



抗腫瘤本草圖譜

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO ANTINEOPLASTIC
CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE

編者：歐 明 · 徐鴻華 ·
李衍文 · 駱和生 ·

商務印書館 The Commercial Press

R222.7-64
376
8
14312

抗腫瘤本草圖譜

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO ANTINEOPLASTIC
CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE

編者：歐 明 · 徐鴻華 ·
李衍文 · 駱和生 ·

C35
01



商務印書館（香港）有限公司
The Commercial Press (H.K.) Ltd.

1200498

本書部分圖片資料由香港中國醫學研究所提供

抗腫瘤本草圖譜
AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO ANTINEOPLASTIC
CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE

編 者——歐明·徐鴻華·李衍文·駱和生

責任編輯——黃港生·陳文思

出 版 者——商務印書館（香港）有限公司

香港鰗魚涌芬尼街2號D僑英大廈

印 刷 者——中華商務彩色印刷有限公司

香港九龍炮仗街75號

版 次——1990年9月第1版第1次印刷

©1990商務印書館（香港）有限公司

The Commercial Press (Hong Kong) Ltd. 1990

ISBN 962 07 3125 5

前 言

惡性腫瘤長期以來都是一種嚴重威脅人類生命的疾病。在中國現存最早的一本醫籍《黃帝內經》（約公元前475至221年）已有“瘤”的描述，至公元十二世紀則正式有“癌”的記載。近年來世界各國為征服惡性腫瘤進行了衆多及深入的研究，並取得了不少的進展，但離有效地防治惡性腫瘤的目標還很遠，且抗惡性腫瘤西藥的毒副反應較明顯，極大地限制了其臨床使用和效果，因而目前有不少醫藥界的學者都致力於尋找抗惡性腫瘤的有效天然藥物，有關抗腫瘤中草藥的專著及論文亦陸續出版和發表。

本書僅搜集了部分較常用的中草藥，其抗腫瘤的作用已見之於臨床報導和實驗研究資料，並以圖譜的形式出現，以便讀者“按圖索驥”，辨別真偽，避免在藥物名稱上引起混淆。同時配以簡要的文字描述，其中除有關原植物形態部分之描述外，其餘部分均用中英對照，以方便中外讀者。

—

本書對抗腫瘤中草藥的分類是以其功效的傳統理論為依據。為甚麼不同功效可以起到抗腫瘤的作用呢？這需要按照中醫藥的傳統理論加以闡明。

清熱解毒藥是治療熱毒證的藥物。一些腫瘤患者表現為熱象，如發熱、口渴、尿黃、舌紅、脈數等；同時伴有熱毒蘊結的跡象，如瘤塊的壞死與腥臭的分泌物，子宮頸癌的帶下臭穢，結腸癌的大便膿血，白血病的吐衄發斑，肝癌的黃疸、吐血、便血等。因而可用清熱解毒藥來緩解或消除上述熱毒諸症。

理血藥用於活血化瘀或止血。一些腫瘤患者可觸及腫塊，疼痛固定不

移，又常伴有面色黯晦、舌質瘀暗或有瘀點或瘀斑、舌下靜脈曲張等，這些都是血瘀證的特徵。活血化瘀藥可通過祛除瘀滯，以達到消散腫塊和緩解疼痛的效果。至於腫瘤出血亦常見，可由血熱、血瘀、熱邪迫血妄行等不同原因所造成。止血藥一方面起止血作用以治其標，另一方面可涼血、瀉火、化瘀以治其本。

化痰藥具有祛除痰液、消除痰結的作用。“痰”的概念在中醫學的含義是很廣泛的，且因其所在部位的不同而有不同的表現。痰在肺，則喘咳咯痰（如肺癌）；痰在胃，則惡心嘔吐、胃脘痞滿（如胃癌）；痰在經絡肌膚，可表現為癰癤痰核（如頸部淋巴瘤、頸部淋巴結轉移瘤、乳腺癌等）；痰上逆於腦，則頭暈或神志改變（如腦腫瘤）。因此，具有痰證的腫瘤患者，可用化痰軟堅或除痰散結的藥物治療。

利尿除濕藥是治療水濕內停的藥物。部分腫瘤患者亦有水濕證的表現，如水腫、腹水、帶下量多、泄瀉、小便不利等，並伴有舌胖、苔厚滑濁。因而利尿除濕藥可改善這部分病人的症狀。

補益藥是治療人體氣血陰陽不足的藥物。身體虛弱，正不勝邪是導致腫瘤發生的重要原因之一，腫瘤既成又可耗損正氣，因此腫瘤患者常有虛證的表現。採用補益以增強機體抗病能力，無疑對抗腫瘤的治療是有幫助的。事實上，業已發現多種補益藥具有增強機體免疫功能、造血功能、消化功能等多方面的作用，其中有些還能直接抑殺腫瘤細胞。當然，臨床運用時還應按照辨證施治的原則，根據虛證的屬性（氣、血、陰、陽及臟腑）加以選擇。

外用藥一般是具有腐蝕性的藥物，直接用於腫瘤表面，或在瘤塊內及其基底部作浸潤性注射，使腫瘤壞死脫落。本類藥物均有毒，宜嚴格掌握劑量。

由於一種中藥的能效往往不是單一的，而是多方面的，如牛黃不單具有化痰作用，它同時又是一種清熱藥；靈芝既能補益氣血，又能寧心安神。因此分類時很難機械地劃分，上述分類法只是按藥物的主要能效及傳

統分類而定。

二

中藥的性味是傳統中藥理論的重要組成部分，不同的性味顯示不同的功效。

中藥的藥性有四種，即寒、熱、溫、涼。一般來說，對具有寒證表現（如畏寒肢冷、舌淡、脈遲等）者，宜用溫熱藥治療；對具有熱證表現（如發熱、口渴、尿黃、舌紅、脈數等）者，則應用寒涼藥治療。

中藥具有五味，即辛、甘、酸、苦、鹹。不同的藥味有不同的功效。一般來說，辛主散主行；甘主補益、和中、緩急；酸主收澀；苦能降泄燥濕；鹹能軟堅瀉下。

由於每種中藥都具有特定的性和味，而且性味在程度上有所差別，兩者綜合起來構成了不同的功效。因此，在臨床應用中藥時，也應以此傳統理論為根據，用於抗腫瘤時也不例外。本書對每種中藥均列出其性味，以供選用藥物時參考。

此外，中藥的成份較複雜，因而其功效往往是多方面的。本書所載的中藥有抗腫瘤的作用，亦有其他方面的作用，而且即使在某些中藥已分離出其抗腫瘤的有效成份，這種成份也可能還有其他的作用。這種多功能作用亦見於單一成份的抗腫瘤西藥，如環磷酰胺既能作用於增殖細胞的各期，使細胞的DNA、RNA、酶、蛋白質等變性，從而對腫瘤細胞起到抑制作用，它同時又是一種免疫抑制劑，可用於治療一些自身免疫病。又如皮質激素對淋巴組織有抑制作用，可用於治療某些腫瘤，同時亦有抗炎、抗免疫、抗休克和其他作用，而廣泛用於多種疾病。因此，本書介紹每一種中藥的適應症時，除了腫瘤外，還介紹其在非腫瘤疾病方面的應用，俾使讀者能對各種中藥的功效有較全面的了解。

三

本書還介紹了每種中藥的藥理作用。這些資料大部分是按照抗腫瘤藥理學的原理，通過實驗動物在體或離體研究的結果。從中可以看出，中藥的抗腫瘤機制主要是作用於細胞的增殖期，其中有抑制DNA合成的，如喜樹、青黛、鴉膽子、莢朮、漢防己等；有抑制蛋白質合成的，如海南粗榧、斑蝥、娃兒藤等。也有少部分是選擇性地作用於細胞的有絲分裂期的，如長春花、薏苡仁等。

另一方面，有部分資料是從非特異性抗腫瘤作用（主要是免疫功能）的角度，通過動物實驗與臨床觀察，說明了增強機體的免疫功能可能是中藥抗腫瘤的重要途徑。有資料證明，有多種中藥能增強巨噬細胞的吞噬功能，如白花蛇舌草、九節茶、靈芝、茯苓、苦參等；有些能增強天然殺傷細胞功能，如人參；有些能增強細胞免疫功能，如天花粉、蒲公英、大蒜等；有些能增強體液免疫功能，如獼猴桃、漢防己等；亦有些能誘生干擾素，如黃芪、人參、獼猴桃等。

由此可見，中藥的抗腫瘤作用可能通過多種途徑來實現，甚至一種中藥具有多種功能，既能直接抑制腫瘤的生長又能間接地通過提高機體免疫功能而起抗腫瘤作用，而對機體的不良反應很少，這是中藥抗腫瘤的一大優點。當然，這方面的研究還是初步的，要獲得肯定的結論還需作進一步深入研究。

四

辨證施治是中醫臨證用藥的重要原則，中藥用於腫瘤病人，亦不能離開這一原則。因此，除了某些中藥已提取出其抗腫瘤的有效成份，製成各種製劑供注射、口服或外用外，作為原藥材則不會單獨使用，而是按照辨證論治的原則組成方劑。

本書附錄一選錄了一些抗惡性腫瘤的方劑，是經過臨床使用證明有一

定療效的。這些方劑的組成，不全是具有抗腫瘤作用的中藥，有些是針對某種腫瘤的常見證候，用以改善全身狀況的。舉抗胃癌一方為例，該方中仙鶴草、薏苡仁、白英、白花蛇舌草、重樓、石見穿等是具有抗癌作用的；而胃癌患者常有脾氣虛的表現，如疲乏、懶言、納呆、脈弱等，故用黨參、黃芪、白朮等以健脾益氣，從而兼顧了局部和整體。

Introduction

Malignant tumor has long remained one of the killer diseases that seriously threatens human life. In the *Yellow Emperor's Canon of Medicine* (compiled in about 475 to 221 B.C.), the earliest medical monograph of China now extant, some descriptions about "tumor" can be found, while formal documentation of "cancer" appeared in the 12th century A.D. In recent decades, all over the world great research effort has been put forth to conquer malignant tumors. Although some progress has been attained it is still a long way from effectively preventing and curing the disease. Furthermore, most of the antineoplastic drugs brings on significant toxic and adverse actions, so that their clinical applications and therapeutic effects are greatly limited. It prompts many medical professionals to look for natural products which can be effective for antineoplastic purpose, and some monographs and literatures have been published successively.

This book features some of the commonly-used herbal medicines which are verified in clinical reports and experimental research to be effective for malignant tumors. Color illustrations are provided for many of the herbs, so that readers can visually identify the herbal medicines, differentiate the genuine from the false, and avoid the confusions arising from the nomenclature variations of herbal medicines. Brief descriptions are provided for each medicine. The descriptions, apart from morphology of the plant, are all presented both in Chinese and in English.

I

The *classification* of antineoplastic herbal medicines in this book is based on their effects as categorized by the traditional theory. Hence, it is necessary to relate here why, according to the principle of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) that herbal medicines with various pharmacologic effects can act as an antineoplastic agent.

Generally speaking, the herbal medicines with *heat and toxin clearing action* are prescribed for illness displaying *heat-toxin syndrome*. Some of

the patients suffering from neoplasm manifest as suffering from heat-syndrome, such as fever, thirst, deep-colored urine, red tongue, rapid pulse, etc. At the same time, signs of heat-toxin retention are shown, for example, necrosis and secretion of stinking tumor mass; foul dirty vaginal discharge in cervical carcinoma cases; purulent and bloody stool in colonic carcinoma cases; hematemesis, epistaxis and subcutaneous hemorrhage in leukemia cases; jaundice, hematemesis and hemaecia in hepatic carcinoma cases; and so on. The herbal medicines in this category are effective for relieving the heat-toxin syndrome which appears in the patients suffering from neoplasm.

The herbal medicines with *blood-regulating action* serve to activate blood circulation and eliminate blood-stasis, or to stop bleeding. In some of the patients suffering from neoplasm, there may be a palpable mass with localized pain and accompanied by a diminished complexion, a dull tongue with petechiae or ecchymoses, and an engorged sublingual vein. These signify a *blood-stasis syndrome*. The herbal medicines with blood-circulation activating and blood-stasis eliminating action can remove the blood stagnation so as to dissipate the tumor and to relieve pain. Furthermore, hemorrhage may also be seen in the neoplastic cases, which is caused by blood-heat, blood-stasis, or blood extravasation due to heat. For these cases, the herbal medicines with hemostatic effect not only serve as a symptomatic treatment but also as a causative treatment for cooling the blood, purging fire and eliminating blood-stasis.

The herbal medicines with *phlegm-removing action* serve to eliminate the secretion of respiratory tract and the phlegm elsewhere. As the term *phlegm* in TCM is rather broad, the manifestation of *phlegm-syndrome* varies with different locations in which the phlegm accumulates. When it is accumulated in the lung, the case may manifest as dyspneic cough with expectoration (e.g. lung cancer); in the stomach, as nausea, vomiting and epigastric fullness (e.g. gastric cancer); in the meridians and subcutaneous tissues, as scrofula and subcutaneous nodules (e.g. cervical lymphoma, cervical metastatic cancer, mammary carcinoma, etc.); in the brain, as dizziness or disturbance of consciousness (e.g. brain tumor). Hence, the herbal medicines of this kind may serve to relieve the phlegm-syndrome occurring in the neoplastic cases.

The herbal medicines with *diuretic and dampness-eliminating action* are applied to cases with retention of fluid and dampness. Some of the

patients suffering from neoplasm show a *fluid-retention* or *dampness-accumulation syndrome*, manifesting as edema, ascites, leucorrhagia, diarrhea, or dysuria and associated with a corpulent tongue covered by thick turbid and smooth fur. The herbal medicines in this category can relieve such disorders occurring in the patients.

The herbal medicines with *tonic effects* are used to treat *asthenia-syndrome* cases which manifest as insufficiency of vital energy, blood, *yin* or *yang*. Because debility and deficiency of healthy energy is one of the important causes responsible for tumorigenesis, and a neoplasm already developed may further impair the healthy energy, so the patients suffering from neoplasm usually display an asthenia-syndrome. The application of tonics may enhance the body resistance and is certainly beneficial to the antineoplastic therapy. In fact, it has been found that many herbal medicines with tonic effects can promote the immunologic, hemopoietic as well as digestive functions of the body, and some of them even serve as an inhibitor or killer of the tumor cells. When applying this kind of herbal medicines, the principle of *treatment in line with syndrome differentiation* should be followed, and the medicines selected for use should match with the attribution of asthenia-syndrome (i.e., whether it is asthenia of vital energy, blood, *yin-yang*, or one of the viscera).

The herbal medicines for external application are generally erosive and poisonous, and their dosages should be strictly handled. They are applied on the surface of tumor, or as an infiltrate into the mass or around its base, to induce necrosis and exfoliation of the tumor.

The actions of a herbal medicine is always not one but many. For example, *Calculus Bovis* is not only a phlegm-eliminating agent but also a heat-clearing one; *Ganoderma Lucidum seu Japonicum* not only can nourish vital energy and blood, but also tranquilize the mind. Therefore, the herbal medicines are difficult to be classified categorically, and the classification mentioned in this book is only based on their major effects which are accepted conventionally.

II

Various properties and flavors of herbal medicines exert different effects. This is an important theory of traditional Chinese pharmacology.

There are four properties of herbal medicines, i.e., cold, heat, warm and cool. In general, the herbal medicines with warm and heat properties are prescribed for cold-syndrome (e.g. aversion to cold, cold limbs, pale tongue, slow pulse, etc.) and those with cool and cold characters for heat-syndrome (e.g. fever, thirst, deep-colored urine, red tongue, rapid pulse, etc.).

The herbal medicines are grouped under *five flavors*, i.e., acridness, sweetness, sourness, bitterness and saltiness, which exert different effects. Generally speaking, acridness serves to expel and to activate; sweetness, to invigorate, to regulate and to moderate; sourness, to astringe and to preserve; bitterness, to lower, to release and to dry; saltiness, to soften and to purge.

Every herbal medicine possesses a specific character and flavor of varying degrees. It is the combination of both that constitutes the overall action of individual medicine. Hence, the clinical application of herbal medicines, including the antineoplastic therapy, should be based on this conventional theory. The property and flavor of each herbal medicine are mentioned in this book as a reference for their selection in clinical practice.

However, the component of individual herbal medicines is rather complicated and its effect is usually multiple and not single. So, besides the antineoplastic effect, the other effects are also presented in this book. And although the active antineoplastic ingredients have been isolated from some of the herbal medicines, these ingredients may exert effects other than antineoplastic. This multiple effect phenomenon is also observed in some of the western mono-component antineoplastic drugs. For example, cyclophosphamide can act on the various phases of proliferative cells causing degeneration of DNA, RNA, enzymes and protein and serves as a killer of tumor cells, and it is also an immunosuppressant and applied for autoimmune diseases. Corticosteroids can inhibit the lymphatic tissue and serves as an antineoplastic agent for some tumors, but it also exerts antiphlogistic, immunosuppressive, antishock and other effects, and is widely used in various diseases. Therefore, the indications of each herbal medicine presented in this book include the diseases other than neoplasms, so as to help the readers to have a more complete understanding of their effects.

III

The *pharmacologic effects* of herbal medicines are also presented in this book. The information listed under this segment are mostly obtained from the published literatures of the experimental animal research, in vivo or in vitro, based on the principle of antineoplastic pharmacology. It has been found that the antineoplastic mechanism of herbal medicines is attributed to their actions chiefly on the proliferative phase of the tumor cells. Some of them inhibit the DNA synthesis, such as Fructus et Radix Camptothecae Acuminatae, Indigo Naturalis, Fructus Bruceae, Rhizoma Zedoariae, Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae, etc., and some inhibit the synthesis of protein, such as Semen, Cortex, Ramulus et Folium Cephalotaxi Hainanensis, Mylabris, Radix Tylophorae Floribundae, etc. Only a few selectively act on the mitotic phase of tumor cells, such as Herba Catharanthi Rosei, Semen Coicis, etc.

Furthermore, some of the data are obtained from both animal experiment and clinical observation on the non-specific antineoplastic mechanism (chiefly the immunologic function), indicating that the enhancement of bodily immunologic function may be an important antineoplastic mechanism of herbal medicines. It has been proved that many herbal medicines can promote the phagocytosis of macrophages (e.g. Herba Hedyotis Diffusae, Herba Sarcandrae, Ganoderma Lucidum seu Japonicum, Poria, Radix Sophorae Flavescens, etc.). Some can enhance the cellular immunity (e.g. Radix Trichosanthis, Herba Taraxaci, Bulbus Allii, etc.), and some can enhance the humoral immunity (e.g. Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae, Radix Actinidiae Chinensis, etc.). Some can promote the activity of natural killer cells (e.g. Radix Ginseng) while some can induce the production of interferon (e.g. Radix Astragali, Radix Ginseng, Radix Actinidiae Chinensis, etc.).

In summary, the herbal medicines achieves their antineoplastic effect through various ways. Moreover, some medicine can bring on several actions, for example, they may directly inhibit the growth of tumor as well as indirectly exert an antineoplastic effect by enhancing the bodily immunologic function. Generally they elicit no significant adverse effect on the human body, and this is a strong point of herbal medicine for antineoplastic treatments. Nevertheless, research in this field is only preliminary and we need further in-depth studies to obtain conclusive results.

IV

“Provide treatment based on syndrome differentiation” is an important principle for the clinical application of herbal medicines. This principle should also be followed in the antineoplastic treatment. In recent years, active antineoplastic ingredients have been isolated from some herbal medicines and are applied individually as various preparations for injection, for oral or topical administration. However, many of the crude herbal medicines are seldom used individually but are usually combined together to make a prescription following the above-mentioned principle.

In Appendix I of this book some antineoplastic prescriptions are listed, which have been proved to be quite effective in clinical applications. These prescriptions are not merely composed of antineoplastic medicines but also contain those for relieving relevant symptoms so as to strengthen the physical state. Take the prescription No. 1 for gastric cancer as an example. *Herba Agrimoniae*, *Herba Hedyotis Diffusae*, *Semen Coicis*, *Herba Solani Lyrati*, *Rhizoma Paridis*, and *Herba Salviae Chinensis* are the medicines with antineoplastic action, while *Radix Codonopsis Pilosulae*, *Radix Astragali* and *Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae* are applied for relieving deficiency of spleen-energy (e.g. fatigue, dullness, anorexia, weak pulse, etc.) which is always present in the patients suffering from gastric cancer. Such an approach not only attends to the topical areas, but also takes care of the organic whole.

目 錄

CONTENTS

前 言 Introduction	1
I. 清熱解毒藥 <i>Herbal Medicine with Heat and Toxin-Clearing</i>	
Actions	1
1. 海南粗榧 Semen, Cortex, Ramulus et Folium Cephalotaxi Hainanensis	2
2. 青黛 Indigo Naturalis	4
3. 喜樹 Fructus et Radix Camptothecae Acuminatae	6
4. 穿心蓮 Herba Andrographitis	8
5. 天花粉 Radix Trichosanthis	10
6. 鴉膽子 Fructus Bruceae	12
7. 長春花 Herba Catharanthi Rosei	14
8. 半枝蓮 Herba Scutellariae Barbatae	16
9. 美登木 Caulis, Folium et Fructus Mayteni	18
10. 白花蛇舌草 Herba Hedyotis Diffusae	20
11. 蒲公英 Herba Taraxaci	22
12. 苦參 Radix Sophorae Flavescentis	24
13. 蛇莓 Herba Duchesneae Indicae	26
14. 夏枯草 Spica Prunellae	28
15. 白英 Herba Solani Lyrati	30
16. 木芙蓉 Flos et Folium Hibisci Mutabilis	32
17. 水楊梅 Flos et Radix Adinae	34
II. 理血藥 <i>Herbal Medicine with Blood-Regulating Actions</i>	37
1. 莪朮 Rhizoma Zedoariae	38
2. 九節菴 Herba Sarcandrae	40

3. 柘樹 <i>Radix Cudraniae</i>	42
4. 虎杖 <i>Rhizoma Polygoni Cuspidati</i>	44
5. 娃兒藤 <i>Radix Tylophorae Floribundae</i>	46
6. 鱘猴桃(藤梨根) <i>Radix Actinidiae Chinensis</i>	48
7. 三棱 <i>Rhizoma Sparganii</i>	50
8. 茜草根 <i>Radix Rubiae</i>	52
9. 大蓼 <i>Herba Cirsii Japonici</i>	54
10. 小蓼 <i>Herba Cephalanoploris</i>	56
11. 仙鶴草 <i>Herba Agrimoniae</i>	58
12. 八月札 <i>Fructus Akebiae</i>	60
13. 人黃 <i>Radix et Rhizoma Rhei</i>	62
 III. 化痰藥 <i>Herbal Medicine with Phlegm-Eliminating Actions</i>	65
1. 黃藥子 <i>Rhizoma Dioscoreae Bulbiferae</i>	66
2. 珍珠菜 <i>Radix seu Herba Lysimachiae Clethroidis</i>	68
3. 牛黃 <i>Calculus Bovis</i>	70
4. 掌葉半夏 <i>Rhizoma Pinelliae Pedatisectae</i>	72
5. 野艾 <i>Folium Artemisiae Argyi</i>	74
6. 龍葵 <i>Herba Solani Nigri</i>	76
7. 瓜蒂 <i>Fructus Trichosanthis</i>	78
8. 重樓 <i>Rhizoma Paridis</i>	80
9. 白屈菜 <i>Herba Chelidonii</i>	82
10. 壁虎 <i>Gekko Swinhoana</i>	84
 IV. 利水除濕藥 <i>Herbal Medicine with Diuretic and Dampness-Eliminating Actions</i>	87
1. 豬苓 <i>Polyporus Umbellatus</i>	88
2. 茯苓 <i>Poria</i>	90
3. 薏苡仁 <i>Semen Coicis</i>	92
4. 漢防己 <i>Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae</i>	94
5. 半邊蓮 <i>Herba Lobeliae Chinensis</i>	96
6. 瞿麥 <i>Herba Dianthi</i>	98
7. 鳳尾草 <i>Herba Pteridis Multifidae</i>	100
8. 菝葜 <i>Rhizoma Smilacis Chinensis</i>	102

V. 補益藥 <i>Herbal Medicine with Tonic Actions</i>	105
1. 靈芝 <i>Ganoderma Lucidum</i> Seu <i>Japanicum</i>	106
2. 蘆筍 <i>Caulis Asparagi Officinalis</i>	108
3. 菜豆 <i>Semen Phaseoli Vulgaris</i>	110
4. 香菇 <i>Lentinus Edodes</i>	112
5. 人參 <i>Radix Ginseng</i>	114
6. 棉花根(籽) <i>Radix et Semen Gossypii</i>	116
7. 刺五加 <i>Radix Acanthopanax Senticosi</i>	118
8. 向日葵稈心 <i>Caulis et Receptaculum Helianthi</i>	120
9. 天門冬 <i>Radix Asparagi</i>	122
VI. 外用藥 <i>Herbal Medicine with External Use</i>	125
1. 信石 <i>Arsenicum</i>	126
2. 雄黃 <i>Realgar (red Orpiment)</i>	128
3. 馬錢子 <i>Semen Strychni</i>	130
4. 蓖麻子 <i>Semen Ricini</i>	132
VII. 其他藥 <i>Herbal Medicine with Miscellaneous Actions</i>	135
1. 全蠍 <i>Scorpio</i>	136
2. 蜈蚣 <i>Scolopendra</i>	138
3. 大蒜 <i>Bulbus Allii</i>	140
4. 石蒜 <i>Bulbus Lycoridis Radiatae</i>	142
5. 斑蝥 <i>Mylabris</i>	144
6. 蟾酥(蟾皮) <i>Venenum Bufonis</i>	146
附錄一 抗腫瘤選方	
Appendix I Selected Antineoplastic Prescriptions	149
附錄二 本圖譜所用中草藥名錄	
Appendix II A List of Chinese Herbal Medicine Selected in this Book	185
主要參考文獻: Chief References	199