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**Traditional Chinese medicine —  
Coding system for Chinese  
medicines —**

**Part 4:  
Codes for granule forms of individual  
medicinals for prescriptions**

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*Médecine traditionnelle chinoise — Système de codage des médecines  
chinoises —*

*Partie 4: Codes pour les granulés de médicaments individuels pour les  
prescriptions*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 249, *Traditional Chinese medicine*.  
ISO 18668-4:2017

A list of all parts in the ISO 18668 series can be found on the ISO website.  
<http://www.iso.org/iso/18668-4-2017>

## Introduction

As the pharmaceutical materials extracted from natural and botanical products have become increasingly attractive, significant progress has been achieved in identifying new sources of natural products for traditional and alternative medicine. In particular, Chinese traditional medicine has been the focus of tremendous research, development and applications worldwide. Accordingly, Chinese medicinal materials are increasingly being used in countries around the world. Currently, there are more than 70 countries that have established administrative systems to regulate Chinese medicine. At present, the annual sale of Chinese medicines has reached more than USD 16 billion and is increasing at a rate of 10 % to 20 % per year with great future potential. At the same time, concerns of harm to the body associated with the long-term use of synthetic drugs have been recognized. Therefore, many countries are developing vigorous controls and regulations on using antibiotics and other synthetic drugs, while recognizing the importance of traditional and alternative medicines. Thus, this brings more opportunities for the development of the market of Chinese medicines.

Today, bar codes are widely used for managing almost all ordinary products that are put up for sale. For example, an eraser or a pencil has its individually identifiable bar code. Yet, so far, a bar coding system for products used in Chinese medicine has not been given sufficient attention, making it difficult to categorize individual items for international trade and research development. This brings challenges and concerns in government supervision and proper use by patients. As products for medicinal use, Chinese medicines could have bar codes that can be integrated into the current bar code system that is used for other commercial products. In this way, bar codes can be used to track sources and monitor the quality of the products. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop a bar code system for Chinese medicine products that will enable to identify each specific Chinese medicine product.

The coding system for Chinese medicines is developed based on science and research rooted in plant taxonomy, Chinese medicine, Chinese medicinal processing, and other established regulatory handbooks and guidelines of GS1 General standard, central product classification (CPC), and ISO/IEC 15420, etc. The codes help translate complicated names of a wide variety of decoction pieces, Chinese Materia Medica (raw materials), and granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions into transparent digits. In this way, each Chinese medicine corresponds to a unique code as its identification.

The coding system for Chinese medicines aims to promote standardization and digitalization for Chinese medicine, to ensure authenticity, equality, fairness, and transparency in international markets and trade and to facilitate government supervision and regulation of Chinese medicine. It is hoped that it will help pharmaceutical enterprises to manage workflow and increase economic returns. It will help healthcare delivery organizations, such as hospitals and dispensaries, improve information management systems that can ensure the accuracy of dispensing, ensuring the safe and effective use of prescribed medicine.

Chinese medicines are substances or combinations of substances used under the guidance of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) theory for medical care and the prevention and treatment of disease, including Chinese Materia Medica, decoction pieces, granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (GFIMP), and Chinese patent medicines (CPM). As it has been previously acknowledged, Chinese decoction pieces are processed products of Chinese Materia Medica, which are also known as raw materials. Thus, when designing the coding system for Chinese medicines, it is feasible that one set of rules could incorporate all the features of each category of Chinese medicines, as they share the same medicinal source and medical part. To be specific, their divergence and commodity attributes can be clearly described in one of the layers (layer 8) in this set of coding rules. Granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions are innovative products made from decoction pieces. Based on the same considerations of feasibility and cost-control, the granular forms can be included within the same set of rules for decoction pieces.

However, although Chinese patent medicines (CPM) are made from decoction pieces, their coding rules are more complicated and differ from decoction pieces. Therefore, this coding system is not fit for CPM, and coding rules for CPM need to be formulated separately.

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# Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines —

## Part 4: Codes for granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions

### 1 Scope

This document encodes 777 kinds of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1.

This document is suitable for coding of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, as well as granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics and management.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 18668-1, *Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 1: Coding rules for Chinese medicines* (ISO 18668-4:2017)  
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9817252e-db21-479f-8d3b-d3e7808c25ed/iso-18668-4-2017>

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in ISO 18668-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 4 Coding principles

#### 4.1 Uniqueness

Each variety and processed form corresponds to a unique code.

#### 4.2 Scientificity

By applying scientific research to decide the classification methods and principles, the most stable properties, attributes, and characteristics of each Chinese medicine are used as basis for classification and coding. Thus, the structure of 17 digits with 10 layers as coding rules for Chinese medicines covers the information on medicinal source, medicinal part, specification, and processing method, which respectively represent the basic characteristics, commercial attributes, and professional attributes of Chinese medicines.

### 4.3 Scalability

The coding rules allow sufficient space for expansion.

### 4.4 Compatibility

The coding rules are consistent with relevant existing International Standards.

### 4.5 Stability

The code for decoction pieces remains unchanged once assigned.

The code for each Chinese medicine remains unchanged once assigned, as long as the basic characteristic of the medicinal does not change. Even if some Chinese medicines are discontinued for production and use, their codes should still be kept.

## 5 Coding structure

Coding rules are represented by 10 layers with 17-digit Arabic numerals in order. The structure is encoded according to the rules in ISO 18668-1 as shown in [Figure 1](#). See ISO 18668-1 for technical requirements.

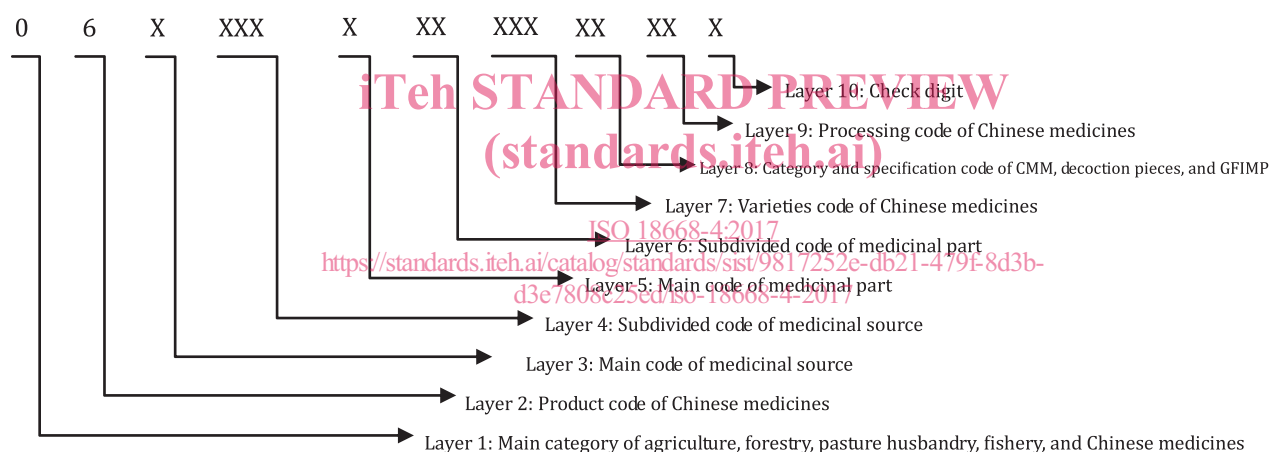


Figure 1 — Coding structure of Chinese medicines

## 6 Codes for granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions

Codes for granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions are given in [Table 1](#).



Table 1 — Codes for granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (777 kinds)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
30001	<i>Lycopodium Herba Granula</i>	Common Clubmoss Herb Granules	伸筋草配方颗粒	Shenjincao Pei fang ke li	<i>Lycopodium japonicum</i> Thunb.	Whole plant/ herb	06130250100109000
30002	<i>Selaginellae Herba Granula</i>	Spikemoss Granules	卷柏配方颗粒	Juan bai Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Selaginella tamariscina</i> (Beauv.) Spring; (2) <i>Selaginella pulvinata</i> (Hook. et Grev.) Maxim.	Whole plant/ herb	06130350100109007
30003	<i>Selaginellae Tamariscinae Granula</i>	Carbonized Spikemoss Granules	卷柏炭配方颗粒	Juan bai tan Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Selaginella tamariscina</i> (Beauv.) Spring; (2) <i>Selaginella pulvinata</i> (Hook. et Grev.) Maxim.	Whole plant/ herb	06130350100109410
30004	<i>Equisetis Hiemalis Herba Granula</i>	Common Scouring Rush Herb Granules	木贼(贼)配方颗粒	Mu zei Pei fang ke li	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> L.	Aerial part	06130550500109007
30005	<i>Osmundae Rhizoma Granula</i>	Japanese Osmunda Rhizome Granules	紫萁贯(贯)众(眾)配方颗粒	Zi qi guan zhong Pei fang ke li	<i>Osmunda japonica</i> Thunb.	Rhizome and frond bases	06131310500109006
30006	<i>Lygodii Spora Granula</i>	Japanese Climbing Fern Spore Granules	海金沙配方颗粒	Hai jin sha Pei fang ke li	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.	Ripe spores	06131790100109000
30007	<i>Cibotii Rhizoma Granula</i>	Cibot Rhizome Granules	狗脊配方颗粒	Gou ji Pei fang ke li	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> (L.) J. Sm.	Rhizome	06131910500109008
30008	<i>Cibotii Rhizoma Aquosus Granula</i>	Scalded Cibot Rhizome Granules	烫(燙)狗脊配方颗粒	Tang gou ji Pei fang ke li	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> (L.) J. Sm.	Rhizome	06131910500109220
30009	<i>Dryopteridis Crassirhizomatis Rhizoma Granula</i>	Male Fern Rhizome Granules	绵马(馬)贯(貫)众(眾)配方颗粒	Mian ma guan zhong Pei fang ke li	<i>Dryopteris crassirhizoma</i> Nakai	Rhizome and frond bases	06134510500109007
30010	<i>Dryopteridis Crassirhizomatis Carbonisatum Granula</i>	Carbonized Male Fern Rhizome Granules	绵马(馬)贯(貫)众(眾)炭配方颗粒	Mian ma guan zhong tan Pei fang ke li	<i>Dryopteris crassirhizoma</i> Nakai	Rhizome and frond bases	06134510500109410

NOTE 1 "No." is sorted as follows: 10001 to 19999 indicate Chinese Materia Medica, 20001 to 29999 indicate decoction pieces, and 30001 to 39999 indicate granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions.

NOTE 2 The English names for the granule form of individual medicinals for prescriptions are written as medicinal <GFIMP> for short in this table regarding the length of the names. For example, the granule form of individual Common Clubmoss Herb for prescriptions is written as Common Clubmoss Herb <GFIMP> to save the space in the table.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
30011	<i>Drynariae Rhizoma Granula</i>	Fortune's <i>Drynaria</i> Rhizome Granules	骨碎补(补)配方颗粒	Gu sui bu Pei fang ke li	<i>Drynaria fortunei</i> (Kunze) J.Sm.	Rhizome	06135610500109003
30012	<i>Drynariae Rhizoma Praeparatum Granula</i>	Scalded Fortune's <i>Drynaria</i> Rhizome Granules	烫(烫)骨碎补(补)配方颗粒	Tang gu sui bu Pei fang ke li	<i>Drynaria fortunei</i> (Kunze) J.Sm.	Rhizome	06135610500109225
30013	<i>Pyrrosiae Folium Granula</i>	Shearer's <i>Pyrrosia</i> Leaf Granules	石韦(韋)配方颗粒	Shi wei Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Pyrrosia shearerii</i> (Bak.) Ching; (2) <i>Pyrrosia lingua</i> (Thunb.)Farwell; (3) <i>Pyrrosia petiolaris</i> (Christ) Ching	Leaf	06135620700109000
30014	<i>Ginkgo Folium Granula</i>	Ginkgo Leaf Granules	银杏(銀)杏叶(葉)配方颗粒	Yin xing ye Pei fang ke li	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	Leaf	06140220700109004
30015	<i>Ginkgo Semen Granula</i>	Ginkgo Seed Granules	白果仁配方颗粒	Bai guo ren Pei fang ke li	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	Ripe kernel	06140240500109004
30016	<i>Ginkgo Semen Tostus Granula</i>	Stir-fried Ginkgo Seed Granules	炒白果仁配方颗粒	Chao bai guo ren Pei fang ke li	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	Ripe kernel	06140240500109110
30017	<i>Pini Lignum Nodi Granula</i>	Tabularformed Pine Node Granules	油松节(節)配方颗粒	You song jie Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Pinus tabulae formis</i> Carr.; (2) <i>Pinus massoniana</i> Lamb.	Tuberculate or branched nodes	06140420400109001
30018	<i>Pseudolaricis Cortex Granula</i>	Golden Larch Bark Granules	土荆皮配方颗粒	Tu jing pi Pei fang ke li	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i> (Nelson) Rehd.	Root bark or stem bark	06140420600109009
30019	<i>Pini Pollen Granula</i>	Pine Pollen Granules	松花粉配方颗粒	Song hua fen Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Pinus massoniana</i> Lamb.; (2) <i>Pinus tabulae formis</i> Carr.	Pollen	06140430500109009
30020	<i>Platycladi Cacumen Granula</i>	Chinese Arborvitae Twig and Leaf Granules	侧柏叶(葉)配方颗粒	Ce bai ye Pei fang ke li	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Twig and leaf	06140621200109004
30021	<i>Platycladi Cacumen Carbonisatum Granula</i>	Carbonized Chinese Arborvitae Twig and Leaf Granules	侧柏炭配方颗粒	Ce bai tan Pei fang ke li	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Twig and leaf	06140621200109417
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Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
30022	<i>Platycladi Semen Granula</i>	Chinese Arborvitae kernel Granules	柏子仁配方颗粒	Bai zi ren Pei fang ke li	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Ripe kernel	06140640500109002
30023	<i>Platycladi Semen Pulveratum Granula</i>	Crystallized Chinese Arborvitae kernel Granules	柏子仁霜配方颗粒	Bai zi ren shuang Pei fang ke li	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Ripe kernel	06140640500109835
30024	<i>Torreya Semen Granula</i>	Grand Torreya Seed Granules	榧子配方颗粒	Fei zi Pei fang ke li	<i>Torreya grandis</i> Fort.	Ripe seed	06140940600109002
30025	<i>Ephedrae Radix et Rhizoma Granula</i>	Ephedra Root Granules	麻黄根配方颗粒	Ma huang gen Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Ephedra sinica</i> Stapf; (2) <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> Schrenk et C. A. Mey.	Root and rhizome	06141010300109004
30026	<i>Ephedrae Herba Granula</i>	Ephedra Granules	麻黄配方颗粒	Ma huang Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Ephedra sinica</i> Stapf; (2) <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> Schrenk et C. A. Mey; (3) <i>Ephedra equisetina</i> Bge.	Herbaceous stem	06141021000109003
30027	<i>Ephedrae Herba Mellitus Granula</i>	Honey-processed Ephedra Granules	蜜麻黄配方颗粒	Mi ma huang Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Ephedra sinica</i> Stapf; (2) <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> Schrenk et C. A. Mey; (3) <i>Ephedra equisetina</i> Bge.	Herbaceous stem	06141021000109355
30028	<i>Saururi Herba Granula</i>	Chinese Lizardtail Herb Granules	三白草配方颗粒	San bai cao Pei fang ke li	<i>Saururus chinensis</i> (Lour.) Baill.	Aerial part	06150250500109000
30029	<i>Houttuyniae Herba Recens Granula</i>	Fresh Heartleaf Houttuynia Herb Granules	鱼腥草配方颗粒	Yu xing cao Pei fang ke li	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	Aerial part	06150250500209007
30030	<i>Piperis Kadsurae Caulis Granula</i>	Kadsura Pepper Stem Granules	海风(風)藤配方颗粒	Hai feng teng Pei fang ke li	<i>Piper kadsura</i> (Choisy) Ohwi	Lianoid stem	06150320100109004
30031	<i>Piperis Fructus Granula</i>	Pepper Fruit Granules	胡椒配方颗粒	Hu jiao Pei fang ke li	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Ripe or nearly ripe fruit	06150340200109001
30032	<i>Piperis Longui Fructus Granula</i>	Long Pepper Granules	荜茇(荜撥)配方颗粒	Bi bo Pei fang ke li	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Nearly ripe or ripe fruit-spice	06150340200209008

NOTE 1 "No." is sorted as follows: 10001 to 19999 indicate Chinese Materia Medica, 20001 to 29999 indicate decoction pieces, and 30001 to 39999 indicate granule forms of individual medicals for prescriptions.

NOTE 2 The English names for the granule form of individual medicals for prescriptions are written as medicinal <GFIMP> for short in this table regarding the length of the names. For example, the granule form of individual Common Clubmoss Herb for prescriptions is written as Common Clubmoss Herb <GFIMP> to save the space in the table.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
30033	<i>Sarcandra Herba Granula</i>	Glabrous Sarcandra Herb Granules	肿节(節)风(風)配方颗粒	Zhong jie feng Pei fang ke li	<i>Sarcandra glabra</i> (Thumb.) Nakai	Whole plant/herb	06150450100109008
30034	<i>Juglandis Semen Granula</i>	English Walnut Seed Granules	核桃仁配方颗粒	He tao ren Pei fang ke li	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Ripe seed	06150740600109005
30035	<i>Mori Ramulus Granula</i>	Mulberry Twig Granules	桑枝配方颗粒	Sang zhi Pei fang ke li	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Young branch	06151220200109005
30036	<i>Mori Ramulus Tostus Granula</i>	Stir-fried Mulberry Twig Granules	炒桑枝配方颗粒	Chao sang zhi Pei fang ke li	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Young branch	06151220200109111
30037	<i>Mori Cortex Granula</i>	White Mulberry Root-bark Granules	桑白皮配方颗粒	Sang bai pi Pei fang ke li	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Root bark	06151220600109001
30038	<i>Mori Cortex Mellitus Granula</i>	Honey-processed White Mulberry Root-bark Granules	蜜桑白皮配方颗粒	Zhi sang bai pi Pei fang ke li	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Root bark	06151220600109353
30039	<i>Mori Folium Granula</i>	Mulberry Leaf Granules	桑叶(葉)配方颗粒	Sang ye Pei fang ke li	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Leaf	06151220700109000
30040	<i>Mori Fructus Granula</i>	Mulberry Fruit Granules	桑椹配方颗粒	Sang shen Pei fang ke li	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Fruit-spike	06151240200109003
30041	<i>Broussonetiae Fructus Granula</i>	Papermulberry Fruit Granules	楮实(實)子配方颗粒	Chu shi zi Pei fang ke li	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) Vent.	Ripe fruit	06151240200209000
30042	<i>Cannabis Fructus Granula</i>	Hemp Seed Granules	火麻仁配方颗粒	Huo ma ren Pei fang ke li	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Ripe fruit	06151240200309007
30043	<i>Cannabis Semen Tostus Granula</i>	Stir-fried Hemp Seed Granules	炒火麻仁配方颗粒	Chao huo ma ren Pei fang ke li	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Ripe fruit	06151240200309113
30044	<i>Santali Albi Lignum Granula</i>	Sandalwood Granules	檀香配方颗粒	Tan xiang Pei fang ke li	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Heart wood of trunk	06151820400109005
30045	<i>Taxilli Herba Granula</i>	Chinese Taxillus Herb Granules	桑寄生配方颗粒	Sang ji sheng Pei fang ke li	<i>Taxillus chinensis</i> (DC.) Danser	Branch with leaf	06151921200109001

NOTE 1 "No." is sorted as follows: 10001 to 19999 indicate Chinese Materia Medica, 20001 to 29999 indicate decoction pieces, and 30001 to 39999 indicate granule forms of individual medicals for prescriptions.

NOTE 2 The English names for the granule form of individual medicals for prescriptions are written as medicinal <GFIMP> for short in this table regarding the length of the names. For example, the granule form of individual Common Clubmoss Herb for prescriptions is written as Common Clubmoss Herb <GFIMP> to save the space in the table.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
30046	Visci Herba Granula	Coloured Mistletoe Herb Granules	柞寄生配方颗粒	Hu ji sheng Pei fang ke li	<i>Viscum colouratum</i> (Komar.) Nakai	Stem and branch with leaf	06151921200209008
30047	Asari Radix et Rhizoma Granula	Manchurian Wildginger Root Granules	细(细) 辛配方颗粒	Xi xin Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Asarum heterotropoides</i> Fr.Schmidt var. <i>mandshuricum</i> (Maxim.) Kitag.; (2) <i>Asarum sieboldii</i> Miq. var. <i>seoulense</i> Nakai; (3) <i>Asarum sieboldii</i> Miq.	Root and rhizome	06152010300109000
30048	Aristolochiae Fructus Granula	Dutohmanspipe Fruit Granules	马(馬)兜铃配方颗粒	Ma dou ling Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Aristolochia contorta</i> Bge.; (2) <i>Aristolochia debilis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Ripe fruit	06152040200109008
30049	Aristolochiae Fructus Mellitus Granula	Honey-processed Dutohmanspipe Fruit Granules	蜜马(馬)兜铃配方颗粒	Mi ma dou ling Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Aristolochia contorta</i> Bge.; (2) <i>Aristolochia debilis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Ripe fruit	06152040200109350
30050	Aristolochiae Herba Granula	Dutchmanspipe Vine Granules	天仙藤配方颗粒	Tian xian teng Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Aristolochia debilis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.; (2) <i>Aristolochia contorta</i> Bge.	Aerial part	06152050500109004
30051	Rhei Radix et Rhizoma Granula	Rhubarb Granules	大黄配方颗粒	Da huang Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.; (2) <i>Rheum tanguticum</i> Maxim. ex Balf.; (3) <i>Rheum officinale</i> Bail.	Root and rhizome	06152310300109001
30052	Rhei Radix et Rhizoma Vinatus Granula	Wine-processed Rhubarb Granules	酒大黄配方颗粒	Jiu da huang Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.; (2) <i>Rheum tanguticum</i> Maxim. ex Balf.; (3) <i>Rheum officinale</i> Bail.	Root and rhizome	06152310300109315
30053	Rhei Radix et Rhizoma Carbonisata Granula	Carbonized Rhubarb Granules	大黄炭配方颗粒	Da huang tan Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.; (2) <i>Rheum tanguticum</i> Maxim. ex Balf.; (3) <i>Rheum officinale</i> Bail.	Root and rhizome	06152310300109414

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Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
30054	Rhei Radix et Rhizoma Cocta Vinata Granula	Prepared Rhubarb Granules	熟大黄配方颗粒	Shu da huang Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.; (2) <i>Rheum tanguticum</i> Maxim. ex Balf.; (3) <i>Rheum officinale</i> Baill.	Root and rhizome	061523103001090612
30055	Polygoni Cuspidati Rhizoma et Radix Granula	Giant Knotweed Rhizome Granules	虎杖配方颗粒	Hu zhang Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> . Sieb. et Zucc.	Root and rhizome	061523103002090008
30056	Polygoni Multiflori Radix Granula	Fleeceflower Root Granules	何首乌(乌)配方颗粒	He shou wu Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i> Thunb.	Root tuber	061523104001090000
30057	Polygoni Multiflori Radix Praeparata Granula	Processed Fleeceflower Root Granules	制何首乌(乌)配方颗粒	Zhi he shou wu Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i> Thunb.	Root tuber	061523104001090697
30058	Bistortae Rhizoma Granula	Bistort Rhizome Granules	拳参(参)配方颗粒	Quanshen Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i> L.	Rhizome	061523105001090009
30059	Fagopyri Dibotryis Rhizoma Granula	Golden Buckwheat Rhizome Granules	金荞麦(麦)配方颗粒	Jin qiao mai Pei fang ke li	<i>Fagopyrum dibotrys</i> (D. Don) Hara	Rhizome	061523105002090006
30060	Polygoni Multiflori Caulis Granula	Tuber Fleeceflower Stem Granules	首乌(乌)藤配方颗粒	Shou wu teng Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i> Thunb.	Lianoid stem	061523201001090002
30061	Polygoni Tinctorii Folium Granula	Indigoplant Leaf Granules	蓼大青叶(叶)配方颗粒	Liao da qing ye Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum tinctorium</i> Ait.	Leaf	061523207001090006
30062	Polygoni Orientalis Fructus Granula	Prince's-feather Fruit Granules	水红(红)花子配方颗粒	Shui hong hua zi Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum orientale</i> L.	Ripe fruit	061523402001090009
30063	Polygoni Avicularis Herba Granula	Common Knotgrass Herb Granules	篇蓄配方颗粒	Bian xu Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Aerial part	061523505001090005

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Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
30064	<i>Polygoni Perfoliati Herba Granula</i>	Polygonum Herb Granules	杠板归(歸)配方顆粒	Kang ban gui Pei fang ke li	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> L.	Aerial part	06152350500209002
30065	<i>Kochiae Fructus Granula</i>	Belvedere Fruit Granules	地肤(膚)子配方顆粒	Di fu zi Pei fang ke li	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> (L.) Schrad.	Ripe fruit	06152440200109006
30066	<i>Cyathulae Radix Granula</i>	Medicinal Cyathula Root Granules	川牛膝配方顆粒	Chuan niu xi Pei fang ke li	<i>Cyathula officinalis</i> Kuan	Root	06152510100109007
30067	<i>Cyathulae Radix Vinatus Granula</i>	Wine-processed Medicinal Cyathula Root Granules	酒川牛膝配方顆粒	Jiu chuan niu xi Pei fang ke li	<i>Cyathula officinalis</i> Kuan	Root	06152510100109311
30068	<i>Achyranthis Bidentatae Radix Granula</i>	Twotoothed Achyranthes Root Granules	牛膝配方顆粒	Niu xi Pei fang ke li	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i> Bl.	Root	06152510100209004
30069	<i>Achyranthis Bidentatae Radix Vinatus Granula</i>	Wine-processed Twotoothed Achyranthes Root Granules	酒牛膝配方顆粒	Jiu niu xi Pei fang ke li	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i> Bl.	Root	06152510100209318
30070	<i>Celosiae Cristatae Flos Granula</i>	Cockcomb Flower Granules	鸡(雞)冠花配方顆粒	Ji guan hua Pei fang ke li	<i>Celosia cristata</i> L.	Capitulum	06152530100109005
30071	<i>Celosiae Cristatae Flos Carbonisata Granula</i>	Carbonized Cockcomb Flower Granules	鸡(雞)冠炭配方顆粒	Ji guan hua tan Pei fang ke li	<i>Celosia cristata</i> L.	Capitulum	06152530100109418
30072	<i>Celosiae Semen Granula</i>	Feather Cockcomb Seed Granules	青葙子配方顆粒	Qing xiang zi Pei fang ke li	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Ripe seed	06152540600109009
30073	<i>Phytolaccae Radix Acetatus Granula</i>	Vinegar-processed Pokeberry Root Granules	醋商陆(陸)配方顆粒	Cu shang lu Pei fang ke li	(1) <i>Phytolacca acinosa</i> Roxb.; (2) <i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.	Root	06152710100109322
30074	<i>Portulaccae Herba Granula</i>	Purslane Herb Granules	马(馬)齿苋配方顆粒	Ma chi xian Pei fang ke li	<i>Portulacca oleracea</i> L.	Aerial part	06152950500109007

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