

Research on Herbs in Cancer Formulas

LC1 – Liver Cancer.....	5
Ban Zhi Lian – Herb <i>Scutellaria barbata</i>	6
Dang Gui – Root <i>Angelica sinensis</i>	7
Dan Shen – Root <i>Salvia Miltiorrhiza</i>	8
Hong Hua – Flos <i>Carthami</i>	9
Bing Lang – Semen <i>Arecae</i>	10
Lou Lu – Radix <i>Rhapontici</i>	11
Yi Yi Ren – Semen <i>Coicis</i>	12
Mu Tong – Caulis <i>Akebiae</i>	13
Bai Shao – Radix <i>Paeonia</i>	14
LC2 – Liver Cancer.....	15
Huang Qin – Radix <i>Scutellaria</i>	16
Huang Lian – Rhizoma <i>Coptidis</i>	17
Zhi Shi – Fructus <i>Citri seu Ponciri</i>	18
Mu Dan Pi – Caulis <i>Moutan</i>	19
Shi Song – Folium <i>Lycopus</i>	20
Bai Shao – Radix <i>Paeonia</i>	21
Lou Lu – Radix <i>Rhapontici</i>	22
Bie Jia – Carapax <i>Amydae</i>	23
Wu Gong – <i>Scolopendra</i>	24
SC1 – Stomach Cancer	25
Feng Wei Cao – Herba <i>Pteris</i>	26
Dang Gui – Root <i>Angelica sinensis</i>	27
Tao Ren – Semen <i>Persica</i>	28
Bai Shao – Radix <i>Paeonia</i>	29
Xiang Fu – Rhizoma <i>Cyperi</i>	30
Zhi Shi – Fructus <i>Citri seu Ponciri</i>	31
Shan Zha – Fruit <i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i>	32
Xia Ku Cao – Spica <i>Prunellae</i>	33
Dang Shen – Radix <i>Codonopsis pilosula</i>	34
Huang Qi – Root <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>	35
SC2 – Stomach Cancer	36
Hai Zao – Herba <i>Sargassii</i>	37
Kun Bu – Thallus <i>Laminaria</i>	38
Ban Xia – Rhizoma <i>Pinellia</i>	39
Zhi Ke (Qiao) – Fructus <i>Citri seu Ponciri</i>	40
Ju Hong – Pericarpium <i>Citri Erythrocarpae</i>	41
Chuan Bei Mu – Bulbus <i>Fritillariae</i>	42
Mu Li – Concha <i>Ostea</i>	43
Lian Qiao – Fructus <i>Forsythia</i>	44
Shan Zha – Fruit <i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i>	45
Shen Qu – Massa <i>Fermenta</i>	46

Bi Li Guo – Fructus Fici Pumilae	47
CC1 – Cervical Cancer	48
Chai Hu – Radix Bupleuri.....	49
Tu Fu Ling – Rhizoma Smilacis	50
Jin Yin Hua – Flos Lonicerae.....	51
Zhu Ling – Sclerotium Polypori	52
Ze Xie – Rhizome Alisma orientalis.....	53
Bai Mao Gen – Rhizoma Imperatae.....	54
Che Qian Zi – Semen Plantaginis	55
Gui Wei (Dang Gui) – Extremitas Radix Angelica.....	56
Chi Shao – Radix Rubrus Paeonia	57
CC2 – Cervical Cancer	58
Bei Sha Shen – Radix Glehniae	59
Huang Qi – Root Astragalus membranaceus	60
Tu Fu Ling – Rhizoma Smilacis	61
Dang Shen – Radix Codonopsis pilosula.....	62
Bai Mao Gen – Rhizoma Imperatae.....	63
Nu Zhen Zi – Fruit Ligustrum lucidum.....	64
Sang Ji Sheng – Ramulus Loranthos.....	65
Lu Feng Fang – Nidus Vespa.....	66
Tu Si Zi – Semen Cuscuta.....	67
Han Lian Cao – Herba Ecliptae	68
Shan Yao – Radix Dioscoreae.....	69
Long Kui – Herb Solanum nigrum.....	70
Jiao Gu Lan – Radix Gynostemma pentaphyllum.....	71
Bai Hua She She Cao – Herb Hedyotis diffusa.....	72
OUC1 – Ovarian & Uterine Cancer	73
Long Kui – Herb Solanum nigrum.....	74
Bai Hua She She Cao – Herb Hedyotis diffusa.....	75
Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria	76
Feng Wei Cao – Herba Pteris.....	77
Huang Bai (Bo) – Cortex Phellodendri.....	78
Dan Shen – Root Salvia Miltiorrhiza	79
OUC2 – Ovarian & Uterine Cancer	80
Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria	81
Long Kui – Herb Solanum nigrum.....	82
Pu Gong Ying – Herba Taraxaci.....	83
Bai Zhu – Rhizome Atractylodes macrocephala.....	84
Fu Ling – Sclerotium Poria cocos.....	85
Ze Xie – Rhizome Alisma orientalis.....	86
Yin Chen Hao – Herba Artemesae Capillaris	87
Chai Hu – Radix Bupleuri.....	88
San Leng – Rhizoma Sparganii.....	89
OUC3 – Ovarian & Uterine Cancer	90
Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria	91

Long Kui – Herb <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	92
Shan Yao – Radix <i>Dioscoreae</i>	93
Sheng Di Huang – Root <i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i>	94
Huang Bai (Bo) – Cortex <i>Phellodendri</i>	95
Fu Ling – Sclerotium <i>Poria cocos</i>	96
Ze Xie – Rhizome <i>Alisma orientalis</i>	97
Dang Shen – Radix <i>Codonopsis pilosula</i>	98
Shi Hu – Herba <i>Dendrobii</i>	99
BRC – Breast Cancer.....	100
Pu Gong Ying – Herba <i>Taraxaci</i>	101
Long Kui – Herb <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	102
Zi Cao – Radix <i>Lithospermi</i>	103
Xia Ku Cao – Spica <i>Prunellae</i>	104
Tian Hua Fen – Radix <i>Trichosanthes</i>	105
Wang Bu Liu Xing – Semen <i>Vaccariae</i>	106
Qing Pi – Pericarpium <i>Citri reticulata</i>	107
Zhe Bei Mu – Bulbus <i>Fritillariae</i>	108
Chai Hu – Radix <i>Bupleuri</i>	109
Man Jing Zi – Fructus/Folium <i>Vitex trifolia</i>	110
CRC – Colorectal Cancer.....	111
Bai Hua She She Cao – Herb <i>Hedyotis diffusa</i>	112
Jin Yin Hua – Flos <i>Lonicerae</i>	113
Huang Qin – Radix <i>Scutellaria</i>	114
Long Kui – Herb <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	115
Hong Teng – Herb <i>Sargentodoxa</i>	116
Huai Jiao – Fructus <i>Sophorae</i>	117
Di Yu – Radix <i>Sanguisorba</i>	118
PC – Prostate Cancer.....	119
Man Jing Zi – Fructus/Folium <i>Vitex trifolia</i>	120
Saw Palmetto.....	121
E Zhu – Rhizoma <i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>	122
Zi Cao – Radix <i>Lithospermi</i>	123
Pu Gong Ying – Herba <i>Taraxaci</i>	124
Che Qian Zi – Semen <i>Plantaginis</i> (Ba Zheng San formula).....	125
Bian Xu – Polygonum <i>aviculare</i> (Ba Zheng San formula).....	126
Gan Cao – Radix <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> (Ba Zheng San formula).....	127
Qu Mai – Diantbus <i>superbus</i> (Ba Zheng San formula).....	128
Deng Xin Cao – Juncus <i>effusus</i> (Ba Zheng San formula).....	129
Shan Zhi Zi – Cardenia <i>jasminoides</i> (Ba Zheng San formula).....	130
Hua Shi – Talcum (Ba Zheng San formula).....	131
Mu Tong – Caulis <i>Akebiae</i> (Ba Zheng San formula).....	132
LC – Lung Cancer.....	133
Yi Yi Ren – Semen <i>Coicis</i>	134
Gua Lou – Fructus <i>Trichosanthes</i>	135
Sang Bai Pi – Root Bark <i>Morus Alba</i>	136

Hai Zao – Herba Sargassii.....	137
Yu Xing Cao – Herba Houttuyniae.....	138
Xing Ren – Semen Pruni.....	139
Ting Ling Zi – Semen Lepidium.....	140
Ban Xia – Rhizoma Pinellia.....	141
Bai Bu – Root Stemona sessilifolia.....	142
She Gan – Rhizoma Belamcandae.....	143
BC – Bone Cancer.....	144
Yan Hu Suo – Rhizoma Corydalis.....	145
Mo Yao – Myrrha.....	146
Chong Wei Zi – Fructus Leonuri.....	147
Dan Shen – Root Salvia Miltiorrhiza.....	148
Ru Xiang – Olibanum.....	149
Hong Hua – Flos Carthami.....	150
Niu Xi – Radix Achyranthis bidentatae.....	151
Xu Duan – Radix Dipsaci.....	152
Tu Bie Chong – Eupolyphaga seu Steleophaga.....	153
Shui Zhi – Hirudo.....	154
Su Mu – Lignum Sappan.....	155
Xue Jie – Resina Draconis.....	156

LC1 – Liver Cancer

Ban Zhi Lian – Herb *Scutellaria barbata*

Pinyin: Ban Zhi Lian

Latin: Herba *Scutellariae Barbatae*

Introduction

Herba Scutellariae barbatae is the whole plant of *Scutellaria barbata* D. Don (*Scutellaria rivularis* Vall.) (Fam. *Labiatae*). It's collected in summer and autumn, removed from foreign substances, washed. It can be used freshly or after dried.

Western medical

This herb is mainly indicated in the treatment of dysentery, appendicitis, jaundice, sore throat, furuncles, snake bite and cancer.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats boil, induces diuresis, relieves swelling.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Expectorant effect
- Antibacterial effect
- Anti-tumor effect

ban zhi lian had very slightly inhibitory effect on the blood cells of acute granulocytic leukemia.

A dose-dependent augmentation of oxidative burst was observed with *Oldenlandia diffusa* (OD) and *Scutellaria barbata* (SB). The effect of OD and SB on the growth of a murine renal cell carcinoma (Renca) was determined. Balb/c mice were transplanted subcutaneously with 1×10^5 Renca cells and were randomized into groups of 10 to receive oral feeding of OD (4 mg/day), SB (4 mg/day), or saline as control. Oral feeding with either OD or SB significantly inhibited the growth of Renca in mice. The data of this study show that OD and SB are capable of enhancing macrophage function in vitro and inhibiting tumor growth in vivo.

Clinical Studies

- Oesophagus cancer

Decoction of 50g ban zhi lian was used as tea for daily drink, this method had effects on patients with oesophagus cancer to a certain effect.

Dang Gui – Root *Angelica sinensis*

Pinyin: Dang Gui

Latin: Radix Angelicae sinensis

Introduction

Radix Angelicae sinensis is officially listed in the Chinese pharmacopoeia as the dried root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels (Fam. Umbelliferae). The drug is collected in late autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, slightly dried and tied up in small bundle, placed on a shelf and smoke dried.

A. sinensis is indicated in the treatment of gynaecological disorders, and in the treatment of analgesic, demulcent, anemia and rheumatism. In the 19th century Eumenol, prepared from the extract of this herb, was considered to be therapeutically effective.

Western medical

Headache, chest and abdominal pain, constipation, menstrual disorders, amenorrhea, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, functional bleeding, anemia and palpitations.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies the blood.

Properties: Sweet, acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Heart, liver and spleen.

Pharmacological actions

- Uterine effect
- Anti-inflammatory and analgesic actions
- Antibacterial actions
- Cardiovascular actions
- Gynaecological diseases
- Antiinflammatory and Analgesic effect
- Antiplatelet aggregation
- Respiratory actions
- Cerebrovascular effect
- Cardiovascular effect
- Immunological effect

Clinical Studies

•Tumor

Hua Liu Tang: dang gui wei, 10g; chi shao, 10g; hong hua 10g; tao ren 10g; dan shen 20g; shu zhi 10g; ban zhi lian 30g; bai hua she she cao 30g, 5 cases of brain tumor were treated for 6 months, and they survived for 2~7 years. Among 28 cases of thyrophyma, all were effective except for 3 cases.

Dan Shen – Root *Salvia Miltiorrhiza*

Pinyin: Dan Shen

Latin: Radix *Salviae Miltiorrhizae*

Introduction

Danshen Root is the dried root and rhizome of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge. (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring or autumn, removed from soil, and dried.

Western medical

Dan Shen is indicated in the treatment of viral myocarditis, acute myocardial infarction, diabetes, chronic simple rhinitis, and hepatocirrhosis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, removes Blood stasis, cools Blood, clears the Heart, nourishes Blood, calms shen.

Properties: Bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Pericardium and Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Functions over the kidney
 - Functions on the heart
 - Function of preventing radioactive pulmonary injury
 - Effects on digestive system
 - Effects on tumors
- dan shen had inhibitory effect on cervical carcinoma in mices.
- Effects on inflammations
 - Effects on hematopoiesis
 - Effects on reproduction
 - Effects of protecting liver injury
 - Effects on nervous system

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Hong Hua – Flos Carthami

Pinyin: Hong Hua

Latin: Flos Carthami

Introduction

Hong Hua, or Safflower is the dried flower of *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected in summer when its colour turns from yellow to red, and dried in shade or in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is usually indicated in the treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular diseases, coronary heart disease, epidemic hemorrhagic fever, peptic ulcer, chronic nephritis, phlebitis, erythema multiforme, bed sore, irregular menstruation, postpartum abdominal pain and infectious hepatitis.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, restores normal menstruation, removes stagnated Blood, alleviates pain, removes ecchymoses.

Properties: Acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Effects on blood coagulation
- Effects on blood fat
- Anoxia tolerance improving effect
- Effects on smooth muscle
- Antalgic, sedative and anti-convulsion effect
- Influence over immunological activities

hong hua polysaccharide could obviously antagonize the immunosuppressive effect of prednisolone. hong hua yellow could lower the content of serum lysozyme and phagocytic function of celiac macrophage and whole blood WBC.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Bing Lang – Semen Arecae

Pinyin: Bing Lang

Latin: Semen Arecae

Introduction

Bing Lang, or Areca Seed is the dried ripe seed of *Areca catechu* L. (Fam. Palmae). The ripe fruit is collected from late spring to early autumn, boiled in water dried, removed from pericarp, and the seed is collected, then dried.

Western medical

This herb is used to treat various parasite diseases, paralytic ileus, chyluria, glaucoma and infantile cough and asthma.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Expels parasites, eliminates stagnated food, promotes the circulation of qi to induce diuresis.

Properties: bitter, acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Stomach, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

•Helminthic effect

•Anti microbial effect

•Anticancer effect

Polyphenolic substance obtained from bing lang had obvious inhibitory effect on Ehrlich carcinoma, it had medium cytotoxic effect on Hela cells.

•Anti-hypertension effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Lou Lu – Radix Rhapontici

Pinyin: Lou Lu

Latin: Radix Rhapontici

Introduction

Lou Lu, or Uniflower Swisscentaury Root is the dried root of *Rhaponticum uniflorum* (L.) DC. (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, and dried in the sun..

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of obesity, cystic hyperplasia of breast, and albuminuria, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats carbuncles, dissolves lumps, restores normal menstruation, and stimulates milk secretion.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on central nervous system
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Anti-fungi effect
- Cellular immunity enhancing effect
- Anti-aging effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Yi Yi Ren – Semen Coicis

Pinyin: Yi Yi Ren

Latin: Semen Coicis

Introduction

Yi Yi Ren, Coix Seed is the dried ripe kernel of *Coix lacrymajobi* L. var. *ma-yuen* (Roman.) Stapf (Fam. Gramineae). The plant is collected in autumn when the fruit is ripe and dried in the sun. The fruit is picked up, dried in the sun, and the kernel is separated from the shell, yellowish-brown coat, and foreign matter.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of flat wart, cancers, sciatica, edema, diarrhea, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Strengthens the Spleen, eliminates Dampness, treats bi syndrome, stops diarrhea, clears Heat, discharges pus.

Properties: Sweet, tasteless, cool.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach, Lung.

Pharmacological actions

•Anticancer effect

Intraperitoneal injection of ethanol extract of yi yi ren had inhibitory effect on Ehrlich carcinoma of mice, and could lengthen the survival time of animals. Acetone extract of yi yi ren had obvious inhibitory effect on mice cervical cancer-14 (U-14) and HCA solid tumor.

•Sedative effect

•Psychic and anti-febrile effects

•Antalgic effect

Clinical Studies

•Cancer

Yi Yi Ren Syrup (100ml was equal to 50g crude drug), oral administration, 20~40ml, 3 times daily. It was used to treat lung cancer, intestinal cancer, stomach cancer, cervical cancer, etc.. yi yi ren combined with teng liu, he zi an ling jiao was used to treat alimentary tract cancers. 168 cases of patients were treated, 1 dose every day, taken in three times. After treatment, the appetite and general condition were improved. And this formula had certain therapeutic effects on 30 cases out of 36 cases who took over three months' treatment.

Mu Tong – Caulis Akebiae

Pinyin: Mu Tong

Latin: Caulis Akebiae

Introduction

Mu Tong, or akebia stem is the dried stem of *Akebia trifoliata* (Thunb.) Koidz (Fam. Lardizabalaceae). The drug is collected in summer or autumn, dried in the sun.

Western medical

The herb is indicated in the treatment of urinary disturbance, edema, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Purges Fire, promotes Water circulation, removes obstruction from Blood Vessels.

Properties:

Channels entered: Heart, Lung, Small Intestine and Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

•Diuretic effect

Clinical Studies

No related research.

Bai Shao – Radix Paeonia

Pinyin: Bai Shao

Latin: Radix Paeoniae Alba

Introduction

Bai Shao, or White Peony Root is the dried root of *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall. (Fam. Ranunculaceae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, washed clean, removed from root stock, the lower part and rootlet, either peeled after boiling in water or boiled after peeling, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of pain, viral hepatitis, asthma, whooping cough, diabetes, peptic ulcer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes Blood, regulates menstruation, soothes the Liver, alleviates pain, astringes yin and suppresses sweating.

Properties: Bitter, sour, sweet, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Liver and Spleen.

Pharmacological actions

•Influence over immune system

bai shao could promote the phagocytic function of macrophages in mice and rats. Total glucoside of paeoniae (TGP) could regulate the generation of interleukin-1, leukotrienes, as well as PGE₂ and TNF. bai shao could antagonize the inhibitory effect of cyclophosphane on peripheral T lymphocytes and restore suppressed cellular immunity. In humeral immunity, bai shao could promote the generation of spleen cell antibody, and restore the lowered generation of antibody induced by cyclophosphane.

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Antibacterial and antiviral effects

•Influence over central nervous system

TGP had antalgic effect on mice, and had a dose-dependent temperature-lowering effect on the normal body temperature of mice and rat. The extract of bai shao had anti-convulsion effect on mice and rat. TGP could also improve the sleep of rat under different functional states.

•Spasmolytic effect

•Anoxia tolerance effect

•Liver-protecting effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

LC2 – Liver Cancer

Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria

Pinyin: Huang Qin

Latin: Radix Scutellariae

Introduction

Huang Qin, or Baical Skullcap Root is the dried root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, dashed to peel the rugged outer bark after being sun dried, and then dried thoroughly.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat infantile pneumonia, viral hepatitis, infantile bacillary dysentery and hypertension, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire, removes Toxin, stops bleeding, and prevents miscarriage.

Properties: Bitter, Cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach, Gallbladder, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti allergic reaction effect and anti-inflammatory effect
- Anti-febrile effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect and sedative effect
- Liver protecting, gallbladder benefiting and spasmolytic effects
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Diuretic effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Tincture of huang qin had anticancer effect, and the plant of huang qin whose seed was in the mature stage had positive tumor-inhibiting effect.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Huang Lian – Rhizoma Coptidis

Pinyin: Huang Lian

Latin: Rhizoma Coptidis

Introduction

Huang Lian, or Golden Thread is the dried rhizome of *Coptis chinensis* Franch. , *Coptis deltoidea* C. Y. Cheng et Hsiao or *Coptis teeta* Wall. (Fam. Ranunculaceae), commonly known as "Wei-lian Yalian" or "Yun-lian", respectively. The drug is collected in autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, and dried.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat bacillary dysentery, acute gastroenteritis, chronic diarrhea, nonspecific ulcerative rectitis, atrophic gastritis, pulmonary TB, arrhythmia, hypertension, diabetes, and burn etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire and removes Toxin.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver, Stomach, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

•**Anti-microbial and anti-protazoan effects**

•**Effects over cardiovascular system**

•**Effects over digestive system**

•**Effects on central nervous system**

•**Effects over neurotransmitter and receptors**

•**Anti-inflammatory effect and effects over immune system**

Berberine had anti acute inflammatory effects. Berbamine was a cellular immunity accelerator.

•**Anticancer effect**

Berberine and its derivants had anticancer activity. In vitro experiments showed that berberine and 0-berberolin had certain inhibitory effect on Ehrlich carcinoma and lymphoma NK/LY cell. But when these drugs were injected to mice with these cancers, the effect was not good or none.

•**Influence over metabolism**

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Zhi Shi – Fructus Citri seu Ponciri

Pinyin: Zhi Shi

Latin: Fructus Aurantii Immaturus

Introduction

Zhi Shi, or Immature Orange Fruit is the dried young fruit of *Citrus aurantium* L. and its cultivars or *Citrus sinensis* Osbeck (Fam. Rutaceae). The fallen fruit is collected in May and June, removed from foreign matter, cut transversely in the middle into two parts, dried in the sun or at a low temperature; the small fruit dried similarly without cutting.

Western medical

This herb is usually indicated in the treatment of peptic ulcers, gastritis, shock, uterine prolapse and constipation, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Breaks qi, promotes digestion, dissolves Phlegm, relieves fullness.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Effects on gastrointestinal smooth muscle
- Effects on uterine smooth muscle
- Diuretic effect
- Anti-allergic reaction

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

Mu Dan Pi – Caulis Moutan

Pinyin: Mu Dan Pi

Latin: Cortex Moutan

Introduction

Mu Dan Pi, or Tree Peony Bark is the dried root bark of *Paeonia suffruticosa* Andr. (Fam. Ranunculaceae). The root is collected in autumn, removed from rootlets, the root bark is stripped off, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of purpura haemorrhagica, hypertension, bacillary dysentery, allergic rhinitis, and eczema, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, cools Blood, activates Blood, and removes stagnated Blood.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver, Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti-inflammatory effect, anti allergic reaction effect
- Effects on central nervous system
- Anti-microbial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Shi Song – Folium Lycopus

Not found.

Bai Shao – Radix Paeonia

Pinyin: Bai Shao

Latin: Radix Paeoniae Alba

Introduction

Bai Shao, or White Peony Root is the dried root of *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall. (Fam. Ranunculaceae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, washed clean, removed from root stock, the lower part and rootlet, either peeled after boiling in water or boiled after peeling, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of pain, viral hepatitis, asthma, whooping cough, diabetes, peptic ulcer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes Blood, regulates menstruation, soothes the Liver, alleviates pain, astringes yin and suppresses sweating.

Properties: Bitter, sour, sweet, slightly cold.

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•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Antibacterial and antiviral effects

•Influence over central nervous system

TGP had antalgic effect on mice, and had a dose-dependent temperature-lowering effect on the normal body temperature of mice and rat. The extract of bai shao had anti-convulsion effect on mice and rat. TGP could also improve the sleep of rat under different functional states.

•Spasmolytic effect

•Anoxia tolerance effect

•Liver-protecting effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Lou Lu – Radix Rhapontici

Pinyin: Lou Lu

Latin: Radix Rhapontici

Introduction

Lou Lu, or Uniflower Swisscentaury Root is the dried root of *Rhaponticum uniflorum* (L.) DC. (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, and dried in the sun..

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of obesity, cystic hyperplasia of breast, and albuminuria, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats carbuncles, dissolves lumps, restores normal menstruation, and stimulates milk secretion.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on central nervous system
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Anti-fungi effect
- Cellular immunity enhancing effect
- Anti-aging effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Bie Jia – Carapax Amydae

Pinyin: Bie Jia

Latin: Carapax Trionycis

Introduction

Bie Jia, or Turtle Shell is the carapace of *Trionyx sinensis* Wiegmann (Fam. Trionychidae). The animal is collected all the year round, but mostly in autumn and winter, killed, scalded by boiling water until the hard skin of the carapace can be peeled off, taken out. The drug is collected, removed from the remaining muscles, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat costal chondritis, tuberculo-ulcer and viral hepatitis.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes yin and suppresses hyperactive yang, softens and resolves hard masses.

Properties: Salty, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Spleen and Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

•Anticancer effect

Powder of bie jia had inhibitory effect on transplanted solid carcinoma in mice, but it had no obvious effect on ascites carcinoma. Bei Jia San could obviously inhibit the growth of L₁₂₁₀, HL-60 and stomach cancer 803 cells.

•Tonifying effect

•Immunological enhancing effect

Polysaccharide of bie jia could significantly improve the hemolysis ability of plaque forming cell in mice, and promote the generation of hemolysin antibody. It could enhance the delayed hypersensitivity of mice too.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Wu Gong – Scolopendra

Pinyin: Wu Gong

Latin: Scolopendra

Introduction

Wu Gong, or Centipede, is the dried body of *Scolopendra subspinipes mutilans* L. Koch (Fam. Scolopendridae). It is collected in spring and summer, scalded to death in boiling water, dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of epilepsy, facial paralysis, hemiplegia, tetanus, hypertension, hepatitis, chronic nephritis, mumps, whooping cough, burn, psoriasis, and cancer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Extinguishes Wind, relieves convulsion and spasm, attacks Toxin, dissolves lump, removes obstruction from collaterals and alleviates pain.

Properties: Acrid, warm. Toxic.

Channels entered: Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Central inhibitory effect
- Anti-convulsion effect
- Antalgic effect
- Effects on cardiovascular effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Influence over immunological function

wu gong could increase the phagocytosis of intraperitoneal macrophages of mice, and activate Fc receptor in macrophages. wu gong at low dosages had the tendency of inhibiting the generation of antibody, while at high dosage, it could obviously inhibit the generation of antibody.

•Bacterial inhibiting effect

•Anticancer effect

wu gong preparation had inhibitory effect on mice sarcoma₁₈₀ and Ehrlich carcinoma, etc.. in vitro experiments showed that it could inhibit the respiration of liver cancer cells. wu gong extract had inhibitory effect on transplanted tumors in animals.

Clinical Studies

•Cancers

wu gong was made into injection or powder to treat 43 cases of stomach cancer, liver cancer, esophagus cancer, cervical cancer and breast cancer, 5 cases were cured, 8 markedly effective, 15 effective, and the total effective rate was 65.2%.

SC1 – Stomach Cancer

Feng Wei Cao – Herba Pteris

Pinyin: Feng Wei Cao

Latin: Herba Pteris Multifida

Introduction

Feng Wei Cao, or Chinese Brake Herb, is the whole plant or rhizome of *Pteris multifida* Poir.. It's collected in summer or autumn, washed clean and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, jaundice, carbuncle, mumps, mastitis, and various bleeding syndromes.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, induces diuresis, reduces swelling, removes Toxin, cools Blood and stops bleeding.

Properties: Tasteless, slightly bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Large Intestine, Liver and Heart.

Pharmacological actions

•Antibacterial effect

•Anti-tumor effect

Intraperitoneal extract of ethanol extract of feng wei cao had inhibitory effect of mice sarcoma₁₈₀.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Dang Gui – Root *Angelica sinensis*

Pinyin: Dang Gui

Latin: Radix Angelicae sinensis

Introduction

Radix Angelicae sinensis is officially listed in the Chinese pharmacopoeia as the dried root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels (Fam. Umbelliferae). The drug is collected in late autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, slightly dried and tied up in small bundle, placed on a shelf and smoke dried.

A. sinensis is indicated in the treatment of gynaecological disorders, and in the treatment of analgesic, demulcent, anemia and rheumatism. In the 19th century Eumenol, prepared from the extract of this herb, was considered to be therapeutically effective.

Western medical

Headache, chest and abdominal pain, constipation, menstrual disorders, amenorrhea, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, functional bleeding, anemia and palpitations.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies the blood.

Properties: Sweet, acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Heart, liver and spleen.

Pharmacological actions

- Uterine effect
- Anti-inflammatory and analgesic actions
- Antibacterial actions
- Cardiovascular actions
- Gynaecological diseases
- Antiinflammatory and Analgesic effect
- Antiplatelet aggregation
- Respiratory actions
- Cerebrovascular effect
- Cardiovascular effect
- Immunological effect

Clinical Studies

•Tumor

Hua Liu Tang: dang gui wei, 10g; chi shao, 10g; hong hua 10g; tao ren 10g; dan shen 20g; shu zhi 10g; ban zhi lian 30g; bai hua she she cao 30g, 5 cases of brain tumor were treated for 6 months, and they survived for 2~7 years. Among 28 cases of thyrophyma, all were effective except for 3 cases.

Tao Ren – Semen Persica

Pinyin: Tao Ren

Latin: Semen Persicae

Introduction

Tao Ren, or Peach Seed is the dried ripe seed of *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch or *Prunus davidiana* (Carr.) Franch. (Fam. Rosaceae). The fruit is collected when ripe. The seed is removed from sarcocarp and shell (endocarp), and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of cerebrovascular accident, hypertension, sprain, chronic pelvic inflammatory diseases, acute mastitis, infantile dyspepsia, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, removes Blood stasis, moistens Intestines, relaxes bowels, treats carbuncles, discharges pus, arrests cough and relieves asthma.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, neutral. Slightly toxic.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system and blood system
- Exciting uterine smooth muscle
- Bowel relaxing effect
- Antitussive effect
- Antalgic effect
- Anti-allergic effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Antibacterial effect
- Parasite-killing effect
- Anticancer effect

Amygdalin could prolong the survival time of mice transplanted with glandular epithelium tumor. Its hydrolysate HCN and benzaldehyde had coordinated destructive effect.

- Anti-oxidant effect
- Liver protecting effect
- Immune regulating effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Bai Shao – Radix Paeonia

Pinyin: Bai Shao

Latin: Radix Paeoniae Alba

Introduction

Bai Shao, or White Peony Root is the dried root of *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall. (Fam. Ranunculaceae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, washed clean, removed from root stock, the lower part and rootlet, either peeled after boiling in water or boiled after peeling, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of pain, viral hepatitis, asthma, whooping cough, diabetes, peptic ulcer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes Blood, regulates menstruation, soothes the Liver, alleviates pain, astringes yin and suppresses sweating.

Properties: Bitter, sour, sweet, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Liver and Spleen.

Pharmacological actions

•Influence over immune system

bai shao could promote the phagocytic function of macrophages in mice and rats. Total glucoside of paeoniae (TGP) could regulate the generation of interleukin-1, leukotrienes, as well as PGE₂ and TNF. bai shao could antagonize the inhibitory effect of cyclophosphane on peripheral T lymphocytes and restore suppressed cellular immunity. In humeral immunity, bai shao could promote the generation of spleen cell antibody, and restore the lowered generation of antibody induced by cyclophosphane.

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Antibacterial and antiviral effects

•Influence over central nervous system

TGP had antalgic effect on mice, and had a dose-dependent temperature-lowering effect on the normal body temperature of mice and rat. The extract of bai shao had anti-convulsion effect on mice and rat. TGP could also improve the sleep of rat under different functional states.

•Spasmolytic effect

•Anoxia tolerance effect

•Liver-protecting effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Xiang Fu – Rhizoma Cyperi

Pinyin: Xiang Fu

Latin: Rhizoma Cyperi

Introduction

Xiang Fu, or Nutgrass Galingale Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Cyperus rotundus* L. (Fam. Cyperaceae). The drug is collected in autumn, boiled briefly after the fibrous matter is burnt off, or steamed thoroughly and dried in the sun, or dried in the sun directly after the fibrous matter burnt off.

Western medical

This herb is used to treat menstrual problems, infertility, vomiting of pregnancy, peptic ulcer, gastritis and cholecystitis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Moves qi, relieves depression, regulates menstruation, alleviates pain, reduces swelling.

Properties: Acrid, slightly bitter, slightly sweet, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, Spleen and Sanjiao.

Pharmacological actions

- Estrogen-like effect
- Effects on uterine
- Effects on central nervous system
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Zhi Shi – Fructus Citri seu Ponciri

Pinyin: Zhi Shi

Latin: Fructus Aurantii Immaturus

Introduction

Zhi Shi, or Immature Orange Fruit is the dried young fruit of *Citrus aurantium* L. and its cultivars or *Citrus sinensis* Osbeck (Fam. Rutaceae). The fallen fruit is collected in May and June, removed from foreign matter, cut transversely in the middle into two parts, dried in the sun or at a low temperature; the small fruit dried similarly without cutting.

Western medical

This herb is usually indicated in the treatment of peptic ulcers, gastritis, shock, uterine prolapse and constipation, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Breaks qi, promotes digestion, dissolves Phlegm, relieves fullness.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Effects on gastrointestinal smooth muscle
- Effects on uterine smooth muscle
- Diuretic effect
- Anti-allergic reaction

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

Shan Zha – Fruit *Crataegus pinnatifida*

Pinyin: Shan Zha

Latin: Fructus *Crataegus pinnatifida*

Introduction

Hawthorn Fruit is the dried ripe fruit of *Crataegus Pinnatifida* Bge. var major N. E. Br., or *Crataegus pinnatifida* Bge. (Fam. Rosaceae). The drug is collected in autumn when ripe, cut into slices, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of dyspepsia, coronary disease, angina pectoris and hyperlipemia, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dissolves food stagnation, activates Blood, removes Blood stasis.

Properties: Sour, sweet, slightly warm.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach and Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Digestive function
- Functions on cardiovascular system
- Antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Xia Ku Cao – Spica Prunellae

Pinyin: Xia Ku Cao

Latin: Spica Prunellae

Introduction

Xiao Ku Cao, or Common Selfheal Fruit-Spike is the dried fruit-spike of *Prunella vulgaris* L. (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in summer when the spike becomes brownish-red, removed from foreign matter, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B, hypertension, diphtheria, nodules of breast, infantile bacillary dysentery and liver cancer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears the Liver, brightens eyes, dissolves lumps and reduces swelling.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Gallbladder.

Pharmacological actions

•Effects on cardiovascular system

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Anti-microbial effect

•Influence over immune system

xia ku cao had immunosuppressive effect.

•Blood sugar lowering effect

•Histamine-like effect

Clinical Studies

•Liver cancer

xia ku cao was used as the main herb, and combined with yin chen, bai hua she she cao, hai zao, kun bu, lou lu. The formula was used to treat primary liver cancer and had certain therapeutic effect.

Dang Shen – Radix Codonopsis pilosula

Pinyin: Dang Shen

Latin: Radix Codonopsis pilosulae

Introduction

Radix Codonopsis pilosulae is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the dried root of *C. pilosula* (Franch.) Nannf., var. *modesta* (Nannf.) L.T. Shen or *Codonopsis tangshen* Oliv. (Fam. Campanulaceae). The drug is collected in autumn, washed clean and dried in the sun. In traditional Chinese medicine it is used mainly as a tonic. It is one of the best known traditional Chinese Medicines and is often used as a substitute for ginseng.

Western medical

Shortness of breath, palpitations, cough, anorexia, diarrhoea, diabetes, physical weakness, loss of appetite.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies qi, spleen and lungs.

Properties: Sweet, neutral.

Channels Entered: Spleen and lung meridians.

Pharmacological actions

- Phagocytic actions
- Blood and hematopoietic system effect
- Cardiovascular system effect
- Gastrointestinal effect
- Endocrine effect
- Anti-fatigue

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Huang Qi – Root *Astragalus membranaceus*

Pinyin: Huang Qi

Latin: Radix *Astragalus membranaceus*

Introduction

Radix Astragalus is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopeia as the dried root of *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. var. *mongholicus* (Bge.) Hsiao or *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. (Fam. Leguminosae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and root stock, dried in the sun.

Astragalus root is a very old and well known drug in traditional Chinese medicine. It is used mainly as a tonic and for treatment of nephritis and diabetes.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of immune deficiency disorders, chronic fatigue syndrome, anaemia and adrenal deficiency. Has diuretic actions. Effective in the treatment of spontaneous and night sweating, prolapse of the anus and uterus, abscesses and chronic ulcers, chronic nephritis with edema and proteinuria.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies qi and blood. Tonifies spleen, lungs.

Properties: Sweet, slightly warm.

Channels entered: Spleen, lung.

Pharmacological actions

- **Enhancement of the Immunologic Function**
- **Antiinflammatory Actions**
- **Effect on the Cardiovascular System**
- **Hepatic actions**
- **Chronic Persisting and Chronic Active Hepatitis**
- **Effect on Cellular Metabolism**
- **Diuretic Effect**
- **Effect on Experimental Nephritis**
- **Hormone-Like Effect**
- **Antibacterial Effect**

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors

SC2 – Stomach Cancer

Hai Zao – Herba Sargassii

Pinyin: Hao Zao

Latin: Sargassum

Introduction

Hai Zao, or Seaweed is the dried alga of *Sargassum pallidum* (Turn.) C. Ag. or *Sargassum fusiforme* (Harv.) Setch. (Fam. Sargassaceae). The former is commonly known as "Dayehaizao" and the latter is known as "Xiaoyehaizao". The drug is collected in summer and autumn, removed from foreign matter, washed clean, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat benign tumors of thyroid, cervical scrofula, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dissolves Phlegm, softens hard masses, induces diuresis, reduces swelling.

Properties: Bitter, salty, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach, and Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on thyroid
- Blood pressure lowering effect
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anticoagulant and hemostatic effects
- Anti-microbial effect

Clinical Studies

•Benign tumors of thyroid

hai zao, zhe bei mu, ge fen, 3 each; xiang fu, bai jie zi, 2 each; xuan shen, xia ku cao, mu li, 4 each; jie geng, gan cao, 1 each; hong niang zi 30 piece, sticky rice 8. All drugs were made into power according to above proportion and made into pills. 4.5g, 2 times daily, after meals. 112 cases of thyroid benign tumors were treated, and 33 were cured, 35 markedly improved, 33 improved, and 11 ineffective.

Kun Bu – *Thallus Laminaria*

Pinyin: Kun Bu

Latin: *Thallus Laminariae*, *Thallus Eckloniae*

Introduction

Kun Bu, or Kelp or Tangle is the dried thalline of *Laminaria japonica* Aresch. (Fam. Laminariaceae) or *Ecklonia kurome* Okam. (Fam. Alariaceae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of thyroid adenoma, globus hystericus, hyperthyroidism and constipation, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dissolves Phlegm, softens hard masses, induces diuresis, reduces swelling.

Properties: Salty, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach and Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

•Effects on thyroid gland

•Anti-tumor effect

Hot water extract of *Laminaria angustata* had obvious anti-tumor activity on transplanted S₁₈₀. The main active ingredients that had the anti-tumor effect may be its polysaccharide and nucleic acids. The active ingredients had good anti-tumor effect in vivo, but had no activity in vitro.

•Effects on immune system

kun bu could obviously improve the immunological function.

•Effects on cardiovascular system

•Blood sugar lowering effect

Clinical Studies

•Thyroid adenoma

huang yao zi 6g; mu li, hai zao, kun bu, 30g each; shan ci gu, xia ku cao, yu jin, pao shan jiao, jiang can, 10g each; tian hua fen 12g; xuan shen 15g; jin ju ye 6g; water decoction. 1 dose every day. 42 cases of thyroid adenoma were treated, and 37 were cured, 5 effective.

Ban Xia – Rhizoma Pinellia

Pinyin: Ban Xia

Latin: Rhizoma Pinelliae

Introduction

Ban Xia, or Pinellia Tuber is the dried tuber of *Pinellia ternata* (Thunb.) Breit. (Fam. Araceae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, washed clean, removed from the outer bark and fibrous root, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat vomiting, Meniere's disease, alimentary tract diseases, cancers, coronary disease, viral myocarditis, insomnia, thyroid tumor, whooping cough, mastitis, toothache, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dries Dampness, dissolves Phlegm, lowers adverse of qi, stops vomiting, clears and dissolves lumps.

Properties: Acrid, warm, toxic.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach and Lung.

Pharmacological actions

•Antitussive and expectorant effect

•Antiemetic and emetic effects

•Antitumor effect

PTA(exogenous agglutinin) isolated from the fresh ban xia bulbs could agglutinate human liver tumor cell, Ehrlich carcinoma and ascitic type of liver cell. Experiments showed that the polysaccharide ingredients in ban xia PMN also had anti-tumor effects.

•Anti-early pregnancy effect

•Glucocorticoid-like effect

Clinical Studies

•Cancers

Water-soluble extracts from ban xia were made into tablets for oral administration, each tablet was equal to 10g crude drug, 2~3 tablets, tid, after meals. 247 cases of cervical carcinoma at different stages were treated with this method for over 2 months' course of treatment, and 63 cases were short-term cured, 84 markedly effective, 44 improved, the total effective rate was 77.3%. And it had an effective rate of 96.7% in patients at stage I, 74.7% in stage II, and 74.2% in stage III. Peeled fresh ban xia was made into pills after being smashed into paste, 2 g each time, 3~4 times daily. The pill was put under the tongue root and swallowed to treat 30 cases of obstruction in esophagus and cardia cancer. In the 25 patients of obstruction due to esophagus cancer, 9 were markedly effective, 12 improved; among 5 patients of cardia cancer, 2 were markedly effective. The administration was usually no more than 30 days.

•Thyroid tumor

sheng ban xia was decocted in water for over 15 minutes, modification was made according to different accompanying symptoms. 1 dose every other day, for consecutive 20 doses. Among treated 91 cases of thyroid tumor, 48 was cured, and 15 improved.

Zhi Ke (Qiao) – Fructus Citri seu Ponciri

Pinyin: Zhi Ke

Latin: Fructus Aurantii

Introduction

Zhi Ke, or Orange Fruit is the dried, immature fruit of *Citrus aurantium* L. and its cultivated varieties (Fam. Rutaceae). The drug is collected in July when the fruit is green yet. Cut in the middle into two parts, dried in the sun or at a low temperature.

Western medical

The herb is often used in the treatment of dyspepsia, chest pain, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Breaks qi, relieves fullness, dissolves Phlegm, promotes digestion.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Spleen, Lung, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

No related research.

Clinical Studies

No related research.

Ju Hong – Pericarpium Citri Erythrocarpae

Pinyin: Ju Hong

Latin: Exocarpium Citri Rubrum

Introduction

Ju Hong, or Red Tangerine Peel is the dried exocarp of *Citrus reticulata* Blanco and its cultivars (Fam. Rutaceae). The ripe fruit is collected in late autumn and early winter, the exocarp is split and collected, dried in the sun or in the shade.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat cough, dyspepsia, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dries Dampness, dissolves Phlegm, regulates qi and relieves epigastric distension.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, warm.

Channels entered: Liver, Spleen and Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

No related research.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Chuan Bei Mu – Bulbus Fritillariae

Pinyin: Chuan Bei Mu

Latin: Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae

Introduction

Chuan Bei Mu, or Tendrilleaf Fritillary Bulb is the dried bulb of *Fritillaria cirrhosa* D. Don, *Fritillaria unibracteata* Hsiao et K. C. Hsia, *Fritillaria przewalskii* Maxim. or *Fritillaria delavayi* Franch. (Fam. Liliaceae). According to the different characters, the drug derived from the former three are known as "Songbei" and "Oingbei", respectively, and the drug derived from the latter is known as "Lubie". The drug is collected in summer and autumn, or when the snow melts, removed from fibrous root, coarse bark and soil, and dried in the sun or at a lower temperature.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat whooping cough, prostatic hyperplasia, infantile dyspepsia, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, moistens the Lung, dissolves Phlegm, suppresses cough.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Heart.

Pharmacological actions

- Antitussive and expectorant effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Mu Li – Concha Ostea

Pinyin: Mu Li

Latin: Concha Ostreae

Introduction

Mu Li, or Oyster Shell is the shell of *Ostrea gigas* Thunberg, *Ostrea talienwhanensis* Crosse or *Ostrea rivularis* Gould (Fam. *Ostrea*). The drug is collected all the year round, removed from soft part, washed clean, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat insomnia, edema due to pulmonary heart disease, chronic hepatitis, acute nephropylitis, diarrhea, and allergic purpura, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Calms shen by its heavy property, subdues the hyperactiveyang, softens and dissolves hard masses, arrests discharge.

Properties: salty, astringent.

Channels entered: Liver, Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti gastric ulcer effect
- Influence over immunity

Water soluble extract of oyster meat could obviously improve the spleen T lymphocyte transformation function and NK cell activity in mice. mu li polysaccharide could promote the immunological function.

- Radiation therapy enhancing effect

Water solution of fresh oyster meat could enhance the cancer cell killing effect of γ radial.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Lian Qiao – Fructus Forsythia

Pinyin: Lian Qiao

Latin: Fructus Forsythiae

Introduction

Lian Qiao, or Weeping Forsythia Capsule is the dried fruit of *Forsythia suspense* (Thunb.) Vahl (Fam. Oleaceae). The drug is collected in autumn when nearly ripe and still greenish, removed from foreign matter, steamed thoroughly and dried in the sun (known as "Qingqiao"); or the drug is collected when fully ripe, dried, and removed from foreign matter (known as "Laoqiao")

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of acute infectious hepatitis, acute nephritis, bacillary dysentery, hiccup, psoriasis and scald, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears heat, removes Toxin, treats carbuncles, dissolves lumps, and disperses Wind Heat.

Properties: Bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Heart and Small Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Anti-febrile effect
- Liver-protecting effect
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Antiemetic effect
- Diuretic effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Shan Zha – Fruit *Crataegus pinnatifida*

Pinyin: Shan Zha

Latin: Fructus *Crataegus pinnatifida*

Introduction

Hawthorn Fruit is the dried ripe fruit of *Crataegus Pinnatifida* Bge. var major N. E. Br., or *Crataegus pinnatifida* Bge. (Fam. Rosaceae). The drug is collected in autumn when ripe, cut into slices, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of dyspepsia, coronary disease, angina pectoris and hyperlipemia, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dissolves food stagnation, activates Blood, removes Blood stasis.

Properties: Sour, sweet, slightly warm.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach and Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Digestive function
- Functions on cardiovascular system
- Antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Shen Qu – Massa Fermenta

Pinyin: Shen Qu

Latin: Massa Medicata Fermentata

Introduction

Shen Qu, or Medicated Leaven, is a processed drug made from flour and other drugs.

Western medical

This herb is usually used to treat dyspepsia and infantile diarrhea, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Promotes digestion, harmonizes the Stomach.

Properties: Sweet, acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

•**Digestion promoting effect**

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Bi Li Guo – Fructus Fici Pumilae

Pinyin: Bi Li Guo

Latin: Fructus Fici Pumilae

Introduction

Bi Li Guo, or Climbing Fig Fruit is the fruit of *Ficus pumifera* L.. (Fam. Moraceae).

Western medical

This herb is used to treat menstrual problems, soft tissue injury, and tumors.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, reduces swelling, removes Toxin, promotes milk secretions, and treats tumor.

Properties: Sweet, sour, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, Spleen, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

No related research.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

CC1 – Cervical Cancer

Chai Hu – Radix Bupleuri

Pinyin: Chai Hu

Latin: Radix Bupleuri

Introduction

Chai Hu, or Chinese Thorowax Root is the dried root of *Bupleurum chinense* DC. or *Bupleurum scorzonerifolium* Willd. (Fam. Umbelliferae). According to the difference of the origin and description, the former is known as "Beichaihu" (Northern Chinese Thorowax Root), and the latter is known as "Nanchaihu" (Southern Chinese Thorowax Root). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from the aerial part, soil, and dried.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of various fever, cold, cough, liver and gallbladder diseases such as viral hepatitis, liver cancer, cholelithiasis, acute biliary system infection, hyperlipemia, allergic rhinitis, renal diseases such as adult chronic nephritis, diabetic nephropathy, infertility, alimentary tract diseases such as hiccup, constipation, infantile anorexia, Meniere's diseases, Raynaud's syndrome, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Disperses and allays fever, soothes the Liver, relieves depression, elevates yang and lifts prolapsed zang-fu organs.

Properties: Bitter, lightly cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Gallbladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Sedative, antalgic, antifebrile and psychic effects on central nervous system
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Liver-protecting and gallbladder-benefiting effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Gastrogavage or intraperitoneal injection of Saikosaponin d could inhibit the growth of Ehrlich carcinoma in mice and obviously lengthen the survival time. TNF which had anticancer effect and was prepared from rabbits with chai hu could result in the necrosis of liver cancer cells.

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-radiation

Clinical Studies

- Liver cancer

Modified Xiao Chai Hu Tang (dang shen 9g; chai hu, huang qin, fa ban xia, xian he cao, 15g each; zhi gan cao 6g; yu jin 20g; mu li, she she cao 30g each; powder of tian qi (taken with water) 3g) was applied after liver cancer interventional therapy. The treatment usually started from the second day after the interventional therapy, 1 time daily. 81 cases were treated while the effect was compared with that of Western Medicine group.. The results showed that in TCM group, hemorrhage of digestive tract could be stopped obviously, the appetite could be improved and pain could be relieved. No vomiting was seen in the TCM group.

Tu Fu Ling – Rhizoma Smilacis

Pinyin: Tu Fu Ling

Latin: Rhizoma Smilacis Glabrae

Introduction

Tu Fu Ling, Glabrous Greenbrier Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Smilax glabra* Roxb. (Fam. Liliaceae). The drug is collected in summer or autumn, removed from fibrous root, washed clean, and dried, or sliced while fresh, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of headache, syphilis, acute bacillary dysentery, acute tonsillitis, psoriasis, and chronic pelvic inflammatory diseases.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Removes Toxin, eliminates Dampness, eases joint movements.

Properties: Sweet, tasteless, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic effect
- Antalgic effect
- Antibacterial effect
- Anticancer effect

This herb had certain inhibitory effect on rat liver cancer induced by AFB₁, it also had inhibitory effect on transplanted tumors.

- Immunosuppressive effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Jin Yin Hua – Flos Lonicerae

Pinyin: Jin Yin Hua

Latin: Flos Lonicerae

Introduction

Jin Yin Hua, or Honeysuckle Flower is the dried flower bud or opening flower of *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. , *Lonicera hypoglauca* Miq. , *Lonicera confuse* DC.or *Lonicera dasystyla* Rehd. (Fam Caprifoliaceae). The drug is collected before flowering in early summer, and dried, or dried after fumigating with sulfur.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat upper respiratory tract infection, acute tonsillitis, acute urinary system infections, appendicitis, chronic enteritis, acute diarrhea, hyperlipemia and skin diseases.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears heat, removes Toxin, disperses Wind Heat.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Heart and Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-inflammatory and anti-febrile effects
- Effects over immune system

jin yin hua decoction diluted as low as the concentration of 1:1280 could still promote the phagocytosis of WBC.
Water decoction of jin yin hua had inhibitory effect on cellular immunity.

- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anti early pregnancy effect
- Central exciting effect
- Others

In vitro experiments showed that water and wine immersion fluid of jin yin hua had obvious cytotoxic effect on Sarcoma 180 and Ehrlich carcinoma.

Clinical Studies

- Thirsty due to radiotherapy and chemotherapy in tumor treatment

Jin Yin Hua Lu, 100ml, tid, 2 weeks as a course of treatment, analyze the effect after 2 courses. 978 cases of thirsty caused by radiotherapy and chemotherapy in tumor treatment were treated, the effective rate was 87% in radiotherapy group, and 74% in chemotherapy group.

Zhu Ling – Sclerotium Polypori

Pinyin: Zhu Ling

Latin: Polyporus

Introduction

Zhu Ling, or Chuling is the dried sclerotium of *Polyporus umbellatus* (Pers.) Fries (Fam. Polyporaceae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from soil, and dried..

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat urinary disturbance, jaundice and tumors.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Induces diuresis, eliminates Dampness.

Properties: Sweet, tasteless, neutral.

Channels entered: Kidney, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

•Diuretic effect

•Anti-tumor effect

Polysaccharide of zhu ling had anticancer effect. Intraperitoneal injection of water soluble part of ethanol extract of zhu ling at the dosage of 2g (crude drug)/kg daily for consecutive 10 days had an inhibitory rate of 62% on Sarcoma₁₈₀ in mice, and 37~54% on liver cancer of mice. But it had no effects on mice leukemia L₆₁₅..

•Effects over immune system

zhu ling was a kind of nonspecific immune stimulant.

Clinical Studies

•Tumors

zhu ling extract 757 was used to treat lung cancer and oesophagus cancer and it's believed preliminarily that it had anti-tumor effects and could improve immune function.

Ze Xie – Rhizome *Alisma orientalis*

Pinyin: Ze Xie

Latin: Rhizome *Alisma plantaga aquatica*

Introduction

Ze Xie is the dried tuber of *Alisma orientalis* (Sam.) Juzep. (Fam. Alismataceae). The drug is collected in winter when the stem and tuber are withering, washed clean, dried, and removed from the fibrous root and coarse outer tissue.

Western medical

This drug is indicated in the treatment of hyperlipemia, acute nephritis and obesity, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Induces diuresis, discharges Damp, purges Heat.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Kidney and Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic effect
- Effects of lowering blood fat
- Effect of lowering blood sugar
- Anti-fatty liver effect
- Effects on cardiovascular system

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Bai Mao Gen – Rhizoma Imperatae

Pinyin: Bai Mao Gen

Latin: Rhizoma Imperatae

Introduction

Bai Mao Gen, or Lalang Grass Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. *major* (Nees) C. E. Hubb. (Fam. Gramineae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, washed clean, dried in the sun, removed from fibrous root and membranous leaf sheath, and tied up in small bundle.

Western medical

This herb can be used in the treatment of renal diseases, hepatitis, epidemic hemorrhagic fever, urination disturbance and epistaxis.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Cools Blood, stops bleeding, clears Heat, induces diuresis.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach and Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Haemostatic effect
- Antibacterial and antiviral effects
- Diuretic effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Che Qian Zi – Semen Plantaginis

Pinyin: Che Qian Zi

Latin: Semen Plantaginis

Introduction

Plantain seed is officially listed in the Chinese pharmacopoeia as the dried ripe seed of *Plantago asiatica* L. or *Plantago depressa* Willd. (Fam. Plantaginaceae). The fruit-spike is collected in summer and autumn when seed is ripe, and dried in the sun. The drug is rubbed out and removed from foreign matter. The herb has diuretic, expectorant, antitussive and antimicrobial actions.

Western medical

Edema, painful urination, dysuria, hematuria, urolithiasis, diarrhoea, diuresis and rheumatism.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Benefits water, drains dampness: reduces edema. Clears heat, disperses phlegm.

Properties: Sweet flavor, cold.

Channels Entered: Liver, Kidney, Small Intestine & Lung Meridians.

Chemical constituents

Plantagin, aucubin, ursolic acid, β -sitosterol, n-hentriacontane, and plantaglucide composed of methyl D-galacturonate, D-galactose, L-arabinose and L-rhamnose. Palmitic, stearic, arachidic, oleic, linolic acids.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic action
- Expectorant and Antitussive action
- Antimicrobial action
- Gastrointestinal action
- Urological affect

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Gui Wei (Dang Gui) – Extremitas Radix Angelica

Pinyin: Gui Wei (Dang Gui)

Latin: Extremitas Radix Angelica

Introduction

Radix Angelicae sinensis is officially listed in the Chinese pharmacopoeia as the dried root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels (Fam. Umbelliferae). The drug is collected in late autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, slightly dried and tied up in small bundle, placed on a shelf and smoke dried.

A. sinensis is indicated in the treatment of gynaecological disorders, and in the treatment of analgesic, demulcent, anemia and rheumatism. In the 19th century Eumenol, prepared from the extract of this herb, was considered to be therapeutically effective.

Western medical

Headache, chest and abdominal pain, constipation, menstrual disorders, amenorrhea, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, functional bleeding, anemia and palpitations.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies the blood.

Properties: Sweet, acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Heart, liver and spleen.

Pharmacological actions

- Uterine effect
- Anti-inflammatory and analgesic actions
- Antibacterial actions
- Cardiovascular actions
- Gynaecological diseases
- Antiplatelet aggregation
- Respiratory actions
- Cerebrovascular effect
- Cardiovascular effect
- Immunological effect

A. sinensis and ferulic acid potentiated the phagocytic activity of macrophages when given to mice.

Clinical Studies

•Tumor

Hua Liu Tang: dang gui wei, 10g; chi shao, 10g; hong hua 10g; tao ren 10g; dan shen 20g; shu zhi 10g; ban zhi lian 30g; bai hua she she cao 30g, 5 cases of brain tumor were treated for 6 months, and they survived for 2~7 years. Among 28 cases of thyrophyma, all were effective except for 3 cases.

Chi Shao – Radix Rubrus Paeonia

Pinyin: Chi Shao

Latin: Radix Paeoniae Rubra

Introduction

Chi Shao, or Red Peony Root is the dried root of *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall. or *Paeonia veitchii* Lynch (Fam. Ranunculaceae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rhizome, rootlet and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat coronary heart disease, acute cerebral thrombosis, pulmonary heart disease, acute hepatitis with jaundice, acute mastitis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, cools Blood, eliminates Blood stasis, relieves pain.

Properties: Bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Liver.

Pharmacological actions

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Effects on tumors

Intraperitoneal injection of normal butyl alcohol extract of chi shao at the dosage of 1~1.5g/kg had obvious inhibitory effect on S₁₈₀ solid tumor. Combination of water extract of chi shao and cyclophosphane or amethopterin had obvious effect on the growth of S₁₈₀ solid tumor and survival time of L₆₁₅ mice. There're also reports showing that water extracts could promote the formation of ascites in Ehrlich carcinoma, S₁₈₀ and W₂₅₆ ascites carcinoma and significantly shorten the survival time.

•Anti-microbial effect

•Spasmolytic effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

CC2 – Cervical Cancer

Bei Sha Shen – Radix Glehniae

Pinyin: Bei Sha Shen

Latin: Radix Glehniae

Introduction

Bei Sha Shen, or Coastal Glehnia Root is the dried root of *Glehnia littoralis* Fr. Schmidt ex Miq. (Fam. Umbelliferae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, removed from rootlet, washed clean, dried slightly in the air, treated with boiling water, peeled and dried, or dried immediately directly after washing.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat esophagitis, infantile aphtha, hoarseness of voice and persistent pneumonia.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes yin, clears the Lung, benefits the Stomach, generates Body Fluid.

Properties: Sweet, slightly bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

•Anti-febrile and antalgic effects

•Immunosuppressive effect

Intraperitoneal injection of polysaccharide of bei sha shen at the dosage of 500mg/kg had inhibitory effect on delayed hypersensitivity induced by 2,4-DNCB. It had immunosuppressive effect similar to hydrocortisone and cyclophosphane.

•Mutation-inhibiting effect

0.5g/ml immersion fluid of bei sha shen showed quite strong mutation-inhibiting effect when added into in vitro cultured mammalian cells.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Huang Qi – Root *Astragalus membranaceus*

Pinyin: Huang Qi

Latin: Radix *Astragalus membranaceus*

Introduction

Radix Astragalus is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopeia as the dried root of *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. var. *mongholicus* (Bge.) Hsiao or *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. (Fam. Leguminosae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and root stock, dried in the sun.

Astragalus root is a very old and well known drug in traditional Chinese medicine. It is used mainly as a tonic and for treatment of nephritis and diabetes.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of immune deficiency disorders, chronic fatigue syndrome, anaemia and adrenal deficiency. Has diuretic actions. Effective in the treatment of spontaneous and night sweating, prolapse of the anus and uterus, abscesses and chronic ulcers, chronic nephritis with edema and proteinuria.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies qi and blood. Tonifies spleen, lungs.

Properties: Sweet, slightly warm.

Channels entered: Spleen, lung.

Pharmacological actions

- **Enhancement of the Immunologic Function**
- **Antiinflammatory Actions**
- **Effect on the Cardiovascular System**
- **Hepatic actions**
- **Chronic Persisting and Chronic Active Hepatitis**
- **Effect on Cellular Metabolism**
- **Diuretic Effect**
- **Effect on Experimental Nephritis**
- **Hormone-Like Effect**
- **Antibacterial Effect**

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors

Tu Fu Ling – Rhizoma Smilacis

Pinyin: Tu Fu Ling

Latin: Rhizoma Smilacis Glabrae

Introduction

Tu Fu Ling, Glabrous Greenbrier Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Smilax glabra* Roxb. (Fam. Liliaceae). The drug is collected in summer or autumn, removed from fibrous root, washed clean, and dried, or sliced while fresh, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of headache, syphilis, acute bacillary dysentery, acute tonsillitis, psoriasis, and chronic pelvic inflammatory diseases.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Removes Toxin, eliminates Dampness, eases joint movements.

Properties: Sweet, tasteless, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic effect
- Antalgic effect
- Antibacterial effect
- Anticancer effect

This herb had certain inhibitory effect on rat liver cancer induced by AFB₁, it also had inhibitory effect on transplanted tumors.

- Immunosuppressive effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Dang Shen – Radix Codonopsis pilosula

Pinyin: Dang Shen

Latin: Radix Codonopsis pilosulae

Introduction

Radix Codonopsis pilosulae is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the dried root of *C. pilosula* (Franch.) Nannf., var. *modesta* (Nannf.) L.T. Shen or *Codonopsis tangshen* Oliv. (Fam. Campanulaceae). The drug is collected in autumn, washed clean and dried in the sun. In traditional Chinese medicine it is used mainly as a tonic. It is one of the best known traditional Chinese Medicines and is often used as a substitute for ginseng.

Western medical

Shortness of breath, palpitations, cough, anorexia, diarrhoea, diabetes, physical weakness, loss of appetite.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies qi, spleen and lungs.

Properties: Sweet, neutral.

Channels Entered: Spleen and lung meridians.

Pharmacological actions

- Phagocytic actions
- Blood and hematopoietic system effect
- Cardiovascular system effect
- Gastrointestinal effect
- Endocrine effect
- Anti-fatigue

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Bai Mao Gen – Rhizoma Imperatae

Pinyin: Bai Mao Gen

Latin: Rhizoma Imperatae

Introduction

Bai Mao Gen, or Lalang Grass Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. *major* (Nees) C. E. Hubb. (Fam. Gramineae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, washed clean, dried in the sun, removed from fibrous root and membranous leaf sheath, and tied up in small bundle.

Western medical

This herb can be used in the treatment of renal diseases, hepatitis, epidemic hemorrhagic fever, urination disturbance and epistaxis.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Cools Blood, stops bleeding, clears Heat, induces diuresis.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach and Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Haemostatic effect
- Antibacterial and antiviral effects
- Diuretic effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Nu Zhen Zi – Fruit *Ligustrum lucidum*

Pinyin: Nu Zhen Zi

Latin: Fructus Ligustri Lucidi

Introduction

Fructus Ligustri lucidi is the dried ripe fruit of *Ligustru lucidu Ait.* (Fam. *Oleaceae*). The drug is collected when ripe in winter, removed from branch and leaf, steamed or treated with boiling water for a moment, and dried, or dried directly.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat chronic nephritis, diabetes, thrombocytopenia, hyperlipemia and acute viral hepatitis.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Supplements the Liver and Kidney, brightens the eyes.

Properties: Sweet, bitter, cool.

Channels entered: Liver, Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

•Effect of increasing immune function

•Anti-cancer effect

60g/kg gastrogavage of nu zhen zi infusion once daily could inhibit Hela cell and U₁₄ tumor strain of mouse cervical carcinoma both in vitro and in vivo, the inhibitory rate was 49.2% Water extract of nu hen zi (50, 100μg) could partially reverse the macrophage function inhibitory effect induced by Renca cell, and restore the J₇₄₄CL to normal level. 100μg nu zhen zi could completely or partially recover the macrophage inhibition induced by MBT-2 cell, restore the J₇₄₄CL to normal level or above. nu zhen zi had quite good anti-mutation ability, it had protective effect on the mutation effect and injury of cell chromosome induced by mutagen cyclophosphane and urethane.

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Influence over the blood system

•Effect of lowering blood sugar

•Effect of lowering blood fat

•Anti HPD photo oxidation effect

•Anti aging effect

•Anti mutagenic effect

•Effect of protecting liver

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Sang Ji Sheng – Ramulus Loranthes

Pinyin: Sang Ji Sheng

Latin: Herba Taxilli

Introduction

Sang Ji Sheng, or Chinese Taxillus Herb is the dried stem, with leaf, of *Taxillus chinensis* (DC.) Danser (Fam. Loranthaceae). The drug is collected in winter and spring, removed from thick stem, cut into sections, and dried or dried after steaming.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat

Eastern medical

Pattern: Expels Wind Dampness, nourishes the Liver and Kidney, prevents miscarriage.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Blood pressure lowering effect
- Sedative effect
- Blood vessel dilating effect
- Diuretic effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

Lu Feng Fang – Nidus Vespae

Pinyin: Lu Feng Fang

Latin: Nidus Vespae

Introduction

Lu Feng Fang, or Honeycomb is the honeycomb of *Polistes olivaceous* (Degeer), *Polistes japonicus* Saussure or *Parapolybia varia* Fabricius (Fam. Vespidae). The drug is collected in autumn and winter, dried in the sun, or steamed briefly, removed from dead wasps and pupae, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat inflammatory infections, acute mastitis, mammary cancer, TB, rhinitis, toothache, dysentery, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Attacks Toxin, kills worms, dispels Wind and alleviates pain.

Properties: Sweet, neutral.

Channels entered: Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Parasites expelling effect
- Anti-tumor effect

In vitro experiments showed that lu feng fang could inhibit human liver cancer cells.

Clinical Studies

•Mammary cancer

Feng Chuan Bu Liu Tang (lu feng fang, chuan shan jia 9g each; shi jian chuan, wang bu liu xing, e zhu, huang qi, dang gui, 15g each, powder of san qi 3g (swallowed in two times)), 1 dose every ay, water decoction, 15 days as a course of treatment. This method had therapeutic effects on mammary cancer.

Tu Si Zi – Semen Cuscuta

Pinyin: Tu Si Zi

Latin: Semen Cuscutae

Introduction

Tu Si Zi, or Dodder Seed is the dried ripe seed of *Cuscuta chinensis* Lam. (Fam. Convolvulaceae). The plant is collected in autumn when the fruit is ripe, dried in the sun, the seed is collected and removed from foreign matter..

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of dysfunctional uterine bleeding, male and female infertility, urinary tract infection, vitiligo, and acne, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes the Liver and Kidney, stops emission and reduces urination, brightens eyes, stops diarrhea, quenches thirst, prevents miscarriage.

Properties: Sweet, warm.

Channels entered: Liver, Kidney and Spleen.

Pharmacological actions

•Effects on reproductive system

•Anti-cataract effect

•Effects on immune system

Gastrogavage of 85% ethanol extract of tu si zi could improve the serum hemolysin level in mice with burn, and elevate the percentage of phagocytosis percentage and index, restore the suppressed immunological function to normal level.

•Anti-ageing effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumor.

Han Lian Cao – Herba Ecliptae

Pinyin: Han Lian Cao

Latin: Herba Ecliptae

Introduction

Han Lian Cao, or Mo Han Lian, or Yerbadetajo Herb is the dried aerial part of *Eclipta prostrata* L. (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected at flowering, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often indicated in the treatment of massive haemorrhage, hematuria, paddy field dermatitis and diphtheria.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes the Liver and Kidney, cools Blood and stops bleeding, removes Dampness and alleviates itching.

Properties: Sweet, sour, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

•Influence over immune system

han lian cao had a dose-dependent effect of improving hemolysis ability of plaque forming cell, and the effect could be inhibited by prednisolone. Decoction of han lian cao could increase non-specific immunologic function and cellular immunity. It had no enhancing effect on humeral immunity.

•Liver protecting function

•Anti-mutagenesis effect

Gastrogavage or intraperitoneal injection of han lian cao had obvious inhibitory effect on PCE microkernel induced by cyclophosphane in mice.

•Hemostatic effect

•Antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Shan Yao – Radix Dioscoreae

Pinyin: Shan Yao

Latin: Rhizoma Dioscoreae

Introduction

Shan Yao, or Common Yam Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Dioscorea opposita* Thunb. (Fam. Dioscoreaceae). The drug is collected in winter when the stem and leaf are withered, deprived of root stock, washed clean and deprived of outer bark and fibrous root, fumigated with sulfur, and then dried. Otherwise thick large straight and dried rhizome is sorted, soaked in clean water until the central portion of the drug gets wet and softened thoroughly, then fumigated with sulfur, cut two ends to smooth plane and rubbed on a board to become cylindrical in shape, dried in the sun and finally polished. It is known as "Guang Shanyao" (Polished Common Yam Rhizome).

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of diarrhea, dyspepsia, dermatitis, diabetes, leukorrhagia, chronic nephritis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Invigorates qi, nourishes yin, nourishes the Spleen, Lung and Kidney, treats spontaneous emission and leukorrhagia.

Properties: Sweet, neutral.

Channels entered: Spleen, Lung and Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on digestive system
- Blood sugar lowering effect
- Anti-ageing effect
- Effects on renal functions

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Long Kui – Herb *Solanum nigrum*

Pinyin: Long Kui

Latin: *Herba Solani Nigri*

Introduction

Herba Solani nigri was first recorded in the Materia Medica of Tang Dynasty. It's the whole plant of *Solanum nigrum* L. (Fam. *Solanaceae*). The herb is collected in summer and autumn, removed from soil and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of boils and furuncles, chronic bronchitis, acute nephritis, cancers, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, activates Blood, relieves swelling.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Antibacterial effect
- Blood sugar increasing effect
- Analgesic effect
- Anti inflammation effect
- Effects on nerve system
- Anti tussive, expetorant and anti asthma effects
- Antiulcerogenic effect
- CNS-depressant action.
- Acetylcholine-like activity

Clinical Studies

- Tumors

Clinical reports showed that long kui was effective in the clinical treatment for cancers cancer.

Jiao Gu Lan – Radix Gynostemma pentaphyllum

Pinyin: Jiao Gu Lan

Latin: Herba Gynostemmatidis

Introduction

Jiao Gu Lan, or Fiveleaf Gynostemma Herb is the whole plant of Gynostemma pentaphyllum (Thunb.) Mak (Fam. cucurbitaceae). It is collected in August and September before the fruit is forming, removed from foreign matter, washed clean, cut into sections of the length of around 15cm, dried in the shade.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat tumors, hyperlipemia, leucopenia, and thrombocytopenia, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes qi and yin, clears the Lung, dissolves Phlegm, nourishes the Heart and calms shen.

Properties: Sweet, slightly bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Spleen, Heart, and Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-ageing effect
- Anti-fatigue, anti-anoxia, anti high and low temperature effects.
- Effects on metabolism
- Effects on immune system

jiao gu lan could regulate immunological functions.

- Anti-tumor effects

Saponins of jiao gu lan had inhibitory effect on tumors or cancers of stomach, rectum, uterine, mouth, esophagus, gallbladder, pancreas, liver, brain, lung, kidney, tongue, thymus, thyroid, prostate and skin, etc..

- Effects on central nervous system
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Effects on endocrine system
- Effects on digestive effects

Clinical Studies

- Tumor

43 cases of malignant tumors (including esophagus cancer, cardia and stomach cancer, large intestine cancer, lung cancer, mammary cancer) were treated with complex Jiao Gu Lan decoction (jiao gu lan, bai zhu, fu ling ,etc.) for 2~3 weeks. It could elevate the lymphocyte transformation rate.

Bai Hua She She Cao – Herb *Hedyotis diffusa*

Pinyin: Bai Hua She She Cao

Latin: Herba Hedyotidis Diffusae

Introduction

Herba Hedyotidis diffusa consists of the entire plant of an annual herb, *Oldenlandia diffusa* (Willd.) Roxb. (family *Rubiaceae*).

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of appendicitis, lung abscess, furuncles, carbuncles, snake-bite by poisonous snake, etc.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats boil, induces diuresis, treats stranguria.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Stomach, Large Intestine & Small Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

•Antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect

•Hepatoprotective effect

•Anti-tumor effect

bai hua she she cao (6g/ml crude drug) had quite strong inhibitory effect on acute leukemia of lymphocyte type, granulocyte type, monocyte type and chronic granulocytic leukemia in vitro. 0.5~1g crude drug had inhibitory effect on yoshida sarcoma and Ehrlich ascites tumor.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

OUC1 – Ovarian & Uterine Cancer

Long Kui – Herb *Solanum nigrum*

Pinyin: Long Kui

Latin: *Herba Solani Nigri*

Introduction

Herba Solani nigri was first recorded in the *Materia Medica* of Tang Dynasty. It's the whole plant of *Solanum nigrum* L. (Fam. *Solanaceae*). The herb is collected in summer and autumn, removed from soil and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of boils and furuncles, chronic bronchitis, acute nephritis, cancers, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, activates Blood, relieves swelling.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Antibacterial effect
- Blood sugar increasing effect
- Analgesic effect
- Anti inflammation effect
- Effects on nerve system
- Anti tussive, expetorant and anti asthma effects
- Antiulcerogenic effect
- CNS-depressant action.
- Acetylcholine-like activity

Clinical Studies

- Tumors

Clinical reports showed that long kui was effective in the clinical treatment for cancers cancer.

Bai Hua She She Cao – Herb *Hedyotis diffusa*

Pinyin: Bai Hua She She Cao

Latin: *Herba Hedyotidis Diffusae*

Introduction

Herba Hedyotidis diffusa consists of the entire plant of an annual herb, *Oldenlandia diffusa* (Willd.) Roxb. (family *Rubiaceae*).

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of appendicitis, lung abscess, furuncles, carbuncles, snake-bite by poisonous snake, etc.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats boil, induces diuresis, treats stranguria.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Stomach, Large Intestine & Small Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

•Antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect

•Hepatoprotective effect

•Anti-tumor effect

bai hua she she cao (6g/ml crude drug) had quite strong inhibitory effect on acute leukemia of lymphocyte type, granulocyte type, monocyte type and chronic granulocytic leukemia in vitro. 0.5~1g crude drug had inhibitory effect on yoshida sarcoma and Ehrlich ascites tumor.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria

Pinyin: Huang Qin

Latin: Radix Scutellariae

Introduction

Huang Qin, or Baical Skullcap Root is the dried root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, dashed to peel the rugged outer bark after being sun dried, and then dried thoroughly.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat infantile pneumonia, viral hepatitis, infantile bacillary dysentery and hypertension, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire, removes Toxin, stops bleeding, and prevents miscarriage.

Properties: Bitter, Cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach, Gallbladder, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti allergic reaction effect and anti-inflammatory effect
- Anti-febrile effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect and sedative effect
- Liver protecting, gallbladder benefiting and spasmolytic effects
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Diuretic effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Tincture of huang qin had anticancer effect, and the plant of huang qin whose seed was in the mature stage had positive tumor-inhibiting effect.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Feng Wei Cao – Herba Pteris

Pinyin: Feng Wei Cao

Latin: Herba Pteris Multifida

Introduction

Feng Wei Cao, or Chinese Brake Herb, is the whole plant or rhizome of *Pteris multifida* Poir.. It's collected in summer or autumn, washed clean and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, jaundice, carbuncle, mumps, mastitis, and various bleeding syndromes.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, induces diuresis, reduces swelling, removes Toxin, cools Blood and stops bleeding.

Properties: Tasteless, slightly bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Large Intestine, Liver and Heart.

Pharmacological actions

•Antibacterial effect

•Anti-tumor effect

Intraperitoneal extract of ethanol extract of feng wei cao had inhibitory effect of mice sarcoma₁₈₀.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Huang Bai (Bo) – Cortex Phellodendri

Pinyin: Huang Bo

Latin: Cortex Phellodendri

Introduction

Huang Bo, or Amur Cork-tree is the dried bark of *Phellodendron chinense* Schneid. or *Phellodendron amurense* Rupr. (Fam. Rutaceae). The former is commonly called "Chuan huangbo" and the latter "Guan huangbo". The drug is collected, removed from coarse bark, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of bacillary dysentery, enteritis, hemorrhoid, chronic prostatitis, chronic bronchitis, chronic osteomyelitis, eczema, herpes zoster and burn, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire, removes Toxin, allays fever, and expels hectic fever.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Kidney, Bladder, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Effects over cardiovascular system
- Effects over digestive system
- Effects over central nervous system
- Antitussive and expectorant effects

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Dan Shen – Root *Salvia Miltiorrhiza*

Pinyin: Dan Shen

Latin: Radix *Salviae Miltiorrhizae*

Introduction

Danshen Root is the dried root and rhizome of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge. (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring or autumn, removed from soil, and dried.

Western medical

Dan Shen is indicated in the treatment of viral myocarditis, acute myocardial infarction, diabetes, chronic simple rhinitis, and hepatocirrhosis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, removes Blood stasis, cools Blood, clears the Heart, nourishes Blood, calms shen.

Properties: Bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Pericardium and Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Functions over the kidney
 - Functions on the heart
 - Function of preventing radioactive pulmonary injury
 - Effects on digestive system
 - Effects on tumors
- dan shen had inhibitory effect on cervical carcinoma in mices.
- Effects on inflammations
 - Effects on hematopoiesis
 - Effects on reproduction
 - Effects of protecting liver injury
 - Effects on nervous system

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

OUC2 – Ovarian & Uterine Cancer

Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria

Pinyin: Huang Qin

Latin: Radix Scutellariae

Introduction

Huang Qin, or Baical Skullcap Root is the dried root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, dashed to peel the rugged outer bark after being sun dried, and then dried thoroughly.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat infantile pneumonia, viral hepatitis, infantile bacillary dysentery and hypertension, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire, removes Toxin, stops bleeding, and prevents miscarriage.

Properties: Bitter, Cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach, Gallbladder, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti allergic reaction effect and anti-inflammatory effect
- Anti-febrile effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect and sedative effect
- Liver protecting, gallbladder benefiting and spasmolytic effects
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Diuretic effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Tincture of huang qin had anticancer effect, and the plant of huang qin whose seed was in the mature stage had positive tumor-inhibiting effect.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Long Kui – Herb *Solanum nigrum*

Pinyin: Long Kui

Latin: Herba Solani Nigri

Introduction

Herba Solani nigri was first recorded in the Materia Medica of Tang Dynasty. It's the whole plant of *Solanum nigrum* L. (Fam. *Solanaceae*). The herb is collected in summer and autumn, removed from soil and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of boils and furuncles, chronic bronchitis, acute nephritis, cancers, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, activates Blood, relieves swelling.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Antibacterial effect
- Blood sugar increasing effect
- Analgesic effect
- Anti inflammation effect
- Effects on nerve system
- Anti tussive, expetorant and anti asthma effects
- Antiulcerogenic effect
- CNS-depressant action.
- Acetylcholine-like activity

Clinical Studies

- Tumors

Clinical reports showed that long kui was effective in the clinical treatment for cancers cancer.

Pu Gong Ying – Herba Taraxaci

Pinyin: Pu Gong Ying

Latin: Herba Taraxaci

Introduction

Pu Gong Ying, or Dandelion is the dried herb of *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz., *Taraxacum sinicum* Kitag. or several other species of the same genus (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected from spring to autumn at the early stage of flowering, removed from foreign matter, washed clean and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat infectious diseases, mastitis, mumps, hepatitis, gastritis, uremia, gynecologic cysts and infantile constipation, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats carbuncles, dissolves lumps, induces diuresis and treats stranguria.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

•**Bacterial inhibiting effect**

•**Anti-tumor effect**

The hot water extract of aerial part of pu gong yin was believed to consist of polysaccharide, and it had the characteristics of know anti-tumor polysaccharides.

•**Ulcer-protecting effect**

•**Anti-endotoxin effect**

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Bai Zhu – Rhizome *Atractylodes macrocephala*

Pinyin: Bai Zhu

Latin: Rhizome *Atractylodes macrocephalae*

Introduction

Atractylodes Rhizome is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the rhizome of *Atractylodes macrocephala* Roidz. (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected in winter while the lower leaf of the plant turns yellow and the upper leaf becomes fragile, removed from soil, baked or sunned to dryness, and then removed from fibrous root.

It is recommended in traditional Chinese Medicine as a digestive, diuretic and antihidrotic.

Western medical

Anorexia, abdominal distension, diarrhoea, excessive perspiration, dizziness, palpitations.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies spleen qi.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, warm.

Channels entered: Spleen, stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic action
- Hypoglycemic action
- Anticoagulant action
- Cardiovascular action
- Hepatic action
- Immunological action
- Antineoplastic action

The neutral fraction of the volatile oil of the herb was proved in vitro to have a significant inhibitory action on esophageal carcinoma cells. Detachment of all the carcinoma cells was observed within 24 hours at the concentration of 10 μ /ml and of most carcinoma cells at 5 μ /ml. The remaining cells showed shrunken nuclei, inconspicuous nuclei and multiple vacuoles in the cytoplasm. Intraperitoneal injection of the volatile oil at the dose of 50-100 mg/kg also significantly inhibited Erhlich ascites carcinoma.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Fu Ling – *Sclerotium Poria cocos*

Pinyin: Fu Ling

Latin: *Sclerotium Poria cocos*

Introduction

Sclerotium Poria Cocos is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the dried sclerotium of the fungus, *Poria cocos* (Schw.) Wolf (Fam. Polyporaceae). The drug is collected mostly in July to September, removed from the soil, piled up, spread and airdried on the surface. This operation is repeated several times until wrinkles appear and the inside water is evaporated, then dried in the shade. It is known as “Fulingge”. Or the fresh sclerotium is cut and dried in the air. *P. cocos* grows underground on the roots of pine (1) and other trees. It is often found infecting tree roots and stumps of hardwoods and conifers. There is a rather tough fruiting body arising from a sclerotium. The flesh of the fruiting body is often resupinate on wood, thin and white to tan with the stalk absent (2).

Western medical

Edema with oliguria; dizziness and palpitation caused by fluid retention: diminished function of the spleen marked by anorexia, loose stools or diarrhea, restlessness and insomnia.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Benefits water, resolves dampness: reduces edema.

Properties: Sweet flavour, neutral property.

Channels Entered: Heart, Lung, Spleen, Stomach & Kidney Meridians.

Pharmacological actions

•Anti-tumor effect

As with many other medicinal fungi, the polysaccharides of *P. cocos* have been reported to inhibit tumors indirectly by stimulating immunological functions. One polysaccharide, named pachyman, showed no significant anti-tumor activity, but it increased phagocytosis in the peritoneal macrophages and accelerated recovery from cyclophosphamide-induced leukopenia in rats. However, a protein-bound polysaccharide (HII) isolated from the mycelia of *P. cocos* inhibited sarcoma 180 in mice, apparently through a host-mediated reaction. HII was isolated when it was discovered that in large doses (22mg/KG) a crude fraction of the mycelium produced a tumor inhibition rate of 80% and complete remission of tumors of 10% of animals. Carboxymethylpachyman (CMP), a chemically modified form of the polysaccharide pachyman in *P. cocos*, increased the effectiveness of interferon induction in vitro, enhanced phagocytic activity of macrophages and produced very high rates of tumor inhibition in mice. Pachyman was found to be effective against original-type, anti-GBM nephritis in rats. This may be due in part to the inhibitory action of pachyman on C3-deposition in the glomeruli.

•Immuno-stimulating effect

•Effect on the Digestive System

•Sedative effect

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Ze Xie – Rhizome *Alisma orientalis*

Pinyin: Ze Xie

Latin: Rhizome *Alisma plantaga aquatica*

Introduction

Ze Xie is the dried tuber of *Alisma orientalis* (Sam.) Juzep. (Fam. Alismataceae). The drug is collected in winter when the stem and tuber are withering, washed clean, dried, and removed from the fibrous root and coarse outer tissue.

Western medical

This drug is indicated in the treatment of hyperlipemia, acute nephritis and obesity, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Induces diuresis, discharges Damp, purges Heat.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Kidney and Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic effect
- Effects of lowering blood fat
- Effect of lowering blood sugar
- Anti-fatty liver effect
- Effects on cardiovascular system

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Yin Chen Hao – Herba Artemesae Capillaris

Pinyin: Yin Chen Hao

Latin: Herba Artemisiae Scopariae

Introduction

Yin Chen Hao, Virgate Wormwood Herb is the dried seedling of *Artemisia scoparia* Waldst. et Kit. or *Artemisia capillaris* Thunb. (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected in spring when the seedling is 6-10 cm high, or in autumn when the bud is forming, removed from foreign matter and older stem, and dried in the sun. The spring-drug collected in spring is known as "Mianyinchen" and that collected in autumn is known as "Yinchenhao".

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of hepatitis, biliary tract infections, hyperlipemia and coronary heart disease.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Dampness and heat, treats jaundice.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach, Liver, Gallbladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Cholagogic effect
- Liver protecting effect
- Blood fat lowering, coronary artery dilating effects
- Blood pressure lowering effect
- Anti-febrile effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Water extract of yin chen could significantly inhibit the growth of Meth A tumor transplanted in mice and prolong the survival time of tumor bearing mice. In vitro experiment showed that it had obvious cytotoxic effect on several tumor cells. yin chen had initializing effect on the generation of tumour necrosis factor (TNF).

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Chai Hu – Radix Bupleuri

Pinyin: Chai Hu

Latin: Radix Bupleuri

Introduction

Chai Hu, or Chinese Thorowax Root is the dried root of *Bupleurum chinense* DC. or *Bupleurum scorzonerifolium* Willd. (Fam. Umbelliferae). According to the difference of the origin and description, the former is known as "Beichaihu" (Northern Chinese Thorowax Root), and the latter is known as "Nanchaihu" (Southern Chinese Thorowax Root). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from the aerial part, soil, and dried.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of various fever, cold, cough, liver and gallbladder diseases such as viral hepatitis, liver cancer, cholelithiasis, acute biliary system infection, hyperlipemia, allergic rhinitis, renal diseases such as adult chronic nephritis, diabetic nephropathy, infertility, alimentary tract diseases such as hiccup, constipation, infantile anorexia, Meniere's diseases, Raynaud's syndrome, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Disperses and allays fever, soothes the Liver, relieves depression, elevates yang and lifts prolapsed zang-fu organs.

Properties: Bitter, lightly cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Gallbladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Sedative, antalgic, antifebrile and psychic effects on central nervous system
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Liver-protecting and gallbladder-benefiting effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Gastrogavage or intraperitoneal injection of Saikosaponin d could inhibit the growth of Ehrlich carcinoma in mice and obviously lengthen the survival time. TNF which had anticancer effect and was prepared from rabbits with chai hu could result in the necrosis of liver cancer cells.

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-radiation

Clinical Studies

- Liver cancer

Modified Xiao Chai Hu Tang (dang shen 9g; chai hu, huang qin, fa ban xia, xian he cao, 15g each; zhi gan cao 6g; yu jin 20g; mu li, she she cao 30g each; powder of tian qi (taken with water) 3g) was applied after liver cancer interventional therapy. The treatment usually started from the second day after the interventional therapy, 1 time daily. 81 cases were treated while the effect was compared with that of Western Medicine group.. The results showed that in TCM group, hemorrhage of digestive tract could be stopped obviously, the appetite could be improved and pain could be relieved. No vomiting was seen in the TCM group.

San Leng – Rhizoma Sparganii

Pinyin: Sang Leng

Latin: Rhizoma Sparganii

Introduction

San Leng, or Common Burreed Tuber is the dried rhizome of *Sparganium stoloniferum* Buch.Ham. (Fam. Sparganiaceae). The drug is collected from winter to the next spring, washed clean, peeled, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is used to treat menstrual problem, apoplexy, coronary heart disease, pelvic inflammatory disease, dyspepsia, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Breaks Blood, moves qi, promotes digestion, alleviates pain.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, Spleen.

Pharmacological actions

•Effects on the blood system

•Effects on smooth muscle

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

OUC3 – Ovarian & Uterine Cancer

Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria

Pinyin: Huang Qin

Latin: Radix Scutellariae

Introduction

Huang Qin, or Baical Skullcap Root is the dried root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, dashed to peel the rugged outer bark after being sun dried, and then dried thoroughly.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat infantile pneumonia, viral hepatitis, infantile bacillary dysentery and hypertension, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire, removes Toxin, stops bleeding, and prevents miscarriage.

Properties: Bitter, Cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach, Gallbladder, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti allergic reaction effect and anti-inflammatory effect
- Anti-febrile effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect and sedative effect
- Liver protecting, gallbladder benefiting and spasmolytic effects
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Diuretic effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Tincture of huang qin had anticancer effect, and the plant of huang qin whose seed was in the mature stage had positive tumor-inhibiting effect.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Long Kui – Herb *Solanum nigrum*

Pinyin: Long Kui

Latin: *Herba Solani Nigri*

Introduction

Herba Solani nigri was first recorded in the *Materia Medica* of Tang Dynasty. It's the whole plant of *Solanum nigrum* L. (Fam. *Solanaceae*). The herb is collected in summer and autumn, removed from soil and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of boils and furuncles, chronic bronchitis, acute nephritis, cancers, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, activates Blood, relieves swelling.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Antibacterial effect
- Blood sugar increasing effect
- Analgesic effect
- Anti inflammation effect
- Effects on nerve system
- Anti tussive, expetorant and anti asthma effects
- Antiulcerogenic effect
- CNS-depressant action.
- Acetylcholine-like activity

Clinical Studies

- Tumors

Clinical reports showed that long kui was effective in the clinical treatment for cancers cancer.

Shan Yao – Radix Dioscoreae

Pinyin: Shan Yao

Latin: Rhizoma Dioscoreae

Introduction

Shan Yao, or Common Yam Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Dioscorea opposita* Thunb. (Fam. Dioscoreaceae). The drug is collected in winter when the stem and leaf are withered, deprived of root stock, washed clean and deprived of outer bark and fibrous root, fumigated with sulfur, and then dried. Otherwise thick large straight and dried rhizome is sorted, soaked in clean water until the central portion of the drug gets wet and softened thoroughly, then fumigated with sulfur, cut two ends to smooth plane and rubbed on a board to become cylindrical in shape, dried in the sun and finally polished. It is known as "Guang Shanyao" (Polished Common Yam Rhizome).

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of diarrhea, dyspepsia, dermatitis, diabetes, leukorrhagia, chronic nephritis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Invigorates qi, nourishes yin, nourishes the Spleen, Lung and Kidney, treats spontaneous emission and leukorrhagia.

Properties: Sweet, neutral.

Channels entered: Spleen, Lung and Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on digestive system
- Blood sugar lowering effect
- Anti-ageing effect
- Effects on renal functions

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Sheng Di Huang – Root *Rehmannia glutinosa*

Pinyin: Sheng Di Huang

Latin: Radix Rehmanniae glutinosae

Introduction

Rehmannia Root is officially listed in the Chinese pharmacopoeia as the fresh or dried root tuber of *Rehmannia glutinosa* Libosch. (Fam Scrophulariaceae). The drug is collected in autumn removed from root stock, rootlet and soil, used either in fresh state or baked to almost dry. The fresh and dry roots of *R. glutinosa* are used in traditional Chinese medicine as an antipyretic and hemostatic. The processed roots are used mainly as a tonic and sedative. The herb is called either Sheng Di Huang, Shu Di Huang, or Di Huang Tan depending on the way it is processed. Sheng Di Huang, the uncured herb, is sweet with a slightly bitter aftertaste and a “cold” property. The actions ascribed to this herb are “yin” (vital essence)nourishing, latent-heat-clearing, antipyretic, hemostatic and the ability to remove pathogenic “heat” from the blood. Therapeutically, it is used in irritability of febrile diseases, maculae and papulae, low-grade fever due to “yin” asthenia, thirst, hematemesis, epistaxis, hematuria, and metrorrhagia.

Western medical

Antipyretic and hemo-static, epistaxis, dermatological conditions. Indicated in the treatment of rheumatic conditions.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes yin and blood.

Properties: Sweet, bitter, neutral.

Channels entered: Heart, liver, kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on the Adrenocortical Function and Catabolism of Cortisol
- Antiradiation Action
- Liver-Protective Action
- Effect on Blood Glucose
- Actions on the Cardiovascular System
- Hemostatic Action
- Diuretic Action
- Anti-inflammatory Action

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Huang Bai (Bo) – Cortex Phellodendri

Pinyin: Huang Bo

Latin: Cortex Phellodendri

Introduction

Huang Bo, or Amur Cork-tree is the dried bark of *Phellodendron chinense* Schneid. or *Phellodendron amurense* Rupr. (Fam. Rutaceae). The former is commonly called "Chuan huangbo" and the latter "Guan huangbo". The drug is collected, removed from coarse bark, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of bacillary dysentery, enteritis, hemorrhoid, chronic prostatitis, chronic bronchitis, chronic osteomyelitis, eczema, herpes zoster and burn, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire, removes Toxin, allays fever, and expels hectic fever.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Kidney, Bladder, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Effects over cardiovascular system
- Effects over digestive system
- Effects over central nervous system
- Antitussive and expectorant effects

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Fu Ling – *Sclerotium Poria cocos*

Pinyin: Fu Ling

Latin: *Sclerotium Poria cocos*

Introduction

Sclerotium Poria Cocos is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the dried sclerotium of the fungus, *Poria cocos* (Schw.) Wolf (Fam. Polyporaceae). The drug is collected mostly in July to September, removed from the soil, piled up, spread and airdried on the surface. This operation is repeated several times until wrinkles appear and the inside water is evaporated, then dried in the shade. It is known as “Fulingge”. Or the fresh sclerotium is cut and dried in the air. *P. cocos* grows underground on the roots of pine (1) and other trees. It is often found infecting tree roots and stumps of hardwoods and conifers. There is a rather tough fruiting body arising from a sclerotium. The flesh of the fruiting body is often resupinate on wood, thin and white to tan with the stalk absent (2).

Western medical

Edema with oliguria; dizziness and palpitation caused by fluid retention: diminished function of the spleen marked by anorexia, loose stools or diarrhea, restlessness and insomnia.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Benefits water, resolves dampness: reduces edema.

Properties: Sweet flavour, neutral property.

Channels Entered: Heart, Lung, Spleen, Stomach & Kidney Meridians.

Pharmacological actions

•Anti-tumor effect

As with many other medicinal fungi, the polysaccharides of *P. cocos* have been reported to inhibit tumors indirectly by stimulating immunological functions. One polysaccharide, named pachyman, showed no significant anti-tumor activity, but it increased phagocytosis in the peritoneal macrophages and accelerated recovery from cyclophosphamide-induced leukopenia in rats. However, a protein-bound polysaccharide (HII) isolated from the mycelia of *P. cocos* inhibited sarcoma 180 in mice, apparently through a host-mediated reaction. HII was isolated when it was discovered that in large doses (22mg/KG) a crude fraction of the mycelium produced a tumor inhibition rate of 80% and complete remission of tumors of 10% of animals. Carboxymethylpachyman (CMP), a chemically modified form of the polysaccharide pachyman in *P. cocos*, increased the effectiveness of interferon induction in vitro, enhanced phagocytic activity of macrophages and produced very high rates of tumor inhibition in mice. Pachyman was found to be effective against original-type, anti-GBM nephritis in rats. This may be due in part to the inhibitory action of pachyman on C3-deposition in the glomeruli.

•Immuno-stimulating effect

•Effect on the Digestive System

•Sedative effect

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Ze Xie – Rhizome *Alisma orientalis*

Pinyin: Ze Xie

Latin: Rhizome *Alisma plantaga aquatica*

Introduction

Ze Xie is the dried tuber of *Alisma orientalis* (Sam.) Juzep. (Fam. Alismataceae). The drug is collected in winter when the stem and tuber are withering, washed clean, dried, and removed from the fibrous root and coarse outer tissue.

Western medical

This drug is indicated in the treatment of hyperlipemia, acute nephritis and obesity, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Induces diuresis, discharges Damp, purges Heat.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Kidney and Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic effect
- Effects of lowering blood fat
- Effect of lowering blood sugar
- Anti-fatty liver effect
- Effects on cardiovascular system

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Dang Shen – Radix Codonopsis pilosula

Pinyin: Dang Shen

Latin: Radix Codonopsis pilosulae

Introduction

Radix Codonopsis pilosulae is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the dried root of *C. pilosula* (Franch.) Nannf., var. *modesta* (Nannf.) L.T. Shen or *Codonopsis tangshen* Oliv. (Fam. Campanulaceae). The drug is collected in autumn, washed clean and dried in the sun. In traditional Chinese medicine it is used mainly as a tonic. It is one of the best known traditional Chinese Medicines and is often used as a substitute for ginseng.

Western medical

Shortness of breath, palpitations, cough, anorexia, diarrhoea, diabetes, physical weakness, loss of appetite.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies qi, spleen and lungs.

Properties: Sweet, neutral.

Channels Entered: Spleen and lung meridians.

Pharmacological actions

- Phagocytic actions
- Blood and hematopoietic system effect
- Cardiovascular system effect
- Gastrointestinal effect
- Endocrine effect
- Anti-fatigue

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Shi Hu – Herba Dendrobii

Pinyin: Shi Hu

Latin: Herba Dendrobii

Introduction

Shi Hu, or Dendrobium is the fresh or dried stem of *Dendrobium loddigesii* Rolfe. , *Dendrobium fimbriatum* Hook. var. *oculatum* Hook. , *Dendrobium chrysanthum* Wall. , *Dendrobium candidum* Wall. ex Lindl. or *Dendrobium nobile* Lindl. (Fam. Orchidaceae). The drug is collected in all year round. For the fresh material, removed from root and soil, and for the dry material, removed from foreign matter, treated with boiling water for a moment or baked gently to soften, then rubbed while baking or sun drying to remove the leaf sheaths, and dried. Some rootlets of *Dendrobium candidum* are trimmed off, stir-fried while twisting to a spiral or spring form, then baked to dryness and known as Erhuanshihu (earring-like *Dendrobium*).

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat gastritis, blurred vision, cough, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes yin, clears Heat, benefits the Stomach, generates Body Fluid, brightens eyes.

Properties: Sweet, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Stomach, Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

•Effects on digestive system

•Influence over immune system

shi hu decoction could improve the phagocytosis of mice macrophages. And its polysaccharide could elevate the E-RFC formation rate of peripheral lymphocytes in patients with cancer, the elevated value was similar to thymosin.

•Anti-febrile effect

•Treating cataract

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

BRC – Breast Cancer

Pu Gong Ying – Herba Taraxaci

Pinyin: Pu Gong Ying

Latin: Herba Taraxaci

Introduction

Pu Gong Ying, or Dandelion is the dried herb of *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz., *Taraxacum sinicum* Kitag. or several other species of the same genus (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected from spring to autumn at the early stage of flowering, removed from foreign matter, washed clean and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat infectious diseases, mastitis, mumps, hepatitis, gastritis, uremia, gynecologic cysts and infantile constipation, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats carbuncles, dissolves lumps, induces diuresis and treats stranguria.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

•**Bacterial inhibiting effect**

•**Anti-tumor effect**

The hot water extract of aerial part of pu gong yin was believed to consist of polysaccharide, and it had the characteristics of know anti-tumor polysaccharides.

•**Ulcer-protecting effect**

•**Anti-endotoxin effect**

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Long Kui – Herb *Solanum nigrum*

Pinyin: Long Kui

Latin: *Herba Solani Nigri*

Introduction

Herba Solani nigri was first recorded in the *Materia Medica* of Tang Dynasty. It's the whole plant of *Solanum nigrum* L. (Fam. *Solanaceae*). The herb is collected in summer and autumn, removed from soil and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of boils and furuncles, chronic bronchitis, acute nephritis, cancers, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, activates Blood, relieves swelling.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Antibacterial effect
- Blood sugar increasing effect
- Analgesic effect
- Anti inflammation effect
- Effects on nerve system
- Anti tussive, expetorant and anti asthma effects
- Antiulcerogenic effect
- CNS-depressant action.
- Acetylcholine-like activity

Clinical Studies

- Tumors

Clinical reports showed that long kui was effective in the clinical treatment for cancers cancer.

Zi Cao – Radix Lithospermi

Pinyin: Zi Cao

Latin: Radix Arnebiae, Radix Lithospermi

Introduction

Zi Cao, or Arnebia Root or Gromwell Root is the dried root of *Arnebia euchroma* (Royle) Johnst. or, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc. or *Arnebia guttata* Bunge (Fam. Boraginaceae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from soil, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat pityriasis rosea, burn, hepatitis, flat wart, psoriasis, persistent ulcer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Cools Blood, activates Blood, removes Toxin, facilitates eruption.

Properties: Sweet, salty, cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti-tumor effect

Shikonin which is extracted from *Arnebia euchroma* at the dosage of 5~10g could completely inhibit the growth of sarcoma₁₈₀, at the dosage of 10mg/kg, it could prolong the survival time of tumor bearing mice at the rate of 92.5%. zi cao had anticancer effect. It had certain inhibitory effect on the multiplication cycle of Hela cells.

- Anti-pregnancy effect
- Blood sugar lowering effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Xia Ku Cao – Spica Prunellae

Pinyin: Xia Ku Cao

Latin: Spica Prunellae

Introduction

Xiao Ku Cao, or Common Selfheal Fruit-Spike is the dried fruit-spike of *Prunella vulgaris* L. (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in summer when the spike becomes brownish-red, removed from foreign matter, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B, hypertension, diphtheria, nodules of breast, infantile bacillary dysentery and liver cancer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears the Liver, brightens eyes, dissolves lumps and reduces swelling.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Gallbladder.

Pharmacological actions

•Effects on cardiovascular system

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Anti-microbial effect

•Influence over immune system

xia ku cao had immunosuppressive effect.

•Blood sugar lowering effect

•Histamine-like effect

Clinical Studies

•Liver cancer

xia ku cao was used as the main herb, and combined with yin chen, bai hua she she cao, hai zao, kun bu, lou lu. The formula was used to treat primary liver cancer and had certain therapeutic effect.

Tian Hua Fen – Radix Trichosanthes

Pinyin: Tian Hua Fen

Latin: Radix Trichosanthis

Introduction

Tian Hua Fen, or Snakegourd Root is the dried root of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maxim. or *Trichosanthes rosthornii* Herms (Fam. Cucurbitaceae). The drug is collected in autumn and winter, washed clean, peeled, cut into segment or sliced longitudinally, and dried.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat diabetes, mumps, early pregnancy, malignant trophoblast neoplasm, hemorrhoid, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, generates Body Fluid, relieves swelling, discharges pus.

Properties: Sweet, slightly bitter.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

•Miscarriage-inducing and anti early pregnancy effect

•Effects over immune system

tian hua fen had both immune stimulating effect and immunosuppressive effect. It had promoting effect on the formation and differentiation of spleen immune cells. Trichosanthin could stimulate humeral immune system, and induce the body to generate IgE antibody which could antagonize trichosanthin. Trichosanthin had inhibitory effect on humeral immunity and cellular immunity.

•Anti-tumor effect

Intraperitoneal injection of tian hua fen at the dosage of 0.2ml/mouce could significantly reduce the ascites in mice with Ehrlich carcinoma, and prolong the survival time. Intraperitoneal injection at the dosage of 5mg/kg had certain therapeutic effect on mice with ascites type of experimental liver cancer. After processed with over 50 μ g trichosanthin, the multiplication of human liver cancer cell could be inhibited, and the inhibitory effect increased while the dosage increased, but this kind of inhibition was reversible.

•Effects on blood sugar

•Antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

•Malignant trophoblast neoplasm

Tian Zao Mixture (tian hua fen 60mg, yao zao 25 mg grounded into powder and capsulated), administrated into vagina, once every 5~7 days. 7 cases were cured, and 5 cases of malignant mole were cured, 2 cases of chorionepithelioma were ineffective. 12 cases who took both surgery and Tian Zao Mixture were cured. In 19 cases took the mixture and chemotherapy, 13 cured, and 6 ineffective. 65 cases take the mixture, surgery and chemotherapy, 54 cured and 11 ineffective.

Wang Bu Liu Xing – Semen Vaccariae

Pin Yin: Wang Bu Liu Xing

Latin: Semen Vaccariae

Introduction

Wang Bu Liu Xing, or Cowherb Seed, is the dried mature seed of *Vaccaria segetalis* (Neck.) Garcke (Fam. Caryophyllaceae). It's collected in summer, dried and removed from foreign matter.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of hypogalactia, acute mastitis, urinary system stones, intercostal neuralgia, herpes zoster, and irregular menstruation, urinary disturbance, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, restores normal menstruation, promotes milk secretions, induces diuresis and treats stranguria.

Properties: Bitter, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

•Anti early pregnancy effect

•Anti-tumor effect

Water extract and aether extract had same anti-tumor activity when given through intraperitoneal injection.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Qing Pi – Pericarpium Citri reticulata

Pinyin: Qing Pi

Latin: Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae Viride

Introduction

Qing Pi, or Green Tangerine Peel is the dried pericarp of the young or immature fruits of *Citrus reticulata* Blanco and its cultivars (Fam. Rutaceae). The fallen young fruit is collected in May and June, dried in the sun and known commonly as "Geqingpi". The immature fruit is collected in July and August, cut longitudinally into four-valved but connected at the base, removed from the emergence completely and dried in the sun, and known commonly as "Sihuaqingpi".

Western medical

This herb is used to treat acute mastitis, shock, paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, and cholelithiasis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Soothes the Liver, regulates qi, relieves dyspepsia.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Liver, Gallbladder, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on smooth muscle
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Expectorant and anti-asthma effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Zhe Bei Mu – Bulbus Fritillariae

Pinyin: Zhe Bei Mu

Latin: Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii

Introduction

Zhe Bei Mu, or Thunberg Fritillary Bulb is the dried bulb of *Fritillaria thunbergii* Miq. (Fam. Liliaceae). The drug is collected in early summer when the plant withered, washed clean, and classified according to its size. The larger one is removed from the central bud and commonly known as "Dabei", the smaller one, with the central bud not removed, is commonly known as "Zhubei". The drug is removed from the outer bark by dashing mixed with calcinated shell powder to absorb the juice dashed out and dried. Or the drug is washed clean, removed from the central bud regardless their size, cut into thick slice freshly, washed clean, and dried, commonly known as "Zhebeipian".

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of cough, carbuncles, scrofula etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dissolves Phlegm, relieves depression and dissolves lumps.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Heart.

Pharmacological actions

- Antitussive and expectorant effect
- Uterine exciting effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Chai Hu – Radix Bupleuri

Pinyin: Chai Hu

Latin: Radix Bupleuri

Introduction

Chai Hu, or Chinese Thorowax Root is the dried root of *Bupleurum chinense* DC. or *Bupleurum scorzonerifolium* Willd. (Fam. Umbelliferae). According to the difference of the origin and description, the former is known as "Beichaihu" (Northern Chinese Thorowax Root), and the latter is known as "Nanchaihu" (Southern Chinese Thorowax Root). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from the aerial part, soil, and dried.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of various fever, cold, cough, liver and gallbladder diseases such as viral hepatitis, liver cancer, cholelithiasis, acute biliary system infection, hyperlipemia, allergic rhinitis, renal diseases such as adult chronic nephritis, diabetic nephropathy, infertility, alimentary tract diseases such as hiccup, constipation, infantile anorexia, Meniere's diseases, Raynaud's syndrome, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Disperses and allays fever, soothes the Liver, relieves depression, elevates yang and lifts prolapsed zang-fu organs.

Properties: Bitter, lightly cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Gallbladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Sedative, antalgic, antifebrile and psychic effects on central nervous system
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Liver-protecting and gallbladder-benefiting effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Gastrogavage or intraperitoneal injection of Saikosaponin d could inhibit the growth of Ehrlich carcinoma in mice and obviously lengthen the survival time. TNF which had anticancer effect and was prepared from rabbits with chai hu could result in the necrosis of liver cancer cells.

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-radiation

Clinical Studies

- Liver cancer

Modified Xiao Chai Hu Tang (dang shen 9g; chai hu, huang qin, fa ban xia, xian he cao, 15g each; zhi gan cao 6g; yu jin 20g; mu li, she she cao30g each; powder of tian qi (taken with water) 3g) was applied after liver cancer interventional therapy. The treatment usually started from the second day after the interventional therapy, 1 time daily. 81 cases were treated while the effect was compared with that of Western Medicine group.. The results showed that in TCM group, hemorrhage of digestive tract could be stopped obviously, the appetite could be improved and pain could be relieved. No vomiting was seen in the TCM group.

Man Jing Zi – Fructus/Folium Vitex trifolia

Pinyin: Man Jing Zi

Latin: Fructus Viticis

Introduction

Shrub Chastetree Fruit is the dried ripe fruit of *Vitex trifolia* L. var. *simplicifolia* Cham. or *Vitex trifolia* L. (Fam. Verbenaceae). The drug is collected in autumn when ripe, removed from foreign matter, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat migraine, vascular headache, otitis media, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Disperses Wind Heat, clears and benefits the head and eyes.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Bladder, Liver and Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Antalgic effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Expectorant effect
- Anti-asthma effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect
- Micro-circulation improving effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

CRC – Colorectal Cancer

Bai Hua She She Cao – Herb *Hedyotis diffusa*

Pinyin: Bai Hua She She Cao

Latin: *Herba Hedyotidis Diffusae*

Introduction

Herba Hedyotidis diffusa consists of the entire plant of an annual herb, *Oldenlandia diffusa* (Willd.) Roxb. (family *Rubiaceae*).

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of appendicitis, lung abscess, furuncles, carbuncles, snake-bite by poisonous snake, etc.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats boil, induces diuresis, treats stranguria.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Stomach, Large Intestine & Small Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

•Antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect

•Hepatoprotective effect

•Anti-tumor effect

bai hua she she cao (6g/ml crude drug) had quite strong inhibitory effect on acute leukemia of lymphocyte type, granulocyte type, monocyte type and chronic granulocytic leukemia in vitro. 0.5~1g crude drug had inhibitory effect on yoshida sarcoma and Ehrlich ascites tumor.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Jin Yin Hua – Flos Lonicerae

Pinyin: Jin Yin Hua

Latin: Flos Lonicerae

Introduction

Jin Yin Hua, or Honeysuckle Flower is the dried flower bud or opening flower of *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. , *Lonicera hypoglauca* Miq. , *Lonicera confuse* DC.or *Lonicera dasystyla* Rehd. (Fam Caprifoliaceae). The drug is collected before flowering in early summer, and dried, or dried after fumigating with sulfur.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat upper respiratory tract infection, acute tonsillitis, acute urinary system infections, appendicitis, chronic enteritis, acute diarrhea, hyperlipemia and skin diseases.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears heat, removes Toxin, disperses Wind Heat.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Heart and Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-inflammatory and anti-febrile effects
- Effects over immune system

jin yin hua decoction diluted as low as the concentration of 1:1280 could still promote the phagocytosis of WBC. Water decoction of jin yin hua had inhibitory effect on cellular immunity.

- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anti early pregnancy effect
- Central exciting effect
- Others

In vitro experiments showed that water and wine immersion fluid of jin yin hua had obvious cytotoxic effect on Sarcoma 180 and Ehrlich carcinoma.

Clinical Studies

- Thirsty due to radiotherapy and chemotherapy in tumor treatment

Jin Yin Hua Lu, 100ml, tid, 2 weeks as a course of treatment, analyze the effect after 2 courses. 978 cases of thirsty caused by radiotherapy and chemotherapy in tumor treatment were treated, the effective rate was 87% in radiotherapy group, and 74% in chemotherapy group.

Huang Qin – Radix Scutellaria

Pinyin: Huang Qin

Latin: Radix Scutellariae

Introduction

Huang Qin, or Baical Skullcap Root is the dried root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet and soil, dashed to peel the rugged outer bark after being sun dried, and then dried thoroughly.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat infantile pneumonia, viral hepatitis, infantile bacillary dysentery and hypertension, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dries Dampness, purges Fire, removes Toxin, stops bleeding, and prevents miscarriage.

Properties: Bitter, Cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Stomach, Gallbladder, and Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti allergic reaction effect and anti-inflammatory effect
- Anti-febrile effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect and sedative effect
- Liver protecting, gallbladder benefiting and spasmolytic effects
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Diuretic effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Tincture of huang qin had anticancer effect, and the plant of huang qin whose seed was in the mature stage had positive tumor-inhibiting effect.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Long Kui – Herb *Solanum nigrum*

Pinyin: Long Kui

Latin: *Herba Solani Nigri*

Introduction

Herba Solani nigri was first recorded in the *Materia Medica* of Tang Dynasty. It's the whole plant of *Solanum nigrum* L. (Fam. *Solanaceae*). The herb is collected in summer and autumn, removed from soil and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of boils and furuncles, chronic bronchitis, acute nephritis, cancers, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, activates Blood, relieves swelling.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Antibacterial effect
- Blood sugar increasing effect
- Analgesic effect
- Anti inflammation effect
- Effects on nerve system
- Anti tussive, expetorant and anti asthma effects
- Antiulcerogenic effect
- CNS-depressant action.
- Acetylcholine-like activity

Clinical Studies

- Tumors

Clinical reports showed that long kui was effective in the clinical treatment for cancers cancer.

Hong Teng – Herb Sargentodoxa

Pinyin: Hong Teng

Latin: Herba Sargentodoxa

Introduction

Hong Teng, or Sargentgloryvine Stem, is the dried rattans of *Sargentodoxa cuneata* (Oliv.) Rehd. Et Wils (Fam. Akebia). It's collected in the autumn and winter, removed from twigs and leaves, and processed into short sections, sliced and dried.

Western medical

This herb is often indicated in the treatment of acute appendicitis, biliary ascariasis, rheumatic arthritis, burn and pelvic inflammatory disease, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, activates Blood and alleviates pain.

Properties: Bitter, neutral.

Channels entered: Large Intestine, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

•Antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Huai Jiao – Fructus Sophorae

Pinyin: Huai Jiao

Latin: Fructus Sophorae

Introduction

Hai Jiao, or Pagodatree Pod is the fruit of *Sophora japonica* L. (Fam. Leguminosae). It is collected after midwinter, removed from foreign matter and dried in the sun.

Western medical

The herb can be used treat hemorrhoid, hypertension, etc.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Cools Blood and stops bleeding, clears the Liver, purges Fire, lowers Blood pressure.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

•Antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

Di Yu – Radix Sanguisorba

Pinyin: Di Yu

Latin: Radix Sanguisorbae

Introduction

Di Yu, or Garden Burnet Root is the dried root *Sanguisorba officinalis* L. or *Sanguisorba officinalis* L. var. *longifolia* (Bert.) Yu et Li (Fam. Rosaceae) The latter is commonly known as "Woolly Radix Sanguisorbae". The drug is collected in spring during budding or in autumn after withering, removed from rootlet, washed clean, dried; or cut into slices while fresh, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of typhoid fever, peptic ulcer, hemafecia, chronic gastritis, uterine bleeding, and some skin diseases such as scald and eczema, acute bacillary dysentery, chronic colonitis, mouth ulcer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Cools Blood, stops bleeding, removes Toxin and promotes wound healing.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, astringent.

Channels entered: Liver, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Hemostatic effect
- Promoting the healing of burn and scald
- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Immunological enhancing effect

10g/kg of di yu decoction was given to mice through gastrogavage for 6 days, this could obviously enhance the delayed hypersensitivity induced by 2, 4-DNCB.

- Anti-diarrhea, anti-ulcer and liver protecting effects

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

PC – Prostate Cancer

Man Jing Zi – Fructus/Folium Vitex trifolia

Pinyin: Man Jing Zi

Latin: Fructus Viticis

Introduction

Shrub Chastetree Fruit is the dried ripe fruit of *Vitex trifolia* L. var. *simplicifolia* Cham. or *Vitex trifolia* L. (Fam. Verbenaceae). The drug is collected in autumn when ripe, removed from foreign matter, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat migraine, vascular headache, otitis media, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Disperses Wind Heat, clears and benefits the head and eyes.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Bladder, Liver and Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Antalgic effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Expectorant effect
- Anti-asthma effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect
- Micro-circulation improving effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Saw Palmetto

1. Saw palmetto for prostate disorders

Saw palmetto is an herbal product used in the treatment of symptoms related to benign prostatic hyperplasia. The active component is found in the fruit of the American dwarf palm tree. Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of saw palmetto in reducing symptoms associated with benign prostatic hyperplasia. Saw palmetto appears to have efficacy similar to that of medications like finasteride, but it is better tolerated and less expensive. There are no known drug interactions with saw palmetto, and reported side effects are minor and rare. No data on its long-term usage are available. The herbal product also has been used to treat chronic prostatitis, but currently there is no evidence of its efficacy.

—Gordon AE, Shaughnessy AF. *Am Fam Physician*. 2003 Mar 15;67(6):1281-3.

2. Saw palmetto berry extract inhibits cell growth and Cox-2 expression in prostatic cancer cells.

The cytotoxicity of a commonly used material to alleviate the symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), Saw Palmetto Berry Extract (SPBE), was examined as neat oil using a set of prostatic cell lines; 267B-1, BRFF-41T and LNCaP. Proliferation of these prostatic derived cell lines is inhibited to different degrees when dosed for 3 days with SPBE. The amount of SPBE required to inhibit 50% growth (IC₅₀) of these cell lines was 20-30 nl equivalents of SPBE per ml of medium for cell lines 267B-1 and BRFF-41T and approximately 10-fold more for the LNCaP cell line. The effect of SPBE dosing on these cell lines is not irreversible, since a 30 min treatment with SPBE at an IC₅₀ concentration does not inhibit their growth. Normal prostate cells were inhibited by 20-25% when grown in the presence of 200 nl SPBE equivalent per ml media. Growth of other non-prostatic cancer cell lines, i.e. Jurkat and HT-29, was affected by approx. 50% and 40%, respectively. When LNCaP cells were grown in the presence of dihydrotestosterone and SPBE, the IC₅₀ concentration decreased significantly compared to LNCaP cells grown in the presence of serum and SPBE. Reduced cellular growth after SPBE treatment of these cell lines may relate to decreased expression of Cox-2 and may be due to changes observed in the expression of Bcl-2. Expression of Cox-1 under similar conditions is not affected because of its constitutive expression. Since increased Cox-2 expression is associated with an increased incidence of prostate cancer, and decrease in its expression by SPBE would provide a basis for further investigation of its use against BPH and in prostatic cancer chemoprevention.

—Goldmann WH, Sharma AL, Currier SJ, Johnston PD, Rana A, Sharma CP. *Cell Biol Int*. 2001;25(11):1117-24.

E Zhu – Rhizoma Curcuma zedoaria

Pinyin: E Zhu

Latin: Rhizoma Curcumae

Introduction

E Zhu, or Zedoray Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Curcuma phaeoculis* Valetton, *Curcuma kwangsiensis* S.G. Lee et C. F. Liang or *Curcuma wenyujin* Y.H. Chen et C. Ling (Fam. Zingiberaceae). The drug derived from the last species is commonly known "Wenezhu". The drug is collected in winter when the aerial part wither, washed clean, steamed or boiled thoroughly, dried in the sun or dried at a low temperature, removed from fibrous root and foreign matter.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat chronic bronchitis, urinary system calculi

Eastern medical

Pattern: Breaks Blood, promotes qi circulation, eliminates stagnated food, alleviates pain.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, warm.

Channels entered: Liver, Spleen.

Pharmacological actions

•Anticancer effect

Oral administration or intraperitoneal injection of E Zhu Injection had inhibitory effect on S₁₈₀ sarcoma. Intraperitoneal injection or gastrogavage of complex E Zhu Tang at the dosage of 0.125g, 0.25g, 1.0g had significant inhibitory effect on hepatic solid tumor, S₁₈₀ solid tumor and liver cancer, and the inhibitory effect were 38.3%, 44.6% and 25%.

•Antibacterial effect

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Anti-ulcer effect

•Antiviral effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Zi Cao – Radix Lithospermi

Pinyin: Zi Cao

Latin: Radix Arnebiae, Radix Lithospermi

Introduction

Zi Cao, or Arnebia Root or Gromwell Root is the dried root of *Arnebia euchroma* (Royle) Johnst. or, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc. or *Arnebia guttata* Bunge (Fam. Boraginaceae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from soil, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat pityriasis rosea, burn, hepatitis, flat wart, psoriasis, persistent ulcer, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Cools Blood, activates Blood, removes Toxin, facilitates eruption.

Properties: Sweet, salty, cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Anti-tumor effect

Shikonin which is extracted from *Arnebia euchroma* at the dosage of 5~10g could completely inhibit the growth of sarcoma₁₈₀, at the dosage of 10mg/kg, it could prolong the survival time of tumor bearing mice at the rate of 92.5%. zi cao had anticancer effect. It had certain inhibitory effect on the multiplication cycle of Hela cells.

- Anti-pregnancy effect
- Blood sugar lowering effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Pu Gong Ying – Herba Taraxaci

Pinyin: Pu Gong Ying

Latin: Herba Taraxaci

Introduction

Pu Gong Ying, or Dandelion is the dried herb of *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz., *Taraxacum sinicum* Kitag. or several other species of the same genus (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected from spring to autumn at the early stage of flowering, removed from foreign matter, washed clean and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat infectious diseases, mastitis, mumps, hepatitis, gastritis, uremia, gynecologic cysts and infantile constipation, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats carbuncles, dissolves lumps, induces diuresis and treats stranguria.

Properties: Bitter, sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

•**Bacterial inhibiting effect**

•**Anti-tumor effect**

The hot water extract of aerial part of pu gong yin was believed to consist of polysaccharide, and it had the characteristics of know anti-tumor polysaccharides.

•**Ulcer-protecting effect**

•**Anti-endotoxin effect**

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Che Qian Zi – Semen Plantaginis (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Che Qian Zi

Latin: Semen Plantaginis

Introduction

Plantain seed is officially listed in the Chinese pharmacopoeia as the dried ripe seed of *Plantago asiatica* L. or *Plantago depressa* Willd. (Fam. Plantaginaceae). The fruit-spike is collected in summer and autumn when seed is ripe, and dried in the sun. The drug is rubbed out and removed from foreign matter. The herb has diuretic, expectorant, antitussive and antimicrobial actions.

Western medical

Edema, painful urination, dysuria, hematuria, urolithiasis, diarrhoea, diuresis and rheumatism.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Benefits water, drains dampness: reduces edema. Clears heat, disperses phlegm.

Properties: Sweet flavor, cold.

Channels Entered: Liver, Kidney, Small Intestine & Lung Meridians.

Chemical constituents

Plantagin, aucubin, ursolic acid, β -sitosterol, n-hentriacontane, and plantaglucide composed of methyl D-galacturonate, D-galactose, L-arabinose and L-rhamnose. Palmitic, stearic, arachidic, oleic, linolic acids.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic action
- Expectorant and Antitussive action
- Antimicrobial action
- Gastrointestinal action
- Urological affect

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Bian Xu – Polygonum aviculare (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Bian Xu

Latin: Herba Polygoni Avicularis

Introduction

Bian Xu, or Common Knotgrass Herb is the dried aerial part of *Polygonum aviculare* L. (Fam. Polygonaceae). The drug is collected in summer when the leaves are growing luxuriantly, removed from roots and foreign matter, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often indicated in the treatment of bacillary dysentery, mumps, etc.,

Eastern medical

Pattern: Induces diuresis, treats stranguria, kills parasites, relieves itching.

Properties: Bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic effect
- Blood pressure lowering effect
- Anti-fungi and antibacterial effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Gan Cao – Radix Glycyrrhiza uralensis (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Gan Cao

Latin: Radix Glycyrrhiza uralensis

Introduction

Radix Glycyrrhizae is officially listed in the Chinese pharmacopoeia as the dried root and rhizome of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch. *Glycyrrhiza inflata* Bat. or *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. (Fam. Leguminosae). The drug is collected in spring and autumn, removed from rootlet, and dried in the sun. *Radix Glycyrrhiza* is one of the oldest traditional Chinese medicines and is used as a tonic, antiphlogistic, mucolytic, expectorant and analgesic. It is used for the treatment of gastrointestinal and respiratory disorders and is a corrective adjuvant and harmonizing ingredient in many formulas.

Western medical

Cough, palpitations, shortness of breath, epigastric and abdominal pain, peptic ulcer, asthma, laryngitis, bronchitis, pyogenic infection and ulceration of the skin.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Tonifies spleen and stomach, moistens lung, clears heat, detoxifies fire poison, nourishes nutritive qi. Moderates and harmonizes the characteristics of harsh herbs by virtue of its sweet, neutral and moderating characteristics. *Glycyrrhiza Uralensis* moderates hot and cold herbs, and make violent herbs more gentle. Because it is said to enter all twelve Primary Channels, it can lead and conduct other herbs into the Channels.

Properties: Sweet, neutral.

Channels Entered: Spleen, stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Glucocorticoid action
- Mineralocorticoid-like action
- Anti-inflammatory action
- Anti ulcer action
- Hepatic Action
- Antispasmodic action
- Detoxicant action

Clinical studies

No research related to tumors.

Qu Mai – Dianthus superbus (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Qu Mai

Latin: Herba Dianthi

Introduction

Qu Mai, or Lilac Pink Herb is the aerial part of *Dianthus superbus* L. or *Dianthus chinensis* L. (Fam. Caryophyllaceae). The drug is collected at the flowering and fruiting in summer and autumn, removed from foreign matter, and dried.

Western medical

This herb is often indicated in the treatment of urinary infections, urolithiasis with difficult painful urination or hematuria.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, induces diuresis, breaks Blood and restores normal menstruation.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Small Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Diuretic effect
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Bacterial inhibiting effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Clinical Studies

- Oesophagus cancer, rectal cancer

30~60g fresh shi zhu (qu mai) root (or 20~30 dried one), water decoction, or combined with ren shen, fu ling, bai zhu, gan cao. It had certain therapeutic effect on oesophagus cancer and rectal cancer.

Deng Xin Cao – Juncus effusus (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Deng Xin Cao

Latin: Medulla Junci

Introduction

Deng Xing Cao, Common Rush is the dried stem pith of *Juncus effusus* L. (Fam. Juncaceae). The stem is collected from late summer to autumn, and dried in the sun, the pith is taken out, arranged and ligated into small bundle.

Western medical

This herb is used to treat stranguria, insomnia, aphtha, and sore throat, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heart Fire, induces diuresis.

Properties: Sweet, tasteless, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Lung and Small Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

No related research.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Shan Zhi Zi – *Cardenia jasminoides* (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Shan Zhi Zi

Latin: Fructus Gardeniae

Introduction

Shan Zhi Zi, or Zhi Zi, or Cape Jasmine Fruit is the dried ripe fruit of *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis (Fam. Rubiaceae). The drug is collected from September to November when it turns reddish-yellow, removed from the fruit stalk and foreign matter, steamed thoroughly or treated with boiling water for a moment, then dried.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of acute hepatitis with jaundice, bleeding, pain, coronary heart disease, infantile fever, etc.. It can also be applied in external use for sprains and bruises.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Purges Fire, relieves restlessness, clears Heat, removes Dampness, cools Blood, removes Toxin.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Lung and San Jiao.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on digestive system
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effects
- Effects on central nervous system

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Hua Shi – Talcum (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Hua Shi

Latin: Pulvis Talci

Introduction

Hua Shi, or Talc Powder is a powder prepared from Talc by sorting, cleaning, pulverizing and drying.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat stranguria, eczema, and other skin diseases.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Induce diuresis, treat stranguria, clears Heat, relieves summer Heat, removes Dampness and promotes wound healing.

Properties: Sweet, tasteless, cold.

Channels entered: Bladder, Lung, and Stomach.

Pharmacological actions

- Skin and mucous membrane protecting effect
- Antiemetic and anti-diarrhea effects

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Mu Tong – Caulis Akebiae (Ba Zheng San formula)

Pinyin: Mu Tong

Latin: Caulis Akebiae

Introduction

Mu Tong, or akebia stem is the dried stem of *Akebia trifoliata* (Thunb.) Koidz (Fam. Lardizabalaceae). The drug is collected in summer or autumn, dried in the sun.

Western medical

The herb is indicated in the treatment of urinary disturbance, edema, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Purges Fire, promotes Water circulation, removes obstruction from Blood Vessels.

Properties:

Channels entered: Heart, Lung, Small Intestine and Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

•Diuretic effect

Clinical Studies

No related research.

LC – Lung Cancer

Yi Yi Ren – Semen Coicis

Pinyin: Yi Yi Ren

Latin: Semen Coicis

Introduction

Yi Yi Ren, Coix Seed is the dried ripe kernel of *Coix lacrymajobi* L. var. *ma-yuen* (Roman.) Stapf (Fam. Gramineae). The plant is collected in autumn when the fruit is ripe and dried in the sun. The fruit is picked up, dried in the sun, and the kernel is separated from the shell, yellowish-brown coat, and foreign matter.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of flat wart, cancers, sciatica, edema, diarrhea, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Strengthens the Spleen, eliminates Dampness, treats bi syndrome, stops diarrhea, clears Heat, discharges pus.

Properties: Sweet, tasteless, cool.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach, Lung.

Pharmacological actions

•Anticancer effect

Intraperitoneal injection of ethanol extract of yi yi ren had inhibitory effect on Ehrlich carcinoma of mice, and could lengthen the survival time of animals. Acetone extract of yi yi ren had obvious inhibitory effect on mice cervical cancer-14 (U-14) and HCA solid tumor.

•Sedative effect

•Psychic and anti-febrile effects

•Antalgic effect

Clinical Studies

•Cancer

Yi Yi Ren Syrup (100ml was equal to 50g crude drug), oral administration, 20~40ml, 3 times daily. It was used to treat lung cancer, intestinal cancer, stomach cancer, cervical cancer, etc.. yi yi ren ombined with teng liu, he zi an ling jiao was used to treat alimentary tract cancers. 168 cases of patients were treated, 1 dose every day, taken in three times. After treatment, the appetite and general condition were improved. And this formula had certain therapeutic effects on 30 cases out of 36 cases who took over three months' treatment.

Gua Lou – Fructus Trichosanthes

Pinyin: Gua Lou

Latin: Fructus Trichosanthis

Introduction

Gua Lou, or Snakegourd Fruit is the dried ripe fruit of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maxim. or *Trichosanthes rosthornii* Harms (Fam. Cucurbitaceae). The drug is collected with fruit stalk in autumn, and dried in ventilated shade.

Western medical

This herb is usually indicated in the treatment of coronary heart disease, breast fibroadenoma, asthma due to bronchitis and pulmonary heart disease, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, dissolves Phlegm, relieves chest stuffiness, removes stagnation, moistens Intestines to relax the bowels.

Properties: Sweet, slightly bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

- Influence over cardiovascular system
- Expectorant effect
- Laxative effect
- Antibacterial effect
- Anti-tumor effect

In vitro experiments showed that gua lou decoction and extracts of gua lou peel and kernel had killing effect on ascites cancer cells in mice. Animal tests showed that gua lou had certain inhibitory effect on sarcoma, but had no obvious effects on ascites cancer. There're also reports showing that preparations of gua lou had no effects on transplanted cervical cancer, lymphosarcoma-1 and S₁₈₀.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Sang Bai Pi – Root Bark Morus Alba

Pinyin: Sang Bai Pi

Latin: Cortex Mori albae radicis

Introduction

Cortex Mori albae radicis is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the dried root bark of *Morus alba* L. (Fam. Moraceae). The root is collected in late autumn while the leaves are falling off and in the early spring before germination, removed from the yellowish brown cork, cut longitudinally. The root bark is stripped off and dried in the sun. Used as an antiinflammatory and diuretic agent.

Western medical

Diuretic, Hypotensive, Sedative. Indicated in the treatment of cough, asthma, oliguria, facial edema and dysuria.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Transforms phlegm, alleviates coughing and wheezing.

Properties: Sweet, cold.

Channels entered: Lung.

Pharmacological actions

- Cardiovascular action
- Diuretic action
- Sedative and tranquillizing action
- Antibacterial action
- Smooth muscle action
- Analgesic effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Hai Zao – Herba Sargassii

Pinyin: Hao Zao

Latin: Sargassum

Introduction

Hai Zao, or Seaweed is the dried alga of *Sargassum pallidum* (Turn.) C. Ag. or *Sargassum fusiforme* (Harv.) Setch. (Fam. Sargassaceae). The former is commonly known as "Dayehaizao" and the latter is known as "Xiaoyehaizao". The drug is collected in summer and autumn, removed from foreign matter, washed clean, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat benign tumors of thyroid, cervical scrofula, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dissolves Phlegm, softens hard masses, induces diuresis, reduces swelling.

Properties: Bitter, salty, cold.

Channels entered: Liver, Stomach, and Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on thyroid
- Blood pressure lowering effect
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Anticoagulant and hemostatic effects
- Anti-microbial effect

Clinical Studies

•Benign tumors of thyroid

hai zao, zhe bei mu, ge fen, 3 each; xiang fu, bai jie zi, 2 each; xuan shen, xia ku cao, mu li, 4 each; jie geng, gan cao, 1 each; hong niang zi 30 piece, sticky rice 8. All drugs were made into power according to above proportion and made into pills. 4.5g, 2 times daily, after meals. 112 cases of thyroid benign tumors were treated, and 33 were cured, 35 markedly improved, 33 improved, and 11 ineffective.

Yu Xing Cao – Herba Houttuyniae

Pinyin: Yu Xing Cao

Latin: Herba Houttuyniae

Introduction

Yu Xing Cao, or Heartleaf Houttuynia Herb is the dried aerial part of *Houttuynia cordata* Thunb. (Fam. Saururaceae). The drug is collected in summer. When the plant growing luxuriantly, removed from foreign matter, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is usually used to treat pneumonia, upper respiratory tract infection, chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, influenza, acute bacillary dysentery, acute hepatitis with jaundice, rhinitis, mumps, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, treats carbuncles, discharges pus, induces diuresis and treats stranguria.

Properties: Acrid, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Lung.

Pharmacological actions

•Anti-microbial effect

•Effects on immune system

yu xin cao decoction could significantly improve the phagocytosis of human WBC in peripheral blood to staphylococcus aureus. Yu Xing Cao Injection could obviously improve the proportion of T lymphocytes in peripheral blood, and increase the phagocytosis of neutrophil leucocyte.

•Diuretic effect

Clinical Studies

•Pleural effusion due to cancers

20ml Yu Xing Cao Injection, (each ml containing 1g crude drug) was injected after pleural effusion was taken out. Once every other day, 7 times as a course of treatment. Results: 11 cases of pleural effusion due to cancers were treated, and the effusion disappeared in all cases.

•Lung cancer

Bai He Gu Jin Wan plus yu xing cao, bai hua she she cao and ban zhi lian was used as the basic formula to treat 38 cases of metaphase lung cancer, one dose every day, 22 cases were improved.

Xing Ren – Semen Pruni

Pinyin: Xing Ren

Latin: Semen Armeniacae Amarum

Introduction

Xing Ren, or Ku Xing Ren, or Bitter Apricot Seed is the dried ripe seed of *Prunus armeniaca* L. var. *ansu* Maxim. , *Prunus sibirica* L. , *Prunus mandshurica* (Maxim.) Koehne or *Prunus armeniaca* L. (Fam Rosaceae). The fruit is collected in summer and the seed is removed from the pulp and the shell, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, whooping cough, tumors, chronic pharyngitis, and flat wart, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Relieves cough, prevents asthma, moistens Intestines and relaxes the bowels.

Properties: Bitter, slightly warm. Slightly toxic.

Channels entered: Lung, Large Intestine.

Pharmacological actions

•Antitussive and anti-asthma effect

•Effect on digestive system

•Anti-tumor effect

Crude preparations of hot water extract of xing ren had an inhibitory rate of 50~70% on human cervical cancer culture JTC-26. And its chemical constituents such as hydrocyanic acid and amygdalin had slight anticancer effects. But there're also reports showing that xing ren had no anti-tumor effect.

Clinical Studies

•Tumors

ku xing ren, bi ma ren and other TCM herbs were made into Pi Ai Gao (skin cancer plaster) along with 5-Fu. 14 cases of skin cancer were treated with plaster alone, and 10 were cured, 2 markedly effective, 1 improved, 1 ineffective. Amygdalin and laetrile were administered orally or intravenously to treat 34 cases of lung cancer and esophagus cancer in the late stage. The symptoms of most patients were relieved, and it was most obvious in relieving pain and controlling pleural effusion due to cancer.

Ting Ling Zi – Semen Lepidium

Pinyin: Ting Li Zi

Latin: Semen Lepidii

Introduction

Ting Li Zi, Pepperweed Seed or Tansymustard Seed, is the dried ripe seed of *Lepidium apetalum* Willd. or *Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb ex Prantl. (Fam. Cruciferae). The former is commonly known as "Bei Tinglizi", and the latter is known as "Nan Tinglizi". The plant is collected in summer when the fruit is ripe, dried in the sun, and the seed is gathered, removed from foreign matter

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of whooping cough, spontaneous pneumothorax, pulmonary heart disease, ascites due to hepatocirrhosis and congestive heart failure, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Removes Heat from the Lung, relieves asthma, promotes Water circulation, reduces swelling.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, very cold.

Channels entered: Lung, Bladder.

Pharmacological actions

- Cardiotonic effect
- Antibacterial effect
- Anticancer effect

ting ling zi could exert its significant anticancer at a very low dosage. In vivo experiments showed that ting ling zi had inhibitory effect on ascites cancer.

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

Ban Xia – Rhizoma Pinellia

Pinyin: Ban Xia

Latin: Rhizoma Pinelliae

Introduction

Ban Xia, or Pinellia Tuber is the dried tuber of Pinellia ternata (Thunb.) Breit. (Fam. Araceae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, washed clean, removed from the outer bark and fibrous root, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often used to treat vomiting, Meniere's disease, alimentary tract diseases, cancers, coronary disease, viral myocarditis, insomnia, thyroid tumor, whooping cough, mastitis, toothache, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Dries Dampness, dissolves Phlegm, lowers adverse of qi, stops vomiting, clears and dissolves lumps.

Properties: Acrid, warm, toxic.

Channels entered: Spleen, Stomach and Lung.

Pharmacological actions

•Antitussive and expectorant effect

•Antiemetic and emetic effects

•Antitumor effect

PTA(exogenous agglutinin) isolated from the fresh ban xia bulbs could agglutinate human liver tumor cell, Ehrlich carcinoma and ascitic type of liver cell. Experiments showed that the polysaccharide ingredients in ban xia PMN also had anti-tumor effects.

•Anti-early pregnancy effect

•Glucocorticoid-like effect

Clinical Studies

•Cancers

Water-soluble extracts from ban xia were made into tablets for oral administration, each tablet was equal to 10g crude drug, 2~3 tablets, tid, after meals. 247 cases of cervical carcinoma at different stages were treated with this method for over 2 months' course of treatment, and 63 cases were short-term cured, 84 markedly effective, 44 improved, the total effective rate was 77.3%. And it had an effective rate of 96.7% in patients at stage I, 74.7% in stage II, and 74.2% in stage III. Peeled fresh ban xia was made into pills after being smashed into paste, 2 g each time, 3~4 times daily. The pill was put under the tongue root and swallowed to treat 30 cases of obstruction in esophagus and cardia cancer. In the 25 patients of obstruction due to esophagus cancer, 9 were markedly effective, 12 improved; among 5 patients of cardia cancer, 2 were markedly effective. The administration was usually no more than 30 days.

•Thyroid tumor

sheng ban xia was decocted in water for over 15 minutes, modification was made according to different accompanying symptoms. 1 dose every other day, for consecutive 20 doses. Among treated 91 cases of thyroid tumor, 48 was cured, and 15 improved.

Bai Bu – Root *Stemona sessilifolia*

Pinyin: Bai Bu

Latin: Rhizome *Stemona sessilifolia*

Introduction

Stemona root is the dried root tuber of *Stemona sessilifolia* (Miq.) Miq., *Stemona japonica* (Bl.) Miq. or *Stemona tuberosa* Lour. (Fam. Stemonaceae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, removed from rootlet, washed clean, treated with boiling water for a moment or steamed until the centre of the cut surface is devoid of a white core, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is often indicated in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, abcchia, scabies, and chronic pharyngitis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Relieves cough, kills worms and lice.

Properties: Sweet, bitter, neutral.

Channels entered: Lung.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on bacteria
- Effects of killing parasites
- Effects on respiratory system.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

She Gan – Rhizoma Belamcandae

Pinyin: She Gan

Latin: Rhizoma Belamcandae

Introduction

She Gan, or Blackberry Lily Rhizome is the dried rhizome of *Belamcanda chinensis* (L.) DC. (Fam. Iridaceae). The drug is collected in early spring while the plant budding or in late autumn while the aerial part withering, removed from the fibrous root and soil, and dried.

Western medical

This herb can be used to treat faucitis, chronic sinusitis, paddy field dermatitis, chyluria, and stomach, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears Heat, removes Toxin, removes Phlegm, benefits the throat.

Properties: Bitter, cold.

Channels entered: Lung.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-microbial effect
- Anti-inflammatory and anti-febrile effects
- Anticancer effect

In vitro experiments showed that she gan had inhibitory effect on culture JTC-26 of human cervical cancer cell, and the inhibitory rate was over 90%.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

BC – Bone Cancer

Yan Hu Suo – Rhizoma Corydalis

Pinyin: Yan Hu Suo

Latin: Rhizoma Corydalis

Introduction

Yan Hu Suo, or xuan hu suo, or yuan hu, is the dried tuber of *Corydalis yanhusuo* W. T. Wang (Fam. papaveraceae). It is collected in May and June when the stem and leaves have withered, and removed from fibrous root, washed clean and dried.

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of various pain syndromes, sprain or contusion, gastritis, gastric ulcer, coronary heart disease, arrhythmia, and hypertension, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, moves qi, alleviates pain.

Properties:

Channels entered:

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on central nervous system
- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Effects on digestive system
- Muscle-relaxing effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Mo Yao –Myrrha

Pinyin: Mo Yao

Latin: Myrrha

Introduction

Myrrha, or mo yao, is the factice resin exudated from the trunk cortex of *Commiphora myrrha* Engl. and other plants from the same family (Fam. Burseraceae). It is collected in the autumn or summer, removed from cortex and foreign matters, smashed and dried.

Western medical

This herb is used to treat hyperlipemia, sprain and contusions, carbuncles, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, alleviates pain, reduces swelling, generates muscles.

Properties: Bitter, neutral.

Channels entered: Lung, Liver and Spleen,

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on uterus
- Blood fat lowering effect
- Bacterial inhibiting effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Chong Wei Zi – Fructus Leonuri

Pinyin: Chong Wei Zi

Latin: Fructus Leonuri

Introduction

Chong Wei Zi, or Motherwort Fruit is the dried ripe fruit of *Leonurus heterophyllus* Sweet (Fam. Labiatae). The aerial parts of the plant is cut down in autumn when the fruit is ripe, and dried. The fruit is tapped out, and removed from foreign matter.

Western medical

This herb is usually indicated in the treatment of menstrual problems and eye diseases.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, regulates menstruation, cools the Liver, brightens eyes.

Properties: Acrid, bitter. Slightly cold.

Channels entered: Pericardium, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

No related research.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Dan Shen – Root *Salvia Miltiorrhiza*

Pinyin: Dan Shen

Latin: Radix *Salviae Miltiorrhizae*

Introduction

Danshen Root is the dried root and rhizome of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge. (Fam. Labiatae). The drug is collected in spring or autumn, removed from soil, and dried.

Western medical

Dan Shen is indicated in the treatment of viral myocarditis, acute myocardial infarction, diabetes, chronic simple rhinitis, and hepatocirrhosis, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, removes Blood stasis, cools Blood, clears the Heart, nourishes Blood, calms shen.

Properties: Bitter, slightly cold.

Channels entered: Heart, Pericardium and Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Functions over the kidney
 - Functions on the heart
 - Function of preventing radioactive pulmonary injury
 - Effects on digestive system
 - Effects on tumors
- dan shen had inhibitory effect on cervical carcinoma in mices.
- Effects on inflammations
 - Effects on hematopoiesis
 - Effects on reproduction
 - Effects of protecting liver injury
 - Effects on nervous system

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Ru Xiang – Olibanum

Pinyin: Ru Xiang

Latin: Olibanum

Introduction

Ru Xiang, or Frankincense, is the resinous exudation of *Boswellia carterii* Birdw. (Fam.Burseraceae). It's collected in autumn and summer, removed from foreign matter, and scraped into the size of soybean.

Western medical

This herb is used to treat various infections, acute appendicitis, burn, pain syndrome and skin diseases.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, moves qi, alleviates pain, reduces swelling, promotes tissue regeneration.

Properties: Acrid, bitter, warm.

Channels entered: Heart, Lung and Spleen.

Pharmacological actions

- Antalgic, anti-inflammatory effect
- Expectorant effect
- Gastric membrane protecting effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Hong Hua – Flos Carthami

Pinyin: Hong Hua

Latin: Flos Carthami

Introduction

Hong Hua, or Safflower is the dried flower of *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (Fam. Compositae). The drug is collected in summer when its colour turns from yellow to red, and dried in shade or in the sun.

Western medical

This herb is usually indicated in the treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular diseases, coronary heart disease, epidemic hemorrhagic fever, peptic ulcer, chronic nephritis, phlebitis, erythema multiforme, bed sore, irregular menstruation, postpartum abdominal pain and infectious hepatitis.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, restores normal menstruation, removes stagnated Blood, alleviates pain, removes ecchymoses.

Properties: Acrid, warm.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on cardiovascular system
- Effects on blood coagulation
- Effects on blood fat
- Anoxia tolerance improving effect
- Effects on smooth muscle
- Antalgic, sedative and anti-convulsion effect
- Influence over immunological activities

hong hua polysaccharide could obviously antagonize the immunosuppressive effect of prednisolone. hong hua yellow could lower the content of serum lysozyme and phagocytic function of celiac macrophage and whole blood WBC.

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Niu Xi – Radix Achyranthis bidentatae

Pinyin: Niu Xi

Latin: Radix Achyranthis bidentatae

Introduction

Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae is officially listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the dried root of *Achyranthes bidentatae* Bl (Fam. Amarathaceae). The drug is collected in winter when the aerial part is withered, removed from rootlet and soil, tied up in small bundles, sun-dried until externally wrinkled, fumigated with sulphur twice, cut evenly at the summit, and dried in the sun.

A. Bidentatae is mainly noted for its blood-stimulant, emmenagogue and “liver”- and “kidney”-tonifying effects, and its fortifying action on the muscles, tendons and bones.

Western medical

Anti-inflammatory, detoxicant. The herb is mainly prescribed in amenorrhea due to hemostasis, dysmenorrhea, irregular menstruation, injuries due to impact fractures, contusions and strains, lumbar and knee atrophy, contracture of limbs, hematemesis, epistaxis, hematuria due to gonorrhea, gingivitis, laryngitis, and carbuncle. Dizziness, headaches, blurred vision.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Clears damp heat lower burner. Invigorates blood. Tonifies and nourishes liver and kidneys.

Properties: Bitter, sour, neutral.

Channels entered: Liver, kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Hematological effect
- Anti-inflammatory and Analgesic effects
- Blood-pressure lowering effect
- Actions on the Cardiovascular System
- Action on Protein Metabolism
- Action on Protein Anabolism
- Diuretic Action
- Actions on the Intestinal Tract
- Hepatic actions

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Xu Duan – Radix Dipsaci

Pinyin: Xu Duan

Latin: Radix Dipsaci

Introduction

Xu Duan, Himalayan Teasel Root is the dried root of *Dipsacus asperoides* C. Y. Cheng at T. M. Ai; (Fam. Dipsacaceae). The drug is collected in autumn, removed from the root stock and rootlet, baked to half-dryness, piled up until a green colour is developed inside, and then baked to dryness.

Western medical

This herb is used to treat threatened abortion, soft tissue injury, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, impotence, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Nourishes the Liver and Kidney, strengthens Tendon and Bone, stops bleeding, prevents miscarriage, treats injury and fracture.

Properties: Bitter, acrid, slightly warm.

Channels entered: Liver, Kidney.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti avitaminosis of vitamin E
- Hemostatic and antalgic effect
- Promoting the development of uterine

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Tu Bie Chong – Eupolyphaga seu Steleophaga

Pinyin: Tu Bie Chong

Latin: Eupolyphaga seu Steleophaga

Introduction

Tu Bie Chong, or Ground Beetle is the dried body of female, Eupolyphaga sinensis Walker or Steleophaga plancyi Indications Edema with oliguria; thirst and oliguria due to (Boteny) (Fam. Corydiidae). The drug is collected, scalded to death by boiling water, and dried in the sun.

Western medical

The herb can be used to treat coronary heart disease, bone TB, hypertension, fracture, sciatica, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Breaks Blood, removes Blood stasis, promotes reunion of fractured bones.

Properties: Salty, cold. Slightly toxic.

Channels entered: Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Anti-thrombus effect
- Blood fat regulating effect
- Liver protecting effect
- Anti-oxidant effect
- Anti-mutation effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

Shui Zhi – Hirudo

Pinyin: Shui Zhi

Latin: Hirudo

Introduction

Shui Zhi, or Leech is the dried body of *Whitmania pigra* Whitman, *Hirudo nipponica* Whitman or *Whitmania acranulata* Whitman (Fam. Hirudinidae). The drug is collected in summer and autumn, scalded to death with boiling water, dried in the sun or at a low temperature.

Western medical

This herb is often indicated in the treatment of amenorrhea, cerebrovascular diseases, pulmonary heart disease, angina pectoris, bronchial asthma, hepatocirrhosis, and polycythemia vera, etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Breaks Blood, removes stagnated Blood, dissolves hard lumps.

Properties: Salty, bitter, neutral. Slightly toxic.

Channels entered: Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on blood system
- Effects on cardiovascular sytem
- Kidney protecting effect
- Pregnancy terminating effect
- Anti-tumor effect

Hirudin had inhibitory effect on tumor cells, and had certain inhibitory effect on the growth of mice liver cancer. The high anti-coagulant effect of leech could help anticancer drugs and immune competent cells enter the cancer tissues to kill cancer cells.

Clinical Studies

No research related to cancer.

Su Mu – Lignum Sappan

Pinyin: Su Mu

Latin: Lignum Sappan

Introduction

Su Mu, or Sappan Wood is the dried heart wood of *Caesalpinia sappan* L. (Fam. Leguminosae). The drug is collected mostly in autumn, removed from the white sap wood and dried.

Western medical

This herb can be indicated in the treatment of soft tissue injury, skin diseases and menstrual problems.

Eastern medical

Pattern: Expels stagnated Blood, reduces swelling, activates Blood and regulates menstruation.

Properties: Sweet, salty, acrid, neutral.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver and Spleen.

Pharmacological actions

•Anti-inflammatory effect

•Effects on cardiovascular system

•Sedative effect

•Anticancer effect

Water extract (1g/ml) 2.5 μ l had obvious killing effect on HL-60, K562, L929 and Yac1 in vitro, and this effect was believed to be dose-dependent.

•Bacterial-inhibiting effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.

Xue Jie – Resina Draconis

Pinyin: Xue Jie

Latin: Resina Draconis

Introduction

Xue Jie, or Dragon's Blood is the resinous exudation of the fruit and trunk of *Daemonorops draco* Bl. (Fam. Palmaceae).

Western medical

This herb is indicated in the treatment of bleeding of the upper digestive tract, chronic rheumatic arthritis, chronic colonitis, hemorrhoid, and soft tissue injury etc..

Eastern medical

Pattern: Activates Blood, removes Blood stasis, stops bleeding, promotes wound healing and generates tissue regeneration.

Properties: Sweet, salty, neutral.

Channels entered: Heart, Liver.

Pharmacological actions

- Effects on blood system
- Bacteria inhibitory effect
- Anti-inflammatory effect

Clinical Studies

No research related to tumors.