



普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材
全国高等医药院校规划教材



中药药剂学实验

(双语版)

PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA
A LABORATORY HANDBOOK
BILINGUAL EDITION

冯年平 吴子梅 主编

Chief Editors Nianping FENG Zimei WU



科学出版社

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A Textbook for the “13th Five-Year Plan” of National Institutions of Higher Education

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内 容 简 介

本书是科学出版社出版的《中药药剂学》的配套教材,可供中药学等相关专业使用。本教材共编排 14 个实验,内容涵盖传统制剂、普通剂型、新剂型与新技术、稳定性实验等。

本教材为双语教材,内容简洁、条理清晰,便于教师教学及学生学习使用和参考。

This textbook is the supporting material of *Pharmaceutics of Chinese Materia Medica*, published by the China Science Publishing & Media Ltd. It is written for the undergraduates majoring in Chinese Materia Medica and other related subjects. This handbook contains fourteen important laboratories, ranging from the traditional preparations, common preparations, to new dosage forms and covers a wide range of pharmaceutical techniques, and stability test.

This bilingual textbook, with concisely and clearly constructed contents as well as tutorial questions, is beneficial for use by both the students and teaching staff.

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前言

本教材是全国高等医药院校规划教材、普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材《中药药剂学》的配套实验教材。中药药剂学是一门综合性应用技术科学，实践性和应用性较强。为满足新时期中医药行业高素质复合型人才培养的需要，根据高等医药院校对中药药剂学实验教学改革的新要求，我们编写了本教材。

本教材共编排 14 个实验，内容涵盖传统制剂、普通剂型、新剂型与新技术、稳定性实验等。本教材的主要特色如下：

(1) 注重理论课内容在实验教学中的指导作用，突显对理论课的验证、延伸和扩展，促进理论与实践的融合与贯通。

(2) 注重应用性与实用性，教材内容部分实验品种源于《中华人民共和国药典》(2015 版)(以下简称“《中国药典》”),体现了现行版《中国药典》的有关规定。

(3) 实验的内容安排与理论教学顺序一致，便于与教材配套使用。

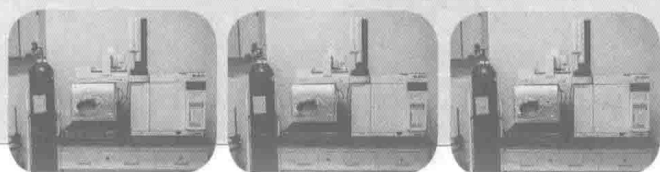
(4) 双语的形式有利于提升学生专业英语运用能力以及参与国内外交流与合作的能力。

本教材由从事中药药剂学教学和科研工作的骨干教师共同编写，编写过程中得到了各编委所在院校和科学出版社的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间和编者水平有限，书中难免疏漏，恳请读者批评指正。

冯年平 吴子梅

2018 年 1 月



Preface

This is a laboratory handbook supporting the textbook *Pharmaceutics of Chinese Materia Medica*, for general higher education, and is one of the “13th Five-Year Plan” handbooks for national institutions of higher education. *Pharmaceutics of Chinese Materia Medica* is applied sciences combined with multiple disciplinary knowledge, and necessary for extensive practice and application in learning. This handbook is written as per the new requirement by higher education reformation from the ministry of education in China with an objective to improve the all-round ability of the graduates with professional skills and capacities in the pharmaceutics perspective of Traditional Chinese Medicines.

This handbook contains 14 important laboratories, ranging from the traditional preparations, conventional preparations, to new dosage forms, and covers a wide range of pharmaceutical techniques and stability test. This handbook has the following features:

(1) Focusing on the guidance role of the theory module which underpins the laboratory practice, and meanwhile highlighting the verification and generalization of the theory, thus will promote the integration of theory and practice.

(2) Focusing on the application and practice in real TCM world. Part of the preparations described in this handbook are from the *Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China* 2015 edition(ChP), and the specific regulatory rules are attached as reference.

(3) The contents being sequenced in line with textbook, *Pharmaceutics of Chinese Materia Medica*.

(4) Being bilingual. This feature is designed for improving the linguistic performance in professional English as well as capacities in international communication and cooperation.

This handbook is written by the key academics engaged in teaching and scientific research in Pharmaceutics of Chinese Materia Medica in China and overseas. We would like to acknowledge the kindly support from our editorial board members and their institutes, as well as the China Science Publishing & Media Ltd.

Due to time restrictions and resource limits, omissions may be highly unavoidable. Your constructive feedback and suggested corrections would be most welcome.

Nianping FENG, Zimei WU
January, 2018

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实验一

浸出制剂的制备

一、实验目的

- (1) 学习酒剂、流浸膏剂和煎膏剂的制备方法。
- (2) 掌握渗漉法的操作关键。
- (3) 了解浸出制剂的质量要求及质量控制方法。

二、实验方法与原理

酒剂系指饮片用蒸馏酒提取制成的澄清液体制剂。酒剂可用浸渍法、渗漉法或其他适宜方法制备。酒剂的制备工艺流程见图 1.1。

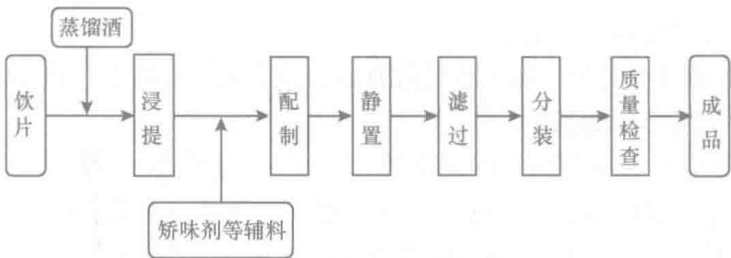


图 1.1 酒剂的制备工艺流程

渗漉法系浸出药材有效成分方法之一，属于动态浸渍法。流经药材颗粒周围的浸提溶剂或稀浸提液与药材组织内部的浓溶液之间具有浓度梯度，根据 Fick’s 扩散定律，在较大的浓度梯度作用下将加速药材组织内部的成分不断浸出，因此，成分浸提较完全。以单渗漉法为例，其工艺流程见图 1.2。

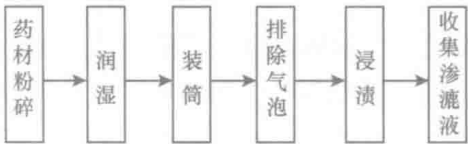


图 1.2 单渗漉法工艺流程

流浸膏剂是指饮片用适宜的溶剂提取，蒸去部分或全部溶剂，调整至规定浓度而成

的制剂。流浸膏剂多用渗漉法制备。流浸膏也可以用浸膏剂稀释制成。

煎膏剂（膏滋）是指饮片用水煎煮，取煎煮液浓缩，加炼蜜或糖（或转化糖）制成的半流体制剂。其中，炼蜜或炼糖的目的是降低水分，去除杂质，杀灭微生物，控制糖转化率，防止“返砂”^{*}现象。加炼蜜或糖（或转化糖）的量一般不超过清膏量3倍。

三、仪器与材料

1. 材料 当归、炙黄芪、牛膝、防风、远志、益母草、白酒、黄酒、浓氨试液、乙醇、蔗糖、红糖、酒石酸、脱脂棉、滤纸等。

2. 仪器 粉碎机、电磁炉或燃气灶、天平、pH计、水浴锅、渗漉筒、比重瓶、蒸发皿、玻璃棒、量筒、烧杯、漏斗等。

四、实验内容

1. 三两半药酒的制备

【处方】

当归	10 g
防风	5 g
牛膝	10 g
炙黄芪	10 g
白酒-黄酒混合液（3：10，v/v）	适量

【制法】

（1）将上述药材粉碎至粗颗粒。

（2）将粗颗粒置于烧杯中，加入适量白酒-黄酒混合液（白酒 240 mL、黄酒 800 mL）搅拌，润湿，静置使其充分膨胀。

（3）渗漉筒底部填入溶剂润湿的脱脂棉，将上述润湿膨胀的药粉分次装入渗漉筒中，层层轻压。装完后药面覆盖滤纸一张，并于滤纸上方加入小瓷片数块。

（4）打开渗漉筒出口开关，加白酒-黄酒混合液排气。待液体自出口流出时将出口开关关闭，流出液倒回筒中，加入白酒-黄酒混合液使其高出药面数厘米，渗漉筒表面加盖静置。

（5）室温浸渍 48 h，以白酒-黄酒混合液为溶剂，按渗漉法渗漉，以 1~3 mL/min 速度收集渗漉液。

（6）渗漉液中加入蔗糖 84 g，搅拌使溶解后静置，滤过，即得。

【质量要求】

（1）性状：本品为黄棕色澄清液体；气香，味微甜、微辛。

（2）鉴别：采用薄层色谱法鉴别本品中的齐墩果酸；另分别对当归及黄芪两味药材进行薄层色谱定性鉴别。

（3）检查：

^{*}某些煎膏剂在贮藏过程中糖的结晶颗粒析出的现象称为返砂。返砂的产生与煎膏剂中总含糖量与转化糖量有关。

- 1) 乙醇量: 依照《中国药典》(通则 0711) 乙醇量测定法测定, 乙醇量应为 20%~25%。
- 2) 总固体含量测定: 依照《中国药典》(通则 0185) 第一法测定, 总固体不得少于 1.0%。
- 3) 其他: 依照《中国药典》(通则 0185), 应符合药酒项下有关各项规定。

2. 远志流浸膏的制备

【处方】

远志(中粉)	100 g
浓氨试液	适量
60%乙醇	加至 100 mL

【制法】

取远志(中粉), 以 60%乙醇为溶剂按渗漉法操作并浸渍, 浸渍 24 h, 以 1~3 mL/min 的速度缓缓渗漉, 收集初漉液 85 mL, 另器保存。继续渗漉, 待有效成分完全漉出, 收集续漉液, 在 60℃以下浓缩至稠膏状, 加入初漉液, 混匀, 滴加浓氨试液适量, 使微显碱性(pH 约为 8), 并有氨臭, 再加 60%乙醇稀释至 100 mL(每 1 mL 相当于原药材 1 g), 静置, 待澄清, 滤过, 即得。

【质量要求】

- (1) 性状: 本品为棕色液体。
- (2) 检查:
 - 1) 乙醇量: 依照《中国药典》(通则 0711) 乙醇量测定法, 乙醇量应为 38%~48%。
 - 2) 其他: 依照《中国药典》(通则 0189), 应符合流浸膏与浸膏项下有关各项规定。

3. 益母草膏的制备

【处方】

益母草	250 g
红糖	适量
酒石酸	适量

【制法】

(1) 取益母草, 切碎后置于烧杯中, 加水高于药材 3~4 cm, 煎煮两次, 每次 2 h, 合并煎液。

(2) 将上述煎液滤过, 浓缩至相对密度 1.21~1.25 (80℃) 的清膏。

(3) 称取红糖(每 100 g 清膏加红糖 200 g), 加糖量 1/2 的水及 0.1%酒石酸, 直火加热熬炼, 不断搅拌至呈金黄色时, 加入上述清膏, 混匀, 继续浓缩至规定的相对密度, 即得。

【质量要求】

- (1) 性状: 本品为棕黑色稠厚的半流体; 气微, 味苦、甜。
- (2) 鉴别: 采用薄层层析鉴别本品中的盐酸水苏碱。
- (3) 检查:
 - 1) 相对密度: 依照《中国药典》(通则 0183) 相对密度测定法, 相对密度应不低于 1.36。
 - 2) 其他: 依照《中国药典》(通则 0183), 应符合煎膏剂项下有关各项规定。

五、实验结果

(1) 记录制得的三两半药酒、远志流浸膏、益母草膏外观性状。

(2) 记录益母草膏相对密度检查结果。

六、思考题

(1) 以渗漉法浸提药材成分时, 操作要点有哪些?

(2) 浸出制剂中哪些剂型需测含醇量? 测定其含醇量的意义是什么?

(3) 流浸膏制备中先收集 85% 初漉液并另器保存的目的是什么? 加氨水的目的是什么? 流浸膏剂在中药制剂中有何重要作用和应用?

(4) 煎膏剂的制备过程操作要点有哪些? 煎膏剂在存放过程中出现白色结晶, 试分析该现象, 如何防止该现象发生?

附录一

相对密度的测定

除另有规定外, 取供试品适量, 精密称定, 加水约 2 倍, 精密称定, 混匀, 作为供试品溶液。照相对密度测定法(《中国药典》通则 0601)测定。

1. 比重瓶法 1 (采用附温比重瓶) 方法如下: 取洁净、干燥并精密称定的比重瓶, 装满供试品(温度应低于 20℃ 或各品种项下规定的温度)后, 装上温度计(瓶中应无气泡), 置 20℃ (或各品种项下规定的温度)水浴中放置若干分钟, 使内容物的温度达到 20℃ (或各品种项下规定的温度), 用滤纸除去溢出侧管的液体, 立即盖上罩。然后将比重瓶自水浴中取出, 再用滤纸将比重瓶的外面擦净, 精密称定, 减去比重瓶的重量, 求得供试品的重量后, 将供试品倾去, 洗净比重瓶, 装满新沸过的冷水, 再照上法测得同一温度时水的重量, 按下式计算, 即得。

$$\text{供试品相对密度} = \frac{\text{供试品重量}}{\text{水重量}}$$

凡加饮片细粉的煎膏剂, 不检查相对密度。

2. 比重瓶法 2 及韦氏比重秤法 详见《中国药典》(通则 0601)。易挥发液体的相对密度, 可用韦氏比重秤测定。

Preparation of Liquid Extractive Preparations

Learning Objectives

- (1) To learn the process to prepare medicinal wines, liquid extracts, and concentrated decoctions.
- (2) To understand the key operation process of percolation for extraction.
- (3) To be familiar with the quality requirements and quality control of liquid extractive preparations.

Introduction

Medicinal wines are clear liquid preparations prepared by maceration and extraction of crude drugs with distilled wine. Apart from maceration and decoction, other appropriate methods such as percolation may be used in the preparation of medicinal wine. The process for preparation of medicinal wines is generally involved the following steps (Figure 1.1).

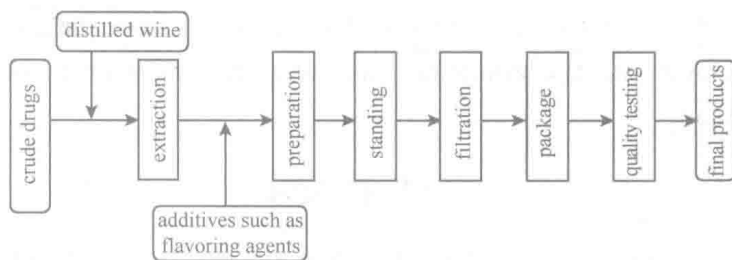


Figure 1.1 The process for preparation of herbal medical wines

Among various extraction methods, percolation is considered as the most effective method to extract active ingredients based on a dynamic extraction process. During percolation a maximized concentration gradient between the extraction liquid surrounding the medicinal granular materials (which is fresh and unsaturated solvent) and the concentrated solutions in the inner herbal tissue of the medicinal materials is created. As per the basic principle of Fick's

Diffusion Law, a great concentration gradient would facilitate the continuous extraction from the inner tissue of the medicinal materials. Therefore, an efficient extraction of the constituents may be achieved as the extraction liquid passes through the pores of the granules. The typical simple percolation process is as follows (Figure 1.2).

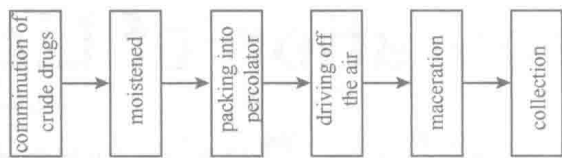


Figure 1.2 The process for simple percolation

Liquid extracts are preparations made by soaking crude active materials in suitable solvents to extract the active ingredients and evaporating the solvents partially or completely to a specified concentration. Liquid extracts are prepared by percolation in most cases or diluting extracts.

Concentrated decoctions are semisolid preparations prepared by decocting the crude active ingredients in water, concentrating the decoction to a smaller volume and adding previously-melted honey or sugar (or invert-sugar) to form the final product. The purposes for melting the sucrose or honey include to reduce the water content, destroy and remove the impurities, kill microorganisms and control the inverting rate of the sucrose to prevent “fansha”*. The amount of the melted sucrose (or the invert-sucrose) or honey used in the formulations is generally not more than 3-fold of the extracts.

Materials and Equipment

1. Materials Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Astragali Radix Praeparata Cum Melle, Achyranthis Bidentatae Radix, Saposhnikoviae Radix, Leonuri Herba, Polygalae Radix, white wine, yellow rice wine, ammonia concentrated TS, ethanol, sucrose, brown sugar, tartaric acid, degreasing cotton, filter paper and distilled water.

2. Equipment A pulverizer, induction cooker or gas stove, balance, pH meter, water bath, percolator, pycnometer, evaporating dish, glass rods, measuring cylinder with stopper, beakers, and funnels.

Methods

Part 1. Preparation of Sanliangban Yaojiu (Sanliangban Wine)

【 Formula 】

Angelicae Sinensis Radix	10 g
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* During the storage period, sugar may precipitate from concentrated decoctions, forming crystalline granules. This phenomenon is known as Fansha, and is related to the total amount of sugar or amount of invert-sugar in the concentrated decoctions.