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Traditional Chinese medicine — Controlled vocabulary on Japanese Kampo crude drugs

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

Kampo medicine is the traditional medicine of Japan. Ancient Chinese medicine was first introduced to Japan around 1 600 years ago, but Kampo medicine has developed independently from ancient Chinese medicine for the past 500 years. In the medication therapy of Kampo medicine, physicians prescribe medicinal products based on Kampo formulae that consist of various crude drugs based on Kampo medicinal theory.

The crude drugs in this document are the natural materials that are used as components of Kampo formulae in Japan. They are defined and regulated by the Japanese Pharmacopoeia and the Japanese official addendum for crude drug standards. The crude drugs used in Japan are often different from those used in China and other countries with respect to origins, part(s) of interest, and processing. In addition, there are large numbers of synonyms and homonyms among names for crude drugs.

This situation could not be ignored during the standardization of contemporary terminology for medicinal products or the latest drug information management. Rather, it is feasible that such a situation could also be considered in international standardization. However, this has yet to be achieved in ISO/TC 249.

Therefore, this document gives the terms of crude drugs used in Japanese Kampo medicine with contemporary methodologies specified in ISO deliverables and conforming to related standards on drug information management to avoid market distortion and health hazards.

Using controlled vocabulary for crude drugs with accurate expressions according to definitions of national pharmacopoeias and related documents published by national Medicines Regulatory Authorities is a fundamental step in ensuring health safety, both in medical care and in trade. The information provided by this document is expected to decrease barriers to trade.

Any formulae or traditional medicines that are not controlled by the Japanese Pharmacopoeia and related official documents published by the Medicinal Regulatory Authorities in Japan are out of the scope of this document.

Traditional Chinese medicine — Controlled vocabulary on Japanese Kampo crude drugs

1 Scope

This document gives names for crude drugs used in Kampo formulae with concepts (or definitions) that are designated by the names to ensure safety and to facilitate international trade, including source materials and intermediate products/materials. Those names are aligned with the names for both the intermediate products and the medicinal products that are manufactured in accordance with the definitions and/or designs. This document is applicable to crude drugs "as concepts (or definitions)" used in Kampo medicine.

This document excludes the following:

— individual manufactured drug names for medicinal products "as things" derived from crude drugs;

— medicinal materials (Materia Medica) "as things", or traditional medicines that are not regulated by the Japanese Pharmacopoeia or the related official documents published by the Medicinal Regulatory Agency, the Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare of Japan.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
natural material
naturally presenting object or substance in the real world, part of which is utilized for a medicinal purpose

Note 1 to entry: It is from plants, animals, or minerals, and usually expressed as a Latin name (scientific name).

3.2
part of interest
medicinal part
part of a *natural material* (3.1) that is utilizable for *crude drug* (3.3)

3.3
crude drug
natural medicine used as a component of a *Kampo formula* (3.6) and defined or authorized in the Japanese Pharmacopeia[23] and the Japanese official addendum for crude drug standards[24]

Note 1 to entry: *Crude drug* (3.3) that was derived from a plant corresponds to HB-SNM (herbal medicament made of single natural material) in Reference [18].

Note 2 to entry: A *crude drug* (3.3) has several medicament forms, including pieces for decoction, cut crude drug, or powdered crude drug in the Japanese Pharmacopeia.

3.4
origin
definition of *crude drug* (3.3), including the name of the *natural material* (3.1) and the *part of interest* (3.2) for medicinal use

3.5
kampo medicine
traditional medicine that has been developed in Japan

Note 1 to entry: Ancient Chinese medicine was introduced to Japan around 1 600 years ago; since around 500 years ago, Japanese Kampo medicine has developed independently of China.

3.6
kampo formula
combination of *crude drugs* (3.3) defined or authorized by the Medicines Regulatory Agency in Japan

3.7
Latin name of crude drug
Latin name of crude drug defined or authorized in Japanese Pharmacopeia and Japanese official addendum for crude drug standards

Note 1 to entry: The Latin name of crude drug defined in each pharmacopoeia is sometimes different, although its origin has the same scientific name as the *natural material* (3.1) and part of interest (3.2). Usually, it is based on the combination of Latin genus names of the natural material and its part of interest.

Note 2 to entry: The symbol <JP> is added as superscript to the Latin name of crude drugs used in *Kampo medicine* (3.5) in this document to distinguish crude drugs in Kampo medicine from those in the Chinese Materia Medica in Reference [19], 2.1. For example, the Latin name BUPLEURI RADIX<JP> (7.2.29) is defined as the root of *Bupleurum falcatum* Linné (*Umbelliferae*), but the Latin name Bupleuri Radix in Chinese Materia Medica in Reference [19], 3.86, is defined as the root of *Bupleurum chinense* DC. or *Bupleurum scorzonerifolium* Willd. See 5.3.

3.8
English name of crude drug
English name of the crude drug defined or authorized in the Japanese Pharmacopeia and the Japanese official addendum for crude drug standards

Note 1 to entry: Usually, the English name of the crude drug is based on the combination of English genus names of the *natural material* (3.1) and its *part of interest* (3.2).

Note 2 to entry: The symbol <JP> has been added as superscript to the English names of crude drugs used in *Kampo medicine* (3.5) in this document for the same reason as in. See 5.3.

3.9
Japanese name of crude drug
Japanese name of the crude drug defined or authorized in the Japanese Pharmacopeia and the Japanese official addendum for crude drug standards

Note 1 to entry: The Japanese name is described by a string of Japanese phonetic letters in Katakana (Reference [16], Kana411) and/or the Japanese ideographic letters Kanji (Reference [16], Hani 500).

Note 2 to entry: The symbol <JP> has been added as a superscript to strings of Kanji letters in this document; firstly to distinguish Kanji letters from simplified Chinese characters (簡体字) (Reference [16], Hans 501) or traditional Chinese characters (繁体字) (Reference [16], Hant 502) due to their similar shapes and because most of these letters can be converted to each other. This situation proposes another reason that "convertible strings" of names can define different crude drugs. *Homonym*[6] or *polyseme*[6] can cause health hazards. See 5.3.

3.10
identifier of crude drug
unique code which designates a particular *crude drug* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: The identifier of crude drug is defined by the substance code for drug management in Japan[26] or by the substance code in Japan standard commodity classification (JSCC)[27].

4 Conformance

The medicinal products based on Kampo formulae use crude drugs, whose origins are correctly identified in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia or in the Japanese official addendum for crude drug standards.

In Japan, manufacturers are obligated to express the names of crude drugs of the medicinal product based on Japanese Kampo formulae using Latin, English, or Japanese names defined by the Japanese Pharmacopoeia or the Japanese official addendum for crude drug standards.

See also 6.2.1, 6.2.3, and 7.1.

5 Abbreviated terms and symbols

5.1
JP

Japanese Pharmacopoeia[23]. This abbreviation is used for referencing the source in 7.2.1 to 7.2.130.

NOTE The superscript symbol <JP> (5.3) does not refer to <Japanese Pharmacopoeia>. See from 3.7 to 3.9 and 5.3.

5.2
Non-JP

The Japanese standards for non-Pharmacopoeial crude drugs (non-JP crude drug standards)[24]. This abbreviation is used for referencing the source in 7.2.1 to 7.2.130.

5.3
<JP>

The superscript symbol <JP> is added to a string of letters that expresses the crude drugs in Kampo medicine (3.5) except for those in Japanese Katakana (Reference [16], Kana411) in this document. See 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9.

NOTE 1 The superscript symbol <JP> has three efficacies: 1) it focuses attention on recognizing the meaning; 2) prohibits conversions of the letters; and 3) helps to distinguish between homonyms and polysemes[6].

NOTE 2 Such superscript symbols are very useful in distinguishing the names defined by the Medicines Regulatory Authorities[12][13][14] in each nation or area. The reasons are illustrated in examples below.

NOTE 3 The superscript symbol <JP> is not the abbreviation of <Japanese Pharmacopoeia> but of <Japan>. It means the addenda and related official documents published by the Japanese Medicines Regulatory Authorities including Japanese Pharmacopoeia. See 3.7 to 3.9.

EXAMPLE 1 The meaning (or the designated concept) of 漢字<JP> is not equivalent to that of 汉字 in Chinese, although the letters in the two strings can be converted to each other.

EXAMPLE 2 ANGELICAE RADIX<JP>, Japanese Angelica Root<JP>, and 当帰<JP> are defined as the root of *Angelica acutiloba* Kitagawa or *Angelica acutiloba* Kitagawa var. *sugiyamae* Hikino (*Umbelliferae*), usually after being passed through hot water (7.2.9). That is different from 当归 in Chinese, which is defined as the root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels in Reference [19], 3.38.

EXAMPLE 3 BUPLEURI RADIX<JP>, Bupleurum Root<JP> and, 柴胡<JP> are defined as the root of *Bupleurum falcatum* Linné (Umbelliferae) (7.2.29). That is different from 柴胡 in Chinese, which is defined as the root of *Bupleurum chinense* DC. or *Bupleurum scorzonerifolium* Willd. In Reference [19], 3.86.

EXAMPLE 4 SINOMENI CAULIS ET RHIZOMA<JP>, Sinomenium Stem and Rhizome<JP>, and 防已<JP> are defined as the climbing stem and rhizome of *Sinomenium acutum* Rehder et Wilson (Menispermaceae), usually cut transversely (7.2.117). This is different from 防己 in Chinese, which is defined as dried root of *Stephania tetrandra* in Reference [19], 3.452.

6 Preparation of terminological entries

6.1 Organization of preparatory work

6.1.1 Target group and subject delimitation

The target group was defined according to References [12] and [18]. The target domain or subjects are specified in the Introduction. Consequently, the constraints or preconditions described in 6.2.1, 6.2.3, and 6.2.4 are applied.

6.1.2 Types of referencing source

JP and Non-JP are developed by the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare, the Medicines Regulatory Agency in Japan, who define the standards for crude drugs from several viewpoints, including pharmacognosy, physiology, and chemistry. Therefore, their types of reference sources come under the following categories as specified in Reference [11], 4.3.5.2:

a) legal documents;

b) standards;

c) documents generally recognized by the scientific community.

6.1.3 Evaluation of reference sources

According to the descriptions in 6.1.2, the referencing sources of this document has been evaluated as follows:

a) the terminological data are the most reliable;

b) the author is the authority on medicine regulation in Japan;

c) the terminological data in the document is widely accepted in Japan and in the world.

6.2 Recording terminological data

6.2.1 Terminological entries

Terminological entries include the following in conformance with international terminology standards:

— Latin name of crude drug;

— English name of crude drug;

— Japanese name of crude drug respectively expressed both in Katakana letters (Kana 411[16]) and in Kanji letters (Hani 500[16]);

— String of Latin letters for expression of Japanese pronunciation;

— Crude drug defined by the scientific name(s) of the natural material(s) and the medicinal part with processing, as in Reference [18], Figure 1;

— Identification of the referencing source;

— Identifier of crude drug surrogated with the substance code for drug management in Japan.

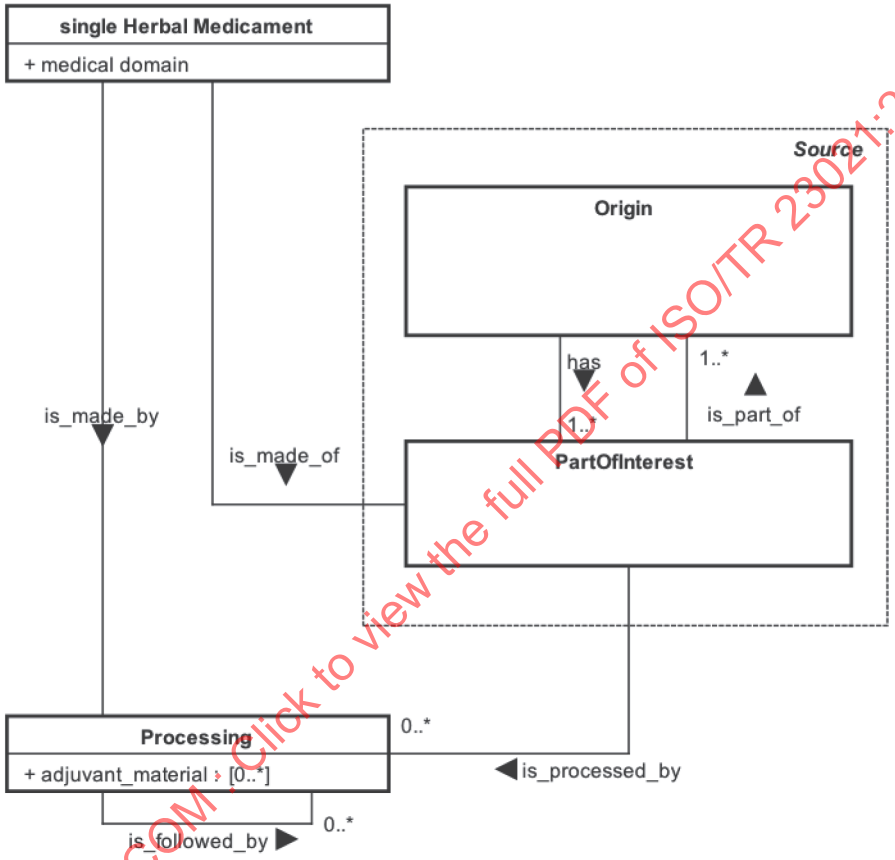
6.2.2 Backbone concepts

The backbone concepts for representation of crude drugs are based on ISO/TS 18062[18]. Its concept diagram is illustrated in Figure 1.

The first three items specified in 6.2.1 respectively correspond to the "name in Latin", "name in English", and "name in Country Language" within "Official Name" in the figure. The three sub-items in the fifth item of 6.2.1 respectively correspond to "Source", "Origin", and "Scientific Name."

Therefore, the data items specified in this doument are very feasible and conform to ISO/TS 18062[18] and IDMP*s*[12][13][14].

There are no vernacular names; in other words, all names defined in 7.2 in this document are controlled vocabulary.



Key

single Herbal Medicament	minimal concepts for representation of regulated design or identification of pharmaceutical products or medicinal products made of a single herbal substance
Origin	characterizing category, which contains the designations of "medicinal plants" as the characterizing concepts that are required in the single Herbal Medicament
PartOfInterest	characterizing category, which contains the designations of "part(s) of interest" as the characterizing concepts that are required in the single Herbal Medicament
Processing	characterizing category which contains the designations of "processing methods" as the characterizing concepts, that are required in the single Herbal Medicament

Figure 1 — Conceptual representation for a single herbal medicament (crude drug)[18]

6.2.3 Administrative information

This document itself does not require any conformity because it is a Technical Report. Japanese jurisdiction uses the following policy.

— The organization responsible for the terminological data of the crude drugs used in Kampo medicine and the Kampo formulae is The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan, as the Medicines Regulatory Agency.

— Japanese names of crude drugs are expressed in the Japanese language with Japanese script. The codes are in accordance with ISO 639-1, ISO 3166-1 and ISO 15924.

— The Japanese names of crude drugs with the phonetic letters in Katakana (Kana 411[3]) are the canonical names in the JP and non-JP.

— Identifier for crude drugs are defined in the substance code for drug management in Japan and are regulated by The Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare of Japan.

The identifier of crude drug is a unique code that designates a certain crude drug as a certain substance. In this sense, this substance code[26] could be used, such as the Substance ID specified in IDMPs. However, at the present time, the Medicines Regulatory Agency in Japan has not declared this to be acceptable.

6.2.4 Physicochemical identification

JP and Non-JP define the standards of crude drugs by several viewpoints, including term-related data, pharmacognosy, and physicochemical characteristics. See Annex A for examples.

Pharmacognosy includes (i) the appearance of the natural material to identify species, and (ii) several identification methods to identify component(s) or constituent(s). Thin-Layer Chromatography (TLC) and High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) are recognized as relevant methods. (iii) Gene analysis is an optional method for some substances when identification is difficult.

NOTE Microscopic morphology is also a reliable method for source materials. JP usually defines the spot of marker compound in TLC for each crude drug as the minimal requirement in the market. However, in actuality, the manufacturers in Japan make additional efforts by themselves.

Additionally, the JP and Non-JP define the limits of foreign substances, wrong species, wrong medicinal parts, pesticides, heavy metals, soil, and so on.

6.2.5 Systematic order

Systemic order is arranged according to the Latin names of crude drugs.

7 Controlled vocabulary on Japanese Kampo crude drugs

7.1 General

Taking into account 6.2.1 and 6.2.3, the terms defined in 7.2 can be utilized correctly and meaningfully.

Again, the Latin name of crude drug is defined in pharmacopoeias, but is not the scientific name of the natural material. The Japanese name of the crude drug in ideographic expression, i.e. Kanji expression, utilizes the letters in accordance with Hani 500[16]. The Latin name, English name, and Japanese name of crude drugs in Kampo medicine are expressed with the superscript symbol **<JP>**, if needed.

Japanese jurisdiction uses the intention of designating the crude drugs defined in JP and non-JP and their definitions presented in 7.2 based on the designators.

7.2 Term list

7.2.1

Latin name:	ACHYRANTHIS RADIX<JP>
English name:	Achyranthes Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ゴシツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	牛膝<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Goshitsu
Definition:	The dried root of *Achyranthes fauriei* Leveillé et Vaniot or *Achyranthes bidentata* Blume (*Amaranthaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120098

7.2.2

Latin name:	ADEPS SUILLUS<JP>
English name:	Lard<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	トンシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	豚脂<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Tonshi
Definition:	The fat obtained from *Sus scrofa* Linné var. *domesticus* Gray (*Suidae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	001455

7.2.3

Latin name:	AKEBIAE CAULIS<JP>
English name:	Akebia Stem<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	モクツウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	木通<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Mokutsu
Definition:	The dried climbing stem of *Akebia quinata* Decaisne or *Akebia trifoliata* Koidzumi (*Lardizabalaceae*), usually cut transversely
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120161

7.2.4

Latin name:	ALISMATIS TUBER<JP>
English name:	Alisma Tuber<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	タクシャ
Japanese name in Kanji:	沢瀉<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Takusha
Definition:	The dried tuber of *Alisma orientale* Juzepczuk (*Alismataceae*), from which periderm has been usually removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120125

7.2.5

Latin name:	ALPINIAE OFFICINARI RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Alpinia Officinarum Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	リョウキョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	良姜<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ryokyo
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum* Hance (*Zingiberaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120229

7.2.6

Latin name:	AMOMI SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Amomum Seed<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	シュクシャ
Japanese name in Kanji:	縮砂<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shukusya
Definition:	The dried seed mass of *Amomum xanthioides* Wallich (*Zingiberaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120114

7.2.7

Latin name:	ANEMARRHENAE RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Anemarrhena Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	チモ
Japanese name in Kanji:	知母<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Chimo
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* Bunge (*Liliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120127

7.2.8

Latin name:	ANGELICAE DAHURICAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Angelica Dahurica Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ビャクシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	白芷<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Byakushi
Definition:	The dried root of *Angelica dahurica* Bentham et Hooker filius ex Franchet et Savatier (*Umbelliferae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002421

7.2.9

Latin name:	ANGELICAE ACUTILOBAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Japanese Angelica Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	トウキ
Japanese name in Kanji:	当帰<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Toki
Definition:	The dried root of *Angelica acutiloba* Kitagawa or *Angelica acutiloba* Kitagawa var. *sugiyamae* Hikino (*Umbelliferae*), usually after being passed through hot water
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	520794

7.2.10

Latin name:	ARALIAE CORDATAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Aralia Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ワキョウカツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	和羌活<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Wakyokatsu
Definition:	The dried root of *Aralia cordata* Thunberg (*Araliaceae*)
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	120231

7.2.11

Latin name:	ARALIAE CORDATAE RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Aralia Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ドクカツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	独活<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Dokukatsu
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Aralia cordata* Thunberg (*Araliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120217

7.2.12

Latin name:	ARCTII FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Burdock Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ゴボウシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	牛蒡子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Goboshi
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Arctium lappa* Linné (*Compositae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120194

7.2.13

Latin name:	ARECAE SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Areca<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ビンロウジ
Japanese name in Kanji:	檳榔子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Binroji
Definition:	The dried seed of *Areca catechu* Linné (*Palmae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002312

7.2.14

Latin name:	ARISAEMATIS TUBER<JP>
English name:	Arisaema Tuber<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	テンナンショウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	天南星<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ten'nansho
Definition:	The dried tuber of *Arisaema heterophyllum* Blume, *Arisaema erubescens* Schott, *Arisaema amurense* Maximowicz, or other species of the same genus (*Araceae*), from which periderm has been usually removed
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	120212

7.2.15

Latin name:	ARMENIACAE SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Apricot Kernel<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	キョウニン
Japanese name in Kanji:	杏仁<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kyonin
Definition:	The dried seed of *Prunus armeniaca* Linné, Prunus armeniaca Linné var. *ansu* Maximowicz or *Prunus sibirica* Linné (*Rosaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120085

7.2.16

Latin name:	ARTEMISIAE CAPILLARIS FLOS<JP>
English name:	Artemisia Capillaris Flower<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	インチンコウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	茵蔯蒿<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Inchinko
Definition:	The dried capitulum of *Artemisia capillaris* Thunberg (*Compositae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120175

7.2.17

Latin name:	ARTEMISIAE FOLIUM<JP>
English name:	Artemisia Leaf<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ガイヨウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	艾葉<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Gaiyo
Definition:	The dried leaf and twig of *Artemisia princeps* Pampanini or *Artemisia montana* Pampanini (*Compositae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120183

7.2.18

Latin name:	ASIASARI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Asiasarum Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サイシン
Japanese name in Kanji:	細辛<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Saishin
Definition:	The dried root with rhizome of *Asiasarum sieboldii* F. Maekawa or *Asiasarum heterotropoides* F. Maekawa var. *mandshuricum* F. Maekawa (*Aristolochiaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120102

7.2.19

Latin name:	ASINI CORII COLLAS
English name:	Donkey Glue
Japanese name in Katakana:	アキョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	阿膠<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Akyo
Definition:	The dried material of fat-removed hot water extract of the skin, bone, sinew, or ligament of *Equus asinus* Linné (*Equidae*), from which the hair has been removed
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	120107

7.2.20

Latin name:	ASPARAGI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Asparagus Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	テンモンドウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	天門冬<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Temmondo
Definition:	The dried tuber of *Asparagus cochinchinensis* Merrill (*Liliaceae*), from which most of the cork layer is removed after being passed through hot water or steamed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120214

7.2.21

Latin name:	ASTRAGALI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Astragalus Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	オウギ
Japanese name in Kanji:	黄耆<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ogi
Definition:	The dried root of *Astragalus membranaceus* Bunge or *Astragalus mongholicus* Bunge (*Leguminosae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120073

7.2.22

Latin name:	ATRACTYLODIS LANCEAE RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Atractylodes Lancea Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ソウジュツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	蒼朮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sojutsu
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Atractylodes lancea* DeCandolle, *Atractylodes chinensis* Koidzumi or their interspecific hybrids (*Compositae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120122

7.2.23

Latin name:	ATRACTYLODIS RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Atractylodes Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ビャクジュツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	白朮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Byakujutsu
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Atractylodes japonica* Koidzumi ex Kitamura (*Compositae*) (Wa-byakujutsu) or *Atractylodes macrocephala* Koidzumi (*Atractylodes ovata* De Candolle) (*Compositae*) (Kara-byakujutsu)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002306

7.2.24

Latin name:	AURANTII FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Orange Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	キコク
Japanese name in Kanji:	枳殻<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kikoku
Definition:	The dried imature fruit of *Citrus aurantium* Linné (*Rutaceae*)
Referencing source:	N/A
Substance code:	N/A

7.2.25

Latin name:	AURANTII FRUCTUS IMMATURUS<JP>
English name:	Immature Orange<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	キジツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	枳実<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kijitsu
Definition:	The dried immature fruit or the fruit cut crosswise of *Citrus aurantium* Linné var. daidai Makino, *Citrus aurantium* Linné or *Citrus natsudaidai* Hayata (*Rutaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120084

7.2.26

Latin name:	CITRI UNSHIU PERICARPIUM<JP>
English name:	Citrus Unshiu Peel<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	チンピ
Japanese name in Kanji:	陳皮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Chimpi
Definition:	The dried pericarp of the ripe fruit of *Citrus unshiu* Marcowicz or *Citrus reticulata* Blanco (*Rutaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120943

7.2.27

Latin name:	BAMBUSAE CAULIS<JP>
English name:	Bamboo Culm<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	チクジョ
Japanese name in Kanji:	竹筎<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Chikujo
Definition:	The dried inner culm of *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro, *Phyllostachys nigra* Munro var. *henonis* Stapf ex Rendle, or *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Siebold et Zuccarini (*Gramineae*)
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	101339

7.2.28

Latin name:	BENINCASAE SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Benincasa Seed<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	トウガシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	冬瓜子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Togashi
Definition:	The dried seed of *Benincasa cerifera* Savi or *Benincasa cerifera* Savi forma *emarginata* K. Kimura et Sugiyama (*Cucurbitaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120215

7.2.29

Latin name:	BUPLEURI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Bupleurum Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サイコ
Japanese name in Kanji:	柴胡<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Saiko
Definition:	The dried root of *Bupleurum falcatum* Linné (*Umbelliferae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120101

7.2.30

Latin name:	CANNABIS FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Hemp Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	マシニン
Japanese name in Kanji:	麻子仁<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Mashinin
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Cannabis sativa* Linné (*Moraceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120222

7.2.31

Latin name:	CARTHAMI FLOS<JP>
English name:	Safflower<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	コウカ
Japanese name in Kanji:	紅花<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Koka
Definition:	The dried tubulous flower of *Carthamus tinctorius* Linné (*Compositae*) without any treatment or with most of the yellow pigment removed, and sometimes with pressed into a flat slab
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120093

7.2.32

Latin name:	CARYOPHYLLI FLOS<JP>
English name:	Clove<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	チョウジ
Japanese name in Kanji:	丁子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Choji
Definition:	The dried flowering bud of *Syzygium aromaticum* Merrill et Perry (*Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunberg) (*Myrtaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120128

7.2.33

Latin name:	CERA ALBA<JP>
English name:	White Beeswax<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サラシミツロウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	白蝋<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sarashi-Mitsuro
Definition:	Bleached Yellow Beeswax
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	001617

7.2.34

Latin name:	CERA FLAVA<JP>
English name:	Yellow Beeswax<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ミツロウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	蜜蝋<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Mitsuro
Definition:	The purified wax obtained from honeycombs such as those of *Apis mellifera* Linné or *Apis cerana* Fabricius (*Apidae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	500495

7.2.35

Latin name:	CHRYSANTHEMI FLOS<JP>
English name:	Chrysanthemum Flower<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	キクカ
Japanese name in Kanji:	菊花<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kikuka
Definition:	The dried capitulum of *Chrysanthemum morifolium* Ramatulle or *Chrysanthemum indicum* Linné (*Compositae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120181

7.2.36

Latin name:	CICADAE PERIOSTRACUM<JP>
English name:	Cicada Slough<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	センタイ
Japanese name in Kanji:	蟬退<JP>、蝉退<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sentai
Definition:	The dried larval exuvia of *Cryptotympana atrata* Stal, *Platylomia pieli* Kato, *Oncotympana macula-ticollis* Distant, *Tanna chekiangensis* Ouchi, *Graptopsaltria tienta* Karsch, *Lyristes pekinensis* Haupt, *Lyristes atrofasciatus* Chou et Lei, *Meimuna mongolica* Distant, *Leptosemia sakaii* Matsumura, *Platypleura kaempferi Butler*, or other species of the same genus (*Cicadidae*)
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	120187

7.2.37

Latin name:	CIMICIFUGAE RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Cimicifuga Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ショウマ
Japanese name in Kanji:	升麻<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shoma
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Cimicifuga simplex* Turczaninow, *Cimicifuga dahurica* Maximowicz, *Cimicifuga foetida* Linné or *Cimicifuga heracleifolia* Komarov (*Ranunculaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120207

7.2.38

Latin name:	CINNAMOMI CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Cinnamon Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ケイヒ
Japanese name in Kanji:	桂皮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Keihi
Definition:	The dried bark of the trunk of *Cinnamomum cassia* Blume (*Lauraceae*), or such bark from which a part of the periderm has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120117

7.2.39

Latin name:	CINNAMOMI RAMULUS<JP>
English name:	Cinnamon Twig<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ケイシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	桂枝<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Keishi
Definition:	The dried twig of *Cinnamomum cassia* Blume (*Lauraceae*)
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	120089

7.2.40

Latin name:	CLEMATIDIS RADIX<JP>
English name:	Clematis Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	イレイセン
Japanese name in Kanji:	威霊仙<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ireisen
Definition:	The dried root with rhizome of *Clematis chinensis* Osbeck, *Clematis mandshurica* Ruprecht, or *Clematis hexapetala* Pallas (*Ranunculaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120130

7.2.41

Latin name:	CNIDII RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Cnidium Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	センキュウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	川芎<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Senkyu
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Cnidium officinale* Makino (*Umbelliferae*), usually passed through hot water
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002236

7.2.42

Latin name:	COICIS SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Coix Seed<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ヨクイニン
Japanese name in Kanji:	薏苡仁<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Yokuinin
Definition:	The dried seed of *Coix lacryma-jobi* Linné var. *mayuen* Stapf (*Gramineae*), from which the seed coat has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120165

7.2.43

Latin name:	COPTIDIS RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Coptis Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	オウレン
Japanese name in Kanji:	黄連<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Oren
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Coptis japonica* Makino, Coptis chinensis Franchet, Coptis deltoidea C.Y. Cheng et Hsiao or *Coptis teeta* Wallich (*Ranunculaceae*), from which the roots have been removed practically
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120076

7.2.44

Latin name:	CORNI FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Cornus Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サンシュユ
Japanese name in Kanji:	山茱萸<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sansyuyu
Definition:	The dried pulp of the pseudocarp of *Cornus officinalis* Siebold et Zuccarini (*Cornaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120076

7.2.45

Latin name:	CORYDALIS TUBER<JP>
English name:	Corydalis Tuber<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	エンゴサク
Japanese name in Kanji:	延胡索<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Engosaku
Definition:	The dried tuber of *Corydalis turtschaninovii* Besser forma *yanhusuo* Y. H. Chou et C. C. Hsu (*Papaveraceae*), usually after being passed through hot water
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120105

7.2.46

Latin name:	CRATAEGI FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Crataegus Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サンザシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	山査子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sanzashi
Definition:	The dried pseudocarp of *Crataegus cuneata* Siebold et Zuccarini or *Crataegus pinnatifida* Bunge var. major N. E. Brown (*Rosaceae*) without any treatment or cut crosswise or lengthwise
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120069

7.2.47

Latin name:	CROCUS<JP>
English name:	Saffron<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サフラン
Japanese name in Kanji:	N/A
Japanese pronunciation:	Safuran
Definition:	The dried stigma of *Crocus sativus* Linné (*Iridaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002155

7.2.48

Latin name:	CYPERI RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Cyperus Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	コウブシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	香附子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Koubushi
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Cyperus rotundus* Linné (*Cyperaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120195

7.2.49

Latin name:	DIOSCOREAE RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Dioscorea Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サンヤク
Japanese name in Kanji:	山薬<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	San'yaku
Definition:	The dried rhizome (rhizophore) of *Dioscorea japonica* Thunberg or *Dioscorea batatas* Decaisne (*Dioscoreaceae*), from which the periderm has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120095

7.2.50

Latin name:	EPHEDRAE HERBA<JP>
English name:	Ephedra Herb<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	マオウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	麻黄<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Maou
Definition:	The dried terrestrial stem of *Ephedra sinica* Stapf, *Ephedra intermedia* Schrenk et C.A. Meyer or *Ephedra equisetina* Bunge (*Ephedraceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120156

7.2.51

Latin name:	ERIOBOTRYAE FOLIUM<JP>
English name:	Loquat Leaf<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ビワヨウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	枇杷葉<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Biwayo
Definition:	The dried leaf of *Eriobotrya japonica* Lindley (*Rosaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	100977

7.2.52

Latin name:	EUCOMMIAE CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Eucommia Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	トチュウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	杜仲<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Tochu
Definition:	The dried bark of *Eucommia ulmoides* Oliver (*Eucommiaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	121222

7.2.53

Latin name:	EUODIAE FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Euodia Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ゴシュユ
Japanese name in Kanji:	呉茱萸<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Gosyuyu
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Euodia ruticarpa* Hooker filius et Thomson (*Evodia rutaecarpa* Bentham), *Euodia officinalis* Dode (*Evodia officinalis* Dode) or *Euodia bodinieri* Dode (*Evodia bodinieri* Dode) (*Rutaeceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	121222

7.2.54

Latin name:	FOENICULI FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Fennel<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ウイキョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	茴香<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Uikyo
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare* Miller (*Umbelliferae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	520135

7.2.55

Latin name:	FORSYTHIAE FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Forsythia Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	レンギョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	連翹<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Rengyo
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Forsythia suspensa* Vahl (*Oleaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002433

7.2.56

Latin name:	FOSSILIA OSSIS MASTODI<JP>
English name:	Longgu<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	リュウコツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	竜骨<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ryukotsu
Definition:	The ossified bone of large mammal, and is mainly composed of calcium carbonate
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120167

7.2.57

Latin name:	FRITILLARIAE BULBUS<JP>
English name:	Fritillaria Bulb<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	バイモ
Japanese name in Kanji:	貝母<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Baimo
Definition:	The dried bulb of *Fritillaria verticillata* Willdenow var. thunbergii Baker (*Liliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120220

7.2.58

Latin name: FRUCTUS HORDEI GARMINATUS<JP>
English name: Malt<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: バクガ
Japanese name in Kanji: 麦芽<JP>
Japanese pronunciation: Bakuga
Definition: The dried ripe cariopsis of *Hordeum vulgare* Linné (*Gramineae*), after being germinated
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 107544

7.2.59

Latin name: GARDENIAE FRUCTUS<JP>
English name: Gardenia Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: サンシシ
Japanese name in Kanji: 山梔子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation: Sanshishi
Definition: The dried fruit of *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis (*Rubiaceae*)
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 120104

7.2.60

Latin name: GASTRODIAE TUBER<JP>
English name: Gastrodia Tuber<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: テンマ
Japanese name in Kanji: 天麻<JP>
Japanese pronunciation: Temma
Definition: The dried steamed tuber of *Gastrodia elata* Blume (*Orchidaceae*)
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 120213

7.2.61

Latin name: GELATINUM<JP>
English name: Gelatin<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: ゼラチン
Japanese name in Kanji: N/A
Japanese pronunciation: Zerachin
Definition: A product prepared from aqueous extract of raw collagen by heating. The raw collagen is obtained by acid or alkali treatment of the bone, skin, ligament or tendon of animals
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 001382

7.2.62

Latin name:	GENTIANAE SCABRAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Japanese Gentian<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	リュウタン
Japanese name in Kanji:	竜胆<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ryutan
Definition:	The dried root and rhizome of *Gentiana scabra* Bunge, *Gentiana manshurica* Kitagawa or *Gentiana triflora* Pallas (*Gentianaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120169

7.2.63

Latin name:	GINSENG RADIX<JP>
English name:	Ginseng<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ニンジン
Japanese name in Kanji:	人参<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ninjin
Definition:	The dried root of *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer (*Panax schinseng* Nees) (*Araliaceae*), from which rootlets have been removed, or the root that has been quickly passed through hot water
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120139

7.2.64

Latin name:	GLEHNIAE RADIX CUM RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Glehnia Root and Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ハマボウフウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	浜防風<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Hamabofu
Definition:	The dried root and rhizome of *Glehnia littoralis* Fr. Schmidt ex Miquel (*Umbelliferae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002291

7.2.65

Latin name:	GLYCYRRHIZAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Glycyrrhiza<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	カンゾウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	甘草<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kanzo
Definition:	The dried root and stolon, with (unpeeled) or without (peeled) the periderm, of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fischer or *Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linné *(Leguminosae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120081

7.2.66

Latin name:	GYPSUM FIBROSUM<JP>
English name:	Gypsum<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	セッコウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	石膏<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sekko
Definition:	Natural hydrous calcium sulfate, possibly corresponding to the formula $CaSO_4.2H_2O$
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120119

7.2.67

Latin name:	KASSEKI<JP>
English name:	Aluminium Silicate Hydrate with Silicon Dioxide<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	カッセキ
Japanese name in Kanji:	滑石<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kasseki
Definition:	A mineral substance, mainly composed of aluminium silicate hydrate and silicon dioxide
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120186

7.2.68

Latin name:	KOI<JP>
English name:	Koi<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	コウイ
Japanese name in Kanji:	膠飴<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Koi
Definition:	A saccharized substance obtained by hydrolysis of the starch of *Zea mays* Linné (*Gramineae*), *Manihot esculenta* Crantz (*Euphorbiaceae*), *Solanum tuberosum* Linné (*Solanaceae*), *Ipomoea batatas* Poiret (*Convolvulaceae*) or *Oryza sativa* Linné (*Gramineae*), or the seed of *Oryza sativa* Linné from which the seed coat is removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	102585

7.2.69

Latin name:	LEONURI HERBA<JP>
English name:	Leonurus Herb<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ヤクモソウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	益母草<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Yakumoso
Definition:	The dried aerial part of *Leonurus japonicus* Houttuyn or *Leonurus sibiricus* Linné (*Labiatae*), collected during the flowering season
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120225

7.2.70

Latin name:	LILII BULBUS<JP>
English name:	Lilium Bulb<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ビャクゴウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	百合<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Byakugo
Definition:	The dried scaly leaves of *Lilium lancifolium* Thunberg, *Lilium brownii* F.E.Brown var. *colchesteri* Wilson, *Lilium brownii* F.E.Brown or *Lilium pumilum* De Candolle (*Liliaceae*), usually with the application of steaming
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120221

7.2.71

Latin name:	LINDERAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Lindera Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ウヤク
Japanese name in Kanji:	烏薬<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Uyaku
Definition:	The dried root of *Lindera strychnifolia* Fernandez-Villar (*Lauraceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120178

7.2.72

Latin name:	LITHOSPERMI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Lithospermum Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	シコン
Japanese name in Kanji:	紫根<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shikon
Definition:	The dried root of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Siebold et Zuccarini (*Boraginaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120109

7.2.73

Latin name:	LONGAN ARILLUS<JP>
English name:	Longan Aril<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	リュウガンニク
Japanese name in Kanji:	竜眼肉<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ryugan'niku
Origin:	The dried aril of *Euphoria longana* Lamarck (*Sapindaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120228

7.2.74

Latin name:	LONICERAE FOLIUM CUM CAULIS<JP>
English name:	Lonicera Leaf and Stem<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ニンドウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	忍冬<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Nindo
Definition:	The dried leaves and stems of *Lonicera japonica* Thunberg (*Caprifoliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	104572

7.2.75

Latin name:	LYCII CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Lycium Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ジコッピ
Japanese name in Kanji:	地骨皮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Jikoppi
Definition:	The dried root bark of *Lycium chinense* Miller or *Lycium barbarum* Linné (Solanaceae)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120200

7.2.76

Latin name:	MAGNOLIAE CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Magnolia Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	コウボク
Japanese name in Kanji:	厚朴<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Koboku
Definition:	The dried bark of the trunk of *Magnolia obovata* Thunberg (*Magnolia hypoleuca* Siebold et Zuccarini), *Magnolia officinalis* Rehder et Wilson or *Magnolia officinalis* Rehder et Wilson var. *biloba* Rehder et Wilson (*Magnoliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120096

7.2.77

Latin name:	MAGNOLIAE FLOS<JP>
English name:	Magnolia Flower<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	シンイ
Japanese name in Kanji:	辛夷<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shin'i
Definition:	The dried flower bud of *Magnolia salicifolia* Maximowicz, Magnolia kobus De Candolle, *Magnolia biondii* Pampanini, *Magnolia sprengeri* Pampanini or *Magnolia heptapeta* Dandy (*Magnolia denudata* Desrousseaux) (*Magnoliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120205

7.2.78

Latin name:	ORYZAE FERMENTATA<JP>
English name:	Fermented Rice<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	シンキク
Japanese name in Kanji:	神麹<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shinkiku
Definition:	Fermented Rice produced from the caryopsis of *Oryza sativa* Linné (*Gramineae*) by fermentation with *Aspergillus oryzae* Cohn (*Trichocomaceae*)
Referencing source:	N/A
Substance code:	121068

7.2.79

Latin name:	MENTHAE HERBA<JP>
English name:	Mentha Herb<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ハッカ
Japanese name in Kanji:	薄荷<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Hakka
Definition:	The dried terrestrial part of *Mentha arvensis* Linné var. *piperascens* Malinvaud (*Labiatae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120141

7.2.80

Latin name:	MORI CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Mulberry Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ソウハクヒ
Japanese name in Kanji:	桑白皮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sohakuhi
Definition:	The dried root bark of *Morus alba* Linné (*Moraceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002243

7.2.81

Latin name:	MOUTAN CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Moutan Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ボタンピ
Japanese name in Kanji:	牡丹皮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Botampi
Definition:	The dried root bark of *Paeonia suffruticosa* Andrews (*Paeonia moutan* Sims) (*Paeoniaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120153

7.2.82

Latin name:	SAL MIRABILIS<JP>
English name:	Sodium Sulfate Hydrate<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ボウショウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	芒硝<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Bosho
Definition:	A mineral substance, mainly composed of sodium sulfate hydrate ($Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	111974

7.2.83

Latin name:	NELUMBIS SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Nelumbo Seed<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	レンニク
Japanese name in Kanji:	蓮肉<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ren'niku
Definition:	The dried seed of *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertner (*Nymphaeaceae*), usually with the endocarp, sometime being removed the embryo
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120230

7.2.84

Latin name:	NOTOPTERYGII RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Notopterygium<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	キョウカツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	羌活<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kyokatsu
Definition:	The dried rhizome and root of *Notopterygium incisum* Ting ex H.T. Chang or *Notopterygium forbesii* Boissieu (*Umbelliferae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120189

7.2.85

Latin name:	NUPHARIS RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Nuphar Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	センコツ
Japanese name in Kanji:	川骨<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Senkotsu
Definition:	The dried longitudinally split rhizome of *Nuphar japonicum* De Candolle (*Nymphaeaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120120

7.2.86

Latin name:	OLEUM SESAMI<JP>
English name:	Sesame Oil<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ゴマアブラ
Japanese name in Kanji:	ゴマ油<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Gomaabura
Definition:	The fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum* Linné (*Pedaliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	001249

7.2.87

Latin name:	OPHIOPOGONIS RADIX<JP>
English name:	Ophiopogon Radix<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	バクモンドウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	麦門冬<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Bakumondo
Definition:	The dried enlarged part of the root of *Ophiopogon japonicus* Ker-Gawler (*Liliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120140

7.2.88

Latin name:	ORYZAE FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Brown Rice<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	コウベイ
Japanese name in Kanji:	粳米<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kobei
Definition:	The dried caryopsis of *Oryza sativa* Linné (*Gramineae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120959

7.2.89

Latin name: OSTREAE TESTA<JP>
English name: Oyster Shell<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: ボレイ
Japanese name in Kanji: 牡蛎<JP>
Japanese pronunciation: Borei
Definition: The dried shell of *Ostrea gigas* Thunberg (*Ostreidae*)
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 120155

7.2.90

Latin name: PAEONIAE RADIX<JP>
English name: Peony Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: シャクヤク
Japanese name in Kanji: 芍薬<JP>
Japanese pronunciation: Shakuyaku
Definition: The dried root of *Paeonia lactiflora* Pallas (*Paeoniaceae*)
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 120110

7.2.91

Latin name: PERILLAE HERBA<JP>
English name: Perilla Herb<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: ソヨウ
Japanese name in Kanji: 蘇葉<JP>
Japanese pronunciation: Soyo
Definition: The dried leaves and the tips of branches of *Perilla frutescens* Britton var. *acuta* Kudo or *Perilla frutescens* Britton var. *crispa* Decaisne (*Labiatae*)
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 120123

7.2.92

Latin name: PERSICAE SEMEN<JP>
English name: Peach Kernel<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana: トウニン
Japanese name in Kanji: 桃仁<JP>
Japanese pronunciation: Tonin
Definition: The dried seed of *Prunus persica* Batsch or *Prunus persica* Batsch var. *davidiana* Maximowicz (*Rosaceae*)
Referencing source: JP
Substance code: 120134

7.2.93

Latin name:	PEUCEDANI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Peucedanum Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ゼンコ
Japanese name in Kanji:	前胡<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Zenko
Definition:	The dried root of *Peucedanum praeruptorum* Dunn or *Angelica decursiva* Franchet et Savatier (*Peucedanum decursivum* Maximowicz) (Umbelliferae).
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120206

7.2.94

Latin name:	PHELLODENDRI CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Phellodendron Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	オウバク
Japanese name in Kanji:	黄柏<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Obaku
Definition:	The dried bark of *Phellodendron amurense* Ruprecht or *Phellodendron chinense* Schneider (*Rutaceae*), from which the periderm has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120075

7.2.95

Latin name:	PINELLIAE TUBER<JP>
English name:	Pinellia Tuber<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ハンゲ
Japanese name in Kanji:	半夏<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Hange
Definition:	The dried tuber of *Pinellia ternata* Breitenbach (*Araceae*), from which the cork layer has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120142

7.2.96

Latin name:	PLANTAGINIS SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Plantago Seed<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	シャゼンシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	車前子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shazenshi
Definition:	The dried seed of *Plantago asiatica* Linné (*Plantaginaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120111

7.2.97

Latin name:	PLATYCODI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Platycodon Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	キキョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	桔梗根<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kikyo
Definition:	The dried root of *Platycodon grandiflorum* A. De Candolle (*Campanulaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120083

7.2.98

Latin name:	POLYGALAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Polygala Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	オンジ
Japanese name in Kanji:	遠志<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Onji
Definition:	The dried root or the root bark of *Polygala tenuifolia* Willdenow (*Polygalaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120077

7.2.99

Latin name:	POLYGONI MULTIFLORI RADIX<JP>
English name:	Polygonum Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	カシュウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	何首烏<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kashu
Definition:	The dried root of *Polygonum multiflorum* Thunberg (*Polygonaceae*), often being cut into round slices
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120184

7.2.100

Latin name:	POLYPORUS<JP>
English name:	Polyporus Sclerotium<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	チョレイ
Japanese name in Kanji:	猪苓<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Chorei
Definition:	The dried sclerotium of *Polyporus umbellatus* Fries (*Polyporaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120129

7.2.101

Latin name:	PORIA<JP>
English name:	Poria Sclerotium<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ブクリョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	茯苓<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Bukuryo
Definition:	The dried sclerotium of *Wolfiporia cocos* Ryvarden et Gilbertson (*Poria cocos* Wolf) (Polyporaceae), from which usually the external layer has been mostly removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120145

7.2.102

Latin name:	ACONITI RADIX PROCESSA<JP>
English name:	Processed Aconite Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ブシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	加工ブシ<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kakobushi
Definition:	The dried tuberous root of *Aconitum carmichaeli* Debeaux or *Aconitum japonicum* Thunberg (*Ranunculaceae*) prepared by the following processes. Process 1: Autoclaving. [Processed Aconite Root 1]. Process 2: Heating or autoclaving after rinsing in salt or rock salt solution. [Processed Aconite Root 2]. Process 3: Treating with calcium hydroxide after rinsing in salt solution. [Processed Aconite root 3].
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	121325

7.2.103

Latin name:	GLYCYRRHIZAE RADIX PRAEPARATA<JP>
English name:	Prepared Glycyrrhiza<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	シャカンゾウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	炙甘草<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shakanzo
Definition:	The dried root and stolon, with (unpeeled) or without (peeled) the periderm, of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisher or *Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linné (*Leguminosae*), after being passed through baked
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	121774

7.2.104

Latin name:	PROCESSI REHMANNIAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Processed Rehmannia Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ジュクジオウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	熟地黄<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Jukujio
Definition:	The dried root of *Rehmannia glutinosa* Liboschitz var. *purpurea* Makino or *Rehmannia glutinosa* Liboschitz (*Scrophulariaceae*), with the application of steaming
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	N/A

7.2.105

Latin name:	PRUNI CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Cherry Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	オウヒ
Japanese name in Kanji:	桜皮<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ohi
Definition:	The dried bark of *Prunus jamasakura* Siebold ex Koidzumi or *Prunus verecunda* Koehne (*Rosaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120181

7.2.106

Latin name:	PUERARIAE RADIX
English name:	Pueraria Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	カッコン<JP>
Japanese name in Kanji:	葛根<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kakkon
Definition:	The dried root of *Pueraria lobata* Ohwi (*Leguminosae*), from which periderm has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120079

7.2.107

Latin name:	QUERCUS CORTEX<JP>
English name:	Quercus Bark<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ボクソク
Japanese name in Kanji:	樸樕<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Bokusoku
Definition:	The dried bark of *Quercus acutissima* Carruthers, Quercus serrata Murray, *Quercus mongolica* Fischer ex Ledebour var. *crispula* Ohashi or *Quercus variabilis* Blume (*Fagaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	108848

7.2.108

Latin name:	REHMANNIAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Rehmannia Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ジオウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	地黄<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Jio
Definition:	The dried root of *Rehmannia glutinosa* Liboschitz var. *purpurea* Makino or *Rehmannia glutinosa* Liboschitz (*Scrophulariaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120108

7.2.109

Latin name:	RHEI RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Rhubarb<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ダイオウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	大黄<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Daio
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Rheum palmatum* Linné, *Rheum tanguticum* Maximowicz. *Rheum officinale* Baillon, *Rheum coreanum* Nakai or their interspecific hybrids (Polygonaceae)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120124

7.2.110

Latin name:	SAPOSHNIKOVIAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Saposhnikovia Root and Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ボウフウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	防風<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Bofu
Definition:	The dried root and rhizome of *Saposhnikovia divaricata* Schischkin (*Umbelliferae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120152

7.2.111

Latin name:	SAPPAN LIGNUM<JP>
English name:	Sappan Wood<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ソボク
Japanese name in Kanji:	蘇木<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Soboku
Definition:	The dried duramen of *Caesalpinia sappan* Linné (*Leguminosae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120208

7.2.112

Latin name:	SAUSSUREAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Saussurea Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	モッコウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	木香<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Mokko
Definition:	The dried root of *Saussurea lappa* Clarke (*Compositae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120162

7.2.113

Latin name:	SCHISANDRAE FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Schisandra Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ゴミシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	五味子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Gomishi
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Schisandra chinensis* Baillon (*Schisandraceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120100

7.2.114

Latin name:	SCHIZONEPETAE SPICA<JP>
English name:	Schizonepeta Spike<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ケイガイ
Japanese name in Kanji:	荊芥穂<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Keigai
Definition:	The dried spike of *Schizonepeta tenuifolia* Briquet (*Labiatae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120088

7.2.115

Latin name:	SCUTELLARIAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Scutellaria Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	オウゴン
Japanese name in Kanji:	黄芩<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Ogon
Definition:	The dried root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi (*Labiatae*), from which the periderm has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120074

7.2.116

Latin name:	SESAMI SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Sesame<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ゴマ
Japanese name in Kanji:	胡麻<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Goma
Definition:	The dried seed of *Sesamum indicum* Linné (*Pedaliaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	121515

7.2.117

Latin name:	SINOMENI CAULIS ET RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Sinomenium Stem and Rhizome<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ボウイ
Japanese name in Kanji:	防已<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Boi
Definition:	The dried climbing stem and rhizome of *Sinomenium acutum* Rehder et Wilson (*Menispermaceae*), usually cut transversely
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120151

7.2.118

Latin name:	SOPHORAE RADIX<JP>
English name:	Sophora Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	クジン
Japanese name in Kanji:	苦参<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kujin
Definition:	The dried root of *Sophora flavescens* Aiton (*Leguminosae*) or often such root from which the periderm has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120087

7.2.119

Latin name:	THEAE FOLIUM<JP>
English name:	Green tea leaf<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	チャヨウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	茶葉<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Chayo
Definition:	The dried leaf of *Cameria sinensis* Kuntze (*Theaceae*)
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	121173

7.2.120

Latin name:	TRIBULI FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Tribulus Fruit<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	シツリシ
Japanese name in Kanji:	蒺藜子<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shitsurishi
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Tribulus terrestris* Linné (*Zygophyllaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	106515

7.2.121

Latin name:	TRICHOSANTHIS RADIX<JP>
English name:	Trichosanthes Root<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	カロコン
Japanese name in Kanji:	栝楼根<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Karokon
Definition:	The dried root of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maximowicz, *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maximowicz var. *japonica* Kitamura or *Trichosanthes bracteata* Voigt (*Cucurbitaceae*), from which the cortical layer has been removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002089

7.2.122

Latin name:	TRICHOSANTHIS SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Trichosanthes Seed<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	カロニン
Japanese name in Kanji:	栝楼仁<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Karonin
Definition:	The dried seed of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maximowicz, Trichosanthes kirilowii Maximowicz var. *japonica* Kitamura or *Trichosanthes bracteata* Voigt (*Cucurbitaceae*)
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	103402

7.2.123

Latin name:	TRITICI SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Wheat<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ショウバク
Japanese name in Kanji:	小麦<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shobaku
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Triticum aestivum* Linné (*Gramineae*)
Referencing source:	Non-JP
Substance code:	100190 (JSCC)

7.2.124

Latin name:	UNCARIAE UNCIS CUM RAMULUS<JP>
English name:	Uncaria Hook<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	チョウトウコウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	釣藤鉤<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Chotoko
Definition:	The dried hook-bearing stem of *Uncaria rhynchophylla* Miquel, *Uncaria sinensis* Haviland or *Uncaria macrophylla* Wallich (*Rubiaceae*), sometimes after being passed through hot water or steamed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120211

7.2.125

Latin name:	ZANTHOXYLI PIPERITI PERICARPIUM<JP>
English name:	Japanese Zanthoxylum Peel<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サンショウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	山椒<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sansho
Definition:	The dried pericarps of the ripe fruit of *Zanthoxylum piperitum* De Candolle (*Rutaceae*), from which the seeds separated from the pericarps have been mostly removed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120106

7.2.126

Latin name:	ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA PROCESSUM<JP>
English name:	Processed Ginger<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	カンキョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	乾姜<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Kankyo
Definition:	The dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe (*Zingiberaceae*), after being passed through hot water or being steamed
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120899

7.2.127

Latin name:	ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA<JP>
English name:	Ginger<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ショウキョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	生姜<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Shokyo
Definition:	The dried rhizome, with (unpeeled) or without (peeled) the periderm, of *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe (*Zingiberaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120115

7.2.128

Latin name:	ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA NOVICIUS<JP>
English name:	Fresh Ginger<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ナマショウキョウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	生ショウキョウ<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Namashokyo
Definition:	Fresh rhizome, with (unpeeled) or without (peeled) the periderm, of *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe (*Zingiberaceae*)
Referencing source:	N/A
Substance code:	091010 (JSCC)

7.2.129

Latin name:	ZIZYPHI FRUCTUS<JP>
English name:	Jujube<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	タイソウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	大棗<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Taiso
Definition:	The dried fruit of *Zizyphus jujuba* Miller var. *inermis* Rehder (*Rhamnaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	002247

7.2.130

Latin name:	ZIZYPHI SEMEN<JP>
English name:	Jujube Seed<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	サンソウニン
Japanese name in Kanji:	酸棗仁<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Sansonin
Definition:	The dried seed of *Zizyphus jujuba* Miller var. *spinosa* Hu ex H. F. Chou (*Rhamnaceae*)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	120197

7.2.131

Latin name:	SAL MIRABILIS ANHYDRICUS<JP>
English name:	Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate<JP>
Japanese name in Katakana:	ムスイボウショウ
Japanese name in Kanji:	無水芒硝<JP>
Japanese pronunciation:	Musuibosho
Definition:	A mineral substance, mainly composed of anhydrous sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4)
Referencing source:	JP
Substance code:	521252

(end of the list)

Annex A
(informative)

Sample of physicochemical identification in Japanese Pharmacopoeia

The crude drug is identified according to JP[23] or Non-JP[24], and their characteristics are uploaded onto the web database[28]. For example, Monograph of Ginseng is described in JP[23] as follows:

English name: Ginseng

Latin name: *Ginseng Radix*

Japanese name in Katakana: ニンジン

Japanese name in Kanji: 人参

Ginseng is the root of *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer (*Panax schinseng* Nees) (Araliaceae), from which rootlets have been removed, or the root that has been quickly passed through hot water.

It contains not less than 0,10 % of ginsenoside Rg_1 ($C_{42}H_{72}O_{14}$: 801,01) and not less than 0,20 % of ginsenoside Rb_1 ($C_{54}H_{92}O_{23}$: 1 109,29), calculated on the basis of dried material.

Description Thin and long cylindrical to fusiform root, often branching 2 to 5 lateral roots from the middle; from 5 cm to 20 cm in length, main root from 0,5 cm to 3 cm in diameter; externally light yellow-brown to light grayish brown, with longitudinal wrinkles and scars of rootlets; sometimes crown somewhat constricted and with short remains of rhizome; fractured surface practically flat, light yellow-brown in colour, and brown in the neighbourhood of the cambium. Odour, characteristic; taste, at first slightly sweet, followed by a slight bitterness.

Identification (1) On a section of Ginseng add dilute iodine test solution dropwise: a dark blue colour is produced on the surface. **(2)** To 2,0 g of pulverized ginseng add 10 mL of water and 10 mL of 1-butanol, shake for 15 min, centrifuge, and use the supernatant liquid as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 1 mg of ginsenoside Rg_1 for thin-layer chromatography in 1 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under thin-layer chromatography. Spot 5 µL of the sample solution and 2 µL of the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of ethyl acetate, methanol and water (14:5:4) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Spray evenly vanillin-sulfuric acid-ethanol TS for spraying on the plate, and heat at 105 °C for 10 min: one of the spot among the several spots from the sample solution has the same colour tone and *Rf* value with the spot from the standard solution.

Purity (1) Heavy metals: Proceed with 1,0 g of pulverized ginseng according to Method 4, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 1,5 mL of standard lead solution (not more than 15 ppm[1)]). **(2)** Arsenic: Prepare the test solution with 1,0 g of pulverized ginseng according to Method 4, and perform the test (not more than 2 ppm). **(3)** Foreign matter: The amount of stems and other foreign matter contained in ginseng does not exceed 2,0 %. **(4)** Total BHCs and total DDTs: Not more than 0,2 ppm, respectively.

Loss on drying Not more than 14,0 % (6 h).

Total ash Not more than 4,2 %.

Extract content Dilute ethanol-soluble extract: not less than 14,0 %.

1) Parts per million.

Assay (1) Ginsenoside Rg_1 – Weigh accurately about 1,0 g of pulverized ginseng, put in a glass-stoppered centrifuge tube, add 30 mL of diluted methanol (3 in 5), shake for 15 min, centrifuge, and separate the supernatant liquid. Repeat the procedure with the residue using 15 mL of diluted methanol (3 in 5), combine the supernatant liquids, and add diluted methanol (3 in 5) to make exactly 50 mL. Pipette 10 mL of this solution, add 3 mL of dilute sodium hydroxide test solution, allow to stand for 30 min, add 3 mL of 0,1 mol/L hydrochloric acid test solution and diluted methanol (3 in 5) to make exactly 20 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 10 mg of ginsenoside Rg_1 reference standard (RS) (previously determine the water), dissolve in diluted methanol (3 in 5) to make exactly 100 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with exactly 10 mL each of the sample solution and standard solution as directed under liquid chromatography according to the following conditions, and determine the peak areas, A_T and A_S, of ginsenoside Rg_1.

Amount (mg) of ginsenoside Rg_1 ($C_{42}H_{72}O_{14}$) = $M_S \times A_T/A_S$

M_S: Amount (mg) of ginsenoside Rg_1 RS, calculated on the anhydrous basis

Operating conditions – Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 203 nm). Column: A stainless steel column 4,6 mm in inside diameter and 15 cm in length, packed with octadecylsilanized silica gel for liquid chromatography (5 mm in particle diameter). Column temperature: A constant temperature of about 30°C. Mobile phase: A mixture of water and acetonitrile (4:1). Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of ginsenoside Rg_1 is about 25 min.

System suitability – System performance: Dissolve 1 mg each of ginsenoside Rg_1 RS and ginsenoside Re in diluted methanol (3 in 5) to make 10 mL. When the procedure is run with 10 mL of this solution under the above operating conditions, ginsenoside Rg_1 and ginsenoside Re are eluted in this order with the resolution between these peaks being not less than 1,5. System repeatability: When the test is repeated 6 times with 10 mL of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the relative standard deviation of the peak area of ginsenoside Rg_1 is not more than 1,5 %.

(2) Ginsenoside Rb_1 – Use the sample solution obtained in (1) as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 10 mg of ginsenoside Rb_1 RS (previously determine the water), dissolve in diluted methanol (3 in 5) to make exactly 100 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with exactly 10 mL each of the sample solution and standard solution as directed under liquid chromatography according to the following conditions, and determine the peak areas, A_T and A_S, of ginsenoside Rb_1.

Amount (mg) of ginsenoside Rb_1 ($C_{54}H_{92}O_{23}$) = $M_S \times A_T/A_S$

M_S: Amount (mg) of ginsenoside Rb_1 RS, calculated on the anhydrous basis

Operating conditions – Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 203 nm). Column: A stainless steel column 4,6 mm in inside diameter and 15 cm in length, packed with octadecylsilanized silicagel for liquid chromatography (5 mm in particle diameter). Column temperature: A constant temperature of about 40 °C. Mobile phase: A mixture of water and acetonitrile (7:3). Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of ginsenoside Rb_1 is about 20 min.

System suitability – System performance: Dissolve 1 mg each of ginsenoside Rb_1 RS and ginsenoside Rc in diluted methanol (3 in 5) to make 10 mL. When the procedure is run with 10 mL of this solution under the above operating conditions, ginsenoside Rb_1 and ginsenoside Rc are eluted in this order with the resolution between these peaks being not less than 3. System repeatability: When the test is repeated 6 times with 10 mL of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the relative standard deviation of the peakarea of ginsenoside Rb_1 is not more than 1,5 %.

Containers and storage Containers – Well-closed containers.

In addition, the web database[25] also provides HPLC-MS fingergprints, TLC patters, gene pattern, and so on.