

# 一般的으로 誤用된 生藥種의 評價

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## ABSTRACT

### Evaluation of the Commonly Misused Chinese Crude Drug Species

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Chinese medicine is a precious treasure inherited from ancient ancestors. It is accredited for the prosperous growth of the Chinese nations. However, the descriptions of the herbs in the ancient herbal are not in detail and the great numbers of herbs used which grows in wide geographic areas together with various local folk names, new substitutes and new folk medicines had increased, many Chinese herbs are composed of herbs that are labeled with identical names but actually are of different origins and different grades. Similar situation had occurred in China, Japan and Korea

In Taiwan, misused Chinese crude drugs are also very common in the past. This phenomenon had caused a lot of confusion and had great influence the clinical efficacy of the treatment. In the past, Professor Hong Yen Hsu, Na Chi, Woei Song Kan and Kung Yin Yen had studied the origins of Chinese crude drugs in Taiwan based on the morphological identification and found that the origins of Ma-Tou-Ling, Pu-Kung-Yin, Tu-Chung, Wang-Pu-Liu-Hsing, Pan-Lan-Ken, Niu-Chi, Fang-Chi, Huang-Chi, Pien-Hsiu and Sha Wan-Tzi are different from that of the species used in mainland China.

In order to assure the quality and clinical efficacy of the crude drugs, besides the traditional morphological methods, we had recently combined modern chemical and pharmacological methods to assess drug quality. Drugs that have been evaluated without effects should be abandoned. The species of those commonly misused crude drugs used in compound formula preparations are also identified. Based on the pharmacological results, a suitable species is recommended so as to improve the clinical efficacy of those preparations.

In this paper, we like to report our recent studies on Niu Chi (*Achyranthis Bidentatae* Radix, *Cyathulae* Radix and *Strobilanthis* Radix), Fang-Chi (*Arstolochiae Fangchi* Radix, *Stephaniae Tetrandrae* Radix and *Cocculus* Radix) and Huang-Chi (*Astragali* Radix and *Hedysari* Radix) using comparative pharmacognosy methods.

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