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Rose-hip given as a standardised dry powder exerts anti-inflammatory properties, without influencing platelet aggregation and the coagulation cascade.

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It has been claimed that one of the cornerstones in the initiation and development of atherosclerosis can be chronic inflammation and oxidative damage. Cell preserving and anti-inflammatory therapy, have therefore recently drawn increasing attention.

The present study aimed to test the cell preserving and anti-inflammatory capacity of Rose-hip (*Rosa-Canina*) given as a standardised powder "Hyben Vital", in a group of twelve volunteers comprising both sexes, mean age 52 years, range 48-62 who were treated with Rose-hip 45 g daily for four weeks and who, after at least four weeks wash-out, finally were given Rose-hip 10 g daily for another four weeks period. The cell preserving capacity was estimated as the amount of haemoglobin leaking out from erythrocytes during storage in a blood bank. The anti-inflammatory capacity was estimated as C-reactive protein (CRP). Neutrophil chemotaxis towards fMLP was estimated using a modified Boyden Chamber assay. In a parallel design platelet activity estimated as ADP induced aggregation and impact on the coagulation cascade estimated as INR values were estimated on volunteers and patients on Warfarin therapy.

The amount of haemoglobin leaking from erythrocytes declined during treatment with Rose-hip 45 g daily ($p < 0.01$) CRP significantly declined during both therapies ($p < 0.02$ and $p < 0.05$) respectively. Likewise the chemotaxis towards fMLP declined from 339 +/- 24 to 144 +/- 39 and 172 +/- 18 ($p < 0.01$ and 0.02) respectively. Platelet aggregation and INR values were not affected of Rose-Hip, neither in healthy volunteers nor in patients under Warfarin therapy.

Conclusion: The present data suggest that Rose-Hip exerts cell preserving and anti-inflammatory properties without affecting platelet function and the coagulation cascade.

