			1. Carry out the method for sampling of crude drugs to take the drugs being examined. 2. Use a reference drug concerned which complies with the requirements specified under individual monograph to verify the result of tests or assays of a crude drug. 3. If the crude drugs being examined are broken they should comply with the general requirement except that described under "Description" in the monograph concerned. 4. "Description" consists of the form, size, color surface characters, texture, cut surface or fracture characters, odour and taste. 5. Identification indicates the methods for the examination of the identify of crude drugs, consisting of the traditional experiential, microscopic, physical and chemical methods. 6. Tests refers to test for the purity of crude drugs, such as the content of water, ash or foreign 7. Determination of extractive refers to determine the content of soluble substances in crude drugs extracted with water or other solvents 8. Assay refers to examine the crude drugs quantitively with chemical, physical or biological methods, including the determination of volatile oils, the content of active principles and potency by biological assay.
The Processing of Crude Drugs			**The Processing of Crude Drugs**
			Processing of crude drugs is to make the crude drugs into small processed pieces through processing procedures such as cleaning, cutting and stir-baking, so that to obtain the processed drugs fulfilling the requirements of therapy, dispensing and making preparations thus assuring the safety and efficacy of the drugs. The water used for processing should be unpolluted drinking water. Unless specified otherwise, the processing should meet the following requirments 1. **Cleaning**. The crude drugs after cleaning are called "clean crude drugs". Clean crude drugs should be used in cutting, processing, dispensing or compounding. The crude drugs can be cleaned with the method of sorting, winnowing, washing, sifting, cutting, scraping, paring, rejecting, brushing, rubbing and grinding, soaking, rinsing etc. to reach the quality standard on the basis of specific conditions 2. **Cutting**. Unless cutted in fresh or dry form, the crude drugs should be moistened to soft for cutting, it is better to keep moister than to soak in water to prevent the elimination of active principles. The crude drugs should be treated separately and appropriately according to their size, diameter and hardness, nothing the temperature, quantity of water and duration of treatement. The drugs should be dried in time after cutting. The crude drugs may be cut into slices, sections, pieces and slivers, etc. Their size and thickness are generally as follows *Slices*: Less than 0.5 mm in thickness for very thin slices, 1-2 mm in thickness for thin slices; more than 2-4 mm in thickness for thick slices *Sections or segments*: 10-15 mm in length *Pieces*: Cubes of 8-12 mm *Slivers*: 2-3 mm in width for barks, 5-10 mm in width for leaves. The crude drugs other than those treated by cutting are usually treated by pounding. 3. **Roasting and Broiling**. Unless specified otherwise, the general methods and requirments are as follows (1) **Stir-baking**. It may be subdivided into simple stir-baking and stir-baking excipients. When baking, stir constantly on a homogeneous fire and control the baking temperature, duration and extent of individual drugs. (2) **Scalding**. Usually use the clean sand, powdered clam-shell or talc as the excipient for scalding. Put the sand (powdered clam-shell or talc) in a pot, usually heat at a high temperature, add the clean crude drugs, constantly stir until the crude drugs expanded crisply or to a specified extent. Take them out, sift out the sand (powdered clam-shell or talc) and cool. The crude drugs required to be tempered with vinegar should be dipped into

			vinegar while hot until they become crisp (13) **Calcing** The crude drugs should be calcined until they become crisp and easily crushed (14) **Carbonizing** When the crude drugs are carbonized, the nature of the crude drugs should be preserved and prevented from ashing (15) **Steaming** Add the liquid excipient to the clean crude drugs according to the stipulation as described under the individual monograph, mix thoroughly (except simple steaming). Place the mixture into a suitable container, steam thoroughly or appropriately, take out and dry (16) **Boiling** Boil the clean crude drugs with water or specified amount of liquid excipient as described under the individual monograph. Take them out when the liquid is absorbed entirely by the drugs or no white spot or core is absorbed entirely by the drugs or no white spot or core is observed in the center of the drug on cutting, then dry. Unless specified otherwise, the remained liquid after boiled with poisonous crude drugs is discarded (17) **Stewing** Add the liquid excipient to the clean crude drugs according to the stipulation as described under the individual monograph. Place them into a suitable container, then close tightly, stew them thoroughly on a water bath or by steaming until the liquid is absorbed entirely, cool, take them out and dry (18) **Blanching in boiling water** Put the clean crude drugs in boiling water, stir for a short time and take them out. For some seeds, blanch until the wrinkled testa become extended and smooth and can be removed easily. Take them out and soak in cold water to remove the testa and then dry or the sur (19) **Processing with wine** It includes stir-baking, stewing and steaming with wine. Unless specified otherwise, yellow rice wine is used (20) **Processing with vinegar** It includes stir-baking, stewing and steaming with vinegar. Rice vinegar or other fermented vinegar should be used in the process (21) **Processing with salt-water** It includes stir-baking, stewing and steaming with salt-water. The salt should be dissolved with an appropriate quantity of water (22) **Stir-baking with ginger juice** Crush the fresh clean ginger to pasty before processing, then add a quantity of water, press to get juice. Add some more water to the residue and press again, more and the juices. If dried ginger is used, crush and boil twice with water to get the juice as such. Add ginger-juice to clean crude drugs and mix well. Stir-bake in a pot with gentle heat until the ginger-juice is absorbed completely or appropriately. Take out and dry in the air. Unless specified otherwise, use 10 kg of fresh ginger or 3 kg of dry ginger for each 100 kg of clean crude drugs (23) **Stir -Baking with honey** The refined honey should be diluted at first with a quantity of boiling water, then add it to clean crude drugs and mix well in a closed vessel until they are infused thoroughly. Roast them in a pot with gentle heat to a specified condition, take out and cool. Unless specified otherwise, use 25 kg of refined honey for each 100 kg of clean crude drugs (24) **Frost-like powder** Processed by removal of oil from the crude drugs. Unless specified otherwise, crush the clean crude drugs to a paste, heat gently and press out a part of oil in the crude drugs to make a fairly dispersible powder as required in individual monograph (25) **Levigating** Add a quantity of water to the crude drugs treated according to the stipulation pulverize to fine powders, then add more water, stir, decant the supernatant suspension. Repeat the operation on the precipitate for several times, remove foreign matter and combine the suspensions. Allow to stand, seperate the precipitate, dry and pulverize to fine powder
Determination of Tanninoids			Determination of Tanninoids

			Weigh accurately a quantity of powdered crude drug (passed through No.3 sieve and containing 1 g of tannoids) to a conical flask, add 150 ml of water and heat on a water bath for 30 minutes. Allow to cool, transfer the mixture to a 250 ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, filter, use the filtrate as the test solution. **Determination of total water-extractives** Evaporate 25 ml of the test solution, accurately measured, to dryness, dry the residue at 105°C for 3 hours and weigh (T1). **Determination of water-extractives not bound with hide powder** To 100 ml of the test solution, measured accurately, add 6 g of dry hide power RS, shake well for 15 minutes and filter. Evaporate 25 ml of the filtrate, accurately measured, to dryness, dry the residue at 105°C for 3 hours and weigh (T2). **Determination of water-extractives of hide powder** To 100 ml water, accurately measured, add 6 g dry hide powder RS, shake well for 15 minutes and filter. Evaporate 25 ml of the filtrate, accurately measured, to dryness, dry the residue at 105°C for 3 hours and weigh (T0).
Determination of Cineol			Determination of Cineol
			Carry out the method for gas chromatography. Test of the suitability of the system Pack a column with 7:5 (g/g) of 10.0% polyethylene glycol (PEG)-20M and 2.0% silicon (OV-17), with PEG at the end of injection, maintain the column temperature 110±5°C; the number of theoretical plate of the column is not less than 2500 calculated with reference to cineol; the resolution factor of the peaks of cineol and its neighboring impurities should meet the requirement. *Determination of the correction factor* Dissolve an appropriate quantity of cyclohexanone accurately weighed in n-hexane to make a solution containing 50 mg per ml as the internal standard. Weigh accurately about 100 mg of cineol CRS to a 10 ml volumetric flask, add accurately 2 ml of the internal standard solution, dilute with n-hexane to volume, shake well, inject 1 μl of the solution to the chromatograph for 3~5 times, calculate the correction factor by the average area of peaks. *Preparation and determination of the test solution* Weigh accurately about 100 mg of the sample to a 10 ml volumetric flask, and accurately 2 ml of internal standard solution, dissolve and dilute with n-hexane to volume, shake well, used it as the test solution, inject 1 ml of the solution to the column and calculate the content of cineol.
Determination of Swelling Capacity			Determination of Swelling Capacity
			Swelling Capacity is an index to indicate the swelling property of drugs. It is defined as volume (ml) of 1 g of dried drug swelled in water or in other specified solvent at a definite time and temperature. It is used mainly for the natural drugs containing mucilage, gelatin and semicellulose. Procedure Weigh accurately (to the nearest 0.01 g) a definite quantity of drug being examined, pulverized if necessary, to a assay tube (160 mm in total length, 16 mm in inner diameter, 125mm long in the graduated portion, graduated in 0.2 ml), add 25 ml of water or specified solvent at 20~25°C, stopper tightly, shake and allow to stand. Shake once in every ten minutes in the first hour, than allow to stand for 4 hours, read the volume of the sample after swelling, and read again after standing for 1 hour, until the volume difference is not more than 0.1 ml between two successive readings. Determine three samples for each drug, and calculate the average value (to the nearest 0.1 g) using the last reading of each determination from the following equation, in which S is the swelling capacity; V is the volume (ml) of a drug after swelling and W is the weight (g) of the drug calculated on the dried basis. $S = V/W$

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分担研究報告書

一般用漢方処方の見直しに資するための有用性評価（EBM確保）手法及び安全性確保等に関する研究

分担研究課題　漢方処方の国際調和に関する研究
—西太平洋地区４カ国（日本、中国、韓国、ベトナム）の薬局方における生薬の形態記載の比較に関する研究—

分担研究者　川原　信夫　国立医薬品食品衛生研究所生薬部室長

代替医療として漢方薬あるいは生薬への関心が高まる中で，名称の類似，同名異物の問題が表面化してきている．生薬を安全に利用するためには，生薬を正しく理解し把握する必要があり，そのためには，各国で使用されている生薬に関する情報を収集することはとても重要であると考えられる．それらの事情をふまえて西太平洋地区の５カ国６地域（日本，中国，韓国，ベトナム，シンガポール，香港）において『生薬・薬用植物に関する国際調和のための西太平洋地区討論会（FHH：Western Pacific Regional Forum for the Harmonization of Herbal Medicine）』が発足した．既にＦＨＨ活動の一環として，日本薬局方，中華人民共和国薬典，韓国薬局方，ベトナム薬局方の４ヶ国の局方に収載される植物生薬に関して名称および基原植物の比較を行い，同一の基原植物が３ヶ国以上で記載されている 104 品目を共通生薬と定めた．このうち４ヶ国に共通する生薬は 52 品目であり，特に 28 品目については生薬名と基原植物が１対１で対応していた．これらは，基原植物の観点からは同一生薬として取り扱われる可能性がある．そこで，同一生薬として取り扱えるものか，基原植物は同じであるが類似した別生薬として取り扱った方がいいのかを考察するための資料作成を目的に，各国局方の形態に関する記載内容について比較を行った．

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A．研究目的

代替医療として漢方薬あるいは生薬への関心が高まる中で，名称の類似，同名異物の問題が表面化してきている．生薬を安全に利用するためには，生薬を正しく理解し把握する必要があり，そのためには，各国で使用されている生薬に関する情報を収集することはとても重要であると考えられる．そこで西太平洋地区の５カ国６地域（日本，中国，韓国，ベトナム，シンガポール，香港）において『生薬・薬用植物に関する国際調和のための西太平洋地区討論会（FHH：Western Pacific Regional Forum for the Harmonization of Herbal Medicine）』が発足し，日本薬局方，中華人民共和国薬典，韓国薬局方，ベトナム薬局方の４ヶ国の局方に収載される植物生薬に関して名称および基原植物の比較を行い，同一の基原植物が３ヶ国以上で記載されている 104 品目を共通生薬と定めた．このうち４ヶ国に共通する生薬は 52 品目であり，特に 28 品目については生薬名と基原植物が１対１で対応している．国際調和を考えた

場合，この 28 品目が同一生薬として取り扱われる可能性は高い．しかし，使用部位や収穫時期などに違いがあった場合には，基原植物は同じであるが類似した別生薬ということになる．そこで，前回定義した共通生薬が全く同等品として取り扱える品目なのか，あるいは別品目なのかを検討するための資料を作成する目的で，各国局方の形態に関する記載内容について比較を行った．

B．研究方法

日本薬局方（ＪＰ：第 14 改正日本語版，英語版および日本薬局方外生薬規格 1989 年日本語版）中華人民共和国薬典（ＣＰ：2000 年中国語版，参考 1997 年英語版），韓国薬局方（ＫＰ：第 7 版英語版），ベトナム薬局方（ＶＰ：2002 年ベトナム語版）より，基原植物を基準に共通生薬リスト（別添）を作成し，基原植物と生薬名が 1 対 1 対応となっている 28 品目について局方の英語版について性状の記載に関して比較を行った．なお，ベトナム薬局方の英語版は入手できなかったので，3 局での比較を行った．

C．研究結果

生薬についてＪＰの医薬品各条では，英名，ラテン名，日本名，基原，性状，確認試験，純度試験，乾燥減量，灰分，酸不溶性灰分，エキス含量の各項について記載され，更に定量法や精油含量が記載される場合を確認した．形態に関しては，性状の項に生薬の外部形態が記載され，横切面のルーペ視あるいは横切片の鏡検結果が記載される場合があった．粉末については別品目扱いとされ，28 品目のうち 11 品目には「○○末」とした別品目が収載されていた．ＫＰでは，ＪＰに類似しており 9 品目について粉末生薬が別途収載されていた．ＣＰでは，性状の項に外部形態と切面についての記載があり，更に鑑別の項に横切面および粉末の鏡検が記載される場合を確認した．

D．考察

例えば Platycodi Radix の基原植物は，*Platycodon grandiflorum* で共通である．ＪＰおよびＫＰでは，横切面のルーペ視が記載され，鏡検結果は示されていない．しかし，ＣＰでは外部形態の他に横切面の鏡検が記載されている．大きさについては，ＪＰおよびＫＰでは，長さ 10～15cm，径 1 ～ 3 cm と記載され，ＣＰでは，長さ 7 ～20cm，径 0.7～ 2 cm と記載されており数値の幅に違いが認められた．また，ＪＰおよびＫＰでは，Platycodi Radix Pulverata,および Pulvis Platycodi Radicis として粉末生薬が収載され，でんぷん粒については極めて希に単粒を認めると記載されているが，ＣＰではでんぷん粒については記載されておらずこの点で大きな違いが認められた．

この他の品目についてもＪＰおよびＫＰでは，大きさなどを示す数値がほぼ一致しているもがく，同等品について記載されたものと考えられる．ＣＰについては，数値が異なる品目が多かった．

また，ＣＰについては常に収穫時期や乾燥方法についての記載があり，植物から生薬への流れがある程度想像できるのに対して，ＪＰおよびＫＰでは収穫時期や乾燥方法の記載がほとんど無かった．

E．結論

1．ＪＰおよびＫＰについては，名称の記載や数値など共通点が多く，同一生薬を示していると考えられる品目が多く確認できた．

2．ＣＰについては常に収穫時期，乾燥方法，鏡検についての記載があり，国際調和の観点から記載の統一をはかる場合の手本となると考えられた．

F．健康危険情報

本研究において健康に危険を及ぼすような情報はない。

G．研究発表

1．論文発表

なし

2．学会発表

酒井英二、田中俊弘、佐竹元吉、合田幸広、

関田節子：FHH 各国局方にみる生薬の形態記載. 日本生薬学会第50回年会(2003年9月12-13日、東京)

H. 知的所有権の取得状況

1．取得

なし

2．実用新案登録

なし

3．その他

なし

（別添）

局方記載事項の比較

JP

1	English title
2	Commonly used name(s)
3	Latin title (only for Crude Drugs)
4	Title in Japanese
5	Structural formula or empirical formula
6	Molecular formula and molecular mass
7	Chemical name
8	Origin
9	Limits of the content of the ingredient(s) and / or the unit of potency
10	Labeling requirements
11	Method of perparation
12	Description
13	Identification tests
14	Specific physical and / or chemical values
15	Purity tests
16	Loss on drying, loss on ignition, and / or water
17	Residue on ignition, total ash, and / or acid-in-soluble ash
18	Special tests
19	Isomer ratio
20	Assay or the content of the ingredient(s)
21	Containers and storage
22	Expiration data
23	Others

CP

1	Chinese title, Chinese phonetic alphabet title, Latin title, used as subsidiary titles if necessary
2	sousce
3	formulation
4	processing
5	description
6	identification
7	inspection
8	extractive
9	assay
10	characteristic and channel tropism
11	saction and indications
12	usage and dosage
13	precaution
14	specification
15	storage
16	preparation
	etc.

生薬名と基原植物が一対一対応の品目の名称と部位の比較

◎:powdered

No.		Title	Latin title	English title	Use part	Removed
2	**Alisma orientale Juzepczuk**					
◎	JP	タクシャ	ALISMATIS RHIZOMA	Alisma Rhizome	tuber	periderm
	CP	澤瀉	RHIZOMA ALISMATIS	Orientale Waterplantain Rhizome	tuber	fibrous root and coarse outer tissue
◎	KP		ALISMATIS RHIZOMA	Alisma Rhizome	tuber	periderm
3	**Alpinia oxyphylla Miquel**					
	JP	ヤクチ	ALPINIAE FRUCTUS	Bitter Cardamon	fruit	
	CP	益智	FRUCTUS ALPINIAE OXYPHYLLAE	Sharpleaf Glangal Fruit	ripe fruit	
	KP		ALPINIAE FRUCTUS	Bitter Cardamon	fruit	
4	**Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge**					
	JP	チモ	ANEMARRHENAE RHIZOMA	Anemarrhena Rizome	rhizome	
	CP	知母	RHIZOMA ANEMARRHENAE	Common Anemarrhena Rhizome	rhizome	fibrous root and soil
	KP		ANEMARRHENAE RHIZOMA	Anemarrhena Rizome	rhizome	
10	**Carthamus tinctorius Linne**					
	JP	コウカ	CARTHAMI FLOS	Safflower	tubulous flower	
	CP	紅花	FLOS CARTHAMI	Safflower	flower	
	KP		CARTHAMI FLOS	Safflower	tubulous flower	
13	**Cornus offcinalis Siebold et Zuccarini**					
	JP	サンシュユ	CORNI FRUCTUS	Cornus Fruit	sarcocarp of the pseudocarp	
	CP	山茱萸	FRUCTUS CORNI	Asiatic Cornelian Cherry Fruit	ripe sarcocarpa	kern
	KP		CORNI FRUCTUS	Cornus Fruit	sarcocarp of the pseudocarp	
15	**Dimorcapus longan Lour.**					
	JP	リュウガンニク	LONGAN ARILLUS	Longan Pulp	aril	
	CP	竜眼肉	ARILLUS LONGAN	Longan Aril	aril	shell and nutlet
	KP		LONGANAE ARILLUS	Longan Arillus	aril	
17	**Eucommia ulmoides Oliver**					
	JP	トチュウ	EUCOMMIAE CORTEX	Eucommia Bark	bark	
	CP	杜仲	CORTEX EUCOMMIAE	Eucommia Bark	stem bark	coarse outer layer
	KP		EUCOMMIAE CORTEX	Eucommia Bark	stem bark	

No.		Title	Latin title	English title	Use part	Removed
19	**Foeniculum vulgare Miller**					
◎	JP	ウイキョウ	FOENICULI FRUCTUS	Fennel	fruit	
	CP	小茴香	FRUCTUS FOENICULI	Fennel	ripe fruit	
	KP		FOENICULI FRUCTUS	Fennel	fruit	
22	**Gardenia jasminoides Ellis**					
◎	JP	サンシシ	GARDENIAE FRUCTUS	Gardeni Fruit	fruit	
	CP	梔子	FRUCTUS GARDENIAE	Cape Jasmine Fruit	ripe fruit	fruit stalk
◎	KP		GARDENIAE FRUCTUS	Gardeni Fruit	fruit	
24	**Leonurus japonicus Houtt.**					
	JP	ヤクモソウ	LEONURI HERBA	Leonurun Herba	terrestrial part	
	CP	益母草	HERBA LEONURI	Motherwort Herba	aerial part	
	KP		LEONURI HERBA	Leonurun Herba	aerial part	
27	**Morus alba Linne**					
	JP	ソウハクヒ	MORI CORTEX	Mulberry Bark	root bark	
	CP	桑白皮	CORTEX MORI	White Mulberry Root-Bark	root bark	yellowish-brown cork
	KP		MORI CORTEX RADICIS	Mulberry Root Bark	root bark	
28	**Myristica fragrans Houttuyn**					
	JP	ニクズク	MYRISTICAE SEMEN	Nutmeg	seed	seed coat
	CP	肉豆蔻	SEMEN MYRISTICAE	Nutmeg	kernel	
◎	KP		MYRISTICAE SEMEN	Nutmeg	seed	aril and seed coat
29	**Nelumbo nucifera Gaertner**					
	JP	レンニク	NELUMBIS SEMEN	Lotus Seed	seed	
	CP	蓮子	SEMEN NELUMBINIS	Lotus Seed	ripe seed	pericarp
	KP		NELUMBINIS SEMEN	Nelumbo Seed	seed	seed coat
31	**Paeonia suffruticosa Andrews**					
◎	JP	ボタンピ	MOUTAN CORTEX	Moutan Bark	root bark	
	CP	牡丹皮	CORTEX MOUTAN	Tree Peony Bark	root bark	rootlets
	KP		MOUTAN CORTEX RADICIS	Moutan Root Bark	root	

◎:powdered

No.		Title	Latin title	English title	Use part	Removed
32	**Panax ginseng C. A. Meyer**					
◎	JP	ニンジン	GINSENG RADIX	Ginseng	root	rootlets
	CP	人参	RADIX GINSENG	Ginseng	root	
◎	KP		GINSENG RADIX ALBA	White Ginseng	root	rootlets and cork layer
33	**Platycodon grandiflorum A. De Candolle**					
◎	JP	キキョウ	PLATYCODI RADIX	Platycodon Root	root	
	CP	桔梗	RADIX PLATYCODI	Platycodon Root	root	rootlets
◎	KP		PLATYCODI RADIX	Platycodon Root	root	periderm
34	**Pogostemon cablin Bentham**					
	JP	カッコウ	POGOSTEMONI HERBA	Patchouly	terrestrial part	
	CP	広藿香	HERBA POGOSTEMONIS	Cablin Patchouli Herb	aerial part	
	KP		POGOSTEMONIS HERBA	Pogostemon Herb	aerial part	
36	**Polyporus umbellatus Fries**					
◎	JP	チョレイ	POLYPORUS	Polyporus Sclerotium	sclerotium	
	CP	猪苓	POLYPORUS	Chuling	sclerotium	soil
	KP		POLYPORUS	Chuling	sclerotium	
37	**Poria cocos Wolf**					
◎	JP	ブクリョウ	PORIA	Poria Sclerotium	sclerotium	
	CP	茯苓	PORIA	Indian Bread	sclerotium	
◎	KP		HOELEN	Hoelen	sclerotium	external layer
42	**Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi**					
◎	JP	オウゴン	SCUTELLARIAE RADIX	Scutellaria Root	root	periderm
	CP	黄芩	RADIX SCUTELLARIAE	Baical Skullcap Root	root	rootlets and soil
◎	KP		SCUTELLARIAE RADIX	Scutellaria Root	root	periderm
43	**Strychnos nux-vomica Linne**					
	JP	ホミカ	STRYCHNI SEMEN	Nux Vomica	seed	
◎	CP	馬銭子	SEMEN STRYCHNI	Nux Vomica	ripe seed	
	KP		STRYCHNI SEMEN	Nux Vomica	seed	
46	**Zingiber officinale Roscoe**					
◎	JP	ショウキョウ	ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA	Ginger	rhizome	
	CP	生姜	RHIZOMA ZINGIBERIS RECENS	Fresh Ginger	fresh rhizome	fibrous root and soil
◎	KP		ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA	Ginger	rhizome	

No.		Title	Latin title	English title	Use part	Removed
47	**Zizyphus jujuba Miller var. spinosa (Bunge) Hu ex H. F. Chou**					
	JP	サンソウニン	ZIZYPHI SEMEN	Jujube Seed	seed	
	CP	酸棗仁	SEMEN ZIZIPHI SPINOSAE	Spine Date Seed	ripe seed	pulp and shell
	KP		ZIZYPHI SEMEN	Zizyphus Seed	ripe seed	
48	**Coix lacryma-jobi Linne var. ma-yuen Stapf**					
◎	JP	ヨクイニン	COICIS SEMEN	Coix Seed	seed	seed coat
	CP	薏苡仁	SEMEN COICIS	Coix Seed	ripe kernel	shell and yellowish-brown coat
◎	KP		COICIS SEMEN	Coix Seed	seed	seed coat
49	**Imperata cylindrica Beauvois**					
	JP	ボウコン	IMPERATA RHIZOMA	Imperata Rhizome	rhizome	rootlets and scale leaves
	CP	白茅根	RHIZOMA IMPERATAE	Lalang Grass Rhizome	rhizome	fibrous root and membranous leaf sheath and tied up in small bundele
	KP		IMPERATAE RHIZOMA	Imperata Rhizome	rhizome	rootlets and scale leaves
50	**Mentha arvensis Linne var. piperascens Malinvaud**					
	JP	ハッカ	MENTHAE HERBA	Menta Herb	terrestrial part	
	CP	薄荷	HERBA MENTHAE	Peppermint	aerial part	
	KP		MENTHAE HERBA	Menta Herb	terrestrial part	
51	**Prunella vulgaris Linne var. lilacina Nakai**					
	JP	カゴソウ	PRUNELLAE SPICA	Prunella Spike	spike	
	CP	夏枯草	SPICA PRUNELLAE	Common Selfheal Fruit-Spike	fruit-spike	
	KP		PRUNELLAE SPICA	Prunella Spike	spike	
52	**Zizyphus jujuba Miller var. inermis Rehder**					
	JP	タイソウ	ZIZYPHI FRUCTUS	Jujube	fruit	
	CP	大棗	FRUCTUS JUJUBAE	Chinese Date	ripe fruit	
	KP		ZIZYPHI FRUCTUS	Jujube	fruit	

◎:powdered

3カ国の局方における記載数値及び観察方法の比較

No.		Latin title					magnifying glass	microscope	
			length	diameter	width	thickness		powder	transverse section
2	**Alisma orientale Juzepczuk**								
	JP	ALISMATIS RHIZOMA	3-8cm	3-5cm				●	
	CP	RHIZOMA ALISMATIS	2-7cm	2-6cm				●	
	KP	ALISMATIS RHIZOMA	3-8cm	3-5cm				●	
3	**Alpinia oxyphylla Miquel**								
	JP	ALPINIAE FRUCTUS	1-2cm	0.7-1cm					
	CP	FRUCTUS ALPINIAE OXYPHYLLAE	1.2-2cm	1-1.3cm				●	●
	KP	ALPINIAE FRUCTUS	1-2cm	0.7-1cm					
4	**Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge**								
	JP	ANEMARRHENAE RHIZOMA	3-15cm	0.5-1.5cm			●		
	CP	RHIZOMA ANEMARRHENAE	3-15cm	0.8-1.5cm					
	KP	ANEMARRHENAE RHIZOMA	3-15cm	0.5-1.5cm			●		
10	**Carthamus tinctorius Linne**								
	JP	CARTHAMI FLOS	1cm						
	CP	FLOS CARTHAMI	1-2cm					●	
	KP	CARTHAMI FLOS	1cm						
13	**Cornus offcinalis Siebold et Zuccarini**								
	JP	CORNI FRUCTUS	1.5-2cm		1cm				
	CP	FRUCTUS CORNI	1-1.5cm	0.5-1cm				●	
	KP	CORNI FRUCTUS	1.5-2cm		1cm				
15	**Dimorcapus longan Lour.**								
	JP	LONGAN ARILLUS	1-2cm		1cm				
	CP	ARILLUS LONGAN	1.5cm		2-4cm				●
	KP	LONGANAE ARILLUS	2-4cm		1-2cm	2-4mm			
17	**Eucommia ulmoides Oliver**								
	JP	EUCOMMIAE CORTEX				2-6mm			●
	CP	CORTEX EUCOMMIAE				3-7mm		●	
	KP	EUCOMMIAE CORTEX				3-7mm			

No.		Latin title					magnifying glass	microscope	
			length	diameter	width	thickness		powder	transverse section
19	**Foeniculum vulgare Miller**								
	JP	FOENICULI FRUCTUS	3.5-8mm		1-2.5mm			●	●
	CP	FRUCTUS FOENICULI	4-8mm	1.5-2.5mm					●
	KP	FOENICULI FRUCTUS	3-8mm		1-3mm				●
22	**Gardenia jasminoides Ellis**								
	JP	GARDENIAE FRUCTUS	1-5cm		1-1.5cm			●	
	CP	FRUCTUS GARDENIAE	1.5-3.5cm	1-1.5cm				●	
	KP	GARDENIAE FRUCTUS	1-5cm		1-1.5cm			●	
24	**Leonurus japonicus Houtt.**								
	JP	LEONURI HERBA	30-60cm	1-5mm					
	CP	HERBA LEONURI	30-60cm	0.5mm					●
	KP	LEONURI HERBA	30-60cm	1-5mm					
27	**Morus alba Linne**								
	JP	MORI CORTEX				1-6mm			●
	CP	CORTEX MORI				1-4mm			●
	KP	MORI CORTEX RADICIS				1-6mm			
28	**Myristica fragrans Houttuyn**								
	JP	MYRISTICAE SEMEN	2.0-3.5cm	1.5-2.5cm					
	CP	SEMEN MYRISTICAE	2-3cm	1.5-2.5cm					●
	KP	MYRISTICAE SEMEN	2-3cm	2cm			●	●	●
29	**Nelumbo nucifera Gaertner**								
	JP	NELUMBIS SEMEN	1.0-1.7cm	0.5-1.2cm					
	CP	SEMEN NELUMBINIS	1.2-1.8cm	0.8-1.4cm				●	
	KP	NELUMBINIS SEMEN	1.2-1.8cm	0.8-1.4cm					
31	**Paeonia suffruticosa Andrews**								
	JP	MOUTAN CORTEX	5-8cm	0.8-1.5cm		0.5cm		●	
	CP	CORTEX MOUTAN	5-20cm	5-12mm		1-4mm		●	
	KP	MOUTAN CORTEX RADICIS	5-8cm	0.8-1.5cm		0.5cm			

No.		Latin title					magnifying glass	microscope	
			length	diameter	width	thickness		powder	transverse section
32	**Panax ginseng C. A. Meyer**								
	JP	GINSENG RADIX	5-20cm	0.5-3cm				●	
	CP	RADIX GINSENG	3-15cm	1-2cm					●
	KP	GINSENG RADIX ALBA	12-20cm	1-3cm				●	
33	**Platycodon grandiflorum A. De Candolle**								
	JP	PLATYCODI RADIX	10-15cm	1-3cm			●	●	
	CP	RADIX PLATYCODI	7-20cm	0.7-2cm					●
	KP	PLATYCODI RADIX	10-15cm	1-3cm			●	●	
34	**Pogostemon cablin Bentham**								
	JP	POGOSTEMONI HERBA	2.5-10cm		2.5-7cm				●
	CP	HERBA POGOSTEMONIS	4-9(30-60)cm	(2-7mm)	3-7cm			●	
	KP	POGOSTEMONIS HERBA	4-9cm		3-7cm				
36	**Polyporus umbellatus Fries**								
	JP	POLYPORUS	5-15cm					●	
	CP	POLYPORUS	5-25cm	2-6cm					●
	KP	POLYPORUS	5-15cm						
37	**Poria cocos Wolf**								
	JP	PORIA		10-30cm				●	
	CP	PORIA						●	
	KP	HOELEN		10-30cm				●	
42	**Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi**								
	JP	SCUTELLARIAE RADIX	5-20cm	0.5-3cm				●	
	CP	RADIX SCUTELLARIAE	8-25cm	1-3cm				●	
	KP	SCUTELLARIAE RADIX	5-20cm	0.5-3cm				●	
43	**Strychnos nux-vomica Linne**								
	JP	STRYCHNI SEMEN		1-3cm		0.3-0.5cm			
	CP	SEMEN STRYCHNI		1.5-3cm		0.3-0.6cm		●	
	KP	STRYCHNI SEMEN		1-3cm		0.3-0.5cm			

No.		Latin title					magnifying glass	microscope	
			length	diameter	width	thickness		powder	transverse section
46	**Zingiber officinale Roscoe**								
	JP	ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA	2-4cm	1-2cm				●	
	CP	RHIZOMA ZINGIBERIS RECENS	4-18cm			1-3cm			
	KP	ZINGIBERIS RHIZOMA	2-4cm	1-2cm			●	●	
47	**Zizyphus jujuba Miller var. spinosa (Bunge) Hu ex H. F. Chou**								
	JP	ZIZYPHI SEMEN	5-9mm		4-6mm	2-3mm			●
	CP	SEMEN ZIZIPHI SPINOSAE	5-9mm		5-7mm	3mm		●	
	KP	ZIZYPHI SEMEN	6-9mm		4-6mm	2-3mm			
48	**Coix lacryma-jobi Linne var. ma-yuen Stapf**								
	JP	COICIS SEMEN	6mm		5mm		●	●	
	CP	SEMEN COICIS	4-8mm		3-6mm			●	
	KP	COICIS SEMEN	6mm		5mm			●	
49	**Imperata cylindrica Beauvois**								
	JP	IMPERATA RHIZOMA		0.3-0.5cm			●		
	CP	RHIZOMA IMPERATAE	1.5-3(30-60)cm	2-4mm					
	KP	IMPERATAE RHIZOMA		0.3-0.5cm			●		
50	**Mentha arvensis Linne var. piperascens Malinvaud**								
	JP	MENTHAE HERBA	2-8cm		1-1.5cm		●		
	CP	HERBA MENTHAE	2-7(15-40)cm	2-4mm	1-3cm				
	KP	MENTHAE HERBA	2-8cm		1-2.5cm		●		
51	**Prunella vulgaris Linne var. lilacina Nakai**								
	JP	PRUNELLAE SPICA	3-6cm	1-1.5cm					
	CP	SPICA PRUNELLAE	1.5-8cm	0.8-1.5cm					
	KP	PRUNELLAE SPICA	3-6cm	1-1.5cm					
52	**Zizyphus jujuba Miller var. inermis Rehder**								
	JP	ZIZYPHI FRUCTUS	2-3cm	1-2cm					
	CP	FRUCTUS JUJUBAE	2-3.5cm	1.5-2.5cm					
	KP	ZIZYPHI FRUCTUS	2-3cm	1-2cm					

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

雑誌

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