History of Sanguinaria Canadensis L.

by

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1922
Cornut, J. P.  
Canadensium Plantarum  
Nothing but the botanical name is given in the above abstract reference.

Morison, R.  
Plantarum Historia  
Only the botanical name is listed in the above abstract reference.

Roy, J.  
Historia Plantarum  
Gives only botanical name in the abstract reference.

Miller, P.  
Dictionary  
Gives only botanical name.

Dillinius, J. J.  
Flora Elthamensis  
Gives botanical and five common names.
Linnaeus, C.  
*Sanguinaria Canadensis*  
Gives botanical name.

Parkinsen, J.  
Theateum Botanicum  
Gives only the above botanical name in the abstract reference.

Linnaeus, C.  
*Amoenitales Academicae*  
Gives botanical name.

Gronovius, J. F.  
*Sanguinaria*  
Flora Virginica, p. 57. (Barton's Med. Bot., 1, p. 31.)  
Gives botanical name.

Schoepf, D. J. D.  
*Sanguinaria Canadensis*  
Materia Medica Americana, p. 85. (Barton's Med. Bot., 1, p. 31.)  
Bull. Lloyd Library, Reprod. Ser., No. 3, p. 85.)  
Gives botanical synonymy, habitat, medicinal properties, uses, and preparations of blood-root.

Giseke, P. D.  
1777-8
Sanguinaria Canadensis

Icones Plantarum, etc., 1, p. 13. (Barton's Med. Bot., 1, p. 32.)

Gives only the botanical name in the above abstract reference.

Aiton, W. H.

Sanguinaria


Gives botanical name.

Jussien, A. L.

Sanguinaria

Genera Plantarum, etc., p. 236. (Barton's Med. Bot., 1, p. 31.)

Gives botanical name.

Willdenerv, C. L.

Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives botanical name and five detailed descriptions of the plant.

Barton, B. D.

Sanguinaria Alkaloids


Made first mention of sanguinaria canadensis in medical liter-
nature and called attention to its emetic properties.

Downy, W. 1803

An investigation of the properties of the Sanguinaria Canadensis or Puccoon.


First attempt at a chemical investigation of the drug; and reports the presence of a resin, a gum, and an extractive or sapaneous matter.

Persoon, C. H. 1805-7

Sanguinaria

Synopsis Plantarum, 2, p. 61. (Barton’s Med. Bot., 1, p. 31.)

Gives botanical name.

Coxe, J. R. 1806

Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives botanical name, three common names, habitat, properties, and preparations of blood-root.

Smith, -- 1806

On Therapeutical Properties of Sanguinaria, and its acetate and sulphate.


States that he used for some years, with great success, the powdered root in jaundice.

Committee 1808
Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives one common name and parts used.

Michaux, F. A. 1810

Sanguinaria

Flora Boreali-Americana, 1, p. 309. (Barton's Med. Bot., 1, p. 31.)

Gives botanical name.

Thacher, J. 1810

Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives botanical name, five common names, parts used, description, habitat, uses, and references of Sanguinaria.

Bigelow, J. 1814

Sanguinaria

Florula Bostoniensis, p. 131.

Gives two common names, description of plant, properties, and habitat.

Pursh, F. 1814

Sanguinaria Canadensis

Flora Americae, 2, p. 366. (Barton's Med. Bot., 1, p. 31.)

Gives two common names description of plant, chemical analysis, medical properties, economical uses, and a colored illustration of plant and flower.

Bigelow, J. 1816

Sanguinaria
Gives properties, common name, and general discussion on the root of Sanguinaria.

Barton, W. P. C. 1817

*Sanguinaria Canadensis*


Gives botanical name, five common names, description, chemical analysis, medical properties, economical uses, references, and a colored illustration of Sanguinaria.

Barton, W. P. C. 1818

*Sanguinaria Canadensis*

Florae Philadelphicae, p. 57. (Barton's Med. Bot., 1, p. 31.)

Gives botanical name and five common names, bibliography, botanical synonyms, and description of blood-root.

Coxe, J. R. 1818

*Sanguinaria Canadensis*


Gives botanical name, five common names, parts used, habitat, properties, and preparations of blood-root.

Dexter, A. 1818

*Medicinal Properties of Sanguinaria*

His experimental tests afford most satisfactory evidence that it possesses very active powers and properties vary with different size doses.

Bird, F.

An Inaugural Dissertation on the Sanguinaria Canadensis of Linnaeus.


The results of a complete analysis of sanguinaria. He reports as constituents of the root: "cinchaine, extractive matter, gummy materials, resin, and gallic acid."

Bigelow, J.

Sanguinaria

Florula Bostoniensis, p. 214.

Gives one common name, description of plant, habitat, and a medicinal property.

Dana, J. F.

Sanguinaria


By a series of investigations isolated from the drug a substance of basic character, capable of forming blood-red salts, to which he gave the name "sanguinaria."

Zallickaffer, W.

Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives his uses of sanguinaria as tonic and for acute rheumatism.
Tulley, Wm. 1828

Sanguinaria


Carefully investigated the therapeutical properties of blood-root.

Smith, D. B. 1831

On Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives habitat, description, two common names, medical properties, how active principle can be obtained, and a colored illustration of the plant.

Tulley, W. 1832

Sanguinaria


Treating of the active principle, he says, sanguinarina or its tartrate, given in large doses, causes vertigo, dilation of pupils, etc.

Dana, J. F. 1834

Sanguinarina


Gives his method for obtaining, from blood-root, a peculiar alkaline principle, denominated by him, sanguinarina, upon which the medical virtues of the root depend.

Wood, G. B. 1834

Sanguinaria U. S.


Gives botanical name, two common names, parts used, habitat,
med. prop., uses, and official preparations.

Lee, C. L.

On Sanguinaria Canadensis


Discusses how by four experiments the active ingredient may be extracted from blood-root.

Dana, J. F.

Sanguinaria


Obtained from the root a peculiar alkaline principle, denominated by him sanguinarina, upon which, perhaps, the medical virtues of the root depend.

Wood, G. B. and Bache, F.

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, part used, two common names, habitat, medical properties, and uses, and official preparations.

Schiel, J.

Sur la Sanguinaria


Describes process by which sanguinarina can be obtained from the root and its properties.
Sanguinaria


Illustrating the poisonous action of drinking large amount of tincture of blood-root, making the mistake of taking it for ardent spirit.

Wood, G. B. and Bache, F.

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, part used, two common names, habitat, medicinal properties, uses, and official preparations.

Riegel, E.

Butrag zur Untersuchung des Papaveraceen


A principle extracted from blood-root is analogous to the porphyroxin found by Merck in opium.

Thorn, Isaac

Sanguinaria as a Sedative


Describes property of sanguinaria as a "sedative of no ordinary powers."

Mothershead, J. L.

Sanguinaria's Alterative Properties
Sums up ten years experience with sanguinaria by assisting strongly its alterative properties.

Branch, I. 1850

On the natural history and therapeutical effects of the Sanguinaria Canadensis


Original and abstract not available.

West, H. 1850

Sanguinaria


As an emetic thinks blood-root ranks intermediately between speccawania and tartar emetic.

Jennings, R. G. 1854

Sanguinaria


Discovery of its greater efficiency as a gargle in the sore throat of Scarlatina than any other that he has employed.

Mothershead, J. L. 1854

Sanguinaria


Remarks in the strangest terms of its efficacy as an excitant to the liver, given in alterative cases.
Sanguinaria


Has found the powder useful as an errhini, in coryza, combined with cloves and camphor.

Wood, G. B. and Bache, F.

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, two common names, habitat, med. prop. and uses and off. preparations.

Schiel, J.

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Determined the identity of sanguinaria and chelerythrine, and gives a simple process of preparing either alkaloid.

Wayne, E. S.

On a New Prominate Principle from the Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives experiment how he discovered an unknown salt in the root with distinct characteristics and properties.

Gibb, G. D.

The Description, Composition, and Prep. of The Sanguinaria
Canadensis


Proposes the name puccin for the principle alkaloid in sanguinaria and besides the three alkaloids referred to, gives a list of constituents of the root.

Bentley, R.

Sanguinaria Canadensis

Pharm. Journ., (2) 4, p. 263. (Proc. of Am. Phar. Assoc., 11, p. 75)

Gives a pharmacognastical and therapeutical description of the plant, its rhizame and rootlets.

Mayer, F. B.

Assay of Opium and its preparation


Assays sanguinarine of sanguinaria by the same process as opium.

Thomas, R. P.

Sanguinaria


Gives statement of the properties of both the alkaloid and its salts.

King, J.

Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives botanical name, two common names, habitat, constituents,
properties, and uses, and official preparations; also discussed
the preparation, history, properties, and uses of Sanguinaria, the
alkaloid principle of Bloodroot, and the preparation, history,
properties, and uses of Sanguinarin, the alka-resinoid principle
of Bloodroot.

Wood, G. B. and Bache, F. 1865

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, habitat, medical properties, and uses,
and official preparations.

Newbold, T. M. 1866

On Sanguinaria Canadensis

Proc., Am. Pharm. Assoc., 23, p. 203.)

Gives processes for two of his experiments in obtaining sangu-
inarin acid from the root and powdered drug.

Vander, Espt. 1868

De la Sanguinaria; Bloodroot

Journal of Med. et Pharmacal., 47, p. 3-12. (Index Catalogue of the
Surgeon-General's Library, 12, p. 517.)

Original and abstract not available.

Wood, G. B. and Bache, F. 1870

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, part used, two common names, habitat, med-
ical properties and uses, and official preparations.
Pierpoint, E.

Sanguinaria


Gives process by which he obtained puccina and a crystalline substance which he found was similar or the same as cleridonina.

Pierpoint, E.

Constituents of the Rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis

From an Inaugural Assay. (Am. Journ. Pharm., 44, p. 349.)

A thesis at the Phil. Coll. of Pharm. reviews the various examinations by Dana, Schiel, Riegel, Wayne, Gibb, and Newbold, and then relates his observations.

Hopp, L. C.

"Puccine" nothing but impure Sanguinarine


In a thesis of the Phil. Coll. Pharm., relates how he found the puccina of Wayne to be nothing more than sanguinaria, with some resins and coloring matter. Also obtained sanguinarinic acid by Newbold's process and found it to be a mixture of citric and malic acids and some sanguinarina as impurity.

King, J.

Sanguinaria Canadensis


Gives botanical name, two common names, description, history, part used, properties, and uses, and official preparation.

Anderson, L. B.

Sanguinaria Canadensis

South M. Rec., 6, p. 11-14. (Index Catalogue of the Surgeon-General
Library, 12, p. 517.)

Original and Abstract not available.

Smith, R. M.  1876

Inaugural Thesis

In a thesis of the Univ. of Penn., gives the effects essentially produced in experiments upon animals and his conclusions as to their medicinal properties and actions.

Bentley, R. and Trimen, H.  1879

The rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis

Gives the properties, uses, habitat, and some of constituents of the root.

Carpenter, F. W.  1879

Some Constituents of the Rhizome of Sanguinaria

Gives processes used in two experiments in determining the constituents of the rhizome.

Stille, A. and Maisch, J. M.  1879

Sanguinaria, U. S.

Gives botanical name, four common names, part used, origin, description, constituents, physiological action, and medicinal uses of blood-root.

Wood, G. B. and Bache, F.  1879
Sanguinaria, U. S.

Gives botanical name, part used, two common names, habitat, medicinal properties, uses, and official preparations of blood-root.

Slocum, F. L. 1881

Microscopical and chemical examination of the Rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis

Gives the description of the microscopic structure of the rhizome; the chemical examination mainly confined to a study of the resins of precipitates which form in the liquid galenical preparations.

Sprague, I. 1882

Blood-root - Sanguinaria Canadensis L.
Flowers of the Field and Forest, p. 9.

Gives colored illustration of plant and flower and literary article.

Winterburn, G. W. 1882

Sanguinaria Canadensis

Original and Abstract not available.

Johnson, L. 1884

Sanguinaria Canadensis

Gives botanical name, one common name, description, colored illustration, habitat, part used, constituents, preparations, medicinal properties, and uses.
Stille, A. and Maisch, J.

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, four common names, part used, origin, description, constituents, physiological action, and medical uses of Sanguinaria.

Bastin, E. S.

Microscopy of Rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis

The Pharmacist, 18, p. 201. (Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 34, p. 446.)

Gives description of the rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis and its microscopic characters.

Wood, G. B. and Bache, F.

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, part used, habitat, medicinal properties, uses, and official preparations of Sanguinaria.

Stecher, F. W.

Sanguinaria Canadensis

U. W. Thesis - 1887.

(Note - A copy of the thesis is not available at the University Library.)

Konig, G.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Alkaloide aus Den Wurzeln von Sanguinaria Canadensis und Chelidonium Majus

(Proc. of Am. Pharm. Assoc., 40, p. 701; Proc. of Am. Pharm. Assoc.,
49, p. 426; Proc. of Am. Phar. Assoc., 50, p. 866.)

Furnished first proof that the substances indiscriminately termed sanguinarine and chelerythrine were not homogenous bodies, but consisted of a mixture of at least three distinct alkaloids.

Tietz, - -

Sanguinaria


Tietz was able to corroborate all of the results which were the final results of Konig's work in the alkaloids of the root of Sanguinaria.

Cardozo, J. L.

Sanguinaria


"Its effects on the throat, mouth, and nose."

Cully, J.

Analysis of Sanguinaria Seed


Gives the summary of an examination of seeds of Sanguinaria with view of ascertaining if the same active principles exist in them as in the rhizome.

Stille, A. - Maisch, J. M. - Caspari, C. - Maisch, H.

Sanguinaria, U. S.


Gives botanical name, four common names, part used, origin, description, constituents, pharmaceutical preparations, action, and uses.
La Wall, C. H.

A Method of Assay for Sanguinaria and its Preparations

Determines an assay process suitable for standardization of Sanguinaria.

Hill, F. E.

Sanguinaria Canadensis

Original and Abstract not available.

Holmes, E. M.

Spurious Blood-Root

Holmes calls attention to a commercial sample of the rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis, containing an admixture of about 40% of rhizomes of Helonia dioica, and the similarity of the two.

Felter, H. W. and Lloyd, J. U.

Sanguinaria

Gives botanical name, five common names, botanical source, description, history, chemical composition, action, medicinal uses, and dosage.

Schlotterbeck, J. O.

The Nature of Commercial Sanguinarine Nitrate

Gives properties of Sanguinarine, results of the extraction of
alkaloids, the preparation of Sanguinarine Nitrate, and its uses.

Kundert, A. E. 1901

The Alkaloids of Sanguinaria Canadensis

Thesis - U. W. 1901,

Murrill, P. and Schlotterbeck, J. O. 1901

The Assay of Sanguinaria and its Preparations


Assay of crude drug and its preparation according to Gardin and Prescott's method for the assay of alkaloids.

Kundert, A. E. 1903

Contribution on the chemistry of Chelerythrine and Sanguinarine

Thesis - U. W., 1903.

Greene, E. L. 1905

Sanguinaria


Makes some suggestions regarding Sanguinaria and describes four new species.

Lloyd, J. U. 1905

Sanguinaria (Blood-Root)


This drug is both a contamination and used as an adulterant of Hydrastis. It has been sold, unmixed, under name Hydrastis Blood-root and is itself liable to contamination with other similar fibrous drugs.
Vanderkleed, C. E.

Sanguinaria


Reports four assays of Sanguinaria which varied from 2.5 to 4.12% of alkaloids, indicating that the general quality of this drug is very good.

Francis, J. M.

Fluidextractum Sanguinariae


Article condemning acetic acid plus water as a menstrum for fluidextract of Sanguinaria from the crude drug.

Fyfe, J. W.

Sanguinaria


Sanguinaria Canadensis was extensively employed by the early Eclectics. It was regarded by them as a remedy of great value in malignant scarlet fever and in pneumonia, and especially indicated when the expectorations were streaked with blood.

Henkel, Alice

Sanguinaria


Mentions sanguinaria canadensis, commonly called sanguinaria, blood-root, red-puccoon; Indian-paint, and tetterwort, as being found in rich, open woods, from Nova Scotia to Nebraska, South to Florida and Arkansas.

Grabber, J. D.

Sanguinaria in Eczema

Gives for article telling the importance of the use of fluid extract of Sanguinaria in the treatment of obstinate cases of eczema.

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Henkel, Alice 1907

Sanguinaria


Describes and figures Sanguinaria Canadensis, and gives twelve common names.

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Kinyon, C. B. 1907

Sanguinaria


Points out some uses of the drug.

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Patch, E. L. 1907

Blood-root


Gives the result of three assays of the commercial drug, viz. Alkaloids 5.16%, 5.46%, and 5.6%.

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Rosenberger, A. S. 1907

Sanguinaria


Points out that in his experience Sanguinaria has proven efficacious in the cough which was worse at night.
Vanderkleed, C. E. 1907

Sanguinaria


Reports six assays of Sanguinaria ranging from 2.37 to 6.33%. Quality generally very good.

Beringer, G. M. 1908

Fluidglycerate of Sanguinaria


Gives formula and procedure for the preparation of Fluidglycerate of Sanguinaria.

Betts, N. S. 1908

Sanguinaria

Hahnemann. Month., 43, p. 426. (Dig. and Com. U. S. P., 1908, p. 476.)

In discussing the management of the menopause, asserts that the transitory hyperaemias have been often benefited by Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Feil, J. 1908

Blood-root


Comments on the improvement of using acetic acid in the preparation of fluidextract of Sanguinaria.

Halm, T. 1908

Sanguinaria

Merck's Rpt., N. Y., 17, p. 209. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1908, p. 475.)
Describes and illustrates Sanguinaria Canadensis L; as to the internal structure of the vegetable organs.

McGeorge, W. 1908
Sanguinaria
Hahnemann Month., 43, p. 930. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1908, p. 476.)

Presents suggestions as to use of sanguinaria in a variety of cases. He asserts also that it is an American remedy.

Smith, Kline & French Co. 1908
Sanguinaria
Analytical Report, p. 33. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1908, p. 476.)

Report that one sample of sanguinaria examined by them contained 2.42% of total alkaloids and 1.40% sanguinarine.

Vanderkleed, C. E. 1908
Sanguinaria

Assay of Sanguinaria as follows: no. of assays - 1; lowest 3.3%; highest 3.3%; average 3.3%; standard 2.5% alkaloids.

Bernegan, L. H. 1909
Sanguinaria

Assay process should be included in U. S. P. for Sanguinaria. Samples of Sanguinarine Nitrate were found to assay but .52% pure.

Cook, E. F. 1909
Tincture of Sanguinaria
Comments on the preparation and reasons for adding acetic acid.

Fussell, M. H. 1909

Sanguinaria

In recommending the deletion of Sanguinaria from U. S. P., asserts that it is a relic of past.

Leming, W. 1909

Sanguinaria

Presents a number of specific indications for use of Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Patch, E. L. 1909

Acetic Fluidextract of Blood-root

Says this is a wasteful process, as the alkaloid is not extracted as well as by an alcoholic menstrum.

Pearson, W. A. 1909

Sanguinaria

The one sample assayed showed the presence of 2.46% of alkaloids.
Prince, W. J. 1909

*Sanguinaria Canadensis*


Gives history, physical properties, chemical analysis, and therapeutical action of *Sanguinaria*.

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Vanderkleed, C. E. 1909

*Sanguinaria*


Reports twelve assays - lowest assay 3.41%; highest 6.63%; average 5.157%; standard 2.5% alkaloids.

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Bernegan, L. H. 1910

*Sanguinarine Nitrate*


Two samples were examined which tested only 52% and 66.3% pure respectively.

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Havenhill, L. D. 1910

*Tincture of Sanguinaria*


Gives formula, process used, and modification.

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La Wall, C. H. and Bradshaw, H. A. 1910

*Sanguinaria*


Gives ash determination of 4.55%.
Leming, W. 1910

Sanguinaria


Gives therapeutical value of Sanguinaria.

Patch, E. L. 1910

Acetic Fluidextract of Blood-root


Acetic fluidextract of blood-root is a source of annoyance on account of variability. Samples of blood-root assayed 4.06, 5.32, 4.48, 5.46, 5.6, 5.16, 5.04, 4.9, 5.6, 1.16%.

Rippetoc, J. R. 1910

Fluidextract of Sanguinaria


This preparation should have an alkaloidal standard and an assay process for determining the same.

Vandekleed, C. E. 1910

Sanguinaria

Proc. Penn. Pharm. Assoc., 33, p. 147. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1910, p. 685.)

Report of eight assays - lowest 4.46%; highest 7.51%; average 5.568%; standard 2.5% alkaloids.

Bernegan, L. H. 1911

Sanguinarine Nitrate


Three lots assayed 56.3%, 43.5%, and 63% of absolute sanguinarine
nitrate.

Dohme, A. R. L. and Engelhardt, H. 1911

Sanguinaria
Am. Jour. Pharm., 83, p. 525. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1911, p. 572.)

An estimation of the total alkaloids of blood-root might be valuable, although such a determination possibly does not indicate the therapeutic value of the drug.

Havenhill, L. D. 1911

Sanguinaria
Proc. Kansas Pharm. Assoc., 32, p. 110. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1911, p. 572.)

Reports that only two of the seven samples of tincture of Sanguinaria examined were reasonably close to the laboratory standard of 2.5 gm. of extractive per 100 c.c.

Jones, E. G. 1911

Sanguinaria
J. Therap. & Diet., 5, p. 368. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1911, p. 573.)

States that our American women suffer from sick headache; he prescribes Sanguinaria when the pain begins at the back of the head.

Lloyd, J. U. 1911

Sanguinaria
Bull. Lloyd Libr., No. 18, p. 73. (Dig. and Com., U. S. P., 1911, p. 572.)

Gives habitat and uses of Sanguinaria Canadensis; mentioning its use as a constituent of the early Eclectic Compound, Tar Plaster.
Sanguinaria


Reports that three samples of fluidextract of Sanguinaria were assayed, containing from 2.465 to 5.4 gm. alkaloids in 100 cc.

Stephens, A. F.

Sanguinaria Canadensis


Article on the many uses of Sanguinaria, written because Dr. Stephens thought its true medicinal value was under-estimated by most physicians.

Thurston, A. and Thurston, E. W.

Sanguinaria

Proc. Ohio Pharm. Assoc., 33, p. 70. (Dig. and Com. U. S. P., 1911, p. 572.)

In discussing the requirements for powdered vegetable drugs, report for sanguinaria as follows: water 10.57%; ash 5.85%; alkalinity of water soluble ash 1.61%; total alkalinity of ash 5.35%.

Vanderkleed, C. E.

Sanguinaria


Report of six assays - lowest 3.568%; highest 5.06%; average 4.255%; standard 2.5% alkaloids.

Woodbury, B. C. Jr.

Sanguinaria

Hahnemann Month., 46, p. 473. (Dig. and Com. U. S. P., 1911, p. 573.)
Reports the use of Sanguinaria in cough aggravated by inspiration, talking at night; with flushing of face, loss of taste, even H₂O tasting badly.

Bayley, W. D. 1912

Sanguinaria

Hahnemann Month., 47, p. 100. (Dig. and Com. U. S. P., 1912, p. 424.)

Sanguinaria is indicated in the treatment of patients, with occipital headaches going forward into the right brow, who are sleepless or have active dreams from which they awaken frightened.

Bernegan, L. H. 1912

Sanguinaria


Gives an account of one sample labeled Sanguinaria being tested and only yielding 0.0423% of yellowish residue in regular assay process. Concluded that the sample evidently did not consist of Sanguinaria.

Dohme, A. R. L. and Engelhardt, H. 1912

Sanguinaria


An estimation of total alkaloids of blood-root might be valuable, although such a determination possibly does not indicate the therapeutic value of the drug.

Jackson, J. R. 1912

Sanguinaria

Chem & Drugg., 81, p. 31. (Dig. and Com. U. S. P., 1912, p. 424.)

Tincture of Sanguinaria Canadensis is recommended as a remedy for rhus poisoning.
Meade, H. B. 1912

Assay of Fluidextract of Sanguinaria


Gives Blume’s modification of Schlotterbeck’s method for assay of Sanguinaria, adapted to the fluidextract.

Roberts, J. G. 1912

Sanguinaria Fluidextract


One sample was assayed which contained only 1.8 gm. of alkaloids in 100 c.c. The arbitrary standard is 2.5 gm. in 100 c.c.

Vanderkleed, C. E. 1912

Sanguinaria


Report on fourteen assays - lowest 3.68%; highest 9.31%; average 5.59%; standard 2.5% alkaloids.

Homerberg, V. O. and Beringer, G. M. 1913

Sanguinaria


The proper time for the collection of Sanguinaria, also a method of assay for Sanguinaria, using citric acid and a mixture of ether and benzal as a solvent are discussed.

La Wall, C. H. and Bradshaw, H. A. 1913

Blood-root (Sanguinaria)

Gives table of amount of water, water-soluble ash, water-insoluble ash, total ash, and alkalinity of ash.

Orrick, W. H. 1913

Sanguinaria Nitrate


Commercial samples continue to assay very low; the four lots examined assayed 37.7%, 40.7%, 40.7%, and 40.1% respectively.

Pearson, W. N. 1913

Fluidextract of Sanguinaria


One sample was assayed which contained only 1.8 gm. of alkaloids in 100 c. c.

Thurston, A. and Thurston, E. W. 1913

S Sanguinaria


Two samples of blood-root (Sanguinaria) were found to have 10.59% and 8.79% of moisture and 4.69% and 7.17% of total ash.

Vanderkleed, C. E. 1913

Assay of Sanguinaria


Table showing result of fifteen assays of Sanguinaria - lowest assay 2.52%; highest 6.04%; with an average of 4.21%.

Vanderkleed, C. E. 1913
Sanguinaria


Reports on fifteen assays - lowest 2.52%; highest 6.04%; average 4.21%; standard 2.5% alkaloids.

(Editorial) 1914

Sanguinaria


"American Sanguinaria, or blood-root, is a tonic and stimulant to the bronchial membranes, much neglected because it has been given in too large doses."

Maines, E. L. 1914

Blood-root


Gives ash of blood-root in granular and ground form, 5.27% to 7.42% and 7.23% respectively.

Orrick, W. H. 1914

Sanguinaria Nitrate

Dig. and Com. U. S. P., 1914, p. 441.

This product continues to test very low. Four lots examined during year assayed 20.8%, 61.1%, 47%, and 44.3% respectively of pure sanguinarine nitrate.

Ramsay, C. F. 1914

Sanguinaria


"In making fluid extract of Sanguinaria, the best results were obtained by using 71% alcohol, with about 2% Hol., and having the
drug coarsely powdered."

Scaville, W. L. 1914

Blood-root

Five lots yielded 4.1% to 6% ether soluble alkaloids.

Vanderkleed, C. E. 1914

Sanguinaria

Reports on eleven assays - lowest 0.30%; highest 0.948%; average 0.481%.

Farwell, O. A. 1915

The Proper Time to Collect Sanguinaria

An article on the proper time to collect sanguinaria based on assays made by J. B. Williams. The final results indicated that the best time was at flowering season.

Fyfe, John W. 1915


"Sanguinaria is one of our most efficient remedies in diseases of the throat and air passages."

Roberts, J. G. 1915

Sanguinaria
The following amounts of alkaloid were obtained from the four lots examined: 2.88%, 4.09%, 4.7%, and 2.86% respectively.

Vanderkleed, C. E.

Sanguinaria


Reports on one assay - lowest 3.98%; highest 3.98%; average 3.98%; standard 2.5% alkaloids.

Vanderkleed, C. E.

Sanguinaria


Following amounts of alkaloids were obtained from four lots of Sanguinaria: 3.44%, 8.93%, 5.96%, and 2.5% respectively of alkaloids.

Karrer, P.

Sanguinaria


"A report of researches dealing with the constituents of clerteryline."

Scoville, W. L.

Sanguinaria


"Further research on the properties of the constituents of Sanguinaria is necessary before the stability of its preparations can be assured."
Sanguinaria


"Of ten samples of Sanguinaria assayed, the alkaloidal content of nine was above standard and one below."

1917

Ewe, G.

Sanguinaria


"Seven samples of Sanguinaria examined came up to the standards set by U. S. P."

1919

(Editorial)

Sanguinaria


"A description of Sanguinaria, with notes on its therapeu- tic properties."

1919
United States Pharmacopoeial

History of Sanguinaria
Sanguinaria

U. S. Pharmacopoeial History

Official:
'
20, '30, '30 N.Y. '40, '50, '60, '70, '80, '90, '00.

Official Latin Title:-
Sanguinaria Canadensis '20, '30, '30 N.Y., 1908.
Sanguinaria '40, '50, '60, '70, '80, '90, '00.

Official English Title:-
Sanguinaria '20, '30, '40, '50, '60, '70, '80, '90, '00.
Sanguinaria Radix'30.

Synonym:-

Botanical name:-
Sanguinaria Canadensis '20, '30, '30 N.Y., 1908.

Family:-
(NatI. Ord. Papaveraceae) '80, '90.
(Fam. Papaveraceae) '00.

Part used:-
Radix. The Root '20, '30.
Rhizome '40, '50, '60, '70.
Dried rhizome, collected after the death of the foliage '00.
Seed and Root '08.
Rhizome, collected in autumn '80, '90.

Description:-

Root two or three inches in length, and from three to six lines in diameter; externally brownish; internally red; emits, when broken in its fresh state, drops of a vermillion coloured juice; odour, pungent; taste acid, bitter, nauseous. '30 N.Y.

About two inches (5 centimeters) long and two-fifths of an inch (10 millimeters) thick, horizontal, cylindrical, somewhat branched, faintly annulate, wrinkled, reddish brown; fracture short, somewhat waxy, whitish with numerous small red resin cells, or of a nearly uniform brownish-red color; bark thin, odour slight; taste persistently bitter and acrid. '80.

Of horizontal growth, about 5 cm. long, and 1 cm. thick, cylindrical, somewhat branched, faintly annulate, wrinkled, reddish-brown; fracture short, somewhat waxy, whitish with numerous small red resin cells, or of a nearly uniform brownish-red color; bark thin; odour slight; taste persistently bitter and acrid. '90.

Of horizontal growth, cylindrical, often somewhat branched, 2 to 7 cm. long, 5 to 15 mm. in diameter; externally reddish-brown, slightly annulate; fracture short and somewhat waxy, brownish-red and yellowish-white with numerous reddish resin cells; odour slight, the powder sternulatory; taste persistently acrid and bitter. '00.

Preparations:--

Acetum Sanguinaria '80.

Extractum Sanguinaria Fluidum '80, '90.

Tinctura Sanguinaria '80, '90.

Medical Operation:--

In small doses, tonic, stimulant, expectorant, alternative; in larger, narcotic, sedative emetic. '30 N.Y.
Sanguinaria
Blood-root

Sanguinaria Canadensis W. II.
1140 Bw. I. 75. Bn. 1, 31.
Radix. The root.

Sanguinaria
Blood-root

Sanguinaria Canadensis W. II.
1140 Bw. I. 75. Bn. 1, 31.
Radix. The root.

Sanguinaria Radix
Blood-root

Prop. - Root two or three inches in length, and from three to six lines in diameter; externally brownish; internally, red; emits, when broken in its fresh state, drops of a vermillion coloured juice; odour, pungent; taste acid, bitter, nauseaus; virtues extracted in different proportions by water, proof spirit, and alcohol. It is most active when recently dried, its power becoming much impaired when long kept.

Med. Use. - In small doses, tonic, stimulant, expectorant, alternative; in larger, narcotic, sedative emetic; Dose, grs. II to grs. X in powder.

Sanguinaria
Blood-root

The rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Sanguinaria
Blood-root

The rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Sanguinaria
Blood-root

The rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis.
Sanguinaria

Blood-root

The rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Sanguinaria

(Blood-root)

The rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis Linne (Nat. Ord. Papaveraceae), collected in Autumn.

About two inches (5 centimeters) long, and two-fifths of an inch (10 millimeters), thick, horizontal, cylindrical, somewhat branched, faintly annulate, wrinkled, reddish-brown; fracture short, somewhat waxy, whitish with numerous small red resin cells, or of a nearly uniform brownish-red color; bark thin; odour slight; taste persistently bitter and acrid.


Sanguinaria

(Blood-root)

The rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis Linne (Nat. Ord. Papaveraceae), collected in Autumn.

Of horizontal growth, about 5 cm. long, and 1 cm. thick, cylindrical, somewhat branched, faintly annulate, wrinkled, reddish-brown; fracture short, somewhat waxy, whitish with numerous small red resin cells, or of a nearly uniform brownish-red color; bark thin; odour slight; taste persistently bitter and acrid.


Sanguinaria

The dried rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis Linne (Fam. Papaveraceae), collected after the death of the foliage.

Of horizontal growth, cylindrical, often somewhat branched, 2 to 7 cm. long, 5 to 15 mm. in diameter; externally reddish-brown, slightly annulate; fracture short and somewhat waxy, brown-
ish red and yellowish-white with numerous reddish resin cells; odour slight, the powder sternutatory; taste persistently acrid and bitter.

Average dose. - 0.125 gm. (2 grains).

(Pharmacopoeia of Mass. Med. Society)

*Sanguinaria Canadensis*

Blood-root  The seed and root.