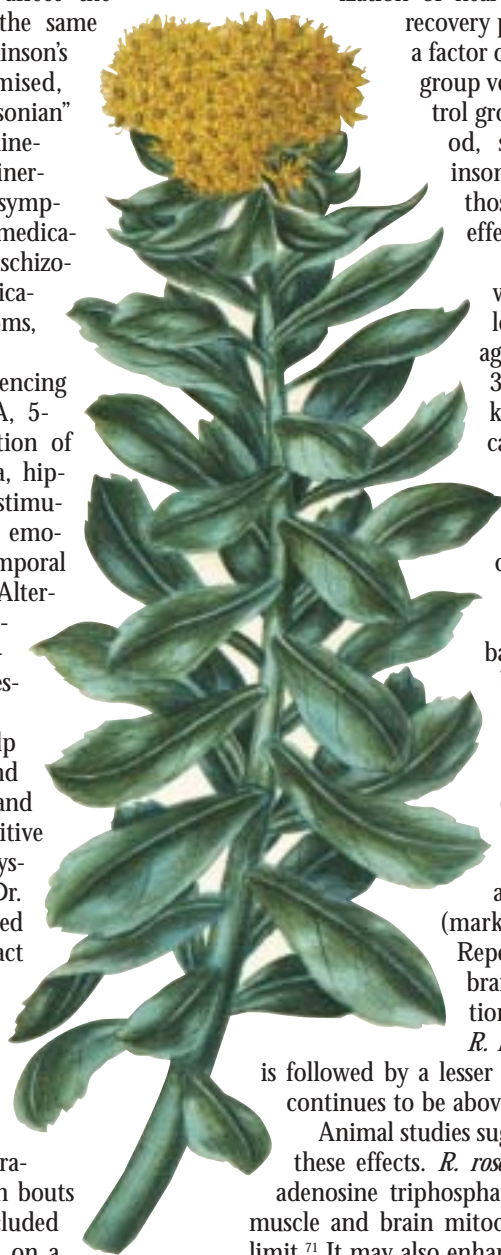
A number of studies have shown that *R. rosea* increased physical work capacity and dramatically shortened the recovery time between bouts of high intensity exercise. These studies included normal individuals exposed to maximal work on a bicycle ergometer and Olympic-level cross country skiers and biathletes.⁶⁹ In one study, 52 men (18–24 years of age) were given one dose of either 15 drops of *R. rosea* extract, 2 ml eleuthero, or 1 ml of a 1 percent solution piridrol (a stimulating psychotropic similar to methylphenidate). Fifteen drops of *R. rosea*

extract is approximately equivalent to 150 mg of dry encapsulated root extract standardized to 3 percent rosavin and 1 percent salidroside. After 30 minutes, they pedaled an electric bicycle ergometer to produce a precise amount of work-induced baseline fatigue. After a 5-minute rest they performed further work to determine the maximal duration of work they could accomplish at a specific intensity. During the second period of work, *R. rosea* drops, eleuthero extract, and piridrol increased work capacity by 9 percent, 6 percent, and 6 percent respectively ($p < 0.04$) compared to placebo controls. Recovery was defined by the time of normalization of heart rate and arterial pressure. During the recovery period, at 10 minutes, the pulse slowed by a factor of 2.5 (67 beats per minute) in the *R. rosea* group versus 1.9 (87 beats per minute) in the control group. During the 3-day total recovery period, subjects given piridrol complained of insomnia, excitability, and irritability; whereas those given *R. rosea* had no adverse side effects and no complaints.

Endurance is the capacity to maintain work despite fatigue. Forty-two master level competitive skiers (20–25 years of age) took either *R. rosea* extract or placebo 30–60 minutes before training races (30 km) and a biathlon (20 km race on skis carrying a rifle and shooting targets at stops). Athletes given *R. rosea* had statistically significant increased shooting accuracy, less arm tremor and better coordination. Thirty minutes after work performance, the heart rate in the *R. rosea* group was 104–106 percent of baseline, versus 128.7 percent in the placebo group ($p < 0.02$). *R. rosea* improved recovery time, strength, endurance, cardiovascular measures, and coordination.⁶⁹

Adaptogens differ from other stimulants during forced, exhaustive muscular work. With classical stimulants the initial increase in work-capacity is followed by a period of substantially decreased (markedly below average) work-capacity. Repeated use of CNS stimulants depletes brain catecholamines and decreases conditioned reflexes. In contrast, with extracts of *R. rosea*, the initial increase in work-capacity is followed by a lesser diminution, such that the work-capacity continues to be above average.⁷⁰

Animal studies suggest mechanisms that may be involved in these effects. *R. rosea* increased essential energy metabolites, adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and creatine phosphate in the muscle and brain mitochondria in mice made to swim to their limit.⁷¹ It may also enhance the ammonia reassimilation and energy metabolism of the cell by increasing ATP, ribonucleic acid (RNA), protein and amino acid synthesis.⁷² In animal studies *R. rosea* increased metabolism of fats twice as much as eleuthero⁷³ and improved energy metabolism in the brain during intensive muscular workloads.⁷⁴



Above and left: *Rhodiola rosea* Oeder, G. C. [Flora Danica.] Icones plantarum sponte nacentium in regnis Daniae et Norvegiae ... Hafniae, C. [& A.] Phillibert, 1766 [i.e., 1761]-1883, vol. 2, plate 183. Courtesy of The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation.

Rhodiola rosea
A Phytomedicinal Overview

Rhodiola rosea

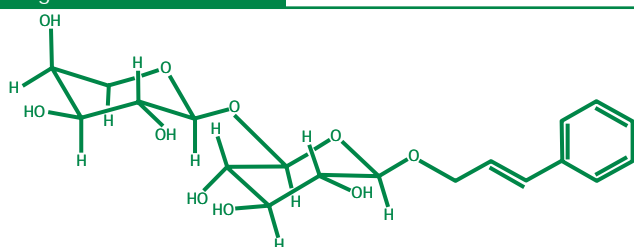
A Phytomedicinal Overview

Adaptogenic, Anti-Stress, and Neuroendocrine Effects

In their classic 1968 paper, Soviet pharmacologists Brekhman and Dardymov surveyed the literature on 189 medicinal plants and identified five (including *R. rosea*) that met the three defining criteria for an adaptogen:⁷⁵

- An adaptogen should be innocuous and cause minimal disturbance of the normal physiological functions of an organism;
- The action of an adaptogen should be nonspecific (i.e., it should increase resistance to adverse influences of a wide range of harmful factors of physical, chemical, and biological nature);
- An adaptogen may possess normalizing action irrespective of the direction of the preceding pathological changes (i.e., if a body parameter is high, the adaptogen brings it down towards normal; if a parameter is low, the adaptogen brings it up towards normal).

Figure 1: Rosavi n



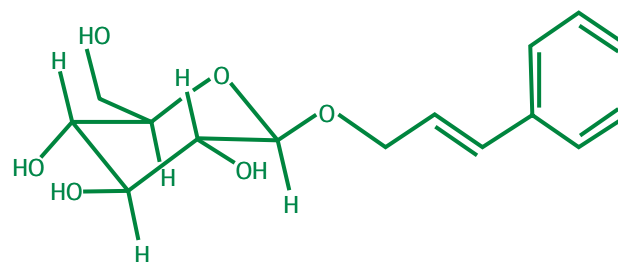
The forced swimming test, used by Russian scientists to measure nonspecific resistance to stress, was later named after Porsolt who assigned specific parameters such as water temperature and the dimensions of the glass cylinder in which a mouse or rat was forced to swim to exhaustion (about 15 minutes). After an initial period of vigorous activity, the rodent adopts a characteristic immobile posture, making only the minimal movements necessary to stay afloat.⁷⁶ The validity of the Porsolt swim test and its relationship to depression have been discussed extensively^{77,78} and it subsequently became a screening test for antidepressant agents by pharmaceutical companies. Although different laboratories have made minor technical modifications, the fundamentals of the test remain the same. Adaptogens and antidepressants increase the amount of time the animal is able to keep swimming actively.⁷⁵ Panossian and colleagues propose to update the definition of adaptogen by highlighting more specific biochemical actions as metabolic regulators.⁷⁰ The wide range of medical benefits and physiological actions may be based on the effects of adaptogens on regulatory systems found in many organs and tissues (e.g., immune, hormonal, CNS, cardiovascular, muscular, etc.). They hypothesize that adaptogens reduce damage from stressors by altering the reactivity of the organism's defense system, including the hypothalamic pituitary axis (HPA) and the efferent sympatho-adrenal system (SAS).⁷⁰

A recent study showed that *R. rosea* and eleuthero protected the embryos of fresh water snails (*Lymnaea stagnalis*) from a variety of environmental stressors.⁷⁹ Enhancement in resistance was studied by applying phyto-adaptogen extracts for a period of 20 hours to 3-day old *L. stagnalis* larvae. Subsequently the larvae were exposed to the following highly toxic environmental stressors: a physical stress (heat shock: 43 degrees C for 4 minutes); an oxidative stress

(superoxide radicals induced by menadione 600 microM for 2 hours); and heavy metal-induced stress (copper 50 microM for 1 hour or cadmium 20 microM for 1 hour). Both eleuthero and *R. rosea* strongly protected snail embryos from lethal heat shock, from the adverse effects of menadione-induced superoxide radicals, and from toxic exposure to heavy metals (copper and cadmium). Although the degree to which resistance was enhanced depended on the type of stressor applied, these results confirm the definition of phyto-adaptogens as being universal enhancers of non-specific resistance against different kinds of stress conditions. The mechanisms of nonspecific resistance are not entirely clear, but probably involve improvements in cellular energy metabolism, based in part on ATP (as discussed above).

In higher animals and humans, nonspecific resistance may also be enhanced by improvements in the neurological mechanisms of dealing with stress (catecholamines, serotonin, and endorphins). The serotonin system is necessary for the stress response reaction, adaptation to new environmental conditions, and tolerance of hypoxia. Numerous stressors decrease serotonin in the hypothalamus. Theoretically, the ability of *R. rosea* to increase the nonspecific resistance of animals may be related to its capacity to increase serotonin in the hypothalamus and midbrain. Additional research showed that an intact hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis and participation of the gonads and thymus were necessary for this anti-stress effect.² Furthermore, *R. rosea* reduces the activation of several components of the stress response system. For example, it modestly increased serum beta-endorphins that protected rats against subsequent stress induced excess endorphin elevation.⁸⁰ In addition, *R. rosea* moderates the release of opioid peptides that occurs as part of the pituitary adrenal axis response to stress. This reduced release protects against sudden excess opioid and catecholamine (NE and DA) levels, (which interfere with normal brain functions and can lead to heart damage), while allowing a more moderate release that increases stress tolerance without damaging the central nervous system or the cardiovascular system (see Diagram 2). *R. rosea* extracts also protect the brain and heart by reducing the secretion of corticotrophin releasing factor (CRF) under stress.^{80,81}

Figure 2: Rosi n



Endocrine and Reproductive Effects

Neuroendocrine animal studies showed that *R. rosea*, like other adaptogens, enhanced thyroid function without causing hyperthyroidism.⁸¹ In addition, the thymus gland functioned better and was protected from the involution that occurs with aging. The adrenal glands functioned with better reserve and without the kind of hypertrophy caused by other psychostimulants.

Egg maturation was enhanced in rats and an anabolic effect in males (increase muscle building and gonad strengthening similar to effects of low dose testosterone) was observed in a number of

species. Administration of rhodosin (extract of *R. rosea* for intravenous, intramuscular, or peritoneal injection) to sexually mature female mice over a period of 4 weeks prolonged menstruation from 1.3 days (control) to 2.8 days (rhodosin treated), reduced the resting period from 3.8 days (control) to 2.2 days (rhodosin treated), and increased the relative number of estrous days from 29 percent to 56 percent. In the majority of rhodosin treated animals, the number of growing follicles, the oocyte volumes, the accumulation of RNA in oocyte cytoplasm, the proliferation of the lining and glandular cells of the uterine horns, and the preparation of uterine mucosa for fertilization all increased. In sexually mature mice rhodosin increased the mean weight of the uterine horns from 39.6±4.11 mg to 59.5±1.59 mg and the mean weight of the ovaries from 6.4±0.65 mg to 9.1±0.45 mg. However, the administration of rhodosin to sexually immature female white mice for 3 weeks did not affect sexual maturation, the onset of estrus, the weight of ovaries or uterine horns, or the maturation of follicles. Thus, it is probable that the estrogenic effects of *R. rosea* preparations depend upon a specific hormonal milieu.^{82,83}

These pre-clinical investigations led to a study of *R. rosea* extract in women suffering from amenorrhea (loss of menstrual cycles). Forty women with amenorrhea were given *R. rosea* (either 100 mg

to *R. rosea* (150–200 mg/day for 3 months) with substantially improved sexual function, normalization of prostatic fluid, and an increase in 17-ketosteroids in urine.^{56,69}

Cardioprotective Effects

Cardioprotective effects of *R. rosea* include: prevention of stress-induced cardiac damage,^{80,81,84} decreased myocardial catecholamines and cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) levels; and reduced adrenal catecholamine release^{80,81} (see Figure 2). Furthermore, *R. rosea* activation of mu-opiate receptors in heart muscle prevented reperfusion arrhythmias in animal hearts. This effect could be blocked by naloxone injection (known to inhibit mu-opiate receptors), thus confirming that the anti-arrhythmic effect of *R. rosea* is associated with the mu-opiate receptors in myocardial (heart) muscle.⁸⁴

In a series of joint Swedish and Russian double-blind randomized placebo-controlled studies,⁸⁵ 10 healthy but sedentary men (ages 20–31 years) were evaluated. Twenty percent of the subjects had average physical work capacity as measured by Power Work Capacity (PWC-170) and 80 percent had below average PWC-170, indicating a low level of physical training (PWC-170 is a calculation based on the amount of work performed by a man if his

heart rate reaches 170 beats per minute, bpm). A sequence of complex 1- to 7-day trials compared the effects of an adaptogen formula, a mixture of mono- and polyphenolic adaptogens (MMPA). Each tablet contained the following ingredients: 3 mg rhodioloides from *R. rosea* root extract, 50 mg; 3 mg total sum of isofraxidine-, syringine-, and syringaresinoie-glycosides from eleuthero root extract, 100 mg; and 4 mg schizandrine and gamma-schizandrine from schisandra (*Schisandra chinensis* (Turcz.) Baill., Lamiaceae) fruit extract, 150 mg.

During the 7-day adaptogen trial, subjects were given 3 capsules (containing a total of 150 mg *R. rosea*) twice a day on days 1–3; 4 capsules (200 mg *R. rosea*) twice a day on days 4–6, and 4 capsules once on day 7. The mean increase in physical work capacity was 28 percent with dosed physical loads in subjects

treated with the adaptogen formula. Thus, sedentary subjects given the adaptogen were able to perform in the lower level of trained athletes without any exercise training. Their heart rate variability and inotropic (strength of heart muscle contractility) functions improved.

Both the sympathetic and parasympathetic inputs to the heart were enhanced such that the heart showed increased reserves under stress of greater intensity. The autonomic nervous system controls automatic or involuntary functions of the body. It has two components: the sympathetic and the parasympathetic nerves (see Diagram 2). The sympathetic nervous system is the “fight-or-flight” system that helps the organism respond to stress (e.g., by increasing heart rate, respiratory rate, and muscle tone). The parasympathetic nervous system conserves and restores energy (e.g., by slowing the heart rate, respiratory rate, and metabolism). By enhancing the



Diagram 2:
Rhodiola Rosea Effects on the Heart
During Emotional and Physical Stress

• Stress Response System

Adrenal Gland → Heart → — Risk of Tachycardia + Arrhythmia
— release of NE
— release of Epinephrine

• Sympathetic/Parasympathetic System

Balances S/P Input → Heart → Improves:
+ Parasympathetic → Heart Rate Variability
— Sympathetic → Energy Efficiency and Reserves

• Direct Effects of Rhodiola Rosea on the Heart

Neurotransmitters: — NE, — DA
+ Cellular Energy Production: + ATP, + Creatine Phosphate, — cAMP

KEY

NE = norepinephrine, DA = dopamine, ATP = adenosine triphosphate, cAMP = cyclic adenosine monophosphate, + = improves or increases, — = decreases

R. rosea extract orally twice a day for 2 weeks, or 1 ml rhodosin intramuscularly for 10 days). In some subjects the treatment cycle was repeated 2–4 times. Normal menses was restored in 25 women, 11 of whom became pregnant. In those with normal menses, the mean length of the uterine cavity increased from 5.5 cm to 7.0 cm (normal) after *R. rosea* treatment.^{82, 83} One of the authors (Dr. Brown) has treated in his practice several women who had failed to conceive with standard fertility drugs, and who become pregnant within several months of beginning *R. rosea* extract. These preliminary clinical observations warrant controlled follow-up clinical trials. Using the *in vitro* estrogen receptor competition assay, Patricia Eagon, Ph.D., (personal communication, December 2001) recently found that *R. rosea* extract showed strong estrogen binding properties that require further characterization.

In an open study, 26 out of 35 men with erectile dysfunction and/or premature ejaculation (of 1–20 years duration) responded

Rhodiola rosea
A Phytomedicinal Overview

Rhodiola rosea

A Phytomedicinal Overview

functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems, *R. rosea* enables the organism to

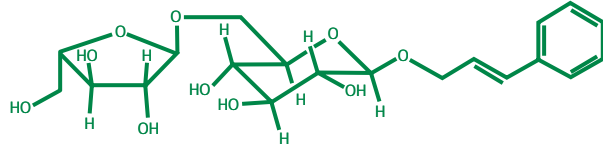
put out more energy during stress while at the same time maintaining higher energy reserves. One of the challenges presented by research on a multi-ingredient formula is that it is not usually possible to attribute the results to the activity of any one single herbal component. However, the results of this study are consistent with results of other research conducted solely on *R. rosea* monopreparations.

Antioxidant and Anti-carcinogenic Effects

R. rosea is rich in phenolic compounds, known to have strong antioxidant properties.^{53,86} Animal studies have shown that *R. rosea* decreases toxicity from cyclophosphamide, rubomycin, and adriamycin (anti-cancer drugs), while it enhances their anticarcinogenic effects.⁸⁷⁻⁸⁹ Udintsev and Schakhov studied the effect of *R. rosea* root extract (RRRE), a tincture manufactured according to the Russian Pharmacopoeia standards (minimum 0.8 percent salidroside and 3 percent rosavin), on tumor cells (transplanted

into mice) and normal bone marrow cells in two mouse cancer models.⁹⁰ One group of mice with Ehrlich ascites tumor (EAT) and another group with Lewis lung carcinoma (3LL) were first treated with 100 mg/kg cyclophosphamide (a chemotherapy agent) that suppressed tumor growth to 31–39 percent and limited 3LL

Figure 3: Rosarin



metastases to 18 percent, while also reducing the number of normal bone marrow cells, leucocytes and myelokariocytes, to 40–50 percent and 20–25 percent of normal respectively. In comparison RRRE, 0.5 mg/kg/day given orally 2–8 days after tumors had been transplanted, suppressed growth of both tumors by 19–27 percent and 3LL metastases 16 percent. However, in contrast to cyclophosphamide, RRRE caused no reduction in normal bone marrow

Clinical Case Studies

The following cases are representative examples of the many clinical situations in which *R. rosea* may be beneficial. Although the presentation of individual cases does not carry the weight of double-blind placebo-controlled trials, the authors hope that these samples from their larger case series may help to generate interest and funding for future controlled clinical trials to explore the medical applications of this multipotent medicinal herb. Note that in some cases the patients served as their own controls by discontinuing *R. rosea*, relapsing, and then improving upon resumption of treatment.

Ms W., a 45 year-old writer, never quite finished her doctoral thesis. A “block” prevented her from completing any manuscripts for publication. Seven years of psychotherapy did not alleviate the problem. After “drifting” for years and being terrified of taking any more prescription antidepressants, she tried 100 mg extract of *R. rosea* (Rosavin™, a preparation standardized to 1 percent salidroside and 3 percent rosavin, Ameriden International, Fallbrook, CA) twice a day. Although she had not considered herself to be depressed (nor meet criteria for dysthymic disorder), within 6 weeks she experienced a new sense of enthusiasm and increased productivity. She became able to complete writing projects and to feel happy with herself. She was well for over two years on *R. rosea*. However, feeling recovered and happily married, she decided on her own to stop the herbal medicine and gradually relapsed over 6 months. Upon resuming the *R. rosea*, she again improved with full recovery.

Ms. P., a 50 year-old computer analyst, complained of constant fatigue, dragging herself out of bed every morning, and dreading encounters at work. Because she was highly sensitive to side effects of any psychotropic medication, she began with one pinch (equivalent to about 50 mg) of *R. rosea* extract (Rosavin) in her morning tea. Within a few days her fatigue was gone. She had the energy and confidence to deal more effectively with the inevitable conflicts at work.

Ms. B., a 45 year-old mental health professional, had refractory depression and fibromyalgia for 5 years. Her symptoms were completely unresponsive to multiple trials of psychotropic med-

ication. She had a partial response to the antidepressant sertraline (Zoloft®, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, SSRI), but this was not adequate for her to do more than carry out her daily job. The addition of 600 mg/day *R. rosea* extract (Rosavin) enabled her to return to normal enjoyment and full productivity in life. It took about 2 months to see these effects. After 6 months, the patient began to doubt that she needed the *R. rosea* and discontinued it on her own, only to relapse over the next 3 weeks. Upon reinstitution of the *R. rosea* she returned to full remission and remains well 2 years later on sertraline and *R. rosea*.

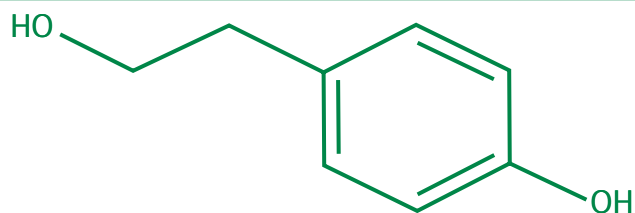
Mr. S., a 74 year-old man, had suffered from Parkinson's disease for 10 years. Despite conventional treatment with pramipexole (Mirapex®), levodopa/carbidopa (Sinemet®), donepezil (Ari-cept®), and rivastigmine (Exelon®) for motoric and cognitive deficits, he was functioning poorly. He spent most of the day sitting in a chair, rarely speaking or initiating any activities. His wife, a practicing neurologist, carefully observed his clinical status and reported that within one week of starting 300 mg *R. rosea* extract (Rosavin) twice daily he began to recover with marked progressive improvements in his abilities to think, speak, read, and initiate independent activities. Because of some residual cognitive impairment, galanthus (*Galanthus* spp., Amaryllidaceae) an herbal extract (customized formula by Ameriden International containing 100 mg *R. rosea*, 200 mg galanthus, and 50 mg plant cell-derived vitamin C) was added with consequent additional improvement.

Ms. A., an athletic 62 year-old Oriental woman, was diagnosed with infiltrating ductal carcinoma of one breast. She began chemotherapy but suffered extreme fatigue and suppression of her white and red blood cell counts to the point where, despite conventional treatment adjuvants, the chemotherapy regimen had to be repeatedly interrupted. A trial of 150 mg *R. rosea* extract (Rosavin) twice daily restored her energy and completely normalized her white and red blood cell counts, allowing completion of chemotherapy. Four months after mastectomy and chemotherapy, Ms. A. resumed her usual rigorous martial arts practice.

cells. In animals given both RRRE and cyclophosphamide, the RRRE increased the antimetastatic effect of cyclophosphamide by 36 percent ($p < 0.05$). RRRE also increased the number of leukocytes by 30 percent and myelokaryocytes by 16–18 percent.

In another mouse tumor model, Udintsev and colleagues showed that RRRE (minimum 0.8 percent salidroside and 3 percent rosavin) increased the antitumor effect of the drug adriamycin while substantially reducing its liver toxicity.⁸⁹ Many chemotherapy agents are hematotoxic (reduces the number of normal blood cell precursors in bone marrow) or hepatotoxic (causes damage to the liver). These serious side effects were significantly ameliorated by RRRE. Thus, the research suggests that RRRE can both enhance tumor inhibition by chemotherapeutic drugs while alleviating dangerous side effects.

Figure 4: Tyrosol



Substances that reduce the incidence of chromosomal aberrations are termed antimutagenic. Salikhova and colleagues found that in mice injected with cyclophosphamide, RRRE (minimum 0.8 percent salidroside and 3 percent rosavin) had antimutagenic effects.⁹¹ Compared to placebo controls, RRRE reduced the development of chromosomal aberrations by 50 percent and reduced the incidence of cells with micronuclei by more than 50 percent. RRRE also increased indices of DNA repair in bone marrow cells after exposure to the mutagen N-nitroso-N-methylurea (NMU).⁹¹

In a small pilot study of 12 patients with superficial bladder carcinoma (TIG1-2), treatment with RRRE (minimum 0.8 percent salidroside and 3 percent rosavin) improved parameters of leukocyte integrines and T-cell immunity.⁹² The average frequency of relapse was reduced, but did not reach statistical significance. Larger placebo-controlled studies of *R. rosea* extracts to augment tumor inhibition and reduce toxic effects of chemotherapy agents are needed.

Toxicity, Side Effects and Contraindications

R. rosea has a very low level of toxicity. In rat toxicity studies, the LD₅₀ (lethal dose at which 50 percent of animals die) was calculated to be 28.6 ml/kg, approximately 3,360 mg/kg.²⁵ The equivalent dosage in a 70 kg man would be about 235 gm or 235,000 mg. Since the usual clinical doses are 200–600 mg/day, there is a huge margin of safety.⁸⁷

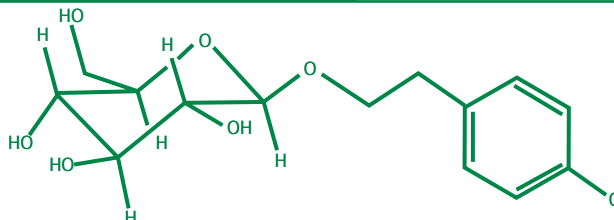
Overall, *R. rosea* has very few side effects. Most users find that it improves their mood, energy level, and mental clarity. Some individuals, particularly those who tend to be anxious, may feel overly activated, jittery, or agitated. If this occurs, then a smaller dose with very gradual increases may be needed. *R. rosea* should be taken early in the day because it can interfere with sleep or cause vivid dreams (not nightmares) during the first few weeks. It is contraindicated in excited states. Because *R. rosea* has an activating antidepressant effect, it should not be used in individuals with bipolar disorder who are vulnerable to becoming manic when given antidepressants or stimulants. Until this has been further



Rhodiola rosea One year old seedlings. Photo © 2002 Zakir Ramazanov, Ph.D., D.S.

studied, the authors advise caution in patients with bipolar spectrum disorders. The herb does not appear to interact with other medications, though it may have additive effects with other stimulants. It is best absorbed when taken on an empty stomach 30 minutes before breakfast and lunch. As with any herbal preparation, patients should inform their primary healthcare practitioner when taking *R. rosea*.

Figure 5: Salidroside



Rhodiola in the Future

More scientific research is needed to confirm the preventive and curative benefits of *R. rosea*. Controlled studies are warranted to explore its use in antidepressant augmentation, attention deficit disorder, traumatic brain injury, Parkinson's disease, protection against arrhythmias, sports performance, aviation and space medicine (enhancing physical and mental performance while reducing stress reactions), endocrine disorders (infertility, premenstrual disorder, menopause), sexual dysfunction, disorders of the stress response system (fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, and post traumatic stress disorder), and enhancement of chemotherapy/radiation with amelioration of toxicity.

In the course of evolution, *R. rosea* has adapted to the harsh conditions of high altitude (extreme cold, low oxygen, little rainfall, and intense irradiation from the sun) by producing a group of powerful protective compounds that have diverse beneficial effects in animals and humans.

One is struck by the versatility of *R. rosea*, from its description in Greek

Rhodiola rosea
A Phytomedicinal Overview

Rhodiola rosea

A Phytomedicinal Overview

research, using controlled clinical trials, to develop the potential medical applications of this unique phyto-adaptogen. 🌿

Richard P. Brown, M.D., is Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He received his M.D. in 1977 from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Dr. Brown completed his Residency in Psychiatry and a Fellowship in Psychobiology and Psychopharmacology at New York Hospital. Dr. Brown is the recipient of numerous awards, including a Mead-Johnson Neuropsychopharmacology Travel Fellowship, a Mallinckrodt Scholar award, and a Fellowship in Neurosciences and Brain Imaging from the Dana Foundation. He has had a longstanding interest in herbal and complementary medicine, especially as relevant to psychiatry. In 2000, he co-authored the book, *Stop Depression Now*, which presents a holistic approach to the treatment of depression, including SAM-e. Since 1999, Dr. Brown has taught a full day course on Herbs and Nutrients in Psychiatry at the annual meetings of the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Brown has no financial interest in Rhodiola rosea.



Roots of 5 year old cultivated *Rhodiola rosea*. L. Mikkeli, Finland, 2002
Photo © 2002 Zakir Ramazanov, Ph.D., D.S.

Patricia L. Gerbarg, M.D., is Assistant Clinical Professor in Psychiatry at New York Medical Center. She graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1975 and completed her Psychiatry Residency at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston in 1979. She finished psychoanalytic training at the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute in 1992 and has maintained a private psychiatric practice for 23 years. Dr. Gerbarg has taught and lectured on a range of topics in psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Over the past eight years she has been increasingly involved in research and writing about alternative and complementary medicine in psychiatry and has co-authored numerous articles and book chapters with Dr. Brown. Dr. Gerbarg has no financial interest in Rhodiola rosea.

Zakir Ramazanov, Ph.D., D.S., is Professor of Biochemistry at Las Palmas Technological Institute, Spain. In 1978 he received a bachelor's degree with a double major in biochemistry and plant physiology from North Caucasian State University and in 1981 a Ph.D. in Plant

medicine, 2000 years ago to its use by 20th century cosmonauts. It is time for modern

Physiology and Biochemistry from the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He has served as Senior Scientist and Chief of the Department of Biotechnology at the Soviet Academy of Science and as Chairman of Algal Biotechnology Development. In 1991 he accepted a research fellowship at Louisiana State University. The recipient of numerous research grants, Dr. Ramazanov is known for his work in space biology, the cultivation of photosynthetic organisms in space stations, and the development of marine natural products from sea vegetables. He has published more than 140 scientific studies and co-authored two books: Arctic Root (Rhodiola rosea) — The powerful new Ginseng Alternative (1998) and Effective Natural Stress and Weight Management Using Rhodiola Rosea and Rhododendron Caucasicum (1999). Dr. Ramazanov is President and CEO of National Biosciences Corporation, Chester, NY.

References

- Engler A. Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien, Vol. 2. Berlin: Borntraeger; 1964: 199-200.
- Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. Rhodiola rosea is a valuable medicinal plant (Golden Root). Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University; 1987.
- Mell CD. Dyes, tannins, perfumes, and medicines from *Rhodiola rosea*. *Textile Colorist* 1938; 60(715):483-4.
- Linnaei C. *Materia Medica*. Liber I. De Plantis. Laurentii Salvii; 1749: 168.
- Linnaeus CN. *Ortabok*. Stockholm: Almquist and Wiksell; 1725: 127.
- Linnaeus C. *Plants of Lapland*. Uppsala, Sweden: 1754: 182-7.
- Archiaterns R, Linnaeus C, Aspelin E. *Flora Oeconomica*. Upsala, Sweden: Lars Salvii; 1748: 399.
- Tonning H. Chapter III *Medica*. *Rariora Norvegiae*. Upsaliae, Sweden: 1768 p. 3-19.
- Sandberg F, Bohlin L. *Fytoterapi: växoberade läkemedel (Remedies based on herbs)*. Stockholm: Hälsokosträdets förlag AB; 1993: 131.
- Pharmacopée Française. Table alphabétique ravisée des drogues végétales. IX edition. Paris: 1974: A214.
- Sandberg F. *Phytomedicine from herbs*. Spain: 1998: 223.
- Mashkovskij MD. *Doctor's manual: medical drugs*. 12 edition. Vol. 1. Moscow: Meditzina; 1976: 161-5.
- Khaidav Z, Menshikova TA. *Medicinal Plants in Mongolian Medicine*. Mongolia: Ulan-Bator Mongolia; 1978.
- Magnusson B. *Fägringar: Växter som berör oss (Beauty: herbs that touch us)*. Östersund, Sweden: Berntssons; 1992: 66-7.
- Hoppe H. *Drogen kunde, Band 1 Angiosperm 8*. Walter de Gruyter; 1975: 986-7.
- Nörr H. *Phytochemical and pharmacological investigation of the adaptogens: Eleutherococcus senticosus, Ocimum sanctum, Codonopsis pilosula, Rhodiola crenulata* Munchen: Ph.D. Dissertation, Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Ludwig Maximilians University. 1993.
- Krylov GV. *Herbs for Life*. Novosibirsk: Academic Press; 1969: 264.
- Darbinyan V, Kteyan A, Panossian A, Gabrielian E, Wikman G, Wagner H. Rhodiola rosea in stress induced fatigue—a double blind cross-over study of a standardized extract SHR-5 with a repeated low-dose regimen on the mental performance of healthy physicians during night duty. *Phytomedicine* 2000; 7(5):365-71.
- Komorov VL editor. Genus 698. *Rhodiola L.* in: *Flora of the USSR Volume IX, Rosales and Sarraceniales*. Izdatel'stvo Akad. Nauk SSSR. Moscova-Leningrad. 1939. Jerusalem, Israel: Israel Program for Scientific Translation; 1971: 20-36.
- Rhodiola, Rosenwurz. in: Hegi H. *Illustrierte Flora von Mitteleuropa*. Zweite vollig neubearbeitete Auflage. Band IV/2, Lieferung 2/3. 1963: 99-102.
- Ohba H. A revision of the eastern Himalayan species of the subgenus *Rhodiola* of the genus *Sedum*. *Flora of Eastern Himalaya*, 3rd report. Ohashi H Ed. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press; 1975: 283-362.
- Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. Chapter I: Chemical composition of *Rhodiola rosea*. in: Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. *Rhodiola rosea is a valuable medicinal plant (Golden Root)*. Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University; 1987 p. 3-39.

23. Kurkin VA, Zapesochnaya GG. Chemical composition and pharmacological properties of *Rhodiola rosea*. *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Journal (Moscow)* 1986; 20(10):1231-44.
24. Saratikov AS. Golden Root (*Rhodiola rosea*). Russia: Tomsk; 1974.
25. Kurkin VA, Zapesochnaya GG. Chemical composition and pharmacological characteristics of *Rhodiola rosea* (review). *Journal of Medicinal Plants, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow* 1985; 1231-445.
26. Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA, Khnikina LA, Duvidson LM. Isolation and chemical analysis of individual biologically active constituents of *Rhodiola rosea*. Proceedings of the Siberian Academy of Sciences. *Biology* 1967; 1:54-60.
27. Russian National Pharmacopoeia. Pharmacopoeia article: PA 42-2126-83, liquid extract of *Rhodiola rosea* root and rhizome. Moscow: The Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Medical Industry; 1983.
28. Dubichev AG, Kurkin BA, Zapesochnaya GG, Vornotzov ED. Study of *Rhodiola rosea* root chemical composition using HPLC. *Cemico-Parmaceutical Journal* 1991; 2:188-93.
29. Ganzera M, Yayla Y, Khan IA. Analysis of the marker compounds of *Rhodiola rosea* L. (golden root) by reversed phase high performance liquid chromatography. *Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo)* 2001; 49(4):465-7.
30. Zhang S, Wang J, Zhang H. Chemical constituents of Tibetan medicinal herb *Rhodiola kirilowii* (Reg.). *Gansu Chung Kuo Chung Yao Tsa Chih* 1991; 16(8):483, 512.
31. Wang S, Wang FP. Studies on the chemical components of *Rhodiola crenulata*. *Yao Hsueh Hsueh Pao* 1992; 27(2):117-20.
32. Wang S, You XT, Wang FP. HPLC determination of salidroside in the roots of *Rhodiola* genus plants. *Yao Hsueh Hsueh Pao* 1992; 27(11):849-52.
33. Brigel M, Beguin C. Isolation of rutoside, asparagines and a new glycoside, hydrolysable by emulsion, salidroside from *Salix triandra* L. C. G. Hebd. *Séances Acad Sci* 1926; 183:321-3.
34. Shi L, Ma Y, Cai Z. Quantitative determination of salidroside and specnuezhenide in the fruits of *Ligustrum lucidum* by high performance liquid chromatography. *Biomed Chromatogr* 1998; 12(1):27-30.
35. hieme H. On the identity of glucoside rhodiolide and salidroside. *Pharmazie* 1969; 24(2):118-9.
36. Thieme H, Walewska E, Winkler HJ. Isolation of salidroside from leaves of *Rhododendron ponticum x catawbiense*. *Pharmazie* 1969; 24(12):783.
37. Russian National Pharmacopoeia. Moscow: The Russian Federation Ministry of Health and Medical Industry; 1989.
38. Spasov AA, Wikman GK, Mandrikov VB, Mironova IA, Neumoin VV. A double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot study of the stimulating and adaptogenic effect of *Rhodiola rosea* SHR-5 extract on the fatigue of students caused by stress during an examination period with a repeated low-dose regimen. *Phytomedicine* 2000; 7(2):85-9.
39. Spasov AA, Mandrikov VB, Mironova IA. The effect of the preparation rodiosin on the psychophysiological and physical adaptation of students to an academic load. *Eksp Klin Farmakol* 2000; 63(1):76-8.
40. Furmanowa M, Oledzka H, Michalska M, Sokolnicka I, Radomska D. Chapter XXIII *Rhodiola rosea* L. (Roseroot): in vitro regeneration and the biological activity of roots. Biotechnology in agriculture and forestry, Vol. 33. Medicinal and aromatic plants VIII (ed. by YPS Bajaj). Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag; 1995 p. 412-26.
41. Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. Chapter VII: Adaptogenic properties of *Rhodiola rosea*. in: Saratikov AS, Krasnov. *Rhodiola rosea* is a valuable medicinal plant (Golden Root). Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University; 1987 p. 194-215.
42. Petkov VD, Stancheva SL, Tocuschieva L, Petkov VV. Changes in brain biogenic monoamines induced by the nootropic drugs adafenoxate and meclofenoxate and by citicholine (experiments on rats). *Gen Pharmacol* 1990; 21(1):71-5.
43. Baranov VB First Deputy Director, IMBP. Experimental trials of herbal adaptogen effect on the quality of operation activity, mental and professional work capacity. Contract 93-11-615 Stage 2 Phase I. Moscow: Russian Federation Ministry of Health Institute of Medical and Biological Problems (IMBP); 1994.
44. Komar VV, Kit SM, Sischuk LV, Sischuk VM. Effect of *Rhodiola rosea* on the human mental activity. *Pharmaceutical J* 1981; 36(4):62-4.
45. Stancheva SL, Mosharrof A. Effect of the extract of *rhodiola rosea* L. on the content of the brain biogenic monoamines. *Medecine Physiologie Comptes Rendus De L'Académie Bulgare Des Sciences* 1987; 40(6):85-7.
46. Lazarova MB, Petkov VD, Markovska VL, Petkov VV, Mosharrof A. Effects of meclofenoxate and Extr. *Rhodiola rosea* L. on electroconvulsive shock-impaired learning and memory in rats. *Methods Find Exp Clin Pharmacol* 1986; 8(9):547-52.



Rhodiola rosea. One year old seedlings transplanted into field covered with black plastic mulch. Mikkeli, Finland. 2002 Photo © 2002 Zakir Ramazanov, Ph.D., D.S.

47. Petkov VD, Yonkov D, Mosharoff A, Kambourova T, Alova L, Petkov VV, et al. Effects of alcohol aqueous extract from *Rhodiola rosea* L. roots on learning and memory. *Acta Physiol Pharmacol Bulg* 1986; 12(1):3-16.
48. Saratikov A, Mar'ina TF, Fisanova LL. Effect of golden root extract on processes of serotonin synthesis in CNS. *Journal of Biological Sciences* 1978; 6.
49. Mar'ina TF, Alekseeva LP. Effect of *Rhodiola rosea* extract on electroencephalograms in rabbit. in: Stimulants of the Central Nervous System. Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University Press; 1968: 22-6.
50. Mar'ina TF. Effect of *Rhodiola rosea* extract on bioelectrical activity of the cerebral cortex isolated to a different extent from the brain. in: Stimulants of the Central Nervous System. Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University Press; 1968: 27-31.
51. Brown RP, Gerbarg PG, Muskin PR. Alternative Therapies in Psychiatry. in: Tasman A, Lieberman J, Kay J, Editors. Psychiatry Second Edition [in press]. West Sussex, England: Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; 2002.
52. Lupien SJ, de Leon M, de Santi S, Convit A, Tarshish C, Nair NP, et al. Cortisol levels during human aging predict hippocampal atrophy and memory deficits. *Nat Neurosci* 1998; 1(1):69-73.
53. Furmanowa M, Skopinska-Rozewska E, Rogala E, Malgorzata H. *Rhodiola rosea* in vitro culture - phytochemical analysis and antioxidant action. *Acta Societis Botanicorum Poloniae* 1998; 76(1):69-73.
54. Durany N, Munch G, Michel T, Riederer P. Investigations on oxidative stress and therapeutical implications in dementia. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 1999; 249 Suppl 3:68-73.
55. Joseph JA, Shukitt-Hale B, Denisova NA, Bielinski D, Martin A, McEwen JJ, et al. Reversals of age-related declines in neuronal signal transduction, cognitive, and motor behavioral deficits with blueberry, spinach, or strawberry dietary supplementation. *J Neurosci* 1999; 19(18):8114-

Rhodiola rosea
A Phytomedicinal Overview

- nov EA. *Rhodiola rosea* is a valuable medicinal plant (Golden Root). Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University; 1987 p. 216-27.
57. Krasik ED, Morozova ES, Petrova KP, Ragulina GA, Shemetova LA, Shuvaev VP. Therapy of asthenic conditions: clinical perspectives of application of *Rhodiola rosea* extract (golden root). In: Proceedings "Modern problems in psycho-pharmacology". Kemerovo-city, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences: Kemerovo Press Publisher; 1970 p. 298-330.
58. Krasik ED, Petrova KP, Rogulina GA, Shemetova LYa, Shuvayeva . New data on the therapy of asthenic conditions (clinical prospects for the use of *Rhodiola* extract). Material for All-Russia Conf.: Urgent Problem in Psychopharmacology. 1970; 298-300.
59. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, DSM-IV. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1994.
60. Hickie I, Davenport T, Issakidis C, Andrews G. Neurasthenia: prevalence, disability, and health care characteristics in the Australian community. *Br J Psychiatry* 2002; 181:56-61.
61. Merikangas K, Angst J. Neurasthenia in longitudinal cohort study of young adults. *Psychological Medicine* 1994; 24(4):1013-24.
62. Lin TY. Neurasthenia revisited: its place in modern psychiatry. *Psychiatric Annals* 1992; 22(4):173-87.
63. Zheng YP, Lin KM, Takeuchi D, Kurasaki KS, Wang Y, Cheung F. An epidemiological study of neurasthenia in Chinese-Americans in Los Angeles. *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 1997; 38(5):249-59.
64. The International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision, ICD-10. Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services; 1992.
65. Zatova MI. Proceedings of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists of West Siberian Society. Pg 298-299. 1965.
66. Saratikov AS. Screening for natural central nervous system stimulants. in: Saratikov AS. Stimulants of the Central Nervous System. Vol. 1. Tomsk, Russia: Izdatelstvo Tomskogo Univ. (Tomsk State University); 1966 p. 3-23.
67. Brichenko VS, Kupriyanaova IE, Skorokhova TF. The use of herbal adaptogens with tricyclic antidepressants in patients with psychogenic depression. Modern Problems of Pharmacology and Search for New Medicines. Tomsk: Tomsk University; 1986 p. 58-60.
68. Mattson MP, Pedersen WA, Duan W, Culmsee C, Camandola S. Cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying perturbed energy metabolism and neuronal degeneration in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases. *Ann NY Acad Sci* 1999; 893:154-75.
69. Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. Chapter III: Stimulative properties of *Rhodiola rosea*. in: Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. *Rhodiola rosea* is a valuable medicinal plant (Golden Root). Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University; 1987 p. 69-90.
70. Panossian A, Wikman G, Wagner H. Plant adaptogens. III. Earlier and more recent aspects and concepts on their mode of action. *Phytomedicine* 1999; 6(4):287-300.
71. Salnik BU. Effect of several stimulators on central nervous system energy metabolism during muscular workload [PhD thesis] Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University and Medical Institute. 1970.
72. Adamchuk LB. Effects of *Rhodiola* on the process of energetic recovery of rat under intense muscular workload [PhD thesis] Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University and Medical Institute. 1969.
73. Danbueva EA. Effect of stimulators of the central nervous system on lipid metabolism at different muscular workloads [PhD thesis] Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University and Medical Institute. 1968.
74. Revina TA. Effect of stimulators of the central nervous system on carbohydrate and high energy phosphorylated compound metabolism in the brain during intense muscular workload [PhD thesis] Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University and Medical Institute. 1969.
75. Brekhman II, Dardymov IV. New substances of plant origin which increase non-specific resistance. *Ann Rev Pharmacol* 1968; (9):419-30.
76. Porsolt RD, Anton G, Blavet N, Jalfre M. Behavioral despair in rats: a new model sensitive to antidepressant treatments. *Eur J Pharmacol* 1978; 47(4):379-91.
77. Borsini F, Meli A. Is the forced swimming test a suitable model for revealing antidepressant activity? *Psychopharmacology (Berl)* 1988; 94(2):147-60.
78. Willner P. The validity of animal models of depression. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)* 1984; 83(1):1-16.
79. Boon-Niermeijer EK, van den Berg A, Wikman G, Wiegant FA. Phyto-adaptogens protect against environmental stress-induced death of embryos from the freshwater snail *Lymnaea stagnalis*. *Phytomedicine* 2000; 7(5):389-99.
80. Lishmanov IuB, Trifonova ZhV, Tsibin AN, Maslova LV, Dement'eva LA. Plasma beta-endorphin and stress hormones in stress and adaptation. *Biull Eksp Biol Med* 1987; 103(4):422-4.
81. Maslova LV, Kondrat'ev Blu, Maslov LN, Lishmanov IuB. The cardioprotective and antiadrenergic activity of an extract of *Rhodiola rosea* in stress. *Eksp Klin Farmakol* 1994; 57(6):61-3.
82. Gerasimova HD. Effect of *Rhodiola rosea* extract on ovarian functional activity. Proc. of Scientific Conference on Endocrinology and Gynecology. Sverdlovk, Russia. 1970; 46-8.
83. Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. Chapter VI: The influence of *Rhodiola* on endocrine glands and the liver. in: Saratikov AS, Krasnov EA. *Rhodiola rosea* is a valuable medicinal plant (Golden Root). Tomsk, Russia: Tomsk State University; 1987 p. 180-93.
84. Maimeskulova LA, Maslov LN, Lishmanov IuB, Krasnov EA. [The participation of the mu-, delta- and kappa-opioid receptors in the realization of the anti-arrhythmia effect of *Rhodiola rosea*]. *Eksp Klin Farmakol* 1997; 60(1):38-9.
85. Baranov VB First Deputy Director, IMBP. The response of cardiovascular system to dosed physical load under the effect of herbal adaptogen. Contract 93-11-615 Phase I and Phase II. Moscow: Russian Federation Ministry of Health Institute of Medical and Biological Problems (IMBP); 1994.
86. Bol'shakova IV, Lozovskaia EL, Sapezhinskii II. Antioxidant properties of a series of extracts from medicinal plants. *Biofizika* 1997; 42(2):480-3.
87. Udintsev SN, Schakhov VP. Decrease of cyclophosphamide haematotoxicity by *Rhodiola rosea* root extract in mice with Ehrlich and Lewis transplantable tumors. *Eur J Cancer* 1991; 27(9):1182.
88. Borovskaya TG, Fomina TI, Iaremenko KV. A decrease in the toxic action of rubomycin on the small intestine of mice with a transplantable tumor through the use of a *Rhodiola* extract. *Antibiot Khimioter* 1988; 33(8):615-7.
89. Udintsev SN, Krylova SG, Fomina TI. The enhancement of the efficacy of adriamycin by using hepatoprotectors of plant origin in metastases of Ehrlich's adenocarcinoma to the liver in mice. *Vopr Onkol* 1992; 38(10):1217-22.
90. Udintsev SN, Shakhov VP. The role of humoral factors of regenerating liver in the development of experimental tumors and the effect of *Rhodiola rosea* extract on this process. *Neoplasma* 1991; 38(3):323-31.
91. Salikhova RA, Aleksandrova IV, Mazurik VK, Mikhailov VF, Ushenkova LN, Poroshenko GG. Effect of *Rhodiola rosea* on the yield of mutation alterations and DNA repair in bone marrow cells. *Patol Fiziol Eksp Ter* 1997; (4):22-4.
92. Bocharova OA, Matveev BP, Baryshnikov Alu, Figurin KM, Serebriakova RV, Bodrova NB. The effect of a *Rhodiola rosea* extract on the incidence of recurrences of a superficial bladder cancer (experimental clinical research). *Urol Nefrol (Mosk)* 1995; (2):46-7.