Clinical Applications of Saffron (Crocus sativus) and its Constituents: A Review

Authors
M. Moshiri1, M. Vahabzadeh1,2, H. Hosseinzadeh3

Affiliations
1 Department of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, School of Pharmacy, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, IR. Iran
2 Medical Toxicology Research Centre, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran
3 Pharmaceutical Research Center, Department of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, School of Pharmacy, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Key words
● Crocus sativus
● clinical
● saffron
● crocin
● safranal

Abstract
Commonly known as saffron, Crocus sativus L. and its active components have shown several useful pharmacological effects such as anticonvulsant, antidepressant, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, radical scavenger effects, learning and memory improving effects, etc. There has been an increasing body of data on saffron use in medical databases within the last 20 years. In the current review, the strengths and weaknesses of some of the clinical trials about different pharmacological effects of saffron will be discussed. C. sativus extract has been studied in 8 antidepressant clinical trials in comparison to placebo or some antidepressant drugs, in which saffron showed effectiveness as an antidepressant drug. Clinical trials on anti-Alzheimer effect of saffron demonstrated that it was more effective than the placebo, and as effective as donepezil. 2 clinical trials on antipruritic and complexion promoting skin care effects of saffron both confirmed that saffron was more efficient than the placebo. In another clinical trial, it was proved that in addition to the weight loss treatment, saffron could reduce snacking frequency. Clinical trials conducted on women with premenstrual syndrome showed that saffron could reduce suffering symptoms more than the placebo and similar to standard treatments. Furthermore, additional clinical trials on effects of saffron on erection dysfunction, allergies, cardiovascular and immune system as well as its safety, toxicity and human pharmacokinetics are reviewed herein.

Introduction
Crocus sativus L. (commonly known as saffron) is a perennial stemless herb from the Iridaceae family that is largely cultivated in Iran and some other countries including Spain, India and Greece [1]. C. sativus grows up to 20–30 cm height and has 5–11 true leaves that are shielded and covered by 5–11 non-photosynthetic and white leaves (cataphylls). In October, the plant blooms striped purple with a honey-like smell [2]. Important constituents of saffron that are pharmacologically active are bitter principles (e.g. picrocrocin), volatile agents (e.g. safranal), and dye materials (e.g. crocetin and its glycoside crocin) [1]. Although research into effects of saffron is not a new subject and ancient Persian literatures recommend using saffron as a medicine for treating several diseases, the number of cited documents in medical databases such as Scopus® have increased over the last 20 years, most of them (78.51%) being original research. Furthermore, the first record being cited with the keywords of “saffron + clinical trial” in Scopus® belongs to the publications of 1998. The number of such papers has been increased through 2004–2012, 62% of which being original clinical trials (32 papers). However, 66 countries were cited for the authors’ affiliations of the cited documents in Scopus® with the keyword “saffron”. Most articles were published by the Iranian and Spanish researchers (22.3% by Iranian and 10.7% by Spanish authors) and more than one-third of the clinical trials were documented by the Iranian scientists (37.3%). Several useful pharmacological effects of saffron or its active components have been shown in animal studies along with the few clinical trials, including: anticonvulsant [3,4], antidepressant [5,6], anti-inflammatory [7,8], antitumor [9], radical scavenger effects [10] and learning and memory improving [11–13]. Protective effects of saffron extracts on goenotxins-induced oxidative stress have been reported [14,15]. There are numerous studies about antioxidant effects of

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Correspondence
H. Hosseinzadeh
Department of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology
Pharmaceutical Research Center
School of Pharmacy
Mashhad University of Medical Sciences
P.O. Box 91775 1365
Mashhad
Iran
Tel.: +98/511/8819 042
Fax: +98/511/8823 251
hosseinzadehh@mums.ac.ir

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saffron or its ingredients [12,16,17]. It has been also shown that saffron can promote the diffusivity of oxygen in different tissues [17]. A number of investigations into safety and toxicity of saffron and its components have been conducted [18–21] and some clinical trials about different pharmacological effects of saffron can be found in literatures. In this review, we have discussed strengths and weaknesses of the aforementioned studies.

Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetic evaluation of crocin and crocetin has been carried out in animal and human studies. Pharmacokinetic study of crocin, an active compound of saffron, in mice showed that it could not be absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract after either a single dose or repeated doses [22]. Crocin was largely excreted from the intestinal tract following oral administration [23]. It is hydrolyzed to crocetin before absorption through gastrointestinal tract [22,24].

Crocetin is quickly absorbed after oral administration to mice. It can be detected in plasma in free form as well as in the form of a glucuronic acid conjugate [22]. In rats, a single oral dose of 50 mg/kg crocetin has been shown to have $t_{1/2}$ = 30 ± 6 min, $C_{max}$ = 50 ± 10 μg/ml, AUC = 845 ± 109 μg × min/ml, and $V_d$ = 5.0 ± 0.81 l/kg [23]. The short plasma half-life of crocetin results in rapid elimination without being accumulated in the body [23,25]. Crocetin concentrations in rats' plasma did not tend to accumulate with the repeated doses of oral crocin [23,24]. The concentration-time curve of crocetin has been fitted with a 2-compartment open model after intravenous administration [23,24].

Moreover, crocetin was rapidly absorbed in animal studies as well, and could be detected within an hour of administration, reaching to the maximum concentration in 4.0–4.8 h ($T_{max}$) [27]. Additional important pharmacokinetic parameters of crocetin were as follows: $C_{max}$ = 100.9–279.7 μg/ml, $t_{max}$ = 65 ± 16 min, $C_{max}$ = 5.0 ± 1.0 μg/ml, AUC = 845 ± 109 μg × min/ml, and $V_d$ = 5.0 ± 0.81 l/kg [23]. The short plasma half-life of crocetin has been shown to reduce levels of serum total cholesterol, triglyceride and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; inhibit the formation of aortic plaque and have anti-atherosclerosis effect due to antioxidant properties [34,35]. There was no change in the lipid profile of individuals ingesting saffron in Modaghegh et al. study [28].}

Safety and Toxicity

Saffron is being used as a food additive for several centuries and this supports its safety for most people. Administered as medicine, saffron toxicity and safety required an evaluation. Intraperitoneal LD$_{50}$ values of saffron stigma and petal are reported to be 1.6 and 6 g/kg in mice, respectively [28]. Nevertheless, it is not toxic when administered orally with LD$_{50}$ value being above 5000 mg/kg. [19]. Although ingestion of less than 1.5 g of saffron is nontoxic for human [1], it is considered toxic when ingested with doses more than 5 g and could be lethal if taken about 20 g/day [1,29]. Given that the common effective doses being applied in clinical trials are considerably lower than this level (30–50 mg/day), saffron has a wide therapeutic index.
In RDBPCCT used saffron tablets for one week on 30 healthy volunteers divided into 3 groups of placebo, 200 and 400 mg saffron. The results demonstrated that saffron at dose of 400 mg could significantly decrease standing systolic blood pressure and mean arterial pressures and increase serum sodium, BUN and Cr. The biochemical changes were within the normal ranges and turned out to be clinically insignificant [28]. In addition, it has been shown that aqueous-ethanolic extract of saffron has a potent inhibitory effect on calcium channels of guinea pig isolated heart [46]. It has long been revealed that crocetin can almost completely prevent the induced atherosclerosis in rabbits, most likely through increasing the oxygenation of tissues [47]. In another study on rabbits, in which 2 out of 3 groups of animals received either high lipid diet alone or high lipid diet plus crocetin, crocetin was shown to have anti-atherosclerotic effect since it suppressed the expression of vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), which might be due to deactivation of NF-kappa B [48]. However, there have been reports that the incidence of cardiovascular diseases is noticeably lower in the geographic parts where saffron is used in daily diet of inhabitants [49], taking into account that antioxidants and flavonoids, especially lycopene, that exist in saffron are proven to decrease the risk of cardiovascular diseases [50].

A clinical trial was held by Verma et al., showed the prospective effects of saffron on cardiovascular disorders. In this study, 50 mg of saffron was dissolved in 100 ml of milk and administered twice a day to 20 individuals, 10 of them suffering from heart disease. A constant decrease in lipoprotein oxidation susceptibility was investigated after 3 and 6 weeks; hence, the significant drop in LOS levels indicated a potential antioxidant effect for saffron [51]. Taking into account the anti-atherosclerotic, antioxidant, anti-diabetes, hypotensive, anti-ischemic, anti-platelet aggregation and hypolipidemic effects of saffron, this herb can be considered as a promising treatment in decline of cardiovascular risk factors.

Neuropsychology

Alzheimer disease

Alzheimer disease (AD) is the most frequent form of dementia [52]. It is estimated that 42 million people worldwide will suffer from AD by 2040 [53] and it will reach epidemic proportions. Diagnosis of AD is based on criteria and symptoms. The most common symptom pattern begins with a gradually worsening difficulty in remembering new information [53]. Few drugs have been developed to alleviate these cognitive symptoms, thus more practical and safe medications are required for the cognitive, behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia [54]. Crocin and safranal are shown to inhibit the formation of soluble oligomers and following fibrillar assemblies in cell culture. It is assumed that they bind to hydrophobic patches provided in the intermediate structures and thereby inhibit protein aggregation. The simultaneous hydrophobic and hydrophilic properties of crocin result in a more effective action [54]. Due to antioxidant properties of C. sativus stigma constituents [13, 56], they are effective in Abeta fibrillogenesis and deposition in a concentration and time-dependent manner [57]. Abeta fibril formation and deposition is thought to be promoted by oxidation [57]. Diffuse and neurotic extracellular amyloid plaques and intracellular...
lar neurofibrillary tangles in the hippocampus, cerebral cortex and other areas of the brain, that are essential for cognitive function, is considered to be associated with AD and other neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson disease [53,55,58]. Chronic microglial activation produces various pro-inflammatory and neurotoxic factors that induce neuronal injury [7]; therefore, negative regulation of microglial activation is an alternative to treat neurodegenerative disorders. In cultured microglial cells of rat brain, crocin and crocetin could inhibit LPS-induced nitric oxide (NO) release and result in reducing tumor necrosis factor-alpha, interleukin-1beta, and intracellular reactive oxygen species, as well as showing neuroprotection effect and inhibiting the hippocampal cells death [7]. Shams and colleagues reported that aqueous extract of saffron can improve learning and memory. Their results also indicated that aqueous extract of saffron increases brain dopamine and glutamate concentrations, whereas it could change neither brain serotonin nor norepinephrine [58]. The effectiveness of saffron extract and crocin on memory enhancing in chronic cerebral hypoperfusion in rat has been reported [16]. It was reported that administration of C. sativus extracts could antagonize ethanol, acetaldehyde and scopolamine-induced memory impairment in rat and mouse [10,13,59]. There are 2 clinical trials on patients with mild-to-moderate AD [36,37], the first one being a 16-week, RDBPCCT [36] and the second being a 22-week, multicenter, RDBPCCT [37]. On both studies, diagnosis of AD was based on the criteria of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Efficacy of treatment was evaluated by changing in AD Assessment Scale and cognitive subscale and Clinical Dementia Rating Scale. Akhoundzadeh et al. treated patients with dose of 30 mg/day (15 mg twice a day) of saffron or placebo for 16 weeks in first, and also with either 30 mg/day saffron capsules (15 mg twice a day) or donepezil 10 mg/day (5 mg twice a day) for 22 weeks in the second study [36,37]. Authors reported that saffron produced a significantly superior outcome on cognitive function than the placebo. They also showed that the effectiveness of saffron on improving the cognition score of AD patients was equal to that of donepezil, both decreasing the score in Alzheimer’s Disease Assessment Scale by about 3.7, and the score of Clinical Dementia Rating Scale by 0.7–0.8. Although saffron was shown to possess adverse effects, they were no more than the placebo or donepezil. Both studies were designed very well as multicenter double-blind clinical trials, although they did not completely define the etiology in their patients [36,37]. Prescribing saffron for AD patients requires more extended studies with bigger sample size and different types of etiologies.

**Depression**

Depression is the fourth cause of disability worldwide [60]. In Persian traditional medicine, saffron is used for depression [62]. Hosseinizadeh et al. reported the antidepressant effect of C. sativus stigma extracts as well as safranal and crocin in mice being assessed by forced swimming test. Safranal (0.15–0.5 ml/kg) and crocin (50–600 mg/kg) could reduce the immobility time, and both extracts increased swimming time similar to fluoxetine and increased climbing time like imipramine [61]. It seems that crocin may inhibit uptake of dopamine and norepinephrine, and safranal acts via serotonin [6,61]. There are some other papers about effectiveness of saffron against depression on different animal models [5,63,64]. Saffron has also been reported to have anxiolytic effects in animal models [65].

C. sativus extract has been used in some antidepressant clinical trials ([Table 1]). The antidepressant effects of saffron were compared with placebo in 2 studies [38,39], with fluoxetine in 2 studies [62,66], and with imipramine in one study [60]. Another study compared outcome of patients who received combination of fluoxetine with saffron or placebo [18]. Researchers have attempted to perform clinical trials on most typical antidepressants with the inclusion criteria, such as age ranges (18–65 years old) and frequency of genders, and exclusion criteria, e.g. co-morbidity of psychiatric illness, specific types of personality disorders etc. [67]. Participants were outpatients who met the DSM-IV criteria for major depression (mild to moderate depression).

Sample size were equal (n=30–40) in all studies, although some of the reviewers stated that their sample sizes were not enough [68]. All of these studies were performed on similar population. Because of the effect of various social factors on depression, a multicenter clinical trial seemed to be more of use. Antidepressant effect of saffron was evaluated by the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D). It is shown that saffron could decrease HAM-D about 10–14%, generally considered as remission ([Table 1]) [67]. Based on clinical trial guidelines, a minimum of 4–6 weeks appear to be an appropriate duration [67] which has been observed by all of them; although, this could not reflect the preventive effect of saffron on exacerbation of depression and needs to be evaluated in extended studies.

In 2 studies [38,39] which compared saffron with placebo, authors reported no significant differences between the 2 groups in terms of observed side effects. Nevertheless, it seems that the total number of reported adverse effect by patients in saffron group were more than that of control (29 vs. 13 and 17 vs. 10). The most frequent adverse effect of saffron which had been reported in all trial was anxiety ([Table 2]) followed by an increase or a decrease in the appetites, nausea and headache. None of these studies had any report about past medical history of their participants. This is not entirely obvious whether they were treated with other medications before being included in the study. Furthermore, the authors did not completely defined whether patients were treated with other psychological treatments, such as psychotherapy or family therapy. Through our review of the literatures, we found another clinical trial on the effect of saffron on premenstrual syndrome [69]. The researchers had used 17-item HAM-D scoring for evaluating the outcome. They showed that administration of 30 mg/day (15 mg twice a day) saffron capsules for 2 menstrual cycles could reduce the depression score as well as the menstruation symptoms ([Table 1]) in comparison to placebo. The most reported adverse effect of saffron on this study was a change in appetite ([Table 2]).

We also found 2 other abstracts of clinical trial on antidepressant effect of saffron that were presented in congresses as poster presentation. They had evaluated the antidepressant effect of saffron by BECK depression score [70,71]. One abstract had studied effect of drinking a saffron-containing tea for 4 weeks in medical students. It was revealed that saffron could reduce depression score [70]. The aim of the other study was to evaluate the effect of 100 mg/day saffron vs. placebo in 70 patients for 12 weeks [71], also reporting the effectiveness of saffron. However, these 2 studies had a bigger sample sizes (n=50 and 70) and a longer treatment duration (4 and 12 weeks) than the previous
Table 1  Characteristics of clinical trials of antidepressant effect of saffron and their results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of study</th>
<th>population</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Type of administration compounds</th>
<th>Compared with</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Author (Year) (reference)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pilot DBRCT</td>
<td>Adult outpatients with mild to moderate depression</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17-item HAM-D. petal of C. sativus 15 mg bid</td>
<td>Fluoxetine 10 mg bid</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>effective similar to fluoxetine (F = 0.03, d.f. = 1, P = 0.84)</td>
<td>Akhondzadeh (2007) [66]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placebo-con-rolled DBRCT</td>
<td>adult outpatients with mild to moderate depression</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17-item HAM-D. capsule of petal of C. sativus 30 mg/day (BD)</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>a significantly better outcome than placebo (d.f. = 1, F = 16.87, p &lt; 0.001)</td>
<td>Moshiri (2006) [39]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single-centre placebo-con-rolled DBRCT</td>
<td>adult outpatients with mild to moderate depression</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17-item HAM-D. capsule of saffron 30 mg[so]lday (BD)</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>a significantly better outcome than placebo (d.f. = 1, F = 18.89, p &lt; 0.001)</td>
<td>Akhondzadeh, (2005) [38]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBRCT</td>
<td>adult outpatients with mild to moderate depression</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17-item HAM-D. (hydro-alcoholic extract) saffron 30 mg/day (BD)</td>
<td>Fluoxetine 20 mg/day (BD)</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>effective similar to fluoxetine (F = 0.13, d.f. = 1, P = 0.71)</td>
<td>Noorbala (2005) [62]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single-center DBRCT</td>
<td>adult outpatients with mild to moderate depression</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17-item HAM-D. capsule of saffron 30 mg/day (TDS)</td>
<td>capsule of imipramine 100 mg/day (TDS)</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>to be effective similar to imipramine (F = 2.91, d.f. = 1, P = 0.09)</td>
<td>Akhondzadeh, (2004) [60]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placebo-con-rolled DBRCT</td>
<td>women (20–45 y) with regular menstrual cycles and PMS at least 6 months</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17-item HAM-D. &amp; checklist of 17 premenstrual daily symptoms</td>
<td>capsule saffron 30 mg/day (15 mg twice a day)</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>For a 2 menstrual cycles</td>
<td>effective in relieving symptoms of PMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double-blinded</td>
<td>medical students</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>BDI scale</td>
<td>drank tea contained-saffron in 3 times in day</td>
<td>Pre-test Post-test</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>decreasing of The mean score (P&lt;0.0001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBRCT</td>
<td>adult patients who completed a questionnaire (BDI)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>BDI scale</td>
<td>capsule of saffron 100 mg/day</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>12 weeks</td>
<td>the BDI score in saffron group decreased about 2 times than that of placebo group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DBRCT = double-blind, randomized clinical trial, HAM-D = Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, BDI = Beck Depression Inventor

Table 2  The frequency of saffron’s adverse effects through clinical trials on depression. Number (percent). Total number of cases are 129 patients.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compare with</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>fluoxetine</td>
<td>imipramine</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td>placebo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>2 (20)</td>
<td>4 (20)</td>
<td>4 (26.7)</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>4 (20)</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>20 (16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased appetite</td>
<td>5 (25)</td>
<td>2 (13.3)</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>4 (20)</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>3 (12.5)</td>
<td>18 (14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased appetite</td>
<td>1 (5)</td>
<td>1 (6.7)</td>
<td>5 (25)</td>
<td>5 (25)</td>
<td>4 (16.7)</td>
<td>16 (12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>2 (13.3)</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>5 (25)</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>2 (8.3)</td>
<td>16 (12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>3 (20)</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>3 (12.5)</td>
<td>17 (13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart pounding</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>4 (20)</td>
<td>2 (13.3)</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>2 (8.3)</td>
<td>6 (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hypomania</td>
<td>2 (13.3)</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tream</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>4 (20)</td>
<td>1 (6.6)</td>
<td>4 (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>3 (30)</td>
<td>1 (6.6)</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>4 (3)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweating</td>
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<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>4 (3)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stomach pain</td>
<td>4 (20)</td>
<td>4 (20)</td>
<td>4 (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>1 (10)</td>
<td>2 (13.3)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual dysfunction</td>
<td>3 (15)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Restlessness</td>
<td>2 (20)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily drowsiness</td>
<td>1 (10)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morning drowsiness</td>
<td>1 (10)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedation</td>
<td>1 (5)</td>
<td>1 (4.2)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Urinary retention</td>
<td>1 (6.7)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>133</td>
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</table>
studies. Since the abstracts were only published, we could not assess the studies thoroughly. It seems that now is the time for evaluating antidepressant effect of saffron by multicenter, crossover, and large scale as third phase of clinical trials.

**Physical fatigue**

Production of reactive oxygen species and free radicals, which are responsible for exercise-induced protein oxidation and contributes to physical fatigue, is promoted during muscular exercise [72, 73]. Administration of crocetin as an antioxidant [56, 74] may attenuate physical fatigue. Mizuma and colleagues evaluated efficacy of 15 mg of crocetin in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, 3-way crossover study on physical fatigue in 14 Japanese healthy volunteers (7 men and 7 women) for 8 days [75]. They administrated crocetin (15 mg/day), ascorbic acid (3000 mg), or placebo capsules for 1 week before the experimental procedure. They found that men, who received crocetin alone, had significantly higher change in maximum velocity from 30- to 210-min. They could not find such difference in women [75]. The authors related their finding to antioxidant and alveolar oxygen transport augmentation properties of crocetin. However, they had not measured and reported any oxidant or antioxidant biomarkers or criteria of oxygenation.

**Endocrinology and Gynecology**

**Erection dysfunction (ED) and infertility**

Recently, different herbal remedies have been assessed as effective treatments for male infertility and other male sexual dysfunctions. Saffron has been known for centuries to have aphrodisiac properties. Moreover, the aphrodisiac activities of saffron aqueous extract and its constituent crocin, in male rats have been previously declared [76].

In a pilot clinical study on 20 men with erectile dysfunction, patients were observed for 10 days taking 200 mg tablets of saffron every morning. The results showed a statistically significant improvement in both tip and base rigidity and tumescence. Moreover, saffron was considered positively effective on sexual function of patients with erectile dysfunction even after a short-time treatment [77]. However, this was a pilot study and the sample number was rather few. Additionally, there were no control group and no placebo was utilized.

In a similar study to assess the efficacy and safety of saffron in erectile dysfunction, after 4 weeks of baseline evaluation, 346 men with erectile dysfunction received Sildenafil or saffron (30 mg BID) for 12 weeks. No significant improvements were observed in the international index of erectile function domains, Sexual Encounter Profile questions and Erectile Dysfunction Inventory of Treatment Satisfaction questionnaire scores with saffron administration. The authors reported that their findings did not support beneficial effects of saffron administration in men with erectile dysfunction [78]. This might be attributed to the low dose of saffron (30 mg BID) prescribed in comparison to the previous study.

On the other hand, Safarinejad et al. studied the effect of saffron vs. placebo on idiopathic male factor infertility on 260 infertile men with idiopathic oligo–asthenoteratozoospermia (OAT). Patients received either 60 mg/day saffron or placebo for 26 weeks. Afterwards, the 2 groups were compared with each other regarding changes in semen parameters and total seminal plasma antioxidant capacity. The results of the study showed saffron did not improve semen parameters in infertile men with idiopathic OAT [79].

In a case-report a 25-year-old woman with a 2-year primary infertility who was diagnosed with unilateral tubal blockage, received Unani herbal Majoon, one of its ingredients being C. sativus, for 2 successive cycles. The outcome was the patient’s pregnancy 2 months after therapy. C. sativus L. was reported to recover infertility due to crocetin and flavonoids contents. [80]. Nevertheless, it cannot be directly concluded whether or not the positive result was due to saffron.

**Premenstrual syndrome (PMS)**

The effect of saffron has been studied on some gynecologic disorders, mostly on premenstrual syndrome (PMS). PMS is a group of cyclical and recurrent emotional, physical, psychological, and mood discomfort that typically occurs after ovulation and before the onset of menstrual period [81].

A RDBPCT study investigated the effect of stigma of saffron on relieving the symptoms of this syndrome on 20–45 aged women with; regular menstrual cycles and the experience of the symptoms of PMS for at least 6 months. They received either 30 mg per day saffron or placebo. PMS symptoms were evaluated using a Premenstrual Daily Symptoms (PDS) questionnaire and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D). There was a significant difference in the efficacy of saffron in the Total PDS and HAM-D. The results indicated the positive effect of C. sativus L. in alleviation of PMS symptoms [69].

**Primary dysmenorrhea**

Primary dysmenorrhea, with a prevalence rate of approximately 90%, is described as cramping pains in the lower abdomen before or throughout the menstruation period without the presence of other diseases [82]. The effect of saffron has been assessed in the treatment of primary dysmenorrhea using a pilot RDBPCT on 180 female students aged 18–27 years old suffering from primary dysmenorrhea. Individuals were randomly divided into 3 groups taking either herbal drugs (saffron, celery seed, and anise extracts 3 times a day for 3 days) or mefenamic acid or placebo, starting from the onset of bleeding or pain. Severity and duration of pain were evaluated for 3 months. Both herbal and chemical drugs efficiently comforted the menstrual pain in comparison with the placebo [83]. However, since the herbal drug contained 3 herbs, this effect cannot be attributed to a specific herb.

Another study attempted to elucidate the effects of saffron odor on some gynecologic symptoms including PMS, dysmenorrhea and irregular menstruation. 35 women with normal olfactory ability and normal menstrual cycles were exposed to saffron odor for 20 min. Saliva samples were subsequently analyzed for cortisol, testosterone and 17-beta estradiol concentrations utilizing enzyme immunoassay method. The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) was used for psychological testing. The outcome was a considerable decline in cortisol levels and an increase in estradiol levels after exposure to saffron odor in both follicular and luteal phases. Moreover, the STAI score decreased in the follicular and luteal phases in the saffron group. Therefore, the findings of this RDBPCT suggested positive physiological and psychological effects of saffron odor in management of PMS, dysmenorrhea and irregular menstruation [84]. However, in this study the fragrance of saffron was diluted in ethanol to be
smelled by the test individuals, a fact that implies that such solvent may be considered an effective treatment.

**Snacking and appetites**
Snacking and compulsive eating are disturbed dietary behaviors which are consequence of mood disorders. Stress-induced eating accompanied with a preference for high-sugar and high-fat food consumption, is powerful reinforcing of snacking [85]. Several studies have shown mood elevation and anti-anxiety properties of saffron [39,61,65,66]. Gout et al. evaluated the effect of saffron on reducing the snacking frequency and demand, in 60 healthy, mildly overweight women, during a RDBPCCT [40]. They administrated 176.5 mg extract of saffron or placebo per day over an 8-week period and recorded body weight changes and snacking frequency. They found that saffron caused a significantly greater body weight reduction than the placebo after 8 weeks, and a significant decrease in snacking frequency after 4 weeks. However, other anthropometric dimensions and vital signs did not not change between the saffron and placebo groups [40]. They reported no major adverse effects as well. Therefore, they have offered saffron as an adjuvant supplement for people involved in weight loss programs whose weight gain is particularly due to stress or depression [40].

**Immunology and Allergy**
Feo et al. have studied the sensitization to saffron and its clinical significance as an occupational allergen [86]. In their study, 2 groups of subjects were included: one group was exposed to saffron in an important saffron area of Spain as workers (picking, manual extraction of stigmas, and roasting the stigmas of saffron), and the other group comprised of 237 unexposed patients with a positive history of allergy. Individuals having positive skin Prick test afterward went through Radioallergosorbent test (RAST) to evaluate the cutaneous and specific antibody responses. Saffron allergens from pollen and stamens were then characterized by SDS-PAGE immunoblotting. No allergens were verified in pistils [86].

In another study directed in Iran, more than 200 saffron workers referring to an allergy clinic were evaluated regarding the clinical symptoms and Prick test. Results illustrated that saffron, and in particular its pollen, was an inhalation allergen and female workers were more sensitive to this plant than the male ones [87]. The effects of 100 mg saffron tablets taken daily for 6 weeks, were evaluated on 45 healthy middle-aged men through a RDBPCCT [88]. Different hematological and immunological parameters were assessed 3 weeks after treatment. Saffron increased IgG levels while decreasing IgM levels in comparison with the baseline and the placebo. Moreover, it could decrease the percentage of basophils and also the platelets count, but it increased the percentage of monocytes. The results of this study suggested that a sub-chronic daily dose of 100 mg saffron had short-term immunomodulatory effects with no side effects [88].

**Skin**
As one of the Persian traditional medications, saffron, has been used in order to add shine, lighten the skin and reduce dark pigments, dark circles under the eyes, acne and pimple [89]. It is suspected that crocin inhibits active compound of DNA damage, or acts as an activator for DNA excision repair enzymes [90]. Furthermore, saffron has antipsoriatic effect and can absorb UV rays of sun [91]. Vyas et al. used 3% dry extract of saffron being inoculated in o/w cream, lotion and face powder formulations and tested it by patch test on individuals in age groups of 18–28. They reported that saffron could clearly enlighten the skin. They suggested these effects are due to crocin and crocetin presented in saffron [92]. The shining and depigmentation effects of saffron may be attributable to antioxidant effect of crocin and crocetin [17,93]. However, Vyas had no appropriate methodological clinical trial criteria such as number of groups, control group and the human method. We could not find any other article about the effect of saffron on skin.

Saffron has been used as an ingredient in anti-itching creams possessing emollient and antipruritic effects in a unicentric, open label randomized controlled study [94]. For the case group, a topical polyherbal formulation cream containing extracts of turmeric 16% (Curcuma longa), saffron 0.025% (C. sativus), sandalwood 8% (Santalum album), vetiver 0.5% (Vetiveria zizanioides), lata kasturi 0.1% (Abelmoschus moschatus), mehandi 3% (Lawsonia inermis), tulasi 3% (Ocimum sanctum), yastimadhu 0.5% (Glycyrrhiza glabra), turmeric oil 0.1%, surasak 0.5%, and swarna bhasma 0.00032% in a nongreasy cream base was used. They applied standard antipruritic cream containing urea, lactic acid, propylene glycol and light liquid paraffin. They reported that this application could reduce both pruritus and composite scores in case group as well as in the control standard group. Adverse effects like mild local skin irritation and burning sensation at the site of application were reported in only 3 out of 25 cases, being as frequent as in the control group [94].

This is the only clinical trial on antipruritic effect of saffron and the results are not utterly related to saffron.

**Conclusion**
Saffron and its constituents are shown to possess multiple useful effects on several diseases such as Alzheimer and depression as well as in gynecology disorders. Due to high safety level of this phytomedicine, it can be applied in clinical trials for majority of its effects. Some applications of saffron such as antidepressant and anti-Alzheimer properties are sufficient for the subsequent phase of clinical trials or drug developments. However, most of others effects and applications of saffron require further clinical and animal studies.

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**Conflict of Interest**
The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.
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