祁匯康

QI HUI KANG

祁匯康

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE
HEALTH PRESERVATION
SHARING HEALTH

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QIHUI KANG (ANGUO CITY) CHINESE MEDICINAL MATERIALS CO , LTD

- TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE
- FLOWER TEA

CONTENTS

COMPANY PROFILE

10+ PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

60+ SERVICE AREAS

90+ PARTNER CLIENTS

QIHUIKANG CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE CO., LTD.

Qihui Kang (Anguo City) Chinese Medicinal Materials Co., Ltd.It is a well-known traditional Chinese medicine foreign trade company located in Anguo City, Baoding, Hebei Province, China. Over the years, the company has developed into a large-scale and strong enterprise with high reputation in the traditional Chinese medicine industry.

祁匯康

2008

We have advanced production equipment and a skilled technical team, with strong production capacity and stable product quality. The company has established long-term cooperative relationships with numerous foreign customers, and our products are well sold in overseas markets. We provide customized services to meet the diverse needs of customers, aiming to fulfill their personalized requirements and provide professional customized solutions for major industrial manufacturers.

The company mainly engages in the cultivation, production, processing, and trading of traditional Chinese medicinal materials. Our products include rare medicinal materials such as Cordyceps sinensis, as well as traditional Chinese medicine extracts that comply with international standards. We are committed to providing customers with high-quality traditional Chinese medicinal materials to meet their different demands.

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HARMONY HEALTH AND WIN-WIN

TRADITIONAL CHINESEMEDICINE HEALTHPRESERVATION, SHARING HEALTH

We are committed to inheriting and promoting the culture of traditional Chinese medicine, actively advocating the health-preserving concept of traditional Chinese medicine, and enabling more people to understand, recognize, and use traditional Chinese medicine.

In the future,, Qihui Kang (Anguo City) Chinese Medicinal Materials Co., Ltd.we will continue to uphold the business philosophy of integrity, quality, and service, striving to improve product quality and service levels while expanding into broader overseas markets. We look forward to establishing long-term and stable partnerships with more domestic and foreign customers, working together for mutual development and creating a bright future.

BENEFITTING HUMAN HEALTH

We firmly believe that traditional Chinese medicine is a precious health resource. We strive to research and develop high-quality traditional Chinese medicine products, contributing to human health.

HARMONIOUS WIN-WIN

We are dedicated to inheriting and promoting the culture of traditional Chinese medicine, actively advocating the health-preserving concept of traditional Chinese medicine, and enabling more people to understand, recognize, and use traditional Chinese medicine.

PEOPLE-ORIENTED

We respect every employee, care for their physical and mental health, and provide a good working environment and development opportunities for them.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

We respect every employee, care for their physical and mental health, and provide a good working environment and development opportunities for them.

HEALTH SHARING

We advocate health sharing, actively participate in public welfare activities, and contribute love and effort to the cause of public health.

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DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

2008
COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT

Qihui Kang (Anguo City) chinese MedicinalMaterials Co., Ltd.Established in 2008 inAnguo City, Baoding, Hebei Province, initiallyfocusing on the cultivation and sales ofChinese herbal medicine.

HERBAL MEDICINE EXPORT

The company aggressively exploredinternational markets, beginning to exportvarious high-quality Chinese herbalmedicines to foreign clients, includingCordyceps sinensis, establishing a stronginternational reputation.

CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINEPROCESSING

The company gradually expanded its businessand started establishing production lines forChinese herbal medicine slices, achievingdeep processing of herbs and increasing product added value.

PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION

The company continuously enriched itsproduct line, introducing more varieties ofChinese herbal medicine slices to meet thediverse needs of customers and expand themarket.

BRAND BUILDING

The company focused on brand building,strengthening product quality managementand continuouslyimproving the quality andtaste of herbal medicine slices, graduallycreating its own brand image.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The company actively fulfills its corporatesocial responsibility, participates in publicwelfare activities, gives back to society, andcontributes to the prosperity of the herba!medicine industry and social progress.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The company actively engaged ininternational cooperation, establishing longterm and stable relationships with overseasclients, with products exported tointernational markets.

APPLICATION

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE INDUSTRY

{ APPLICATION SCENARIOS }

Hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, traditional Chinese medicine factories.

{ SPECIFIC USES }

Used for preparing traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions, making Chinese medicinal slices, helping to treat and prevent various diseases; used for making ointments, pills, powders, and other Chinese medicine formulations.

HEALTH PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

{ APPLICATION SCENARIOS }

HEALTH PRODUCT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES, HEALTH FOOD STORES, ONLINE E-COMMERCE PLATFORMS.

{ SPECIFIC USES }

Used as raw materials for health products, making various herbal health products such as health teas, wellness products, nutritional supplements, etc., to meet consumers' needs for health maintenance.

COSMETICS INDUSTRY

{ APPLICATION SCENARIOS }

COSMETICS MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES, BEAUTY SALONS, SKINCARE SPECIALTY STORES.

{ SPECIFIC USES }

Used as raw materials for cosmetics, making herbal skincare and beauty products, such as masks, serums, moisturizers, etc., with whitening, moisturizing, anti-aging effects.

FOOD INDUSTRY

{ APPLICATION SCENARIOS }

Food manufacturing enterprises, health food stores, supermarkets.

{ SPECIFIC USES }

Used as raw materials for food, making herbal foods and health foods, such as medicinal diets, herbal drinks, functional foods, to enhance the nutritional value and health benefits of foods.

VETERINARY MEDICINE INDUSTRY

{ APPLICATION SCENARIOS }

Veterinary medicine manufacturing enterprises, farms, veterinary clinics.

{ SPECIFIC USES }

Used as raw materials for veterinary medicines, making herbal veterinary drugs, used to prevent and treat livestock and poultry diseases, ensure animal health, and improve breeding efficiency.

PROCESSING OF CHINESE MEDICINAL SLICES

{ APPLICATION SCENARIOS }

Chinese medicinal slice processing enterprises, traditional Chinese medicine markets.

{ SPECIFIC USES }

Used as raw materials for Chinese medicinal slices, processed into various specifications of Chinese medicinal slices, to meet the needs of clinical use in traditional Chinese medicine and the retail market.

CHINESE MEDICINE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

{ APPLICATION SCENARIOS }

Chinese medicine pharmaceutical enterprises, pharmaceutical laboratories.

{ SPECIFIC USES }

Used for making proprietary Chinese medicines, Chinese medicine granules, and other Chinese medicine preparations, such as Chinese medicine tablets, capsules, granules, providing convenient Chinese medicine treatment solutions.

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

CORDYCEPS
P9

HONEYSUCKLE
P11

WOODY
P15

PANAX NOTOGINSENG
P17

YAM
P19

REHMANNIA ROOT
P21

PSEUDOSTELLARIA HETEROPHYLLA
P23

RADIX TRICHOSANTHIS
P25

GASTRODIA ELATA
P27

ALISMA ORIENTALIS
P31

ANEMARRHENA
P34

GARDENIA
P37

NOTOPTERYGIUM WILFORDII
P39

ACHYRANTHES BIDENTATA
P42

ASTRAGALUS
P45

SCUTELLARIA BAICALENSIS
P49

Phone / WeChat / WhatsApp: +8618633640012
Mail: 277605659@qq.com Website: www.cn-qihuikang.com

SOPHORA FLAVESCENS
P52

BITTER ALMONDS
P55

PORIA
P57

LICORICE
P59

DRIED GINGER
P62

UNCARIA RHYNCHOPHYLLA
P64

WOLFBERRY
P66

TRICHOSANTHES
P68

RED GINSENG
P70

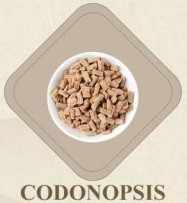
CORK
P73

POLYGONATUM
P77

COPTIS CHINENSIS
P80

WINDPROOF
P84

ANGELICA DAHURICA
P86



CODONOPSIS PILOSULA
P88

WHITE FRESH SKIN
P90

WHITE PEONY ROOT
P92

LILY
P95

RED PEONY ROOT
P97

CHUANXIONG
P99

Phone / WeChat / WhatsApp: +8618633640012
Mail: 277605659@qq.com Website: www.cn-qihuikang.com

SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA
P101

ANGELICA
P105

PEONY BARK
P106

OPHIOPOGON JAPONICUS
P107

SOUR PLUM SOUP
P113

CHRYSANTHEMUM
P114

WOLFBERRY
P115

ROSE TEA
P116

DANDELION
P117

RED BEAN AND JOB'S TEA
P118

ASTRAGALUS,WOLF BERRYAND RED DATES TEA
P119

HERBAL SOOTHING BATH SACHET
P120

HERBAL BODY SOOTHING SACHET
P121

HERBAL WELLNESS BATH
P122

MEDICINAL BATH HEALTH CARE PACKAGE
P123

ROYALGRASS BATH BAG
P124

Phone / WeChat / WhatsApp: +8618633640012
Mail: 277605659@qq.com Website: www.cn-qihuikang.com

CORDYCEPS

This product is a dried complex of the fruiting bodies and larval corpses of Cordyceps sinensis (BerK.) Sacc., a fungus of the family Ergotaceae, parasitizing the larvae of the insects of the family Bat Moth. It is dug up in early summer when the fruiting bodies are unearthed and the spores have not yet dispersed, and dried in the sun until 60% to 70% dry, and the fibrous attachments and impurities are removed, and then dried in the sun or at a low temperature.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is composed of the insect body and the fungal fruiting body that grows from the insect head. The insect body is similar to a silkworm, 3 to 5 cm long and 0.3 to 0.8 cm in diameter; the surface is dark yellow to yellow-brown, with 20 to 30 rings, and the rings near the head are thinner; the head is reddish brown; there are 8 pairs of legs, 4 pairs in the middle are more obvious; the texture is brittle, easy to break, the cross section is slightly flat, and the light yellow white. The fruiting body is slender and cylindrical, 4 to 7 cm long and about 0. 3 cm in diameter; the surface is dark brown to brown, with fine longitudinal wrinkles, and the upper part is slightly swollen; the texture is flexible, and the cross section is off-white. It has a slightly fishy smell and a slightly bitter taste.

【 INSPECTION 】

Heavy metals and harmful elements are determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 atomic absorption spectrophotometry or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry). Lead shall not exceed 5mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20mg/kg.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Determined according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; phosphate buffer (pH 6.5): 0.01mol/L sodium dihydrogen phosphate 6&5ml and 0.01mol/L sodium dihydrogen phosphate 31.5ml, mixed (pH 6.5)]-methanol (85:15) as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 260nm. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the adenine peak should not be less than 2000.
Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of adenosine reference, weigh accurately, add 90% methanol to make a solution containing 20μg per 1 ml of blood, and obtain.
Preparation of test solution Take about 0.5g of this product powder (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh accurately, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, add 10ml of 90% methanol accurately, plug it tightly, shake well, weigh the weight, heat and reflux for 30 minutes, cool it, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with 90% methanol, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate to obtain.
Determination method Accurately aspirate 100 of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject them into liquid chromatograph, and determine them.
This product contains not less than 0.010% adenosine ($C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_4$).

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【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Sweet, flat. It enters the lung and kidney meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Tonify the kidney and lung, stop bleeding and resolve phlegm. Used for kidney deficiency, impotence, spermatorrhea, sore waist and knees, chronic cough, asthma, and hemoptysis caused by overwork.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

3~9g.

【 NOTE 】

Be cautious when taking for a long time.

【 STORAGE 】

Keep in a cool and dry place to prevent moths.

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HONEYSUCKLE

This product is the dried flower buds or flowers with just opened of Lonicera japonica Thunb. of the Caprifoliaceae family. It is harvested before the flowers open in early summer and dried.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is rod-shaped, thick at the top and thin at the bottom, slightly curved, 2 to 3 cm long, about 3 mm in diameter at the top and about 1.5 mm in diameter at the bottom. The surface is yellow-white or green-white (the color gradually darkens with long storage), densely covered with short soft hairs. Leaf-like bracts are occasionally seen. The calyx is green, with 5 lobes at the tip, and the lobes are hairy and about 2 mm long. The open corolla is tubular, with two lips at the tip; 5 stamens, attached to the tube wall, yellow; 1 pistil, ovary is glabrous. The smell is fresh, and the taste is light and slightly bitter.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) The powder of this product is light yellow-brown or yellow-green. There are many glandular hairs, the head is inverted cone, sub-round or slightly oblate, with 4-33 cells arranged in 2 to 4 layers, 30 to 64 to 108 μm in diameter, and the stalk has 1 to 5 cells and can reach 700 μm in length. There are two types of non-glandular hairs: one is thick-walled non-glandular hairs, unicellular, up to 900μm long, with fine warty or vesicular protrusions on the surface, some with spirals; the other is thin-walled non-glandular hairs, unicellular, very long, curved or wrinkled, with fine warty protrusions on the surface. The diameter of calcium oxalate cluster crystals is 6 to 45μm. Pollen grains are round or triangular, with fine short thorns and fine granular carvings on the surface, and with 3 holes.

(2) Take 0.2g of this product powder, add 5ml of methanol, let it stand for 12 hours, filter, and take the filtrate as the test solution. Take another chlorogenic acid reference substance, add methanol to make a solution containing 1mg per 1ml, as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 10 to 20 μl of the test solution and 100 μl of the reference solution are taken and spotted on the same silica gel H thin layer plate, respectively. The upper layer solution of butyl acetate-formic acid-water (7:2.5:2.5) is used as the developing agent, developed, taken out, dried, and inspected under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, fluorescent spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference.

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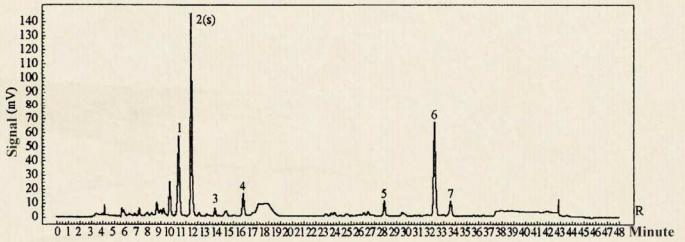
【 CHARACTERISTIC SPECTRUM 】

Determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512).
The chromatographic conditions and system suitability test are the same as those under [Content Determination] Phenolic acids except that the detection wavelength is 240nm.
Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of chlorogenic acid reference substance, accurately weigh it, and add methanol to make a solution containing 0.40mg per 1ml.
Preparation of test solution is the same as that under [Content Determination] Phenolic acids.
Determination method: Accurately pipette 2R of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject into liquid chromatograph, and determine.

There should be 7 characteristic peaks in the characteristic spectrum of the test sample. The peak corresponding to the reference peak is the S peak. The relative retention time of each characteristic peak and the S peak should be within ±10% of the specified value. The specified retention time values are: 0.91 (peak 1), 100 [peak 2 (S)], 1.17 (peak 3), 1.38 (peak 4), 243 (peak 5), 2.81 (peak 6), 2.93 (peak 7).



COMPARISON CHARACTERISTIC SPECTRUM
7 characteristic peaks Peak 2 (S): Chlorogenic acid; Peak 3: Dangyao glycoside; Peak 4: Bromostrychnoside; Peak 5: (Z)-dimer Bromostrychnoside enal Peak 6: 3,5-di-0-caffeoylquinic acid; Peak 7: 4,5-di-0-caffeoylquinic acid

【 INSPECTION 】

The moisture content shall not exceed 12.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).
The total ash content shall not exceed 10.0% (General Rule 2302).
The acid-insoluble ash content shall not exceed 3 0% (General Rule 2302).
Heavy metals and harmful elements shall be determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry).
The lead content shall not exceed 5mg/kg; the cadmium content shall not exceed 1mg/kg; the arsenic content shall not exceed 2mg/kg; the mercury content shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; and the copper content shall not exceed 20mg/kg.

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【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Phenolic acids shall be determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler; acetonitrile was used as mobile phase A, 0.1% phosphoric acid solution was used as mobile phase E, and gradient elution was performed according to the provisions in the following table; the column temperature was not higher than 25°C; the flow rate was 0.7 channels per minute, the detection wavelength was 327 nmo, and the number of theoretical plates calculated based on the chlorogenic acid peak should be not less than 10,000.

TIME (MIN)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE E (%)
0~8	14→19	86→81
8~4	19	81
14~34	19→31	81→69
34~35	31→90	69→10
35~40	90	10

Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of chlorogenic acid reference, 3,5-di-O-caffeoylquinic acid reference and 4,5-di-O-caffeoylquinic acid reference, weigh accurately, place in brown volumetric flask, add 75% methanol to make a solution containing 0.28mg. 0.15mg.44Mg per lnil, and obtain. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.5g of this product powder (passed through No. 4 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 75% methanol 50ml, weigh the weight, ultrasonically treat (power 500W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with 75% methanol, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate, and obtain. Determination method Accurately aspirate 20% of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject into liquid chromatograph, and determine, and obtain.
This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 1.5% chlorogenic acid (C16H18O9), and contains not less than 3.8% phenolic acid, calculated on the basis of the total amount of chlorogenic acid (C16H18O9), 3,5-di-O-caffeoylquinic acid (C25 H24O12) and 4,5-di-O-caffeoylquinic acid (C25 H24 O12).

Oleum odoratum was determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512).

Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: phenylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler (Agilent ZORBAX SB-phenyl 4.6mm X 250mm, 5μm), acetonitrile was used as mobile phase A, 0.5% glacial acetic acid solution was used as mobile phase B, and gradient elution was performed according to the provisions in the following table; the detection wavelength was 350nmo, and the number of theoretical plates calculated based on the oleum odoratum peak should be not less than 20,000.

TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0~15	10→20	90→80
15~30	20	80
30~40	20→30	80→70

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Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of cyperus rotundus reference, weigh it accurately, add 70% ethanol to make a solution containing 40μg per 1ml, and obtain it.
Preparation of test solution Take about 2g of the powder of this product (passed through a No. 4 sieve), weigh it accurately, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 50ml of 70% ethanol, weigh it,
ultrasonic treatment (power 250W, frequency 35kHz) for 1 hour, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with 70% ethanol, shake it well, and filter it. Accurately measure 10ml of the filtrate, recover the solvent to dryness, dissolve the residue with 70% ethanol, transfer it to a 5ml volumetric bottle, add 70% ethanol to the scale, and obtain it.
Determination method Accurately aspirate 10 secretions of the reference solution and the test solution. inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and determine them.
This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 0.050% cyperus rotundus (C21 H20O11).

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, cold. Enters the lung, heart, and stomach meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Clears heat and detoxifies, dispels wind-heat. Used for carbuncle, furuncle, throat paralysis, erysipelas, dysentery caused by heat toxins, wind-heat cold, and fever caused by febrile diseases.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~15g.

【NOTE】

Be cautious when taking for a long time.

【STORAGE】

Keep in a cool and dry place, moisture-proof and moth-proof.

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WOODY

This product is the dried root of Aucklandia lappa Decne. It is dug in autumn and winter, the sand and fibrous roots are removed, cut into sections, and the large ones are cut into petals longitudinally, and the rough skin is knocked off after drying.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is cylindrical or semi-cylindrical, 5-10 cm long and 0.5-5 cm in diameter. The surface is yellow-brown to gray-brown, with obvious wrinkles, longitudinal grooves and lateral root marks. It is hard and not easy to break. The cross section is gray-brown to dark brown, with gray yellow or light brown yellow surrounding. The cambium ring is brown with radial texture and scattered brown dot-shaped oil chambers. The aroma is unique and the taste is slightly bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is yellow-green. Inulin is common, and radial texture appears on the surface. The wood fibers are mostly bundled, long fusiform, with a diameter of 16-24 μm, and the pores are transversely cracked, cross-shaped or herringbone-shaped. Reticular vessels are common, and there are also L-shaped vessels with margins, with a diameter of 30-90 μm. Oil chamber fragments are sometimes visible, containing yellow or brown secretions.

(2) Take 0.5 g of this product powder, add 10 ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, and take the filtrate as the test solution. Take dehydrocostus lactone reference substance and costus lactone reference substance separately, add methanol to make solutions containing 0.5 mg per 1 ml, as reference substance solutions. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 5 of each of the above three solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use the upper layer solution of cyclohexane-ethyl formate-formic acid (15:5:1) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, spray with 1% vanillin sulfuric acid solution, and heat until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】

Total ash content shall not exceed 4.0% (General Rule 2302).

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).

Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; methanol-water (65:35) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 225nm, and the number of theoretical plates calculated based on the costusin lactone peak should be no less than 3000o Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of costusin lactone reference and dehydrocostus lactone reference, accurately weigh, add methanol to make a mixed solution containing 0.1mg of each per 1ml, and obtain.

【PROCESSING】

Remove impurities from costus cinnamyl lactone, wash, steam thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the form of quasi-circular or irregular thick slices. The outer skin is yellow-brown to gray-brown with longitudinal wrinkles. The cut surface is brown-yellow to brown-brown, with obvious chrysanthemum-shaped radial texture in the middle, the cambium ring is brown, and brown oil (oil chamber) is scattered. The aroma is unique and the taste is slightly bitter.

【INSPECTION】

The moisture content shall not exceed 14.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).

【EXTRACT】

Take the particles of this product with a diameter of less than 3mm, and determine them according to the hot soaking method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using ethanol as the solvent, which shall not be less than 12.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as the medicinal material, the total amount of costus cinnamyl lactone (C15 H20O2) and dehydrocostus lactone (C15 H18O2) shall not be less than 1.5%.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】

Same as the medicinal material.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like costus root slices. It has a slight fragrance and a slightly bitter taste.

【INSPECTION】

Total ash content shall not exceed 4.5% (General Rule 2302).

【IDENTIFICATION】

Same as the medicinal material.

【PROPERTIES AND MERIDIANS】

Spicy, bitter, warm. Enters the spleen, stomach, large intestine, triple burner, and gallbladder meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Promotes qi and relieves pain, strengthens the spleen and aids digestion. Used for chest, flank, and abdominal distension and pain, heaviness after diarrhea, indigestion, and loss of appetite. Stewed costus root strengthens the intestines and stops diarrhea. Used for diarrhea and abdominal pain.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

3~6g.

【STORAGE】

Store in a dry place, away from moisture.

PANAX NOTOGINSENG

This product is the dried root and rhizome of Panax notoginseng (Burk.) F. H. Chen of the Araliaceae family. It is dug up in autumn before the flowers bloom, washed, and the main root, lateral root and rhizome are separated and dried. The lateral root is commonly known as "tendon strip" and the rhizome is commonly known as "cut mouth".

【 PROPERTIES 】

The taproot is conical or cylindrical, 1 to 6 cm long and 1 to 4 cm in diameter. The surface is gray-brown or gray-yellow, with intermittent longitudinal wrinkles and root scars. There is a stem scar at the top and tumor-like protrusions around it. It is heavy and solid, with a gray green, yellow green or gray white cross section, and the wood is slightly radially arranged. The smell is slight and the taste is bitter and sweet. The tendons are cylindrical or conical, 2 to 6 cm long, with a diameter of about 0.8 cm at the upper end and about 0.3 cm at the lower end. The cut is irregularly wrinkled, blocky or strip-shaped, with several obvious stem scars and ring marks on the surface. The center of the cross section is gray-green or white, and the edge is dark green or gray.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) The powder of this product is gray-yellow. There are many starch granules, single granules are round, semicircular or rounded polygonal, with a diameter of 4 to 30 μm; compound granules are composed of 2 to 10 granules. Resin duct fragments contain yellow secretions. The diameter of the ladder-shaped duct, the reticular duct and the spiral duct is 15 to 55 μm. Calcium oxalate cluster crystals are rare and preferably have a diameter of 50 to 80 μm.

(2) Take 0.5 g of the powder of this product, add 5 drops of water, stir well, then add 5 ml of water-saturated n-butanol, seal, shake for 10 minutes, leave for 2 hours, centrifuge, take the supernatant, add 3 times the amount of water saturated with n-butanol, shake well, leave to separate (centrifuge if necessary), take the n-butanol layer, evaporate to dryness, add 1 ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve, and use it as the test solution. Separately take ginsenoside Rb1 reference substance, ginsenoside R1 reference substance, ginsenoside Rb1 reference substance and Panax notoginseng saponin R1 reference substance, add methanol to make a mixed solution containing 0.5 mg of each per 1 h, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 1 tsp of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate. Use chloroform-ethyl acetate-methanol-water (15:40:22:10) as the developing agent. Develop, take out, dry, spray with sulfuric acid solution (1-10), and heat at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content shall not exceed 14.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 6.0% (General Rule 2302).
Acid insoluble ash content shall not exceed 3 0% (General Rule 2302). Heavy metals and harmful elements are determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 atomic absorption spectrophotometry or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry). Lead shall not exceed 5mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1mg/kg; arsenic shall not exceed 2mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20mg/kg.

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【 EXTRACT 】

Determine according to the hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using methanol as the solvent, and shall not be less than 16.0%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile is used as mobile phase A, water is used as mobile phase B, and gradient elution is performed according to the provisions in the following table; the detection wavelength is 203nm. The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the R1 peak of Panax notoginseng should not be less than 4000.

TIME (MIN)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE (%)
0~12	19	81
12~60	19→36	81→64

Preparation of reference solution: Accurately weigh appropriate amounts of ginsenoside Rg1 reference, ginsenoside Rb1 reference and notoginseng saponin R1 reference, add methanol to make a mixed solution containing ginsenoside Rg1 0.4mg, ginsenoside Rb1 0.4mg and notoginseng saponin R1 0.1mg per 1ml. Preparation of test solution: Take 0.6g of this product powder (passed through No. 4 sieve), accurately weigh, accurately add 50ml of methanol, weigh the weight, leave overnight, keep it in a 80°C water bath and keep it slightly boiling for 2 hours, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate to obtain.
Determination method: Accurately aspirate 10 hours of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject them into liquid chromatograph, and determine, and obtain.
Calculated on the basis of dry product, the total amount of ginsenoside Rg1 (C42 H72O14), ginsenoside Rb1 (C54 H92 O23) and notoginseng saponin Ri (C47 H80 O8) contained in this product shall not be less than 5.0%.

【 PROCESSING 】

Panax notoginseng powder Take Panax notoginseng, wash, dry and grind into fine powder.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is grayish yellow powder. Slight smell, bitter taste with sweet aftertaste.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 EXTRACT 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same as medicinal materials.

【 PROPERTIES AND MERIDIANS 】

Sweet, slightly bitter, warm. Enters the liver and stomach meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Disperse blood stasis and stop bleeding, reduce swelling and relieve pain. Used for hemoptysis, vomiting blood, fine blood, blood in stool, metrorrhagia, traumatic bleeding, chest and abdominal stabbing pain, swelling and pain from falls.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

3~9g; grind into powder and swallow, 1~3g at a time. Appropriate amount for external use.

【 NOTE 】

Use with caution in pregnant women.

【 STORAGE 】

Place in a cool and dry place to prevent moth.

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YAM

This product is the dried rhizome of Dioscorea opposita Thunb. In winter, when the stems and leaves are withered, they are dug, the roots are cut off, washed, the outer skin and fibrous roots are removed, and dried, commonly known as "hairy yam"; or the outer skin is removed, cut into thick slices while fresh, and dried, called "yam slices"; there are also Select fat and straight dry yam, put it in clean water, soak it until it has no dry core and is stuffy, cut both ends, roll it into a cylinder with a wooden board, dry it in the sun, and polish it, which is commonly known as "light yam".

【PROPERTIES】

The hairy yam is slightly cylindrical, curved and slightly flat, 15 to 30 cm long and 1.5 to 6 cm in diameter. The surface is yellowish white or light yellow, with longitudinal grooves, longitudinal wrinkles and root marks, and occasionally light brown outer skin remains. It is heavy, solid, not easy to break, and the cross section is white and powdery. It has a slight odor, a light taste, and is slightly sour. It is sticky when chewed. Yam slices are irregular thick slices, wrinkled and uneven, with a white or yellowish white cross section, a hard and brittle texture, and powdery. It has a slight odor, a light taste, and is slightly sour. Smooth yam is cylindrical, with both ends flat, 9 to 18 cm long and 15 to 3 cm in diameter. The surface is smooth, white or yellowish white.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is off-white. The starch granules are flat oval, triangular oval, sub-circular or rectangular, with a diameter of 8 to 35 μm, called umbilical dots, herringbone, cross or short slits, with visible laminae; compound granules are rare, consisting of 2 to 3 subgranules. Calcium oxalate needle crystal bundles exist in mucous cells, about 240 μm long, and the needle crystals are 2 to 5 μm thick. The diameters of the marginated pit vessels, reticular vessels, spiral vessels and annular vessels are 12 to 48 μm.

(2) Take 4g of the powder of this product, add 30ml of ethanol, ultrasonically extract for 30 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate, and add 1ml of ethanol to the residue to dissolve it as the test solution. Take 4g of yam control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 50% of each of the above two solutions were taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, and ethyl acetate-methanol-concentrated ammonia test solution (9:1:05) was used as the developing agent. The plate was developed, taken out, dried, sprayed with 10% sulfuric acid ethanol solution, heated at 105°C until the spots were clearly colored, and inspected under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, fluorescent spots of the same color appeared at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material.

【INSPECTION】

Moisture content of raw yam and bare yam shall not exceed 16.0%; yam slices shall not exceed 12.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content of raw yam and bare yam shall not exceed 4.0%; yam slices shall not exceed 5.0% (General Rule 2302).
Sulfur dioxide residue According to the determination method of sulfur dioxide residue (General Rule 2331), the content of raw yam and bare yam shall not exceed 400mg/kg; the content of yam slices shall not exceed 10mg/kg.

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【EXTRACT】

According to the cold soaking method under the determination method of water-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), the content of raw yam and bare yam shall not be less than 7.0%; the content of yam slices shall not be less than 10.0%.

MEDICINAL PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Yam Take raw yam or bare yam to remove impurities, separate large and small pieces, soak until thoroughly moistened, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is a thick slice of quasi-circular, oval or irregular shape. The surface is off-white or light yellow-white, brittle, easy to break, and the cut surface is off-white and powdery. The smell is slight, the taste is light, slightly sour, and it is sticky when chewed.

【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material, not less than 4.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】

Same as the medicinal material. Yam slices Take yam slices and remove impurities.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is irregular thick slices, wrinkled and uneven, with white or yellowish white cut surface, hard and brittle texture, powdery. Slight odor, light taste, slightly sour.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material.
Iron-fried yam Take hairy yam slices or smooth yam slices, and stir-fry until yellow according to the iron-frying method (General Rule 0213).

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like hairy yam slices or smooth yam slices, with yellowish white or slightly yellow cut surface, occasional burnt spots, and a slight burnt aroma.

【INSPECTION】

Water content Same as the medicinal material, not more than 12.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】

(Total ash content, sulfur dioxide residue) Same as the medicinal material.

【PROPERTIES AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, flat. Enter the spleen, lung, and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Tonify the spleen and stomach, promote the production of body fluids and benefit the lungs, tonify the kidneys and restrain the essence. Used for spleen deficiency, poor appetite, chronic diarrhea, asthma and cough due to lung deficiency, spermatorrhea due to kidney deficiency, leucorrhea, frequent urination, and thirst due to deficiency heat. Iron-fried yam nourishes the spleen and strengthens the stomach. Used for spleen deficiency, poor appetite, diarrhea, and excessive leucorrhea.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

15~30g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place to prevent moths.

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REHMANNIA ROOT

This product is a processed product of raw Rehmannia root.

【ROCESSING】

(1) Take raw Rehmannia root and stew it according to the wine stewing method (General Rule 0213) until the wine is absorbed, take it out, dry it in the sun until the mucus on the skin is slightly dry, cut it into thick slices or blocks, and dry it. For every 100kg of raw Rehmannia root, use 30-50kg of yellow wine.

(2) Take raw Rehmannia root and steam it according to the steaming method (General Rule 0213) until it is black and moist, take it out, dry it in the sun until it is about 80% dry, cut it into thick slices or blocks, and dry it.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is irregular pieces and fragments of different sizes and thicknesses. The surface is black, shiny, and sticky. It is soft and tough, not easy to break, and the cross section is black and shiny. It has a slight odor and tastes sweet.

【IDENTIFICATION】

Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 50ml of 80% methanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate, add 5ml of water to dissolve the residue, shake and extract 4 times with water-saturated n-butanol, 10ml each time, combine the n-butanol solution, evaporate to dryness, add 2ml of methanol to dissolve the residue, and use it as the test solution. Take another reference substance of Verbascum saccharum officinale, add methanol to make a solution containing 1mg per 1ml, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 5μl of the test solution and 2μl of the reference solution, respectively, and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use ethyl acetate-methanol-formic acid (16: 0.5: 2) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, soak with 0.1% 2,2-diphenyl-1-naphthyl anhydrous ethanol solution, and dry. In the chromatogram of the test product, the same color spot appears at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】

Same as Rehmannia glutinosa.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to HPLC (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Use octadecylsilane bonded silica gel as filler; methanol-0.1% phosphoric acid solution (5:95) as mobile phase, detection wavelength is 203nm. The theoretical plate number calculated based on Rehmannia glutinosa D peak should not be less than 5000. Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of Rehmannia glutinosa D reference substance, weigh accurately, add 25% methanol to make a solution containing 70% per 1ml, and obtain.
Preparation of test solution Take this product and cut it into small pieces of about 5mm. After drying under reduced pressure at 80°C for 24 hours, grind it into coarse powder. Take about 1g, weigh it accurately, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 25ml of 25% methanol, weigh it, ultrasonically treat it (power 400W, frequency 50kHz) for 1 hour, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with 25% methanol, shake it well, centrifuge it at high speed for 10 minutes, filter the supernatant, and take the filtrate to obtain it.
Determination method Accurately take 10% of the reference solution and the test solution respectively, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and determine them. This product contains not less than 0.050% of Rehmannia glutinosa D (C27 H42O20).

【NATURE AND TASTE AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, slightly warm. It enters the liver and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Nourishes blood and yin, replenishes essence and fills marrow. Used for blood deficiency, palpitations, irregular menstruation, metrorrhagia, liver and kidney yin deficiency, soreness of waist and knees, bone steaming and hot flashes, night sweats and spermatorrhea, internal heat and thirst, dizziness, tinnitus, and premature graying of hair.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

9~15g.

【STORAGE】

Store in a ventilated and dry place.

PSEUDOSTELLARIA HETEROPHYLLA

This product is the dried root of Pseudostellaria heterophylla (Miq.) Pax ex Pax et Hoffm. of the Caryophyllaceae family. It is dug up in summer when most of the stems and leaves wither, washed, the fibrous roots are removed, and the roots are slightly blanched in boiling water and then dried in the sun or directly dried in the sun.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is slender spindle-shaped or slender strip, slightly curved, 3 to 10 cm long, 0.2 to 0.6 cm in diameter. The surface is grayish yellow to yellowish brown, relatively smooth, with slight longitudinal wrinkles, and root marks in the depressions. There is a stem mark at the top. It is hard and brittle, with a relatively flat cross section, light yellow-brown around, light yellow-white in the center, and horny. It has a slight odor and a slightly sweet taste.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Cross-section of this product: The cork layer is composed of 2 to 4 rows of square cells. The inner cork layer is thin, with only a few rows of thin-walled cells, which are extended tangentially. The phloem is narrow and the rays are broad. The cambium is ring-shaped. The xylem occupies most of the root, and the vessels are sparsely arranged in a radial pattern. The primary xylem has 3 to 4 prototypes. The thin-walled cells are filled with starch granules, and calcium oxalate clusters can be seen in some thin-walled cells.

(2) Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 10ml of methanol, soak at warm temperature, shake for 30 minutes, filter, and concentrate the filtrate to 1n1, which is used as the test solution. Take 1g of Pseudostellariae Radix as a control medicinal material, and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 1μ1 of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use n-butanol-glacial acetic acid-water (4:1:1) as the developing agent, place it in a developing cylinder that has been pre-saturated with the developing agent for 15 minutes, develop, take out, dry, spray with 0.2% ethanol solution of schizonepeta triketone, and heat at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material.

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content shall not exceed 14.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 4.0% (General Rule 2302).

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【 EXTRACT 】

Determined by cold infusion method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), not less than 25.0%.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Sweet, slightly bitter, neutral. Enters the spleen and lung meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Replenishing qi and strengthening spleen, promoting body fluid and moistening lungs. Used for spleen deficiency, fatigue, loss of appetite, weakness after illness, insufficient qi and yin, spontaneous sweating and thirst, dry cough due to lung dryness.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

9～30g.

【 STORAGE 】

Place in a ventilated and dry place, moisture-proof and moth-proof.

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RADIX TRICHOSANTHIS

This product is the dried root of Trichosanthes kirilowii Maxim. or Trichosanthes rosthornii Harms, a plant of the Cucurbitaceae family. It is dug up in autumn and winter, washed, the skin removed, cut into sections or cut longitudinally into petals, and dried.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is irregularly cylindrical, spindle-shaped or petal-shaped, 8 to 16 cm long and 1.5 to 5.5 cm in diameter. The surface is yellowish white or light brown, with longitudinal wrinkles, fine root marks and slightly sunken transverse lenticels, and some have yellowish brown outer skin residues. The texture is solid, the cross section is white or light yellow, rich in powder, and the yellow xylem can be seen in the cross section, which is slightly radially arranged, and the yellow striped xylem can be seen in the longitudinal section. The odor is slight and the taste is slightly bitter.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) The powder of this product is off-white. There are many starch granules, and the single granule is spherical, semicircular or helmet-shaped, with a diameter of 6 to 48 μm, with a umbilical point, a short slit or a herringbone shape, and the layer pattern is faintly visible; the compound grain is composed of 2 to 14 sub-granules, often a large sub-granule and several small sub-granules. The marginated pit vessels are large and mostly broken, and some marginated pits are hexagonal or square and arranged closely. Stone cells are yellow-green, rectangular, oval, square, polygonal or spindle-shaped, with a diameter of 27 to 72 μm, thick walls and fine pores.
(2) Take 2 g of this product powder, add 20 ml of dilute ethanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, and take the filtrate as the test solution. Take another 2 g of Radix Trichosanthis reference medicinal material and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Take the citrulline reference substance and add dilute ethanol to prepare a solution containing 1 mg per 1 ml as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 20 ml of the test solution and the reference medicinal material solution and 10 ml of the reference solution, respectively, and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use n-butanol-anhydrous ethanol-glacial acetic acid-water (8:2:2:3) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, spray with trichlorfon test solution, and heat at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference sample.

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content shall not exceed 15.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 5.0% (General Rule 2302).

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【 EXTRACT 】

Determined by the cold soaking method under the method for determining water-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), it shall not be less than 15.0%.

【 PROCESSING 】

Soak slightly, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【 PROPERTIES】

This product is in the form of thick slices of quasi-circular, semicircular or irregular shapes. The outer skin is yellow-white or light brown-yellow. Small yellow wood pores can be seen on the cut surface, which are arranged slightly radially. Slight odor, slightly bitter taste.

【 INSPECTION 】

Total ash content shall not exceed 4.0% (General Rule 2302).

【 EXTRACT 】

Determined by cold leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), shall not be less than 12.0%.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】(WATER CONTENT, SULFUR DIOXIDE RESIDUE)

Same as the medicinal material.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Sweet, slightly bitter, slightly cold. Enters the lung and stomach meridians.

【 FUNCTION AND INDICATIONS 】

Clears heat and purges fire, promotes fluid production and quenches thirst, reduces swelling and discharges pus. Used for fever, thirst, dry cough due to lung heat, internal heat and thirst, sores, swelling and poison.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

10~15g.

【 NOTE 】

Use with caution in pregnant women; should not be used with Chuanwu, processed Chuanwu, Caowu, processed Caowu, and Fuzi.

【 STORAGE 】

Put in a dry place to prevent moths.

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GASTRODIA ELATA

This product is the dried tuber of Gastrodia elata Bl., an orchid plant. It is dug up between the beginning of winter and before Qingming Festival of the following year, immediately washed, steamed thoroughly, and left open to dry at low temperature.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is oval or long, slightly flat, wrinkled and slightly curved, 3-15cm long, 1.5-6cm wide, 0.5-2cm thick. The surface is yellowish white to yellowish brown, with longitudinal wrinkles and multiple rounds of transverse rings formed by latent buds, and sometimes brown cords can be seen. There are reddish brown to dark brown parrot-beak-shaped buds or residual stem bases at the top; there is a round umbilical scar at the other end. It is hard and not easy to break. The cross section is relatively flat, yellowish white to light brown, and keratinous. It has a slight smell and tastes sweet.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) Cross-section of this product: The epidermis is remnant, and the hypodermis is composed of 2-3 rows of tangentially elongated suberized cells. The cortex is composed of 10 rows of polygonal cells, some of which contain bundles of calcium oxalate needles. The junction between the cortex and the hypodermis of older tubers has 2-3 rows of oval thick-walled cells, which are lignified and have obvious pits. The pith occupies the majority, with small circumflex vascular bundles scattered; the thin-walled cells also contain bundles of calcium oxalate needles. The powder is yellow-white to yellow-brown. The thick-walled cells are elliptical or sub-polygonal, with a diameter of 70-180 μm, a wall thickness of 3-8 μm, lignified, and obvious pits. The calcium oxalate needles are bundled or scattered, 25-75 (93) μm long. The thin-walled cells containing gelatinized polysaccharides are colorless when mounted with glycerol acetic acid test solution. Some cells can be seen as long oval, long oval or sub-round particles, which appear brown or light brown purple when exposed to iodine solution. The diameter of the spiral vessels, reticular vessels and annular vessels is 8-30 μm. (2) Take 1 g of the powder of this product, add 10 ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, concentrate the filtrate to dryness, add 1 ml of methanol to dissolve the residue, and use it as the test solution. Take 1 g of Gastrodia elata control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. Then take the reference gastrodin, add methanol to make a solution containing 1 mg per 1 ml, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (general rule 0502), take 10R of the test solution and the reference medicinal material solution, and 5R of the reference solution, and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, respectively, with dichloromethane-ethyl acetate-methanol-water (2:4:2.5:1) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, spray with p-hydroxybenzaldehyde solution (take 0.2g of p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, dissolve in 10ml of ethanol, add 1ml of 50% sulfuric acid solution, mix well), heat at 120°C until the spots are clearly colored, and inspect under sunlight. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference substance.

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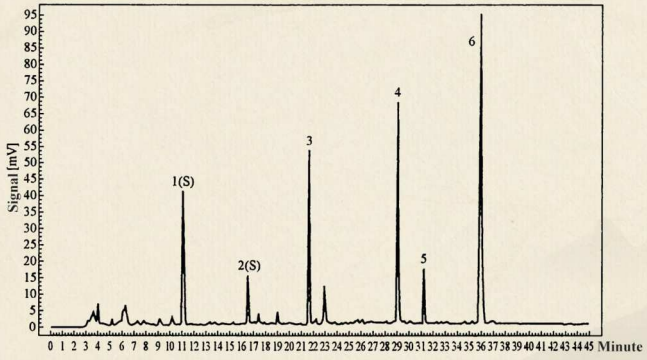
【CHARACTERISTIC SPECTRUM】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (general rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler; acetonitrile was used as mobile phase A, 0.1% phosphoric acid solution was used as mobile phase B, and gradient elution was performed according to the provisions in the following table; the flow rate was 0.8 ml per minute; the column temperature was 30°C; the detection wavelength was 220 nm. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the gastrodin peak should be no less than 5000.

TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0~10	3→10	97→90
10~15	10→12	90→88
15~25	12→18	88→82
25~40	18	82
40~42	18→95	82→5

Preparation of reference solution Take about 0.5g of Gastrodia elata reference medicinal material, place it in a stoppered conical flask, add 25ml of 50% methanol, ultrasonically treat (power 500W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, cool, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate as the reference solution of the reference medicinal material. Take the reference solution under [Content determination] as the reference solution of the reference material.
Preparation of test solution Take about 0.5g of this product powder (passed through No. 4 sieve) and prepare the test solution in the same way as the preparation method of the reference solution of the reference medicinal material. Determination method Accurately aspirate 30% of the reference solution and the test solution respectively, inject into the liquid chromatograph, determine, and record the chromatogram to obtain. There should be 6 characteristic peaks in the chromatogram of the test sample, and they should correspond to the 6 characteristic peaks in the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material. Among them, peak 1 and peak 2 should be consistent with the retention time of the reference peaks of the gastrodin reference substance and the p-hydroxybenzyl alcohol reference substance.



Peak 1 (S): Gastrodin; Peak 2 (S): p-hydroxybenzyl alcohol; Peak 3: Balisende E; Peak 4: Balisende B; Peak 5: Balisende C; Peak 6: Balisende

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【INSPECTION】

Water content shall not exceed 150% (General Rule 0832, second method). Total ash content shall not exceed 4.5% (General Rule 2302). Sulfur dioxide residue shall be determined according to the method for determining sulfur dioxide residue (General Rule 2331), and shall not exceed 400mg/kg.

【EXTRACT】

Determined according to the hot leaching method under the method for determining alcohol-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), using dilute ethanol as solvent, and shall not be less than 15.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile-0.05% phosphoric acid solution (3:97) is used as mobile phase; the detection wavelength is 220nm, and the theoretical plate number calculated based on the gastrodin peak should not be less than 5000. Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of gastrodin reference and p-hydroxybenzyl alcohol reference, weigh accurately, add acetonitrile-water (3:97) mixed solution to make a mixed solution containing 50 mg of gastrodin and 25 mg of p-hydroxybenzyl alcohol per 1 ml, and obtain the solution. Preparation of test solution Take about 2 g of this product powder (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 50 ml of dilute ethanol, weigh the weight, ultrasonically treat (power 120W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, cool, weigh again,
make up the lost weight with dilute ethanol, filter, accurately measure 10 ml of the filtrate, concentrate to near dryness without alcohol taste, dissolve the residue with acetonitrile-water (3:97) mixed solution, transfer to
a 25 ml volumetric flask, dilute to scale with acetonitrile-water (3:97) mixed solution, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate, and obtain the solution. Determination method: Accurately pipette 50% of the reference solution and 50% of the test solution, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and determine them.

MEDICINAL PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Wash, moisten or steam until soft, slice thinly, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in irregular thin slices. The outer skin is light yellow to yellow-brown, and sometimes horizontal rings arranged in dots can be seen. The cut surface is yellow-white to light brown. It is keratinous and translucent. It has a slight smell and tastes sweet.

【INSPECTION】

The water content is the same as the medicinal material, and shall not exceed 12.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【EXCEPT THE CROSS SECTION】 【INSPECTION】
(TOTAL ASH SULFUR DIOXIDE RESIDUE) [EXTRACT】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as the medicinal material.

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【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIAN】

Sweet, flat. It enters the liver meridian.

【FUNCTION AND INDICATIONS】

Calming wind and stopping spasms, calming liver yang, dispelling wind and unblocking meridians. Used for infantile convulsions, epilepsy, tetanus, headache, dizziness, paralysis of hands and feet, numbness of limbs, rheumatic pain.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

3~10g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place to prevent moth.

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ALISMA ORIENTALIS

This product is the dried tuber of Alisma orientate (Sam.) Juzep. or Alisma plantago-aquatica Linn. of the Alismataceae family. It is dug up in winter when the stems and leaves begin to wither, washed, dried, and the fibrous roots and rough bark are removed.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is spherical, elliptical or oval, 2 to 7 cm long and 2 to 6 cm in diameter. The surface is light yellow to light yellow-brown, with irregular transverse annular shallow grooves and many small protruding root marks, and some have tumor-like bud marks on the bottom. The texture is solid, the cross section is yellow-white, powdery, and has many pores. The smell is slight and the taste is slightly bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is light yellow-brown. There are many starch granules. Single granules are long oval, spherical or elliptical, with a diameter of 3 to 14 μm, and the umbilicus is herringbone, short slit or trident; compound granules are composed of 2 to 3 granules. The thin-walled cells are spherical, with many elliptical pits, which are integrated into pit groups. The pericytes of the endodermal cells are wavy, thick, lignified, and have sparse pore grooves. The oil chambers are mostly broken, and the intact ones are spherical with a diameter of 54 to 110 μm. Oil droplets can sometimes be seen in the secretory cells.

(2) Take 2g of the powder of this product, add 20ml of 70% ethanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate until there is no alcohol taste, pass it through a HP20 macroporous adsorption resin column (inner diameter 1cm, column height 5cm, 30% ethanol wet column), elute with 15ml of 30% ethanol, discard the eluent, elute with 15ml of 70% ethanol, collect the eluent, evaporate to dryness, add 1ml of methanol to dissolve the residue, and use it as the test solution. Take another 2g of the control medicinal material of Alisma orientalis and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. Then take the 23-acetyl alisma alcohol B reference substance and the 23-acetyl alisma alcohol C reference substance, add methanol to prepare a solution containing 1mg per 1ml, and use it as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 10μ1 of each of the above four solutions was taken and spotted on the same silica gel GF254 thin layer plate, and developed with dichloromethane-methanol (15:1) as the developing solvent, developed, taken out, dried, sprayed with a mixed solution of 2% vanillin sulfuric acid solution-ethanol 1:9), heated at 105°C until the spots were clearly colored, and inspected under sunlight and ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color or fluorescent spots appeared at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】

The moisture content shall not exceed 14.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 5.0% (General Rule 2302).

【EXTRACT】

According to the hot leaching method under the determination method of alcohol-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), ethanol is used as the solvent, and the content shall not be less than 10.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Use octadecylsilane bonded silica gel as filler; acetonitrile as mobile phase A, water as mobile phase E, and perform gradient elution according to the provisions in the table below. The detection wavelength of 23-acetyl alismatol B is 208nm, and the detection wavelength of 23-acetyl alismatol C is 246nm. The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the 23-acetyl alismatol B peak should not be less than 3000.

TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0~5	45	55
5~30	45→84	55→16
30~40	84	16

Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of 23-acetyl alismatol E reference and 23-acetyl alismatol C reference, weigh accurately, add acetonitrile to make a mixed solution containing 23-acetyl alismatol B 35Mg and 23-acetyl alismatol C 5Mg per 1ml, and obtain.
Preparation of test solution Take about 0.5g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 5 sieve), weigh accurately, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, add 25ml of acetonitrile accurately, stopper it, weigh it, ultrasonically treat it (power 250W, frequency 50kHz) for 30 minutes, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with acetonitrile, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to obtain.
Determination method Accurately aspirate 20 hours of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject them into liquid chromatograph, and determine them to obtain. Calculated on the basis of dry product, the total amount of 23-acetyl alismatol B (C32H5oO5) and 23-acetyl alismatol C (C32 H48 O6) contained in this product shall not be less than 0.10%.

【EXTRACT】

According to the hot leaching method under the determination method of alcohol-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), ethanol is used as the solvent, and the content shall not be less than 10.0%.

MEDICINAL PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Alismatis: Remove impurities, soak slightly, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in round or oval thick slices. The outer skin is light yellow to light yellow brown, with small protruding root marks visible. The cut surface is yellowish white to light yellow, powdery, with many pores. Slight odor, slightly bitter taste.

【INSPECTION】

Water content: Same as medicinal materials, not more than 12.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION][INSPECTION】(TOTAL ASH)【EXTRACT】【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as medicinal materials.
Salt alismatis: Take alismatis slices and fry them dry according to the salt water roasting method (General Rule 0213).

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like alismatis slices, with a light yellow brown or yellow brown surface, and occasionally burnt spots. Taste is slightly salty.

【INSPECTION】

Water content: Same as medicinal materials, not more than 13.0%.
Total ash: Same as medicinal materials, not more than 6.0%.

【EXTRACT】

Same as medicinal materials, not less than 9.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】(EXCEPT FOR MICRO POWDER)【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as medicinal materials.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, light, cold. Enters kidney and bladder meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Promote diuresis and eliminate dampness, relieve heat, remove turbidity and reduce fat. Used for urinary incontinence, edema, diarrhea, oliguria, phlegm and dizziness, hot stranguria, and hyperlipidemia.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~10g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a dry place to prevent moths.

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ANEMARRHENA

This product is the dried tuber of Alisma orientate (Sam.) Juzep. or Alisma plantago-aquatica Linn. of the Alismataceae family. It is dug up in winter when the stems and leaves begin to wither, washed, dried, and the fibrous roots and rough bark are removed.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is long and slightly curved, slightly flat, occasionally branched, 3 to 15 cm long, 0.8 to 1.5 cm in diameter, with light yellow stem and leaf remnants at one end. The surface is yellow-brown to brown, with a groove on the top and closely arranged ring nodes. The nodes are densely covered with yellow-brown residual leaf bases, growing from both sides to the top of the rhizome; the bottom is raised and slightly wrinkled, with sunken or protruding dot-shaped root marks. It is hard, easy to break, and the cross section is yellow-white. It has a slight odor, tastes slightly sweet and slightly bitter, and is sticky when chewed.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is yellow-white. The mucous cells are round, oval or fusiform, with a diameter of 53 to 247 μm, and the cell cavity contains bundles of calcium oxalate needle crystals. The calcium oxalate needle crystals are bundled or scattered, 26 to 110 μm long.

(2) Take 0.5g of the powder of this product, add 10ml of dilute ethanol, and ultrasonically treat for 20 minutes. Take the supernatant as the test solution. Take the mango smoothie reference substance, add dilute ethanol to make a solution containing 0.5mg per 1ml, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 4μ1 of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same polyamide film. Use ethanol-water (1:1) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, and examine under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test product, at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance, a fluorescent spot of the same color appears.
(3) Take 0.2g of the powder of this product, add 10ml of 30% acetone, and ultrasonically treat for 20 minutes. Take the supernatant as the test solution. Take the Anemarrhena saponin BII reference substance, add 30% acetone to make a solution containing 1mg per 1ml, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 40 of each of the above two solutions were taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, and the upper layer solution of n-butanol-glacial acetic acid-water (4:1:5) was used as the developing agent. After development, the plate was taken out, dried, sprayed with vanillin sulfuric acid test solution, and heated at 105°C until the spots were clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appeared at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference sample.

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【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 12.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash shall not exceed 9.0% (General Rule 2302).
Acid insoluble ash shall not exceed 4.0% (General Rule 2302).

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determined by mango back-illuminated high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile-0.2% glacial acetic acid aqueous solution (15:85) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 258 nmo. The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the mango smoothie peak should not be less than 6000. Preparation of reference solution: Take an appropriate amount of mango smoothie reference, accurately weigh it, add dilute ethanol to make a solution containing 50% of mango smoothie per 1 ml, and obtain it.
Preparation of test solution: Take about 0.1 g of the powder of this product (passed through a No. 3 sieve), accurately weigh it, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 25 ml of dilute ethanol, weigh it, ultrasonically treat it (power 400W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with dilute ethanol, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to obtain it.
Determination method: Accurately aspirate 100 ml of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and determine them to obtain it. This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains no less than 0.70% mango.
Anemarrhena asphodeloides BH is determined according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile-water (25:75) is used as mobile phase; evaporative light scattering detector is used for detection. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the Anemarrhena asphodeloides EU peak should not be less than 10000c Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of Anemarrhena asphodeloides reference substance, accurately weigh it, and add 30% acetone to make a solution containing 0.50mg per 1ml.
Preparation of test solution Take about 0.15g of the powder (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 30% acetone 25nd, weigh, ultrasonically treat (power 400W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, take out, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with 30% acetone, shake well. Filter, take the filtrate, and get it. Determination method Accurately take 50 and 10R of the reference solution and 5~100 of the test solution, inject into the liquid chromatograph, determine, and calculate with the external standard two-point method logarithmic equation, and get it.
This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 3.0% of Anemarrhena saponin Bn (C45 H76O19).
Decoction pieces

【PROCESSING】

Remove impurities from Anemarrhena, wash, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, dry, and remove hair.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is an irregular round thick slice. The outer skin is yellow-brown or brown, with a small amount of yellow-brown leaf base fibers and sunken or protruding dot-shaped root marks. The cut surface is yellow-white to yellow. It has a slight smell, tastes slightly sweet and slightly bitter, and is sticky when chewed.

【INSPECTION】

The content of insoluble ash in liquor is the same as that of medicinal materials, not more than 2.0%.

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【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

The content of mangoside (C19H18O11) in the same medicinal materials shall not be less than 0.50%, and the content of Zhimu saponin BII (C45H76O19) shall not be less than 3.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】(WATER CONTENT AND TOTAL ASH)

The same medicinal materials.
Salt Zhimu Take Zhimu slices and fry them dry according to the salt water roasting method (General Rule 0213).

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like Zhimu slices, yellow in color or with slight burnt spots. It tastes slightly salty.

【INSPECTION】

The content of insoluble ash in acid is the same as that of medicinal materials, not more than 2.0%.

【CONTENT ASSAY】

Same as the medicinal material, containing mangosteen (C19H18O11) shall not be less than 0.40%, containing Zhimu saponin BII (C45H76OI9) shall not be less than 2.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】(MOISTURE AND TOTAL ASH)

Same as the medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Bitter, sweet, cold. Enter the lung, stomach, and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTION AND INDICATIONS】

Clears heat and purges fire, nourishes yin and moisturizes dryness. Used for exogenous febrile diseases, high fever and thirst, lung heat and dry cough, bone steaming and hot flashes, internal heat and thirst, dry intestines and constipation.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~12g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place, moisture-proof.

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GARDENIA

This product is the dried mature fruit of Gardenia jasminoides Ellis, a plant of the Rubiaceae family. The fruit is harvested from September to November when it is ripe and reddish yellow, the fruit stalks and impurities are removed, steamed until steaming or slightly blanched in boiling water, taken out, and dried.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is oblong or elliptical, 1.5-3.5cm long and 1-1.5cm in diameter. The surface is reddish yellow or brownish red, with 6 wing-like longitudinal ridges, often with a distinct longitudinal vein between the ridges, and with branches. The top has sepals, which are slightly pointed at the base and have residual fruit stalks. The pericarp is thin and brittle, slightly shiny; the inner surface is lighter in color, shiny, with 2-3 raised pseudosepta. There are many seeds, flat oval, gathered into a mass, dark red or reddish yellow, with dense small wart-like protrusions on the surface. The smell is faint, and the taste is slightly sour and bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is reddish brown. The stone cells in the inner pericarp are rectangular, sub-circular or sub-triangular, often arranged in an alternating manner or connected with fibers, with a diameter of 14-34μm, a length of about 75μm, and a wall thickness of 4-13μm. The cell cavity often contains prismatic calcium oxalate crystals. The fibers of the endocarp are slender, fusiform, about 10 μm in diameter and up to 110 μm in length, often arranged in staggered and oblique mosaics. The stone cells of the seed coat are yellow or light brown, long polygonal, rectangular or irregular in shape, 60~112 μm in diameter and up to 230 μm in length, with thick walls, very large pores, and brown-red cell cavities. The diameter of the calcium oxalate cluster crystals is 19~34 μm.

(2) Take 1 g of the powder of this product, add 10 ml of 50% methanol, ultrasonically treat for 40 minutes, filter, and take the filtrate as the test solution. Take 1 g of the Gardenia control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. Take the Gardenia control material again, add ethanol to prepare a solution containing 4 mg per 1 ml as the control solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 2μ1 of each of the above three solutions was taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, and ethyl acetate-acetone-formic acid-water (5:5:1:1) was used as the developing agent. The plate was developed, taken out, and dried. In the chromatogram of the test sample, a yellow spot of the same color appeared at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material; then sprayed with 10% sulfuric acid ethanol solution, heated at 110°C until the spot was clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, a spot of the same color appeared at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 8.5% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
The total ash content shall not exceed 6.0% (General Rule 2302).
Heavy metals and harmful elements shall be determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination methods (General Rule 2321 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). Lead shall not exceed 5 mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1 mg/kg; arsenic shall not exceed 2 mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2 mg/kg; and copper shall not exceed 20 mg/kg.

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【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile-water (15:85) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 238nm. The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the peak of Gardenia jasminoides should not be less than 1500. Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of Gardenia jasminoides reference substance, accurately weigh it, add methanol to make a solution containing 30% of each solution, and then obtain it. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.1 g of this product powder (passed through a No. 4 sieve), accurately weigh it, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 25 ml of methanol, weigh it, ultrasonically treat it for 20 minutes, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake it well, and filter it. Accurately measure 10 ml of the filtrate, put it in a 25 ml volumetric bottle, add methanol to the scale, shake it well, and then obtain it. Determination method Accurately pipette 10 hours of reference solution and test solution respectively and inject into liquid chromatograph for determination.
This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 1.8% of Gardeniae (C17 H24 O10).

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Gardeniae removes impurities and crushes.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in irregular pieces. The surface of the peel is red-yellow or brown-red, and some can be seen in wing-like vertical and horizontal directions. There are many seeds, flat oval, dark red or red-yellow. The smell is slight, and the taste is slightly sour and bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as medicinal materials.
Stir-fried gardenia Take clean gardenia and stir-fry it according to the stir-frying method (General Rule 0213) until it is yellow-brown.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the shape of gardenia pieces, yellow-brown.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as medicinal materials, the medicinal materials contain not less than 15% of Gardeniae (C17H24O10).

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】 (MOISTURE AND TOTAL ASH)】

Same as medicinal materials.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Bitter, cold. Enters the heart, lung, and triple burner meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Purges fire and relieves restlessness, clears heat and removes dampness, cools blood and detoxifies; externally used to reduce swelling and relieve pain. Used for restlessness due to fever, damp-heat jaundice, painful stranguria, vomiting of blood heat, red and swollen eyes, fire poison sores; external treatment of sprains and contusions.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~10g. For external use, grind into powder and apply.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place.

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NOTOPTERYGIUM WILFORDII

This product is the dried rhizome and root of Notopterygium incisum Ting exH. T. Chang or Notopterygium franchetii H. de Boiss. of the Umbelliferae family. It is dug up in spring and autumn, the fibrous roots and mud are removed, and it is dried in the sun.

【 PROPERTIES 】

Notopterygium wilfordii is a cylindrical, slightly curved rhizome, 4 to 13 cm long, 0.6 to 2.5 cm in diameter, with a stem scar at the top. The surface is brown to dark brown, and the outer skin is yellow where it falls off. The internodes are shortened, forming a tightly raised ring, resembling a silkworm, commonly known as "silkworm qiang"; the internodes are elongated, shaped like bamboo nodes, commonly known as "bamboo node qiang". There are many dot-like or tumor-like protruding root scars and brown broken scales on the nodes. It is light, brittle, easy to break, and has an uneven cross section with many cracks. The cortex is yellow-brown to dark brown, oily, with brown oil spots, the wood is yellow-white, the rays are obvious, and the pith is yellow to yellow-brown. It has a fragrant smell and tastes slightly bitter and spicy.Long-leaved Notopterygium wilfordii is a rhizome and root. The rhizome is cylindrical, with the remains of stems and leaf sheaths at the top, and the root is conical, with longitudinal wrinkles and lenticels; the surface is brown, with dense rings near the rhizome, 8 to 15 cm long, 1 to 3 cm in diameter, commonly known as "tiaoqiang". Some rhizomes are thick, irregularly nodular, with several stem bases at the top, and thin roots, commonly known as "big-headed qiang". The texture is brittle, easy to break, the cross section is slightly flat, the bark is light brown, and the wood is yellow-white. The smell is light.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 5ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 20 minutes, let it stand, and take the supernatant as the test solution. Take another purple flower peucedanum reference substance, add methanol to make a solution containing 0.5mg per 1ml as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 2 to 4 μl of each of the above two solutions are taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate prepared with 3% sodium acetate solution, and chloroform-methanol (8:2) is used as the developing agent. Develop, take out, dry, and inspect under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, the same blue fluorescent spot appears at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference sample.

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【 INSPECTION 】

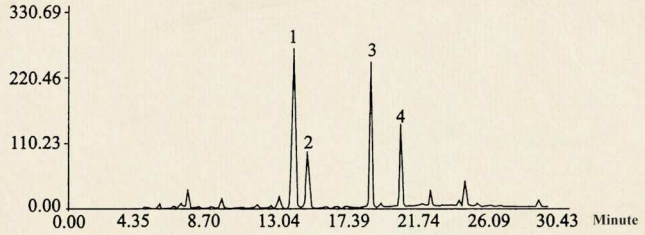
The total ash content shall not exceed 8.0% (General Rule 2302).
Acid insoluble ash shall not exceed 3 0% (General Rule 2302).

【 CHARACTERISTIC SPECTRUM 】

Determine according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel (non-hydrophilic) was used as the filler (column length was 250 mm, inner diameter was 4.6 mm, and particle size was 5 pm); acetonitrile was used as mobile phase A, and 0.1% phosphoric acid solution was used as mobile phase B, and gradient elution was performed according to the provisions in the following table; column temperature was 25°C; detection wavelength was 246 nm. The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the notopterygium alcohol peak should not be less than 18,000.

TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0~6	48→53	52→47
6~12	53	47
12~20	53→80	47→20
20~30	80	20

Preparation of control extract solution Take 10 mg of notopterygium control extract, accurately weigh it, place it in a 5 ml volumetric flask, add methanol to dissolve and dilute to the scale, shake well, and obtain.
Preparation of test solution Take the test solution under [Content determination] to obtain.
Determination method Accurately aspirate 10μ1 of the reference extract solution and the test solution, inject into the liquid chromatograph, determine, and record the chromatogram to obtain.
The characteristic spectrum of the test product should show chromatographic peaks corresponding to the retention time of the four main characteristic peaks in the reference extract.



Comparison of characteristic spectra
Peak 1: Notopterygium wilfordii alcohol Peak 2: Phenethyl ferulate Peak 3: Isoimperatorin Peak 4: Falcarya diol

【 EXTRACT 】

Determined by hot soaking method under the method for determination of alcohol-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), using ethanol as solvent, the content shall not be less than 15.0%.

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【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Volatile oil shall be determined according to the method for determination of volatile oil (General Rule 2204).

This product shall contain not less than 1.4% (ml/g) volatile oil. Qianghuo alcohol and isoimperatorin were determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler; acetonitrile-water (44:56) was used as mobile phase; the detection wavelength was 310nm.
The theoretical plate number calculated based on the Qianghuo alcohol peak should not be less than 5000. Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of Qianghuo alcohol reference substance and isoimperatorin reference substance, accurately weigh them, add methanol to make a mixed solution containing 60μg of Qianghuo alcohol and 30μg of isoimperatorin per 1ml, and obtain it. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.4g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 3 sieve), accurately weigh it, put it in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 50ml of methanol, weigh it, ultrasonically treat it (power 250W, frequency 50kHz) for 30 minutes, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to obtain it. Determination method Accurately pipette 5μl of the reference solution and 5~10μl of the test solution, inject into the liquid chromatograph, and measure. The total amount of qianghuo alcohol ($C_{21}H_{22}O_5$) and isoimperatorin ($C_{16}H_{14}O_4$) in this product, calculated on the basis of dry product, shall not be less than 0.40%.

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Remove impurities, wash, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the form of circular, irregular cross-section or oblique slices, with brown to dark brown epidermis, brown outer surface of the cut surface, yellow-white wood, and some with visible radial textures. It is light and crisp. It has a fragrant smell and tastes slightly bitter and pungent.

【INSPECTION】

The moisture content shall not exceed 9.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】
(TOTAL ASH CONTENT ACID INSOLUBLE ASH)
【CHARACTERISTIC SPECTRUM】

【Extract】【Content determination】
Same as medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Spicy, bitter, warm. Enters bladder and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Relieves cold, dispels wind and dampness, relieves pain. Used for colds, headaches, stiff neck, rheumatic pain, shoulder and back pain.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

3~10g.

【STORAGE】

Store in a cool and dry place to prevent moth.

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ACHYRANTHES BIDENTATA

This product is the dried root of Achyranthes bidentata Bl. of the Achyranthes family. It is dug up in winter when the stems and leaves wither, the fibrous roots and mud are removed, and the roots are bundled into small bundles. After the bundles are dried and wrinkled, the tops are cut evenly and dried.

【PROPERTIES】

Notopterygium wilfordii is a cylindrical, slightly curved rhizome, 4 to 13 cm long, 0.6 to 2.5 cm in diameter, with a stem scar at the top. The surface is brown to dark brown, and the outer skin is yellow where it falls off. The internodes are shortened, forming a tightly raised ring, resembling a silkworm, commonly known as "silkworm qiang"; the internodes are elongated, shaped like bamboo nodes, commonly known as "bamboo node qiang". There are many dot-like or tumor-like protruding root scars and brown broken scales on the nodes. It is light, brittle, easy to break, and has an uneven cross section with many cracks. The cortex is yellow-brown to dark brown, oily, with brown oil spots, the wood is yellow-white, the rays are obvious, and the pith is yellow to yellow-brown. It has a fragrant smell and tastes slightly bitter and spicy.Long-leaved Notopterygium wilfordii is a rhizome and root. The rhizome is cylindrical, with the remains of stems and leaf sheaths at the top, and the root is conical, with longitudinal wrinkles and lenticels; the surface is brown, with dense rings near the rhizome, 8 to 15 cm long, 1 to 3 cm in diameter, commonly known as "tiaoqiang". Some rhizomes are thick, irregularly nodular, with several stem bases at the top, and thin roots, commonly known as "big-headed qiang". The texture is brittle, easy to break, the cross section is slightly flat, the bark is light brown, and the wood is yellow-white. The smell is light.

【IDENTIFICATION】

Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 5ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 20 minutes, let it stand, and take the supernatant as the test solution. Take another purple flower peucedanum reference substance, add methanol to make a solution containing 0.5mg per 1ml as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 2 to 4 μl of each of the above two solutions are taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate prepared with 3% sodium acetate solution, and chloroform-methanol (8:2) is used as the developing agent. Develop, take out, dry, and inspect under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, the same blue fluorescent spot appears at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference sample.

【EXTRACT】

Determined by hot soaking method under the method for determination of alcohol-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), using ethanol as solvent, the content shall not be less than 15.0%.

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【EXAMINE】

Moisture content must not exceed 15.0% (General Rule 0832 Second Method).
The total ash content shall not exceed 9.0% (General Rule 2302).
The residual amount of sulfur dioxide shall be measured according to the determination method of residual sulfur dioxide (General Chapter 2331) and shall not exceed 400mg/kg.

【EXTRACT】

According to the hot soak method under the determination method of alcohol-soluble leachables (General Chapter 2201), water-saturated n-butanol is used as the solvent, and it should not be less than 6.5%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Chapter 0512).
The chromatographic conditions and system suitability test used octadecylsilane bonded silica gel as the filler; acetonitrile-water-formic acid (16:84:0.1) as the mobile phase; the detection wavelength was 250nmo and the theoretical plate number was 0-ecdysone. Peak calculation should be no less than 4000. Preparation of the reference substance solution: Take an appropriate amount of /?-ecdysone reference substance, weigh it accurately, add methanol to make a solution containing 0 lmg per lml, and you can get it.
Preparation of test solution: Take about 1g of this product powder (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh it accurately, place it in a stoppered Erlenmeyer flask, add 30ml of water-saturated n-butanol, seal the stopper, soak overnight, and ultrasonicate (power 300W, Frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, filter, wash the container and residue with 10 ml of methanol several times, combine the filtrate and washing liquid, evaporate to dryness, add methanol to the residue to dissolve, transfer to a 5 ml measuring flask, add methanol to the mark, shake well, that is have to. Determination method: Precisely draw 10μ each of the reference solution and the test solution, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and measure. Calculated as a dry product, this product contains no less than 0.030% of 0-ecdysone ($C_{27}H_{44}O_7$).

DRINKING PIECES

【PROCESSED】

Remove impurities from Achyranthes bidentata, wash, moisten thoroughly, remove residual reed heads, cut into sections, and dry.

【CHARACTER】

This product is in the form of a cylindrical segment. The outer skin is grayish-yellow or light brown, with fine longitudinal wrinkles and long transverse lenticels. It is hard and brittle, easy to break, and becomes soft when exposed to moisture. The cut surface is flat, light brown or brown, slightly keratinous and oily, the central vascular bundle xylem is larger, yellowish white, and there are many yellowish white dotted vascular bundles scattered on the periphery, arranged intermittently in 2 to 4 rounds. The smell is slight, the taste is slightly sweet and slightly bitter.

【EXTRACT】

For the same medicinal materials, it shall not be less than 5.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same medicinal materials.
Wine Achyranthes Take the clean Achyranthes segment and fry it dry according to the wine roasting method (General Rule 0213).

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【NATURE, FLAVOR AND MERIDIAN TROPISM】

Bitter, sweet, sour, flat. Returns to the liver and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Removes blood stasis and stimulates menstruation, nourishes liver and kidney, strengthens muscles and bones, diuresis and relieves stranguria, and induces blood to flow downward. It is used for amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, soreness of waist and knees, weakness of muscles and bones, stranguria syndrome, edema, headache, dizziness, toothache, aphtha, hematemesis, and hematoma.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

5~12g.

【NOTICE】

Pregnant women should use with caution.

【STORAGE】

Store in a cool, dry place away from moisture.

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ASTRAGALUS

This product is the dried root of Astragalus membranaceus (Fisch.) Bge. var. mongholicus (Bge.) Hsiao or Astragalus membranaceus (Fisch.) Bge. of the Leguminosae family. It is dug up in spring and autumn, the fibrous roots and root heads are removed, and then dried in the sun.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is cylindrical, some with branches, thicker at the top, 30 to 90 cm long, 1 to 35 cm in diameter. The surface is light brown or light brown, with irregular longitudinal wrinkles or grooves. It is hard and tough, not easy to break, with strong fiber and powdery cross section, yellowish white cortex, light yellow wood, with radial texture and cracks, and the center of old roots is occasionally rotten, dark brown or hollow. It has a faint smell and a slightly sweet taste. It has a slight beany smell when chewed.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) Cross section of this product: There are many rows of cork cells; the inner layer of the cork is 3 to 5 rows of thick-horned cells. The outer side of the phloem rays is often curved and has cracks; the fibers are bundled, thick-walled, lignified or slightly lignified, and arranged alternately with the sieve tube groups; stone cells can sometimes be seen near the inner layer of the cork. The cambium is ringed. Xylem vessels are scattered singly or gathered in groups of 2 to 3; there are wood fibers between vessels; stone cells can sometimes be seen singly or in groups of 2 to 4 in the rays. Thin-walled cells contain starch grains. The powder is yellowish white. The fibers are bundled or scattered, with a diameter of 8 to 30 μm, thick walls, and longitudinal cracks on the surface. The primary wall is often separated from the secondary wall, and the two ends are often broken into whiskers or relatively flat. The bordered pit vessels are colorless or orange-yellow, and the bordered pits are closely arranged. Stone cells are rare, round, oblong or irregular in shape, and have thicker walls.

(2) According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 5 to 10 R of the test solution and reference solution under the item [Determination of Content] are taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate. The lower layer solution of chloroform-methanol-water (13:7:2) is used as the developing agent. The plate is developed, taken out, dried, sprayed with 10% sulfuric acid ethanol solution, heated at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored, and examined under sunlight and ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, at the corresponding position in the chromatogram of the reference sample, the same brown spots appear under sunlight; the same orange-yellow fluorescent spots appear under ultraviolet light (365nm).

(3) Take 2g of the powder of this product, add 30ml of ethanol, heat and reflux for 20 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate, add 15ml of 0.3% sodium hydroxide solution to the residue to dissolve, filter, adjust the pH value of the filtrate to 5-6 with dilute hydrochloric acid, shake and extract with 15ml of ethyl acetate, separate the ethyl acetate solution, filter with filter paper covered with an appropriate amount of anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporate the filtrate to dryness. Add 1ml of ethyl acetate to dissolve the residue as the test solution. Take another 2g of Astragalus control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 100ml of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use chloroform-methanol (10:1) as the developing solvent, develop, take out, dry, fumigate with ammonia vapor, and examine under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test product, at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material, a main fluorescent spot of the same color appears.

【EXTRACT】

Determined according to the cold leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), it shall not be less than 17.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Astragalus membranaceus was determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler; acetonitrile-water (32:68) was used as mobile phase; evaporative light scattering detector was used for detection. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the Astragalus membranaceus peak should not be less than 4000.

Preparation of reference solution: Take an appropriate amount of Astragalus membranaceus reference substance, weigh it accurately, and add 80% methanol to make a solution containing 0.5 mg per 1 ml. Preparation of test solution Take about 1g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 4 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 50ml of 80% methanol solution containing 4% concentrated ammonia test solution (take 4ml of concentrated ammonia test solution, add 80% methanol to 100ml, shake well), stopper, weigh, heat and reflux for 1 hour, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with 80% methanol solution containing 4% concentrated ammonia test solution, shake well, filter, accurately measure 25ml of the filtrate, evaporate to dryness, dissolve the residue with 80% methanol, transfer to a 5ml volumetric flask, add 80% methanol to the scale, shake well, filter, take the filtrate, and get it. Determination method Accurately aspirate 20 (or 50) and 10 of the reference solution, respectively, and 10~200 of the test solution, inject into the liquid chromatograph, determine, and calculate with the external standard two-point method logarithmic equation to get it. This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains not less than 0.080% astragalus membranaceus methyl ester (C41 H68 O14).

The determination of calycosin glucosin is carried out according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile is used as mobile phase A, 0.2% formic acid solution is used as mobile phase B, and gradient elution is performed according to the provisions in the following table; the detection wavelength is 260nm.

The theoretical plate number calculated based on the calycosin glucosin peak should not be less than 3000.

TIME (MIN)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0～20	20→40	80→60
20～30	40	60

Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of calycosin glucosides reference, weigh accurately, add methanol to make a solution containing 50% of calycosin per 1ml, and you have it. Preparation of test solution Take about 1g of the powder of this product (passed through a No. 4 sieve), weigh accurately, put it in a round-bottom flask, accurately add 50ml of methanol, weigh the weight, heat and reflux for 4 hours, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, accurately measure 25ml of the filtrate, recover the solvent to dryness, dissolve the residue in methanol, transfer to a 5ml volumetric flask, add methanol to the scale, shake well, and you have it. Determination method Accurately aspirate 10% of the reference solution and the test solution, inject them into a liquid chromatograph, and determine them.

This product, calculated as a dry product, contains no less than 0.020% of calycosin glucosides (C22H22).

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Remove impurities, separate by size, wash, moisten, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is a thick round or oval slice, with yellow-white to light brown outer skin, visible longitudinal wrinkles or grooves. The cut surface is yellow-white, the wood is light yellow, with radial textures and cracks, and some are occasionally rotten in the center, dark brown or hollow. Slight smell, slightly sweet taste, chewing with bean smell.

【IDENTIFICATION】 (EXCEPT THE CROSS SECTION) 【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as medicinal materials.

【PROPERTIES AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, slightly warm. Enter the lung and spleen meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Tonify qi and raise yang, consolidate the surface and stop sweating, promote diuresis and reduce swelling, promote fluid and nourish blood, relieve stagnation and relieve numbness, support toxins and discharge pus, and heal sores and regenerate muscles. It is used for qi deficiency and fatigue, poor appetite and light stool, sinking of qi in the middle, chronic diarrhea and prolapse of the anus, bloody stool and metrorrhagia, spontaneous sweating due to deficiency of the surface, edema due to deficiency of qi, internal heat and thirst, sallow complexion due to deficiency of blood, hemiplegia, pain and numbness of numbness, carbuncle that is difficult to heal, and long-term heal.

【USAGE AND USAGE】

9~30g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place, moisture-proof and moth-proof. 3.5cm, thickness 0.1~0.4cm. The outer skin is light brown or light brown, slightly shiny, with visible longitudinal wrinkles or grooves. The cut surface of the skin is yellowish white, the wood is light yellow, with radial texture and cracks, and some of them are occasionally rotten in the center, black brown or hollow. It has a honey aroma, sweet taste, slightly sticky, and a slight bean smell when chewed.

【IDENTIFICATION】

The same results are shown in the tests of [Identification] (2) and (3) under the Huangfu item.

【INSPECTION】

Moisture content shall not exceed 100 % (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 4.0% (General Rule 2302).

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【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Take about 1g of the powder of Huangyi Jiaxi (passed through a No. 4 sieve), weigh accurately, and determine according to the method under the Huangfu [Content determination] item.This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains not less than 0.060% of flavonoids (C41H68O14). Take about 2g of this product powder (passed through a No. 4 sieve), weigh accurately, and determine according to the method under Astragalus

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains not less than 0.020% of flavonoids (C41H68O14).

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, warm. Enters the lung and spleen meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

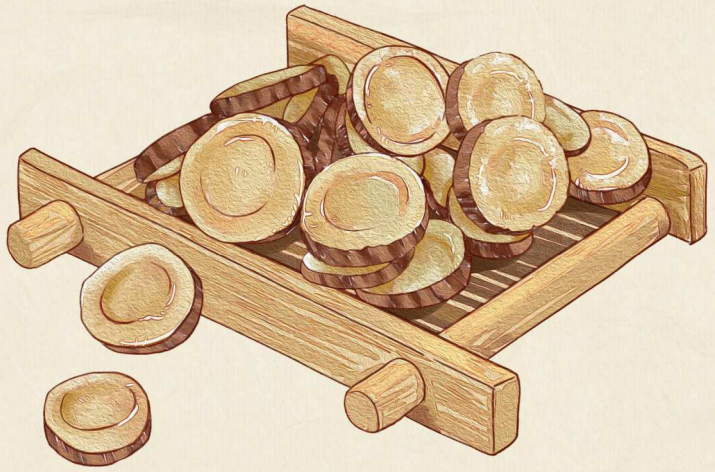
Replenishes qi and nourishes the middle. Used for qi deficiency, fatigue, poor appetite, and light stools.

【USAGE AND USE】

9~30g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place, moisture-proof and moth-proof.



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SCUTELLARIA BAICALENSIS

This product is the dried root of Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi, a plant of the Lamiaceae family. It is dug up in spring and autumn, the fibrous roots and mud and sand are removed, the rough skin is knocked off after being exposed to the sun, and it is dried in the sun.

【CHARACTER】

This product is conical, twisted, 8~25cm long and 1~3cm in diameter. The surface is brown or dark yellow, with sparse wart-like fine root marks. The upper part is rough, with twisted longitudinal wrinkles or irregular reticulations, and the lower part has smooth lines and fine wrinkles. Hard and brittle, easy to break, yellow in cross section, reddish brown in the center; old roots are rotten or hollow in the center, dark brown or brown-black. The smell is slight and the taste is bitter. The cultivated products are slender and have many branches. The surface is light yellowish brown, the skin is close to each other, and the longitudinal wrinkles are fine. The cross section is yellow or light yellow, slightly horny. Slightly bitter taste.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is yellow. Bast fibers are scattered singly or in several bundles, fusiform, 60 to 250 μm long, 9 to 33 μm in diameter, with thick walls and fine pores and grooves. The stone cells are round, square or rectangular, with thick or very thick walls. Cork cells are brown and polygonal. Reticulated ducts are common, with diameters ranging from 24 to 72 μm. The wood fibers are mostly broken, about 12 μm in diameter, and have sparse diagonal pores. There are many starch granules, single granules are spherical, 2 to 10 μm in diameter, with obvious umbilical points, and complex granules are composed of 2 to 3 sub-granules.

(2) Take 1g of this product powder, add 30ml of a mixed solution of ethyl acetate-methanol (3:1), heat and reflux for 30 minutes, let cool, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 5ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve, and take the supernatant liquid as the test solution. Another 1g of Scutellaria baicalensis control medicinal material was taken, and the reference medicinal material solution was prepared in the same way. Then take the baicalin reference substance, baicalein reference substance, and wogonin reference substance, and add methanol to prepare a solution containing 1 mg, 0.5 mg. 0.5 mg per 1 ml, respectively, as a reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography (General Chapter 0502) test, absorb 2μ1 of each of the above test solution, control drug solution and 1μ1 of each of the above three reference solution, respectively spot on the same polyamide film, with toluene-ethyl acetate-methanol -Formic acid (10: 3: 1: 2) is used to expand
Agent, pre-saturated for 30 minutes, unfold, take out, dry, and inspect under UV light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the positions corresponding to the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material; three identical dark spots appear at the positions corresponding to the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【EXAMINE】

The moisture content must not exceed 120% (General Rule 0832 Second Method).
The total ash content shall not exceed 6.0% (General Chapter 2302).

【EXTRACT】

Determine according to the hot soak method under the determination of alcohol-soluble leachables (General Chapter 2201), using dilute ethanol as the solvent, not less than 40.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Chapter 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as the filler;
methanol-water-phosphoric acid (47:53:02) is used as the mobile phase; the detection wavelength is 280nm. The number of theoretical plates should not be less than 2500 based on the peak value of Scutellaria baicalensis.
Preparation of the reference substance solution: Take an appropriate amount of Scutellaria baicalensis reference substance that has been dried under reduced pressure at 60°C for 4 hours, weigh it accurately, and add methanol to prepare a solution containing 60% of the solution per 1 ml.
Preparation of the test solution: Take about 0.3g of the medium powder of this product, weigh it accurately, add 40ml of 70% ethanol, heat and reflux for 3 hours, let it cool, filter, put the filtrate into a 100ml measuring bottle, and divide it with a small amount of 70% ethanol. Wash the container and residue, filter the washing liquid into the same measuring bottle, add 70% ethanol to the mark, and shake well. Precisely measure 1ml and place 10ml
In the measuring flask, add methanol to the mark, shake well, and you have it.
The measurement method is to accurately absorb 10% each of the reference solution and the test solution, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and measure.
Calculated as a dry product, this product contains no less than 9.0% baicalin (C21H18O11).

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSED】

Remove impurities from Scutellaria baicalensis slices, boil them in boiling water for 10 minutes, take them out, simmer them thoroughly, cut them into thin slices, and dry them; or steam them for half an hour, take them out, cut them into thin slices, and dry them (be careful to avoid exposure to the sun).

【CHARACTER】

This product is a round or irregular shaped slice. The outer skin is yellowish brown or tan. The cut surface is yellow-brown or yellow-green with radial texture.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

The same medicinal materials, containing baicalin (C21H18O11) shall not be less than 8.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】

Same medicinal materials.
Wine Scutellaria baicalensis: Take Scutellaria baicalensis slices and fry them dry according to the wine roasting method (General Rule 0213).

【CHARACTER】

This product is shaped like skullcap slices. Slightly burnt and slightly aromatic of wine.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

With the same medicinal materials, the content of Scutellaria baicalensis ($C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$) shall not be less than 8.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】

Same medicinal materials.

【NATURE, FLAVOR AND MERIDIAN TROPISM】

Bitter, cold. Returns to the lung, gallbladder, spleen, large intestine and small intestine meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Clears away heat and dampness, purges fire and detoxifies, stops bleeding, and prevents miscarriage. It is used for dampness-warm, summer-dampness, chest tightness and vomiting, dampness-heat fullness, diarrhea, jaundice, lung-heat cough, high fever and polydipsia, blood-heat vomiting epistaxis, carbuncle and sore, and fetal movements.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

3~10g.

【STORAGE】

Store in a ventilated and dry place, away from moisture.

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SOPHORA FLAVESCENS

This product is the dried root of Sophora flavescens Ait. of the Leguminosae family. It is dug up in spring and autumn, the root head and small branches are removed, washed, and dried, or sliced and dried while fresh.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is long cylindrical, often with branches at the bottom, 10-30cm long, 1-6.5cm in diameter. The surface is gray-brown or brown-yellow, with longitudinal wrinkles and transverse lenticel-like protrusions. The outer skin is thin, often cracked and curled, easy to peel off, and the peeling part is yellow and smooth. It is hard and not easy to break. The cross section is fibrous; the slice thickness is 3-6mm; the cross section is yellow-white, with radial texture and cracks, and some have heteromorphic vascular bundles in concentric rings or irregularly scattered. The smell is slight and the taste is extremely bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is light yellow. The cork cells are light brown, flat and rectangular in cross section, with slightly curved walls; the surface is polygonal, with irregular fine cracks on the surface of the flat wall, and intermittent pits on the vertical wall. Fibers and crystal fibers, mostly in bundles; fibers are slender, 11~27μm in diameter, thick wall, non-lignified; cells around fiber bundles contain calcium oxalate crystals, forming crystal fibers, and the walls of crystal-containing cells are unevenly thickened. Calcium oxalate crystals are bipyramidal, rhombic or polyhedral, with a diameter of about 237μm. Starch granules, single grains are round or oblong, 2~20μrn in diameter, with a crack-like umbilicus, and the large grain layer pattern is faintly visible; there are many complex grains, consisting of 2~12 sub-grains.
(2) Take a cross-section of this product and add a few drops of sodium hydroxide test solution. The cork will turn orange-red, gradually turn to blood red, and will not disappear after long-term storage. The wood does not show color reaction.
(3) Take 0.5g of this product powder, add 0.3ml of concentrated ammonia test solution and 25ml of chloroform, leave overnight, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, and add 0.5ml of chloroform to the residue to dissolve it as the test solution. Take matrine reference substance and sophoridine reference substance separately, add ethanol to make a mixed solution containing 0.2 mg of each per 1 ml, as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 4R of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate prepared with 2% sodium hydroxide solution, use toluene-acetone-methanol (8:3:05) as the developing agent, develop, develop 8 cm, take out, dry, and then use toluene-ethyl acetate-methanol-water (2:4:2:1) The upper layer solution placed below 10°C is used as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, and spray with potassium iodide test solution and sodium nitrite ethanol test solution in turn. In the chromatogram of the test sample, the same orange spot appears at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance.
(4) Take oxymatrine reference substance, add ethanol to make a solution containing 0.2 mg per 1 ml, as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 4 μl of the test solution and the reference solution under [Identification] (3) are taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate prepared with 2% sodium hydroxide solution. The lower layer solution of chloroform-methanol-concentrated ammonia test solution (5:0.6:0.3) placed below 10°C is used as the developing agent. After development, the plate is taken out, dried, and sprayed with potassium iodide test solution and sodium nitrite ethanol test solution in turn. In the chromatogram of the test sample, the same orange spot appears at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference sample.

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【 INSPECTION 】

Water content shall not exceed 11.0% (General Rule 0832, second method).
Total ash content shall not exceed 8.0% (General Rule 2302).

【 EXTRACT 】

Determined by cold leaching method under water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), shall not be less than 20.0%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Determined by high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile-[0.01mol/L acetic acid solution (adjusted to pH 8.1 with concentrated ammonia test solution)] (3:2) is used as mobile phase A, 0.01mol/L acetic acid solution (adjusted to pH 8.1 with concentrated ammonia test solution) is used as mobile phase E, and gradient elution is performed according to the provisions in the following table; the detection wavelength is 225nm, and the number of theoretical plates calculated based on the oxymatrine peak should not be less than 4000.

TIME (MINUTES)	TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0～20	10→30	90→70
20~40	30→40	70→60
40~50	40→60	60→40

Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of matrine reference and oxymatrine reference, weigh accurately, add ethanol to make solutions containing 50mg of matrine and 0.15mg of oxymatrine per ml, respectively.
Preparation of test solution Take about 0.3g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh accurately, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, add 0.4ml of concentrated ammonia test solution, accurately add 25ml of chloroform, plug it tightly, weigh the weight, ultrasonically treat (power 250W, frequency 33kHz) for 40 minutes, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with chloroform, shake well, filter, accurately measure 10ml of the filtrate, recover the solvent to dryness, add appropriate amount of anhydrous ethanol to dissolve the residue, transfer it to a 10ml volumetric bottle, add anhydrous ethanol to the scale, shake well, and get it.
Determination method: Accurately pipette 50 of each of the two reference solutions and 5-10R of the test solution, inject into the liquid chromatograph, and determine.
The total amount of matrine ($C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2$) and oxymatrine ($C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2$) in this product shall not be less than 1.2% based on the dry product.

MEDICINAL PIECES

【 PROCESSING 】

Remove the remaining root heads, separate the large and small, wash, soak until about 60% through, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

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【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is in the form of thick slices of quasi-circular or irregular shapes. The outer skin is gray-brown or brown-yellow, and sometimes horizontal long lenticel-like protrusions can be seen. The outer skin is thin, often cracked, curled or fallen off, and the fallen part is yellow or brown-yellow and smooth. The cut surface is yellow-white, fibrous, with radial texture and cracks, and some concentric ring patterns can be seen. The smell is slight and the taste is extremely bitter.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

The total amount of matrine ($C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$) and oxymatrine ($C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2$) in the same medicinal material shall not be less than 1.0%.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 EXTRACT 】

The same medicinal material.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Bitter, cold. It enters the heart, liver, stomach, large intestine, and bladder meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Clears heat and dries dampness, kills insects, and promotes urination. It is used for heat dysentery, blood in stool, jaundice and urine retention, leucorrhea, vaginal swelling and itching, eczema, wet sores, skin itching, scabies and leprosy; external treatment of trichomoniasis vaginitis.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

4 5~9g. For external use, decoct in water and wash the affected area.

【 NOTE 】

It should not be used with Veratrum.

【 STORAGE 】

Store in a dry place.

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BITTER ALMONDS

This product is the dried mature seeds of the Rosaceae plants Prunus armeniaca L. var. ansuMaxim., Prunus sibirica L., Prunusmandshurica (Maxim) Koehne or Primus armeniaca L. The mature fruits are harvested in summer, the pulp and kernel shell are removed, the seeds are taken out and dried in the sun.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is flat heart-shaped, 1~1.9cm long, 0.8~1.5cm wide, and 0.5~0.8cm thick. The surface is yellow-brown to dark brown, with one end pointed and the other end blunt and rounded, thick, asymmetrical, with a short linear hilum on one side of the pointed end, and many dark brown veins at the round end. The seed coat is thin, with 2 cotyledons, milky white, and rich in oil. The smell is slight and the taste is bitter.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Seed coat surface view: Seed coat stone cells are scattered individually or connected in groups, yellow-brown to brown, polygonal, oblong or shell-shaped in surface view, with a diameter of 25~150μm. The outer epidermal cells of the seed coat are light orange-yellow to brown-yellow, often connected to the seed coat stone cells, round or polygonal, and the wall is often wrinkled.
(2) Take 2g of the powder of this product, put it in a Soxhlet extractor, add an appropriate amount of dichloromethane, heat and reflux for 2 hours, discard the dichloromethane liquid, evaporate the solvent from the residue, add 30ml of methanol, heat and reflux for 30 minutes, cool, filter, and use the filtrate as the test solution. Take another bitter apricot kernel reference substance, add methanol to make a solution containing 2mg per 1ml as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 3μl of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use chloroform-ethyl acetate-methanol-water (15:40:22:10) at 5~10°C for 12 hours as the developing agent, develop, take out, and immediately soak the plate with 0.8% phosphoinositol 15% sulfuric acid ethanol solution, and heat at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content shall not exceed 7.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4). Peroxide value shall not exceed 0.11 (General Rule 2303).

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Use octadecylsilane bonded silica gel as filler; acetonitrile-0.1% phosphoric acid solution (8:92) as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 207nm. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the bitter amygdalin peak should not be less than 7000. Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of bitter amygdalin reference substance, accurately weigh it, and add methanol to make a solution containing 40μg per 1ml. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.25g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 2 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical bottle, add 25ml of methanol accurately, stopper, weigh, ultrasonically treat (power 250W and frequency 50kHz) for 30 minutes, let cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, accurately measure 5ml of the filtrate, place in a

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50ml volumetric bottle, add 50% methanol to dilute to the scale, shake well, filter, take the filtrate, and get it. Determination method Accurately take 10~20μl of the reference solution and the test solution respectively, inject into the liquid chromatograph, and determine, and get it.This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 3.0% amygdalin (C20H27NO 11).

【 PROCESSING 】

Bitter almonds should be crushed when used.

【 PROPERTIES 】 【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same as medicinal materials. Bitter almonds Take clean bitter almonds and peel them according to the method of frying (General Rule 0213). Crush them when used.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is flat and heart-shaped. The surface is milky white or yellowish white, with a sharp end and the other end blunt and round, thick, asymmetrical, and oily. It has a unique aroma and tastes bitter.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

The same as the medicinal material, containing amygdalin (C20H27NO 11) shall not be less than 2.4%.
[Identification] (2) [Inspection] The same as the medicinal material.
Stir-fried bitter almonds Take bitter almonds and stir-fry them according to the method of stir-frying (General Rule 0213) until they turn yellow. Crush them when used.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is shaped like bitter almonds, with a yellow to brownish yellow surface and slight burnt spots. It has an aroma and tastes bitter.

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content The same as the medicinal material, not more than 60%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

The same as the medicinal material, containing amygdalin (C20H27NO 11) shall not be less than 2.4%.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】 (2) 【INSPECTION】 (PEROXIDE VALUE)

Same as medicinal material.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Bitter, slightly warm; slightly toxic. Enters the lung and large intestine meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Descends qi, relieves cough and asthma, moistens the intestines and promotes bowel movements. Used for cough and asthma, chest fullness and phlegm, dry intestines and constipation.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

5-10g, add the raw product to the decoction before adding.

【 NOTE 】

Do not take too much internally to avoid poisoning.

【 STORAGE 】

Store in a cool and dry place to prevent moths.

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PORIA

This product is the dried sclerotium of the Polyporaceae fungus Poria cocos (Schw) Wolf. It is usually dug from July to September, and after removing the mud and sand, it is piled up to "sweate", spread out to air dry on the surface, and then "sweated" again, repeated several times until wrinkles appear and most of the

【PROPERTIES】

Poria cocos is spherical, oval, oblate or irregular in size. The outer skin is thin and rough, brown to dark brown, with obvious wrinkled texture. It is heavy, solid, granular in cross section, some with cracks, light brown outer layer, white inside, a few light red, and some with pine roots in the middle. It has a slight odor and taste, and sticks to the teeth when chewed. Poria cocos blocks are peeled and cut into cubes or square thick slices of different sizes. White, light red or light brown. Poria cocos slices are peeled and cut into irregular thick slices of different thickness. White, light red or light brown.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is off-white. Irregular granular masses and branched masses are colorless and gradually dissolve in chloral hydrate solution. Mycelium is colorless or light brown, slender, slightly curved, with branches, and the diameter is preferably 3 to 8μm, and a few are up to 16μm.
(2) Take a small amount of the powder of this product, add 1 drop of potassium iodide iodine test solution, and it will turn dark red.
(3) Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 50ml of acetonitrile, ultrasonically treat for 10 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate, and dissolve the residue in 1ml of methanol to prepare the test solution. Take 1g of Poria cocos as a control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 2 μm of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use toluene-ethyl acetate-formic acid (20:5:0.5) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, spray with 2% vanillin sulfuric acid solution-ethanol (4:1) mixed solution, and heat at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test product, a main spot of the same color appears at the corresponding position in the chromatogram of the control medicinal material.

【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 18.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 2.0% (General Rule 2302).

【EXTRACT】

Determine by hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using dilute ethanol as solvent, and shall not be less than 2.5%.

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DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Take Poria cocos, soak, wash, steam slightly after moistening, peel off the skin in time, cut into blocks or thick slices, and dry in the sun.

【PROPERTIES】 【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】

The same as the medicinal material, containing amygdalin (C20H27NO 11) shall not be less than 2.4%.
[Identification] (2) [Inspection] The same as the medicinal material.
Stir-fried bitter almonds Take bitter almonds and stir-fry them according to the method of stir-frying (General Rule 0213) until they turn yellow. Crush them when used.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, light, flat. Enter the heart, lung, spleen, and kidney meridians.Sweet, light, flat. Enter the heart, lung, spleen, and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Diuresis, invigoration, and tranquilization. Used for edema, oliguria, phlegm and fluid, dizziness and palpitations, spleen deficiency and poor appetite, light stool and diarrhea, restlessness, palpitations and insomnia.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

10~15g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a dry place, moisture-proof.

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LICORICE

This product is the dried root and rhizome of Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch., Glycyrrhiza inflata Bat. or Glycyrrhiza glabra L. of the Leguminosae family. It is dug up in spring and autumn, the fibrous roots are removed, and the product is dried in the sun.

Licorice root is cylindrical, 25 to 100cm long and 0. 6 to 3. 5cm in diameter. The outer skin varies in tightness. The surface is reddish brown or gray brown, with obvious longitudinal wrinkles, grooves, lenticels and sparse fine root marks. The texture is solid, the cross-section is slightly fibrous, yellow-white, powdery, with obvious cambium rings, radial rays, and some cracks. The rhizome is cylindrical, with bud marks on the surface and pith in the middle of the cross section. Smell, taste
Sweet and special. The roots and rhizomes of Licorice are thick and woody, some are branched, and the outer skin is rough, mostly

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) Cross section of this product: The cork layer is composed of several rows of brown cells. The inner layer of the plug is narrow. The phloem has broad rays, many bends, and often cracks; the fibers are mostly bundled, non-lignified or slightly lignified, and the surrounding parenchyma cells often contain calcium oxalate square crystals; the sieve tube group is often deformed due to compression. The cambium within the bundle is obvious. The xylem rays are 3 to 5 rows of cells wide; there are many vessels with a diameter of about 160 μm; the wood fibers are in bundles, and the surrounding parenchyma cells also contain calcium oxalate square crystals. There is no pith in the center of the root; there is pith in the center of the rhizome. The powder is light brown. The fibers are in bundles, with a diameter of 8 to 14 μm, thick walls, and slight lignification. The surrounding parenchyma cells contain calcium oxalate square crystals to form crystal fibers. Calcium oxalate cubic crystals are common. Marginal pit ducts are larger and reticulated ducts are rare. Cork cells are reddish brown, polygonal, slightly woody.
(2) Take 1g of powder of this product, add 40ml of acetate, heat and reflux for 1 hour, filter, discard the brewing liquid, add 30ml of methanol to the residue, heat and reflux for 1 hour, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 40ml of water to the residue to dissolve , extracted with n-butanol three times, 20ml each time, combined the n-butanol liquid, washed three times with water, discarded the water, evaporated the n-butanol liquid to dryness, added 5ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve, and used it as the test solution. Take another 1g of licorice control medicinal material and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Then take the glycyrrhizic acid monosaddle salt reference substance, add methanol to make a solution containing 2mg per 1ml, and use it as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography (General Chapter 0502) test, absorb 1 to 20 of each of the above three solutions, respectively point on the same silica gel G thin layer plate prepared with 1% sodium hydroxide solution, and use ethyl acetate-formic acid-glacial acetic acid. - Use water (15: 1: 1: 2) as a developing agent, unfold, take out, dry, spray with 10% sulfuric acid ethanol solution, heat at 105°C until the spots become clear, and inspect under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test product: the same color of fluorescent spots appears at the position corresponding to the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material; the same orange-yellow fluorescent spot appears at the position corresponding to the chromatogram of the reference substance.

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【EXAMINE】

The moisture content must not exceed 120% (General Rule 0832 Second Method).
The total ash content must not exceed 7.0% (General Chapter 2302).
Acid-insoluble ash shall not exceed 20% (General Chapter 2302).
Heavy metals and harmful elements are measured according to the determination method of lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury, and copper (General Chapter 2321 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). Lead must not exceed 5 mg/kg; cadmium must not exceed 1 mg/kg; arsenic must not exceed 1 mg/kg. More than 2 mg/kg; mercury must not exceed 0 2 mg/kg; copper must not exceed 20 mg/kg. Other organochlorine pesticide residues are determined according to the pesticide residue determination method (General Chapter 2341 Determination of Organochlorine Pesticide Residues - First Method). The content of pentachloronitrobenzene shall not exceed 0. lmg/kg.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Chapter 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test use octadecylsilane bonded silica gel as filler; use acetonitrile as mobile phase A, use 0.05% phosphoric acid solution as mobile phase B, and perform gradient elution as specified in the table below; detect wavelength The number of theoretical plates for 237nmo should not be less than 5,000 based on licorice peak.

TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0~8	19	81
8~35	19→50	81→50
35~36	50→100	50→0
36~40	100→19	0→81

Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of glycyrrhizic acid reference and glycyrrhizic acid methyl ester reference, weigh them accurately, add 70% ethanol to make solutions containing 20 mg of glycyrrhizic acid and 0.2 mg of glycyrrhizic acid methyl ester per 1 ml, and obtain (weight of glycyrrhizic acid = weight of glycyrrhizic acid methyl ester / 1.0207). Preparation of test solution Take about 0.2 g of this product powder (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh it accurately, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 100 ml of 70% ethanol, plug it tightly, weigh it, ultrasonically treat it (power 250W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with 70% ethanol, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to obtain it.
Determination method Accurately aspirate 10 ml of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject them into liquid chromatograph, and determine them to obtain it.
Calculated on the basis of dry product, this product contains not less than 0.50% licorice (C21 H22 O16) and not less than 2.0% glycyrrhizic acid (C42H62O16).

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Licorice slices Remove impurities, wash, moisten, cut into thick slices, and dry.

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【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the form of thick slices of quasi-circular or oval shape. The outer skin is reddish brown or grayish brown with longitudinal wrinkles. The cut surface is slightly fibrous, the center is yellowish white, with obvious radiating texture and cambium ring. The texture is solid and powdery. The smell is slight, and the taste is sweet and special.

【INSPECTION】

Total ash Same as medicinal materials, not more than 50%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as medicinal materials, containing not less than 0.45% liquiritin (C21 H22 O9), and not less than 1.8% glycyrrhizic acid (C42H62O16).

【IDENTIFICATION】 (EXCEPT CROSS SECTION) 【INSPECTION】
(WATER, HEAVY METALS AND HARMFUL ELEMENTS)

Same as medicinal materials.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, flat. Enter the heart, lung, spleen, and stomach meridians.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Tonify the spleen and replenish qi, clear away heat and detoxify, eliminate phlegm and relieve cough, relieve pain, and harmonize various medicines. Used for spleen and stomach weakness, fatigue, palpitations and shortness of breath, cough and sputum, abdominal and limb cramps and pain, carbuncle, sore, and relieve drug toxicity and potency.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

2~10g.

【NOTE】

It is not suitable to be used with seaweed, Beijing euphorbia, red euphorbia, gansui, and genkwa.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place to prevent moth.

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DRIED GINGER

This product is the dried rhizome of Zingiber officinale Rose. It is dug in winter, the fibrous roots and sand are removed, and it is dried in the sun or at low temperature. The sliced ginger slices that are dried in the sun or at low temperature while fresh are called "dried ginger slices".

【PROPERTIES】

Dried ginger is flat and blocky, with finger-like branches, 3 to 7 cm long and 1 to 2 cm thick. The surface is grayish yellow or light grayish brown, rough, with longitudinal wrinkles and obvious links. There are often remnants of scale leaves at the branches, and there are stem scars or buds at the top of the branches. The texture is solid, the cross section is yellowish white or grayish white, powdery or granular, the inner cortex has obvious ring patterns, and the vascular bundles and yellow oil spots are scattered. The aroma is unique and the taste is spicy. Dried ginger slices are irregular longitudinal or oblique slices, with finger-like branches, 1 to 6 cm long, 1 to 2 cm wide, and 0.2 to 0.4 cm thick. The outer skin is grayish yellow or light yellowish brown, rough, with longitudinal wrinkles and obvious links. The cross section is grayish yellow or grayish white, slightly powdery, with more longitudinal fibers visible, some of which are hairy. The texture is solid and the cross section is fibrous. The aroma is unique and the taste is spicy.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is light yellowish brown. There are many starch grains, which are oblong, triangular-oval, elliptical, sub-circular or irregular in shape, with a diameter of 5 to 40 μm. The umbilicus is dot-like and located at the smaller end. Some are in the form of cracks, and some have obvious stratification. Oil cells and resin cells are scattered in the parenchyma, containing light yellow oil droplets or dark red-brown substances. The fibers are bundled or scattered, with blunt tips, a few are forked, and some have one side that is wavy or serrated, with a diameter of 15 to 40 μm, slightly thick walls, non-lignified, with oblique fine pores, and thin transverse septa can often be seen. Scalar vessels, spiral vessels and reticulate vessels are common, and a few are annular vessels, with a diameter of 15 to 70 μm. Tubular cells containing dark red-brown substances can sometimes be seen next to the vessels or fibers, with a diameter of 12 to 20 μm.
(2) Take 1 g of the powder of this product, add 20 ml of ethyl acetate, ultrasonically treat for 10 minutes, filter, and take the filtrate as the test solution. Take another 1g of dried ginger as a control medicinal material, and the same color spots will appear at the same position.

【EXTRACT】

Same medicinal material, not less than 26.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same medicinal material, 6-gingerol (C17 H26 04) shall not be less than 0.050%.

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【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Spicy, hot. Enter the spleen, stomach, kidney, heart, and lung meridians.

【 FUNCTION AND INDICATIONS 】

Warm the middle and dispel cold, restore yang and dredge the meridians, warm the lungs and transform fluid. Used for cold pain in the abdomen, vomiting and diarrhea, cold limbs and weak pulse, asthma and cough caused by cold fluid.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

3~10g.

【 STORAGE 】

Put in a cool and dry place to prevent moth.

【 PREPARATION 】

Ginger extract.

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UNCARIA RHYNCHOPHYLA

This product is the dried hooked stems and branches of Uncaria rhynchophylla (Miq.) Miq. ex Havil., Uncaria macrophylla Wall., Uncaria hirsuta Havil., Uncaria sinensis (Oliv.) Havil. or Uncaria sessilifructus Roxb. of the Rubiaceae family. It is harvested in autumn and winter, leaves removed, cut into sections and

【 PROPERTIES 】

The stems and branches of this product are cylindrical or quasi-square columnar, 2-3cm long and 0.2-0.5cm in diameter. The surface is reddish brown to purple-red with fine longitudinal stripes, smooth and hairless; yellow-green to gray-brown has white dot-shaped lenticels and is covered with yellow-brown soft hairs. Most branches have two downward-curved hooks (sterile peduncles) on opposite sides, or only one side has a hook and the other side is a protruding scar; the hook is slightly flat or slightly round, with a fine tip and a wider base; the branches at the base of the hook have pit-like marks and ring-shaped stipule marks after the petiole falls off. The texture is tough, the cross section is yellow-brown, the cortex is fibrous, and the pith is yellow-white or hollow. The smell is slight and the taste is light.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Uncaria powder is light yellow-brown to red-brown. The phloem thin-walled cells are in sheets, the cells are elongated, the boundaries are not obvious, and the secondary wall is often separated from the primary wall, presenting a spiral or irregular twist. The fibers are bundled or scattered individually, mostly broken, with a diameter of 10~26μm and a wall thickness of 3~11μm. The marginated pit vessels are mostly broken, with a diameter of up to 56μm, and the pits are densely arranged. The epidermal cells are brown-yellow, polygonal or slightly elongated in surface view, with a diameter of 11~34μm. Calcium oxalate sand crystals exist in oblong thin-walled cells, densely, and some sand crystal-containing cells are connected in rows. Uncaria sinensis is similar to Uncaria rhynchophylla. Uncaria macrophylla has more single-cell non-glandular hairs, and 2~15 cells of multicellular non-glandular hairs. Uncaria hairy has 1~5 cells of non-glandular hairs. Sessile fruit Uncaria has rare non-glandular hairs, 1~7 cells. Thick-walled cells can be seen, which are rectangular, 41~121μm long and 17~32μm in diameter.
(2) Take 2g of the powder of this product, add 2ml of concentrated ammonia test solution, soak for 30 minutes, add 50ml of chloroform, heat and reflux for 2 hours, cool, filter, take 10ml of the filtrate, evaporate to dryness, add 1ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve it, and use it as the test solution. Take another isorhynchophylline reference substance, add methanol to make a solution containing 0.5mg per 1ml, and use it as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 10~20μl of the test solution and 5μl of the reference solution, and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use petroleum nitrate (60~90 °C)-acetone (6:4) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, and spray with modified potassium iodide test solution. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

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【 INSPECTION 】

The water content shall not exceed 10.0% (General Rule 0832 Second Method) for determination. Total ash content shall not exceed 3.0% (General Rule 2302).

【 EXTRACT 】

Determine by hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using ethanol as solvent, and shall not be less than 6.0%.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Sweet, cool. Enters the liver and pericardium meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Calming wind and calming convulsions, clearing heat and calming the liver. Used for internal liver wind movement, epilepsy convulsions, high fever convulsions, colds with convulsions, crying in children, eclampsia during pregnancy, headache and dizziness.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

3~12g, taken later.

【 STORAGE 】

Store in a dry place.

WOLFBERRY

This product is the dried mature fruit of Lycium barbarum L., a plant of the Solanaceae family. The fruit is harvested in summer and autumn when it turns red, dried with hot air, and the fruit stalks are removed, or dried until the skin is wrinkled, then sun-dried and the fruit stalks are removed.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is spindle-shaped or oval, 6 to 20 mm long, preferably 3 to 10 mm in diameter. The surface is red or dark red, with a small protruding style mark on the top and a white pedicel mark at the base. The pericarp is flexible and wrinkled; the flesh is fleshy and soft. There are 20 to 50 seeds, which are kidney-shaped, flat and warped, 1.5 to 1.9 mm long, 1 to 1.7 nm wide, and light yellow or brownish yellow on the surface. It has a slight odor and tastes sweet.This product is spindle-shaped or oval, 6 to 20 mm long, preferably 3 to 10 mm in diameter. The surface is red or dark red, with a small protruding style mark on the top and a white pedicel mark at the base. The pericarp is flexible and wrinkled; the flesh is fleshy and soft. There are 20 to 50 seeds, which are kidney-shaped, flat and warped, 1.5 to 1.9 mm long, 1 to 1.7 nm wide, and light yellow or brownish yellow on the surface. It has a slight odor and tastes sweet.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) The powder of this product is yellow-orange or reddish brown. The surface of the epidermal cells of the exocarp is polygonal or long polygonal, with straight or finely wavy walls, and parallel keratin stripes on the surface of the outer flat wall. The thin-walled cells of the mesocarp are polygonal, with thin walls, and contain orange-red or reddish-brown spherical particles in the cell cavity. The stone cells of the seed coat are irregular polygonal, with thick walls, wavy walls, and clear stratification.
(2) Take 0.5g of this product, add 35ml of water, heat and boil for 15 minutes, cool, filter, and extract the filtrate with 15ml of ethyl acetate by shaking. Take the ethyl acetate solution and concentrate it to 1ml as the test solution. Take another 0.5g of wolfberry reference medicinal material and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 5μl of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use ethyl acetate-chloroform-formic acid (3:2:1) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, and examine under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test product, at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material, a fluorescent spot of the same color appears.

【 INSPECTION 】

The water content shall not exceed 130% (General Rule 0832 Method 2, temperature is 80°C).
The total ash content shall not exceed 50% (General Rule 2302).
The direct metals and harmful elements shall be determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 atomic absorption spectrophotometry or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry). Lead shall not exceed 5 mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1 mg/kg; arsenic shall not exceed 2 mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2 mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20 mg/kg.

【EXTRACT】

Determined by the hot leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), it shall not be less than 55.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Preparation of Lycium barbarum polysaccharide reference solution Take 25 mg of anhydrous glucose reference, weigh accurately, place in a 250 ml volumetric flask, add appropriate amount of water to dissolve, dilute to scale, shake well, and obtain (each 1 ml contains 0.1 mg of anhydrous glucose) 0 Preparation of standard curve Accurately measure 0.2 ml, 0.4 ml, 0.6 ml, 0.8 ml, 1.0 ml of reference solution, place in stoppered test tubes respectively, add water to make up to 2.0 ml, accurately add 1 ml of 5% phenol solution to each, shake well, quickly add 5 ml of sulfuric acid, shake well, leave for 10 minutes, keep warm in a 40°C water bath for 15 minutes, take out, quickly cool to room temperature, use the corresponding reagent as blank, measure the absorbance at a wavelength of 490 nm according to the UV-visible spectrophotometry (General Rule 0401), and draw a standard curve with absorbance as the ordinate and concentration as the abscissa. Determination method Take about 0.5g of the crude powder of this product, weigh accurately, add 100ml of acetonitrile, heat and reflux for 1 hour, let stand, cool, carefully discard the acetonitrile solution, and place the residue on a water bath to evaporate the acetonitrile. Add 100ml of 80% ethanol, heat and reflux for 1 hour, filter while hot, wash the filter residue and filter with 30ml of hot 80% ethanol in batches, place the filter residue and filter paper in a flask, add 150ml of water, and heat and reflux for 2 hours. Filter while hot, wash the filter with a small amount of hot water, combine the filtrate and washing liquid, cool, transfer to a 250ml volumetric flask, dilute to the mark with water, shake well, accurately measure 1ml, place in a stoppered test tube, add 1.0ml of water, and measure the absorbance according to the method under the preparation of the standard curve, starting from "accurately add 1ml of 5% phenol solution each time", read the weight (mg) of glucose in the test solution from the standard curve, and calculate. This product is calculated as a dry product, and the content of wolfberry polysaccharide in terms of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) shall not be less than 1.8%.
Betaine is determined according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test use amino-bonded silica gel as filler; acetonitrile-water (85:15) as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 195nm. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the betaine peak should not be less than 3000. Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of betaine reference, weigh accurately, add water to make a solution containing 0.17mg per 1ml, and you have it. Preparation of test solution Take this product and crush it, take about 1g, weigh accurately, put it in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 50ml of methanol, weigh the weight, heat and reflux for 1 hour, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake well, and filter. Accurately measure 2ml of the filtrate, put it on an alkaline alumina solid phase extraction column (2g), elute with 30ml of ethanol, collect the eluate, evaporate to dryness, dissolve the residue in water, transfer it to a 2ml volumetric flask, add water to the scale, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate, and you have it.
This product contains not less than 0.50% betaine ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$) calculated on a dry basis.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, neutral. Enters the liver and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Nourishes the liver and kidneys, improves the essence and improves eyesight. Used for asthenia, loss of essence, soreness of waist and knees, dizziness and tinnitus, impotence and spermatorrhea, internal heat and thirst, blood deficiency and sallow complexion, blurred

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~12g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a cool and dry place, away from heat, moisture and moth.

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TRICHOSANTHES

This product is the dried mature fruit of Trichosanthes kirilowii Maxim. or Trichosanthes rosthornii Harms of the Cucurbitaceae family. When the fruit is ripe in autumn, cut it off with the fruit stalk and place it in a ventilated place to dry in the shade.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is spherical or broadly oval, 7-15cm long and 6-10cm in diameter. The surface is orange-red or orange-yellow, wrinkled or relatively smooth, with rounded style residues at the top, slightly pointed at the base, and with residual fruit stalks. The weight varies. It is brittle and easy to break. The inner surface is yellow-white with red-yellow silk veins. The fruit gourd is orange-yellow and sticky, and sticks together with most seeds. It has a caramel smell and tastes slightly sour and sweet.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is yellow-brown to brown-brown. There are many stone cells, several in groups or scattered individually, yellow-green or light yellow, and they are square or round polygonal in shape. The pores are fine and obvious. The epidermal cells of the pericarp are square or polygonal in appearance, and the thickness of the anticlimax wall varies. The epidermal cells of the seed coat are polygonal or irregular in appearance, and the flat wall has slightly curved or straight keratinous stripes. The thick-walled cells are large, mostly scattered, brown, and of various shapes. Threaded vessels and reticular vessels are common.
(2) Take 2g of the powder of this product, add 20ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 20 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate, add 5ml of water to the residue to dissolve, shake and extract 4 times with water-saturated n-butanol, 5ml each time, combine the n-butanol solution, evaporate to dryness, add 2ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve, and use it as the test solution. Take another 2g of the control medicinal material of Cucurbitacin and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 4R of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use ethyl acetate-methanol-formic acid-water (12:1:0.1:0.1) as the developing solvent, develop, take out, dry, spray with 10% sulfuric acid ethanol solution, and heat at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored. Place under sunlight and ultraviolet light (365nm) for inspection. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color or fluorescent spots appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material.

【INSPECTION】

The moisture content shall not exceed 16.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 7.0% (General Rule 2302).

【EXTRACT】

Determined by the hot leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), it shall not be less than 31.0%.

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DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Flatten, cut into strips or cut into pieces.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in irregular filaments or blocks. The outer surface is orange-red or orange-yellow, wrinkled or relatively smooth; the inner surface is yellow-white with red-yellow silk veins, the fruit is orange-yellow, and it is glued together with most seeds. It has a caramel smell and tastes slightly sour and sweet.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】【EXTRACT】

Same as medicinal materials.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, slightly bitter, cold. Enters the lung, stomach, and large intestine meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Clears heat and removes phlegm, relieves chest tightness and resolves stagnation, moistens and lubricates the intestines. Used for lung heat cough, turbid yellow and thick phlegm, chest pain, chest congestion, breast abscess, lung abscess, intestinal abscess, and constipation.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

9~15g.

【NOTE】

It should not be used with Chuanwu, processed Chuanwu, Caowu, processed Caowu, and Fuzi.

【STORAGE】

Put in a cool and dry place to prevent mold and moth.

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RED GINSENG

This product is the steamed dried root and rhizome of the cultivar of Panax ginseng C. A. Mey. of the Araliaceae family. It is harvested in autumn, washed, steamed, and dried.

【PROPERTIES】

The main root is spindle-shaped, cylindrical or flat square, 3 to 10 cm long and 1 to 2 cm in diameter. The surface is translucent, reddish brown, with occasional opaque dark yellow-brown patches, with longitudinal grooves, wrinkles and fine root marks; the upper part sometimes has intermittent inconspicuous ring marks; the lower part has 2 to 3 twisted and crossed lateral roots with curved fibrous roots or only fibrous root remnants. The rhizome (reed head) is 1 to 2 cm long, with several concave stem marks (reed bowls) on it, and some have 1 to 2 complete or broken adventitious roots (taro). The texture is hard and brittle, with a flat cross section and horny. The smell is slightly fragrant and unique, and the taste is sweet and slightly bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) According to the test of [Identification] (1) under the ginseng item, except for the blurred outline of starch granules, other characteristics should be the same.
(2) According to the test of [Identification] (2) under the ginseng item, the same results should be shown.

【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 120% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Other organochlorine pesticide residues shall be determined according to gas chromatography (General Rule 0521).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Analytical column: capillary column (30mX0.32mmX0.25μm) with bonded cross-linked 14% propylphenyl dimethylsiloxane as the stationary liquid (DM1701 or the same type), verification column: capillary column (30mX0.32mmX0.25μm) with bonded cross-linked 5% phenylmethylsiloxane as the stationary liquid (DE5 or the same type); 63Ni-ECD electron capture detector; injection port temperature 230°C, detector temperature 300°C, non-split injection. Constant pressure control mode, initial flow rate is 1.5ml per minute. Program temperature rise: initial temperature 60°C, hold for 0.5 minutes, rise to 170°C at 60°C per minute, then rise to 220°C at 15°C per minute, hold for 5 minutes, then rise to 240°C at 1°C per minute, rise to 280°C at 15°C per minute, hold for 5 minutes. The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the pentachloronitrobenzene peak should not be less than 1X105, and the separation degree of two adjacent chromatographic peaks should be greater than 1.5. Preparation of mixed reference stock solution Accurately weigh appropriate amounts of pentachloronitrobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, heptachlor (heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide), chlordane (cis-chlordane, trans-chlordane, chlordane oxide) pesticide reference substances, accurately weigh, and dissolve them in n-hexane to prepare solutions containing about 100Mg per 1ml. Accurately measure 1 ml of each of the above-mentioned reference substance solutions, place them in the same 100 ml volumetric flask, add n-hexane to the mark, and shake well; or accurately measure 1 ml of the organochlorine pesticide mixed reference substance solution, place it in a 10 ml volumetric flask, add n-hexane to the mark, and shake well to obtain (each 1 ml contains 1 mg of each pesticide reference substance).

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Preparation of mixed reference substance solution Accurately measure the above-mentioned mixed reference substance stock solution, and use n-hexane to prepare solutions containing 1 ng, 2 ng, 5 ng, 10 ng, 20 ng, 50 ng, and 100 ng per 1 ml. Preparation of test solution: Take the product, crush it into fine powder (pass through No. 2 sieve), take about 5g, accurately weigh, put it in a stoppered conical flask, add 30ml of water, shake for 10 minutes, accurately add 50ml of acetone, weigh the weight, ultrasonically treat (power 300W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, let cool, weigh the weight again, make up the lost weight with acetone, then add sodium chloride and accurately add 25ml of dichloromethane, weigh the weight, ultrasonically treat (power 300W, frequency 40kHz) for 15 minutes, let cool, weigh the weight again, make up the lost weight with dichloromethane, shake to fully dissolve the sodium chloride, let it stand, transfer it to a centrifuge tube, centrifuge (3000 revolutions per minute) for 3 minutes to completely separate the layers, transfer the upper organic phase to a stoppered conical flask containing an appropriate amount of anhydrous sodium sulfate, and let it stand for 30 minutes. Accurately measure 15mh and place it in a 40°C water bath to decompress and concentrate to about 1ml, add about 5ml of n-hexane, decompress and concentrate to near dryness, dissolve it with n-hexane and transfer it to a 5ml volumetric flask, dilute to the scale, shake well, transfer it to a centrifuge tube, slowly add (9-10)lml of sulfuric acid solution, shake for 1 minute, centrifuge (3000 rpm) for 10 minutes, separate the supernatant, add 1ml of water, shake, and take the supernatant.
Determination method: Accurately aspirate 1/1 of the test solution and the mixed reference solution of the corresponding concentration, inject into the gas chromatograph, inject three times continuously, take the average value, and calculate according to the external standard method.
This product contains pentachloronitrobenzene not exceeding 0.1 mg/kg; heptachlor (the sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide) not exceeding 0.05 mg/kg; chlordane (the sum of cis-chlordane, trans-chlordane and oxidized chlordane) not exceeding 0.1 mg/kg.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile is used as mobile phase A and water is used as mobile phase B, and gradient elution is performed according to the provisions in the table below; the detection wavelength is 203 nmo, and the number of theoretical plates calculated based on the ginsenoside Rg peak should not be less than 6000.

TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0~35	19	19
35 ~55	19→29	81→71
55 ~70	29	71
70~100	29→40	71→60

Preparation of reference solution Take ginsenoside Rgi reference, ginsenoside Re reference, ginsenoside Rb1 reference respectively, add methanol to make a mixed solution containing ginsenoside Rb1 0.5mg, ginsenoside Re 0.3mg, ginsenoside Rb1 0.5mg per 1ml, and obtain. Preparation of test solution Take about 1g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 4 sieve), weigh accurately, put it in a Soxhlet extractor, add appropriate amount of chloroform, heat and reflux for 3 hours, discard the chloroform solution, evaporate the solvent from the residue, move it into a stoppered conical bottle together with the filter paper tube, accurately add 50ml of water-saturated n-butanol, stopper, leave overnight, ultrasonically treat (power 250W, frequency 50kHz) for 30 minutes, and filter. Accurately measure 25ml of the filtrate, place it in an evaporating dish and evaporate it to dryness, add methanol to dissolve the residue, transfer it to a 5ml volumetric flask, add methanol to the mark, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate to obtain it.
Determination method: Accurately aspirate 10ml of the reference solution and 10~20ml of the test solution into the liquid chromatograph, and determine it to obtain it. This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 0.25% of the total amount of ginsenoside Rb1 (C42 H72 O14) and ginsenoside Re (C48H82O18), and not less than 0.20% of ginsenoside Rb1 (C54 H92 O23).

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DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Moisten thoroughly, cut into thin slices, dry, and crush or mash when used. Red ginseng slices This product is a round or oval thin slice. The outer skin is reddish brown and translucent. The cut surface is flat and horny. It is hard and brittle. The smell is slightly fragrant and unique, and the taste is sweet and slightly bitter.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

The total amount of ginsenoside Rgi (C42 H72 O14) and ginsenoside Re (C48 H82 O18) contained in the same medicinal material shall not be less than 0.22%, and ginsenoside Rbi (C54H92O23) shall not be less than 0.18%.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】

The same medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, slightly bitter, warm. It enters the spleen, lung, heart, and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Greatly replenishes vital energy, restores pulse and consolidates collapse, replenishes qi and retains blood. It is used for physical weakness and collapse, cold limbs and weak pulse, qi and blood retention, and metrorrhagia.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

3~9g, decocted separately and taken.

【NOTE】

It is not suitable to be used with Veratrum and Penisula.

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CORK

This product is the dried bark of Phellodendron chinenseSchneid., a plant of the Rutaceae family. It is commonly known as "Sichuan Huangbai". After peeling the bark, remove the rough skin and dry it in the sun.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the form of plates or shallow grooves, with different lengths and widths, and a thickness of 1~6mm. The outer surface is yellow-brown or yellow-brown, flat or with longitudinal grooves, and some have visible lenticel marks and residual gray-brown rough skin; the inner surface is dark yellow or light brown, with fine longitudinal ridges. It is light, hard, fibrous in cross section, flaky and layered, and dark yellow. It has a slight odor and tastes very bitter. It is sticky when chewed.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is bright yellow. The fibers are bright yellow, 16~38μn in diameter, often in bundles, and the surrounding cells contain calcium oxalate crystals to form crystal fibers; the walls of the crystal-containing cells are lignified and thickened. The stone cells are bright yellow, round or spindle-shaped, 35~128μm in diameter, and some are branched, with sharp branch ends, thick walls, and obvious stratification; some have large fibrous stone cells, up to 900μm in length. There are many calcium oxalate crystals.
(2)Take 0.2g of the powder of this product, add 40ml of 1% acetic acid methanol solution, ultrasonically treat at 60°C for 20 minutes, filter, and concentrate the filtrate to 2ml as the test solution. Take another 0.1g of Phellodendron chinense reference medicinal material, add 20ml of 1% acetic acid methanol, and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Take the hydrochloric acid Phellodendron chinense reference substance, add methanol to prepare a solution containing 0.5mg per 1ml, as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 3~5μ1 of each of the above three solutions, and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use the lower layer solution of chloroform-methanol-water (30:15:4) as the developing agent, place it in a developing cylinder saturated with ammonia vapor, develop, take out, dry, and spray with dilute potassium iodide test solution. In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】

Water content shall not exceed 12.0% (General Rule 0832, second method).
Total ash content shall not exceed 8.0% (General Rule 2302).

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【EXTRACT】

Determine by cold leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using dilute ethanol as solvent, and shall not be less than 14.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine by high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; ethyl acetate-0.1% phosphoric acid solution (50:50) (0.1 g sodium dodecyl sulfonate is added per 100 ml) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 265 nmo, and the number of theoretical plates calculated based on the hydrochloric acid hydrochloric acid peak should not be less than 4000.
Preparation of reference solution: Take an appropriate amount of hydrochloric acid hydrochloric acid reference substance, accurately weigh it, and add the mobile phase to make a solution containing 0.1 mg per 1 ml. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.1g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a 100ml volumetric flask, add 80ml of mobile phase, ultrasonically treat (power 250W, frequency 40kHz) for 40 minutes, cool, dilute to scale with mobile phase, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate. Determination method Accurately aspirate 5R of the reference solution and 5~20 hours of the test solution respectively and inject them into the liquid chromatograph for determination. This product is calculated on the basis of dry product, and the content of phellodendron alkaloid in terms of phellodendron alkaloid hydrochloride (C20H17NO4 • HC1) shall not be less than 30%.
Phellodendron alkaloid is determined according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler; acetonitrile-0.1% phosphoric acid solution (0.2g of sodium dodecylsulfonate was added per 100ml) (36:64) was used as mobile phase; the detection wavelength was 284nm. The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the hydrochloride phellodendron peak should not be less than 6000.
Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of hydrochloride phellodendron reference, accurately weigh it, add mobile phase to make a solution containing 0.1mg per 1ml, and obtain it.
Preparation of test solution Take about 0.5g of the powder of this product (passed through a No. 4 sieve), accurately weigh it, place it in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 25ml of mobile phase, weigh it, ultrasonically treat it (power 250W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with mobile phase, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to obtain it.
Determination method: Accurately pipette 5 ml of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject into liquid chromatograph, and determine.
This product contains phellodendron hydrochloride (HC1) calculated as dry product, which shall not be less than 0.34%.

DECOCTION PIECE

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【 PROCESSING 】

Phellodendron removes impurities, sprays with water, moistens thoroughly, cuts into strips, and dries.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is in the form of silk strips. The outer surface is yellow-brown or yellow-brown. The inner surface is dark yellow or light brown with longitudinal ridges. The cut surface is fibrous, flaky and layered, dark yellow. It tastes very bitter.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same as medicinal material.
Salted phellodendron Take phellodendron silk and fry it dry according to the salt water roasting method (General Rule 0213).

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is shaped like phellodendron silk, with a dark yellow surface and occasional burnt spots. It tastes very bitter and slightly salty.

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【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same as medicinal material. Huangbai charcoal Take Huangbai silk and stir-fry it according to the charcoal method (General Rule 0213) until the surface is burnt black.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is shaped like Huangbai silk, with a burnt black surface and dark brown or brown-black inside. It is light, brittle and easy to break. It tastes bitter and astringent.

【 PROPERTIES AND MERIDIANS 】

Bitter, cold. It enters the kidney and bladder meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Clears heat and dries dampness, purges fire and removes steaming, detoxifies and treats sores. It is used for damp-heat diarrhea, jaundice and red urine, vaginal itching, hot stranguria and pain, beriberi, bone steaming and fatigue fever, night sweats, spermatorrhea, sores, swelling and poison, eczema and wet sores. Salt Huangbai nourishes yin and reduces fire. It is used for yin deficiency and excessive fire, night sweats and bone steaming.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

Appropriate amount for external use for 3~12g.

【 STORAGE 】

Place in a ventilated and dry place, moisture-proof.

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POLYGONATUM

This product is the dried rhizome of Polygonatum kingianum Coll, et Hemsl., Polygonatum sibiricum Red. or Polygonatum cyrtonema Hua, all of the Liliaceae family. It is commonly known as "big rhubarb", "chicken-headed rhubarb" or "ginger-shaped rhubarb" according to its shape. It is collected in spring and autumn, the

【 PROPERTIES 】

Rheum officinale is a thick and fleshy nodule. which can be more than 10cm long. 3-6cm wide. and 2-3cm thick. The surface is light yellow to yellow-brown, with segments, wrinkles and root scars. The stem scar on the upper side of the nodule is disc-shaped, with a concave circumference and a protruding middle. It is hard and tough, not easy to break, and the cross section is horny, light yellow to yellow-brown. It has a slight smell, sweet taste, and is sticky when chewed.
Rheum officinale is a nodule-shaped curved column, 3-10cm long, and 0.5-1.5cm in diameter. The nodule is 2-4cm long, slightly conical, and often has branches. The surface is yellow-white or gray-yellow, translucent, with longitudinal wrinkles, and the stem scar is round with a diameter of 5-8mm. Rheum officinale is a long nodule block, of varying lengths, and often several block nodules are connected. The surface is grayish yellow or yellowish brown, rough, with a protruding disc-shaped stem scar on the upper side of the nodule, with a diameter of 0.8-1.5 cm3. Bitter ones cannot be used for medicinal purposes.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Cross-section of this product: The outer wall of the epidermal cells of Rhizoma Polygonati is relatively thick. There are many large mucous cells scattered between the parenchyma tissues, containing bundles of calcium oxalate needle crystals. The vascular bundles are scattered, mostly of the peritrichous type. The vascular bundles of Rhizoma Polygonati Sinensis and Rhizoma Polygonati Sinensis are mostly of the exo-tough type.
(2) Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 20ml of 70% ethanol, heat and reflux for 1 hour, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 10ml of water to the residue to dissolve it, add n-butanol and shake to extract twice, 20ml each time, combine the n-butanol solution, evaporate to dryness, add 1ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve it, and use it as the test solution. Take 1g of Rhizoma Polygonati Sinensis control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 10Q of each of the above two solutions were taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, and petroleum acyl (60~90°C)-ethyl acetate-formic acid (5:2:01) was used as the developing agent. After development, the plate was taken out, dried, sprayed with 5% vanillin sulfuric acid solution, and heated at 105°C until the spots were clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appeared at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material.

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content shall not exceed 1& 0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).
Total ash content Take this product, dry it at 80°C for 6 hours, and measure it after crushing. It shall not exceed 40% (General Rule 2302).

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Heavy metals and harmful elements are determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 atomic absorption spectrophotometry or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry). Lead shall not exceed 5mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1mg/kg; arsenic shall not exceed 2mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20mg/kg.

【 EXTRACT 】

According to the hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), dilute ethanol is used as the solvent, and the content shall not be less than 45.0%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Preparation of reference solution Take 33mg of anhydrous glucose reference substance dried to constant weight at 105°C, accurately weigh 9 and place in a 100ml volumetric flask, add water to dissolve and dilute to the scale, shake well, and obtain (each 1ml contains 0.33mg of anhydrous glucose). Preparation of standard curve Accurately measure 0 ml, 0.2 ml, 0.3 ml, 0.4 ml, 0.5 ml, and 0.6 ml of the reference solution and place them in 10 ml stoppered graduated test tubes respectively. Add water to 2.0 ml each and shake well. Slowly add 0.2% anthranone-sulfuric acid solution to the scale in an ice-water bath, mix well, cool and place in a water bath for 10 minutes, take out, immediately place in an ice-water bath to cool for 10 minutes, take out, and use the corresponding reagent as blank. According to the UV-Vis spectrophotometry method (General Rule 0401), measure the absorbance at a wavelength of 582 nm. Draw a standard curve with absorbance as the ordinate and concentration as the abscissa. Determination method Take about 0.25g of the fine powder of this product dried to constant weight at 60°C, weigh it accurately, put it in a round-bottom flask, add 150ml of 80% ethanol, heat it in a water bath and reflux it for 1 hour, filter it while hot, wash the residue with 80% hot ethanol 3 times, 10ml each time, put the residue and filter paper in a flask, add 150ml of water, heat it in a boiling water bath and reflux it for 1 hour, filter it while hot, wash the residue and flask with hot water 4 times, 10ml each time, combine the filtrate and washing liquid, cool it, transfer it to a 250ml volumetric flask, add water to the scale, shake it well, accurately measure 1ml, put it in a 10ml stoppered dry test tube, and measure the absorbance according to the method under the preparation of the standard curve, starting from "add water to 2.0ml", read the weight (mg) of anhydrous glucose in the test solution from the standard curve, and calculate it.
Calculated on the basis of dry product, the content of Polygonatum sibiricum polysaccharide in terms of anhydrous glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) shall not be less than 70%.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is in irregular thick slices. The surface is brown to black, shiny, and the center is brown to light brown, with small veins visible. The texture is relatively soft. Sweet, with a slight aroma of wine.

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content is the same as the medicinal material, not more than 15.0%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

The same medicinal material, the content of Polygonatum sibiricum polysaccharide is calculated as anhydrous glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), not less than 4.0%.

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【IDENTIFICATION】 (EXCEPT CROSS SECTION) 【INSPECTION】 (TOTAL ASH) 【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, flat. It enters the spleen, lung, and kidney meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Tonify qi and nourish yin, strengthen the spleen, moisten the lungs, and benefit the kidneys. It is used for spleen and stomach qi deficiency, fatigue, insufficient stomach yin, dry mouth and less food, lung deficiency and dry cough, cough and hemoptysis due to fatigue, insufficient essence and blood, sore waist and knees, premature graying of hair, internal heat and thirst.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

9~15g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place to prevent mold and moth.

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COPTIS CHINENSIS

This product is the dried rhizome of Coptis chinensis Franch., Coptis deltoidea C. Y. Cheng et Hsiao or Coptis chinensis Wall. The above three types are commonly known as "Weilian", "Yalian" and "Yunlian" respectively. Excavate in autumn, remove fibrous roots and sediment, dry and knock out the remaining fibrous roots.

【PROPERTIES】

The rhizomes of the yam are mostly gathered in clusters, often curved, shaped like chicken feet, with a single rhizome 3-6cm long and 0.3-0.8cm in diameter. The surface is grayish yellow or yellowish brown, rough, with irregular nodular protrusions, fibrous roots and fibrous root residues. Some internodes have smooth surfaces like stems, commonly known as "bridges". There are many brown scale leaves remaining on the upper part, and there are often residual stems or petioles at the top. It is hard, with irregular cross-sections, orange-red or dark brown in the cortex, bright yellow or orange-yellow in the wood, arranged radially, and some of the pith is hollow. The smell is slight and the taste is extremely bitter. The yam is mostly single-branched, slightly cylindrical, slightly curved, 4-8cm long, 0.5-1cm in diameter, and the "bridge" is longer. There are a few residual stems at the top. The cloud yam is curved and hooked, mostly single-branched, and relatively small.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) Cross section of this product: The cork layer of the flavonoids is composed of several rows of cells, with an epidermis outside, which often falls off. The cortex is relatively wide, with stone cells scattered singly or in groups. The pericycle fibers are bundled or accompanied by a few stone cells, all of which are yellow. The vascular bundles are tough outside and arranged in rings. The xylem is yellow, all lignified, and the wood fibers are relatively developed. The pith is composed of thin-walled cells without stone cells. The pith of the flavonoids has stone cells. The cortex, pericycle and pith of the flavonoids have no stone cells.
(2) Take 0.25g of the powder of this product, add 25ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, and take the filtrate as the test solution. Take 0.25g of the reference medicinal material of Coptis chinensis and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Take the hydrochloric acid slurry alkali reference substance and add methanol to prepare a solution containing 0.5mg per 1ml as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 1 of each of the above three solutions and spot them on the same high-efficiency silica gel G thin layer plate, use cyclohexane-ethyl acetate-isopropanol-methanol-water-triethylamine (3:3.5:1:1.5:0.5:1) as the developing agent, place it in a developing cylinder pre-saturated with concentrated ammonia test solution for 20 minutes, develop, take out, dry, and inspect under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material, more than 4 fluorescent spots of the same color appear; at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference sample, fluorescent spots of the same color appear.

【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 14.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
The total ash content shall not exceed 5.0% (General Rule 2302).

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【EXTRACT】

Determine by hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using dilute ethanol as solvent, not less than 150%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine by high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; ethyl lt-0. 05mol/L potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution (50:50) (add 0. 4g of sodium dodecyl sulfate to every 100ml, and adjust the pH value to 40 with phosphoric acid) is used as mobile phase; the detection wavelength is 345nmo, and the number of theoretical plates calculated based on the hydrochloric acid pyrocatechol peak should not be less than 5000.
Preparation of reference solution: Take an appropriate amount of pyrocatechol hydrochloride reference substance, accurately weigh it, and add methanol to make a solution containing 90. 5g per 1ml. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.2g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 2 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 50ml of a mixed solution of methanol-hydrochloric acid (100:1), stopper, weigh, ultrasonically treat (power 250W, frequency 40kHz) for 30 minutes, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, accurately measure 2ml of the filtrate, place in a 10ml volumetric flask, add methanol to the scale, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate. Determination method Accurately aspirate 100ml of the reference solution and the test solution, respectively, inject into the liquid chromatograph, and determine. Using the peak area of the hydrochloric acid pyrocatecholamine reference substance as a reference, calculate the contents of pyrocatecholamine, epipyrocatecholamine, coptisine and bamipine, respectively, and determine them by the relative retention time of the chromatographic peak of the component to be measured and the chromatographic peak of pyrocatecholamine hydrochloride. The peak positions of pyrimidine, coptisine, palmatine and pyrimidine should be within ±5% of the specified value. The relative retention time is shown in the following table:

COMPONENT TO BE MEASURED (PEAK)	RELATIVE RETENTION TIME
EPICHLORINE	0.71
COPTINE	0. 78
PALMATINE	0. 91
SMALL PULP BASE	0. 91

This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains not less than 5.5% of chloranine (C20H17NO4), not less than 0.80% of epichloranine (C20H17NO4), not less than 1.6% of coptisine (C19H13NO4), and not less than 1.5% of palmatine (C21 H21NO4). Yalian This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains not less than 45% of chloranine (C20H17NO4) as chloranine hydrochloride (C20 H18C1NO4). Yunlian This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains not less than 7.0% of chloranine (C20H17NO4) as chloranine hydrochloride (C20H18C1NO4).

DECOCTION PIECES (WEILIAN)

【PROCESSING】

Coptis slices Remove impurities, moisten thoroughly, cut into thin slices, dry, or crush when used.

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【PROPERTIES】

This product is irregular thin slices. The outer skin is grayish yellow or yellowish brown, rough, with tiny fibrous roots. The cut surface or broken section is bright yellow or reddish yellow, with radial texture, slight odor, and extremely bitter taste.

【INSPECTION】

Water content is the same as the medicinal material, not more than 12.0%.
Total ash is the same as the medicinal material, not more than 3.5%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

The same medicinal material, calculated as pyranine hydrochloride, contains pyranine (C20H17NO4) not less than 5.0%, and the total amount of epipyranine (C20H17NO4), berberine (C19 H13 NO4) and bamipine (C21 H21NO4) not less than 3.3%.

【IDENTIFICATION】(EXCEPT CROSS SECTION) 【EXTRACT】

The same as the medicinal material.Wine Coptis Take clean Coptis and stir-fry it according to the wine roasting method (General Rule 0213) until dry. For every 100kg of Coptis, use 12.5kg of yellow wine.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like Coptis tablets, with a darker color. Slightly has a wine aroma.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as Coptis tablets.Jiang Huanglian Take clean Coptis and stir-fry it according to the ginger juice roasting method (General Rule 0213) until dry. For every 100kg of Coptis, use 12.5kg of ginger

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like Coptis tablets, with a brown-yellow surface. Has a spicy taste of ginger.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as Coptis tablets.Yu Huanglian Take Evodia rutaecarpa and add appropriate amount of water to decoct, mix the decoction with clean Coptis, wait until the liquid is absorbed, and stir-fry until dry.
For every 100kg of Coptis, use 10kg of Evodia rutaecarpa.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like Coptis tablets, with a brown-yellow surface. It has the spicy aroma of Evodia rutaecarpa.

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【IDENTIFICATION】

Take 2g of the powder of this product, add 20ml of chloroform, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, treat the residue twice in the same way, combine the filtrate, recover the solvent under reduced pressure to dryness, add 1ml of chloroform to dissolve, and use it as the test solution. Take 0.5g of Evodia rutaecarpa reference medicinal material and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Take the limonin reference substance and add chloroform to prepare a solution containing 1mg per 1ml as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (general rule 0502), the test solution 6R, the control medicinal material solution 3Q and the reference substance solution 2R were taken and spotted on the same high-efficiency silica gel G thin layer plate, and petroleum acyl (60-90℃)-chloroform-acetone-methanol-diethylamine (5:2:2:1; 0.2) was used as the developing agent. Pre-saturation was performed for 30 minutes, and the plate was developed. The plate was taken out, dried, and sprayed with 2% vanillin sulfuric acid solution. The plate was heated at 105℃ until the spots were clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, the main spot of the same color appeared at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material; the spot of the same color appeared at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as Huanglian tablets.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Bitter, cold. It enters the heart, spleen, stomach, liver, gallbladder, and large intestine meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Clears heat and dampness, purges fire and detoxifies. Used for damp-heat fullness, vomiting and acid regurgitation, diarrhea, jaundice, high fever and coma, hyperactivity of heart fire, restlessness and insomnia, palpitations, vomiting of abalone due to blood heat, red eyes, toothache, thirst, carbuncle, furuncle; external treatment of eczema, wet sores, and pus in the ear canal. Wine-coptis chinensis is good at clearing the heat of the upper jiao. Used for red eyes and mouth sores. Turmeric and coptis chinensis clear the stomach and stop vomiting. Used for cold and heat, damp heat blocking the middle, fullness and vomiting. Cornus officinalis and coptis chinensis soothe the liver and stop vomiting. Used for liver and stomach disharmony, vomiting and acid regurgitation.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

2~5g. Appropriate amount for external use.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place.

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WINDPROOF

This product is the dried root of Saposhnikovia divaricata (Turcz.) Schischk, a plant of the Umbelliferae family. The roots of plants that have not yet flowered are dug up in spring and autumn, the fibrous roots and mud are removed, and then dried in the sun.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is oblong-conical or oblong-cylindrical, tapering at the bottom, or slightly curved, 15-30 cm long, 0.5-2 cm in diameter. The surface is gray-brown or brown-brown, rough, with longitudinal wrinkles, numerous transverse lenticel-like protrusions, and dot-like fine root marks. The root head has obvious dense rings, and some rings have brown-brown hairy leaf bases. The body is light, loose, easy to break, and the cross section is uneven. The cortex is brown-yellow to brown with cracks, and the wood is yellow. The smell is peculiar and the taste is slightly sweet.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) Cross-section of this product: The cork layer is composed of 5 to 30 rows of cells. The inner cork layer is narrow and has large oval oil tubes. The phloem is wide, with many quasi-circular oil tubes, surrounded by 4 to 8 secretory cells, and golden secretions can be seen in the tubes; the rays are mostly curved, and the outer side is often cracked. The cambium is obvious. There are many xylem vessels, which are arranged radially. There is pith at the root head, and stone cells are occasionally seen in the parenchyma.

The powder is light brown. The diameter of the oil tube is 17 to 60 μm, filled with golden secretions. The vascular bundles of the leaf base are often accompanied by fiber bundles. The diameter of the reticulated vessels is 14 to 85 μm. Stone cells are rare, yellow-green, oblong or rectangular, and have thick walls.

(2) Take 1 g of the powder of this product, add 20 ml of acetone, ultrasonically treat for 20 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, and add 1 ml of ethanol to dissolve the residue as the test solution. Take 1 g of the reference medicinal material of Fangfeng and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Then take the reference substance of Cimicifuga and the reference substance of 5-0-methylvisaminol, add ethanol to prepare a mixed solution containing 1 mg of each per 1 ml, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 10Q of each of the three solutions mentioned above are taken and spotted on the same silica gel GF thin layer plate, and chloroform-methanol (4:1) is used as the developing solvent. Develop, take out, dry, and examine under ultraviolet light (254nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference sample.

【INSPECTION】

The moisture content shall not exceed 10.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 6.5% (General Rule 2302).
Insoluble ash content shall not exceed 1.5% (General Rule 2302).

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【EXTRACT】

Determine according to the hot leaching method under the determination method of alcohol-soluble extract (General Rule 2201), using ethanol as the solvent, and shall not be less than 13.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; methanol-water (40:60) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 254nmo The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the peak of cimicifuga should not be less than 2000. Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of cimicifuga reference and 5-0-methylvisaminol reference, accurately weigh, add methanol to make a solution containing 60μg per 1ml, and obtain. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.25g of fine powder of this product, accurately weigh, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 10ml of methanol, weigh the weight, reflux in a water bath for 2 hours, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate to obtain. Determination method Accurately aspirate 3R of reference solution and 2R of test solution, inject into liquid chromatograph, and determine. This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains not less than 0.24% of the total amount of cimicifuga glycosides (C22 H28O11) and 5-0-methylvisaminol (C22 H28O10).

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Remove impurities, wash, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is a round or oval thick slice. The outer skin is gray-brown or brown-brown, with longitudinal wrinkles, some with visible transverse lenticel-like protrusions, dense annular patterns or residual hairy leaf bases. The cut surface of the cortex is brownish yellow to brown with cracks, and the wood is yellow with radial textures. The smell is specific and the taste is slightly sweet.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】【EXTRACT】【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as the medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Spicy, sweet, slightly warm. It enters the bladder, liver, and spleen meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Dispel wind and relieve exterior symptoms, overcome dampness and relieve pain, and stop spasms. Used for colds, headaches, rheumatism, rheumatoid arthralgia, pruritus, and tetanus.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

5~10g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a cool and dry place to prevent moths.

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ANGELICA DAHURICA

This product is the dried root of Angelica dahurica (Fisch, exHoffm.) Benth. et Hook f or Angelica dahurica (Fisch ex Hoffm.) Benth et Hook f var formosana (Boiss) Shan et Yuan of the Umbelliferae family. It is dug up when the leaves turn yellow in summer and autumn, the fibrous roots and mud are removed, and it is dried in the sun or at a low temperature.

【CHARACTER】

This product is in the shape of a long cone, 10~25cm long and 15~25cm in diameter. The surface is grey-brown or yellow-brown, the root head is bluntly quadrangular or nearly round, with Longitudinal wrinkles, root scars and lenticel-like transverse protrusions are sometimes arranged in four longitudinal rows. There is a depressed stem mark at the top. Solid texture, white or off-white cross-section, pink or cambium layer Ring brown, nearly square or nearly round, with many brown oil spots scattered on the skin. The aroma is aromatic, the taste is pungent and slightly bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is yellow-white. There are many starch granules, single grains are spherical, polygonal, oval or helmet-shaped, with a diameter of 3 to 25 μm, and are called navel-shaped, crack-shaped, cross-shaped, trident-shaped, star-shaped or herringbone-shaped; complex granules are mostly composed of 2 ~12 pieces. The diameter of reticulated conduit and threaded conduit is 10~85μm. Cork cells are polygonal or quasi-rectangular, light yellowish brown. Most of the oil pipes are broken and contain light yellowish-brown secretions.

(2) Take 0.5g of this product powder, add 10ml of ethyl acetate, soak for 1 hour, shake frequently, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 1ml of ethyl acetate to the residue to dissolve, and use it as the test solution. Take another 0.5g of Angelica dahurica as the reference medicinal material and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Then take imperatorin reference substance and isoimperatorin reference substance, add ethyl acetate to make each 1ml of mixed solutions each containing 1mg was used as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography (General Chapter 0502) test, draw 4R of each of the above three solutions, and point them on the same silicon On the glue G thin layer plate, use petroleum solution (30~60°C)-ethyl alcohol (3:2) as the developing agent, develop it below 25°C, take it out, dry it, and inspect it under an ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test product, fluorescent spots of the same color appear at positions corresponding to the chromatogram of the control medicinal material and the reference substance. Above, fluorescent spots of the same color are displayed.

【EXAMINE】

Moisture content must not exceed 140% (General Rule 0832 Fourth Method). The total ash content shall not exceed 60% (General Rule 2302). Heavy metals and harmful elements are measured according to the determination method of lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper (General Chapter 2321 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). 9 Lead shall not exceed 5 mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1 mg/kg; arsenic shall not exceed exceed 2mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20mg/kg.

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【EXTRACT】

According to the hot soaking method under the determination method of alcohol-soluble leachables (General Chapter 2201), use dilute ethanol as the solvent, not less than 15.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Chapter 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test using octadecylsilane bonded silica gel as the filler; use methanol-water (55:45) as the mobile phase; the detection wavelength is 300nmo and the number of theoretical plates should not be less than 3000 based on the imperatorin peak. Preparation of the reference substance solution: Take an appropriate amount of imperatorin reference substance, weigh it accurately, add methanol to make a solution containing 10% of the solution per 1ml, and you have it. Preparation of the test solution: Take about 0.4g of this product powder (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh it accurately, put it in a 50ml measuring bottle, add 45ml of methanol, ultrasonic treatment (power 300W, frequency 50kHz) for 1 hour, take it out and put it Cool, add methanol to the mark, shake well, filter, and take the remaining filtrate to obtain.
The measurement method is to accurately absorb 200% each of the reference solution and the test solution, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and measure. Calculated as dry product, this product contains imperatorin (C16H14) not less than 0.080%.

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSED】

Remove impurities, separate into large and small pieces, soak slightly, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【CHARACTER】

This product is in the form of a round, thick piece. The outer skin is grey-brown or yellow-brown. The cut surface is white or off-white, powdery, the cambium ring is brown, nearly square or nearly round, and there are many brown oil spots scattered on the skin. The aroma is fragrant, the taste is pungent and slightly bitter.

【EXAMINE】

The total ash content is the same as that of medicinal materials and shall not exceed 5.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】 【INSPECTION】 (MOISTURE) 【LEACHATE】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same medicinal materials.

【NATURE, FLAVOR AND MERIDIAN TROPISM】

Pungent, warm. Returns to the stomach, large intestine, and lung meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

It can relieve the surface and dispel cold, dispel wind and relieve pain, clear up the nose orifices, remove dampness and stop vaginal discharge, reduce swelling and expel pus. It is used for colds and headaches, eyebrow bone pain, nasal congestion and runny nose, nasal rails, rhinophyma, toothache, vaginal discharge, sores, swelling and pain.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

3~10g.

【STORAGE】

Store in a cool, dry place to prevent moth.

CODONOPSIS PILOSULA

This product is the dried root of Codonopsis pilosula (Franch.) Nannf., Codonopsis pilosula Nannf. var. modesta (Nannf.) L. T. Shen or Codonopsis tangshen Oliv of the Campanulaceae family. It is dug up in autumn, washed and dried in the sun.

【PROPERTIES】

Dangshen is long cylindrical, slightly curved, 10-35cm long, 0.4-2cm in diameter. The surface is grayish yellow, yellow-brown to grayish brown, with many warty stem scars and buds on the root head, and the top of each stem scar is concave and dot-shaped; there are dense annular horizontal stripes under the root head, which gradually become sparse downwards, and some reach half of the total length. The cultivated products have fewer or no annular horizontal stripes; the whole body has longitudinal wrinkles and scattered horizontal lenticel-like protrusions, and there are often dark brown colloids at the broken roots. The texture is slightly soft or slightly hard and slightly tough, and the cross section is slightly flat, with cracks or radial textures. The cortex is light brown to yellow-brown, and the wood is light yellow to yellow. It has a special aroma and tastes slightly sweet. Codonopsis pilosula (Western Codonopsis pilosula) 10-35cm long, 0.5-2.5cm in diameter. The surface is yellowish white to grayish yellow, and the dense annular horizontal stripes under the root

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) Cross section of this product: There are several to 10 rows of cork cells, with stone cells on the outside, either singly or in groups. The inner layer of the cork is narrow. The phloem is broad, with cracks often appearing on the outside, and scattered groups of light yellow latex tubes, which are often arranged alternately with sieve tube groups. The cambium is ring-shaped. The xylem vessels are scattered singly or several are gathered together, arranged radially. The thin-walled cells contain inulin.
(2) Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 25ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 15ml of water to dissolve the residue, pass it through a D101 macroporous adsorption resin column (inner diameter 1.5cm, column height 10cm), elute with 50ml of water, discard the water, elute with 50ml of 50% ethanol, collect the eluate, evaporate to dryness, add 1ml of methanol to dissolve the residue, and use it as the test solution. Take another reference substance of Codonopsis pilosula, add methanol to make a solution containing 1g per 1ml, and use it as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 2~4μl of the test solution and 2R of the reference solution are respectively spotted on the same high-efficiency silica gel G thin layer plate, and n-butanol-glacial acetic acid-water (7:1:05) is used as the developing agent. After development, the plate is taken out, dried, sprayed with 10% sulfuric acid ethanol solution, heated at 100°C until the spots are clearly colored, and inspected under sunlight and ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color or fluorescent spots appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference.

【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 160% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
The total ash content shall not exceed 5.0% (General Rule 2302).
The sulfur dioxide residue shall be determined according to the sulfur dioxide residue determination method (General Rule 2331) and shall not exceed 400mg/kg.

【EXTRACT】

Determine by hot soaking method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using 45% ethanol as solvent, not less than 55.0%.

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Codonopsis slices Remove impurities, wash, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the form of thick, quasi-circular slices. The outer skin is grayish yellow, yellowish brown to grayish brown, and sometimes many warty stem scars and buds can be seen on the root head. The cut surface of the cortex is light brown to yellowish brown, and the wood is light yellow to yellow, with cracks or radial textures. It has a special aroma and tastes slightly sweet.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material.

Rice-fried Codonopsis Take Codonopsis slices, stir-fry with rice according to the stir-fry method (General Rule 0213) until the surface is dark yellow, take out, sieve out the rice, and let cool. For every 100kg of Codonopsis slices, use 20kg of rice.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like Codonopsis pilosula, with a dark yellow surface and occasional burnt spots.

【INSPECTION】

Water content: same as the medicinal material, not more than 10.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】(TOTAL ASH CONTENT, SULFUR DIOXIDE RESIDUE)【EXTRACTATION】

Same as the medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, flat. Enters the spleen and lung meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Strengthen the spleen and lungs, nourish blood and produce body fluids. Used for spleen and lung qi deficiency, lack of appetite, fatigue, cough, weak asthma, qi and blood deficiency, sallow complexion, palpitations and shortness of breath, thirst due to loss of body fluids, and internal heat and thirst.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

9~30g.

【NOTE】

It is not suitable to be used with Veratrum.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place to prevent moth.

WHITE FRESH SKIN

This product is the dried root bark of Dictamnus dasycarpus Turcz. of the Rutaceae family. The roots are dug up in spring and autumn, the sand and rough bark are removed, the root bark is peeled off and dried.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the shape of a roll, 5 to 15 cm long, preferably 1 to 2 cm in diameter, and 0.2-0.5 cm thick. The outer surface is off-white or light grayish yellow, with fine longitudinal wrinkles and fine root marks, often with protruding granular dots; the inner surface is off-white with fine longitudinal lines. It is brittle, with dust flying when broken, and the cross section is uneven and slightly flaky. When the outer layer is peeled off, small flashing bright spots can be seen in the light. It has a sheep-like smell and tastes slightly bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) Cross-section of this product: The cork layer consists of more than 10 rows of cells. The inner cork layer is narrow, and the fibers are mostly scattered individually, yellow, 25 to 100 μm in diameter, with thick walls and obvious laminae. The phloem is broad, with rays 1 to 3 rows of cells wide; the fibers are scattered individually. There are many calcium oxalate clusters in the parenchyma, with a diameter of 5 to 30 μm.

(2) Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 20ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate, and add 1ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve it as the test solution. Take another reference substance of calcitonin and calcitonin, add methanol to make a mixed solution containing 1mg of each per 1ml, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 5μ of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use toluene-cyclohexane-ethyl acetate (3:3:3) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, spray with 5% vanillin sulfuric acid solution, and heat at 105°C until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 14.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).

【EXTRACT】

Determine by cold leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), not less than 20.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determine by high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; methanol-water (60:40) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 236nm. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the calendulone peak should not be less than 3000.

Determine by high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; methanol-water (60:40) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 236nm. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the calendulone peak should not be less than 3000.
Preparation of reference solution Take appropriate amount of calendulone reference substance and calendulone reference substance, accurately weigh, add methanol to make solutions containing 60 mg of calendulone and 0.1 mg of calendulone per 1 ml, respectively.
Preparation of test solution Take about 1g of the coarse powder of this product (passed through No. 4 sieve), weigh it accurately, put it in a stoppered conical flask, add 25ml of methanol accurately, weigh it, heat and reflux for 1 hour, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to get it. Determination method Accurately take 10μl of the reference solution and the test solution respectively, inject it into the liquid chromatograph, and determine it to get it. This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 0.050% of rutin (C14 H16 O3) and not less than 0.15% of phellodendron (C26H34O7).

MEDICINAL PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Remove impurities, wash, moisten it slightly, cut it into thick slices, and dry it.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in irregular thick slices. The outer skin is off-white or light grayish yellow, with fine longitudinal wrinkles and fine root marks, often with protruding granular dots; the inner surface is off-white with fine longitudinal lines. The cut surface is off-white and slightly flaky. It has a sheep-like smell and tastes slightly bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】 (EXCEPT THE CROSS SECTION) 【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】 【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as the medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Bitter, cold. It enters the spleen, stomach, and bladder meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Clears heat and dries dampness, dispels wind and detoxifies. It is used for damp-heat sores, yellow water dripping, eczema, rubella, scabies, rheumatism, heat arthralgia, jaundice and red urine.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

5~10g. For external use, decoct in water for washing or grind into powder for application.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place.

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WHITE PEONY ROOT

This product is the dried root of Paeonia lactiflora Pall. of the family Paeoniaceae. It is dug up in summer and autumn, cleaned, the head, tail and thin roots are removed, boiled in boiling water and then the skin is removed or the skin is peeled and then boiled, and then dried.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is cylindrical, straight or slightly curved, with flat ends, 5 to 18 cm long and 1 to 25 cm in diameter. The surface is off-white or light brownish red, smooth or with longitudinal wrinkles and fine root marks, and occasionally with residual brownish-brown outer skin. The texture is solid and not easy to break. The cross section is relatively flat, off-white or slightly brownish red, with obvious cambium rings and radial rays. The odor is slight and the taste is slightly bitter and sour.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is yellowish-white. There are many clumps of gelatinized starch grains. The diameter of calcium oxalate clusters is 11 to 35 μm, present in thin-walled cells, often arranged in rows, or one cell contains several clusters. The diameter of the marginated pit vessels and reticulated vessels is 20 to 65 μm. The fibers are long spindle-shaped with a diameter of 15 to 40 μm, thick walls, slightly lignified, and with large circular pits.
(2) Take 0.5 g of the powder of this product, add 10 ml of ethanol, shake for 5 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate, and dissolve the residue in 1 ml of ethanol to prepare the test solution. Take another reference substance of Paeonia lactiflora and add ethanol to make a solution containing 1 mg per 1 ml as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 10 ml of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use chloroform-ethyl acetate-methanol-formic acid (40:5:10:0.2) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, spray with 5% vanillin sulfuric acid solution, and heat until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test product, the same blue-purple spots appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【INSPECTION】

The water content shall not exceed 14.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2). The total ash content shall not exceed 40% (General Rule 2302). Heavy metals and harmful elements shall be determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 atomic absorption spectrophotometry or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry). Lead shall not exceed 5mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1mg/kg; arsenic shall not exceed 2mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20mg/kg.
Sulfur dioxide residues shall be determined according to the sulfur dioxide residue determination method (General Rule 2331) and shall not exceed 400mg/kg.

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【EXTRACT】

Determined according to the hot leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), shall not be less than 22.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile-0.1% phosphoric acid solution (14:86) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 230 nmo. The theoretical plate number calculated based on the peony peak should not be less than 2000. Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of peony reference, accurately weigh it, add methanol to make a solution containing 60% of peony per 1 ml, and obtain it. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.1 g of the powder of this product, accurately weigh it, put it in a 50 ml volumetric bottle, add 35 ml of dilute ethanol, ultrasonically treat (power 240 W, frequency 45 kHz) for 30 minutes, cool it, add dilute ethanol to the scale, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to obtain it. Determination method Accurately aspirate 10 ml of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and determine them to obtain it. This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains no less than 1.6% of peony root (C23 H28 O11).

DECOCTION PIECES

【PROCESSING】

White peony root Wash, moisten thoroughly, slice thinly, and dry

【PROPERTIES】

This product is in the form of quasi-circular slices. The surface is light brownish red or off-white. The cut surface is slightly brownish red or off-white, with obvious cambium rings, and slightly raised veins arranged radially. The odor is slight, and the taste is slightly bitter and sour.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as the medicinal material, containing no less than 1.2% of peony root (C23 H28O11).

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】

(Water content, total ash content, sulfur dioxide residue)

【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material. Stir-fried white peony root Take clean white peony root slices and stir-fry them according to the stir-frying method (General Rule 0213) until they are slightly yellow.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like white peony slices, with a slightly yellow or light brownish yellow surface, and some can be seen with burnt spots. Slightly fragrant.

【INSPECTION】

Water content Same as the medicinal material, not more than 10.0%.

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【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Same as the medicinal material, containing peony(C23 H28O11) not less than 1.2%.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】(TOTAL ASH CONTENT, SULFUR DIOXIDE RESIDUE)

【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material. Wine white peony Take clean white peony slices and stir-fry them according to the wine roasting method (General Rule 0213) until slightly yellow.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like white peony slices, with a slightly yellow or light brownish yellow surface, and some can be seen with burnt spots. Slightly fragrant with wine

【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material, not less than 20.5%.

【IDENTIFICATION】【INSPECTION】(WATER, TOTAL ASH, SULFUR DIOXIDE RESIDUE)

Same as medicinal materials.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Bitter, sour, slightly cold. Enter the liver and spleen meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Nourishes blood and regulates menstruation, restrains yin and stops sweating, softens the liver and stops pain, and suppresses liver yang. Used for blood deficiency, sallow complexion, irregular menstruation, spontaneous sweating, night sweats, flank pain, abdominal pain, cramps in the limbs, headache and dizziness.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~15g.

【NOTE】

It is not suitable to be used with Veratrum.

【STORAGE】

Put in a dry place to prevent moths.

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LILY

This product is the dried fleshy scales of Lilium landfolium Thunb., Lilium bro-wnii F E Brown var. viridulum Baker or Lilium pumilum DC. of the Liliaceae family. It is collected in autumn, washed, peeled, slightly blanched in boiling water, and dried.

【PROPERTIES】

This product is oblong, 2-5cm long, 1-2cm wide, and 13-4mm thick in the middle. The surface is yellowish white to light brownish yellow, some with a slight purple tint, and has several vertical and parallel white vascular bundles. The top is slightly pointed, the base is wider, the edge is thin, wavy, and slightly curved inward. It is hard and brittle, with a relatively flat cross section and horny. It has a slight odor and tastes slightly bitter.

【IDENTIFICATION】

Take 1g of this product powder, add 10ml of methanol, ultrasonically treat for 20 minutes, filter, and concentrate the filtrate to 1nil as the test solution. Take 1g of lily control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 10R of each of the above two solutions are taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, and the upper layer solution of petroleum nitrile (60~90°C)-ethyl acetate-formic acid (15:5:1) is used as the developing agent. Develop, take out, dry, spray with 10% phosphodiester ethanol solution, and heat until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material

【INSPECTION】

Water content shall not exceed 13.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 5.0% (General Rule 2302).

【EXTRACT】

According to the cold leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), it shall not be less than 18.0%.

【CONTENT DETERMINATION】

Preparation of reference solution Accurately weigh 50 g of anhydrous glucose reference substance dried to constant weight at 105°C, place in a 50 ml volumetric flask, add water to dissolve and dilute to scale, shake well, and obtain (1 mg of anhydrous glucose per 1 ml).

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Preparation of standard curve Accurately measure 20ml, 25ml, 3.0ml, 35ml, 40ml, 45ml of reference solution, place in 50ml volumetric flasks, add water to the mark, shake well, accurately measure 1ml of each solution, place in brown stoppered test tubes, add 4.0ml of 0.2% anthracene-sulfuric acid solution, mix well, quickly cool in an ice water bath, heat in a boiling water bath for 10 minutes, take out, place in an ice water bath for 5 minutes, place at room temperature for 10 minutes, use the corresponding reagent as blank, measure absorbance at a wavelength of 580nm according to UV-visible spectrophotometry (General Rule 0401), draw a standard curve with absorbance as the ordinate and concentration as the abscissa. Determination method Take about 1g of the powder of this product (passed through a No. 4 sieve), accurately weigh it, put it in a round-bottom flask, accurately add 100ml of water, weigh it, heat and reflux for 2 hours, cool it, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with water, shake it well, centrifuge it, accurately measure 1.5ml of the supernatant, add 7.5ml of ethanol, shake it well, centrifuge it, take the precipitate and dissolve it in water, put it in a 50ml volumetric flask, and dilute it to the scale, shake it well, accurately measure 1ml, and measure the absorbance according to the method under the preparation of the standard curve, starting from "add 4.0ml of 0.2% anthranone-sulfuric acid solution", read the weight (mg) of anhydrous glucose in the test solution from the standard curve, and calculate it. This product is calculated as a dry product, and the lily

MEDICINAL PIECES

【PROCESSING】

Lily removes impurities. Honey Lily Take clean lily and stir-fry it according to the honey roasting method (General Rule 0213) until it is not sticky. For every 100kg of lily, use 5kg of refined honey

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like lily, with brown-yellow surface, occasional burnt spots, and slightly sticky. Sweet taste.

【INSPECTION】

(Water content) Same as medicinal materials.

【PROPERTIES AND MERIDIANS】

Nourishes yin and moistens the lungs, clears the heart and calms the mind. Used for yin deficiency and dry cough, cough due to fatigue and hemoptysis, restlessness and palpitations, insomnia and dreaminess, and mental confusion.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~12g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a ventilated and dry place.

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RED PEONY ROOT

This product is the dried root of Paeonia ladiflora Pall. or Paeonia veitchii Lynch, a plant of the family Paeoniaceae. It is dug up in spring and autumn, the rhizome, fibrous roots and mud and sand are removed, and then it is dried in the sun.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is cylindrical, slightly curved, 5 to 40 cm long, 0.5 to 3 cm in diameter. The surface is brown, rough, with longitudinal grooves and wrinkles, root marks and horizontal lenticel-like protrusions. Some of the outer skins are easy to fall off. It is hard and brittle, easy to break, and the cross section is white or pink. The cortex is narrow, and the radial texture of the wood is obvious. Some have cracks. It has a slight fragrance and tastes slightly bitter and astringent.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Cross-section of this product: The cork layer is a series of brown cells. The inner layer of the cork thin-walled cells is tangentially extended. The phloem is narrow. The cambium is ring-shaped. The rays of the wood are wide, and the vessels are arranged radially. There are wood fibers next to the vessels. The thin-walled cells contain calcium oxalate clusters and starch granules.
(2)Take 0.5 g of the powder of this product, add 10 ml of ethanol, shake for 5 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, and add 2 ml of ethanol to dissolve the residue as the test solution. Take another reference substance of Paeonia lactiflora and add ethanol to make a solution containing 2 mg per 1 ml as the reference substance solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (general rule 0502), take 40 of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, use chloroform-ethyl acetate-methanol-formic acid (40:5:10:02) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, spray with 5% vanillin sulfuric acid solution, and heat until the spots are clearly colored. In the chromatogram of the test sample, the same blue-purple spots appear at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Determine according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (general rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Use octadecylsilane bonded silica gel as filler; methanol-0. 05mol/L potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution (40:65) as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 230nmo The number of theoretical plates calculated based on the Paeonia lactiflora peak should be not less than 3000.
Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of Paeonia lactiflora reference substance dried in a phosphorus pentoxide vacuum dryer for 36 hours, weigh it accurately, and add methanol to make a solution containing 0.5 mg per 1 ml.

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Preparation of test solution Take about 0.5% of the crude powder of this product, weigh it accurately, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, add 25 ml of methanol accurately, weigh it, soak it for 4 hours, ultrasonically treat it for 20 minutes, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake it well, filter it, and take the filtrate to obtain it. Determination method Accurately take 10R of the reference solution and the test solution respectively, inject it into the liquid chromatograph, and determine it. This product contains no less than 18% of Paeonia lactiflora (C23 H28O11).

DECOCTION PIECES

【 PROCESSING 】

Remove impurities, separate the sizes, wash, moisten it thoroughly, cut it into thick slices, and dry it.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is a circular slice with a brown outer skin. The cut surface is white or pink, with narrow cortex and obvious radial texture in the wood, and some have cracks.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same as medicinal material, containing no less than 15% of peony root (C23 H28 O11).

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

Same as medicinal material.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Bitter, slightly cold. Enters the liver meridian.

【 FUNCTION AND INDICATIONS 】

Clears heat and cools blood, disperses blood stasis and relieves pain. Used for heat entering the blood, fever and toxicity, vomiting blood, red and swollen eyes, liver depression and flank pain, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, abdominal pain due to symptoms, injuries from falls, carbuncle, swelling and ulcer.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

6~12g.

【 NOTE 】

It is not suitable to be used with Veratrum.

【 STORAGE 】

Place in a ventilated and dry place.

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CHUANXIONG

This product is the dried rhizome of the plant Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort. of the Apiaceae family. It is dug up in summer when the nodes on the stem are prominent and slightly purple, the sand is removed, the stem is dried in the sun, and the fibrous roots are removed.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is an irregular nodular fist-shaped mass with a diameter of 2 to 7 cm. The surface is gray-brown or brown, rough and wrinkled, with many parallel raised nodes, a sunken circular stem scar on the top, and many small tubercle-like root scars on the lower side and the nodes. The texture is solid and not easy to break. The cross section is yellow-white or gray-yellow, with scattered yellow-brown oil chambers, and the cambium ring is wavy. The smell is strong and fragrant, bitter and spicy, with a slight numbing feeling on the tongue and a slight sweet aftertaste.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Cross-section of this product: The cork layer is composed of more than 10 rows of cells. The cortex is narrow, with scattered root-trace vascular bundles, and its cambium is obvious. The phloem is wide, and the cambium ring is wavy or irregularly polygonal. The xylem vessels are polygonal or circular, mostly single-row or arranged in a "V" shape, and occasionally there are wood fiber bundles. The pith is larger. There are many oil chambers scattered in the parenchyma, which are sub-circular, oval or irregular in shape, light yellow-brown. The oil chambers near the cambium are small and gradually become larger outward; the parenchyma cells are rich in starch granules, and some parenchyma cells contain calcium oxalate crystals, which are in the form of sub-circular clumps or clusters of crystals. The powder is light yellow-brown or gray-brown. There are many starch granules, and the single granules are oval, oblong, sub-circular, oval or kidney-shaped, with a diameter of 5~16mm and a length of about 21mm, with umbilical points, long slits or herringbone shapes; occasionally there are multiple granules, which are composed of 2~4 sub-granules. Calcium oxalate crystals exist in the parenchyma cells, in the form of sub-circular clumps or clusters of crystals, with a diameter of 10~25μm. The cork cells are dark yellow-brown, polygonal in surface view, and slightly curved. Most of the oil chambers have been broken, and oil chamber fragments can occasionally be seen. The secretory cell walls are thin and contain more oil droplets. The main vessels are spiral vessels, and there are also reticular vessels and ladder vessels, with a diameter of 14~50μm.

(2) Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 5ml of petroleum syrup (30-60°C), let it stand for 10 hours, shake it from time to time, let it stand, take 1ml of the supernatant, evaporate it, add 1ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve it, then add 2-3 drops of 2% 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid in methanol and 2 drops of methanol-saturated potassium hydroxide solution to produce a red-purple color.

(3) Take 1g of the powder of this product, add 20ml of ethyl acetate, heat and reflux for 1 hour, filter, evaporate the filtrate, and add 2ml of ethyl acetate to the residue to dissolve it as the test solution. Take 1g of Chuanju reference medicinal material and prepare the reference medicinal material solution in the same way. Take the reference substance of Angelica lactone A and add ethyl acetate to prepare a solution containing 0.1mg per 1ml (placed in a brown volumetric flask) as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 100 ml of each of the above three solutions are taken and spotted on the same silica gel GF254 thin layer plate, and n-hexane-ethyl acetate (3:1) is used as the developing solvent. Develop, take out, dry, and examine under ultraviolet light (254nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference sample.

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【 INSPECTION 】

The moisture content shall not exceed 12 0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).
The total ash content shall not exceed 6.0% (General Rule 2302).
The acid-insoluble ash content shall not exceed 2 0% (General Rule 2302).

【 EXTRACT 】

According to the hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), ethanol is used as the solvent, and it shall not be less than 12. 0%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

According to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; methanol-1% acetic acid solution (30:70) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 321 nmo The number of theoretical plates calculated based on ferulic acid peak should be no less than 4000. Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of ferulic acid reference, accurately weigh it, place it in a brown volumetric flask, add 70% methanol to make a solution containing 20 grams per 1 ml, and obtain it. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.5g of this product powder (passed through a No. 4 sieve), accurately weigh it, place it in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 50ml of 70% methanol, plug it tightly, weigh it, heat and reflux for 30 minutes, cool it, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with 70% methanol, shake it well, let it stand, take the supernatant, filter it, take the filtrate, and obtain it. Determination method Accurately aspirate 10J of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject it into a liquid chromatograph, and determine it. This product, calculated on a dry basis, contains no less than 0.10% ferulic acid (C10 H10 O4).

DECOCTION PIECES

【 PROCESSING 】

Remove impurities, separate into large and small, wash, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is an irregular thick slice, with a gray-brown or brown outer skin and wrinkles. The cut surface is yellow-white or gray-yellow, with obvious wavy rings or polygonal textures, and scattered yellow-brown oil spots. The texture is solid. The aroma is strong, and the taste is bitter, pungent, and slightly sweet.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】【 INSPECTION 】 (WATER CONTENT, TOTAL ASH) 【 EXTRACT 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same as the medicinal material.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Pungent, warm. It enters the liver, gallbladder, and pericardium meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Activate blood circulation and qi, dispel wind and relieve pain. Used for chest pain, chest and rib pain, swelling and pain due to falls, irregular menstruation, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, abdominal pain due to symptoms, headache, and rheumatic pain.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

3～10g.

【 STORAGE 】

Store in a cool and dry place to prevent moth damage.

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SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA

This product is the dried root and rhizome of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bge., a plant of the Lamiaceae family. It is dug in spring and autumn, desilted, and dried.

【 PROPERTIES 】

The rhizome of this product is short and thick, and sometimes the stem base remains at the top. There are several roots, which are long cylindrical and slightly curved. Some are branched and have whisker-like fine roots. They are 10-20cm long and 0.3-1cm in diameter. The surface is brownish red or dark brownish red, rough, and has longitudinal wrinkles. The outer bark of old roots is loose, mostly purple-brown, and often peels off in scales. It is hard and brittle, with loose cross-sections, cracks or slightly flat and dense. The cortex is brownish red, the wood is grayish yellow or purple-brown, and the vascular bundles are yellowish white and arranged radially. The smell is slight and the taste is slightly bitter. The cultivated product is relatively sturdy, with a diameter of 0.5-1.5cm. The surface is reddish brown with longitudinal wrinkles, and the outer bark is tightly attached and not easy to peel off. The texture is solid, the cross-section is relatively flat, and it is slightly horny.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) The powder of this product is reddish brown. Stone cells are round, triangular, rectangular or irregular, or elongated and fibrous, with uneven edges, 14 to 70 μm in diameter and up to 257 μm in length, with obvious pores and grooves, and some cell cavities contain yellow-brown substances. Wood fibers are mostly fiber tracheids, long fusiform, with oblique or blunt ends, 12 to 27 μm in diameter, with punctate margins, oblique cracks or cross-shaped pits, and sparse pores and grooves. The diameter of the reticular vessels and rimmed pit vessels is 11 to 60 μm.

(2) Take 1 sample of this product powder, add 5 ml of ethanol, ultrasonically treat for 15 minutes, centrifuge, and take the supernatant as the test solution. Take another sample of Danshen control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. Then take Tanshinone U a reference substance and Danshen acid B reference substance, add ethanol to prepare mixed solutions containing 0.5 mg and 1.5 mg per ml respectively, as the reference solution. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 5Q of each of the three solutions mentioned above are taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate to form strips. The strips are developed with chloroform-toluene-ethyl acetate-methanol-formic acid (6:4:8:1:4) as the developing agent, developed to about 4cm, taken out, dried, and then developed with petroleum B (60~90°C)-ethyl acetate (4:1) as the developing agent, developed to about 8cm, taken out, dried, and respectively placed under sunlight and ultraviolet light (365nm) for inspection. In the chromatogram of the test sample, spots of the same color or fluorescent spots appear at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material and the chromatogram of the reference sample.

【 INSPECTION 】

The moisture content shall not exceed 13.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
The total ash content shall not exceed 10.0% (General Rule 2302).
Acid insoluble ash shall not exceed 3.0% (General Rule 2302).

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Heavy metals and harmful elements shall be determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 atomic absorption spectrophotometry or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry), lead shall not exceed 5mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1mg/Rg; arsenic shall not exceed 2mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20mg/kg.

【 EXTRACT 】

Water-soluble extracts shall be determined according to the cold leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), and shall not be less than 35.0%. Alcohol-soluble extracts shall be determined according to the hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using ethanol as the solvent, and shall not be less than 15.0%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Tanshinones shall be determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler; acetonitrile was used as mobile phase A, 0.02% phosphoric acid solution was used as mobile phase E, and gradient elution was performed according to the provisions in the following table; column temperature was 20°C; detection wavelength was 270 nmo, and the theoretical plate number should be no less than 60,000 based on the peak of tanshinone Ua.

TIME (MINUTES)	MOBILE PHASE A (%)	MOBILE PHASE B (%)
0~6	61	39
6~20	61→90	39→10
20~20.5	20~20.5	20~20.5
20.5~25	61	39

Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of tanshinone Ua reference, accurately weigh it, place it in a brown volumetric flask, and add methanol to make a solution containing 20 tanshinones per 1 ml. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.3g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 50ml of methanol, seal, weigh, ultrasonically treat (power 140W, frequency 42kHz) for 30 minutes, cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, and take the filtrate. Determination method Accurately aspirate 100ml of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject into liquid chromatograph, and determine. Using tanshinone Ha reference as a reference, and its corresponding peak as S peak, calculate the relative retention time of cryptotanshinone and tanshinone I, and the relative retention time should be within the range of ±5% of the specified value. Relative retention time and correction factor are shown in the table below.

COMPONENT TO BE MEASURED (PEAK)	RELATIVE RETENTION TIME	CORRECTION FACTOR
CRYPTOSANSHINONE	0.75	1.18
TANSHINONE I	0.79	1.31
TANSHINONE N A	1.00	1.00

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Using the peak area of tanshinone Ua as a reference, multiply by the correction factor to calculate the content of cryptotanshinone, tanshinone I and tanshinone Da.
This product is calculated as a dry product, and the total amount of tanshinone nA (C19H18O3), cryptotanshinone (C19 H20O3) and tanshinone I (C18 H12 O3) shall not be less than 0.25%.
Tanshinone B is determined according to the high performance liquid chromatography method (General Rule 0512). Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel was used as filler; acetonitrile-0.1% phosphoric acid solution (22:78) was used as mobile phase; column temperature was 20°C; flow rate was 1.2 ml per minute; detection wavelength was 286 nmo; theoretical plate number calculated based on the peak of salvianolic acid B should be no less than 6000.
Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of salvianolic acid E reference substance, accurately weigh it, add methanol-water (8:2) mixed solution to make a solution containing 0.10 mg per 1 ml. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.15g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 3 sieve), weigh accurately, place in a stoppered conical flask, accurately add 50ml of methanol-water (8:2) mixed solution, seal, weigh, ultrasonically treat (power 140W, frequency 42kHz) for 30 minutes, let cool, weigh again, make up the lost weight with methanol-water (8:2) mixed solution, shake well, filter, accurately measure 5mL of the filtrate, transfer to a 10ml volumetric flask, add methanol-water (8:2) mixed solution to dilute to the scale, shake well, filter, take the filtrate, and get it. Determination method Accurately aspirate 10Q of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject into liquid chromatograph, and determine, and get it.
This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains no less than 3.0% of salvianolic acid B (C36 H30 O16).

MEDICINAL SLICES

【 PROCESSING 】

Remove impurities and residual stems from Danshen, wash, moisten thoroughly, cut into thick slices, and dry.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is in the form of thick slices that are quasi-circular or oval. The outer skin is brownish red or dark brownish red, rough, and has longitudinal wrinkles. The cut surface has cracks or is slightly flat and dense, and some are horny, with brownish red cortex, grayish yellow or purple-brown wood, and yellow-white radial textures. Slight odor, slightly bitter taste.

【 INSPECTION 】

Acid-insoluble ash Same as medicinal materials, not more than 20% (General Rule 2302).

【 EXTRACT 】

Alcohol-soluble extract Same as medicinal materials, not less than 110%.

【 IDENTIFICATION][INSPECTION】 (WATER CONTENT, TOTAL ASH) 【EXTRACT】 (WATER-SOLUBLE EXTRACT)

Same as medicinal materials.
Danshen with wine Take Danshen slices and stir-fry them dry according to the wine roasting method (General Rule 0213).

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is shaped like Danshen tablets, with a reddish-brown surface and a slight wine aroma.

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【 INSPECTION 】

Water content is the same as the medicinal material, not more than 10.0% (General Rule 0832, Method 2).

【 EXTRACT 】

Alcohol-soluble extract is the same as the medicinal material, not less than 11.0%

【 EXIDENTIFICATION】 【 INSPECTION 】 (TOTAL ASH) 【 EXTRACT 】 (WATER-SOLUBLE EXTRACT)

Same as the medicinal material.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Bitter, slightly cold. It enters the heart and liver meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

It can activate blood circulation and remove blood stasis, relieve pain, clear the heart and eliminate vexation, cool blood and eliminate carbuncle. It is used for chest pain, abdominal pain, accumulation of symptoms, heat pain, vexation and insomnia, irregular menstruation, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, sores and swelling.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

10~15g.

【 NOTE 】

It should not be used with Veratrum.

【 STORAGE 】

Store in a dry place.

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ANGELICA

This product is the dried root of Angelica sinensis (Oliv.) Diels, a plant of the Umbelliferae family. It is dug up in late autumn, the fibrous roots and sand are removed, and after the water evaporates slightly, it is tied into small bundles, put on a shed, and slowly dried with fireworks.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is slightly cylindrical, with 3 to 5 or more lateral roots at the bottom, 15 to 25 cm long. The surface is light brown to brown, with longitudinal wrinkles and long horizontal lenticel-like protrusions. The root head (guitou) has a diameter of 1.5 to 4 cm, with annular marks, the upper end is rounded and blunt, or with several obvious protruding rhizome marks, with purple or yellow-green stem and leaf sheath residues; the main root (guishen) has an uneven surface; the lateral root (guiwei) has a diameter of 0.3 to 1 cm, is thick at the top and thin at the bottom, is mostly twisted, and has a few fibrous root marks. The texture is flexible, with a yellow-white or light yellow-brown cross section, thick cortex, cracks and many brown dot-shaped secretion cavities, lighter wood color, and yellow-brown cambium ring. It has a strong aroma and tastes sweet, spicy, and slightly bitter. Those with large firewood, dry and oilless, or green-brown cross section cannot be used for medicinal purposes.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Cross section of this product: The cork layer is composed of several rows of cells. The inner layer of the cork is narrow, with a few oil chambers. The phloem is broad and fissured, with oil chambers and oil tubes that are circular, 25 to 160 μm in diameter, larger on the outside and gradually smaller inward, surrounded by 6 to 9 secretory cells. The cambium is ring-shaped. The xylem rays are 3 to 5 rows of cells wide; the vessels are scattered singly or 2 to 3 are gathered together and arranged radially; the thin-walled cells contain starch grains. The powder is light yellow-brown. The phloem thin-walled cells are spindle-shaped, with slightly thick walls, and very fine oblique interlaced textures on the surface, and sometimes thin transverse septa can be seen. Scalar vessels and reticulate vessels are common, with a diameter of about 80 μm. Sometimes oil chamber fragments can be seen.

(2) Take 0.5 g of the powder of this product, add 20 ml of acetyl, ultrasonically treat for 10 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 1 ml of ethanol to dissolve the residue, and use it as the test solution. Take 0.500 of Angelica sinensis control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 100 ml of each of the above two solutions were taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, and developed with n-hexane-ethyl acetate (4:1), taken out, dried, and examined under ultraviolet light (365 min). In the chromatogram of the test sample, fluorescent spots of the same color appeared at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference medicinal material.

(3) Take 3g of the powder of this product, add 50ml of 1% sodium bicarbonate solution, ultrasonically treat for 10 minutes, centrifuge, take the supernatant and adjust the pH value to 2-3 with dilute hydrochloric acid, shake and extract with acetaldehyde twice, 20ml each time, combine the acetic acid solution, evaporate to dryness, add 1ml of methanol to the residue to dissolve, and use it as the test solution. Separately take the ferulic acid reference substance and the ligustilide reference substance, add methanol to make a solution containing 1mg of each per 1ml, and use it as the reference solution.

According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), 10R of each of the above three solutions were taken and spotted on the same silica gel G thin layer plate, and cyclohexane-dichloromethane-ethyl acetate-formic acid (4:1:1:0.1) was used as the developing agent. After development, the plate was taken out, dried, and inspected under ultraviolet light (365nm). In the chromatogram of the test sample, fluorescent spots of the same color appeared at the corresponding positions of the chromatogram of the reference sample.

【 INSPECTION 】

Water content shall not exceed 15.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).
Total ash content shall not exceed 70% (General Rule 2302).
Acid insoluble ash content shall not exceed 20% (General Rule 2302).
Heavy metals and harmful elements are determined according to the lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and copper determination method (General Rule 2321 atomic absorption spectrophotometry or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry). Lead shall not exceed 5mg/kg; cadmium shall not exceed 1mg/kg; arsenic shall not exceed 2mg/kg; mercury shall not exceed 0.2mg/kg; copper shall not exceed 20mg/kg.

【 EXTRACT 】

Determined according to the hot leaching method under the alcohol-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), using 70% ethanol as solvent, and shall not be less than 45.0%.

【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Volatile oil is determined according to the volatile oil determination method (General Rule 2204 Method B).
This product contains not less than 0.4% (ml/g) of volatile oil.
Ferulic acid is determined according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Rule 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as filler; acetonitrile-0.085% phosphoric acid solution (17:83) is used as mobile phase; detection wavelength is 316nm; column temperature is 35°C, and the theoretical plate number calculated according to the ferulic acid peak should be not less than 5000. Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of ferulic acid reference, accurately weigh it, put it in a brown volumetric bottle, add 70% methanol to make a solution containing 12μg per 1ml, and the solution is obtained. Preparation of test solution Take about 0.2g of the powder of this product (passed through No. 3 sieve), accurately weigh it, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 20ml of 70% methanol, stopper it, weigh it, heat and reflux for 30 minutes, cool it, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with 70% methanol, shake it well, let it stand, take the supernatant to filter, and take the filtrate to obtain it. Determination method: Accurately pipette 10R of reference solution and test solution respectively, inject into liquid chromatograph, and determine. This product contains not less than 0.050% of ferulic acid (C10 H10 O4) calculated on the basis of dry product.

MEDICINAL SLICES

【 PROCESSING 】

Danggui Remove impurities, wash, moisten thoroughly, cut into thin slices, dry in the sun or dry at low temperature.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is in the form of quasi-circular, oval or irregular thin slices. The outer skin is light brown to brownish brown. The cut surface is light brown or yellowish white, flat, with cracks, with a light brown cambium ring in the middle, and many brown oil spots, with a strong aroma, sweet, spicy, and slightly bitter taste.

【IDENTIFICATION】(EXCEPT FOR CROSS SECTION) 【INSPECTION】 【EXTRACT】

Same as the medicinal material.
Danggui in wine Take clean angelica slices and fry them dry according to the wine roasting method (General Rule 0213).

【PROPERTIES】

This product is shaped like angelica slices. The cut surface is dark yellow or light brown with slight burn spots. The aroma is strong and has a slight wine aroma.

【INSPECTION】

Water content is the same as the medicinal material, not more than 10.0%.

【EXTRACT】

The same as the medicinal material, not less than 50.0%.

【IDENTIFICATION】(EXCEPT THE CROSS SECTION) 【INSPECTION】
(TOTAL ASH ACID INSOLUBLE ASH)

The same as the medicinal material.

【NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS】

Sweet, spicy, warm. It enters the liver, heart, and spleen meridians.

【FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS】

Tonify blood and activate blood circulation, regulate menstruation and relieve pain, moisten the intestines and relieve constipation. It is used for blood deficiency and sallow complexion, dizziness and palpitations, irregular menstruation, amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, abdominal pain due to deficiency and cold, rheumatism and arthralgia, injuries from falls and bruises, carbuncles and ulcers, and constipation caused by dry intestines. Wine angelica activates blood circulation and regulates menstruation. It is used for amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, rheumatism and arthralgia, and injuries from falls and bruises.

【USAGE AND DOSAGE】

6~12g.

【STORAGE】

Place in a cool and dry place, away from moisture and insects.

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PEONY BARK

This product is the dried root of Angelica sinensis (Oliv.) Diels, a plant of the Umbelliferae family. It is dug up in late autumn, the fibrous roots and sand are removed, and after the water evaporates slightly, it is tied into small bundles, put on a shed, and slowly dried with fireworks.

【CHARACTER】

Liandanpi is cylindrical or semi-cylindrical, with vertically cut cracks, slightly curled or opened inward, 5 to 20 cm long, 0 5 to 1.2 cm in diameter, and 0 1 to 0.4 cm thick. The outer surface is grayish-brown or yellowish-brown, with many long horizontal lenticel-like protrusions and fine root marks, and the cork peeling off is pink; the inner surface is light grayish-yellow or light brown, with obvious fine vertical lines, and shiny crystals are common. It is hard and brittle, easy to break, has a flat cross-section, is light pink, and has a powdery texture. The aroma is fragrant and the taste is slightly bitter and astringent. There are scraper scratches on the outer surface of the scraped bark, and the outer surface is reddish brown or light grayish yellow, and sometimes the remaining outer skin can be seen in the form of grayish brown spots.

【IDENTIFICATION】

(1) The powder of this product is light reddish brown. There are many starch granules, single granules are round or polygonal, 3 to 16 μm in diameter, umbilicus-shaped, crack-shaped or bird-shaped; complex granules are composed of 2 to 6 sub-granules. The diameter of calcium oxalate cluster crystals is 9 to 45 μm. Sometimes the crystal cells are connected and the cluster crystals are arranged in rows, or one cell contains several cluster crystals. Cork cells can be seen in Liandan bark, which are rectangular, slightly thicker in wall, and light red.
(2) Take 1g of this product powder, add 10ml of ethidium, seal tightly, shake for 10 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 2ml of acetone to the residue to dissolve, and use it as the test solution. Take another paeonol reference substance, add acetone to make a solution containing 1ml of paeonol, and use it as the reference substance solution. According to the test of thin layer chromatography (General Chapter 0502), take 10R of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate. Use cyclohexane-ethyl acetate-glacial acetic acid.
(4:1:0.1) is the developing agent, unfold it, take it out, dry it, spray it with 2% vanillin sulfate ethanol solution (1-10), and heat it at 105°C until the spots become clear. In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the positions corresponding to the chromatogram of the reference substance.

【EXAMINE】

Moisture content must not exceed 13.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).
The total ash content must not exceed 5.0% (General Chapter 2302).

【EXTRACT】

Determine according to the hot soak method under the determination of alcohol-soluble leachables (General Chapter 2201), using ethanol as the solvent, not less than 15.0%.

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【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Chapter 0512).
Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as the filler; methanol-water (45:55) is used as the mobile phase; the detection wavelength is 274nm.
The number of theoretical plates should not be less than 5,000 based on the paeonol peak. Preparation of reference substance solution: Take an appropriate amount of paeonol reference substance, weigh it accurately, add methanol to make a solution containing 20 koji per 1ml, and you have it.
Preparation of the test solution: Take about 0.5g of the coarse powder of this product, weigh it accurately, place it in a stoppered Erlenmeyer flask, add 50ml of methanol accurately, seal the stopper, weigh it, and perform ultrasonic treatment (power 300W, frequency 50kHz) for 30 minutes, let cool, weigh again, make up for the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, accurately measure 1 ml of the additional filtrate, place it in a 10 ml measuring flask, add methanol to dilute to the mark, shake well, and it is ready.
The measurement method is to accurately absorb 10μ each of the reference solution and the test solution, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and measure.
Calculated as dry product, this product contains no less than 1.2% paeonol ($C_9H_{10}O_3$).

DRINKING PIECES

【 PROCESSED 】

Wash quickly, moisten, cut into thin slices and dry in the sun.

【 CHARACTER 】

This product is in the form of round or curled flakes. The outer surface of the peeled bark is gray-brown or yellowish-brown, and the area where the cork falls off is pink; the outer surface of the peeled bark is reddish-brown or light gray-yellow. Shiny crystals are sometimes visible on the inner surface. The cut surface is light pink in color. The aroma is fragrant and the taste is slightly bitter and astringent.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 LEACHABLES 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same medicinal materials.

【 NATURE, FLAVOR AND MERIDIAN TROPISM 】

Bitter, pungent, slightly cold. Guixin, liver, kidney meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Clears away heat and cools blood, activates blood circulation and removes blood stasis. It is used for heat entering the blood, warm toxins causing spots, vomiting blood, night heat and early coolness, no sweat and bone steaming, amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, pain due to falls, carbuncles and sores.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

6~12g.

【 NOTICE 】

Pregnant women should use with caution.

【 STORAGE 】

Store in a cool, dry place.

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OPHIOPOGON JAPONICUS

This product is the dried root of Ophiopogon japonicus (L. f) Ker-Gawl, a plant of the Liliaceae family. It is dug up in summer, washed, repeatedly exposed to the sun and piled up until it is 70% to 80% dry, the fibrous roots are removed, and dried.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is spindle-shaped, slightly pointed at both ends, 15-3cm long, 0.3-0.6cm in diameter. The surface is light yellow or grayish yellow with fine longitudinal lines. The texture is flexible, the cross section is yellow-white, translucent, and the pith is small. The smell is slightly fragrant, and the taste is sweet and slightly bitter.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) Cross-section of this product: Epidermal cells are in one row or fall off, and the root is composed of 3-5 rows of lignified cells. The cortex is broad, with scattered mucous cells containing calcium oxalate needle crystals, some of which have a diameter of up to 10μm; the cell wall of the endodermis is uniformly thickened, lignified, with channel cells, and a row of stone cells on the outside, whose inner and side walls are thickened and the pores are fine. The pith is small, with 16-22 phloem bundles, and the xylem is connected into a ring layer by vessels, tracheids, wood fibers and inner lignified cells. The pith is small, and the thin-walled cells are round.
(2) Take 2g of this product, cut it into pieces, add 20ml of chloroform-methanol (7:3) mixed solution, soak for 3 hours, ultrasonically treat for 30 minutes, cool, filter, evaporate the filtrate, and dissolve the residue in 0.5ml of chloroform to prepare the test solution.
Take another 2g of Radix Ophiopogonis as a control medicinal material and prepare the control medicinal material solution in the same way. According to the thin layer chromatography method (General Rule 0502), take 6ml of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel GF254 thin layer plate, use toluene-methanol-glacial acetic acid (80:5:0.1) as the developing agent, develop, take out, dry, and examine under ultraviolet light (254nm). In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the corresponding position of the chromatogram of the control medicinal material.

【 INSPECTION 】

The water content shall not exceed 18.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 2).
Total ash content shall not exceed 50% (General Rule 2302).

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【 EXTRACT 】

Determine by cold leaching method under the water-soluble extract determination method (General Rule 2201), and shall not be less than 60.0%.

【 ASSAY 】

Preparation of reference solution Take an appropriate amount of Ruscosa saponin reference substance, accurately weigh it, and add methanol to make a solution containing 50% of Ruscosa saponin per 1ml.

Preparation of standard curve Accurately measure 0.5ml, 1ml, 2ml, 3ml, 4ml, 5ml, 6ml of reference solution, place them in stoppered test tubes respectively, evaporate the solvent in a water bath, accurately add 10ml of perchloric acid, shake well, keep warm in hot water for 15 minutes, take out, cool with ice water, use the corresponding reagent as blank, and determine the absorbance at a wavelength of 397nm according to the UV-visible spectrophotometry method (General Rule 0401), and draw a standard curve with absorbance as the ordinate and concentration as the abscissa. Determination method Take about 3g of fine powder of this product, accurately weigh it, put it in a stoppered conical bottle, accurately add 50ml of methanol, weigh it, heat and reflux for 2 hours, let it cool, weigh it again, make up the lost weight with methanol, shake it well, filter it, accurately measure 25ml of the filtrate, recover the solvent to dryness, add 10ml of water to the residue to dissolve it, shake and extract it with water-saturated n-butanol saturated with water 5 times, 10ml each time, combine the n-butanol solution, wash it with ammonia test solution 2 times, 5ml each time, discard the ammonia solution, and evaporate the n-butanol solution. Dissolve the residue with 80% methanol, transfer it to a 50ml volumetric flask, add 80% methanol to the scale, and shake it well. Accurately measure 2~5ml of the test solution, put it in a 10ml stoppered test tube, and determine the absorbance according to the method under the preparation of the standard curve, starting from "evaporating the solvent in a water bath", and read the weight of rusko saponin in the test solution from the standard curve, and calculate it. This product, calculated on the basis of dry product, contains not less than 0.12% of total saponins of Radix Ophiopogonis, calculated as ruscosaponins (C27 H42 O4).

MEDICINAL PIECES

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【 PROCESSING 】

Remove impurities, wash, moisten, flatten, and dry.

【 PROPERTIES 】

This product is shaped like Radix Ophiopogonis, or is a flattened spindle-shaped piece. The surface is light yellow or grayish yellow with fine longitudinal lines. The texture is flexible, the cross section is yellowish white, translucent, and the middle column is small. The smell is slightly fragrant, and the taste is sweet and slightly bitter.

【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】

Same as medicinal materials.

【 NATURE AND FLAVOR AND MERIDIANS 】

Sweet, slightly bitter, slightly cold. It enters the heart, lung, and stomach meridians.

【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】

Nourishes yin and produces body fluid, moistens the lungs and clears the heart. It is used for dry cough due to lung dryness, cough due to yin deficiency, sore throat due to throat numbness, thirst due to body fluid loss, internal heat and thirst, restlessness and insomnia, and constipation due to dry intestines.

【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】

6~12g.

【 STORAGE 】

Store in a cool, dry place away from moisture.

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SOUR PLUM SOUP

Our sour plum soup is made from high-quality black plums, hawthorns, licorice, tangerine peel and other natural ingredients, and is carefully brewed according to traditional recipes. The sour plum soup has a moderate sweet and sour taste, is refreshing and is a great choice for cooling off and quenching thirst in summer. We insist on not adding artificial colors and preservatives to ensure that every cup of sour plum soup remains original and natural.

【 MAIN INGREDIENTS 】

Black plum, hawthorn, licorice, tangerine peel, rock sugar, roselle (optional), rose (optional).
Efficacy and characteristics:
Refreshing and relieving heat: Sour plum soup can effectively clear away heat and relieve heat, especially suitable for drinking in summer, helping to cool down and reduce fire.
Producing body fluids and quenching thirst: The black plum and hawthorn in the sour plum soup have the effect of promoting body fluids and quenching thirst, which can quickly replenish the body's water, quench thirst and relieve heat.
Appetite and spleen: Sour plum soup helps promote appetite and aid digestion, and is an ideal appetizer.
Antioxidant: Sour plum soup is rich in a variety of natural antioxidants, which help to remove free radicals in the body and delay aging.

【 APPLICABLE SCENARIOS 】

Sour plum soup is suitable for drinking in hot summer, and the flavor is better after refrigeration. It is an ideal choice for daily family drinking, friends gathering or outdoor activities. It can also be used as an appetizer before meals, or a good companion for digestion and relieving greasiness after meals.

【 USAGE 】

Cold drink: Refrigerate the sour plum soup to a suitable temperature and drink it. It tastes refreshing and pleasant.
Hot drink: Heat the sour plum soup to warm and drink it, which can bring a warm and comfortable feeling.
Seasoning: According to personal taste, you can add rock sugar or honey to the sour plum soup for seasoning.
Packaging and storage suggestions:
Packaging: The sour plum soup is packaged in glass bottles or cans to ensure freshness, easy to carry and easy to store.
Storage: Please keep it in a cool place or refrigerator to avoid direct sunlight. Please drink it as soon as possible after opening to maintain the best taste.

【 NOTE 】

The sour plum soup is acidic in nature. People with excessive stomach acid or sensitive stomach should drink it in moderation.
It is recommended to drink it as soon as possible after opening to maintain the best flavor of the sour plum soup.

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CHRYSANTHEMUM

Our sour plum soup is made from high-quality black plums, hawthorns, licorice, tangerine peel and other natural ingredients, and is carefully brewed according to traditional recipes. The sour plum soup has a moderate sweet and sour taste, is refreshing and is a great choice for cooling off and quenching thirst in summer. We insist on not adding artificial colors and preservatives to ensure that every cup of sour plum soup remains original and natural.

【 MAIN INGREDIENTS 】

100 % natural white chrysanthemum buds, no artificial colors, preservatives or flavors added.

【 EFFICACY AND FEATURES 】

Clearing away heat and detoxifying: Fetus chrysanthemum has the effect of clearing away heat and detoxifying, and can help relieve symptoms of internal heat, such as dry mouth and tongue, dry eyes, etc.
Improves eyesight and protects eyes: Fetus chrysanthemum is rich in vitamin A, which has a significant effect on relieving eye fatigue and dryness, and is especially suitable for people who use their eyes for a long time.
Antioxidant: The flavonoids in chrysanthemum have powerful antioxidant effects, which can help delay aging and improve immunity.
Calming the nerves and aiding sleep: Chrysanthemum tea has a calming effect, helping to soothe nerves and improve sleep quality.

【 APPLICABLE SCENARIOS 】

Fetal chrysanthemum tea is suitable for daily drinking, especially suitable for cooling and relieving the heat in summer. It is also suitable as a health gift for relatives and friends. It can be brewed alone or paired with wolfberry, rock sugar, etc. to enjoy a variety of flavors.

【 HOW TO USE 】

Take 3-5 grams of fetal chrysanthemum (about 8-10 flowers) and place it in a teacup or teapot.
Pour 80-90°C hot water and soak for 3-5 minutes. Drink when the tea soup turns light yellow.
According to personal preference, you can add a small amount of rock sugar or honey to enhance the taste.

【 PACKAGING AND STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS 】

Packaging: This product is packed in sealed bags or cans to ensure the dryness and aroma of the chrysanthemum, making it easy to take and store.
Storage: Please store it in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight and high temperatures. It is recommended to keep it sealed to maintain the freshness and quality of the chrysanthemum.

【 THINGS TO NOTE 】

Pregnant women and those with spleen and stomach deficiency should drink in moderation.
The nature of fetal chrysanthemum is cool, so people with cold constitution should drink it in moderation and not in excess.

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WOLFBERRY

Our wolfberries are carefully selected from high-quality production areas such as Ningxia and Inner Mongolia. The fruit is plump, bright red, and rich in various nutrients. Wolfberries have been praised as a tonic since ancient times. Not only can they be eaten directly, but they can also be used to make tea, soup, or as an ingredient in medicinal food to help enhance immunity and maintain health and vitality.

【 MAIN INGREDIENTS 】

100 % natural wolfberry, no artificial colors, preservatives or other additives.

【 EFFICACY AND FEATURES 】

Nourishing and health-preserving: Wolfberry is rich in a variety of vitamins, minerals and amino acids. It has the effects of nourishing yin and nourishing the kidneys, moistening the lungs and improving eyesight. It is an ideal choice for daily health maintenance.
Enhance immunity: Wolfberry is rich in polysaccharides, which can enhance immunity and help resist diseases.
Improve eyesight and protect eyes: Wolfberry has a significant effect on protecting eyesight, especially suitable for people who use their eyes for a long time.
Delay aging: The natural antioxidants in wolfberry can help remove free radicals in the body, delay the aging process, and maintain youthful vitality.

【 APPLICABLE SCENARIOS 】

Wolfberry is suitable for all types of people, especially middle-aged and elderly people and those with weak constitutions. It can be eaten directly, or used to make tea, soup, wine, medicinal diet, etc. It is an ideal choice for daily nourishment and health care.

【 HOW TO USE 】

Direct consumption: Take 20-30 wolfberry berries daily, which can be eaten as a snack or with meals to supplement nutrition.
Make tea: Take an appropriate amount of wolfberry, chrysanthemum, red dates, etc. and make tea together to drink, which will help improve eyesight and beauty.
Make soup: Make soup with wolfberry, chicken, ribs, etc., the nourishing effect is remarkable.
Soaking in wine: Soaking wolfberry berries with white wine or rice wine. Long-term drinking can help strengthen your physical condition.

【 PACKAGING AND STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS 】

Packaging: Wolfberry is packed in sealed bags or cans to ensure the fruit is dry and fresh, making it easy to access and store.
Storage: Please store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight and moisture. It is recommended to keep it sealed after opening to maintain the nutrition and taste of wolfberry.

【 THINGS TO NOTE 】

Lycium barbarum is warm in nature, so those with hot and dry constitutions should consume it in moderation.
It is advisable to consume it in moderation, with the recommended daily consumption not exceeding 30 grams.

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ROSE TEA

Our whole dried rose tea uses high-quality roses, which are hand-picked at the best flowering period and naturally dried using traditional techniques. Each rose retains its complete shape and bright color, with tight petals and a fragrant aroma. The whole rose is not only visually pleasing, but also brings a rich floral aroma and taste to the tea.

【 MAIN INGREDIENTS 】

100 % natural whole roses, without any artificial colors, preservatives or flavors.

【 EFFICACY AND CHARACTERISTICS 】

Beauty and skin care: Whole rose tea is rich in vitamin C and natural antioxidants, which helps to improve skin elasticity and luster and delay aging.
Regulate blood and qi: Rose tea helps to promote blood circulation, regulate women's menstrual discomfort, and improve symptoms such as cold hands and feet.
Soothe emotions: The natural fragrance of whole roses helps relieve stress, relax the body and mind, and improve mood.
Promote digestion: Rose tea can help relieve stomach discomfort, promote digestion and detoxification.

【 APPLICABLE SCENARIOS 】

Whole dried rose tea is suitable for daily drinking, afternoon tea, or as an elegant gift for relatives and friends. It can not only be brewed alone, but also paired with other teas such as black tea and green tea to increase the layering and beauty of the tea soup.

【 USAGE 】

Take 1-2 whole dried roses and place them in a teacup or teapot.
Pour in hot water at about 90°C and let it stand for 3-5 minutes to allow the rose to fully expand and the tea soup to gradually turn rose red.According to personal taste, you can add honey, rock sugar or lemon slices to taste, and enjoy the blend of floral fragrance and sweetness when drinking.
Packaging and storage suggestions:
Packaging: This product is packaged in high-end cans or exquisite gift boxes with good sealing for long-term storage.
Storage: Please place in a cool and dry place, avoid direct sunlight and moisture, and seal it in time after opening to ensure the fragrance and quality of the rose.

【 PRECAUTIONS 】

Pregnant women or those who are allergic to roses should drink with caution.
It is recommended to drink moderately every day, not too much.

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DANDELION

Our dandelion tea is selected from naturally grown high-quality dandelions and is finely processed to retain its rich nutrients. Dandelion tea has been regarded as a good product for clearing away heat and detoxification since ancient times. It has many health benefits such as anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and liver protection. The tea soup is golden in color, refreshing and slightly bitter in taste, with a sweet aftertaste. It is an ideal drink for daily conditioning and health care.

【 MAIN INGREDIENTS 】

100 % natural dandelion leaves or dandelion roots, without any additives.

【 EFFICACY AND CHARACTERISTICS 】

Detoxification: Dandelion tea has the effect of clearing heat and detoxification, which can help detoxify and improve skin problems.
Diuretic and detumescence: Dandelion has a diuretic effect, which helps to eliminate excess water in the body and reduce edema and swelling.
Protect the liver and stomach: Dandelion has a certain protective effect on the liver, helps to promote the normal functioning of liver function, and has a mild conditioning effect on the gastrointestinal tract.
Anti-inflammatory and antibacterial: The natural ingredients in dandelion tea help to resist inflammation and antibacterial, enhance immunity and prevent infection.

【 APPLICABLE SCENARIOS 】

Dandelion tea is suitable for daily drinking, especially for people who want to regulate the body and clear heat and detoxify in a natural way. It can be drunk during work, study or after meals to help relax the body and mind and promote digestion. Long-term drinking can also be used as a daily health tea for the liver and gastrointestinal tract.

【 USAGEUSAGE 】

Take an appropriate amount of dandelion tea leaves or tea bags and put them in a teacup or teapot.
Add boiling water (about 95°C) and brew for 5-8 minutes. When the tea soup turns golden yellow, it can be consumed.
According to personal taste, honey or rock sugar can be added for flavoring. It can also be brewed with chrysanthemum, wolfberry, etc. to enhance the health care effect.

【 PACKAGING AND STORAGE SUGGESTIONS 】

Packaging: Dandelion tea is packaged in individual tea bags or bulk bags to keep the tea fresh and easy to carry and brew.
Storage: Please place in a cool and dry place, avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Please seal after opening to maintain the nutrition and aroma of the tea.

【 PRECAUTIONS 】

Dandelion tea is cold in nature, and people with spleen and stomach deficiency should drink it in moderation.
People who take medication for a long time or have special health conditions are recommended to consult a doctor before drinking.

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RED BEAN AND JOB'S TEA

Our adzuki bean and barley tea is made from carefully selected high-quality adzuki beans and barley, combined with traditional Chinese medicine and diet theory. This tea is famous for its unique health-preserving effects. Adzuki beans and barley are both recognized as healthy ingredients. They can help remove dampness and swelling, strengthen the spleen and dilute water. It is an ideal drink for daily health maintenance and physical conditioning. Adzuki bean and barley tea has a mild taste and is suitable for all types of people to drink in all seasons.

【 MAIN INGREDIENTS 】

Adzuki bean, coix seed

【 EFFECTS AND FEATURES 】

Dehumidification and swelling: Adzuki bean and coix seed have the effect of promoting water and moisture, helping to eliminate excess water in the body and reduce edema.
Strengthening the spleen and stomach: This tea helps to regulate the spleen and stomach function, and is suitable for people with weak spleen and stomach and indigestion.
Beauty and skin care: Coix seed is rich in dietary fiber and vitamins, which can help detoxify and beautify the skin, making the skin smoother and more delicate.
Replenishing qi and blood: Adzuki bean is rich in iron, which helps to replenish qi and blood, improve anemia symptoms, and enhance physical vitality.

【 APPLICABLE SCENARIOS 】

Adzuki bean and coix seed tea is suitable for daily drinking, especially for those who sit in the office for a long time, have heavy moisture in the body, and have weak spleen and stomach. It can be used as a healthy drink for breakfast or afternoon tea, and is also suitable for drinking after exercise or when the body is tired to help restore physical strength.

【 USAGE 】

Take an appropriate amount of adzuki bean and coix seed tea bag or loose tea and put it in a teacup or teapot.
Add hot water (about 90°C) and soak for 5-10 minutes. When the tea soup turns light yellow, it can be drunk.
You can add a small amount of rock sugar or honey to taste according to your personal taste, or add ingredients such as red dates or wolfberries to brew together to enhance the health-preserving effect.

【 PACKAGING AND STORAGE SUGGESTIONS 】

Packaging: Red bean and barley tea uses independent tea bags or bulk bags, which is easy to carry and brew, ensuring the freshness of the tea.
Storage: Please place in a cool and dry place, avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Please seal it after opening to maintain the aroma and nutrients of the tea.

【 PRECAUTIONS 】

Barley is cool in nature, and pregnant women and people with cold constitution should drink it in moderation.
Red bean and barley tea has a certain diuretic effect, and people with weak bodies should not drink excessively.

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ASTRAGALUS, WOLFBERRYAND RED DATES TEA

Main ingredients Astragalus: has the effects of replenishing qi and strengthening the exterior, diuresis and swelling. Goji berry: rich in various vitamins and minerals, has the effects of nourishing the liver and kidneys, improving intelligence and eyesight. Red dates: replenish qi, nourish blood and calm the mind, rich in vitamin C and iron.

【 EFFICACY AND CHARACTERISTICS 】

1. Replenishing Qi and nourishing blood: The combination of astragalus and red dates can effectively replenish Qi and nourish blood, improve symptoms such as pale complexion and fatigue.
2. Enhance immunity: Astragalus and wolfberry both have the effect of enhancing immunity, helping the body to resist diseases.
3. Nourishing liver and kidney: The combination of wolfberry and red dates can nourish the liver and kidney, improve symptoms such as sore waist and knees, dizziness and vertigo.
4. Improving sleep: Red dates have a calming effect and can help improve sleep quality.

【 APPLICABLE SCENARIOS 】

Daily health care: Suitable for daily drinking, especially for people with weak constitution and low immunity.
Post-illness conditioning: Suitable for post-illness conditioning, help restore physical strength.
Healthy gifts: As a health gift for relatives and friends, it is both considerate and practical.
Customized needs: The formula can be customized according to customer needs to meet personalized health needs.

【 USAGE 】

1. Amount: Take 5 grams of astragalus, 10 grams of wolfberry, and 3-5 red dates, and place them in a teacup or teapot.
2. Brewing: Pour in 80-90°C hot water, soak for 5-10 minutes, and drink when the tea soup turns light red.
3. Seasoning: According to personal preference, you can add a small amount of rock sugar or honey to enhance the taste.
Packaging and storage suggestions
Packaging: Use sealed bags or cans to ensure the dryness and aroma of the medicinal materials, and facilitate access and storage.
Storage: Please place in a cool and dry place, avoid direct sunlight and high temperature. It is recommended to seal and store to maintain the freshness and quality of the medicinal materials.

【 PRECAUTIONS 】

Pregnant women and those with spleen and stomach deficiency: should drink in moderation.
People with dry and hot constitution: Astragalus is warm in nature, and people with dry and hot constitution should drink in moderation, not excessively.

【 CUSTOMIZED SERVICE 】

Personalized formula: Provide personalized formula customization service according to the health status and needs of customers.
Packaging customization: The packaging can be customized according to customer needs to meet the needs of gifts or special occasions.
Batch customization: Supports large-scale customization, suitable for corporate gifts or activities

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HERBAL SOOTHING BATH SACHET

The Herbal Bath Bag uses a classic Chinese herbal formula and combines it with modern herbal care concepts, designed to relieve fatigue and relax the body and mind. Selected natural medicinal materials are scientifically proportioned to help relieve stress, improve sleep, and promote blood circulation. It is suitable for daily bathing, foot bathing, health clubs, hot spring clubs, etc. at home, bringing a gentle and deep herbal care experience.

【 SPECIFICATIONS 】

Material selection: selected natural herbs such as mugwort, lavender, albizzia, cypress seeds, angelica, and tangerine peel
Color: natural herbal color, no artificial coloring
Size: about 50g/100g per bag (customizable)
Temperature range: suitable for 40-50°C hot water soaking
Customizable according to needs: adjustable medicinal material formula, concentration, packaging specifications, etc.

【 TECHNICAL PARAMETERS 】

Applicable temperature: 40-50°C hot water for best effect
Applicable medium: clean water, bath water, foot bath water, etc.
Drug effect penetration time: about 5-10 Minutes
Suitable groups: those with high work pressure, poor sleep quality, and chronic fatigue

【 TYPE 】

The following formulas can be customized according to different needs:
Soothing and sleep-aiding type (lavender, albizzia, cypress seeds, jujube seeds) - suitable for those with poor sleep quality
Relaxing and de-stressing type (rose, mint, wormwood, orange peel) - suitable for relieving anxiety and improving comfort
Warming and blood-activating type (angelica, safflower, mugwort, tangerine peel) - suitable for promoting blood circulation and relieving fatigue

【 USE 】

Whole-body bath: soothes the body and mind, and improves the bathing experience
Foot bath: relieves fatigue and improves sleep quality
Health salon/beauty salon: special herbal bath therapy items

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HERBAL BODY SOOTHING SACHET

Herbal Soothing Bags are made from a variety of natural herbal essences, combining traditional medicinal bath concepts with modern health technology, and are specially developed to relieve fatigue, relax muscles and tendons, and relax the body and mind. With scientific proportions and gentle penetration, they can help promote blood circulation, relieve muscle tension, and relieve stress. They are suitable for home bathing, foot bathing, as well as health clubs, hot spring clubs, and other scenes.

【SPECIFICATIONS】

Material selection: selected natural herbs such as mugwort, safflower, chuanxiong, angelica, lavender, mint, etc.
Color: natural herbal color, no artificial coloring
Size: about 50g/100g per bag (customizable)
Temperature range: suitable for 40-50°C hot water soaking
Customizable according to needs: adjustable medicinal material formula, concentration, packaging specifications, etc.

【TECHNICAL PARAMETERS】

Applicable temperature: 40-50°C hot water for best effect
Applicable medium: clean water, bath water, foot bath water, etc.
Drug effect penetration time: about 5-10 Minutes
Suitable for: people who sit or stand for long periods of time, fatigue, stiff neck and shoulders

【TYPE】

The following formulas can be customized according to different needs:
Fatigue relief type (Chuanxiong, safflower, mint, angelica) - suitable for people who are tired from long-term work and mental tension
Muscle relaxation type (wormwood, angelica pubescens, cassia twig, spatholobi) - suitable for people with stiff neck and shoulders, fatigue of waist and legs
Relaxation and sleep aid type (lavender, albizzia, cypress seed, jujube seed) - suitable for people with poor sleep quality, anxiety and irritability

【USE】

Whole body bath: promote blood circulation and relieve fatigue
Foot bath: relieve leg fatigue and relax the body and mind
Health salon/beauty salon: special herbal bath health care items

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HERBAL WELLNESS BATH

Herbal Health Bath Select high-quality Chinese herbal medicines, combined with traditional medicinal bath concepts, and scientifically proportioned, can help soothe the body and mind, remove dampness and cold, and promote blood circulation. Suitable for daily maintenance or specific health needs, suitable for home, hot spring clubs, health clubs and other scenes, bringing a gentle and deep herbal care experience.

【SPECIFICATIONS】

Material selection: Selected authentic Chinese medicinal materials such as mugwort, safflower, angelica, ginger, atractylodes, and mint
Color: natural herbal color, no artificial coloring
Size: about 50g/100g per bag (customizable)
Temperature range: suitable for 40-50°C hot water soaking
Customizable according to needs: adjustable medicinal material formula, concentration, packaging specifications, etc.

【TECHNICAL PARAMETERS】

Applicable temperature: 40-50°C hot water for best effect
Applicable medium: clean water, bath water, foot bath water, etc.
Drug effect penetration time: about 5-10 Minutes
Suitable groups: those who are tired for a long time, easily fatigued, have heavy dampness, and have a cold body

【TYPE】

Different formulas can be customized according to needs:
Dehumidification and cold-dispelling type (wormwood, ginger, atractylodes, tangerine peel) - suitable for people with cold body and heavy dampness
Relaxation type (lavender, albizzia, cypress seed) - relieve stress, help sleep and calm the mind
Beauty and skin care type (rose, peach blossom, white angelica, angelica) - improve skin color, gentle nourishment

【USE】

Whole body bath: promote blood circulation, relieve fatigue
Foot bath: suitable for people who sit or stand for a long time, relax your feet
Health salon/beauty salon: used as a special treatment project

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MEDICINAL BATH HEALTH CARE PACKAGE

The herbal bath and health care package adopts the classic Chinese medicine bath formula, combines modern health care concepts, and selects a variety of authentic herbs to help relieve fatigue, warm the meridians and activate blood circulation, remove dampness and cold, and improve body functions. It is suitable for daily health care, suitable for family bathing and foot bathing, as well as professional conditioning places such as health clubs and hot spring clubs.

【SPECIFICATIONS】

Material selection: Selected authentic Chinese medicinal materials such as mugwort, safflower, angelica, chuanxiong, ginger, and astragalus
Color: natural herbal color, no artificial coloring
Size: about 50g/100g per bag (customizable)
Temperature range: suitable for 40-50°C hot water soaking
Customizable according to needs: adjustable medicinal material formula, concentration, packaging specifications, etc.

【TECHNICAL PARAMETERS】

Applicable temperature: 40-50°C hot water for best effect
Applicable medium: clean water, bath water, foot bath water, etc.
Drug effect penetration time: about 5-10 Minutes
Suitable groups: people with weak body, damp-cold constitution, and those who need to recuperate

【TYPE】

The following formulas can be customized according to different needs:
Damp-removing and cold-dispelling type (wormwood, ginger, atractylodes, tangerine peel) - suitable for people with damp-cold constitution
Warming and conditioning type (astragalus, angelica, wolfberry, codonopsis) - suitable for people with insufficient qi and blood and low immunity
Relaxing and activating type (Chuanxiong, safflower, cinnamon twig, angelica root) - suitable for people with joint discomfort and muscle stiffness

【USE】

Whole body bath: promote blood circulation and relieve body fatigue
Foot bath: regulate qi and blood, warm the whole body
Health salon/beauty salon: special medicinal bath conditioning items

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ROYAL GRASS BATH BAG

Yucao Bath Bag selects a variety of authentic herbs, combines traditional Chinese medicine bath therapy, regulates the body and mind with scientific proportions, helps promote blood circulation, relaxes muscles and tendons, removes dampness and cold, and is suitable for daily health bathing. It is suitable for family bathing, foot bathing, as well as professional care places such as health clubs and hot spring clubs, making bathing a real health enjoyment.

【SPECIFICATIONS】

Material selection: Selected Chinese medicinal materials such as mugwort, safflower, angelica, chuanxiong, ginger slices, mint, etc.
Color: natural herbal color, no artificial coloring
Size: about 50g/100g per bag (customizable)
Temperature range: suitable for 40-50°C hot water soaking
Customizable according to needs: adjustable medicinal material formula, concentration, packaging specifications, etc.

【TECHNICAL PARAMETERS】

Applicable temperature: 40-50°C hot water for best effect
Applicable medium: clean water, bath water, foot bath water, etc.
Drug effect penetration time: about 5-10 Minutes
Suitable groups: damp-cold constitution, easy fatigue, those who need to regulate the body

【TYPE】

The following formulas can be customized according to different needs:
Damp-removing and cold-dispelling type (wormwood, ginger, atractylodes, tangerine peel) - suitable for damp-cold constitution
Muscle-relaxing and blood-activating type (Chuanxiong, safflower, angelica, cassia twig) - suitable for those who sit or stand for a long time and have stiff muscles
Warming meridians and nourishing blood type (prepared rehmannia, astragalus, wolfberry, longan) - suitable for those with insufficient qi and blood, cold hands and feet

【USE】

Whole-body bath: relieve fatigue, promote metabolism
Foot bath: remove dampness and warm the body, relax the feet
Health care center/beauty salon: special Chinese medicine bath health care items

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