

CHINESE APPROVED DRUG NAMES

中国药品通用名称

Chinese Approved Drug Names

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中华人民共和国卫生部药典委员会 编

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前 言

药品命名是药品标准化的重要组成部分。对药品标准名称的确定卫生部非常重视,并指定由药典委员会负责此项工作。药典委员会在多年工作的基础上,已逐步统一和完善药品命名原则的制定。1991年3月,卫生部以卫药政发(91)第63号文批准转发药典委员会拟订的“药品(原料药)命名原则”,作为药品命名指导原则。同年9月,根据命名原则修订的《药名词汇》一书再版发行。1992年8月,卫生部又以卫药政发(1992)第276号文转发药典委员会修改的“药品命名原则”。《药名词汇》和“药品命名原则”出版发行后,对国家药品名称的统一发挥了重要作用,并受到广大读者的欢迎,现已被卫生部认可并成为社会上公认有权威性的药名辞书。

近几年来,药典委员会根据广大读者的建议和要求,对药品通用名称命名原则进一步总结经验、修订和完善,并根据世界卫生组织推荐使用的国际非专利药名(International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances,简称:INN),对《药名词汇》作了整理,补充了一批新的药名,对原有一些药名作了必要的订正,经广泛征求意见和第六届药典委员会名词专业组多次讨论审订,完成了本书的再版工作,并报经卫生部审核,同意出版发行。本书收载的药名共有7500余个,其中新增1000余个。书名改为《中国药品通用名称》(Chinese Approved Drug Names,简称CADN),连同修订的“中国药品通用名称命名原则”一同出版,以满足广大读者的需要。

本书收载的药品英文名称绝大部分采用了世界卫生组织编订的国际非专利药名(INN)。药品中文译名根据英文名称、药品性质和结构等,采用音译、意译或音意合译,并与英文名称相对应,以保持药品中文译名的规范、统一和系列化。本书药名的编排,分为英汉对照药名、汉英对照药名及英汉药名药效分类三部分。对于类别有交叉的药品,以其主要的药效作为分类依据,划分的药效类别仅供参考。本书的再版,不仅词汇量增多,而且收载的药名更加科学和明确,在编排和印刷质量上也有很大的改进。

药品通用名称是广大医药卫生工作者经常接触的,在采用过程中,希望广大读

者多向药典委员会提出建议和要求,为搞好中国药品名称的标准化而共同努力。

中华人民共和国卫生部药典委员会
1996 年 12 月

Preface

The nomenclature of drugs is an important part composed of drug standardization. It is highly concerned by the Ministry of Public Health and assigned the Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission to be responsible for devising drug names in general. The Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission has developed a "Principle of Drug Nomenclature" as a unified general principle for guidance in devising and approving drug names on the experiences accumulated and subsequently revised for many years. The "Principle of Drug Nomenclature" proposed by the Pharmacopoeia Commission was formally approved by the Ministry of Public Health and promulgated for its implementation by the official Document "Drug Administration/91/63" in March, 1991. "An English Chinese Dictionary of drug Names", second edition edited and revised based on the above guiding principle was published. The "Principle of Drug Nomenclature" was revised by Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission and promulgated by the Ministry of Public Health in the document "Drug Administration/1992/276" in August, 1992. The publication of the "Principle" and the "Dictionary" facilitated and promoted significantly the unification in devising of drug names. It was widely welcomed by various relevant organizations and users. The "Dictionary" is accepted by the general public as the authoritative publication in the field of drug nomenclature.

Recently, the Commission further revised and amended the "Principle of Drug Nomenclature" in consideration of the comments and recommendations from various sources and reviewed the experiences since its operation. A number of drug names were revised and amended based on the revised principle. New drug names were supplemented with reference to the International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN) recommended by World Health Organization in the dictionary. Comments on the Draft text from experts, interested users and relevant organizations were considered and discussed for many times by

the committee meeting held by Subcommittee for Drug Nomenclature, Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission. It was recommended by the Subcommittee to submit the final text of the dictionary to the Ministry of Public Health for approval. It was agreed by the Ministry to be published as the revised edition. The title of the publication is replaced by "Chinese Approved Drug Names" 1996 edition (CADN 1996). It contains above 7500 drug names with about 1000 of new admissions. The revised "Principle for Nomenclature of Chinese Approved Drug Names" is published simultaneously to meet the demand of various readers.

Most of the English drug names of Pharmaceutical substances admitted to this book adopted INN recommended by World Health Organization. The Chinese drug names are translated from the corresponding English drug names in consideration of its phonetics, pharmacological and/or therapeutical nature and chemical structure of the drug appropriately, so as to keep the Chinese Drug names being translated in the format of uniformity, formality and systematic. The book is compiled in 3 parts: English-Chinese Approved Drug Names; Chinese-English Approved Drug Names; and English Chinese Approved Drug Names in Pharmacological Categories. The principal pharmacological category is adopted for reference whenever other category for the drug concerned may be considered as its cross effect.

The revision of this edition enlarged the number of admissions and made the drug names more scientific. The quality of editing is much improved.

The approved drug names are usual used by workers of medical, pharmaceutical and other professions related to public health. Comments and suggestions are invited by the Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission for further advice in the areas of nomenclature of drugs to make efforts for contribution in Drug Standardization.

**Pharmacopoeia Commission of the
Ministry of Public Health, PRC
1996. 12**

编写说明

一、《中国药品通用名称》(Chinese Approved Drug Names, 简称 CADN)一书为我国药品通用名称的药名辞书。药品的制剂名称和商品名称均未收载。

二、本书包括中国药品通用名称命名原则(简称通用名称命名原则)、英汉对照药名、汉英对照药名及英汉药名药效分类四部分。

三、未附有*号的英文药名,均为世界卫生组织(WHO)拟定的国际非专利药名(简称 INN)。有*号者为我国习用但 INN 未收载以及某些国外药典采用的通用药名。

四、英汉对照药名按英文字母顺序排列,有些与 INN 不同的个别国家法定名以及过去的曾用名采用互见“→”符号以便查对,不另订译名。例如:Acemethadone → Acetylmethadol。

五、中文药名根据通用名称命名原则与外文名称相对应,采用音译、意译或音意合译,有词干的均结合词干命名。本书不再加注副名。

六、对于原料药品的盐类,本书一般未收载,少数收载的是 INN 规定的,如 Deanol Aceglumate,或只有成盐的药品,如 Itramine Tosilate 等。

七、汉英对照药名部分按中文笔画顺序排列,同笔画的字按起笔横(一)、竖(丨)、撇(丿)、点(丶)、拐(フ)顺序排列。

本部分收载与 INN 不同的英文名称,在中文药名后与 INN 并列。

八、英汉药名药效分类是按主要药效划分的类别,药效交叉的药品可分别收入不同的类别中。在类别项下,有词干的按词干排列。

九、INN 的命名细则中,为便于拼读和简化,采用“f”代替“ph”,“t”代替“th”,“i”代替“y”,“e”代替“ae”或“oe”,并尽量避免用“h”和“k”。但对一些已经习用的药名一般未作改动,因此本书中有些外文名难免有不一致处。

十、对世界卫生组织(WHO)新公布的药名(INN),本会将及时组织拟订其中文译名,不定期地公布,供读者采用。

Notices of the Compilation

1. "Chinese Approved Drug Names" is a dictionary of generic drug names of China. It does not contain the names of pharmaceutical preparations and trade names.

2. The book is divided into 4 parts: The general principles for the nomenclature of Chinese Approved Drug Names (PNCADN); English-Chinese Drug Names; Chinese-English Drug Names; and Drug Names in pharmacological category.

3. The English approved drug names without the five pointed star (" * ") against the title represent those adopted International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for pharmaceutical substances proposed by World Health Organization. Those with the five pointed star are the drug names used in China as well as in other national pharmacopoeia but not admitted as INN.

4. The English-Chinese drug names are in alphabetical order. In case the admission of Chinese approved drug names are different from INN and names that have been used in China, they are marked with "→" without admission of subtitles. For example, Acemethadone→Acetylmethadol.

5. The Chinese approved drug names are designed on the basis of principles for nomenclature of generic names and correspond to English approved drug names. They are translated in consideration of phonetics, pharmacological or therapeutic category or the combination of both factors. Words with stem(s) is named after the stem(s). Any other name of a drug is not admitted.

6. Generally the salts of the pharmaceutical substances are not admitted in the book. A few that appeared in the book are either proposed INN, for example, Deanol Aceglumate, or drugs that are salts, such as Itramine Tosilate.

7. For the Chinese-English Approved Drug Names of the book, the number of strokes of the first word is adopted by order in compiling. For words with equal strokes, the first stroke of the words is referred to in the following order:

horizontal stroke(—), vertical stroke(|), slanting stroke(/), dotting(丶) and turning(ㄣ)。

Drug that bears a different English approved drug name with INN is listed with INN after Chinese approved drug name.

8. The English-Chinese approved drug names in pharmacological categories are based on their principal pharmacological effect, respectively. Drugs of crossed effects may be included in different categories. The stem when present is used in the arrangement of compilation in same category.

9. According to general principles for guidance in devising international non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical substances to facilitate the translation and pronunciation of INN, “f” is used instead of “ph”, “t” instead of “th”, “e” instead of “ae” or “oe” and “i” instead of “y”. The use of “h” and “k” should be avoided if possible. But some existing drug names that have been used conventionally in China remain unchanged. Therefore, it is not improbable that some English approved drug names may differ from that of INN.

10. The Pharmacopoeia Commission would organize meeting or forum in time for the establishment of new Chinese approved drug names and publish irregularly the approved names as supplements to the book for the readers and so far as the new publication of INN by WHO are available.

中国药品通用名称命名原则

(一) 总 则

1. 本命名原则中的“药品”一词系泛指除中药外的各类药品,包括化学药品、抗生素、生化药品、生物制品、放射性药品以及天然药物单体提取物等。

2. 按本命名原则制订的药品名称为中国药品通用名称(Chinese Approved Drug Names,简称:CADN)。CADN 由药典委员会负责组织制定并报卫生部备案。

3. 药品名称应科学、明确、简短;词干已确定的译名应尽量采用,使同类药品能体现系统性。

4. 药品的命名应避免采用可能给患者以暗示的有关药理学、解剖学、生理学、病理学或治疗学的药品名称,并不得用代号命名。

5. 药品的英文名应尽量采用世界卫生组织编订的国际非专利药名(International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances, 简称 INN);INN 没有的,可采用其他合适的英文名称。

6. 对于沿用已久的药名,如必须改动,可列出其曾用名作为过渡。过渡时间应按卫生部的有关规定。

7. 药名后附注的类别,是根据主要药理作用或药物的作用机理或学科划分的,或者直接从 INN 划分的类别翻译的,仅供参考。

8. 药品的商品名(包括外文名和中文名)不得用作药品通用名。药品的通用名(包括 INN)及其专用词干的英文及中文译名均不得做为商品名或用以组成商品名,用于商标注册。

(二) 原料药命名

9. 中文名尽量与英文名相对应。可采取音译、意译或音、意合译,一般以音译为主。

10. 无机化学药品,如化学名常用且较简单,应采用化学名;如化学名不常用,

可采用通俗名,如:盐酸、硼砂。酸式盐以“氢”表示,如:碳酸氢钠,不用“重”字;碱式盐避免用“次(Sub-)”字,如:碱式硝酸铋,不用“次硝酸铋”。

11. 有机化学药品,其化学名较短者,可采用化学名,如:苯甲酸;已习用的通俗名,如符合药用情况,可尽量采用,如:糖精钠、甘油等。化学名较冗长者,可根据实际情况,采用下列方法命名。

(1) 音译命名。音节少者,可全部音译,如:Codeine 可待因;音节较多者,可采用简缩命名,如:Amitriptyline 阿米替林。音译名要注意顺口、易读,用字通俗文雅,字音间不得混淆,重音要译出。

(2) 意译(包括化学命名和化学基团简缩命名)或音、意结合命名。在音译发生障碍,如音节过多等情况下,可采用此法命名,如:Chlorpromazine 氯丙嗪,Cefadroxil 头孢羟氨苄。

12. 与酸成盐或酯类的药品,统一采取酸名列前,盐基(或碱基)列后,如:Streptomycin Sulfate 硫酸链霉素,Hydrocortisone Acetate 醋酸氢化可的松。

与有机酸成盐的药名,一般可略去“酸”字,如:Poldine Metisulfate 译为甲硫泊尔定;Sorbitan Laurate 译为月桂山梨醇。

英文词尾为“-ate”的酯类药,可直接命名为“××”酯,如:Fedrilate 非屈酯。与缩合基加合成酯类的药亦可将××酯列后,如:Cefcanel Daloxate 头孢卡奈达酯。

13. 季铵盐类药品,一般将氯、溴置于铵前,如:Benzalkonium Bromide 苯扎溴铵。除沿用已久者外,尽量不用氯化×××,溴化×××命名。

与有机酸组成的季铵类药名,酸名列于前,一般亦略去“酸”字,如:Amezinium Metilsulfate 译为甲硫阿镁铵。

14. 生化药的英文名一般仍以INN为准;如INN未列入的,可参照国际生化协会命名委员会(NC-INB)及生化命名联合委员会(ICBN)公布的名称拟定。其中文译名,除参照中国生化协会名词审定委员会列出的生化名词外,尚需结合药学的特点或常规使用名称拟定。如:Urokinase 尿激酶;Trypsin 胰蛋白酶;Adenosine Triphosphate 译为三磷酸腺苷,不译为腺苷三磷酸。

生长素类药根据其来源和药学特点等,采用音、意结合拟定中文译名,如:Somatostatin 生长抑素,Somatropin 生长素,Somatropin 猪诺生长素。

15. 单克隆抗体和白细胞介素类药,采用音、意结合简缩命名,如:Dorlimomab Aritox 阿托度单抗,Bicirumab 比西单抗;Teceleukin 替西白介素。

16. 放射性药品在药品名称中的核素后,加直角方括号注明核素符号及其质量数,如:碘^[125I]化钠。

17. 化学结构已确定的天然药物提取物,其外文名系根据其属种来源命名者,中文名可结合其属种名称命名,如:Artemisinin 青蒿素;Penicillamine 青霉胺;外文名不结物种来源命名者,中文名可采用音译,如:Morphine 吗啡,Amikacin 阿米卡星。化学结构不完全清楚者,可根据其来源或功能简缩命名,如:Bacitracin 杆菌肽。

配糖体缀合词根的命名采用以“苷”取代过去的“甙”命名,以便与化学命名相一致。

(三) 制 剂 命 名

18. 制剂药品的命名,药品名称列前,剂型名列后,如:Indometacin Capsules 吲哚美辛胶囊。

19. 制剂药品名称中说明用途或特点等的形容词宜列于药名之前,如:Absorbable Gelatin Sponge 吸收性明胶海绵。

20. 单方制剂的命名,应与原料药名一致;如:Bumetanide Tablets 布美他尼片。

21. 复方制剂根据处方组成的不同情况可采用以下方法命名。

(1)以主药命名,前面加“复方”二字,如:Compound Iodine Solution 复方碘溶液。

(2)以几种药的名称命名或简缩命名,或采用音、意简缩命名,如:Glucose and Sodium Chloride Injection 葡萄糖氯化钠注射液,Paracetamol and Codeine Tablets 氨酚待因片,Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Injection 安钠咖注射液。

若主药名不能全部简缩者,可在简缩的药名前再加“复方”二字。

(3)对于由多种有效药味组成的复方制剂,难以简缩命名者,可采取药名结合品种数进行命名,如:由 15 种氨基酸组成的注射剂,可命名为复方氨基酸注射液(15),若需突出其中含有支链氨基酸,则可命名为复方氨基酸注射液(15HBC)。对于组分相同但比例不同的氨基酸制剂可增列序号予以区别,如复方氨基酸注射液(15-1)。

对含多种维生素或维生素与微量元素的复方制剂,可参照此项原则命名,如多种维生素片(15)、多维元素片(31)。

The General Principles for Nomenclature of Chinese Approved Drug Names

I. General Guidance

1. The term “drug” refers generally to all kinds of drugs including chemical drugs, antibiotics, biochemicals, biological preparations, radiopharmaceuticals and chemical identities isolated from natural drugs with the exception of Chinese traditional drugs.

2. The drug names established in accordance with the general principles are Chinese Approved Drug Names (CADN). The Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission is authorized to be in charge of the devising and establishment of CADN and reporting to the Ministry of Public Health for registration.

3. Drug names should be scientific, distinctive and short in words. Definite stems should be translated wherever possible to express the homologous series systematically.

4. Drug names that are likely to convey to a patient an anatomical, physiological, pathological or therapeutic prophecy or hint should be avoided. Figures or number used as drug names are not accepted.

5. The English drug names of International Nonproprietary Names (INN) published by World Health Organization are adopted as far as possible. For drug names not yet established in INN, appropriate English names may be used.

6. If the alteration of a drug name in conventional use for a long time deems necessary, the used name may be admitted for a transition period. The interval of the transition should follow the related regulations of the Ministry of Public Health.

7. The category as a note after a drug name is based on the principal pharmacological action, action mechanism or branch of science, or translated directly from categories designated in INN. It is admitted for reference only.

8. Trade name (including foreign and Chinese name) of a drug should not be used as generic name for the drug. The generic name (including INN) and the specific stems of English and Chinese translation are not to be used as trade name or to form a trade name for trade mark registration.

II . Nomenclature of drug substances

9. The translation of English approved drug names to Chinese is based on phonetics, definition or a combination of both, with phonetic translation as the first preference. The Chinese names must be in best correspondence with the English names.

10. For inorganic chemical drugs use their chemical names, if they are commonly used and simple; Popular names may be used in case chemical names are not commonly used, such as: hydrochloric acid and borax. Acid salt in acidic state is expressed with “氢”, such as: “碳酸氢钠” instead of “重碳酸钠”; for basic salt, the use of “次” is avoided, such as, “碱式硝酸铋” is used instead of “次硝酸铋”.

11. For organic chemical drugs, the chemical name is used for those of short name such as, benzoic acid; the conventional popular name may be used as far as the conditions of the use of the drugs are met, such as Saccharin Sodium and Glycerin.

For long names, the nomenclature follows the following principles.

(1) Drug names assigned phonetically. English names of a few syllables may be translated completely, for example, Codeine is translated from the complete pronunciation of the name. For names of many syllables are abridged, for example, Amitriptyline is translated from the first 2 and last 2 syllables in phonetics to make four Chinese words for the drug name. Drug names translated on the basis of phonetics should be easy to pronounce and read, the words adopted be common, refined and not miss leading. The accent of English names should be realized in the translation.

(2) Drug names assigned by structural, categorial consideration or in combination of phonetics (including nomenclature for chemicals and abridged chemical groups or radicals). Whenever the translation of drug names are in difficult or names of multiple or excessive syllables, the direction should be adopted, such as chlorpromazine, cefadroxil, etc. The Chinese translation is 氯丙嗪, here 氯 stands for Chloro of English, 丙嗪 for the rest from the combination of structure and stem of action, Cefadroxil is translated into 头孢羟氨苄 similarly.

12. For drug names of salts or esters from an acid, the name of the acid precedes the base (or base group) and are in inverted order with the English names, as with Streptomycin Sulfate 硫酸链霉素, Hydrocortisone Acetate 醋酸氢化可的松.

For salts from organic acid, the Chinese words denoting acid is generally omitted as in Poldine Metisulfate 甲硫泊尔定 and Sorbitan Laurate 月桂山梨醇.

Drugs of esters with suffix of "ate" may be translated into "×× ester", such as Fedrilate 非屈酯. For drug of ester obtained from the condensation group, "×× ester" is in the last of words order in Chinese, for example, Cefcanel Daloxate 头孢卡奈达酯.

13. For drug names of quaternary ammonium salts, the chlorine, bromine in Chinese names generally precede the ammonium, as in: Benzalkonium Bromide 苯扎溴铵 with the exception of some conventional names.

Chinese drug names from quaternary ammonium salts of organic acid start with the name of the acid generally with the omission the Chinese word "acid", as in Amezinium Metilsulfate 甲硫阿镁铵 instead of 甲硫酸阿镁铵

14. The English names of biochemical drugs are generally based on INN; for drug names not yet listed in INN refer to NC-INB or ICBN published names. For translation into Chinese it is necessary to consider the pharmaceutic characteristics or generally used name in addition to the biochemical names published by the Committee for Biochemical Names of the Chinese Biochemical Association, for example, Urokinase is translated into 尿(uro)激酶(kinase); Trypsin into 胰蛋白酶; Adenosine Triphosphate into 三磷酸腺苷.

For growth hormones, both source and pharmaceutic property are considered in the translation into Chinese through the combination of phonetic and category,

for example: 生长释素 for Soma torelin, 牛亮氨生长素 for Somavubove, 猪诺生长素 for Somenopor.

15. For monoclonal antibody and interleukin, the combination of phonetic and category of abridged English name is used in translation into Chinese, for example: Dorlimomab Aritox, Biciromab; Teceleukin are translated into 4~5 Chinese words respectively as 阿托度单抗, 比西单抗; 替西白介素. (underlined are translation from category).

16. For radiopharmaceuticals, immediately after the Chinese name of the nuclide, the symbol of the nuclide with mass number is labeled in square brackets, for example 碘^[125I]化钠.

17. For extracts from natural drugs of known chemical identity, if the drug name is derived from the botanical genus or species, it is accepted in the nomenclature for the Chinese name with reference to the genus or species, for example: 青蒿素 for Artemisinin; 青霉胺 for Penicillamine. Otherwise translation phonetically is preferable, for example: 吗啡 for Morphine, 阿米卡星 for Amikacin.

If the chemical structure is unknown or not yet established, the translation is based on the abridgment of the source and function, for example: 杆菌肽 for Bacitracin.

The word root for glucoside is now translated into “苷” to replace “甙” which has been used in the past in agreement with the nomenclature for chemicals in China.

III. Nomenclature of Pharmaceutical Preparations

18. For the nomenclature of pharmaceutical preparations, name of the active ingredient precedes the dosage form, for example: 吲哚美辛胶囊 for Indometacin capsules.

19. It is advisable to describe the use or property precedes the drug name of pharmaceutical preparation, for example: 吸收性明胶海绵 for Absorbable Gelatin Sponge.

20. For the drug name of pharmaceutical preparation of single active ingredient should be in agreement with that of the pharmaceutical substance, for exam-