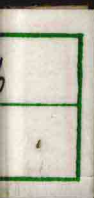


天津十成以韵画集



發展中成藥為祖國  
醫葯文化寶庫增光

添彩

為天津中成葯畫集題

彭冲

八五年冬



中成藥是中國  
數千年實踐證明了  
的祛疾保健的珍品。  
必須依法保護積極  
發展。

為天津中成藥畫集題

張友漁

一九八六年一月十日



# 天津中成藥畫集序

胡 昭 衡

國畫，中藥，都是中華民族文化瑰寶。把我國名貴中成藥廣告，同唐宋以來稀世之畫圖珍藏，滙編成冊，可謂珠聯璧合；也可說是天津市藥材公司經營中創造性活動之一。尚未正式出版發行，這本畫集就已不脛而走，無翼而飛，就足以說明這種成就。

這本天津中成藥畫集，即將由中醫古籍出版社正式出版，其目的，是爲了振興祖國中藥事業。振興中藥是爲了振興中華，而這需要走有中國特色的社會主義建設道路，從這本中成藥畫集的特色上，也可以看出它內含之精神文明與物質文明一起抓的體現。在發展祖國醫藥事業方面，我們既要堅持繼承，發揚祖國文化遺產，不搞民族虛無主義；又要堅持學習、消化國內外先進技術，不拘限於遵古炮制。醫藥密切配合，共求改革進步，提高服務質量，把防病治病、衛生保健之社會效益放在首位，此乃爲天津中成藥鵬程展翔遵循的準則。

有關天津中成藥情況，及其在國家醫藥事業總體中實有的地位和作用，本書《前言》已作簡明扼要介紹，茲不贅述。我只補充一點：近兩三年，天津市中藥材與中成藥，無論生產、流通、經營、管理、技術、設備、新產品和質量監控，均有新的進步。祝願它在實現祖國社會主義現代化建設大業中，進一步作出新的貢獻！

由于我同天津及醫藥都曾有過工作關係，蒙編者約邀，幸此以應，是爲序。

一九八六年二月初北京木樨地

1987年4月30日



# 目 錄

前 言	1	天津市第一中藥廠	33
天津的中成藥		概 況	
天津市藥材公司	12	外銷兼內銷藥品	34
概 況		藿香正氣水 精製銀翹解毒片	
近年天津中成藥得獎產		牛黃解毒片 黃連上清片	
品一覽表	14	明目上清片	
天津中成藥出口地區和		十全大補糖漿	
國家示意圖	15	主要傳統藥品	37
天津中成藥生產發展示		桑菊感冒片 羚羊感冒片	
意圖	16	小兒金丹片 小兒百壽片	
外銷藥品	17	導赤片	
大蜜丸	18	檳榔四消片	
牛黃降壓丸 安宮牛黃丸		牙痛藥水	
蘇合丸 大活絡丹		主要新藥品	45
再造丸 牛黃清心丸		王泉片	
石斛夜光丸 杞菊地黃丸		清喉咽合劑 蒲地蘭消炎片	
參茸衛生丸 天王補心丹		降壓避風片	
烏雞白鳳丸 十三大保丸		祛暑露	
濃縮丸	22	紅藥片	
再造丸 大活絡丹		天津達仁堂製藥廠	53
海馬補腎丸 人參鹿茸丸		概 況	
六味地黃丸 八味地黃丸		外銷兼內銷藥品	56
杞菊地黃丸		牛黃降壓丸 安宮牛黃丸	
烏雞白鳳丸 千金止帶丸		蘇合丸 再造丸	
筋骨跌傷丸 開氣丸		大活絡丹 牛黃清心丸	
水丸	25	石斛夜光丸 杞菊地黃丸	
痧藥丸		參茸衛生丸 天王補心丹	
散劑	26	烏雞白鳳丸 牛黃上清丸	
紫雪		主要傳統藥品	57
膏劑	26	活絡丹 十香丹	
狗皮膏 精製狗皮膏		萬氏牛黃清心丸	
麝香跌打膏		健步虎潛丸	
京萬紅(燙傷膏)		益腎丸	
酒劑	27	安坤養育丸	
虎骨酒		銀翹解毒丸 清瘟解毒丸	
片劑	28	牛黃解毒丸 牛黃上清丸	
天津感冒片 精製銀翹解毒片		木香順氣丸	
牛黃解毒片 黃連上清片		小兒保健藥 小兒解熱丸	
明目上清片 婦康寧		主要新藥品	72
膠囊劑	30	血脂寧 天麻丸	
冠心蘇合膠囊 養血生髮膠囊		首烏補益丸 六味地黃丸	
糖漿劑	30	人參歸脾丸 人參健脾丸	
十全大補糖漿		蛤蚧定喘丸	
養陰清肺糖漿		天津達仁堂製藥二廠	79
滴丸劑	31	概 況	
速效救心丸		外銷兼內銷藥品	79
液劑	31	虎骨酒	
藿香正氣水		京萬紅燙傷膏	

狗皮膏		紫雪		青綠山水圖	明·沈周	53	秋林圖	清·王翬	116
主要傳統藥品	83	冠心蘇合膠囊		高松橫琴	明·沈周	57	楚山欲雨圖	清·王翬	117
國公酒 虎骨木瓜酒		養血生髮膠囊		中秋對月圖	明·文徵明	58	江南早春圖	清·王翬	118
五加皮藥酒 茵陳酒		主要傳統藥品	139	佇琴聽阮圖	明·文嘉	59	花鳥	清·王武	119
散風活血膏		七厘散		訪友圖	明·周臣	60	牧羊圖	清·袁江	120
主要新藥品	89	珠黃散 冰硼散		泰山五松圖	明·唐寅	61	沉香亭圖	清·袁江	121
益腎液		小兒牛黃散 臍風散		觀杏圖	明·唐寅	62	樓閣山水	清·袁耀	122
天津市第三中藥廠	91	嬰兒平 嬰兒保肺寧		修竹仕女圖	明·仇英	63	三猴圖	清·沈銓	123
概況		主要新藥品	148	洗硯圖	明·仇英	64	雙鹿圖	清·沈銓	124
外銷兼內銷藥品	94	化癥祛斑膠囊 還少丹膠囊		蓮溪漁隱	明·仇英	65	丹頂鶴	清·沈銓	125
再造丸 大活絡丹		天麻丸膠囊 白癩風膠囊		桃源仙境	明·仇英	66	午日鍾馗	清·華嵩	126
六味地黃丸 杞菊地黃丸		牛黃清腦膠囊 腦靈素膠囊		梅下橫琴圖	明·杜董	67	山雀愛梅圖	清·華嵩	127
人參鹿茸丸 海馬補腎丸		炎得平膠囊		秋江歸漁圖	明·吳偉	68	蕉石萱花圖	清·李鐔	128
天津感冒片 養陰清肺糖漿		粘膜潰瘍粉		觀瀑吟詩圖	明·吳偉	69	蒼松牡丹	清·李鐔	129
烏雞白鳳丸 婦康寧		天津市第六中藥廠	157	江皋話古圖	明·藍瑛	70	洗象圖	清·金農	130
筋骨跌傷丸		概況		山水	明·藍瑛	71	竹石圖	清·鄭燮	131
痧藥丸		外銷兼內銷藥品	160	秋堂吹簫圖	明·王誥	72	蒼松怪石圖	清·李方膺	132
主要傳統藥品	95	速效救心丸		榴葵綬鷄	明·呂紀	73	瀟湘風竹	清·李方膺	133
通脈養心丸 清心片		主要傳統藥品	161	桂菊山禽圖	明·呂紀	74	翠岩紅樹	清·董邦達	134
金匱腎氣丸 人參歸脾丸		參鹿補膏 梨膏		四喜圖	明·呂紀	75	絡繹圖	清·蔣溥	139
六神丸 梅花點舌丹		益母草膏		設色花卉	明·陳淳	76	雪景山水圖	清·高鳳翰	140
一粒珠 小金丹		主要新藥品	165	四季花卉	明·徐渭	77	五色牡丹圖	清·張兆祥	141
主要新藥品	105	複方靈芝干糖漿		牡丹蕉石圖	明·徐渭	78	歲朝歡慶圖	清·姚文瀚	142
脈絡通		板蘭根乾糖漿		寒塘漁艇	明·沈士充	83	仕女圖	清·焦秉貞	143
天津止咳喘糖漿 消咳喘		生脈沖劑 半夏露		榴花小景	明·陸治	84	藤花魚藻圖	清·馬荃	144
抗腮靈糖漿 喉痛消炎丸		附錄：		雲峯林谷	明·陸治	85	玉堂富貴圖	清·孫杖	145
更年期安		中藥成藥概述	171	漉酒圖	明·丁雲鵬	86	玉蘭牡丹		
天津市第四中藥廠	111	天津市中成藥劑型分類		松溪幽勝圖	明·董其昌	87	雉鷄圖	清·凌必正	146
概況		索引	175	山川出雲圖	明·董其昌	88	鄭成功畫像	清·人	147
外銷兼內銷藥品	114	畫目		朱竹	明·孫克弘	89	羲之愛鵝	清·任頤	148
精製狗皮膏		江帆樓閣	唐·李思訓	村徑柴門圖	明·張宏	90	松石菊圖	清·虛谷	149
主要傳統藥品	115	玉堂富貴圖	五代·徐熙	雙喜圖	明·王維烈	95	漁父圖	清·任頤	150
傷濕祛痛膏		花鳥	遼·蕭融	菱塘哺鷄圖	明·王維烈	96	田園風趣圖	清·任頤	151
延壽片 朱砂安神片		寫生杏花	宋·趙昌	斜倚薰籠圖	明·陳洪綬	97	麻姑獻壽圖	清·任頤	152
主要新藥品	118	神品山水圖	宋·王銳	荷花鴛鴦	明·陳洪綬	98	鐵網珊瑚圖	吳昌碩	153
驅感片 感冒退熱沖劑		山水	宋·馬遠	伏生授經圖	明·崔子忠	99	松梅長壽	吳昌碩	154
清音片 腸溶衣痢速寧片		布袋和尚圖	宋·梁楷	仿元人春山圖	明·蘇六朋	100	菊花石頭	陳衡恪	155
穿心蓮消炎片		垂釣	宋·龔開	秋江獨釣圖	明·蔣乾	101	花卉昆蟲	齊白石	156
芫蒿肝炎片		雲龍圖	宋·陳容	柳禽白鷓圖	明·汪肇	102	羣雄圖	齊白石	161
冠心丹七片 冠脈通		冬日嬰戲圖	宋人	松院閑吟圖	明·朱端	103	藤蘿	齊白石	162
脈安沖劑 復春片		秋山紅樹	宋人	清溪幽禽圖	明·佚名	104	楓葉鷹	高劍父	163
腰痛片 骨刺片		秋山清嘯圖	元·盛懋	巢湖圖	清·原濟	105	雙犬	劉奎齡	164
元胡止痛片		花竹錦鷄	元·王淵	對菊圖	清·原濟	106	馬	徐悲鴻	165
小兒磨積片 小兒肺閉寧片		稚川移居	元·王蒙	山麓聽泉圖	清·原濟	107	黃山山水	張大千	166
關節炎膏 解毒消炎膏		盧溝運筏圖	元人	山水	清·王時敏	108	蓮花金魚	吳作人	167
天津市第五中藥廠	135	雪山行旅圖	元·戴進	溪色棹聲圖	清·王鑑	109	松樹駿馬	溥佐	168
概況				雲洞流泉	清·髡殘	110	五色梅花	吳待秋	169
外銷兼內銷藥品	138					115	愛撫	黃胄	170



# 前言

## 天津的中成藥



### 概 況

中成藥是中國醫藥文化寶庫中的一支奇葩，迄今已有兩千多年的歷史。它素以品種繁多，劑型豐富，療效確切，副作用小，而聞名於世界。天津的中成藥業是在繼承祖國醫藥理論遺產，吸取民間經驗，接受現代科學技術的基礎上，逐步形成中藥工業體系的。目前，它已擁有7個設備較為完善、具有一定科學管理水平的中藥廠，有一支既有豐富中醫藥理論和經驗，又有現代化科學技術知識的藥研隊伍。它所生產的中成藥，不但保持和發揚了傳統特色，而且有所創新。截至1983年底，天津生產了新老成藥610種，劑型有25種，產值產量不斷發展。到1983年天津中成藥工業的年產值近億元，其產值約佔全國中成藥工業總產值的十五分之一。產品除供應國內各地以外，並向港澳、歐美等二十多個國家和地區出口。天津的中成藥由於劑型全、質量高、療效好，在國內外享有盛譽。

### 歷史及其傳統特色

#### 悠久的歷史

天津生產中成藥的歷史悠久。早在十八世紀中葉，天津幾家最古老的中藥舖如桔蔭堂、寶心堂、仁育堂和同善堂等，前店後廠自製若干成藥出售，但僅屬附帶性質。隨着天津市的擴大，人口的增多，特別是二十世紀頭十幾年，京漢、京浦鐵路通車，天津成爲北方重鎮，中成藥的生產才初具規模。二三十年代是中藥業迅猛發展時期，其中中成藥的品種和數量的發展尤爲迅速。那時，天津中藥店有300餘家，能生產丸散膏丹露酒500餘種，在華北地區佔較高地位。達仁堂、樂仁堂等大藥店生產的名貴中成藥有不少銷往南洋和歐美市場，獲得良好聲譽。這是天津歷史上生產中成藥的“黃金時代”。然而從1937年抗日戰爭爆發以後，由於戰爭和其他因素的影響，天津的中藥業開始趨向衰敗。這種局面一直持續到1949年1月天津獲得解放，才告結束。



## 傳統的特色

天津中成藥業的歷史發展略如上述，但從專業上看，還有兩點值得一提。一點是天津中藥業深謀遠慮，氣度寬宏，對祖國醫藥文化和民間的卓效驗方，能兼收並蓄。當時，天津有幾家世代經營中藥、資金雄厚的大藥店，如“衛”字號（天津本土）的隆順裕、松茂堂，“京”字號（從北京遷來）的達仁堂、樂仁堂、宏仁堂等等，都致力於發展中成藥。他們從古代醫藥典籍中蒐集成藥方，根據藥工的生產實踐經驗編成指導生產的“配本”。這些配本的成藥品種有上千種，在相當程度上體現了祖國醫藥文化和中成藥製藥業的正宗和主流。這些大藥店把主要注意力放在挖掘歷史悠久、療效確切的成藥處方上，研製出數百種古方成藥，從而對天津中成藥的發展做出了重要貢獻。特別是以達仁堂為代表的幾家“京”字號的大藥店（他們是康熙以來集祖國醫藥文化精粹北京“樂家老舖”（同仁堂）的分支），把同仁堂一整套家傳秘方的製藥經驗完整地移植到天津，使之生根發芽，開花結果，為天津中成藥的發展奠定了堅實的基礎。

天津還有一批中小藥店，專門以生產和銷售由祖傳秘方製成的中成藥，即所謂“獨門藥”為業。這是天津中成藥發展史上一個重要方面。如德育堂的蘇家膏藥，德生堂的平安散，桔蔭堂的清寧丸，永春堂的眼藥，長春堂的避瘟散等等。這些不載方書的經驗方，由於對治療某種疾病有特效，深受羣眾歡迎，並為當時的藥政當局批准，而成為天津中成藥的組成部分。

源於典籍的中成藥和來自民間的經驗方成藥，交相輝映，這是天津中成藥發展史上的一個重要特色。

再一點就是，天津中成藥業在生產經營方面，形成了選材地道，炮炙精良，質量穩定的傳統特色。

不論是幾家大藥店，還是生產“獨門藥”的中小藥店，都非常重視藥料純正地道。他們往往不惜重資，到祁州（現河北省安國）藥市選購上等藥材。特別是一些名貴藥材，如人參、鹿茸、麝香、犀角、牛黃、虎骨等等，更是優中選優，以保證藥品的質量，否則寧缺勿濫。

在炮炙技術方面，既十分講究尊古炮炙，吸取各派之長，也注意在這個前提下，從現代科學技術中吸取有用的東西。比如，同是傳統炮炙技術，南北方在運用上各有所長，像切半夏，北方粗切不如南方細切，細切極薄而通體透亮，外形美觀，便於人們識別其質量。因此，天津的一些大店如達仁堂便引進“南刀”，設立南刀房。南方對鹿角膠、龜板膠、鱉甲膠的製法勝過北方，達仁堂便從浙江寧波聘請名藥工來津，操持南膠房。在把現代科學技術運用製造中成藥方面，達仁堂也開天津中藥業的風氣之先，為把藥物研得更細、更勻，便引進了

電動石磨和電動羅篩。均勻細緻的藥面有利於縮小劑型，便於患者服用。

這樣，天津許多著名藥店生產和銷售的中成藥，就具有製作精細，療效優異的特色。例如，安宮牛黃丸、紫雪丹、蘇合丸、虎骨酒、牛黃清心丸、烏雞白鳳丸、安坤贊育丸、人參鹿茸丸、六味地黃丸、小兒至寶錠、妙靈丹等著名傳統中成藥，其盛譽至今不衰，並日益受到世界醫藥界的重視。

## 現代中成藥工業

新中國成立後的天津中成藥業，為滿足人民醫藥保健事業的需要，一方面繼承和發揚歷史上的傳統特色，一方面革除舊中藥業遺下來的混亂、落後等種種弊端，從而獲得了迅速發展。三十多年來最突出的成就是天津的中藥業已從“石臼磨粉，竹邊泛丸”的前店後場的落後的手工業作坊，發展成為機械化半機械化的中藥工業體系，納入現代化工業的軌道。中成藥生產總值，1951年為1000萬元，1965年為2000萬元，1975年為3400萬元，1983年近1億元，比1949年增長10倍。

### 經營方針和特色

前幾年，天津藥材公司，按照加強企業管理，密切醫藥結合，開發新產品，發展新劑型，促進中成藥生產更快地向前發展的方針，對所屬中藥工廠專業方向進一步予以明確，形成了以劑型為主的分工方式。目前，天津有七個中成藥制劑工廠，一個飲片廠。七個成藥廠的分工是：天津市第一中藥廠以生產針劑、片劑、液劑為主；天津市達仁堂制藥廠以生產蜜丸為主；天津達仁堂制藥二廠以生產藥酒、油膏、黑膏藥為主；天津市第三中藥廠以生產水丸、濃縮丸為主；天津市第四中藥廠以生產布基橡皮膏為主；天津市第五中藥廠以生產面散、膠囊劑型為主；天津市第六中藥廠主要生產煎膏、膠劑和“竹瀝”、“膽南星”等特殊藥物為主。這種專業分工有利於提高產品的質量和數量。

### 設備和工藝

天津各中藥廠、倉庫共佔地約1500畝，有的在原有基礎上改建或擴建廠房，有的新建了較為現代化的廠房。所有工廠的水、電、汽系統工業生產的基本條件均已完善，許多重要車間安裝了空調設備，各種形式的中藥加工機械，如膜式蒸發器、程序控制包衣機、高速離心分



離器、噴霧乾燥器、密閉粉碎機組、遠紅外乾燥滅菌箱等等，得到廣泛應用。還有，混漿濕法包衣、逆流提取、一步流化製粒等先進的工藝工程技術，也已成功地運用於中成藥生產。

所有這些比較先進的生產工藝，都是在能夠保持傳統產品固有特色的前提下採用的。對一些有特殊炮炙要求的中成藥，現代工藝難以滿足要求的，仍採用傳統的炮炙方法。

### 科學管理

隨着中藥業從手工業向現代大型工業的過渡，原來的管理方法已不能適應生產需要。爲此，各中藥工廠製訂了一整套科學管理的辦法，各廠在健全組織機構的基礎上，根據各自的特點，製訂了藥品質量管理、生產技術管理、設備管理，以及文明生產制度等等，使各項工作有章可循。這對產品質量的提高，生產率的不斷增長，提供了有力的保證。

## 質量管理和檢測

藥品的質量關係到人體健康甚至生命安全，因此，是一件頭等重要的大事。天津從藥政、科學技術和管理制度三個方面同時抓，從而爲藥品的質量，提供了可靠而有力的保證。

### 藥政管理

早在建國初期，天津市衛生局就開始高度注意藥品質量問題。1952年，在淘汰部分劣質藥的基礎上，製訂了全市《固有方統一配本》，1956年加以修訂。1964年，根據中央衛生部“關於加強藥品質量監督管理及製定藥品標準規格的指示”，對上述配本再次作重大修訂，選入一部分經過時間考驗，療效確切的“獨門藥”、秘方、驗方。這樣，天津就有了一個名爲《天津市中成藥規範》，作爲中成藥的地方標準供工廠試行。1977年又對這部“規範”作了修訂，1980年作爲正式生產規範頒佈執行。這是一個統一配方、統一工藝、統一質量標準和統一檢驗標準的技術文件，也是具有法律效力的藥政文件。

### 技術檢測

目前，對中成藥各種製劑質量的檢測，已有一套嚴密的科學技術方法，包括：

常規檢測項目。《中華人民共和國藥典》（1977版）對中成藥各種製劑的水份、重量差異限度、外觀、崩解時限、粉面細度、均勻度、澄明度、含醇量、衛生標準和包裝等等，都作了明確規定。各工廠據此和本市統一配本，製定了逐品種的明細配本，每個品種都建有質量檔案，逐項記載規定的檢測項目，並寫出詳細的質量報告，發現問題隨時予以解決。

控制項目。凡有條件的藥廠對中成藥都增加了一些控制項目，如測定灰分、酸不溶灰分、重金屬、水、醇、醚的浸膏量等等。

這些檢測手段同傳統的眼看、口嚼、手摸、鼻嗅等方法結合起來，從而對藥品的質量提出了可靠的保證。

### 質量管理

各廠均設有在廠長領導下的藥品質量監督網，配備有專職的質量檢驗人員。從而使藥品生產的各個環節，從原料進廠到成品出廠，每個環節均有章法，各道工序都有嚴密的質量控制，不合規格的產品不准出廠。

1981年，天津市醫藥行政管理部門會同有關單位對各廠的產品按前述“四個統一”的標準，作了全面檢查，對天津592個產品進行了統一編號，產品全部合格，並發給證書。近年來，七個廠的產品合格率100%，優級品的比率逐年增長。

## 中成藥新產品的研製

天津近年來研製了一批中成藥的新品。這是在“以中醫理論爲指導，中藥的傳統經驗爲基礎，通過現代科學技術的配合，把中藥研究提高到一個新的水平”的方針指引下進行的。

爲此，天津藥材公司設立了中藥科技情報和研究中心，同全國七十多個兄弟單位建立了情報交換關係，聘請了本市二十七位著名醫生、醫藥教授、學者作科研顧問。各工廠也相繼成立了研究室，針對常見病多發病和疑難病症，挖掘、整理古方，研究民間秘方，醫生或醫院的臨床驗方，改進成藥劑型，引進外地療效確切的新品種和自創新產品等工作。

### 科研要求

凡屬新研製的產品，都有嚴格的規定，必須有充足的理論根據、試驗根據和臨床根據。包括查閱古典中藥文獻、訪問專家、深入醫院、醫藥經營部門和隨訪患者。爲了取得有效的資料和數據，對新研藥物要做定性和定量分析，檢定重金屬砷含量限度，要用動物做急性毒性試驗，必要時還要做亞急性和慢性毒性試驗，還有藥物的吸收和代謝的試驗。在這個基礎上，還要做確保療效的臨床試驗。通過各種試驗來確定藥品的質量規格。在有條件的地方，爲了觀察藥品的穩定性，還要對藥品進行破壞性試驗（40°C，75%相對濕度6個月）。這些工作，特別是定性定量等基礎研究，都要依靠現代科學手段進行，如運用氣相色測譜、液相色測譜、紅外或紫外色測譜、質譜分析、高壓液相層分析、薄層層析等先進的科學技術，使質量指標數據化，保證了藥物安全可靠。天津中成藥的新產品就是這樣積極穩妥地發展起來的。



## 科研成果

1976年到1982年的七年間，天津中成藥新創產品24種，改型（大蜜丸改爲小蜜丸等）39種，引進外地新藥18種，古方11種，藥典方2種，共94種。例如，達仁堂製藥廠研製了牛黃降壓丸和血脂寧兩種新藥，前者具有降低血壓療效鞏固的作用，藥性平緩的優點；後者可以分解血液中的膽固醇、甘油三脂和 $\beta$ -脂蛋白，是防治高血壓的有效中成藥。經臨床試驗，兩藥有效率都在90%以上。再如天津市第一中藥廠和天津市第三中藥廠對十幾種感冒藥的配方作了比較研究，篩選出有效藥物，製成“天津感冒片”和精製銀翹解毒片，療效有明顯提高。這兩種藥分別獲得國家金質獎和天津市優質產品獎，成爲暢銷國內外的名牌產品。日本有兩萬多家商店經銷天津感冒片，成爲日本家庭必備藥品。還有，針對中年婦女20%—25%患有更年期綜合征，天津市第三中藥廠採用了天津婦科專家張麗蓉大夫的臨床驗方，製成了“更年安片”，天津市第六中藥廠從川芎中提取有效成分研製成的速效救心滴丸，對緩解心絞痛具有起效速、作用較持久而副作用較小的優點。這些新藥的研製，不斷滿足了人們健康的需要。當前，天津的中成藥生產已進入一個新的階段，現代科學理論和技術手段正向中藥生產的各個環節不斷深入。我們一定要堅持以中醫理論爲指導，在中藥傳統經驗的基礎上，使現代科學技術更好地予以協助，讓中成藥的生產提到一個更高的水平，生產出更多更好的藥品爲中國人民和世界各國人民的健康服務。

## THE PATENT MEDICINES OF CHINA

The Chinese patent medicine is one of the exotic flowers bloomed among the cultural treasury of Chinese pharmaceuticals. It has a history over two thousand years and is renowned worldwide. It has been well known all over the world for the wide variety of kinds, abundant in doses, outstanding curative effects and minimal side effect. Tianjin patent medicine, being gradually formed into a system of medical industry, founded on the basis of inheritance of heritage of ancient pharmaceutical theory, had been absorbed of popular experience and reception of modern scientific technology. At present, it possesses seven very well equipped Chinese Pharmaceutical factories provided with certain level of scientific management and a faculty of medical personnel whom were

both rich in theory, experiences and modern scientific technological knowledge. Its products had not only been maintained and given full play to traditional features but also brought forth initiative. Up to the end of 1983, Tianjin has produced 610 kinds of old and new patent medicines, including 25 drug patterns. Its output and quality increased year by year, the total output value in the year 1983 nearly reached million yuen, about one fifth of national grand output value of patent medicine production. Its products not only meet domestic needs but also exported to Hong Kong, Macao and more than 20 other countries and areas in Europe and America. It enjoys a high reputation for the wide variety of doses, superior quality and curative effects.

## HISTORIC AND TRADITIONAL FEATURES

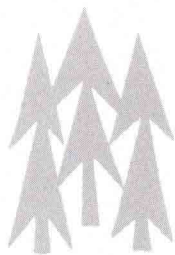
The production of patent medicine in Tianjin has a long-last history. Since the midst of 18 century, several oldest Chinese pharmacies in Tianjin such as: Ju Yin Tang, Bao Xin Tang, Ren Yu Tang and Tong Shan Tang

had sold patent medicines produced by their own attached workshops. Following the enlarge of Tianjin municipality and the growth of population, especially during the period of early decades of 20 century when the Jing-han and



Jing-pu railway road were open to traffic, Tianjin became an important city of North China. Hence the production of Chinese patent medicine began to take shape.

Owing to the rapidly developing of Chinese patent medicine during twenties and thirties of 20 century, the kind and quality of Chinese medicine had been gained rapid development. Then, there are more than 300 pharmacies produced pills, plasters, powder, and tonic wine about 500 kinds in total. It held a high position in North China. For example, those big pharmacies such as Da Ren Tang, Le Ren Tang had produced rare patent medicines which sold well at European and American markets and won good reputation. This is the "Golden Age" of Chinese patent medicine productional history in Tianjin. But since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese war, the industry of patent medicine became to decline on account of war and other elements. This situation had not been ended until the liberation of Tianjin.



## THE TRADITIONAL FEATURES

The developmental history of Tianjian patent medicine was such mentioned above. But from the special field of view there are still two points worthwhile to mention:

First, the Chinese patent medicine industry had made every move only after mature deliberation and showed a generosity of spirit. It was all embracing with the pharmaceutical culture and well-tried recipes among the people. At that time, there were several Chinese pharmacies which were passed on from generation to generation and had a large capital such as: Long Shun Rong, Song Mao Tang (sprung from native land) and Da Ren Tang, Hong Ren Tang (came from Beijing) which were all endeavoured to develop Chinese patent medicines. They collected patent prescriptions from ancient pharmacopoeia and thereafter formed a reference book based on workers' practical experiences as to guide production. Those prescription book included thousand kinds of patent medicines. It incarnated mainstream and accepted tradition of motherland pharmaceutical culture and Chinese patent medicine industry. They paid their principal attention on cultivating patent medicine prescriptions which had long history and outstanding curative effect and hence manufactured several hundred kinds of patent medicines based on oldest recipes. They made an important contribution towards the developing of Tianjin patent medicine. Especially these shops came from Beijing as represented by Da Reng Tang (branches of Le's family in Beijing displayed essence of national medicinal culture) had transplanted wholly to Tianjin the experiences secretly handed down from their ancestors and doses made from secret formulas and had it took root, sprout, bloomed and born fruits. Thus laid a foundation for the development of Tianjin patent medicine.

There were still a number of middle and small shops especially produced patent medicines based on formulas secretly handed down from their ancestors as so called "only authentic brand medicine". This was another aspect of progressing history of Tianjin patent medicine. Such as Su's plaster of De Yu Tang, "Ping An Powder" of De Sheng Tang, "Qing Ning" pills of Ju Yin Tang, eyedrops of Yong Chun Tang, "Bi Wen" powder of Chang



Chun Tang etc. Those recipes which could not be found in the prescription book, however, they were greeted by ordinary people for its outstanding curative effects to specific remedy and approved by the medical authority and became an integral part of Tianjin patent medicine.

One of the important features of developmental history of Tianjin patent medicine had been the shining alternatively of patent medicine originated from pharmacopoeia and experienced recipes from people. Others among the traditional features were the selection of genuine materials, excellent treat by fire and steady quality.

Not only the big pharmacist shops but also the middle and small shops which produced only authentic brand medicines had all devoted much attention to the genuine and pure of medicinal materials. Often they spared no money to go to Qi Chow (a county of He Bei province) herb market to pick out and buy rare materials: Jinseng, Pilose Antler, Musk, Rhinoceros horn, Bezoar, Tiger Bone etc. which were chosen the best from excellent materials. It would rather go without than be contented with anything less satisfactory.

In aspects of "treat by fire" technology, they paid closest attention to make up by formulas

and absorption of good quality of every school. They also paid attention to modern scientific technology to absorb anything worthwhile on the premise in the first concern. Taken an example, with reference to fire-treating technology, the North and South China had differentiation in slicing off the tuber of pinellia. The North "cut thick" was not so better as South "cut fine". The "fine cut" was very thin and transparent with beautiful appearance so as to distinguish its quality much easily. Hence, some big shops such as Da Ren Tang had introduced the "South Cut" and established "South Cut Shop". The method of making Antler glue, Tortoise plastron, Turtle glue by the South was better than the North, so they had invited from Ning Po (a city of Zhe Jiang province) famous pharmacist workers to manage the South glue shop". Da Ren Tang had took initiative in introducing scientific technology into making up Chinese patent medicines. They introduced electric stone mill and electrical sift for grinding much finer and distribute much even as well. Much even and finer powder would help condense the drugs and easy to take in.

Thus, the producing and selling of patent medicines by some eminent pharmacist shops had the feature of precisely making up a prescription and outstanding curative effects. For example, the famous traditional Chinese patent medicines such as "An Gong Niu Huang" pill, "Zi Xue" pill, "tiger-bone" tincture "Niu Huang Qing Xin" pill, "Wu Ji Bai Feng" pill, "An Shen Zan Yu" pill, "Liu Wei Di Huang" pill, "Xiao Er Zhi Bao Ding", "Miao Ling" pill etc. all these had enjoyed high reputation and not been declined up to now. It were thought highly by the medical personnel all over the world.





## MODERN CHINESE PATENT MEDICINES

After the founding of the people's Republic of China, the Chinese patent medicine industry in Tianjin for meeting the needs of health protection has been on the one hand carried forward the traditional features, on the other hand abolished the malpractice of confusion and backwardness left over by history and since then achieved rapid

development. The outstanding success over more than thirty years had been changed from the state of being a backward handicraft shop selling in front room and producing in back room with "grinding powder by stone mortar" "rolling pills by bamboo sieve" into a mechanized and semi-mechanized Chinese medicinally industrial system and had been brought into the right course of modernized industry. The total output value in 1951 was 1000 ten thousand yuan, in 1965 was 2000 ten thousand yuan, in 1975 was 3400 ten thousand yuan and in 1983 nearly reached million yuan. It has increased by ten fold compared with that of 1949.

## THE FEATURE OF MANAGEMENT AND PRINCIPLE

Several years before, Tianjin medicinal materials Corp. in the light of strengthening enterprise management; building closer relations between medicine & its materials; cultivating new products; developing new drug patterns so as to promote production of Chinese patent medicine to be quickly developed in the near future. To further confirming the develop orientation of the affiliated factories, it had decided the

division of labour worker by emphasizing the form of drugs. At present, there are seven patent medicinal factories being: Tianjin First Chinese Medicinal Factory mainly producing injection, tablet and liquor medicines; Tianjin Da Ren Tang First Pharmacist Factory mainly producing honeydewed pill and electuary; Da Ren Tang Second Pharmacist Factory mainly producing tonic wine, ointment and black plaster; Tianjin Third Chinese Medicinal Factory mainly producing water pill and condensed pill; Tianjin Fourth Chinese Medicinal Factory mainly producing cotton lining adhesive plaster; Tianjin Fifth Chinese Medicinal Factory mainly producing powder and capsule; Tianjin Sixth Chinese Medicinal Factory mainly producing concoction plaster, glue and "Zhu Li" "Dan Nan Xing" specialities. This division of labour help promote the quality and quantity of products.



## EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

The land area of Tianjin medicinal factories and warehouses occupied about 1500 mu. Some of which are reconstructed or expanded buildings, some are newly built modernized buildings. All are fully supplied with whole system of water, electric and vapour. All the other fundamental necessities are also provided. Air conditioner are installed in many workshops. A lot of different processing machineries such as membrane evaporator, programme control coated machine, High speed centrifugal separator, sprayer stoving, hermetic pulverizer, farinfrared ray desiccate sterilizing box etc., have been applied extensively. Furthermore, some progressing technological processing such as paste-mixing wet-coating; extracting against the current; one step graining etc., have also been applied successively in the production of patent medicine.

All these progressing technology have been applied on the premise of maintaining the feature of traditional products. Though, modernized technology can not satisfy the need of special fire-treating of patent medicine. Since the old way of treating are remain applied.

## SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Following the transition from handicraft work to modern industry in patent medicine industry, all the old way of management can not adopt the need of production. Hence, all the factories have set up a whole set of systematic methods on the basis of strengthening organization and therefore created a system of quality control, technology control, equipment control, civilized production etc., so as to have rules to obey. Thus it stood a guarantee for raising the level of quality and incessant increasing of productivity.

## QUALITY CONTROL AND CHECK UP

The quality control of medicine relevant to human body health and life insurance, hence it is most important thing over others. Tianjin had simultaneously paid attention to those aspects: medicine administration scientific technology and management regulations. Thus providing a reliable and forceful guarantee for the medicine quality.

## MEDICINE ADMINISTRATION

Early in the foundation of People's Republic of China, the hygienic bureau of Tianjin municipality had begun to concern highly the quality of medicine.

In 1952, after eliminating the inferior medicines, the authority had set up a unified prescription book of traditional recipes available for the municipality and revised in 1956. In 1964, in accordance with the indication of Central Hygienical Ministry: "Reference to strengthen supervision and control of medicine quality", a thoroughly revision had been made and a number of time-honored, proved-effect "Only authentic medicines", secretly handed down recipes had been selected. Thus, there was a book named "Criterion of Chinese patent medicine" as a local standard set up for medicinal factories to be on probation. It was revised again in 1977 and promulgated in 1980 as a normal production criterion. This was an unified prescription, unified technology, unified quality standard and unified inspection criterion. It was a legal restriction code with medicine authority documents as well.



## TECHNOLOGY INSPECTION

Nowadays, the checking up of quality of each kind medicine doses, have been set up a system of scientific method, including:

Convention inspection items: "Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China" (1977 edition) has set up definite regulations toward doses and drugs of every kind Chinese patent medicine, details being moisture content, weight, differential limitation, diaphaneity, alcoholometry, appearance, time limitation of crack and dissolve, powder's fineness, evenness, hygienic criterion and packaging etc. Based on this and the local unified prescription, each factory compiled details of prescription recipes and each kind has been set up quality file, put down in written records of every inspection items and writing-down quality reports so as to solve any question occurred.

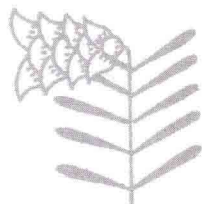
Control items: all the factories which had the requisite condition were all established control items such as: ash content survey; inorganic matter not dissolve in acid; heavy metal measuring; moisture content; alcoholometry; seep in quantity of ether etc.

All these survey means joint together with the traditional way of watch, taste, touch and smell have brought up a reliable guarantee for the medicine quality.

## QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Each factory has set up a supervision network of medicine quality and appointed professional inspector. Hence, each link of medicinal production from materials coming-in towards finished products going-out have rules and regulations to obey and every work order has strictly been controlled so as any product not up to the mark was not allowed to leave the factory.

In 1981, the authority of Tianjin together with relevant units had inspected all the factories according to the above-mentioned criterion of "four unifications" and arranged all the 592 products of Tianjin patent medicines in order number, gave approval all the products up to the mark and issued certification. Recently the qualified products are reached hundred percent. The percentage of superior products increasing year by year.





## RESEARCHING OF NEW PATENT MEDICINE PRODUCTS

Over recent years, Tianjin had researched a lot of new products of Chinese patent medicine. This was undertaken in the guide of the policy of "by indication of Chinese pharmacology; in the basis of traditional experiences of Chinese medicine; in connection with modern scientific technology; elevating the research of Chinese medicine materials to a higher level."

For this, Tianjin medicine materials corp. has established "Chinese medicinal scientific & technological information and research centre"; created interconnecting relations with more than seventy units in whole country; invited 27 eminent doctors, physicians, professors and scholars as research consultants. Scientific research department was erected successively at each factory. It was aiming at treating common diseases, frequently-occurring diseases, difficult & complicated cases, cultivating and revising the old recipes, researching secret formulas from people, and well proved clinical recipes from doctor or hospital, improving variety kinds of patent drugs, introducing those new kinds with efficient effects from another part of the country and self-creating new products.

## REQUIREMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Whenever there was a new product being researched, it must be supervised under strict rules, it must have a basis of theory, experimentation and clinical record. In addition to this, it must consult ancient Chinese medicinal books and historical data, must pay visit to professors, hospitals and business-operating departments and the patients as well. For gaining of effective information & data, it must carry out quantitative and qualitative analysis, must check up the content limitation of heavy metal arsenic, must take up acute poisonous test by using the animals, it must also do some semi-acute or chronic poison analysis, if necessary. Furthermore it must do absorption of materials and metabolism test as well. For ensuring the curative effect, it must also carry out some clinical experiments.

Through a number of experiments it can confirm the quality, specification of medicine materials. For observing the stableness of medicine, it must be under breakdown test (in condition of 40°C, 75% RH for 6 months). All these work, especially qualitative & quantitative fundamental research, must rely upon modern scientific means. For example, to make out vapour-spectrometer, liquid-spectrometer, infrared or ultraviolet spectrometer, mass spectro analysis, high pressure liquid-analysis, attenuated layer analysis etc. All these were progressing technology. Hence it made out the quality index a data-base and provided safety insurance of medicine materials. All these new products of Tianjin patent medicines were progressing positively and steadily in this manner.



## RESULT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

During the seven years period from 1976 – 1982, 24 kinds of new products of Tianjin patent medicines have been made. Reformed (big heavy pill reformed to small pill) 39 kinds, introduced coming-in new medicines 18 kinds, refind old recipes 11 kinds, pharmacopoeia 2 kinds, that was 94 kinds in total. For example, Da Ren Tang medicinal factory newly-researched two kinds of patent medicines: one is “Niu Huang Jiang Ya” pill (for blood pressure-reducing) which has the effect of lowering the blood pressure & letting it steady-going, its characteristic effect was rather mild; “Xie Zhi Ning” (blood-fat reducer) which has the effect of unfolding the blood lipids (triglycerides & cholesterol) & B-lipoproteins, has outstanding curative effects in curing high blood pressure. After the clinical test, both above 2 medicines have curative effects for more than 90% patients. Take another example, Tianjin First Medicinal Factory & Third Chinese Medicinal Factory had undertaken comparison research to a dozen kinds of prescriptions in therapeutic response-especially with catch cold and sifted out the medicinal materials with outstanding curative effects and finally made out “Tianjin Gan Mao Pian” and “Yin Qiao Jie Du Pian” and proved prominent effects in curing patients who caught cold. This two kinds patent medicines had won respectively the National Gold Medal and “Superior Products Medal of Tianjin Municipality” and became famous brand products and sold very well both in this

country and abroad. In Japan only, there are more than twenty thousand drugstores to be sale agents of these two kinds medicines. It soon became a house-hold necessity. Furthermore, pointed exactly against the middle age women whom were easy to fall in Menopausal Syndrome, the Tianjin Third Chinese Medicinal Factory adopted well-proved clinical recipes from a famous gynecologist and made out “Geng Nian An” pian. Tianjin Sixth Chinese Medicinal Factory extracted effective contents from rhizome of Ligusticum Wallichii and made out “Su Xiao Jiu Xin” pill, it has fast-response especially with alleviating angina pectoris. It has a superiority of lasting long effect and less side effect. The making out of those new medicines incessantly meet the demand of people’s health.

At present, the production of Tianjin Chinese patent medicine has entered a new era, Modern scientific theory and technological means are deeply penetrating into every link in the production of Chinese patent medicines. We are sure to insist firmly under the guide of Chinese pharmaceutical theory, on the basis of traditional experiences of Chinese Medicine have the good help of modern scientific technology, let the production of Chinese medicine raising to a higher level and producing more better medicines for the serving of Chinese and world people.

