

一清胶囊【处方】黄连、大黄、黄芩【功能主治】清热燥湿，泻火解毒。用于火毒血热所致的身热烦躁、目赤口疮、咽喉、牙龈肿痛，大青、一主室一忌烟、西交辛寒、由戴食勿、高血玉、心、肝、脾、肺、肾、糖、水、丙、奇、英、制、自、身、壮、丹皮、肝、炎、属、湿、油性、辣、食、品、

【Jing Capsu Rhel Rad Rhizoma

中国中成药大典

【汉英版】

and Scutellariae Radix: [Actions and Indications] Clearing heat, drying dampness, purging fire, detoxifying. It is used for vexation, conjunctival congestion, aphthae, sore-throat, gingivitis and constipation due to fire-toxin and blood-heat. [Warning] Smoking, drinking, purgent and oily-food. [Precautions] In disease, hepatopathy, diabetes, nephrosis, children, pregnant women, physical debility, the aged, and deficiency-cold of the spleen and stomach.

Collection of Chinese Patent Medicines

(Chinese-English Edition)

◎ 赖小平 苏子仁 李远志 主编



中国中成药大典

(汉英版)

Collection of Chinese Patent Medicines
(Chinese-English Edition)

赖小平 苏子仁 李远志 主编

羊城晚报出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

中国中成药大典: 汉英版 / 赖小平, 苏子仁, 李远志主编. -- 广州: 羊城晚报出版社, 2011.3

ISBN 978-7-80651-877-9

I. ①中… II. ①赖… ②苏… ③李… III. ①中成药-汉、英
IV. ①R286

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 205291 号

中国中成药大典 (汉英版)

Zhongguo Zhongchengyao Dadian (Hanyingban)

责任编辑 陈倩妮 黄捷生

责任技编 张广生

装帧设计 广东同文

责任校对 胡艺超

出版发行 羊城晚报出版社 (广州市东风东路 733 号 邮编: 510085)

发行部电话: (020) 87133824

出 版 人 罗贻乐

经 销 广东新华发行集团股份有限公司

印 刷 广州市岭美彩印有限公司

(广州市荔湾区花地大道南海南工商贸易区 A 栋)

规 格 889 毫米 × 1194 毫米 1/16 印张 32.25 字数 880 千

版 次 2011 年 3 月第 1 版 2011 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-80651-877-9 / R · 203

定 价 120.00 元

版权所有 违者必究 (如发现因印装质量问题而影响阅读, 请与印刷厂联系调换)

中国中成药大典

(汉英版)

Collection of Chinese Patent Medicines
(Chinese-English Edition)

主 编 赖小平 苏子仁 李远志

副 主 编 晏亦林 何 柳 吴长海 王文楚
陈建南

审 订 李衍文

编 委 (按姓氏拼音为序)

陈 薇 冯耀文 赖志坚 黎 洪
李光亮 欧阳强 苏碧茹 王德勤
王建平 魏大华 温宪文 严志标
曾惠芳

编写人员 (按姓氏拼音为序)

暴梅佳 陈剑平 陈志维 何耀慧
胡家敏 赖正权 黎玉翠 李一圣
梁海春 梁远园 刘 尉 卢小凤
彭绍忠 秦 臻 苏冀彦 武 文
谢庆凤 易宇阳 周添浓

Collection of Chinese Patent Medicines (Chinese-English Edition)

Editor-in-chief:

Lai Xiaoping Su Ziren Li Yuanzhi

Associate Chief Editors:

Yan Yilin He Liu Wu Changhai Wang Wenchu
Chen Jiannan

Reviser:

Li Yanwen

Editors:

Chen Wei Feng Yaowen Lai Zhijian Li Hong
Li Guangliang Ouyang Qiang Su Biru Wang Deqin
Wang Jianping Wei Dahua Wen Xianwen Yan Zhibiao
Zeng Huifang

Writers:

Bao Meijia Chen Jianping Chen Zhiwei He Yaohui
Hu Jiamin Lai Zhengquan Li Yucui Li Yisheng
Liang Haichun Liang Yuanyuan Liu Wei Lu Xiaofeng
Peng Shaozhong Qin Zhen Su Jiyan Wu Wen
Xie Qingfeng Yi Yuyang Zhou Tiannong

内容简介

本书收录中国中成药药品 1412 种。每种中成药设有名称，汉语拼音文字名称，处方，功能主治和注意五个栏目，按中文原意进行英译。本书基本涵盖了内、外、妇、儿科常见病治疗的常用中成药。编写目的是方便国外读者了解相关中成药的信息，如组方的药物内容和使用范围等；在国内则为制药厂家编写出口中成药资料或说明书时提供参考。

本书可供中成药制药厂家的外贸部门，技术部门，宣传广告部门和中医药院校的师生参考。



Introduction

This book collects 1412 Chinese patent medicines, each of which contains five columns both in Chinese and English, namely the name, name in Chinese phonetic alphabet, formula, actions and indications and warning. The collected Chinese patent medicines here include the major ones for the treatment of commonly encountered diseases of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and pediatrics. The book is aimed to provide readers abroad with information on the related Chinese patent medicines, such as the compositions and indications of their prescriptions. Hopefully, it may serve as a reference for domestic pharmaceutical enterprises in compiling information or instructions for their export patent medicines; and it may also meet some research needs of teachers and students in medical colleges.



序

中成药（Chinese Patent Medicine）是以中草药为原料，经制剂加工制成各种不同剂型的中药制品。中成药因其疗效确切且便于储存、携带和使用，在当代社会中深受医生和患者的欢迎，在中药现代化和国际化发展扮演着越来越重要的角色。

中成药是中药资源深度开发的重要形式，系由中药饮片依据中医治病的原则配方制成，其药物配方、制备工艺及剂型历经历代医药学家临床反复使用与验证而演变成型，可谓浓缩了历代中医有效方剂的精华。中成药源远流长，其肇始可上溯到中医早期典籍，至汉唐之间已初具轮廓。如《黄帝内经》已记载9种成药，涉及丸、散、膏、丹、药酒等剂型，《神农本草经》也有“药有宜丸者、宜散者”之记载。东汉著名医学家张仲景所撰《伤寒杂病论》为中国方书之祖，全书收载成药达60余种。东晋著名医学家葛洪编著的《肘后备急方》，记载了铅硬膏、蜡丸、锭剂、条剂、灸剂、尿道栓、饼剂等不少中成药剂型。唐代孙思邈所著《备急千金要方》收集了东汉至唐代约6300个医方，并依“处方”、“用药”、“合和”、“服饼”、“藏药”等分叙，述及中成药的生产工艺和质量控制。至宋代，中成药生产和推广进入了一个大发展时期。宋朝设立了“太医局卖药所”，为中国历史上第一个官办药局（即中成药制药厂），还由官方编印了《太平惠民和剂局方》，收方788个，剂型有汤、丸、散、膏、丹、饼子、砂、锭、香等13种，实际上是建立了国家中成药标准规范。当时的中成药品种至宝丹、牛黄清心丸、苏合香丸、紫雪丹（丸）等一直流传至今。明清时期，中成药创制、生产和应用进入鼎盛时期。一方面，由于中医基础理论和临床各科进一步发展成熟，许多医家从医疗实践中总结研制了新的中成药品种；另一方面，随着商品经济的发展，“前店后坊”式的药铺不断涌现，其中一些逐步演变为专业的中成药生产企业。如创立于明代的山西广盛号药铺、广州陈李济药铺，创立于清代的北京同仁堂、苏州雷允上涌芬堂、杭州胡庆余堂等，所推出的龟龄集、安宫牛黄丸、乌鸡白凤丸、六神丸等名牌产品至今享誉不衰。

我国中成药产业已成为中国现代生物医药产业中极具活力的一个新兴领域。中华人民共和国成立之后，在政府的高度重视和大力扶持下，中国中成药行业从手工业生产逐步改造、发展为现代工业化生产体系，中成药的研制、生产、应用的科技含量和规范化水平也得到巨大的提升，尤其是中国实行改革开放以来，中成药产业以前所未有的速度迅猛发展，成为中医药产业中的主导产业。中成药作为临床安全有效、制备工艺合理、质量稳定可控且经批准依法生产的成方中药制剂，现已有40多个剂型、5000多个品种。如今，中成药在我国医疗保健中的使用量已逐渐超越中药传统饮片配方，并且在中药出口中占有重要地位，有些中成药品种已经在欧洲、亚洲、非洲等不同国家和地区作为药品合法注册。

进入21世纪以来，世界各国政府和国际组织对以中医药为代表的传统医药愈加重视，国际间传统医药科技合作和交流不断深化，中医药在世界范围的传播与影响日益扩大。国家科技部等国务院十六个部委局共同发布的《中医药创新发展规划纲要（2006-2020年）》，明确将“继承、创新、现代化、国际化”作为今后一段时期内中医药发展的基本任务，中医药现代化发展正呈现加速发展的势头。在此背景下，中医药对外翻译作为中医药国际化的一项基础性工作，近年开始得到各方面的关注和支持。有关中医药翻译论文论著大量增加，汉英（英汉）对照中医药教材、工具书也陆续出版，特别是中医用语英译国际标准化工作取得建设性进展，对于促进中医药全球信息共享，增进国际社会对中医药的理解和以中医药为代表的传统医药的推广应用发挥了重要作用。

尽管如此,目前中成药对外翻译的标准或研究专著尚付阙如,而所见的中成药英文说明书,对中成药名称、中草药名称的翻译不尽规范、准确,甚至仅以汉语拼音代之,有关药物用途(功能主治)的英文译法莫衷一是,且专业术语英译尚不规范,常令国外人士不明所以、无所适从。有鉴于此,我们从便利国外读者的阅读理解着眼,组织编纂本书,以期中成药厂商对外宣传提供参考工具,也可供国外读者了解我国中成药基本信息之需。

本书的主要特点有三:1. 代表性。本书以《国家基本药物》所载中成药制剂品种目录为依据,精选我国基本中成药1412种作中英文对照介绍,可以说体现了我国中成药品种的整体面貌,传统中成药“名方名药”也尽在其中。2. 规范性。全书内容力求严谨、规范。书中中文内容严格遵循国家标准,所采用的英文中医术语主要参照全国科学技术名词审定委员会公布的《中医药学名词》和世界卫生组织(WHO)亚太西区2007年所公布的《传统医学名词术语国际标准》,对中成药处方组成药物反复校订正品并依《中华人民共和国药典》写明拉丁名称。3. 实用性。这是本书最大的特色。本书所拟中成药的英文名称力求既能体现中文原名又能“以名见义”,尽量使国外读者能看得懂并从名称中获得药物主要功能的信息。书中对中成药功能主治的英文介绍采用“中西并举”,“功能”以中医病名、证名主之,“主治”则以现代医学病名、术语解说。本书介绍每一种中成药的基本框架是中成药中英文名称、处方组成药物中文/拉丁名称、功能主治中英对照、注意事项(禁忌或毒副作用)中英文对照,虽未包括药品说明书的全部栏目,但足以提供该中成药最核心的信息。另外,本书还提供了三个附录,方便读者检索全书中成药英文名称、中药拉丁学名、中药英文名称之用。

中成药是我国医坛药苑中的一枝奇葩,也是世界医药文化的瑰宝。中成药的命名、遣方、修制、功能主治等,不仅蕴含中医药理论的深厚内涵,往往还浸染了中国历史文化的特殊意涵,在英文翻译实践中寻求相同或相近的对应语有时近乎奢望,本书编者在处理中成药名称英译时尤费思量,此中甘苦有不足为外人道者。诚望我们的努力和探索可以对中医药同行提供参考或启发,对关心中医药的国外朋友有所帮助,更期待海内外读者不吝批评指教,共同促进中成药对外翻译水平的提高,让中医药更好地造福全人类。

赖小平

2010年秋于广州中医药大学

Preface

Chinese patent medicines (also CPMs) are Chinese medicinal products with various dosage forms made of materia medica by means of preparation processes. Because of their excellent effectiveness and convenience in terms of storage, carrying and administration, nowadays CPMs have been well received by doctors and patients and are playing an increasingly important role in the procedures of modernization and internationalization of Chinese medicinal.

Processed with special herbal decocting pieces according to the therapeutic principles of traditional Chinese medicine (also TCM), CPMs have been deemed an vital form of further exploitation of Chinese medicinal resources. With their formulae, processing techniques and dosage forms applied and tested repeatedly by physicians and pharmaceutical researchers at all times, there is no exaggeration to say they are the essence of the experimental prescriptions of TCM throughout the ages. The history of CPMs can be traced back to the early classics of TCM, and their rudiments appeared between the Han and Tang Dynasties. For example, 9 CPMs were recorded in *Huangdi's Internal Classic* in forms of pill, powder, paste preparation, pellet, and medicated wine. Similarly, *Shennong's Classic of Materia Medica* said that drugs should be prepared as pills or powder for their respective purposes. And in *Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases*, the earliest book on Chinese medicinal formulae, *Zhang Zhongjing*, a celebrated doctor in the *Eastern Han* dynasty, has collected over 60 CPMs. In his *Handbook of Prescriptions for Emergencies*, *Ge Hong*, a noted physician in the *Eastern Jin* dynasty, mentioned respectable preparation forms including lead-plaster, waxed pill, pastille, medicinal strip, moxa cone or roll, urethral medical insertion, and pie preparation. Furthermore, in the *Tang* dynasty *Sun Simiao's Essential Prescriptions Worth a Thousand Gold for Emergencies* collected approximately 6300 formulas whose processing techniques and quality controls were stated from the aspects of "prescription", "usage", "compatibility", "*Fubing*", "storage", etc. When it came to the *Song* dynasty, the production and promotion of CPMs entered a booming era. The authorities established the first national drug administration in Chinese history named *Taiyiju Maiyaosuo* and published the *Prescriptions from the Great Peace Imperial Grace Pharmacy* containing 788 formulas with 13 dosage forms including decoction, pill, powder, paste preparation, pellet, pie preparation, granular preparation, pastille, aromatic preparation, which actually set up the national standard for CPMs. Some of these medicines, such as *Zhibao Pellet*, *Bezoar Pill for Clearing Heart-fire*, *Storax Bolus*, *Heat-clearing and Convulsion-relieving Powder*, have been passed down hitherto. And during the *Ming* and *Qing* Dynasties, CPMs witnessed prosperity in terms of their innovation, manufacture and application. For one thing, basing on the theoretical and clinical improvements of TCM, many doctors had developed numbers of new CPMs. For the other, many pharmacies that had been operated in the business model of "herbal medicine store in front with workshop behind" evolved into professional CPMs manufacturing enterprises, such as *Guangsheng's Herbal Medicine Pharmacy* in Shanxi Province (since the *Ming* dynasty), *Chenliji's Herbal Medicine Pharmacy* in Guangzhou (since the *Ming* dynasty), *Tongrentang* in Beijing (since the *Qing* dynasty), *Lei Yunshang Yongfentang* in Suzhou (since the *Qing* dynasty), *Hu Qing Yu Tang* in Hangzhou (since the *Qing* dynasty). Furthermore, these time-honored pharmaceutical enterprises have introduced many brand-new medicines that are still enjoying an extensive popularity today, like *Guiling Tonic Capsule*, *Angong Bezoar Pill*, *Silky Chicken Bolus*, *Miraculous Pill of Six Ingredients*.

At the present time, CPM has become a most dynamic and burgeoning branch of China's modern bioengineering and pharmaceutical industry. With ample governmental support since the foundation of the People's Republic of China, CPM industry has been reformed and advanced gradually from manual work to modern industrialized system, which brings on a huge upgrade in the sense of its technology and standardization. In particular after China's reform and opening up, it has developed into the leading industry of TCM at an unprecedented pace. There are over 5000 varieties of CPMs in more than 40 dosage forms available on the market, all of which are produced with governmental authorizations and have been proved safe and effective in clinical applications owing to their reasonable processes as well as the stable and controllable quality. What's more, the usage of CPMs has surpassed that of the traditional Chinese herbal decocting pieces formulas, taking an important place in the export of Chinese medicines. Some of

them have even been registered as legitimate drugs in some countries and regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In the 21st century, governments and organizations around the world are attaching more and more attention to traditional medicine represented by Chinese medicine, and international cooperation and communication in this field are continually deepened, which has, in return, boosted the spread and influence of Chinese medicine. In *The Plan for Innovation and Development of Chinese Medicine* (2006-2009), it is clarified that the fundamental tasks for the development of Chinese medicine in the coming years will be “inheritance, innovation, modernization, and internationalization”, and that modernization of Chinese medicine is in an accelerating trend. Against such a background, TCM translation, as a fundamental task for the internationalization of Chinese medicine, has received much attention and support in many ways. Plenty of works and books on it have come forth and numbers of Chinese-English/English-Chinese TCM textbooks and references have been published in the recent years. All these achievements, together with the constructive progress in the international standardization for Chinese-English translation of TCM terminologies, are playing a significant role in facilitating the worldwide sharing of TCM information, enhancing international communities' understanding of TCM, and popularizing traditional medicine represented by TCM.

However, the current monographs on CPM translation standard are still wanting. This may explain the phenomenon that the name translations of CPMs and Chinese herbs are nonstandard or inaccurate, sometimes even substituted by Chinese Pinyin in many English CPM specifications; the translations of products' actions and indications and terminologies are so diverse that foreign customers can neither understand them nor distinguish the right from the wrong. Herein we did our utmost to organize and compile this book aiming to supply a reference for CPM manufacturers and foreign customers who expect to understand basic information of CPMs.

This book boosts three specialties. First, it's typical. Choicely, 1412 CPMs from the catalog of *National Essential Drugs* are introduced both in Chinese and English, and the book may be considered a representation of the whole status of CPMs including the renowned prescriptions. Second, it's normative. The Chinese contents in the book are strictly in line with the national standard while the English interpretations of TCM terminologies are mainly selected from the *Chinese Terms in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy* published by China National Committee for Terms in Sciences and Technologies and *WHO International Standard Terminologies on Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific Region* published by WHO in 2007. We repeatedly revised every ingredient herb of each CPM and indicated their corresponding Latin names according to the *Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China*. Third, this book also features practicability. We strived to make the English name of each CPM reflect not only its original Chinese name but also its meaning, so as to enable foreign customers realize the main functions of the medicine from its name. In the book, functions and indications of CPMs are explained by means of both TCM and modern medicine terms. To be specific, functions are expressed with TCM terminologies, while indications with modern medicine ones. The basic framework of each item is comprised of the Chinese and English names of the CPM, the Chinese and Latin names of ingredient medicines, functions and indications, contraindications, toxic or side-effects both in Chinese and English. The most essential information of CPMs is involved in this book, although it does not offer all of the dispensatory contents. Moreover, the book contains three appendixes, namely *Key of CPMs*, *Key of Scientific Names of Chinese Medicinal* and *Key of Chinese Medicinal Names in English* which facilitates the retrieval of the relevant objects.

If we compare TCM to a beautiful garden, then CPM is one of the most splendid flowers blooming in it, and has enriched the great treasure house of the world medicine-culture. Since the nomenclature, recipe construction, preparing method, function and indication of CPMs contain not only profound TCM theories but also the connotations of Chinese historical culture, probably it is an extravagant wish to find identical or similar English words or expressions in translating practice. All the time in compiling this book, the translation of CPM names has been an arduous job for us. We sincerely hope our work will provide some reference or enlightenment for people who participate in Chinese medicine industry, and give some help to those foreign friends who are interested in TCM. We also highly appreciate any suggestion and comment from customers home and abroad, so as to promote the development of CPM translation jointly and make TCM contribute more to human health.

Lai Xiaoping
at Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine
in the Autumn of 2010

使用说明

1. 本书共收录我国基本中成药 1412 种，收录的中成药品种以 2002 年版《国家基本药物》中成药制剂品种目录为依据，并据该书的中文内容作相应英译。

2. 全书的排列次序以药名中文的首字笔画多少为顺序，首字排列顺序则依《辞海》笔画查字表顺序。首字笔画数相同者，以第一笔笔形一（横），丨（竖），丿（撇），丶（点），㇀（折）为序。

3. 每种中成药设名称、汉语拼音文字名称、处方（不标示每种中草药的剂量）、功能主治和注意五个栏目。

4. 名称一栏通译为英文，包括含有中草药名称者，亦采用通用英文名称。凡剂型为丸剂者，大丸剂译为 Bolus，小丸剂译为 Pill。

5. 处方一栏所用的中草药名称均为拉丁文名称。其中，属 2010 年版《中华人民共和国药典》已收录的中草药，引用《药典》所载的拉丁文名称，如属《药典》未收录的，则参照《药典》命名法则自拟该药名称。

6. 本书所采用的英文中医术语，主要参照全国科学技术名词审定委员会公布的《中医药学名词》（Chinese Terms in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, 2005 年版）和 WHO Western Pacific Region 公布的《WHO International Standard Terminologies on Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific Region》（2007 年版）。

7. 注意事项一栏扼要简介该中成药的禁忌或毒副作用。

8. 本书所收录的中成药，少数品种出现原料有原动（植）物属于国家珍稀和保护野生动（植）物，注意使用时应严格遵照国家的有关规定。

9. 本书设有三个附录，方便读者检索中成药英文名称、中药拉丁学名、中药英文名称。

Guide to the Use of the Book

1. In this book, 1412 Essential CPMs are collected, all of which are selected from the catalog of CPM preparations in *National Essential Drugs* (2002 Edition), and each of which is illustrated bilingually in Chinese and English.
2. The sorting of the entries are arranged by the numbers of strokes of the first Chinese character of each patent medicine. If the stroke numbers of the first Chinese character are the same, then see the first stroke. Basing on Ci Hai, the strokes of calligraphy form are arranged as follows: horizontal stroke (一), vertical stroke (丨), left falling stroke (丿), dot stroke (丶) and turning stroke (ㄣ).
3. Each entry contains five columns, namely CPM name, name of Chinese phonetic alphabet, formula (not including the dosage of each ingredient), actions and indications and warning.
4. CPM names (including those named after some Chinese medicinal) are translated into English. Pilular medicines in this book are named boluses and pills according to different sizes of medicines.
5. Names of herbal medicines in columns of "formula" are Latin names. Generally the names are based upon *Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China* (2010 Edition, also *Pharmacopoeia*); in case of those not collected by *Pharmacopoeia*, their names are proposed according to the nomenclature rules in *Pharmacopoeia*.
6. The TCM terms used in the book are mainly from *Chinese Terms in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy* examined and approved by National Commission of Science and Technology terms (2005 Edition) and *WHO International Standard Terminologies on Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific Region* issued by WHO Western Pacific Region (2007 Edition).
7. Contraindications and side effects of the CPMs are briefly introduced in the "warning" column.
8. Some medicines mentioned in the book are derived from the national rare and protected animals (or plants), and their clinical application should conform to the state relative laws and regulations strictly.
9. Three appendixes are provided for readers' convenience of reference, including *Key of CPMs*, *Key of Scientific Names of Chinese Medicinals* and *Key of Chinese Medicinal Names in English*.

目录

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| 使用说明 | -----1 |
| 中成药名称笔画索引 | -----1 |
| 正文 | -----1 |
| 附录一：中成药英文名称检索表 | -----421 |
| 附录二：中药学名检索表 | -----456 |
| 附录三：中药英文名称检索表 | -----484 |
| 参考文献 | -----489 |

Contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Guide to the Use of the Book - - - - - | 2 |
| Index of Strokes Numbers of the 1st Chinese Character of Each Patent medicine - - - - - | 1 |
| Text - - - - - | 1 |
| Appendix I: Key of Chinese Patent Medicines Names in English- - - | 421 |
| Appendix II: Key of Scientific Names of Chinese Medicinals - - - | 456 |
| Appendix III: Key of Chinese Medicinal Names in English - - - - | 484 |
| References - - - - - | 489 |



中成药名称笔画索引

Index of Strokes Numbers of the 1st Chinese Character of Each Patent Medicine

一画

| | |
|----------|---|
| 一捻金 | 1 |
| 一清胶囊 | 1 |
| 乙肝宁冲剂 | 1 |
| 乙肝养阴活血冲剂 | 2 |
| 乙肝健 | 2 |
| 乙肝清热解毒胶囊 | 2 |
| 乙肝解毒胶囊 | 2 |

二画

| | |
|---------|---|
| 二十五味沉香丸 | 3 |
| 二十五味松石丸 | 3 |
| 二十五味珍珠丸 | 4 |
| 二十五味珊瑚丸 | 4 |
| 二仙膏 | 4 |
| 二母宁嗽丸 | 5 |
| 二母安嗽丸 | 5 |
| 二至丸 | 5 |
| 二陈丸 | 5 |
| 二妙丸 | 6 |
| 十五味黑药丸 | 6 |
| 十全大补丸 | 6 |
| 十味龙胆花颗粒 | 7 |
| 十味蒂达胶囊 | 7 |
| 十香丸 | 7 |
| 十香返生丸 | 7 |
| 十香暖脐膏 | 8 |
| 十滴水 | 8 |
| 丁蔻理中丸 | 8 |
| 七十味珍珠丸 | 9 |
| 七叶神安片 | 9 |

| | |
|---------|----|
| 七味红花殊胜丸 | 9 |
| 七制香附丸 | 9 |
| 七宝美髯颗粒 | 10 |
| 七珍丸 | 10 |
| 七厘散 | 10 |
| 八正合剂 | 11 |
| 八宝丹 | 11 |
| 八珍丸 | 11 |
| 八珍益母丸 | 11 |
| 人参归脾丸 | 12 |
| 人参再造丸 | 12 |
| 人参固本丸 | 13 |
| 人参保肺丸 | 13 |
| 人参首乌胶囊 | 13 |
| 人参养荣丸 | 14 |
| 人参健脾丸 | 14 |
| 儿宝颗粒 | 14 |
| 儿康宁 | 15 |
| 儿童咳液 | 15 |
| 儿童清肺口服液 | 15 |
| 儿童清热口服液 | 16 |
| 儿童清热导滞丸 | 16 |
| 九气拈痛丸 | 16 |
| 九分散 | 17 |
| 九味羌活冲剂 | 17 |
| 九制大黄丸 | 17 |
| 九宝丸 | 17 |

三画

| | |
|---------|----|
| 三十五味沉香丸 | 18 |
| 三七伤药片 | 18 |

| | |
|-----------|----|
| 三七血伤宁胶囊 | 19 |
| 三七冠心宁胶囊 | 19 |
| 三七胶囊 | 19 |
| 三九胃泰颗粒 | 20 |
| 三号蛇胆川贝片 | 20 |
| 三妙丸 | 20 |
| 三金片 | 20 |
| 三黄片 | 21 |
| 三蛇胆川贝糖浆 | 21 |
| 三鞭参茸固本丸 | 21 |
| 下乳涌泉散 | 22 |
| 大七厘散 | 22 |
| 大山楂冲剂 | 22 |
| 大川芎颗粒 | 22 |
| 大补阴丸 | 23 |
| 大枫子油 | 23 |
| 大活络丸 | 23 |
| 大黄廑虫丸 | 24 |
| 万氏牛黄清心浓缩丸 | 24 |
| 万应胶囊 | 24 |
| 万通炎康片 | 25 |
| 上清丸 | 25 |
| 口炎清冲剂 | 25 |
| 口腔溃疡散 | 25 |
| 山东阿胶膏 | 26 |
| 山玫胶囊 | 26 |
| 山药丸 | 26 |
| 山海丹胶囊 | 27 |
| 山绿茶降压片 | 27 |
| 山楂降压片 | 27 |
| 山楂精降脂片 | 27 |

| | |
|-----------|----|
| 千金化痰丸 | 28 |
| 千柏鼻炎片 | 28 |
| 千喜片 | 28 |
| 千金止带丸 | 28 |
| 川贝枇杷糖浆 | 29 |
| 川芎茶调口服液 | 29 |
| 久芝清心丸 | 29 |
| 卫生宝丸 | 29 |
| 女金丸 | 30 |
| 小儿七珍丸 | 30 |
| 小儿七星茶冲剂 | 31 |
| 小儿太极丸 | 31 |
| 小儿止泻安冲剂 | 31 |
| 小儿止泻膏 | 31 |
| 小儿止咳糖浆 | 32 |
| 小儿止嗽糖浆 | 32 |
| 小儿化毒胶囊 | 32 |
| 小儿化食丸 | 32 |
| 小儿牛黄散 | 33 |
| 小儿百寿丸 | 33 |
| 小儿至宝丸 | 33 |
| 小儿回春丸 | 34 |
| 小儿导赤片 | 34 |
| 小儿抗痢胶囊 | 34 |
| 小儿金丹片 | 35 |
| 小儿肺热平胶囊 | 35 |
| 小儿肺热咳喘口服液 | 35 |
| 小儿肺热咳喘颗粒 | 36 |
| 小儿泻速停冲剂 | 36 |
| 小儿泻痢片 | 36 |
| 小儿宝泰康冲剂 | 36 |
| 小儿咽扁冲剂 | 37 |
| 小儿咳喘冲剂 | 37 |
| 小儿咳喘灵冲剂 | 37 |
| 小儿香橘丸 | 37 |
| 小儿退热冲剂 | 38 |
| 小儿健脾贴膏 | 38 |
| 小儿脐风散 | 38 |
| 小儿疳积冲剂 | 39 |
| 小儿消食片 | 39 |
| 小儿消积丸 | 39 |
| 小儿消积止咳口服液 | 40 |

| | |
|-----------|----|
| 小儿麻甘冲剂 | 40 |
| 小儿清肺止咳片 | 40 |
| 小儿清肺化痰口服液 | 40 |
| 小儿清肺散 | 41 |
| 小儿清咽冲剂 | 41 |
| 小儿清热止咳口服液 | 41 |
| 小儿清热利肺口服液 | 42 |
| 小儿清感灵片 | 42 |
| 小儿智力糖浆 | 42 |
| 小儿感冒颗粒 | 43 |
| 小儿腹泻宁糖浆 | 43 |
| 小儿解表冲剂 | 43 |
| 小儿解热丸 | 43 |
| 小儿敷脐止泻散 | 44 |
| 小青龙颗粒 | 44 |
| 小败毒膏 | 44 |
| 小金丸 | 45 |
| 小建中冲剂 | 45 |
| 小活络丸 | 45 |
| 小柴胡冲剂 | 45 |
| 子龙丸 | 46 |

四画

| | |
|---------|----|
| 开光复明丸 | 46 |
| 开胃山楂丸 | 46 |
| 开胃健脾丸 | 47 |
| 开胸顺气丸 | 47 |
| 天一止咳糖浆 | 47 |
| 天王补心浓缩丸 | 48 |
| 天和追风膏 | 48 |
| 天麻丸 | 48 |
| 天麻头痛片 | 49 |
| 天麻钩藤颗粒 | 49 |
| 天麻首乌片 | 49 |
| 天麻祛风补片 | 50 |
| 元胡止痛滴丸 | 50 |
| 无极丸 | 50 |
| 无烟灸条 | 50 |
| 云香精 | 51 |
| 木瓜丸 | 51 |
| 木香分气丸 | 51 |
| 木香顺气丸 | 52 |

| | |
|---------|----|
| 木香槟榔丸 | 52 |
| 五子衍宗丸 | 52 |
| 五灵丸 | 53 |
| 五苓片 | 53 |
| 五味子糖浆 | 53 |
| 五味黄连丸 | 53 |
| 五味麝香丸 | 54 |
| 五香丸 | 54 |
| 五淋丸 | 54 |
| 五羚丹胶囊 | 54 |
| 五粒回春丸 | 55 |
| 五福化毒丸 | 55 |
| 太和妙灵丸 | 55 |
| 止血片 | 56 |
| 止血灵胶囊 | 56 |
| 止血宝胶囊 | 56 |
| 止血定痛片 | 57 |
| 止血复脉合剂 | 57 |
| 止红肠癖丸 | 57 |
| 止泻利颗粒 | 57 |
| 止咳川贝枇杷露 | 57 |
| 止咳丸 | 58 |
| 止咳平喘糖浆 | 58 |
| 止咳宁嗽胶囊 | 58 |
| 止咳枇杷糖浆 | 59 |
| 止咳宝片 | 59 |
| 止咳定喘片 | 59 |
| 止咳橘红口服液 | 59 |
| 止喘灵气雾剂 | 60 |
| 止喘灵注射液 | 60 |
| 止痛化癥胶囊 | 60 |
| 止痛透骨膏 | 61 |
| 止嗽化痰颗粒 | 61 |
| 止嗽青果合剂 | 61 |
| 少阳感冒冲剂 | 61 |
| 少腹逐瘀丸 | 62 |
| 中风回春片 | 62 |
| 中华跌打丸 | 62 |
| 中满分消丸 | 63 |
| 内消瘰癧丸 | 63 |
| 贝母梨膏 | 63 |
| 贝羚胶囊 | 64 |