



TRADITIONAL ETHNIC MEDICINES:
PUBLIC HEALTH AND
COMPLIANCE WITH MEDICINES LAW

September 2001

| Contents | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Summary..... | 3 |
| Introduction..... | 3 |
| Important information about this guidance..... | 3-4 |
| Trade and practitioner associations..... | 5 |
| Product status | 5 |
| Herbal remedies sold under Section 12 of the 1968 Medicines Act..... | 5-6 |
| Restrictions on specific ingredients | 6 |
| Use of Pharmacopoeia from non-western traditions..... | 7 |
| Revision of traditional formula to remove dangerous and illegal ingredients..... | 7 |
| Quality and safety of herbal remedies sold under section 12 | 8 |
| Updating..... | 8 |
| Annex 1. Restrictions on <i>Aristolochia</i> and herbal ingredients which may be confused with <i>Aristolochia</i> | 9-10 |
| Annex 2. List of herbal ingredients which are prohibited or restricted in Medicines | 11-19 |
| Annex 3. Examples of non herbal ingredients used in traditional Chinese Medicines | 20-23 |
| Annex 4. Examples of products for the Chinese Pharmacopoeia which contain toxic or potent ingredients..... | 24-27 |
| Annex 5. List of trade and practitioner associations..... | 28-29 |

SUMMARY

1. This note gives information about certain aspects of medicines law which have not always been well understood by businesses or practitioners seeking to operate in the UK ethnic medicines sector. The sector includes traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and Ayurvedic medicines. Medicines law exists mainly to protect public health and so misunderstanding of, or non compliance with, the law can lead directly to a risk to public health.

2. This guidance is intended primarily for businesses and herbal practitioners operating in the ethnic medicines sector. However, members of the public wishing to find out more about quality and safety issues relating to traditional ethnic medicines may also find the information useful.

INTRODUCTION

3. In 2000 the Medicines Control Agency set up an Ethnic Medicines Forum. The Forum exists to encourage and assist organisations representing businesses and practitioners operating in the UK ethnic herbal remedies sector to improve the effectiveness of self regulations intended to ensure the safety and quality of unlicensed herbal remedies.

4. The Forum recognised that there are weakness in the current UK regulatory regime for unlicensed herbal remedies. (These problems are being considered separately and, in particular, discussions are in progress in Europe on the possibility of a directive on traditional medicinal products.) However, the Forum also noted that there was a problem of lack of awareness by some businesses and practitioners of the *existing* medicines law as it relates to unlicensed herbal remedies, including important provisions intended to protect public health.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS GUIDANCE

5. This guidance is not intended as formal guidance on the law and is without prejudice to any action the MCA may decide to take against any person, in connection with its function of enforcing medicines law. Those working in this area should ensure they are familiar with the law and have taken legal advice where necessary *before* beginning their operations. It is important to note that a breach of the relevant rules can be a criminal offence and company directors and managers can be liable as well as companies. (Details of MCA prosecutions are contained in the Enforcement section of the MCA's web site.)

6. The guidance also is not intended to be comprehensive. The particular topics highlighted are ones which reflect concerns of the MCA in its role of protecting public health. The issues selected reflect:

- queries received by the MCA
- information from trade associations about products and ingredients which may have been on the UK market
- problem products brought to the Agency's attention in other ways
- our product testing programme
- action taken by the Agency to ensure compliance with the law, including prosecutions.

The guidance contains a number of tables and lists of products and ingredients. If a particular product or ingredient is not mentioned here it should not be assumed that it is necessarily legal or safe.

| Summary of Tables | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Annex</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Notes</i> |
| Annex 1: | Restrictions on Aristolochia and herbal ingredients which may be confused with Aristolochia | |
| Annex 2: | Summary of herbal ingredients which are either prohibited or restricted. | <p><i>Includes herbal ingredients listed on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Medicines (Retail Sale or Supply of Herbal Remedies) Order 1977</i> • <i>The Prescription Only Medicines (Human Use) Order 1997 (as updated)</i> • <i>The Medicines (Aristolochia and Mu Tong etc.) (Prohibition) Order 2001</i> |
| Annex 3: | Examples of non herbal ingredients in traditional ethnic medicines | <i>Unlicensed herbal remedies are not permitted to contain as active ingredients non herbal ingredients, such as animal parts or minerals. A medicine containing such ingredients would need a product licence</i> |
| Annex 4: | Examples of Chinese formulae and patent medicines containing ingredients not permitted in unlicensed herbal | <i>This list is not intended to be comprehensive. It underlines the importance of checking every ingredient of patent medicines and formulae to ensure that all are safe and legal</i> |
| Annex 5: | List of Trade and Practitioner Associations | |

TRADE AND PRACTITIONER ASSOCIATIONS

7. It is the policy of the MCA to work closely with trade and practitioner associations operating in this area. These bodies have an important role in promoting improved standards of safety and quality in the ethnic medicines sector. Among the advantages to businesses and practitioners in belonging to organisations of this kind is that members can be informed speedily about any emerging safety issues – whether these are identified by the associations themselves or by the MCA. Where however businesses or practitioners work in isolation they may be less likely to be aware of such issues.

PRODUCT STATUS

8. Many products in the ethnic medicines sector are close to the borderline between medicine and other product categories such as food or cosmetics. Before placing a product on the market, companies need to be clear on the regulatory category into which the product falls and thereafter to follow the requirements relevant to the appropriate regulatory regime. The definition of a medicine to be applied for products placed on the UK market is that set out in European law¹. The MCA Guidance Note 8 explains in more detail how the Agency decides whether a product is a medicine on the basis of this law. It is important to consider each product individually. It is entirely possible that in a company's intended range of products some may legitimately be sold as foods, other as herbal remedies exempt from licensing requirements, while others may not be put on the market unless a marketing authorisation (product licence) is first obtained.

HERBAL REMEDIES SOLD UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE 1968 MEDICINES ACT

9. The remedies:

- must not contain non-herbal active ingredients, but they may contain non-herbal inert substances such as water
- must not be accompanied by written recommendations in the absence of a personal consultation
- must not be given names other than designations specifying the plants used and the processes they have undergone.

The law applies equally where product information is also included in languages other than English.

¹ Article 1 of Directive 65/65/EEC defines a medicinal product as:

"Any substance or combination of substances presented for treating or preventing disease in human beings or animals.

Any substance or combination of substances which may be administered to human beings or animals with a view to making a medical diagnosis or to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions in human beings or in animals is likewise considered a medicinal product."

10. Examples of products encountered by MCA which would not meet the requirements of Section 12 are:

- a medicine which contains non herbal, but pharmacologically active, ingredients such as mineral or animal parts
- a medicine with a brand name implying that the product could be used for a particular condition. This would not comply with either the second or the third of the requirements outlined in the preceding para.

11. **Annex 3** gives many examples of the kind of non herbal ingredients which might be found in unlicensed traditional ethnic medicines traded on international markets. Such products would not meet the requirements of Section 12 and medicines containing these ingredients would need a product licence.

RESTRICTIONS ON SPECIFIC INGREDIENTS

12. **Annex 2** contains a consolidated list of herbal ingredients that are restricted in medicines. Business should ensure they are aware of any specific restrictions or prohibitions which apply to any particular ingredients:

- The Medicines (*Aristolochia* and Mu Tong etc.) (Prohibition) Order 2001 prohibits in unlicensed medicines *Aristolochia* and a number of other herbal ingredients which can be confused with the toxic herbal ingredient *Aristolochia*. **Annex 1** lists the prohibited ingredients in this Order, and they also included in Annex 2.
- in the UK, certain potent plants are restricted to use by medical practitioners by the Prescription Only Medicines (Products Other than Veterinary Drugs) Order 1997 (e.g. Digitalis, Nux Vomica (Strychnos), Aconite, Croton Seed, Rauwolfia). Herbal substances which are POM are included in **Annex 2**. (A consolidated list of POM substances – including the many non herbal substances – is set out elsewhere on the MCA website, www.mca.gov.uk, See section on Licensing of Medicines: Legal Status and Reclassification of Medicines)
- herbal remedies containing other potentially hazardous ingredients listed in Part I of the Schedule to The Medicines (Retail Sale or Supply of Herbal Remedies) Order 1977 are restricted to sale only through registered pharmacies. Herbal remedies containing ingredients listed in Parts II and III of the Schedule may only be supplied to the public in restricted circumstances, in particular where there has been a one to one consultation, and are subject to specified controls on dose and route of administration. **Annex 2** includes herbal ingredients in this Order.

13. Please note that these lists do not constitute legal documents. They, and this guidance, have been designed as an aide for those working in the field of herbal medicines and should always be used with reference to the relevant legislation. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented in this document, the authors do not accept legal responsibility for any errors or omissions that have been made.

14. To illustrate the issue of problem which arose with a specific ingredients, the MCA identified examples of manufactured TCMs (a product named Xiaoke Wan) which included the oral hypoglycaemic agent glibenclamide as a listed ingredient. Glibenclamide is restricted as a POM ingredient. Moreover, a product containing such a non herbal ingredient could not in any case legally be sold as an unlicensed herbal remedy. A 58 year old woman suffered hypoglycaemic coma following the use of such a remedy.

USE OF PHARMACOPOEIA FROM NON WESTERN TRADITIONS

15. **It should not be assumed that formulae and products included in a pharmacopoeia from a non western tradition are legal in unlicensed medicines in the UK.**

16. **Annex 4** taken from the Chinese Pharmacopoeia shows products containing ingredients which would be illegal, or restricted, in unlicensed medicines. This list is not intended to be comprehensive but serves as a reminder of the need to check every ingredient in a formula. The examples included in the annex are:

- Realgar (a mineral of sulphides containing mainly arsenic disulphide)
- Cinnabaris (a mineral of sulphides mainly mercuric sulphide),
- Calomelas (mercurous chloride)
- Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum (red mercuric oxide).

None of these ingredients would be legal in unlicensed medicines.

The annex also lists examples of products containing

- Aconite for internal use

Aconite for internal use is a POM substance.

REVISION OF TRADITIONAL FORMULA TO REMOVE DANGEROUS OR ILLEGAL INGREDIENTS

17. The MCA has been informed on occasions that a particular product may have been reformulated to remove a known illegal or dangerous ingredient so as to make it acceptable for the UK market. Unless the product has come through a secure supply chain and has been produced to Good Manufacturing Practice standards in controlled conditions it may be unwise simply to rely on assurances that the problem ingredient is not present. In the absence of reliable quality assurance, even if a sampling exercise indicates that products tested are clear of the problem ingredient this is no guarantee that the product will always be safe and legal.

18. Two examples illustrate this problem:

- the MCA became aware of an attempt to reformulate Longdan Xiegan Wan, a product in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, to remove a dangerous ingredient,

Aristolochia. However, one sample of the product “New” Longdan Xiegan Wan proved, on testing by the Agency, to contain aristolochic acid

- in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia Shugan Wan contains Cinnabaris (a mineral of sulphides mainly mercuric sulphide). The MCA was informed recently by companies that a version of the product was now being supplied for the western market without this particular ingredient. However, testing of samples indicated that there were still Shugan Wan products on the UK market containing Cinnabaris.

QUALITY AND SAFETY OF HERBAL REMEDIES SOLD UNDER SECTION 12

19. Controlled, high quality, manufacturing conditions, including authentication of ingredients, are essential to the production of safe, high quality herbal medicines. While there are currently no *specific* quality or safety regulatory requirements applying to Section 12 products, it is important to appreciate that poor quality, unsafe medicines are likely to be illegal under more general legal safeguards. For example, Section 64 of the 1968 Medicines Act provides that no person shall, to the prejudice of the purchaser, sell any medicinal product which is not of the nature or quality demanded by the purchaser. In addition, where quality controls are not adequately applied there is also a clear risk that this may contribute to non compliance with the law in some of the ways outlined elsewhere in this note.

UPDATING

20. This note is placed on the MCA’s web site, at www.mca.gov.uk (within the section *Policy on herbal medicines*) and will be updated as new information becomes available.

Medicines Control Agency
September 2001

RESTRICTIONS ON ARISTOLOCHIA AND HERBAL INGREDIENTS WHICH MAY BE CONFUSED WITH ARISTOLOCHIA

1. The sale, supply and importation of unlicensed medicines for human use is prohibited if the medicine contains any species of the genus:

Aristolochia

2. The sale, supply and importation of unlicensed medicines for human use is prohibited if the medicine contains, or is presented as containing:

Akebia quinata
Akebia trifoliata
Clematis armandii
Clematis montana
Cocculus laurifolius
Cocculus orbiculatus
Cocculus trilobus
Stephania tetrandra.

3. The sale, supply and importation of unlicensed medicines for human use is prohibited if the medicine is presented as containing:

Mu Tong (*Aristolochia manshuriensis*, stem)
Fang Ji (*Aristolochia fangch*, root)

4. The following are common, or pin yin, names for ingredients and in Chinese Tradition may include *Aristolochia* species:

Ma Dou Ling (*Aristolochia contorta*, *Aristolochia debilis*, fruit)
Tian Xian Teng (*Aristolochia contorta*, *Aristolochia debilis*, herb)
Qing Mu Xiang (*Aristolochia debilis*, root)

An unlicensed medicine would not currently be illegal simply by virtue of declaring, e.g. Ma Dou Ling, as an ingredient. However, such a medicine would be covered by the prohibition if the Ma Dou Ling (or any other ingredient of the product) consisted wholly or partly of any *Aristolochia* species.

5. The following table is derived from the Traditional Chinese Patent Medicines listed in the Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China (English edition 1997). The list indicates those products which contain as ingredients *Aristolochia* species. Any of these products containing *Aristolochia* species could not be legally sold in the UK as unlicensed medicines.

| PRODUCT | ARISTOLOCHIA INGREDIENT |
|------------------------------|--|
| Anyang Jigzhi Gao | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Chunyang Zhengqi Wan | <i>Aristolochia Radix</i> |
| Dahuang Qingwei Wan | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Daochi Wan | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Ershiwuwei Songshi Wan | <i>Fructus Aristolochiae</i> |
| Fenqing Wulin Wan | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Fuke Fenqing Wan | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Guanxin Suhe Wan | <i>Aristolochia Radix</i> |
| Longdan Xiegan Wan (Damiwan) | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Longdan Xiegan Wan | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Shixiang Fansheng Wan | <i>Aristolochia Radix</i> |
| Xiao'er Jindan Pian | <i>Caulis Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> |
| Zhisou Huatan Wan | <i>Fructus Aristolochiae</i> |

LIST OF HERBAL INGREDIENTS WHICH ARE PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN MEDICINES

The table below provides, for convenience, a consolidated and alphabetical list of herbal ingredients which are subject to various restrictions. Some herbal ingredients are subject to more than one set of restrictions.

| LEGAL PROVISION | MAIN EFFECT |
|---|---|
| The Medicines (Aristolochia and Mu Tong etc.) (Prohibition) Order 2001 SI 1841 | Not permissible to manufacture, import, sell or supply any unlicensed medicine in the UK which contains the named herbal ingredients. (See Annex 1 which explains in more detail the provisions relating to all Aristolochia and ingredients at risk of confusion with Aristolochia species) |
| The Prescription Only Medicines (Human Use) Order 1997 ² SI 1830 | Prescription only medicines (POMs) can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. |
| The Medicines (Retail Sale or Supply of Herbal Remedies) Order 1977 SI 2130 – Part I | Prohibits the sale or supply (including general retail or following a one-to-one consultation with a practitioner) of herbal medicines in the UK if it contains one or more of the listed plants, except where sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist. |
| The Medicines (Retail Sale or Supply of Herbal Remedies) Order 1977 SI 2130 – Part II & III | Plants listed in Part II of SI 2130 can only be sold in herbal medicines following a one-to-one consultation with a practitioner, at the dosages and by the route of administration specified in Part III. If the dosage specified is exceeded or if the route of administration differs from that specified, the herbal medicines containing these plants can only be supplied in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |

² (SI 1997/1830), updated in line with the subsequent amendment Orders (SI 1997/2044; SI 1998/108; SI 1998/1178; SI 1998/2081; SI 1999/1044; SI 1999/3463; SI 2000/1917; SI 2000/2899; SI 2000/3231)

| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |
| All <i>Aconitum</i> species including: <i>Aconitum napellus</i> <i>Aconitum stoerkianum</i> <i>Aconitum uncinatum var japonicum</i> <i>Aconitum deinorrhizum</i> <i>Aconitum balfourni</i> <i>Aconitum chasmanthum</i> <i>Aconitum spicatum</i> <i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> | Aconite | POM and SI 2130 – Parts II & III | No permitted dose unless made available by a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | 1.3 % or below |
| <i>Adonis vernalis</i> | False Hellebore; Yellow Pheasant's Eye | SI 2130 – Parts II & III | 100 mg (MD), 300 mg (MDD) | No dose permitted |
| <i>Akebia quinata</i> <i>Akebia trifoliata</i> | Mu tong | SI 1841 | Prohibited in <i>all</i> unlicensed medicines | |
| <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | Canadian Hemp; Dogbane; Black Indian Hemp | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Areca catechu</i> | Areca; Betel Nut | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Artemisia cina</i> | Santonica | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Aristolochia</i> <i>Aristolochia clematis</i> <i>Aristolochia contorta</i> <i>Aristolochia debelis</i> <i>Aristolochia fang-chi</i> <i>Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> <i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i> | Mu tong; Fangji; Birthwort; Long Birthwort; Indian Birthwort | POM | No permitted dose unless made available by a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |
| <i>Aristolochia</i> <i>Aristolochia clematis</i> <i>Aristolochia contorta</i> <i>Aristolochia debelis</i> <i>Aristolochia fang-chi</i> <i>Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> <i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i> | Mu tong; Fangji; Birthwort; Long Birthwort; Indian Birthwort | SI 1841 | Prohibited in <i>all</i> unlicensed medicines | |
| <i>Atropa belladonna</i> – herb <i>Atropa acuminata</i> – herb | Belladonna herb; Deadly Nightshade; Dwale | SI 2130- Parts II & III | 50 mg (MD), 150 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Atropa belladonna</i> - root <i>Atropa acuminata</i> – root | Belladonna root; Deadly Nightshade, Dwale | SI 2130 – Parts II & III | 30 mg (MD), 90 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco</i> | White Quebracho | SI 2130- Part II & III | 50 mg (MD), 150 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Brayera anthelmintica</i> | Koussou | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Catha edulis</i> | Catha; Khat | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Chelidonium majus</i> | Greater Celandine | SI 2130 –Part II & III | 2 g (MD), 6 g (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides var anthelminticum</i> | Chenopodium; Wormseed; American Wormseed | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |
| <i>Cinchona calisaya</i> <i>Cinchona ledgerana</i> <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> <i>Cinchona succirubra</i> <i>Cinchona micrantha</i> | Cinchona bark; Peruvian Bark; Jesuit's Bark; Red Cinchona; Yellow Cinchona | SI 2130 – Part II & III | 250 mg (MD), 750 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <i>Clematis armandii</i> <i>Clematis montana</i> | Mu tong | SI 1841 | Not permitted in <i>any</i> unlicensed medicines | |
| <i>Claviceps purpurea</i> | Ergot, prepared Ergot of Rye; Smut of Rye; Spurred Rye; Secale comutum | POM | Can only be made available by a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Cocculus indicus</i> | | POM | Can only be made available by a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> <i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i> <i>Cocculus trilobus</i> | Fangji | SI 1841 | Not permitted in <i>any</i> unlicensed medicines | |
| <i>Colchicum autumnale</i> | Colchicum corn; Meadow Saffron | SI 2130 – Part II & III | 100 mg (MD), 300 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> | Conium leaf; Hemlock leaf; Conium fruits; Hemlock fruits | POM <i>and</i> SI 2130 – Parts II & III | No permitted dose unless made available by a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | 7.0 % or below |
| <i>Convallaria majalis</i> | Lily of the Valley; May Lily; Muguet | SI 2130-Parts II & III | 150 mg (MD), 450 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |

| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Crotalaria berberoana</i> | Crotalaria fulva | 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i> | Crotalaria spect | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> <i>Datura innoxia</i> | Stramonium; Thornapple; Jimson Weed; Jamestown Weed | SI 2130- Parts II & III | 50 mg (MD), 150 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Delphinium staphisagria</i> | Stavesacre seeds | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Digitalis leaf</i> <i>Digitalis prepared</i> | Foxglove | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male fern; Buckler Fern; Aspidium filix-mas | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> <i>Duboisia leichardtii</i> | Duboisia; Corkwood; Cork Tree; Eyeplant | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Ecballium elaterium</i> | Elaterium; Squirting Cucumber; Momordica elateria | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Embelia ribes</i> <i>Embelia robusta</i> | Embelia | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |

| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Ephedra sinica</i> <i>Ephedra equisetina</i> <i>Ephedra distachya</i> <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> <i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> | Ma Huang | SI 2130 – Parts II & III | 600 mg (MD), 1800 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Erysimum canescens</i> | Erysimum | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> | Yellow Jasmine; Wild Jasmine; Yellow Jessamine; Wild Jessamine; Wild Woodbine | SI 2130 – Parts II & III | 25 mg (MD), 75 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> | Holarrhena | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> <i>Hyoscyamus albus</i> <i>Hyoscyamus muticus</i> | Henbane | SI 2130 – Parts II & III | 100 mg (MD), 300 mg (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Juniperus sabina</i> | Savin | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Lobelia inflata</i> | Indian Tobacco; Pukeweed | SI 2130 – Parts II & III | 200 mg (MD), 600 (MDD) | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |

| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> | Kamala; Kameela; Rottlera tinctoria | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Mandragora autumnalis</i> | Mandrake | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Papaver somniferum</i> | Poppy capsule | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Pausinystalia yohimbe</i> | Yohimbe bark | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Pilocarpus jaborandi</i> <i>Pilocarpus microphyllus</i> | Jaborandi; Maranhão Jaborandi; Pernambuco Jaborandi | SI 2130- Parts II & III | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist. | 5.0 % or below |
| <i>Podophyllum</i> | May Apple; Devil's Apple; Wild Lemon; Indian Podophyllum | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Podophyllum indian</i> | May Apple; Devil's Apple; Wild Lemon; Indian Podophyllum | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Podophyllum resin</i> | May Apple; Devil's Apple; Wild Lemon; Indian Podophyllum | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor, nurse or dentist. | 20 % or below |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> | Pomegranate Bark | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> | Rauwolfia; serpentwood; Indian snakeroot | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |

| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Rauwolfia vomitoria</i> | African serpentwood | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Rhus radicans</i> | Poison Ivy | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i> | Poison Oak | SI 2130 – Parts II & II | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist. | 10.0 % or below |
| <i>Schoenocaulon officinale</i> | Sabadilla; Cevadilla | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. | |
| <i>Scopolia carniolica</i> <i>Scopolia japonica</i> | Scopolia | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Ragwort; Common Ragwort; Tansy Ragwort | SI 2130 -Parts II & III | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies <i>and</i> by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | 10.0 % or below |
| <i>Stephania tetrandra</i> | Fangji | SI 1841 | Not permitted in <i>any</i> unlicensed medicines | |
| <i>Strophanthus kombe</i> <i>Strophanthus courmonti</i> <i>Strophanthus nicholsoni</i> <i>Strophanthus gratus</i> <i>Strophanthus emini</i> <i>Strophanthus sarmentosus</i> <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> | | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist | |
| Botanical name | Synonym | Legal category | Maximum dose where permitted: | |
| | | | FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY | FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY |
| | | | Max dose (MD) ² , max daily dose (MDD) ³ | Percentage (%) |

² 'Maximum dose' or 'MD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered at any one time

³ 'Maximum daily dose' or 'MDD' means the maximum quantity of the substance contained in the amount of the medicinal product for internal use which it is recommended should be taken or administered in any period of 24 hours

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------|--|
| <i>Strychnos ignatii; S. cuspida</i> | Ignatius bean | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. |
| <i>Strychnos nux vomica seed</i> | Nux vomica seed; Poison Nut | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. |
| <i>Ulmus fulva</i> <i>Ulmus rubra</i> | Slippery Elm/ Red Elm Bark (whole/ not powdered) | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |
| <i>Veratrum viride, green</i> | Hellebore American; Green Hellebore; American Veratrum; Indian Poke | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. |
| <i>Veratrum album, white</i> | White Hellebore | POM | Can only be made available via a prescription from a registered doctor or dentist. |
| <i>Viscum album</i> | Mistletoe berry; European mistletoe; Birdlime mistletoe | SI 2130 – Part I | Can only be sold in premises which are registered pharmacies and by or under the supervision of a pharmacist |

EXAMPLE OF NON HERBAL INGREDIENTS IN TRADITIONAL ETHNIC MEDICINES

These tables, compiled with help of trade associations, lists ingredients which may feature in the international trade in traditional medicines. **However, these ingredients could not legally be included in an unlicensed herbal remedy.** In some cases, restrictions under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) could also apply. The tables are categorised into **a)** mineral and **b)** animal ingredients.

a. mineral

| 'Botanical' name | Pharmaceutical | English | Pin Yin |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| Actinolite | Actinolitum | | Yang Qi Shi |
| Alum | Alum | Potash | Ming Fan |
| Amber | Succinum | Amber | Hu Po |
| Arsenic Sulphide | Realgar | Arsenic sulphide | Xiong Huang |
| Calcitum | Calcitum | | Han Shui Shi |
| Calcium Sulphate | Gypsum | | Shi Gao |
| Calcium Sulphite | Gypsum | | Shi Gao |
| Cinnabar | Cinnabaris | Mercuric sulphide | Zhu Sha |
| Fluorite | Fluoritum | | Zi Shi Ying |
| Halloysite | Halloysitum Rubrum | Silicates (largely aluminium silicates) | Chi Shi Zhi |
| Lead oxide | Lithargyrum | Lead oxide | Mi Tuo Seng |
| Mercurous Chloride | Calomelas | Chloride salt of mercury | Qing Fen |
| Pumice | | Pumice stone | Fu Hai Shi |
| Pyrite | Pyritum | | Zi Ran Tong |
| Red lead oxide | | | |
| Smithsonite | Smithsonitum | | Lu Gan Shi |
| Sodium sulphate | Mirabilatum | | Mang Xiao |
| Sodium tetraborate | Borax | | Peng Sha |
| Stalactite | Stalactitum | Fossilised stalactite | E Guan Shi |
| Sulphur | Sulphur | | Liu Huang |
| Talcum | Talcum | Talc | Hua Shi |

b. animal

| 'Botanical' name | Pharmaceutical | English | Pin Yin |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Allolobophora caliginosa trap</i> | Lumbricus | Dried earthworm | Di Long |
| <i>Amyda sinensis</i> | Carapax Amyd | Tortoise shell | Bei Jia |
| <i>Arca granosa</i> | Concha Arcae | Ark shell | Wa Leng Zi |
| <i>Arca inflata</i> | Concha Arcae | | |
| <i>Arca subcrenala</i> | Concha Arcae | | |
| Bombyx mori - Can Sha | Excrementum Bombycis Mori | Silkworm faeces | Can Sha |
| <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> | Cornu Bubali | Buffalo horn shavings | Shu Iniu Jiao |
| <i>Callorhinus ursinus</i> | Testes et Penis Otoriae | Testicles and penis of bear | Hai Gou Shen |
| <i>Carapax Trionycis</i> | | Turtle shell | Biejia |
| <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | Cornu Cervi Parvum | Young hairy Antler of male red deer | Lu Rong |
| <i>Cervus nippon</i> | Cornu Cervi Parvum | Young hairy Antler of male sika deer | Lu Rong |
| <i>Cryptotympana atrata</i> | Periostracum Cicadae | The shed cuticle of the Cicada. | Chan Tui |
| <i>Elphe carinata</i> | Periostracum Serpentis | Dried epidermal membrane of snake | She Tui |
| <i>Elphe taeniurus</i> | Periostracum Serpentis | Dried epidermal membrane snake | She Tui |
| <i>Equus asinus</i> | Gelatinum Asini | | E Jiao |
| <i>Bombyx mori</i> | Excrementum Bombycis Mori | Silkworm faeces | Can Sha |
| <i>Fossilised bone</i> | Os Draconis | Fossilised bone | Long Gu |
| <i>Fossilised teeth</i> | Dens Draconis | Fossilised teeth | Long Chi |
| <i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i> | Endithelium Corneum Gigeriae Galli | Gizzard lining | Ji Nei Jin |
| <i>Gecko gecko</i> | Gecko | Dried body of gecko | Ge Jie |
| <i>Gecko verticillatus</i> | Gecko | Dried body of gecko | Ge Jie |

| 'Botanical' name | Pharmaceutical | English | Pin Yin |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Haliotis diversicolor</i> | Concha Haliotidis | Abalone shell (Sea Ear Shell) | Shi Jue Ming |
| <i>Haliotis gigantea discus</i> | Concha Haliotidis | | |
| <i>Hierodula patellifera</i> | Ootheca Mantidis | Mantis egg case | Sang Piao Xiao |
| <i>Hippocampus histrix</i> | Hippocampus | Sea horse | Hai Ma |
| <i>Hippocampus japonicus</i> | Hippocampus | | |
| <i>Hippocampus kellogii</i> | Hippocampus | | |
| <i>Hippocampus kuda</i> | Hippocampus | | |
| <i>Hippocampus trimacullatus</i> | Hippocampus | | |
| <i>Hirudo nipponia</i> | Hirudo seu Whi | Leech | Shui Zhi |
| <i>Human placenta</i> | Placenta Hominus | Human placenta/ after birth | Zi He Che |
| <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> | Squama Manitis Pentadactylae | Dried scales of scaly anteater (also known as the Pangolin) | Chuan Shan Jia |
| <i>Margaritifera concha</i> | Concha margaritifera usta | Mother-of-pearl/ fresh water clam shell | Zhen Zhu Mu |
| <i>Notarchus leachii</i> | | Leach | Hai Fen |
| <i>Ostrea gigas</i> | Concha Ostrea | Oyster shell | Mu Li |
| <i>Ostrea rivularis</i> | Concha Ostrea | | |
| <i>Ostrea talienwhanensis</i> | Concha Ostrea | | |
| <i>Periostracum Cicadae</i> | Cryptotympana | The shed cuticle of the ciccada. | Chan Tui |
| <i>Periostracum Serpentinae</i> | | Dried epidermal membrane snake | |
| <i>Phoco vitulina</i> | Testes et Penis Otoriae | Calf testicles and penis | Hai Gou Shen |
| <i>Pteria margaritifera</i> | Magarita | Pearl | Zhen Zhu |
| <i>Pteria martensii</i> | | | |
| <i>Rhinoceros bicornis</i> | Cornu Rhinoceri | Rhino horn | Xi Jiao |
| <i>Rhinoceros sinus</i> | | | |
| <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> | | | |
| <i>Rhinoceros sumatrensis</i> | | | |
| <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> | | | |
| <i>Saiga tatarica</i> | Cornu Antelopi | Antelope horn | Ling Yang Jiao |
| <i>Sepia esculenta</i> | Os Sepiae seu Sepiellae | Cuttlefish bone | Hai Piao Xiao |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>Sepiella maindroni</i> | Os Sepiae seu Sepiellae | Cuttlefish bone | Hai Piao Xiao |
| <i>Troglodytes xanthipes</i> | Excrementum Troglodyteri seu Pteromi | Squirrel excrement | Wu Ling Zhi |
| <i>Ursus arctos</i> | Fel Ursi | Bear's gall | Xiong Dan |
| <i>Vespertilio murinus</i> | Excrementum Vespertillii Murini | Excrement | Ye Ming Sha |
| <i>Whitmania acranulata</i> | Hirudo seu Whitmaniae | Leech | Shui Zhi |
| <i>Whitmania pigra</i> | | | |
| <i>Zaocys dhumnades</i> | Zaocys Dhumnades | Black striped snake | Wu Shao She |

Annex 4

EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS FROM THE CHINESE PHARMACOPOEIA WHICH CONTAIN TOXIC OR POTENT INGREDIENTS

The following tables are derived from the Traditional Chinese Patent Medicines listed in the Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China (English edition 1997).

A. Toxic heavy metals and toxic elements

The table includes products containing the following known toxic substances, which are not permitted in unlicensed herbal remedies:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Realgar | a mineral of sulphides containing mainly arsenic disulphide |
| Cinnabaris | a mineral of sulphides mainly mercuric sulphide |
| Calomelas | mercurous chloride (Hg ₂ Cl ₂) |
| Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum | red mercuric oxide (HgO) |

| Product Name | Toxic substance |
|------------------------|---|
| Angong Niuhuang San | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Angong Niuhuang Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Baochi San | Cinnabaris |
| Baolong Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Bingpen San | Cinnabaris |
| Biwen San | Cinnabaris |
| Bushen Yinao Pian | Cinnabaris |
| Chunyang Zhengqi Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar (also contains <i>Aristolochia Radix</i>) |
| Ershiwuwei Shanhu Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Ershiwuwei Songshi Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Hongling San | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Jiusheng San | Calomelas Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum |
| Jiuyi San | Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum |
| Jufang Zhibao San | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Meihua Dianshe Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Niuhuang Baolong Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Niuhuang Jiedu Pian | Realgar |
| Niuhuang Jiedu Wan | Realgar |
| Niuhuang Qianjin San | Cinnabaris |
| Niuhuang Qingxin Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Niuhuang Zhenjing Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Pinggan Shuluo Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Qili San | Cinnabaris |
| Qizhen Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Renqing Changjue | Cinnabaris |
| Renqing Mangjue | Cinnabaris |
| Shayao | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Shixiang Fansheng Wan | Cinnabaris (also contains <i>Aristolochia Radix</i>) |
| Shugan Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Shuzheng Pian | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Suhexiang Wan | Realgar |
| Tianwang Buxin Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Wanshi Niuhuang Qingxin Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Xiangsu Zhengwei Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Xiao'er Baishou Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Xiao'er Huadu San | Realgar |
| Xiao'er Jindan Pian | Cinnabaris (also contains <i>Aristolochia manshuriensis</i>) |
| Xiao'er Jingfeng San | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Xiao'er Qingre Pian | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Xiao'er Zhibao Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Yatong Yili Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Yinianjin | Cinnabaris |
| Yixian Wan | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Yiyuan San | Cinnabaris |

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Zaizao Wan | Cinnabaris |
| Zhuhuang Chuihou San | Realgar |
| Zijin Ding | Cinnabaris, Realgar |
| Zixue | Cinnabaris |

B. Patent medicines for internal use containing Aconite species

Aconite for internal use is a Prescription Only Medicine substance.

| PRODUCT | ACONITE INGREDIENT |
|------------------------|---|
| Ershiwuwei Shanhu Wan | Radix Aconiti Kuzuezoiffii |
| Ershiwuwei Songshi Wan | Radix Aconiti Navicularae |
| Guifu Dihuang Wan | Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata (processed) |
| Guifu Lizhong Wan | Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata (processed) |
| Jisheng Shenqi Wan | Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata (processed) |
| Mugua Wan | Radix Aconiti Preparata |
| | Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii Preparata |
| Qufeng Shujin Wan | Radix Aconiti Preparata |
| | Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii Preparata |
| Qufeng Zhitong Pian | Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii Preparata |
| Sanqi Shangyao Pian | Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii (steamed) |
| | Radix Aconiti Brachypodi |
| Shi'erwei Yishou San | Folium Aconiti Szechenyiani |
| Shisanwei Bangga San | Herba Aconiti |
| Sini Tang | Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata |
| Tianma Wan | Radix Aconiti Lateralis (processed) |
| Wuwei Shexiang Wan | Radix Aconiti Balfourii |
| Xiaohuoluo Wan | Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii Preparata |
| Xiaojin Wan | Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii Preparata |
| Yishenling Keli | Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata |
| Zaizao Wan | Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata |

EXAMPLES OF ANIMAL PARTS WHICH ARE LISTED IN THE CHINESE PHARMACOPOEIA *

| ANIMAL PART | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Venenum Bufonis | Toad Venum |
| Zaocys | Black tail snake |
| Syngnathus | Pipe Fish |
| Squama manitis | Pangolin scale |
| Scolopendra | Centipede |
| Scorpio | Scorpion |
| Pulvis Cornus Bubali Concentratus | Condensed Buffalo Horn Powder |
| Placenta Hominis | Human placenta |
| Pheretima | Earthworm |
| Periostracum serpentis | Snake slough |
| Periostracum cicadae | Cicada slough |
| Oviductus Ranae | Forest Frog Oviduct |
| Os sepiae | Cuttlebone |
| Mylabris | Blister beetle (cantharidin) |
| Moschus | Musk |
| Lytta | Cantharis (Spanishfly) |
| Huechys | Red medicinal cicada (blistering agent) |
| Hirudo | Leech |
| Hippocampus | Sea-horse |
| Crinis carbonisatus | Carbonised human hair |
| Eupolyphaga seu steleophaga | Ground beetle |
| Cornu Saigae Tataricae | Antelope horn |
| Carapax Trionycis | Turtle Shell |
| Carapax et Plastrum Testudinis | Tortoise Shell |
| Calculus Bovis | Dried gallstone of cow |
| Bungarus Parvus | Coin like White banded Snake |
| Aspongopus | Stink Bug |
| Agkistron | Long noded Pit Viper |

*Listed in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia 1997

LIST OF TRADE AND PRACTITIONER ASSOCIATIONS

| Organisation | Role of organisation | Contact details for further information |
|---|---|--|
| The Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine UK (ATCM) | A professional and academic body founded by traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners in the UK. | ATCM PO Box 1136 Headington OX3 8XP Tel: 0941 125 239 |
| Ayurvedic Medical Association UK | To promote a register of Qualified Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners and the Ayurvedic Medical System by seminars and information leaflets. To protect the public from unqualified persons and warn the public about unsuitable products. | General Secretary Ayurvedic Medical Association UK 59 Dulverton Road South Croydon Surrey CR2 8PJ Tel.: 020 8682 3876 Fax.: 020 8333 7904 Email: drmoorthy@amservice.com |
| Ayurvedic Trade Association (ATA) | To ensure the safety and quality of its members Ayurvedic products by establishing standards of quality and good manufacturing practice. | David Whitley Tel: 01695 51015 Fax: 01695 50917 Sangeep Garg Tel: 0207 706 0070 Fax: 0207 706 0060 |
| The British Association of Accredited Ayurvedic Practitioners (BAAAP) | To promote Ayurveda in a correct and ethical manner; to ensure that courses offering qualifications in Ayurveda meet minimum standards. | Dr Deepika Gunawant 2 nd Floor The Devonshire Nursing Centre Ravenscourt Gardens London W6 0AE |

| Organisation | Role of organisation | Contact details for further information |
|---|---|---|
| The Chinese Medicine Association of Suppliers (CMAS) | CMAS is a professional self-regulating organisation to ensure safe, quality and CITES compliant traditional Chinese medicine products to practitioners in the UK. | Dr Henry Lee Chair of CMAS 8 th Floor 87-90 Albert Embankment London SE1 7UD Tel: 020 8411 6186 Email: H.Lee@mdx.ac.uk |
| Chinese Medical Institute and Register (CMIR) | To integrate Chinese medicine and acupuncture with mainstream healthcare. Organises courses and maintains a register of practitioners who hold a Diploma in Chinese medicine and acupuncture. | Professor M. F. Mei CMIR 101-105 Camden High Street London NW1 7JN Tel: 020 7388 5783 Fax: 020 7383 3999 Email: mfm@acumed.com Website: www.chinesemedicine.org.uk |
| Register of Chinese Herbal Medicine (RCHM) | To self-regulate and represent professional practitioners of Chinese herbal medicine in the UK. | The RCHM Office Office 5, Ferndale Business Centre 1 Exeter Street Norwich Tel: 01603 623994 Fax: 01603 667557 Email: herbmed@rchm.co.uk |
| The Trade Association for Producers and Suppliers of Ayurvedic Products from India (TAPASI) | To advise members on herbal medical regulatory issues, facilitate industry self-regulation and ensure UK practitioners and the public have access to safe and high quality Ayurvedic medicines. | David McAlpine 81 Wimpole Street London W1G 9RG Tel: 020 7224 6070 Fax: 020 7224 6080 |