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## Ginkgo Biloba

**Common Names:** ginkgo, Ginkgo biloba, fossil tree, maidenhair tree, Japanese silver apricot, baiguo, yinhshing

**Latin Names:** *Ginkgo biloba*

### **Background**

- Ginkgo, one of the oldest living tree species in the world, has a long history in traditional Chinese medicine. Members of the royal court were given ginkgo nuts for senility. Other historical uses for ginkgo were for asthma, bronchitis, and kidney and bladder disorders.
- Today, the extract from ginkgo leaves is promoted as a dietary supplement for many conditions, including anxiety, allergies, dementia, eye problems, peripheral artery disease (when buildup of plaque narrows the blood vessels that carry blood to the head, organs, and limbs), tinnitus, and other health problems.

### **How Much Do We Know?**

- There have been a lot of studies on the possible health effects and risks of people using ginkgo.

### **What Have We Learned?**

- There's no conclusive evidence that ginkgo is helpful for any health condition. Although some studies suggest that ginkgo may help to slightly improve some symptoms of dementia, the findings have been described as unreliable. Also, other studies have had conflicting findings. Ginkgo neither helps prevent dementia or cognitive decline nor prevents Alzheimer's-related dementia from getting worse—this is according to studies that include the long-term Ginkgo

Evaluation Memory Study, which enrolled more than 3,000 older adults and was funded in part by the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH).

- For various health conditions, a small amount of evidence suggests a benefit from taking ginkgo, but the overall evidence is not conclusive. These conditions include anxiety, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, peripheral artery disease, premenstrual syndrome (PMS), schizophrenia, and vertigo.
- Research seems to suggest that ginkgo doesn't help with memory enhancement in healthy people, high blood pressure, tinnitus, multiple sclerosis, seasonal affective disorder, or the risk of having a heart attack or stroke.

### **What Do We Know About Safety?**

- For most people, ginkgo leaf extract appears to be safe when taken by mouth in moderate amounts.
- Side effects of ginkgo may include headache, stomach upset, dizziness, palpitations, constipation, and allergic skin reactions. If you have a known bleeding risk, you should be cautious about ginkgo possibly increasing your risk of bleeding.
- In a 2013 research study, rodents given ginkgo leaf extract had an increased risk of developing liver and thyroid cancer at the end of the 2-year tests. Whether these results apply to humans is unclear.
- Ginkgo may interact with some conventional medications, including anticoagulants (blood thinners), research reviews show.
- Ginkgo taken orally may be unsafe during pregnancy. It might cause early labor or extra bleeding during delivery if used near that time. Little is known about whether it's safe to use ginkgo while breastfeeding.
- Fresh (raw) or roasted ginkgo seeds and the unprocessed ginkgo leaves can contain dangerous amounts of a toxic substance.

### **Keep in Mind**

- Take charge of your health—talk with your health care providers about any complementary health approaches you use. Together, you can make shared,

well-informed decisions.

## For More Information

- [Using Dietary Supplements Wisely](#)
- [Ginkgo \(NTP\)](#)
- [Know the Science: How Medications and Supplements Can Interact](#)
- [Know the Science: 9 Questions To Help You Make Sense of Health Research](#)

## NCCIH Clearinghouse

The NCCIH Clearinghouse provides information on NCCIH and complementary and integrative health approaches, including publications and searches of Federal databases of scientific and medical literature. The Clearinghouse does not provide medical advice, treatment recommendations, or referrals to practitioners.

**Website:** <https://nccih.nih.gov>

## PubMed

A service of the National Library of Medicine, PubMed® contains publication information and (in most cases) brief summaries of articles from scientific and medical journals. For guidance from NCCIH on using PubMed, see [How To Find Information About Complementary Health Approaches on PubMed](#). **Website:** <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

## Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS), National Institutes of Health (NIH)

ODS seeks to strengthen knowledge and understanding of dietary supplements by evaluating scientific information, supporting research, sharing research results, and educating the public. Its resources include publications (such as [Dietary Supplements: What You Need to Know](#)), fact sheets on a variety of specific supplement ingredients and products (such as vitamin D and multivitamin/mineral supplements), and the [PubMed Dietary Supplement Subset](#). **Website:** <https://ods.od.nih.gov>

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Last Reviewed

Wednesday, December 16, 2020