

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 8 μ m, and a few are up to 16 μ m.
- (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 μ m 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%.

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 ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$) 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.

