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

**Part 3:
Codes for Chinese Materia Medica**

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

Partie 3: Codes pour les matières médicales chinoises

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Coding principles	1
4.1 Uniqueness	1
4.2 Scientificity	1
4.3 Scalability	1
4.4 Compatibility	2
4.5 Stability	2
5 Coding structure	2
6 Codes for Chinese Materia Medica	2
Bibliography	54

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 249, *Traditional Chinese medicine*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 18668 series can be found on the ISO website.

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 to 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.

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines —

Part 3: Codes for Chinese Materia Medica

1 Scope

This document encodes 592 kinds of Chinese Materia Medica, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1.

This document is suitable for coding of Chinese Materia Medica, as well as Chinese Materia Medica 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*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given 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 medicines are used as basis for classification and coding. Thus, the structure of 17 digits with 10 layers as coding rules for Chinese medicines covers information of 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 each Chinese medicine 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.

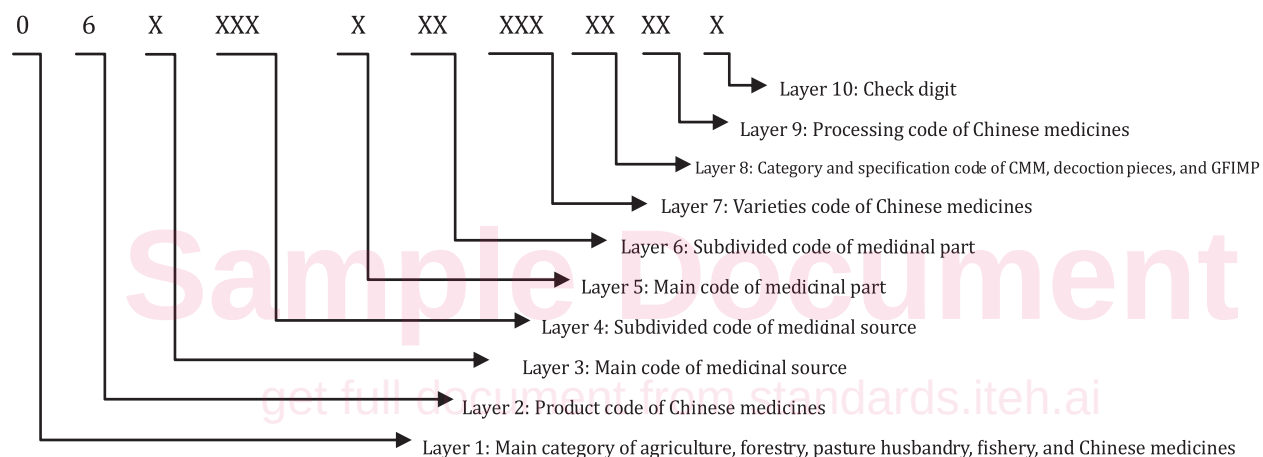


Figure 1 — Coding structure of Chinese medicines

6 Codes for Chinese Materia Medica

Codes for Chinese Materia Medica are given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Codes for Chinese Materia Medica (592 kinds)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
10001	<i>Lycopodium Herba</i>	Common Clubmoss Herb	伸筋草	Shen jin cao	<i>Lycopodium japonicum</i> Thunb.	Whole plant/herb	06130250100199001
10002	<i>Selaginellae Herba</i>	Spikemoss	卷柏	Juan bai	(1) <i>Selaginella tamariscina</i> (Beauv.) Spring; (2) <i>Selaginella pulvinata</i> (Hook. et Grev.) Maxim.	Whole plant/herb	06130350100199008
10003	<i>Equiseti Hiemalis Herba</i>	Common Scouring Rush Herb	木贼 (贼)	Mu zei	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> L.	Aerial part	06130550500199008
10004	<i>Osmundae Rhizoma</i>	Japanese Osmunda Rhizome	紫萁贯 (贯) 众 (眾)	Zi qi guan zhong	<i>Osmunda japonica</i> Thunb.	Rhizome and frond bases	06131310500199007
10005	<i>Lygodii Spora</i>	Japanese Climbing Fern Spore	海金沙	Hai jin sha	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.	Ripe spores	06131790100199001
10006	<i>Cibotii Rhizoma</i>	Cibot Rhizome	狗脊	Gou ji	<i>Gibotium barometz</i> (L.) J. Sm.	Rhizome	06131910500199009
10007	<i>Dryopteridis Crassirhizomatis Rhizoma</i>	Male Fern Rhizome	绵马 (馬) 贯 (貫) 众 (眾)	Mian ma guan zhong	<i>Dryopteris crassirhizoma</i> Nakai	Rhizome and frond bases	06134510500199008
10008	<i>Drynariae Rhizoma</i>	Fortune's Drynaria Rhizome	骨碎补 (補)	Gu sui bu	<i>Drynaria fortunei</i> (Kunze) J. Sm.	Rhizome	06135610500199004
10009	<i>Pyrrosiae Folium</i>	Shearer's Pyrrosia Leaf	石韦 (韋)	Shi wei	(1) <i>Pyrrosia shearerii</i> (Bak.) Ching; (2) <i>Pyrrosia lingua</i> (Thunb.) Farwell; (3) <i>Pyrrosia petiolosa</i> (Christ) Ching	Leaf	06135620700199001
10010	<i>Ginkgo Folium</i>	Ginkgo Leaf	银 (銀) 杏叶 (葉)	Yin xing ye	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	Leaf	06140220700199005
10011	<i>Ginkgo Semen</i>	Ginkgo Seed	白果	Bai guo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	Ripe kernel	06140240500199005
10012	<i>Pini Lignum Nodi</i>	Tabularformed Pine Node	油松节 (節)	You song jie	(1) <i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i> Carr.; (2) <i>Pinus massoniana</i> Lamb.	Tuberculate or branched nodes	06140420400199002

NOTE "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.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
10013	<i>Pseudolaricis Cortex</i>	Golden Larch Bark	土荆皮	Tu jing pi	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i> (Nelson)Rehd.	Root bark or stem bark	06140420600199000
10014	<i>Pini Pollen</i>	Pine Pollen	松花粉	Song hua fen	(1) <i>Pinus massoniana</i> Lamb.; (2) <i>Pinus tabulae formis</i> Carr.	Pollen	06140430500199000
10015	<i>Platycladi Cacumen</i>	Chinese Arborvitae Twig and Leaf	侧柏叶(葉)	Ce bai ye	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Twig and leaf	06140621200199005
10016	<i>Platycladi Semen</i>	Chinese Arborvitae kernel	柏子仁	Bai zi ren	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Ripe kernel	06140640500199003
10017	<i>Torreya Semen</i>	Grand Torreya Seed	榧子	Fei zi	<i>Torreya grandis</i> Fort.	Ripe seed	06140940600199003
10018	<i>Ephedrae Radix et Rhizoma</i>	Ephedra Root	麻黄根	Ma huang gen	(1) <i>Ephedra sinica</i> Stapf; (2) <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> Schrenk et C. A. Mey.	Root and rhizome	06141010300199005
10019	<i>Ephedrae Herba</i>	Ephedra	麻黄	Ma huang	(1) <i>Ephedra sinica</i> Stapf; (2) <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> Schrenk et C. A. Mey.; (3) <i>Ephedra equisetina</i> Bge.	Herbaceous stem	06141021000199004
10020	<i>Saururi Herba</i>	Chinese Lizardtail Herb	三白草	San bai cao	<i>Saururus chinensis</i> (Lour.) Baill.	Aerial part	06150250500199001
10021	<i>Houttuyniae Herba Recens</i>	Fresh Heartleaf Houttuynia Herb	鱼腥草	Yu xing cao	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	Aerial part	06150250500299008
10022	<i>Piperis Kadsurae Caulis</i>	Kadsura Pepper Stem	海风(風)藤	Hai feng teng	<i>Piper kadsura</i> (Choisy) Ohwi	Lianoid stem	06150320100199005
10023	<i>Piperis Fructus</i>	Pepper Fruit	胡椒	Hu jiao	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Ripe or nearly ripe fruit	06150340200199002
10024	<i>Piperis Longui Fructus</i>	Long Pepper	荜茇(荜撥)	Bi bo	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Nearly ripe or ripe fruit-spike	06150340200299009
10025	<i>Sarcandrae Herba</i>	Glabrous Sarcandra Herb	肿节(節)风(風)	Zhong jie feng	<i>Sarcandra glabra</i> (Thunb.) Nakai	Whole plant/herb	06150450100199009

NOTE "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.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
10026	Juglandis Semen	English Walnut Seed	核桃仁	He tao ren	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Ripe seed	06150740600199006
10027	Mori Ramulus	Mulberry Twig	桑枝	Sang zhi	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Young branch	06151220200199006
10028	Mori Cortex	White Mulberry Root-bark	桑白皮	Sang bai pi	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Root bark	06151220600199002
10029	Mori Folium	Mulberry Leaf	桑叶(葉)	Sang ye	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Leaf	06151220700199001
10030	Mori Fructus	Mulberry Fruit	桑椹	Sang shen	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Fruit-spike	06151240200199004
10031	Broussonetiae Fructus	Papermulberry Fruit	楮实(實)子	Chu shi zi	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) Vent.	Ripe fruit	06151240200299001
10032	Cannabis Fructus	Hemp Seed	火麻仁	Huo ma ren	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Ripe fruit	06151240200399008
10033	Santali Albi Lignum	Sandalwood	檀香	Tan xiang	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Heart wood of trunk	06151820400199006
10034	Taxilli Herba	Chinese Taxillus Herb	桑寄生	Sang ji sheng	<i>Taxillus chinensis</i> (DC.) Danser	Branch with leaf	06151921200199002
10035	Visci Herba	Coloured Mistletoe Herb	槲寄生	Hu ji sheng	<i>Viscum colouratum</i> (Komar.) Nakai	Stem and branch with leaf	06151921200299009
10036	Asari Radix et Rhizoma	Manchurian Wildginger Root	细(細)辛	Xi xin	(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	06152010300199001
10037	Aristolochiae Fructus	Dutchmanspipe Fruit	马(馬)兜鈴	Ma dou ling	(1) <i>Aristolochia contorta</i> Bge.; (2) <i>Aristolochia debilis</i> Sieb.et Zucc.	Ripe fruit	06152040200199009
10038	Aristolochiae Herba	Dutchmanspipe Vine	天仙藤	Tian xian teng	(1) <i>Aristolochia debilis</i> Sieb. et Zucc. ; (2) <i>Aristolochia contorta</i> Bge.	Aerial part	06152050500199005

NOTE "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.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
10039	Rhei Radix et Rhizoma	Rhubarb	大黄	Da huang	(1) <i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.; (2) <i>Rheum tanguticum</i> Maxim. ex Balf.; (3) <i>Rheum officinale</i> Baill.	Root and rhizome	06152310300199002
10040	Polygoni Cuspidati Rhizoma et Radix	Giant Knotweed Rhizome	虎杖	Hu zhang	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> . Sieb. et Zucc.	Root and rhizome	06152310300299009
10041	Polygoni Multiflori Radix	Fleeceflower Root	何首乌(烏)	He shou wu	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i> Thunb.	Root tuber	06152310400199001
10042	Bistortae Rhizoma	Bistort Rhizome	拳参(參)	Quan shen	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i> L.	Rhizome	06152310500199000
10043	Fagopyri Dibotryis Rhizoma	Golden Buckwheat Rhizome	金荞麦(麥)	Jin qiao mai	<i>Fagopyrum dibotrys</i> (D. Don) Hara	Rhizome	06152310500299007
10044	Polygoni Multiflori Caulis	Tuber Fleeceflower Stem	首乌(烏)藤	Shou wu teng	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i> Thunb.	Lianoid stem	06152320100199003
10045	Polygoni Tinctorii Folium	Indigoplant Leaf	蓼大青叶(葉)	Liao da qing ye	<i>Polygonum tinctorium</i> Ait.	Leaf	06152320700199007
10046	Polygoni Orientalis Fructus	Prince's-feather Fruit	水红(紅)花子	Shui hong hua zi	<i>Polygonum orientale</i> L.	Ripe fruit	06152340200199000
10047	Polygoni Avicularis Herba	Common Knotgrass Herb	篇蓄	Bian xu	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Aerial part	06152350500199006
10048	Polygoni Perfoliati Herba	Polygonum Herb	杠板归(歸)	Kang ban gui	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> L.	Aerial part	06152350500299003
10049	Kochiae Fructus	Belvedere Fruit	地肤(膚)子	Di fu zi	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> (L.) Schrad.	Ripe fruit	06152440200199007
10050	Cyathulae Radix	Medicinal Cyathula Root	川牛膝	Chuan niu xi	<i>Cyathula officinalis</i> Kuan	Root	06152510100199008
10051	Achyranthis Bidentatae Radix	Twotoothed Achyranthes Root	牛膝	Niu xi	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i> Bl.	Root	06152510100299005

NOTE "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.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
10052	<i>Celosia Cristatae Flos</i>	Cockcomb Flower	鸡(雞)冠花	Ji guan hua	<i>Celosia cristata</i> L.	Capitulum	06152530100199006
10053	<i>Celosiae Semen</i>	Feather Cockscomb Seed	青葙子	Qing xiang zi	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Ripe seed	06152540600199000
10054	<i>Phytolaccae Radix</i>	Pokeberry Root	商陆(陸)	Shang lu	(1) <i>Phytolacca acinosa</i> Roxb.; (2) <i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.	Root	06152710100199002
10055	<i>Portulaccae Herba</i>	Purslane Herb	马(馬)齿苋	Ma chi xian	<i>Portulacca oleracea</i> L.	Aerial part	06152950500199008
10056	<i>Stellariae Radix</i>	Starwort Root	银(銀)柴胡	Yin chai hu	<i>Stellaria dichotoma</i> L. var. <i>lanceolata</i> Bge.	Root	06153110100199009
10057	<i>Psammosilenes Radix</i>	Tuniclike Psammosilence Root	金铁(鐵)锁(鎖)	Jin tie suo	<i>Psammosilene tunicoides</i> W.C. Wu et C. Y. Wu	Root	06153110100299006
10058	<i>Pseudostellariae Radix</i>	Heterophylly Falsestarwort Root	太子参(參)	Tai zi shen	<i>Pseudostellaria heterophylla</i> (Miq.) Pax et Hoffm	Root tuber	06153110400199006
10059	<i>Vaccariae Semen</i>	Cowherb Seed	王不留行	Wang bu liu xing	<i>Vaccaria segetalis</i> (Neck.) Garcke	Ripe seed	06153140600199001
10060	<i>Dianthi Herba</i>	Lilac Pink Herb	瞿麦(麥)	Qu mai	(1) <i>Dianthus superbus</i> L.; (2) <i>Dianthus chinensis</i> L.	Aerial part	06153150500199001
10061	<i>Nelumbinis Rhizomatis Nodus</i>	Lotus Rhizome Node	藕节(節)	Ou jie	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Node	06153210500199002
10062	<i>Nelumbinis Folium</i>	Lotus Leaf	荷叶(葉)	He ye	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Leaf	06153220700199009
10063	<i>Nelumbinis Receptaculum</i>	Lotus Receptacle	莲(蓮)房	Lian fang	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Receptacle	06153230400199001
10064	<i>Nelumbinis Stamen</i>	Lotus Stamen	莲(蓮)须	Lian xu	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Stamen	06153230500199000
10065	<i>Euryales Semen</i>	Gordon Euryale Seed	芡实(實)	Qian shi	<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisb.	Kernel of ripe seed	06153240500199009

NOTE "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.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
10066	Nelumbinis Semen	Lotus Seed	莲(蓮)子	Lian zi	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Ripe seed	06153240600299005
10067	Nelumbinis Plumula	Lotus Plumule	莲(蓮)子心	Lian zi xin	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Young cotyledon and radicle of the ripe seed	061532409000199005
10068	Pulsatillae Radix	Chinese Pulsatilla Root	白头(頭)翁	Bai tou weng	<i>Pulsatilla chinensis</i> (Bge.)Regel	Root	06153710100199001
10069	Paeoniae Radix Alba	White Peony Root	白芍	Bai shao	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Pall.	Root	06153710100299008
10070	Paeoniae Radix Rubra	Red Peony Root	赤芍	Chi shao	(1) <i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Pall.; (2) <i>Paeonia veitchii</i> Lynch	Root	06153710100399005
10071	Clematidis Radix et Rhizoma	Chinese Clematis Root	威灵仙	Wei ling xian	(1) <i>Clematis chinensis</i> Osbeck; (2) <i>Clematis hexapetala</i> Pall.; (3) <i>Clematis manshurica</i> Rupr.	Root and rhizome	061537103000199009
10072	Aconiti Radix	Common Monkshood Mother Root	川乌(烏)	Chuan wu	<i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i> Debx	Parent root tuber	06153710400199008
10073	Semiaquilegiae Radix	Muskroot-like Semiaquilegia Root	天葵子	Tian kui zi	<i>Semiaquilegia adoxoides</i> (DC.)Makino	Root tuber	06153710400299005
10074	Aconiti Lateralis Radix Praeparata	Sliced Common Monkshood Daughter Root	附子	Fu zi	<i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i> Debx	Daughter root tuber	06153710400399002
10075	Aconiti Kusnezoffii Radix	Kusnezoff Monkshood Root	草乌(烏)	Cao wu	<i>Aconitum kusnezoffii</i> Reichb.	Root tuber	06153710400499009
10076	Ranunculi Ternati Radix	Catclaw Buttercup Root	猫爪草	Mao zhao cao	<i>Ranunculus ternatus</i> Thunb.	Root tuber	06153710400699003
10077	Cimicifugae Rhizoma	Large trifolious Bugbane Rhizome	升麻	Sheng ma	<i>Cimicifuga heracleifolia</i> Kom.	Rhizome	061537105000199007
10078	Anemones Raddeanae Rhizoma	Radde Anemone Rhizome	两头(頭)尖	Liang tou jian	<i>Anemone raddeana</i> Regel	Rhizome	06153710500299004

NOTE "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.

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Latin name	English name	Chinese name	Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pin Yin)	Medicinal source	Medicinal parts	Codes
10079	Coptidis Rhizoma	Golden Thread	黄连(連)	Huang lian	(1) <i>Coptis chinensis</i> Franch.; (2) <i>Coptis deltoidea</i> C.Y.Cheng et Hsiao; (3) <i>Coptis teeta</i> Wall.	Rhizome	06153710500399001
10080	Clematidis Armandii Caulis	Armand Clematis Stem	川木通	Chuan mu tong	(1) <i>Clematis armandii</i> Franch.; (2) <i>Clematis montana</i> Buch.-Ham.	Lianoid stem	06153720100199000
10081	Moutan Cortex	Tree Peony Bark	牡丹皮	Mu dan pi	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> Andr.	Root bark	06153720600199005
10082	Aconiti Kusnezoffii Folium	Kusnezoff Monkshood Leaf	草乌(烏)叶(葉)	Cao wu ye	<i>Aconitum kusnezoffii</i> Reichb.	Leaf	06153720700199004
10083	Nigellae Semen	Fennel flower seed	黑种(種)草子	Hei zhong cao zi	<i>Nigella glandulifera</i> Freyn et Sint.	Ripe seed	06153740600199003
10084	Sargentodoxae Caulis	Sargentgloryvine Stem	大血藤	Da xue teng	<i>Sargentodoxa cuneata</i> (Oliv.) Rehd. et Wils.	Lianoid stem	06153820100199007
10085	Akebiae Caulis	Akebia Stem	木通	Mu tong	(1) <i>Akebia quinata</i> (Thunb.) Decne.; (2) <i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz.; (3) <i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz.var. <i>australis</i> (Diels) Rehd.	Lianoid stem	06153820100299004
10086	Stauntoniae Caulis et Folium	Wild papaya	野木瓜	Ye mu gua	<i>Stauntonia chinensis</i> DC.	Young floriferous branch	06153821200199003
10087	Akebiae Fructus	Akebia Fruit	预(預)知子	Yu zhi zi	(1) <i>Akebia quinata</i> (Thunb.) Decne.; (2) <i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz.; (3) <i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz.var. <i>australis</i> (Diels) Rehd.	Nearly ripe fruit	06153840200199004

NOTE "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.