



Research Article

Treatment of patients with arthrosis of hip or knee with an aqueous extract of Devil's Claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens* DC.)

Tankred Wegener, Niels-Peter Lüpke

First published: 05 December 2003 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ptr.1322> | Citations: 62[PDF](#) [TOOLS](#) [SHARE](#)

i Get access to the full version of this article. View access options below.

Institutional Login

Access through your
institution

Log in to Wiley Online Library

If you have previously obtained access with your personal account, please log in.

Log in

Purchase Instant Access

 48-Hour online access | \$15.00[Details](#) [v](#) Online-only access | \$25.00[Details](#) [v](#) PDF download and online access | \$59.00[Details](#) [v](#)

Check out

Abstract

Preparations made from the secondary tubers of Devil's claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) are successfully used in patients with rheumatic diseases (arthrosis and low back pain). In order to add data on the efficacy and long-term safety of an aqueous extract (Doloteffin™; 2400 mg extract daily, corresponding to 50 mg harpagoside), which has been tested successfully in patients with low back pain, an uncontrolled multicentre drug surveillance study for about 12 weeks was conducted in 75 patients with arthrosis of the hip or knee. To standardize the assessment of treatment effects, the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities (WOMAC) osteoarthritis index (10 point scale) as well as the 10 cm VAS pain scale were used. The results of the study revealed a strong reduction of pain and the symptoms of osteoarthritis. There was a relevant improvement of each WOMAC subscale as well as of the total WOMAC index: 23.8% for the pain subscale, 22.2% for the stiffness subscale and 23.1% for the physical function subscale. The WOMAC total score was reduced by 22.9%. VAS pain scores were decreased by 25.8% for actual pain, 25.2% for average pain, 22.6% for worst pain and 24.5% for the total pain score. The physicians reported a continuous improvement in typical clinical findings such as 45.5% for pain on palpation, 35% for limitation of mobility and 25.4% for joint crepitus. Only two cases of possible adverse drug reactions were reported (dyspeptic complaints and a sensation of fullness). Although this was an open clinical study, the results suggest that this Devil's claw extract has a clinically beneficial effect in the treatment of arthrosis of the hip or knee. Copyright © 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.



Related



Information

Recommended

[Hip and knee joint rotations differ between patients with medial and lateral knee osteoarthritis: Gait analysis of 30 patients and 15 controls](#)

Jonas Weidow, Roy Tranberg, Tuuli Saari, Johan Kärrholm

Journal of Orthopaedic Research

[Size of Medial Knee Osteophytes Correlates With Knee Alignment But Not With Coronal Laxity in Patients With Medial Knee Osteoarthritis](#)

Yoshinori Ishii, Hideo Noguchi, Junko Sato, Hana Ishii, Ryo Ishii, Koji Todoroki, Nobukazu Ezawa, Shin-ichi Toyabe

Journal of Orthopaedic Research

[Kinematics of medial osteoarthritic knees before and after posterior cruciate ligament retaining total knee arthroplasty](#)

Bing Yue, Kartik M. Varadarajan, Angela L. Moynihan, Fang Liu, Harry E. Rubash, Guoan Li

Journal of Orthopaedic Research

[Devil's claw \(*Harpagophytum procumbens*\) and chronic inflammatory diseases: A concise overview on preclinical and clinical](#)

[Download PDF](#)[About Wiley Online Library](#)[Privacy Policy](#)[Terms of Use](#)[About Cookies](#)[Manage Cookies](#)[Accessibility](#)[Wiley Research DE&I Statement and Publishing Policies](#)[Developing World Access](#)[Help & Support](#)[Contact Us](#)[Training and Support](#)[DMCA & Reporting Piracy](#)[Opportunities](#)[Subscription Agents](#)[Advertisers & Corporate Partners](#)[Connect with Wiley](#)[The Wiley Network](#)[Wiley Press Room](#)