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世界中医药学会联合会

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中药处方、调剂、给付与煎服要求—— 第 1 部分：中药处方要求

Requirements for prescription, dispensing, delivery, decoction and taking of
Chinese medicine

Part 1: Requirements for Prescription of Chinese Medicine

世界中联国际组织标准
International Standard of WFCMS

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目 次

| | |
|---|-----|
| 前 言..... | I |
| 引 言..... | III |
| 1 范围..... | 1 |
| 2 规范性引用文件..... | 1 |
| 3 术语和定义..... | 1 |
| 4 总体要求..... | 3 |
| 4.1 处方权的取得..... | 3 |
| 4.2 处方的开具..... | 3 |
| 4.3 处方的色标..... | 3 |
| 4.4 处方的时效性..... | 3 |
| 4.5 处方的修改..... | 3 |
| 4.6 处方的保存和销毁..... | 3 |
| 4.7 其他要求..... | 3 |
| 5 处方内容及书写要求..... | 4 |
| 5.1 处方内容..... | 4 |
| 5.2 处方书写要求..... | 4 |
| 5.3 中成药处方书写要求..... | 4 |
| 5.4 中药处方书写示例..... | 5 |
| 6 中药处方权、给付资格与调剂资格的管理..... | 5 |
| 6.1 处方权的管理..... | 5 |
| 6.2 处方调剂资格的管理..... | 5 |
| 7 贵重药品的处方管理..... | 5 |
| 7.1 贵重药品的分类和品种..... | 6 |
| 7.2 一类贵重中药处方的管理..... | 6 |
| 8 协定处方管理..... | 6 |
| 8.1 协定处方的制定原则..... | 6 |
| 8.2 协定处方的管理..... | 6 |
| 9 麻醉药品和毒性药品处方要求..... | 7 |
| 附录 A（规范性附录 中医医院中药处方样式和书写示例）..... | 1 |
| 附录 B（资料性附录）麻醉药品和毒性药品处方要求..... | 2 |
| Foreword..... | 1 |
| Introduction..... | 4 |
| 1 Scope..... | 5 |
| 2 Normative references..... | 6 |
| 3 Terms and definitions..... | 6 |
| 4 General requirements..... | 9 |
| 4.1 Acquisition of the right to prescription..... | 9 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.2 Drawing up of prescription | 9 |
| 4.3 Colour of the prescription paper | 10 |
| 4.4 Timeliness of the prescription | 10 |
| 4.5 Revision of the prescription | 10 |
| 4.6 Preservation and destruction of the prescription | 10 |
| 4.7 Other requirements | 10 |
| 5 Content and writing requirements for prescription of traditional Chinese Medicine | 10 |
| 5.1 Contents of prescription Chinese medicines | 10 |
| 5.2 Requirements of prescription of Chinese medicines writing | 11 |
| 5.3 Prescription writing requirements for Chinese patent medicine | 12 |
| 5.4 Writing Examples of Chinese medicine prescription | 12 |
| 6 Management of prescription rights of Chinese medicine、the qualification for dispensation and delivery | 12 |
| 6.1 Management of prescription right of Chinese medicine | 13 |
| 6.2 Management of dispensing qualification | 13 |
| 7 Prescription management of precious drugs | 14 |
| 7.1 Classification and variety of precious drugs | 14 |
| 7.2 Management for prescription of class I precious Chinese Medicine | 14 |
| 8 Management of cipher prescription | 14 |
| 8.1 Formulating principles of cipher prescription | 14 |
| 8.2 Management of cipher prescription | 15 |
| 9 Prescription requirements for narcotic drugs and toxic drugs | 16 |
| Annex A (normative) Prescription patterns and writing examples of Chinese medicine in Chinese medicine hospitals | 17 |
| Annex B (Information) Prescription of TCM narcotic drugs and toxic drugs | 19 |

前 言

请注意本文件的某些内容可能涉及专利。本文件的发布机构不承担识别专利的责任。

本文件《中药处方、调剂、给付与煎服要求》分为4个部分：

——第1部分：中药处方要求；

——第2部分：中药调剂要求；

——第3部分：中药给付要求；

——第4部分：中药煎服要求。

本部分为《中药处方、调剂、给付与煎服要求》的第1部分。

主要起草单位：江西中医药大学、香港浸会大学、江西省中医药管理局、深圳市卫生健康发展研究和数据管理中心、澳门科技大学、深圳市卫生健康委员会、深圳市中医院、深圳市罗湖区中医院、深圳市人民医院、深圳市标准技术研究院、深圳技术大学、北京302医院、深圳统标科技有限公司、中国中医科学院中医药信息研究所、中国中药控股有限公司、中国食品药品检定研究院中药民族药检定所、美国杏林健康科技有限公司、澳洲全国中医药针灸学会联合会、澳大利亚澳华中医学会、澳大利亚中医药学会。

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WFECMS

引 言

从病人就诊看医生开始，到医生服务病人，进行辨证论治，开具正确的中药处方，又到中药房和中药处方的管理，涉及中药人员如何审方，正确地调剂处方；在中医辨证论治的指导下，如何遣方用药，即：中药饮片的给付/配方，以及如何选购合格的中药饮片进行配方；又如何煎煮中药，用什么样的方法煎煮中药；病人又如何服用中药等医疗服务流程。以上的每一个环节和流程，呈现分散状态，没有形成有机结合，没有得到足够的重视，严重影响医疗与中药服务质量，中药的用药安全与有效，以及消费者切身权益。

本文件为第 1 部分。医生开具中药处方是医疗活动的重要组成部分，是非常严肃和严谨的法律行为。它是整个中药药事服务流程的首要工作，重中之重。旨在整合中医药服务流程，建立、健全中医药标准服务体系与认证制度，规范行业行为和执业操守，营造中药种植、生产、流通、用药的安全与有效，促进贸易公平、公正、和谐和科学发展的良好氛围。

因此，将分散的中药药事服务环节和流程，整合成为一个完整的中药服务体系，以标准的形式固化下来，构建了一个质量可以追溯的中药服务流程。以加强医生、中药与患者之间的有效沟通，改善医患关系，减少医疗差错，杜绝医疗事故，提高医疗服务水平，保障人民用药安全与有效，维护消费者合法权益，让世界各国人民共享中医药发展的成果，为全人类的健康作出应有的贡献。

中药处方、调剂、给付与煎煮要求

第1部分：中药处方要求

1 范围

本文件界定了中药处方的总体要求、内容和书写要求。同时，对中药处方权资格、贵重药品处方、毒性药品、麻醉药品处方和协定处方的管理等进行了规范。

本文件适用于与处方开具、调剂、保管相关的医疗机构及其人员。

2 规范性引用文件

下列文件中的内容通过文中的规范性引用而构成本文件必不可少的条款。其中，注日期的引用文件，仅该日期对应的版本适用于本文件；不注日期的引用文件，其最新版本(包括所有的修改单)适用于本文件。

GB/T 7027 信息分类和编码的基本原则与方法
GB/T 7635.1 全国主要产品分类与代码 第1部分：可运输产品
GB 12904 商品条码 零售商品编码与条码表示
GB/T 17710 信息技术 安全技术 校验字符系统
GB/T 31773 中药方剂编码规则及编码
GB/T 31774 中药编码规则及编码
GB/T 31775 中药在供应链管理中的编码与表示
ISO 18662-1 中医药——术语——第1部分：中药材
ISO 18662-2 中医药——词汇——第2部分：中药炮制
ISO 18668-1 中药编码系统——第1部分：中药编码规则
ISO 18668-2 中药编码系统——第2部分：中药饮片的编码
ISO 18668-3 中药编码系统——第3部分：中药材的编码
ISO 18668-4 中药编码系统——第4部分：中药配方颗粒的编码
ISO 20333 中药在供应链管理中的编码与表示
ISO 20334 中药方剂编码系统

3 术语和定义

以下术语和定义适用于本文件。

3.1

中医师

以中医学理论为基础，依法取得当地卫生、医药部门或者行业管理部门认可的执业资质或要求，在医疗、预防、保健机构中执业的专业人员。

3.2

中药师

以中药学理论为基础，依法取得当地卫生、医药部门或者行业管理部门认可的执业资质或

要求，在医疗、预防、保健机构中执业的专业人员。

3.3

医嘱

医生在医疗活动中根据病情和治疗的需要，对病人在饮食、用药、化验等方面的指示。

注1：医嘱按照时效性分为长期医嘱和临时医嘱：长期医嘱指有效时间24小时以上，每日重复执行，医师注明停止时间后失效。长期备用医嘱是一种特殊长期医嘱，每执行一次需要在临时医嘱中作相关记录。临时医嘱指有效时间24小时以内，执行完毕后失效。

注2：医嘱按照内容分为用药医嘱、诊疗医嘱、护理医嘱、嘱托医嘱和特殊医嘱。本文件是指用药医嘱，是中药师审核、调配、核对，并作为患者用药凭证的医疗文书。

3.4

中药处方

由取得医生资格的医生（又称为“医师”），在诊疗活动中为患者开具的，载有中药药品名称、数量、煎服方法等内容和制备任何一种制剂的，供中药专业技术人员审核、调配、核对，并作为发药凭证的医疗用药的医疗文书。

注1：中药处方又称处方/药方，既是医师给中药调剂人员的书面通知/医嘱，它包括中药饮片处方、中成药（含医疗机构中药制剂）处方、配方颗粒，又是中药调剂工作的依据，也是计价、统计的凭证，具有法律上、技术上和经济上的意义。

注2：中药处方是医师辨证论治的书面记录和凭证，反映了医师的辨证理法和用药要求。

3.5

协定处方

由医师、药师双方根据治疗需要协商确定并经医疗机构批准的本医疗机构常规处方，旨在用一组固定的药物处理某个常见的带共性的临床问题。

3.6

辨证论治

中医师根据患者的症状和体征，通过分析、综合、辨清疾病的病因、性质、部位和邪正之间的关系，概括、判断为某种病症，确定相应的治疗方法。

注1：医生对疾病进行辨证诊断，是中医诊断应有的、特殊的内容，它是理法处方的主要依据，是中医认识和治疗疾病的基本原则，是中医学对疾病的一种特殊的研究和处理方法，也是中医学的基本特点之一。

注2：证，是机体在疾病发展过程中的某一阶段的病理概括。它包括病位、病因、病性以及正邪关系，反映出疾病发展过程中某一阶段的病理变化的本质，因而它比症状更全面、更深刻、更正确地揭示了疾病的本质，比如，肝阳上亢、湿热下注。另一个需要明确的概念是“症”，比如发热、头痛、舌苔黄、脉数。

注3：辨证：是将四诊（望、闻、问、切）所收集的资料、症状和体征，通过分析、综合、辨清疾病的病因、性质、部位和邪正之间的关系，概括、判断为某种证。

注4：论治，根据辨证的结果，确定相应的治疗方法。中医治病首先着眼于证，而不是病的异同。因此，同一疾病的不同证候，治疗方法就不同；而不同疾病，只要证候相同，便可以用同一方法治疗。这就是“同病异治、异病同治”。这种针对疾病发展过程中不同质的矛盾，用不同的方法去解决的法则，就是辨证论治的精神实质。

注5：辨证论治。根据患者的不同症状，将其辨别为中医的不同证，加以灵活诊治。辨证论治要求中医生把握动态的宇宙天气、动态的人、动态的疾病，运用中医天人合一、辨证论治理论，准确地把握人

体与天地间的最佳平衡点，巧妙调节人体阴阳平衡，最终化疾病于无形。因为中医的灵活性、创造性，只要正确掌握辨证论治，即使没有明确的病名诊断，也能对这些疾病进行治疗。所以已知和未知的疾病，只要有症状，均可制订出诊疗方案，及时治疗，这正是中医学的最大特色之一。

注6：临床常用的辨证方法分为：八纲辨证、气血津液辨证、脏腑辨证、六经辨证、卫气营血辨证、三焦辨证、经络辨证。这些方法各有特色，在临床诊断病例上，医生可以灵活或者整合以上的方法进行辨证论治。

3.7

毒性

中药对人体的有害。

4 总体要求

4.1 处方权的取得

获得执业资格，在当地医疗卫生主管部门注册，并被医疗机构聘用者，具有该机构处方权资格。

4.2 处方的开具

4.2.1 中医师应根据医疗、预防、保健需要，按照诊疗规范、药品说明书的功效主治或适应症、药理作用、用法用量、禁忌、不良反应和注意事项等，同时遵循辨证论治的原则开具处方。

4.2.2 危急状态下开具麻醉药品处方时，应使用淡红色麻醉药处方，并在处方右上角醒目位置标注“急”或“危急”，作为进入药品调剂“生命绿色通道”的提示。

4.2.3 开具儿科急诊处方时，医生应权衡第一实际需要选择色标处方；如果当时用药急迫性需要大于用药安全性需要，则采用淡黄色急诊处方；如果当时用药安全性需要大于用药急迫性需要，则采用淡绿色儿科处方。

4.3 处方的色标

处方分四种颜色，并在处方右上角以文字注明，各类处方的颜色要求如下：

- a) 麻醉药品处方为淡红色；
- b) 急诊处方为淡黄色；
- c) 儿科处方为淡绿色；
- d) 普通处方为白色。

4.4 处方的时效性

为了保证临床用药的及时与有效，应保证处方的时效性。

中药处方开具当日有效。特殊情况下需延长有效期的，应由开具处方的医师注明有效期限，但有效期最长不应超过3天。

4.5 处方的修改

处方应字迹清楚，不应涂改。如需修改，应在修改处签名并注明修改日期。

4.6 处方的保存和销毁

处方由调剂处方的医疗机构妥善保存。各类处方的具体保存期限应按照本国或本地区行业管理要求进行保存。

处方保存期满后，经医疗机构主要负责人批准、整理、登记备案，方可销毁。

4.7 其他要求

中药处方中所涉及的中药饮片应符合《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》(CITES)的要求。

5 处方内容及书写要求

5.1 处方内容

5.1.1 应对处方书写的前记、正文和后记等内容与要求进行规范；应遵循安全、有效、经济的原则。

5.1.2 处方前记，处方前记包括医疗、预防、保健机构名称，处方编号，费别，患者姓名、性别、年龄、门住院病历号，科别或病室和床位号，临床诊断/中医诊断包括病名和证型（病名不明确的可不写病名），开具日期等。

5.1.3 处方正文，处方正文以Rp或R（拉丁文 Recipe “请取”的缩写）标示，饮片包括处方饮片名称、剂量剂数、用法；中成药处方应分列药品名称、规格、数量、用法用量。

5.1.4 处方后记，包括医师签名和/或加盖专用签章，并可根据实际情况可添列特殊要求的项目，如价格、药品金额，以及审核、调配、核对、发药的药学专业技术人员签名和/或加盖专用签章。

5.2 处方书写要求

处方的书写要求应按处方前记、正文、后记的内容进行书写，同时应符合以下几个方面：

- 应体现辨证论治、理法方药及其“君、臣、佐、使”的特点要求；
- 中药饮片名称以当地官方语言书写，同时以拼音、或拼音加拉丁文的形式进行备注；
- 剂量使用法定剂量单位，用阿拉伯数字书写，原则上应以克(g)为单位，“g”（单位名称）紧随数值后；
- 调剂、煎煮的特殊要求注明在药品右上方，并加括号，如打碎、先煎、后下等；
- 对中药饮片的产地、炮制有特殊要求的，应在药品名称之前写明；
- 根据整张处方中药味多少选择每行排列的药味数，并原则上要求横排及上下排列整齐；
- 中药饮片用法用量应符合本国或本地区《药典》及行业管理规定，无配伍禁忌。有配伍禁忌和超剂量使用时，应在药品上方再次签名；
- 中药饮片剂数应以“剂”为单位；
- 处方用法用量紧随剂数之后，包括每日剂量、采用剂型（水煎煮、酒泡、打粉、制丸、装胶囊等）、每剂分几次服用、用药方法（内服、外用等）、服用要求（温服、凉服、顿服、慢服、饭前服、饭后服、空腹服等）等内容；
 示例 1：“每日 1 剂，水煎 400ml，分早晚两次空腹温服”。
- 按毒麻药品管理的中药饮片的使用应严格遵守有关法律、法规和规章的规定。
- 严格遵守本国或本地区医疗卫生监管部门对某些中药饮片禁用或限制使用的相关规定。

5.3 中成药处方书写要求

- 根据中医诊断（包括病名和证型）结果，辨证或辨证辨病结合选用适宜的中成药；
- 中成药名称应使用经药品监督管理部门批准并公布的药品通用名称，院内中药制剂名称应使用经省级药品监督管理部门批准的名称；
- 用法用量应按照药品说明书规定的常规用法用量使用，特殊情况需要超剂量使用时，应注明原因并再次签名；
- 片剂、丸剂、胶囊剂、颗粒剂分别以片、丸、粒、袋为单位，软膏及乳膏剂以支、盒为单位，溶液制剂、注射剂以支、瓶为单位，应注明剂量；
- 每张处方不应超过 5 种药品，每一种药品应分行顶格书写，药性峻烈的或含毒性成分的药物应避免重复使用，功能主治相同或基本相同中成药、含相同毒性药材中成药不宜叠加使用；

- 中药注射剂应单独开具处方；
- 中药处方的书写格式宜与电子病历相一致。

5.4 中药处方书写示例

中药饮片处方书写示例和中成药处方书写示例见附录A。

6 中药处方权、给付资格与调剂资格的管理

6.1 处方权的管理

6.1.1 留样备查

处方权和临时处方权的医师签名式样和印模应在药学部门留样备案。医师不可擅自更改签名式样，需更改签名式样应重新登记留样备案。

6.1.2 中药麻醉药品处方权

医疗机构应按照国家或本地区卫生管理部门的规定，对本机构执业医师进行有关中药麻醉药品使用知识的培训、考核，经考核合格的，授予麻醉药品处方资格。执业医师取得麻醉药品处方资格后，方可在本医疗机构开具麻醉药品处方，但不应为自己开具该类处方。

6.1.3 处方的修改

医师开具的处方，各项目不应涂改，如需修改，应该在修改内容上划一道直线，修改前的内容应该仍清晰可见，并在修改处重新签署姓名与修改日期。

中药学人员不应擅自修改医师处方，如遇缺药或处方错误等特殊情况下需修改处方时，要退回医师修改签字后才能调配。

6.1.4 处方权的取消

医师被责令暂停执业、被责令离岗培训期间或被注销、吊销执业证书后，其处方权即被取消。

6.2 处方调剂资格的管理

6.2.1 处方调剂资格

取得中药学专业技术资格并符合本国或本地区的相关要求，并被用人单位聘用者，具有该机构处方调剂资格。

6.2.2 处方调剂资格的获取

满足处方调配资格要求的中药学人员应经用人单位考核批推，才能获取处方调剂资格。

从事处方审核的技术人员应取得相关专业技术职务任职资格，并符合本国或本地区的相关要求。

6.2.3 留样备查

具有中药处方权的人员签名式样应在本机构留样备查。

6.2.4 权限

中药学调剂人员有权监督、审核处方，参与临床合理用药。凡不符合规定的处方，有权拒绝调剂。

7 贵重药品的处方管理

7.1 贵重药品的分类和品种

贵重药品分为一类贵重中药和二类贵重中药。

纳入一类贵重中药管理的中成药和二类贵重中药管理的中药饮片品种根据《贵重药品管理制度》和各药房实际情况选定。

7.2 一类贵重中药处方的管理

一类贵重中药应由专人专锁专帐管理。一类贵重中药处方应单独开具，并单独合订存放。

8 协定处方管理

8.1 协定处方的制定原则

协定处方的制定原则应满足：

- 必要性原则：确有必要用一组固定的药物处理某个常见的带共性的临床问题；
- 合理性原则：应选择合理的药物（即应该安全、有效、经济、合适）；
- 稳定性原则：因为协定处方的固体口服制剂在预先集中调配时，药物要暴露在空气中，且周配好后的药物需要在简易包装中存放一定时间，故要求药物在空气中有较好的稳定性；
- 协同性原则：处方各种药物之间没有配伍禁忌，最好能起减毒增效的作用。

8.2 协定处方的管理

8.2.1 协定处方的备案

协定处方应经本机构药事管理委员会审核同意并备案。

8.2.2 协定处方的使用

依据协定处方调配的药品及中药饮片代煎剂不应冠以成药名称或代号，开具协定处方（包括病历中书写协定处方）应书写组成处方的各具体药品名称；协定处方按照中药饮片处方格式书写。

协定处方不限制医师的灵活用药，可根据病情需要在协定处方的基础上加用药物，但不能减用协定处方的药物。

8.2.3 协定处方配药室的仪器要求

协定处方配药室应配备恒温恒湿仪器、净化设备或无菌工作台。配药室应定期消毒，工作环境整洁、无污染，注意防虫、防尘。所有配药工具都应定期消毒，防止药物污染。直接接触药品的包装材料应符合国家有关规定。

8.2.4 批量调配协定处方的记录

8.2.4.1 批量调配协定处方应有记录。

8.2.4.2 记录中应注明调配日期、处方中药品的品名、规格、原包装的生产企业、批号、有效期、原包装药品数量和调配药品的数量，调配人、复核人应签名。

8.2.4.3 协定处方的包装袋上应贴有标签，注明处方药品通用名称、规格、数量、生产企业、批号、有效期的标签。

8.2.5 拆零用于协定处方调配的药品的使用

8.2.5.1 拆零用于协定处方调配的药品应按品种、批号分批使用。拆零时注明拆零日期。

8.2.5.2 拆零以后的药品，应采用原包装贮存，如采用其它容器贮存，直接接触药品的容器应符合药用包装要求和药品贮存要求，并应贴有药品通用名称、规格、生产企业、批号、有效期的标签。

8.2.5.3 定期对拆零后储存在容器内的药品进行检查，发现有污染、变质和过期失效的药品应按规定及时处理。

9 麻醉药品和毒性药品处方要求

麻醉药品和毒性药品专用处方要求应严格遵守本国或本地区卫生管理部门相应规定,可参见附录B。

WFECMS

附录 A
(规范性附录)

中医医院中药处方样式和书写示例

中医医院中药饮片处方书写示例和中成药处方书写示例见图A.1。

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 处方当日有效! | 普通处方 |
| XXX医院处方笺 | |
| 自费 医保 工伤 统筹 其他 | No. XXXXXX |
| 医疗证号 XXXXXX | 病历号 (门诊号) XXXXX |
| 姓名 | 性别 男/女 年龄 岁 年 月 日 |
| 科别 | 床号 地址或电话 |
| 临床诊断 | |
| R_x | |
| 纸张白色 | |
| 收费 | 医生 _____ |
| ¥ | 审核 _____ |
| | 调配 _____ |
| | 核对 _____ |
| | 发药 _____ |

图 A. 1 中医医院中草药处方书写示例

附录 B
(资料性附录)
麻醉药品和毒性药品处方要求

B.1 中药麻醉药品处方管理

B.1.1 中药麻醉药品处方格式

开具中药麻醉药品处方应使用淡红色的麻醉药品专用处方。
麻醉药品处方应包括患者身份证明编号，代办人姓名、身份证明编号。

B.1.2 中药麻醉药品处方的开具

具有麻醉药品处方资格的执业医师，根据临床应用指导原则，对确需使用麻醉药品的患者，应满足其合理用药需求。在医疗机构就诊的癌症疼痛患者和其他危重患者得不到麻醉药品时，患者或者其亲属可以向执业医师提出申请。具有麻醉药品处方资格的执业医师认为要求合理的，应及时为患者提供所需麻醉药品。

执业医师应使用专用处方开具麻醉药品，且不应单独开具，单张处方的最大用量应不超过3天常用量，连续使用不超过7天。

B.1.3 中药麻醉药品处方的管理

医疗机构应对麻醉药品处方进行专册登记，加强管理，麻醉药品处方宜保存3年备查。

B.2 医疗用毒性中药处方管理

B.2.1 毒性中药处方的开具

每次处方剂量不应超过二日极量。

B.2.2 处方的有效期

处方一次有效，取药后处方保存二年备查。

B.2.3 毒性中药的品种

毒性中药管理品种范围及用量用法简表见表B.1。

表 B.1 毒性中药管理品种范围及用量用法

| 中药饮片名称 | 来源 | 用法用量 | 注意事项 | 炮制要求 |
|--------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 生马钱子 | 马钱科马钱的成熟种子 | 0.3~0.6g，炮制后入丸散用 | 不宜生用、多服久服，孕妇禁用 | 将原药除去杂质，筛去灰屑，用时除去茸毛 |
| 生川乌 | 毛茛科植物乌头的母根 | 0.3~0.9g，用时捣碎，外用适量 | 生品内服宜慎。不宜与贝母类、半夏、白及、白蔹、天花粉、瓜蒌类同用 | 除去杂质。用时捣碎 |

| 中药饮片名称 | 来源 | 用法用量 | 注意事项 | 炮制要求 |
|--------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 生草乌 | 毛茛科植物北乌头的块根 | 0.3~0.9g, 用时捣碎, 外用适量 | 同生川乌 | 除去杂质, 洗净, 干燥 |
| 生附子 | 毛茛科植物乌头的子根的加工品 | 3~15g, 宜先煎, 久煎 | 孕妇禁用。不宜与贝母类、半夏、白及、白蔹、天花粉、瓜蒌类同用 | 用时将原药除去杂质。洗净, 取出, 拭干, 切片 |
| 雪上一枝蒿 | 毛茛科植物短柄乌头的干燥块根 | 内服: 研末, 0.062~0.125g, 或浸酒 外用: 酒磨敷 | 有剧毒。未经炮制, 不宜内服; 服药期间忌食生冷、豆类及牛羊肉 | 除去杂质 |
| 生白附子 | 天南星科植物独角莲的干燥块茎 | 外用适量捣烂, 熬膏或研末以酒调敷患处 | 孕妇慎用。生品内服宜慎 | 除去杂质 |
| 生半夏 | 天南星科植物半夏的块茎 | 3~9g。外用适量, 磨汁涂或研末以酒调敷患处 | 不宜与乌头类药材同用 | 除去杂质。用时捣碎 |
| 生天南星 | 天南星科植物天南星、异叶天南星和东北天南星的块茎 | 外用适量, 研末涂患处, 或捣烂以纱布包擦患处 | 孕妇禁用; 不宜与牵牛子同用 | 除去杂质, 洗净, 干燥 |
| 生千金子 | 大戟科植物续随子的干燥成熟种子 | 1~2g; 去壳、去油用, 多入丸散服。外用适量, 捣烂敷患处 | 孕妇及体弱便溏者忌服 | 除去杂质, 筛去泥沙, 洗净, 捞出, 晒干, 用时打碎 |
| 生巴豆 | 大戟科植物巴豆的干燥成熟果实 | 不可内服。外用研末涂患处或捣烂以纱布包擦患处 | 孕妇禁用。不宜与牵牛子同用。 | 去皮取净仁 |
| 生甘遂 | 戟科植物甘遂的干燥块根 | 0.5~1.5g; 炮制后多入丸散用 | 孕妇禁用; 不宜与甘草同用 | 除去杂质, 洗净, 晒干 |
| 生狼毒 | 瑞香科植物瑞香狼毒或大戟科植物狼毒大戟、月腺大戟的根 | 熬膏外敷 | 不宜与密陀僧同用 | 除去杂质, 洗净, 晒干 |
| 生藤黄 | 藤黄科植物藤黄的胶质树脂 | 0.03~0.06g; 外用适量 | 内服慎用 | 除去杂质 |
| 天仙子 | 茄科植物莨菪的干燥成熟种子 | 0.06~0.6g; 外用适量 | 心脏病、心动过速、青光眼患者及孕妇忌服 | 除去杂质 |
| 洋金花 | 茄科植物白曼陀罗或毛曼陀罗的花 | 0.3~0.6g, 宜入丸散。亦可作卷烟分次燃吸(一次量不超过1.5g)。外用适量 | 外感及痰热咳喘、青光眼、高血压及心动过速者禁用 | 除去杂质 |
| 闹羊花 | 杜鹃花科植物羊躑躅的干燥花 | 0.6~1.5g, 浸酒或入丸散, 外用适量, 煎水洗或鲜品捣敷 | 不宜多服、久服。体虚者及孕妇禁用 | 除去杂质 |

| 中药饮片名称 | 来源 | 用法用量 | 注意事项 | 炮制要求 |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 斑蝥 | 芫青科昆虫南方大斑蝥或黄黑小斑蝥的干燥全虫 | 0.03~0.06g, 炮制后多入丸散。外用适量, 研末或浸酒, 或制成油膏涂敷患处, 不宜大面积使用 | 本品有大毒, 内服慎用, 孕妇禁用 | 除去杂质 |
| 青娘子 | 芫青科昆虫绿芫青的干燥虫体 | 0.05~0.1g, 外用适量 | 体虚及孕妇忌服 | 除去杂质 |
| 红娘子 | 蝉科昆虫红娘子的干燥全虫 | 0.05~0.1g, 外用适量 | 体虚及孕妇忌服 | 除去杂质 |
| 蟾酥 | 蟾蜍科动物中华大蟾蜍或黑眶蟾蜍表皮腺体的分泌物 | 0.015~0.03g, 多入丸散用。外用适量 | 孕妇慎用 | 取蟾酥, 捣碎, 加白酒浸渍, 时常搅动至呈稠膏状, 干燥, 粉碎。每10kg蟾酥, 用白酒20kg |
| 砒石(红砒、白砒) | 氧化物类矿物砷华的矿石 | 内服: 0.03~0.075g, 入丸散用 外用: 研末撒、调敷或入膏药中贴之 | 有大毒, 用时宜慎 体虚及孕妇忌服 | 去净杂质, 砸碎, 装入砂罐内, 用泥将口封严, 置炉火中煨红, 取出放凉, 研为细粉 |
| 砒霜 | 砒石经升华所得到的精制品 | 0.009g, 入丸散用; 外用适量 | 不能久服, 口服、外用均可引起中毒 | 砒石升华之精制品为白色粉末 |
| 雄黄 | 硫化物类矿物雄黄族雄黄 | 0.05~0.1g, 入丸散用。外用适量, 熏涂患处 | 内服宜慎, 不可久用; 孕妇禁用 | 取雄黄照水飞法水飞, 晾干。取粉末适量, 照上述二硫化二砷检查项下的方法检查, 应符合规定。 |
| 水银 | 主要由辰砂矿炼出, 少数取自自然汞 | 外用适量 | 不可内服, 孕妇忌用 | 1.铅制 取纯铅置容器内, 加热熔化, 用铁铲拨去上层黑渣, 倒入水银, 搅匀后倒出, 放凉, 研成细粉。每水银1kg, 用铅0.4kg 2.硫黄制 将水银与硫黄同研成末 |
| 红粉 | 红氧化汞 | 外用适量, 研极细粉单用或与其他药味配成散剂或制成药捻 | 本品有毒, 只可外用, 不可内服。外用亦不宜持久用 | 为水银、火硝、白矾各等分混合升华而成 |
| 轻粉 | 氯化亚汞 | 内服: 0.1~0.2g/次, 2次/日, 多入丸剂或装胶囊, 服后漱口。外用适量, 研末掺敷患处 | 本品有毒, 不可过量; 内服宜慎; 孕妇禁服 | 为粗制氯化亚汞结晶 |
| 白降丹 | 为氯化汞和氯化亚汞的混合结晶 | 外用适量 | 不可内服 | |

Foreword

The series of standards of *Requirements for prescription, dispensing, delivery, decoction and taking of Chinese medicine* are divided into 4 parts.

- *Part 1: Requirements for Prescription of Chinese medicine*
- *Part 2: Requirements for Dispensing of Chinese medicine*
- *Part 3: Requirements for Delivery of Chinese medicine*
- *Part 4: Requirements for Decoction and Taking of Chinese medicine*

This document is the first part: *Requirements for Prescription of Chinese Medicine*.

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WFCMS

Introduction

In order to implement the plan and deployment of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies regarding the formulation of standards for Chinese medicine, Jiangxi University of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University, Jiangxi Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenzhen Health Development Research and Data Management Center, Macau University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen Municipal Health Commission, Shenzhen Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Shenzhen Luohu District Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenzhen People's Hospital, Shenzhen institute of standards and technology, Shenzhen Technology University, Beijing 302 Hospital, Shenzhen Unified Standard Technology Co., Ltd, Institute of Information on Traditional Chinese Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, China Traditional Chinese Medicine Holdings Co., Ltd., Inspection Office of Traditional Chinese Medicine of National Institute for Food and Drug Control, USA Hingli Health and Technology Co.,Ltd., Federation of Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Societies of Australia (FCMA), Australian Austro-Central China Medical Association, Chinese Medicine & Acupuncture Society of Australia and USA Hingli Health and Technology LLC and other units, In conjunction with 37 institutions, research institutions, medical institutions, Chinese medicine pharmaceutical enterprises and other well-known institutions at home and abroad, including China, the United States, Germany, Canada, Australia and South Korea, and 77 drafters, over a period of 3 years, they jointly drafted a series of standards for "requirements for Chinese medicine prescription, dispensing, payment and decoction", defining the overall requirements, contents and writing requirements for Chinese medicine prescription. It specifies the qualification requirements of personnel for Chinese medicine dispensing/allocation, the standards for dispensing/allocation and payment of Chinese medicine decoction pieces, the layout and facilities of the dispensing room, the arrangement of bucket lists of Chinese medicine decoction pieces and the classification and placement of Chinese medicine, the operation flow of Chinese medicine dispensing, and the dispensing management of special Chinese medicine decoction pieces. It also specifies the facilities and equipment, personnel qualifications, decocting and taking methods of general Chinese medicine decoction pieces and special Chinese medicine decoction pieces in the decocting room.

Medication service process of Chinese medicines mainly consists of 4 parts, including, requirements for prescription, dispensing, delivery decocting and taking of Chinese medicines. It covers the overall process of medicinal service from a patient seeking medical service to the doctor providing him diagnosis, to conducting dialectical treatment, and to writing him prescription, as well as then from administration of hospital pharmacy and prescription, involving pharmacist ' s

reviewing and dispensing of prescription, namely, filling the prescription with proper pieces under the theoretical guidance of TCM dialectical treatment, and last, to decocting and patient's taking of the medicines. Each of the above service processes is yet fragmented and unsystematic, has not formed an organic entirety, and hasn't got enough attention, seriously affecting the quality of medical care and services, as well as medication safety and effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine, and the vital rights of consumers.

Therefore, integrating the scattered medication service segments into a complete systematic medication service series of Chinese medicines, solidifying in form of standards, establishing a traceable international standard series of medication service process of Chinese medicines. This is conducive to strengthening effective communication among doctors, pharmacist and patients, improving relationship between doctors and patients, improving level of medical service, eradicating medical errors and accidents, ensuring the safety and effectiveness of people's medication, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of consumers, making due contributions to human health.

The series of Standards for Medication Service of Chinese Medicines: Requirements for prescription, dispensing, delivery, decocting and taking of Chinese medicines:

Part 1: Prescription of Chinese medicines.

Part 2: Dispensing of Chinese medicines.

Part 3: Delivery of Chinese medicines.

Part 4: Decocting and taking of Chinese medicines.

This document is part 1. Prescribing is an important part of medical activities, is a very serious and rigorous behavior. And it's also the first and most important work of the entire service process.

This document is consistent with ISO 20334 Coding system of formulae, ISO 18668-2 "Coding System for Chinese Medicines- Part 2: Codes for decoction Pieces", ISO 18668-4 Coding system for Chinese medicines -- Part 4: Codes for granule forms of individual medicinal for prescriptions, ISO 20333 Coding rules for Chinese medicines in supply chain management and other relevant international standards.

This series of standards to establish and improve the standard of Chinese medicine service system and certification system, regulating the behavior of the industry and professional ethics, integration of traditional Chinese medicine service process, build Chinese medicine planting, production, circulation, safe and effective medication, promote trade fair, justice, harmony and good atmosphere of scientific development, let people all over the world share the fruits of development of Chinese medicine, Make due contribution to the health of mankind.

1 Scope

Pharmaceutical manufacturing and trading enterprises of various countries and regions, as well as the government supervision and administration of pharmaceutical manufacturing, trading enterprises and medical institutions.

This document specifies the general requirement, content, and writing requirement of prescription of Chinese medicines. It regulates qualification of prescription writing, prescription of precious medicines, prescription of toxic and anesthetic medicines, and institution-based prescription, etc.

This document is applicable to medical institutions and their personnel related to prescription writing, dispensing and storage.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential to the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 18662-1 *Traditional Chinese medicine-Vocabulary-Part 1: Chinese Materia Medica*

ISO 18662-2 *Traditional Chinese medicine — Vocabulary — Part 2: Processing of Chinese Materia Medica*

ISO 18668-1:2016 *Coding system for Chinese medicines -- Part 1: Coding rules for Chinese medicines*

ISO 18668-2:2017 *Coding system for Chinese medicines -- Part 2: Codes for decoction pieces*

ISO 18668-3:2017 *Coding system for Chinese medicines -- Part 3: Codes for Chinese Materia Medica*

ISO 18668-4:2017 *Coding system for Chinese medicines -- Part 4: Codes for granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions*

ISO 20333:2017 *Coding rules for Chinese medicines in supply chain management*

ISO 20334:2018 *Coding system of formulae*

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1

Traditional Chinese physician

Practitioner at institutions of medical treatment, prevention and health care. Based on theories of traditional Chinese Medicines(TCM), obtaining the qualifications recognized by state-level or local health, pharmaceutical department or industry management department in accordance with laws.

3.2

Traditional Chinese pharmacist

A medical document issued by a registered practicing physician and assistant

3.3

Prescription

Practitioner at institutions of medical treatment, prevention and health care. Based on theories of traditional Chinese Medicines(TCM), obtaining the qualifications recognized by state-level or local health, pharmaceutical department or industry management department in accordance with laws.

3.4

Doctor's advice

Instructions given by a physician to the patient in diet, medication, and medical laboratory based on the patient's management department

Note 1 to entry: Doctor's advice can be divided into long-term doctor's advice and temporary doctor's advice according to timeliness: the former refers to the effective time of the doctor's advice is more than 24 hours, repeated every day, and it will not be valid until the doctor indicates the stop time; the long term standby doctor's advice is a special long-term doctor's advice that needs to be recorded in the provisional doctor's advice every time it is executed. The latter refers to the effective time within 24 hours, and it will be invalid after the completion of execution.

Note 2 to entry: According to the content of doctor's advice, it is divided into medication advice, diagnosis advice, nursing advice, entrust advice and special advice. The doctor's advice in this document refers to the medication advice, which is a medical document reviewed, allocated and checked by pharmacists and used as the medication certificate for patients.

3.4

Prescription of Chinese medicine

Medical document issued by licensed physician for patients in the diagnosis and treatment, containing names, quantity, decocting methods and other contents of the Chinese medicines and preparation of any kind of preparation, which is to be reviewed, dispensed and checked by pharmaceutical professionals of Chinese materia medica, is also a distribution voucher of medicine.

Note 1 to entry: The prescription of Chinese Medicines is not only a written notice/doctor's prescription for patients in the diagnosis and treatment, containing names, quantity, decocting methods and other contents of the Chinese medicine(including the medical preparation of medical institutions) and formula granules, but also the basis of TCM dispensing, as well as the voucher of valuation and statistics, which has legal, technical and economic significance.

Note 2 to entry: The prescription of Chinese Medicines are written records and evidence of doctorse Medicinesents in the diagnosis and treatment, containing names, quantity, decocting methods and other contents of.

3.5

Institution-based prescription

Regular prescriptions of medical institutions negotiated by physicians and pharmacists based on the needs of treatment, approved by the medical institutions, aiming to deal with common clinical problems with a set of fixed medicines.

3.6

Syndrome differentiation and treatment

According to the symptoms and signs of patients, physician summarize and judge a certain disease by analysing, synthesizing and distinguishing the etiology, nature, location and the relationship between pathogenic qi and healthy qi, and determine the corresponding treatment methods.

Note 1 to entry: The diagnosis of diseases based on syndrome differentiation is the special content of traditional Chinese Medicines(TCM) diagnosis. It is the main basis of principles, methods, formulas, medicines in TCM, the basic principle of TCM for understanding and treating diseases, a special way of studying and treating diseases in TCM, and one of the basic characteristics of TCM.

Note 2 to entry: Syndrome is a pathological summary of a certain stage in the course of disease development. It includes disease location, etiology, nature and the relationship between pathogenic qi and healthy qi. It reflects the nature of pathological changes at a certain stage in the development of the disease. Therefore, it is more comprehensive, deeper and more correct than the symptoms to reveal the nature of the disease, such as hyperactivity of liver Yang and dampness-heat pouring downward. Another concept to be clear about is “symptoms”, such as fever, headache, yellow coating and rapid pulse.

Note 3 to entry: Syndrome differentiation is to summarize and judge the data, symptoms and signs collected by the four diagnostic methods (inspection, auscultation and olfaction, inquiry, pulse taking and palpation) as a kind of syndrome by analyzing, synthesizing and differentiating the etiology, nature, location and the relationship between pathogenic qi and healthy qi.

Note 4 to entry: Treatment is to determine the corresponding treatment methods according to the results of syndrome differentiation. In treating diseases, TCM physician focus first on the symptoms, not on the differences and similarities of diseases. Therefore, different syndromes of the same disease require different treatment methods; and different diseases, as long as the syndrome is the same, can be treated with the same method. This is called “different treatments for the same disease, same treatment for different diseases”. This principle of solving different kinds of contradictions in the course of disease development with different methods is the spiritual essence of syndrome differentiation and treatment.

Note 5 to entry: Syndrome differentiation and treatment means that patients are identified as different syndromes of TCM according to their different symptoms and treated flexibly. It

requires physicians of Chinese Medicines to grasp the dynamic weather, dynamic human-being and dynamic diseases, to accurately grasp the optimal balance between the human body and heaven and earth, skilfully adjust the balance of Yin and Yang of the human body, and finally transform diseases into invisible ones by using TCM theory of "harmony between man and nature" and "syndrome differentiation and treatment". Because of the flexibility and creativity of TCM, as long as the correct mastery of syndrome differentiation and treatment, even without a clear diagnosis of the disease, these diseases could be treated. Therefore, as long as the patient has symptoms, both known and unknown diseases can be formulated for treatment and timely treatment, which is one of the biggest characteristics of TCM.

Note 6 to entry: The method of syndrome differentiation often used in clinics include eight principle syndrome differentiation, qi-blood-body fluid syndrome differentiation, visceral syndrome differentiation, six-meridian syndrome differentiation, defense, qi, nutrient and Blood syndrome differentiation, triple energizer syndrome differentiation, meridian syndrome differentiation. These methods have their own characteristics. In clinical diagnosis of cases, TCM physicians can flexibly integrate the above methods for syndrome differentiation and treatment.

3.8

Toxicity

Harmful effects of Chinese materia medica on the human body

4 General requirements

4.1 Acquisition of the right to prescription

After obtaining the practice qualification, doctors register in the local medical & health or industry management competent department, and they are employed by medical institutions and qualified for prescribing by such institutions.

4.2 Drawing up of prescription

Physician/doctor of Chinese Medicines should prescribe according to the principle of syndrome differentiation and treatment, specific medical needs, prevention, health care, standard of diagnosis and treatment, drug indication, pharmacological action, usage, dosage, taboo, adverse reaction and precautions, etc..

When prescribing narcotic drugs in an emergency state, a light red narcotic prescription should be used, and "urgent" or "critical" should be marked prominently on the upper right corner of the prescription as a reminder to enter the "Life Green Channel" of drug dispensing.

When prescribing pediatric emergency, doctors should weigh the first actual need to choose the colour of prescription paper; if the urgent need was greater than the safety need, the light yellow emergency prescription was used. If the need for safety is greater than the need for urgency, a light green pediatric prescription is used.

4.3 Colour of the prescription paper

In order to enhance the sense of visual vigilance of physicians and pharmacists, prevent medication mistakes and ensure medication safety, the prescription is divided into four colours and marked with words on the upper right corner of the prescription. Narcotic drug prescriptions are light red, emergency prescriptions are light yellow, pediatric prescriptions are light green, and general prescriptions are white.

4.4 Timeliness of the prescription

Prescriptions should be guaranteed to be timeliness in order to ensure the timely and effective use of clinical medication.

The prescriptions are valid on that day. If the period of validity is extended in special cases, the valid period shall be marked by the prescribing physician, but the duration of the validity is not more than three days.

4.5 Revision of the prescription

The prescription should be clear and should not be altered; if the amendment is required, the signature should be signed at the amendment and the date of revision should be marked.

4.6 Preservation and destruction of the prescription

The prescription should be clear and should not be altered; if the amendment is required, the signature should be signed at the amendment and the date of revision should be marked.

4.7 Other requirements

The decoction pieces involved in the prescription should meet the requirements of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

5 Content and writing requirements for prescription of traditional Chinese Medicine

5.1 Medicine Contents of prescription Chinese medicines

The contents of prescriptions include the following aspects:

5.1.1 The contents and requirements of the preface, text and postscript of prescription writing should be standardized, which should follow the principle of safety, efficiency and economy.

5.1.2 Prescription preface, The prescription preface includes the name of medical treatment, prevention or health care institution, prescription number, expense category, patient's name, sex, age and inpatient record number, department or ward

and bed number, clinical diagnosis/TCM diagnosis including the disease name and syndrome type (do not write if the disease name is not clear), the date of prescribing, etc.

5.1.3 Prescription text, The prescription text is marked with Rp or R (the abbreviation of Latin Recipe), and decoction pieces include its name, dosage and usage. Chinese patent medicine prescriptions should be divided into drug name, specification, quantity, usage and dosage.

5.1.4 Prescription postscript, The prescription postscript includes physician's signature and / or covered the special signature, and items with special requirements can be added according to the actual situation, such as price, drug amount, and signature and/or covered the special signature of pharmaceutical professional and technical personnel for reviewing, dispensing, checking and distributing drugs.

5.2 Requirements of prescription of Chinese medicines writing

The prescription of Chinese medicines should be written in accordance with the contents of the preface, text and postscript, and should meet the following aspects:

5.2.1 It should reflect the characteristic requirements of syndrome differentiation and treatment, principles-methods-formulas-medicinals and "Sovereign, Minister, Assistant and Guide".

5.2.2 The name of the decoction pieces should be written in the official local language, and it can be noted in pinyin, or pinyin plus Latin.

5.2.3 Dose of statutory dose units, with Arabia digital writing, the principle should be in "gram"(g) as a unit, "g" (unit name) followed by the numerical value.

5.2.4 The special requirements for dispensing and decocting should be marked on the top right of the drug with parentheses, such as crushing, decocting first, decocting later, ect.

5.2.5 If there are special requirements for producing area and Chinese crud drug processing, it should be written before the drug name.

5.2.6 Choose the number of Chinese herbs per line according to the variety of the whole prescription, and in principle, it requires the horizontal upper and lower rows.

5.2.7 The usage and dosage of decoction pieces should be in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacopoeia, and there is no incompatibility of drugs in prescription. When there is an incompatibility of drugs and overdoses in a prescription, it should be signed on the top of the drug again.

5.2.8 The number of decoction pieces should be used as a "dose".

5.2.9 Following the number of doses, there are prescription usage and dosage includes daily dosage, dosage forms (decocting, wine-soaking, powder-baking, pill-making, capsules-filling, etc.), frequency of taking, medication methods (oral and

external use, etc.), administration requirements (administered warm, administered cool, administered at draught, slow administration, administered before meal, administered after meal, administered on empty stomach, etc).

Example: one dose per day, decocting it with 400ml water, administered warm in the morning and evening ".

5.2.10 The use of decoction pieces under the administration of poison drugs and anesthetics should be strictly observed by the local relevant laws, regulations and regulations.

5.2.11 Prohibited or restricted use of certain decoction pieces should strictly comply with the relevant regulations of the local medical and health management departments of the country or region.

5.3 Prescription writing requirements for Chinese patent medicine

5.3.1 According to the diagnosis of TCM (including disease name and syndrome type), syndrome differentiation or combination of syndrome differentiation and disease differentiation is used to select suitable Chinese patent medicine.

5.3.2 The generic name of Chinese patent medicine should be approved and published by the drug supervision and administration department. The name of the decoction pieces in the hospital should be approved by the drug supervision and administration department.

5.3.3 Usage and dosage should be used according to the conventional usage and dosage prescribed in the drug instructions. When the patient has a special condition and needs to exceed the dosage, the reasons should be noted and signed again.

5.3.4 Tablets, pills, capsules and granules are taken as tablets, pellets, granules and bags. The ointments and cream are taken as the unit in the branches and boxes, and the solution preparations and injections are in units of branches and bottles, and the dosage should be marked.

5.3.5 The medicine with strong or toxic components should avoid reusing. The Chinese patent drugs with the same function or with the same toxicity decoction pieces should not be superimposed.

5.3.6 Chinese Medicines injection should be prescribed alone.

5.3.7 The format of the prescription can be consistent with the electronic medical record.

5.4 Writing Examples of Chinese medicine prescription

See Appendix A for writing examples of decoction pieces and Chinese patent medicine prescription

6 Management of prescription rights of Chinese medicine, the qualification for dispensation and delivery

6.1 Management of prescription right of Chinese medicine

6.1.1 Reserve sample for future reference

The signature samples and impression registration for formal and temporary prescription right of physicians should be reserved in pharmaceutical departments for future reference, which cannot be presumptuously changed by physicians without authorization. If a physician wants to change the signature pattern, he should re-register and reserve samples for future reference.

6.1.2 Prescription right of narcotic drugs

According to the regulations of the health management department, medical institutions provide training and assessment on the knowledge of the use of narcotic drugs to the practitioners in this institution. Those who pass the assessment shall be granted the prescription qualification for narcotic drugs. After obtaining the qualification of prescription for narcotic drugs, a licensed practitioner may prescribe narcotic drugs in this medical institution, but he shall not prescribe the prescription for himself.

6.1.3 Modifications of prescription

Every item of a prescription prescribed by the practitioner shall not be altered. If necessary, a straight line should be drawn on the revised content. The contents before modification should still be clearly visible, and sign the name and date again. The prescription cannot be modified by staff majoring in decoction pieces. In case of lack of drugs or prescription errors, it is necessary to revise the prescription when the special circumstances need to be revised.

6.1.4 Cancellation of right to prescription

After a doctor is ordered to suspend business and is ordered to leave the training his post to undergo training, or his practicing certificate is cancelled or revoked, his right to prescription is cancelled.

6.2 Management of dispensing qualification

6.2.1 Dispensing qualification

A person who has the qualification for prescription-dispensing of the institution should obtain the professional technical qualifications for Chinese pharmacy, meet the requirements of relevant documents of health and medical industry in local country or region and be employed by the employment agency.

6.2.2 Access to dispensing qualification

Chinese pharmacy personnel who meet the requirements of prescription dispensing qualification can obtain the qualification of prescription dispensing only

after being examined by the pharmaceutical department and approved by the institution.

6.2.3 Reserve sample for future reference

The signature pattern forms of Chinese pharmaceutical professionals should be kept in the pharmacy department for reference.

6.2.4 Jurisdiction

Chinese pharmaceutical dispensers have the right to supervise and examine prescriptions, and to participate in rational clinical use of drugs. Any prescriptions that do not conform to the prescribed regulations have the right to refuse to adjust the dispensing.

7 Prescription management of precious drugs

7.1 Classification and variety of precious drugs

The precious medicines are divided into Class I Precious Chinese Medicine and Class II Precious Chinese Medicine.

The varieties of Chinese patent medicine brought into Class I Precious Chinese Medicine and Class II Precious Chinese Medicine. Any prescriptions that do not conform to the Precious Drug Management System and the actual situation of each pharmacy.

7.2 Management for prescription of class I precious Chinese Medicine

The Class I precious Chinese medicines should be managed exclusively by specially-assigned people. The prescription of Class I precious Chinese medicines should be made out separately and stored separately.

8 Management of cipher prescription

8.1 Formulating principles of cipher prescription

8.1.1 Necessity

There is indeed a need to treat a common clinical problem with a fixed set of drugs

8.1.2 Rationality

Appropriate drugs should be chosen, i.e. they should be safe, effective, economical and appropriate

8.1.3 Stability

During pre-centralized dispensing, drugs in solid oral formulations of cipher prescription are exposed to air, and the prepared drug needs to be stored in simple packaging for a certain period of time, so the drug is required to have good stability in the air

8.1.4 Synergism

There should be no incompatibility between various drugs in the prescription, and it is better to play the role of reducing toxicity and enhancing effect.

8.2 Management of cipher prescription

8.2.1 Record of cipher prescription

Verification and recording by drug administration committee is obligatory for cipher prescription.

8.2.2 Usage of cipher prescription

Drugs and traditional Chinese Medicines decoction pieces prepared in accordance with the cipher prescription shall not be labelled with the name or code name of patent medicine, cipher prescription, including in medical records, should be written with the names of the specific drugs that make up the prescription; and the cipher prescription shall be written in accordance with the format of Chinese Medicines decoction pieces prescription.

Cipher prescription does not limit physician the cipher prescription shall not be labelled with the name or code name of patent medicine, cipher prescription, including, but can not reduce drugs in the cipher prescription.

8.2.3 Requirements for instruments in dispensing room of cipher prescription

Dispensing room for cipher prescription should be equipped with instruments for modifying temperature and dampness, equipment for purification or sterilized working platform. Dispensing room should be sterilized on regular basis to ensure a neat, uncontaminated working environment with cautions of insect and dust prevention. All dispensing tools need to be sterilized on regular basis for prevention of drug contamination. The package materials that contact drugs directly should be qualified in accordance with national related stipulations.

8.2.4 Records of dispensing cipher prescription in batches

Dispensing cipher prescription in batches should be recorded involving dispensing date, commodity name, standard, originally-packaging factory, batch number, validity period of medicines in prescription, quantity of original-package drugs, number of dispensing drugs, and signatures of people in charge of dispensing and rechecking. A label recording common names, standard, quantity,

manufacturing factory, batch number and validity date of drugs within prescription is supposed to be shown on package.

8.2.5 Usage of dismantled drugs in dispensing cipher prescription

Dismounted drugs for dispensing cipher prescription should be used based on classifications and batches, and the date of retail should be recorded.

Dismounted drugs are supposed to be stored with original package. If there are alternative storing containers, the quality of which should meet standard for storing drugs. Furthermore, labels involving common name, standard, manufacturing factory, batch number and validity date are required.

Regular examination on dismantled drugs is necessary, timely disposal of unqualified products, such as contaminated drugs, deteriorated drugs and invalidated drugs is necessary, too.

9 Prescription requirements for narcotic drugs and toxic drugs

The requirements for narcotic drugs and toxic drugs prescription are made by the health management departments of local country and region and it can also be implemented according to Annex B.

Annex A
(normative)

Prescription patterns and writing examples of Chinese medicine in Chinese medicine hospitals

Writing examples of Chinese medicine prescription and Chinese patent medicine in Chinese medicine hospital are shown in Figure A.1 and Figure A.2.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--|------|------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| XXX hospital Clinic square Expense: medical insurance self-expense NO: 000001 Department: department of encephalopathy <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">Nov. 25, 2009</div> | | | | | | | |
| Name | Yu ×× | Gender | M/F | Age | 63 | | |
| | | Outpatient record number | | 2669883 | | | |
| Address | | No. 15, Liulitun, Chaoyang district. | | | | | |
| Clinical diagnosis and syndrome type | | Stroke, qi deficiency and blood stasis type. | | | | | |
| RP: Huangqi20g Danggui15g Chishao10g Chuanxiong10g Dilong10g Taoren10g Honghua10g Decoction 400ml with 5 doses of water per day Take warm fasting twice in the morning and evening | | | | | | | |
| Doctor | | Wang×× | | Cost of medicine And receipt stamp | | ¥ 37.5 | |
| Audit | Liu×× | Allocate | Li×× | Check | Zhang×× | Drugs | Zhao×× |
| Note: 1. This prescription is valid within the day. 2. Please check the name, specification and quantity of the medicine when you take it. 3. Reasons for extending prescription dosage: chronic senile disease other than other chronic diseases. | | | | | | | |

Figure A.1 Writing examples of Chinese medicine prescription in Chinese medicine hospital

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|---|------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| XXX hospital Clinic square Fee: public fee NO: 000001 Department: lung disease department March 25, 2010 | | | | | | | |
| Name | Zhang ×× | | Gender | M/F | Age | 35 | |
| | | | Outpatient record number | | 2675458 | | |
| Address | | | No. 18, Happy village, Dongcheng district, Beijing. | | | | |
| Clinical diagnosis and syndrome type | | | Cold, wind and heat type. | | | | |
| RP: Yinqiao piece 18pills×2 bags 2 pills 3 times/day oral | | | | | | | |
| Doctor | | Zhou×× | | Cost of medicine And receipt stamp | | ¥ 1.8 | |
| Audit | Wu×× | Alloca te | He×× | Check | Sun×× | Drug s | Zheng×× |
| Note: 1. This prescription is valid for 2 days 2. Please check the name, specification and quantity of the medicine when you take it 3. Reasons for extending prescription dosage: chronic senile disease other than other chronic diseases | | | | | | | |

Figure A.2 Writing examples of Chinese patent medicine in Chinese medicine hospital

Annex B
(Information)
Prescription of TCM narcotic drugs and toxic drugs

B.1 Prescription management of TCM narcotic drugs

B.1.1 Prescription format for narcotic drugs of TCM

The prescription for narcotic drugs of TCM should use light red narcotic prescriptions.

The format of special prescriptions for narcotic drugs shall be prescribed by the competent department of health. The prescriptions of narcotic drugs should include patients' ID numbers, agent names and ID numbers.

B.1.2 Drawing-up for prescription of anesthetic drugs of Chinese Medicine

Medical practitioners who are qualified to prescribe narcotic drugs shall, in accordance with the guiding principles of clinical application, treat patients who are in genuine need of using narcotic drugs. The need for rational use of drugs should be met. When patients with cancer pain and other critical patients in medical institutions do not have access to narcotic drugs, the patients or his relatives may apply to a medical practitioner. If a medical practitioner who is qualified as a prescription for narcotic drugs thinks that the requirements are reasonable, he shall provide the patients with the required narcotic drugs in a timely manner.

Practicing physicians should use special prescriptions to prescribe narcotic drugs, and the maximum amount of the single prescription shall be no more than 3 days and the continuous use shall not exceed 7 days . Narcotic drugs should not be prescribed separately.

B.1.3 Management of prescriptions of narcotic drugs in Chinese Medicine

The medical institutions shall register the prescriptions of narcotic drugs and strengthen the management. The prescription of narcotic drugs should be kept for 3 years for future reference.

B.2 Prescription management for toxic Chinese medicine for medical use

B.2.1 Issue of the prescription of toxic Chinese medicine

The dosage of each prescription should not exceed the two-day maximum.

B.2.2 Period of validity of the prescription

The prescription is effective for only one time, and the prescription is kept for two years after taking medicine.

B.2.3 The toxicity of traditional Chinese medicine items

The scope and usage of toxic Chinese medicine management varieties specified by China are shown in Table B.1 as a reference.

Table B. 1 Scope and dosage of toxic Chinese medicine

| The name of decoction pieces | Source | Usage | Matters needing attention | Processing requirements |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Semen Strychni | The mature seed of a horse's money | 0.3 ~ 0.6g , After processing into the powder pills | Should not be used for health, take long - term, pregnant women are prohibited | Remove impurities from the medicine, sift away the dust, and remove the fine hair when used |
| Radix Aconiti | The mother root of aconitum in the family ranunculaceae | 0.3~0.9g, mash, for external use the moderate amount is needed | Care should be taken in health care. It is not suitable to be used with fritillary shellfish, banxia, ampelopsis, ampelopsis, trichosanthes and trichosanthes | Removal of impurities, mash when used. |
| Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii | Tuberculous root of north aconitum of ranunculaceae | 0.3~0.9g, mash, for external use the moderate amount is needed | Same as Radix Aconiti | Removal of impurities, wash clean and dry |
| Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata | A processing product of the roots of aconitum, a buttercup plant | 3 ~ 15g , better to decoct first and decoct for a long time | Pregnant women are prohibited. It is not suitable to be used with fritillary shellfish, banxia, ampelopsis, ampelopsis, trichosanthes and trichosanthes | Remove impurities from the original medicine when used. Wash, remove, dry and cut into slice |

| The name of decoction pieces | Source | Usage | Matters needing attention | Processing requirements |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Xueshangy izhihao | The dry tuberous root of the tuberculous bulb of the family ranunculaceae | Internal wear: grind the end, 0.062 ~ 0.125g, or immersion wine For external use: rubbing the wine | To be toxic. Not to be taken internally without processing; Avoid eating raw cold, beans and beef and mutton during taking medicine | Removal of impurities |
| Rhizoma Typhonii | The dry tuber of the south star lily | For external use the moderate amount is needed. Mash, boil, paste or grind the affected area with wine | Pregnant women should use with caution. Care should be taken | Removal of impurities |
| Rhizoma Pinelliae | Tubers of the family plantaginaceae in summer | 3~9g. For external use the moderate amount is needed. Apply or grind to the affected area with wine | It is not suitable to be used with aconitum | Removal of impurities |
| Rhizoma Arisaematis | Tuber of south star, south star and northeast star | For external use the moderate amount is needed. Grind and smear the affected area, or mash and wipe the affected area with gauze | Pregnant women are prohibited; Not to be used with morning glory | Removal of impurities, wash clean and dry |
| Semen Euphorbiae | The dried and mature seeds of euphorbiaceae plants | 1~2g; Remove the shell, oil, more powder pills. Apply adequate amount to the affected area | Pregnant women and loose stools should not be taken | Removal of impurities, sift away the sediment, wash it, remove it, dry it, and break it when needed |
| Fructus Crotonis | Dried and ripe fruit of the plant of halberd family | Don't take it inside. Apply to the affected area or mash it with gauze | Pregnant women are prohibited. Not to be used with morning glory. | Peel and remove kernel |

| The name of decoction pieces | Source | Usage | Matters needing attention | Processing requirements |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Radix Euphorbiae Kansui | The plant of halberd family is glycyrrhizal dry root | 0.5 ~ 1.5g ; After processing, more pills into powder use | Pregnant women are prohibited; Not to be used with licorice | Removal of impurities, wash clean and dry |
| Stellerae | The root of a radix euphorbiae or euphorbiae plant, a euphorbia rhizome | Boil cream topical | Not to be used with the Midas | Removal of impurities, wash clean and dry |
| Shengteng huang | A gelatinous resin of cany yellow | 0.03 ~ 0.06g ; For external use the moderate amount is needed | Internal use should be careful | Removal of impurities |
| Semen Hyoscyami | Dried and mature seeds of scopolamine from solanaceae | 0.06 ~ 0.6g ; For external use the moderate amount is needed | Patients with heart disease, tachycardia, glaucoma and pregnant women should not take medicine | Removal of impurities |
| Flos Daturae | Flowers of the nightshade family of the white or hairy mandrake | 0.3 ~ 0.6g, suitable for pill powder. It can also be used to separate cigarettes (less than 1.5g at a time).For external use the moderate amount is needed | It is prohibited for patients with external sensation and sputum fever, cough and asthma, glaucoma, hypertension and tachycardia | Removal of impurities |
| Naoyanghua | A dry flower of rhododendrons | 0.6 ~ 1.5g, soaked in wine or shot powder, suitable for external use, Fried, washed or tamped with fresh products | Don't take too much or too long. It is prohibited for people with physical deficiency and pregnant women | Removal of impurities |

| The name of decoction pieces | Source | Usage | Matters needing attention | Processing requirements |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Mylabris | The dried whole of the Chinese coriaridae insect, cantharidae, or cantharidae | 0.03 ~ 0.06g, after processing, most of the pills into powder. External use appropriate amount, grind or dip wine, or make an oil paste to apply affected areas, not large area of use | This product has big poison, inside take careful use, pregnant women are forbidden | Removal of impurities |
| Qingniangzi | The dried body of the corioliaceae insect | 0.05 ~ 0.1g. For external use the moderate amount is needed | Deficient people and pregnant women are forbidden | Removal of impurities |
| Hongniangzi | The dry whole of the red maiden of cicada family | 0.05 ~ 0.1g. For external use the moderate amount is needed | Deficient people and pregnant women are forbidden | Removal of impurities |
| Venenum Bufonis | Secretion of the epidermal glands of the Chinese toads or black-eyed toads of the family toads | 0.015 ~ 0.03g, mostly used in pill powder. For external use the moderate amount is needed | Pregnant women should be careful | Take toad hall crisp, mash, add white wine to soak, often stir to a thick paste, dry, crushing. For every 10kg of toad venom, 20kg of white wine |
| Pishi (Hongpi, Baipi) | An ore of arsenic, an oxide mineral | Internal medicine: 0.03 ~ 0.075g, for powder application External use: grind the powder, apply or paste into the paste | When there is great poison, be careful when you use it Pregnant women should refrain from taking empty clothes | Remove impurities, break them up, put them in a sand can, seal the mouth with mud, put them in the fire, calcined them red, take out and cool them, grind them into fine powder |
| White arsenic | Arsenicite is refined from sublimation | 0.009g for powder injection; For external use the moderate amount is needed | Can not take long, oral, external use can cause poisoning | The refined products of arsenite sublimation are white powder |

| The name of decoction pieces | Source | Usage | Matters needing attention | Processing requirements |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Realgar | Sulfide mineral realgar | 0.05 ~ 0.1g for powder application. Apply proper amount to the affected area | Care should be taken not to last long; Pregnant women are forbidden | Take realgar and fly with water. Appropriate amount of powder shall be taken and inspected according to the above method under the above test of arsenic disulfide. |
| Hydrargyrum | Mainly from cinnabar ore, a few from natural mercury | For external use the moderate amount is needed | Do not take inside, pregnant women avoid using | 1. Take pure lead and put it in a container, heat it up and melt it. Remove the black residue from the upper layer with an iron shovel. Pour in the mercury. 1kg of mercury, 0.4kg of lead 2. The sulfur yellow system grinds mercury and sulfur into powder |
| Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum | hydrargyri oxidum rubrum | For external use the moderate amount is needed, grind extremely fine powder to use alone or mix with other medicine taste into dispersing agent or make medicine twist | This product is poisonous, only for external use, not for internal use. External use is not sustainable | For mercury, tint, alum mixed and sublimation |
| Calomelas | Mercury chloride | Internal medicine: 0.1 ~ 0.2g/ time, 2 times/day, put more pills or capsules, and gargle after taking. For external use, grind and apply to affected areas | This product is toxic, not excessive; Care should be taken in internal service; Pregnant women are forbidden | a crude mercuric chloride crystal |

| The name of decoction pieces | Source | Usage | Matters needing attention | Processing requirements |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Baijiangdan | Is the mixed crystallization of mercuric chloride and mercuric chloride | For external use the moderate amount is needed | Do not take orally | |

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