

Tentative Outline

Special Thematic Issue for the journal The International Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology Diseases

New journal section of DILI and HILI targeting key issues

Guest Editor: Dr. Rolf Teschke

- **Scope of the Thematic Issue:**

Multiple cases of herb-induced liver injury (HILI) are well described in the literature and validly assessed for causality using RUCAM (Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method) published in 1993 and available now as its update reported in 2016. These RUCAM based HILI cases as well as experimental studies will help identify tentative toxic phytochemicals responsible for liver injury, which has an intrinsic, dose-dependent, and thereby predictable background or an idiosyncratic, dose independent, and thereby unpredictable mechanistic background.

Keywords:

Herb induced liver injury (HILI), Greater Celandine, Germander, Green tea extracts, Polygonum multiflorum, Unsaturated pyrrolizidine alkaloids, Khat, Kratom, Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment method (RUCAM).

Sub-topics:

The sub-topics to be covered within the issue should be provided:

- Description of tentative toxins in herbal products causing HILI
- Methods to isolate potentially hepatotoxic phytochemicals from herbal products
- Experimental evidence of phytochemicals that are potentially hepatotoxic
- Clinical evidence of herbal products with their phytochemicals causing HILI
- HILI cases assessed for causality using RUCAM (Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method)
- Mechanistic steps of phytochemicals causing HILI
- Clinical features of HILI caused by specific phytochemicals.

Tentative titles of the articles:

1. Tentative toxins in liver injury by Greater Celandine: experimental and clinical evidence in cases assessed for causality using RUCAM.

2. Assumed phytochemicals in liver injury by Germander: experimental evidence and clinical features based on cases assessed for causality using RUCAM.

3. Suspected toxic catechins in herb induced liver injury caused by green tea extracts: experimental studies and clinical evidence in cases evaluated for causality using RUCAM.

4. Tentative toxic phytochemicals in herb induced liver injury by *Polygonum multiflorum*: experimental results and clinical characteristics of cases assessed for causality using RUCAM.

5. Toxic unsaturated pyrrolizidine alkaloids in hepatic sinusoidal obstruction syndrome: experimental evidence and clinical studies in cases assessed for causality using RUCAM.

6. Tentative toxic phytochemicals in liver injury by Khat: experimental data and clinical evaluation of cases assessed for causality using RUCAM.

7. Proposed toxins in herb induced liver injury by Kratom: experimental studies and clinical features of cases assessed for causality by using RUCAM.

8. Suspected toxins in liver injury caused by Ayurveda medicine: experimental results and clinical evidence in cases assessed for causality using RUCAM.

Schedule:

Thematic issue submission deadline: 31 December 2022.

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