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Annex J (informative)

Coding system of indications for traditional medicinal products

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J.0 Introduction

Herbal medicaments have developed in various areas in the world, with founding the vegetation of the area and basing on the physical constitution of the people. Because the identification of plant is difficult and many kinds of vernacular names have been given to medicinal plant, there is a large quantity of *synonyms* [4] and *homonyms* [4] although in scientific name. Consequently, there are plenty of *polysemes* [4] in crude drugs [33] and formula names [34] among some traditional medicines. In addition, such confusing situation is further compromised because of using similar letters [20] in some countries.

This situation shall not be ignored in standardization of *medicinal products* both for clinical trials and for the post marketing surveillance on *periodic safety update report (PSUR)* [10-12] in contemporary drug information management. And it may be noteworthy that *therapeutic indications* (J.4.19) are defined only in *medicinal products* [10-12], not when the specification of formula itself in a pharmacopeia.

Drug efficacies and indications vary from *medical domains* (J.4.26); e.g., modern medicine and traditional medicines. Some kinds of practitioners give prescription according to the theory of traditional medicine; some doctors of modern medicine may prescribe the same drug based on modern scientific evidences. In addition, some countries have several medical systems in one nation. Other countries have one medical system but accept some *medical domains*. Or, the other countries don't have their own pharmacopeia developed by them, but utilize other countries' pharmacopeia(s) and decided the indications of each *medicinal products* used in them.

And then, medical system(s) and related jurisdiction decides the reimbursement rules for medication. In any cases, *Medicines Regulatory Agency* [10-12] may claims *PSUR* with reasons including expected efficacies.

Various situations in each country should be also taken into account when standardization of the implementation of indications. In those cases mentioned above, the description of authorized efficacies or indications would be complex, and it would be insufficient to describe the efficacies or indications of *medicinal products* only with country code [17-19].

Annex J.6.2 Tables
(informative)

Indications coding of Kampo medicinal products in Japan

J.6.2.1 Anchusan

Marketing Authorization No.	Product Name	Manufacturer	ID No.	Indications
16100AMZ04202000	Anchusanryo Extract Granules T	TOA Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	TM-05	A
16100AMZ04202000	Anchusanryo Extract Granules T	TOA Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	TM-05	A
16100AMZ04202000	Anchusanryo Extract Granules T	TOA Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	TM-05	A
16100AMZ04132000	Honzo Anchusanryo Extract Granules-M	Honzo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	H05	A
16200AMZ00558000	JPS Anchusanryo Extract Granules for Ethical Use	JPS Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	J-05	A
16100AMZ04022000	Kotaro Anchusan Extract Capsules	Kotaro Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	NC5	A
16100AMZ03970000	Kotaro Anchusan Extract Fine Granules	Kotaro Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	N5	B
16100AMZ03845000	Kracie Anchusanryo Extract Fine Granules	Kracie Pharma, Ltd.	KB-5, EK-5	A
16100AMZ03900000	OHSUGI Anchusanryo Extract Granules G	Ohsugi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	SG-05	A
16100AMZ04185000	OHSUGI Anchusanryo Extract T Tablets	TOKIWA Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	SG-05T	A
16100AMZ03683000	TEIKOKU Anchusan Extract Granules	Teikoku Kampo Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	TEIKOKU5	A
16100AMY00400000	Toyo Anchusanryo Extract Fine Granules	Toyo Yakuko Co., Ltd.	TY-001	A
16100AMZ03289000	TSUMURA Anchusan Extract Granules for Ethical Use	Tsumura & Co.	5	A

Indications	Indications Text	Controlled identifiers
A	The following symptoms of those patients of the leptosome type whose abdominal muscles tend to relax and who have stomachache or abdominal pain sometimes accompanied by heartburn, belching, anorexia, nausea, etc.: Nervous gastritis, chronic gastritis, and gastric atony	7832001/R634, 8830562/R101, 8839710/R104, 7871001/R12, 8830990/R14, 7830003/R630, 7870012/R11, 3064021/F54, 3009007/F489, 8830417/K297, 5351003/K295, 8844662/K318, 7865013/R101, 8844737/R198
B	The following symptoms of those patients with poor circulation, nervousness, stomachache, and heartburn: Gastrointestinal disease, gastritis, hyperchlorhydria, and stomachache due to gastric ulcer	8839176/R688, 8834942/R450, 8830562/R101, 7871001/R12, 8830417/K297, 8831204/K318, 5319009/K259, 7865013/R101, 8844737/R198

ID No.	Cinnamon Bark ^{<JP>}	Cinnamon Twig ^{<JP>}	Corydalis Tuber ^{<JP>}	Oyster Shell ^{<JP>}	Fennel ^{<JP>}	Amomum Seed ^{<JP>}	Glycyrrhiza ^{<JP>}	Alpinia Officinarum Rhizome ^{<JP>}
TM-05	5.0		4.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.7
TM-05	5.0		4.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.7
TM-05	5.0		4.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.7
H05	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
J-05	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
NC5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
N5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
KB-5, EK-5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
SG-05	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
SG-05T	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
TEIKOKU5	5.0		4.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.7
TY-001		3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5

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Introductory element — Coding system of indications for traditional medicinal products

Élément introductif — Élément principal — Partie n: Titre de la partie

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16100AMZ04202000	Anchusanryo Extract Granules T	TOA Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	TM-05	A
16100AMZ04132000	Honzo Anchusanryo Extract Granules-M	Honzo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	H05	A
16200AMZ00558000	JPS Anchusanryo Extract Granules for Ethical Use	JPS Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	J-05	A
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H05	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
J-05	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
NC5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
N5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
KB-5, EK-5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
SG-05	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
SG-05T	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
TEIKOKU5	5.0		4.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.7
TY-001		3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
5	4.0		3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5

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Introductory element — Terminological system of Crude drugs used in Kampo medicine

Élément introductif — Élément principal — Partie n: Titre de la partie

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7.2 Term list

7.2.1

Latin name: ACHYRANTHIS RADIX<JP>
 English name: Achyranthes Root<JP>
 Japanese name in Katakana: ゴシツ
 Japanese name in Kanji: 牛膝<JP>
 Japanese pronunciation: Goshitsu
 Definition: The root of *Achyranthes fauriei* Leveillé et Vaniot or *Achyranthes bidentata* Blume (*Amaranthaceae*)
 Referencing source: JP
 Substance code: 120098

7.2.2

Latin name: ADEPS SUILLUS<JP>
 English name: Lard<JP>
 Japanese name in Katakana: トンシ
 Japanese name in Kanji: 豚脂<JP>
 Japanese pronunciation: Tonshi
 Definition: The fat obtained from *Sus scrofa* Linné var. *domesticus* Gray (*Suidae*)
 Referencing source: JP
 Substance code: 001455

7.2.3

Latin name: AKEBIAE CAULIS<JP>
 English name: Akebia Stem<JP>
 Japanese name in Katakana: モクツウ
 Japanese name in Kanji: 木通<JP>
 Japanese pronunciation: Mokutsu
 Definition: The climbing stem of *Akebia quinata* Decaisne or *Akebia trifoliata* Koidzumi (*Lardizabalaceae*), usually cut transversely
 Referencing source: JP
 Substance code: 120161

7.2.4

Latin name: ALISMATIS TUBER<JP>
 English name: Alisma Tuber<JP>
 Japanese name in Katakana: タクシヤ
 Japanese name in Kanji: 沢瀉<JP>
 Japanese pronunciation: Takusha
 Definition: The tuber of *Alisma orientale* Juzepczuk (*Alismataceae*), from which periderm has been usually removed
 Referencing source: JP
 Substance code: 120125

7.2.5

Latin name: ALPINIAE OFFICINARI RHIZOMA<JP>
 English name: Alpinia Officinarum Rhizome<JP>
 Japanese name in Katakana: リョウキョウ
 Japanese name in Kanji: 良姜<JP>
 Japanese pronunciation: Ryokyo
 Definition: The rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum* Hance (*Zingiberaceae*)
 Referencing source: JP
 Substance code: 120229

Annex A (informative)

Sample of physicochemical identification in JP

The crude drug is identified according to JP [16] or Non-JP [17], and their characteristics are uploaded onto the web database [26]. For example, Monograph of Ginseng is described in JP [16] as follows:

English name: Ginseng

Latin name: *Ginseng Radix*

Japanese name in Katakana: ニンジン

Japanese name in Kanji: 人參

Ginseng is the root of *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer (*Panax schinseng* Nees) (Araliaceae), from which rootlets have been removed, or the root that has been quickly passed through hot water.

It contains not less than 0.10% of ginsenoside Rg₁ (C₄₂H₇₂O₁₄: 801.01) and not less than 0.20% of ginsenoside Rb₁ (C₅₄H₉₂O₂₃: 1109.29), calculated on the basis of dried material.

Description Thin and long cylindrical to fusiform root, often branching 2 to 5 lateral roots from the middle; 5 – 20 cm in length, main root 0.5 – 3 cm in diameter; externally light yellow-brown to light grayish brown, with longitudinal wrinkles and scars of rootlets; sometimes crown somewhat constricted and with short remains of rhizome; fractured surface practically flat, light yellow-brown in color, and brown in the neighborhood of the cambium. Odor, characteristic; taste, at first slightly sweet, followed by a slight bitterness.

Identification (1) On a section of Ginseng add dilute iodine TS dropwise: a dark blue color is produced on the surface. (2) To 2.0 g of pulverized Ginseng add 10 mL of water and 10 mL of 1-butanol, shake for 15 minutes, centrifuge, and use the supernatant liquid as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 1 mg of ginsenoside Rg₁ for thin-layer chromatography in 1 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 5 µL of the sample solution and 2 µL of the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of ethyl acetate, methanol and water (14:5:4) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Spray evenly vanillin-sulfuric acid-ethanol TS for spraying on the plate, and heat at 105°C for 10 minutes: one of the spot among the several spots from the sample solution has the same color tone and R_f value with the spot from the standard solution.

Purity (1) Heavy metals: Proceed with 1.0 g of pulverized Ginseng according to Method 4, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 1.5 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 15 ppm). (2) Arsenic: Prepare the test solution with 1.0 g of pulverized Ginseng according to Method 4, and perform the test (not more than 2 ppm). (3) Foreign matter: The amount of stems and other foreign matter contained in Ginseng does not exceed 2.0%. (4) Total BHC's and total DDT's: Not more than 0.2 ppm, respectively.

Loss on drying Not more than 14.0% (6 hours).

Total ash Not more than 4.2%.

Extract content Dilute ethanol-soluble extract: not less than 14.0%.

Assay (1) Ginsenoside Rg₁: Weigh accurately about 1.0 g of pulverized Ginseng, put in a glass-stoppered centrifuge tube, add 30 mL of diluted methanol (3 in 5), shake for 15 minutes, centrifuge, and separate the supernatant liquid. Repeat the procedure with the residue using 15 mL of diluted methanol (3 in 5), combine the supernatant liquids, and add diluted methanol (3 in 5) to make exactly 50 mL. Pipet 10 mL of this solution, add 3 mL of dilute sodium hydroxide Test Solution (TS), allow to stand for 30 minutes, add 3 mL of 0.1 mol/L

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Alphabetical Index A: Latin names of the crude drugs

A			
ACHYRANTHIS RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.1	EPHEDRAE HERBA ^{<JP>}	7.2.50
ADEPS SUILLUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.2	ERIOBOTRYAE FOLIUM ^{<JP>}	7.2.51
AKEBIAE CAULIS ^{<JP>}	7.2.3	EUCOMMIAE CORTEX ^{<JP>}	7.2.52
ALISMATIS TUBER ^{<JP>}	7.2.4	EUODIAE FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.53
ALPINIAE OFFICINARI RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.5	F	
AMOMI SEMEN ^{<JP>}	7.2.6	FOENICULI FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.54
ANEMARRHENAE RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.7	FORSYTHIAE FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.55
ANGELICAE DAHURICAE RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.8	FOSSILIA OSSIS MASTODI ^{<JP>}	7.2.56
ANGELICAE RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.9	FRITILLARIAE BULBUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.57
ARALIAE CORDATAE RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.10	FRUCTUS HORDEI GARMINATUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.58
ARALIAE CORDATAE RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.11	G	
ARCTII FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.12	GARDENIAE FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.59
ARECAE SEMEN ^{<JP>}	7.2.13	GASTRODIAE TUBER ^{<JP>}	7.2.60
ARISAEMATIS TUBER ^{<JP>}	7.2.14	GELATINUM ^{<JP>}	7.2.61
ARMENIACA SEMEN ^{<JP>}	7.2.15	GENTIANAE SCABRAE RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.62
ARTEMISIAE CAPILLARIS FLOS ^{<JP>}	7.2.16	GINSENG RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.63
ARTEMISIAE FOLIUM ^{<JP>}	7.2.17	GLEHNNIAE RADIX CUM RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.64
ASIASARI RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.18	GLYCYRRHIZAE RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.65
ASINI CORII COLLAS ^{<JP>}	7.2.19	GLYCYRRHIZAE RADIX PRAEPARATA ^{<JP>}	7.2.103
ASPARAGI TUBER ^{<JP>}	7.2.20	GYPHOSUM FIBROSUM ^{<JP>}	7.2.66
ASTRAGALI RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.21	K	
ATRACTYLODIS LANCEAE RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.22	KASSEKI ^{<JP>}	7.2.67
ATRACTYLODIS RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.23	KOI ^{<JP>}	7.2.68
AURANTII FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.24	L	
AURANTII FRUCTUS IMMATURUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.25	LEONURI HERBA ^{<JP>}	7.2.69
B		LILII BULBUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.70
BAMBUSAE CAULIS ^{<JP>}	7.2.27	LINDERAE RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.71
BENINCASAE SEMEN ^{<JP>}	7.2.28	LITHOSPERMI RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.72
BUPLEURI RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.29	LONGAN ARILLUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.73
C		LONGICERAE FOLIUM CUM CAULIS ^{<JP>}	7.2.74
CANNABIS FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.30	LYCII CORTEX ^{<JP>}	7.2.75
CARTHAMI FLOS ^{<JP>}	7.2.31	M	
CARYOPHYLLI FLOS ^{<JP>}	7.2.32	MAGNOLIAE CORTEX ^{<JP>}	7.2.76
CERA ALBA ^{<JP>}	7.2.33	MAGNOLIAE FLOS ^{<JP>}	7.2.77
CERA FLAVA ^{<JP>}	7.2.34	MENTHAE HERBA ^{<JP>}	7.2.79
CHRYSANTHEMI FLOS ^{<JP>}	7.2.35	MIRABILIS ^{<JP>}	7.2.82
CICADA PERIOSTRACUM ^{<JP>}	7.2.36	MORI CORTEX ^{<JP>}	7.2.80
CIMICIFUGAE RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.37	MOUTAN CORTEX ^{<JP>}	7.2.81
CINNAMOMI CORTEX ^{<JP>}	7.2.38	N	
CINNAMOMI RAMULUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.39	NELUMBIS SEMEN ^{<JP>}	7.2.83
CITRI UNSHIU PERICARPIUM ^{<JP>}	7.2.26	NOTOPTERYGII RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.84
CLEMATIDIS RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.40	NUPHARIS RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.85
CNIDII RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.41	O	
COICIS SEMEN ^{<JP>}	7.2.42	OLEUM SESAMI ^{<JP>}	7.2.86
COPTIDIS RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.43	OPHIPOGONIS TUBER ^{<JP>}	7.2.87
CORNI FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.44	ORYZAE FERMENTATA ^{<JP>}	7.2.78
CORYDALIS TUBER ^{<JP>}	7.2.45	ORYZAE FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.88
CRATAEGI FRUCTUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.46	OSTRAE TESTA ^{<JP>}	7.2.89
CROCUS ^{<JP>}	7.2.47	P	
CYPERI RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.48	PAEONIAE RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.90
D		PERILLAE HERBA ^{<JP>}	7.2.91
DIOSCOREAE RHIZOMA ^{<JP>}	7.2.49	PERSICAE SEMEN ^{<JP>}	7.2.92
E		PEUCEDANI RADIX ^{<JP>}	7.2.93
		PHELLODENDRI CORTEX ^{<JP>}	7.2.94

Alphabetical Index B: English names of the crude drugs

A			
Achyranthes Root<JP>	7.2.1	Forsythia Fruit<JP>	7.2.55
Akebia Stem<JP>	7.2.3	Fresh Ginger<JP>	7.2.128
Alisma Tuber<JP>	7.2.4	Fritillaria Bulb<JP>	7.2.57
Alpinia Officinarum Rhizome<JP>	7.2.5	G	
Aluminum Silicate Hydrate with Silicon Dioxide<JP>	7.2.67	Gardenia Fruit<JP>	7.2.59
Amomum Seed<JP>	7.2.6	Gastrodia Tuber<JP>	7.2.60
Anemarrhena Rhizome<JP>	7.2.7	Gelatin<JP>	7.2.61
Angelica Dahurica Root<JP>	7.2.8	Ginger<JP>	7.2.127
Apricot Kernel<JP>	7.2.15	Ginseng	7.2.63
Aralia Rhizome<JP>	7.2.11	Glehnia Root and Rhizome<JP>	7.2.64
Aralia Root<JP>	7.2.10	Glycyrrhiza<JP>	7.2.65
Areca<JP>	7.2.13	Green tea leaf<JP>	7.2.119
Arisaema Tuber<JP>	7.2.14	Gypsum<JP>	7.2.66
Artemisia Capillaris Flower<JP>	7.2.16	H	
Artemisia Leaf<JP>	7.2.17	Hemp Fruit<JP>	7.2.30
Asiasarum Root<JP>	7.2.18	I	
Asparagus Tuber<JP>	7.2.20	Immature Orange<JP>	7.2.25
Astragalus Root<JP>	7.2.21	J	
Atractylodes Lancea Rhizome<JP>	7.2.22	Japanese Angelica Root<JP>	7.2.9
Atractylodes Rhizome<JP>	7.2.23	Japanese Gentian<JP>	7.2.62
B			
Bamboo Culm<JP>	7.2.27	Jujube<JP>	7.2.129
Benincasa Seed<JP>	7.2.28	Jujube Seed<JP>	7.2.130
Brown Rice<JP>	7.2.88	K	
Bupleurum Root<JP>	7.2.29	Koi<JP>	7.2.68
Burdock Fruit<JP>	7.2.12	L	
C			
Cherry Bark<JP>	7.2.105	Lard<JP>	7.2.2
Chrysanthemum Flower<JP>	7.2.35	Leonurus Herb<JP>	7.2.69
Cicada Slough<JP>	7.2.36	Lilium Bulb<JP>	7.2.70
Cimicifuga Rhizome<JP>	7.2.37	Lindera Root<JP>	7.2.71
Cinnamon Bark<JP>	7.2.38	Lithospermum Root<JP>	7.2.72
Cinnamon Twig<JP>	7.2.39	Longan Aril<JP>	7.2.73
Citrus Unshiu Peel<JP>	7.2.26	Longgu<JP>	7.2.56
Clematis Root<JP>	7.2.40	Lonicera Leaf and Stem<JP>	7.2.74
Clove<JP>	7.2.32	Loquat Leaf<JP>	7.2.51
Cnidium Rhizome<JP>	7.2.41	Lycium Bark<JP>	7.2.75
Coix Seed<JP>	7.2.42	M	
Coptis Rhizome<JP>	7.2.43	Magnolia Bark<JP>	7.2.76
Cornus Fruit<JP>	7.2.44	Magnolia Flower<JP>	7.2.77
Corydalis Tuber<JP>	7.2.45	Malt<JP>	7.2.58
Crataegus Fruit<JP>	7.2.46	Mentha Herb<JP>	7.2.79
Cyperus Rhizome<JP>	7.2.48	Mirabilite<JP>	7.2.82
D			
Dioscorea Rhizome<JP>	7.2.49	Moutan Bark<JP>	7.2.81
Donkey Glue<JP>	7.2.19	Mulberry Bark<JP>	7.2.80
E			
Ephedra Herb<JP>	7.2.50	N	
Eucommia Bark<JP>	7.2.52	Nelumbo Seed<JP>	7.2.83
Euodia Fruit<JP>	7.2.53	Notopterygium<JP>	7.2.84
F			
Fennel<JP>	7.2.54	Nuphar Rhizome<JP>	7.2.85
Fermented Rice<JP>	7.2.78	O	
G			
Gardenia Fruit<JP>	7.2.59	Ophiopogon Tuber<JP>	7.2.87
Gastrodia Tuber<JP>	7.2.60	Orange Fruit<JP>	7.2.24
Gelatin<JP>	7.2.61	Oyster Shell<JP>	7.2.89
Ginger<JP>	7.2.127	P	
Ginseng	7.2.63	Peach Kernel<JP>	7.2.92
Glehnia Root and Rhizome<JP>	7.2.64	Peony Root<JP>	7.2.90
Glycyrrhiza<JP>	7.2.65		
Green tea leaf<JP>	7.2.119		
Gypsum<JP>	7.2.66		

Alphabetical Index C: Scientific names of natural materials

A			
<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i> Blume	7.2.1	<i>Cimicifuga foetida</i> Linné	7.2.37
<i>Achyranthes fauriei</i> Leveillé et Vaniot	7.2.1	<i>Cimicifuga heracleifolia</i> Komarov	7.2.37
<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i> Debeaux	7.2.102	<i>Cimicifuga simplex</i> Turczaninow	7.2.37
<i>Aconitum japonicum</i> Thunberg	7.2.102	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Blume	7.2.38
<i>Akebia quinata</i> Decaisne	7.2.3	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Blume	7.2.39
<i>Akebia trifoliata</i> Koidzumi	7.2.3	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linné	7.2.24
<i>Alisma orientale</i> Juzepczuk	7.2.4	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linné	7.2.25
<i>Alpinia officinarum</i> Hance	7.2.5	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linné var. <i>daidai</i> Makino	7.2.25
<i>Amomum xanthioides</i> Wallich	7.2.6	<i>Citrus natsudaoides</i> Hayata	7.2.25
<i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> Bunge	7.2.7	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	7.2.26
<i>Angelica acutiloba</i> Kitagawa	7.2.9	<i>Citrus unshiu</i> Marcowicz	7.2.26
<i>Angelica acutiloba</i> Kitagawa var. <i>sugiyamae</i>		<i>Clematis chinensis</i> Osbeck	7.2.40
Hikino	7.2.9	<i>Clematis hexapetala</i> Pallas	7.2.40
<i>Angelica dahurica</i> Bentham et Hooker filius		<i>Clematis mandshurica</i> Ruprecht	7.2.40
ex Franchet et Savatier	7.2.8	<i>Cnidium officinale</i> Makino	7.2.41
<i>Angelica decursiva</i> Franchet et Savatier	7.2.93	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> Linné var. <i>mayuen</i> Stapf	7.2.42
<i>Apis cerana</i> Fabricius	7.2.34	<i>Coptis chinensis</i> Franchet	7.2.43
<i>Apis mellifera</i> Linné	7.2.34	<i>Coptis deltoidea</i> C.Y. Cheng et Hsiao	7.2.43
<i>Aralia cordata</i> Thunberg	7.2.10	<i>Coptis japonica</i> Makino	7.2.43
<i>Aralia cordata</i> Thunberg	7.2.11	<i>Coptis teeta</i> Wallich	7.2.43
<i>Arctium lappa</i> Linné	7.2.12	<i>Cornus officinalis</i> Siebold et Zuccarini	7.2.44
<i>Areca catechu</i> Linné	7.2.13	<i>Corydalis turtschaninovii</i> Besser forma	
<i>Arisaema amurense</i> Maximowicz	7.2.14	<i>yanhusuo</i> Y. H. Chou et C. C. Hsu	7.2.45
<i>Arisaema erubescens</i> Schott	7.2.14	<i>Crataegus cuneata</i> Siebold et Zuccarini	7.2.46
<i>Arisaema heterophyllum</i> Blume	7.2.14	<i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> Bunge var. <i>major</i>	
<i>Artemisia capillaris</i> Thunberg	7.2.16	N. E. Brown	7.2.46
<i>Artemisia montana</i> Pampanini	7.2.17	<i>Crocus sativus</i> Linné	7.2.47
<i>Artemisia princeps</i> Pampanini	7.2.17	<i>Cryptotympana atrata</i> Stal	7.2.36
<i>Asiasarum heterotropoides</i> F. Maekawa var.		<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linné	7.2.48
<i>mandshuricum</i> F. Maekawa	7.2.18	D	
<i>Asiasarum sieboldii</i> F. Maekawa	7.2.18	<i>Dioscorea japonica</i> Thunberg	7.2.49
<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i> Merrill	7.2.20	<i>Dioscorea batatas</i> Decaisne	7.2.49
<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> Cohn	7.2.78	E	
<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> Bunge	7.2.21	<i>Ephedra equisetina</i> Bunge	7.2.50
<i>Astragalus mongholicus</i> Bunge	7.2.21	<i>Ephedra intermedia</i> Schrenk et C.A. Meyer	7.2.50
<i>Atractylodes chinensis</i> Koidzumi	7.2.22	<i>Ephedra sinica</i> Stapf	7.2.50
<i>Atractylodes japonica</i> Koidzumi ex Kitamura	7.2.23	<i>Equus asinus</i> Linné	7.2.19
<i>Atractylodes lancea</i> DeCandolle	7.2.22	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> Lindley	7.2.51
<i>Atractylodes macrocephala</i> Koidzumi	7.2.23	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> Oliver	7.2.52
B		<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> Thunberg	7.2.32
<i>Bambusa tuldoidea</i> Munro	7.2.27	<i>Euodia bodinieri</i> Dode	7.2.53
<i>Benincasa cerifera</i> Savi	7.2.28	<i>Euodia officinalis</i> Dode	7.2.53
<i>Benincasa cerifera</i> Savi forma <i>emarginata</i>		<i>Euodia rutilcarpa</i> Hooker filius et Thomson	7.2.53
K. Kimura et Sugiyama	7.2.28	<i>Euphoria longana</i> Lamarck	7.2.73
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> Linné	7.2.29	<i>Evodia bodinieri</i> Dode	7.2.53
C		<i>Evodia officinalis</i> Dode	7.2.53
<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> Linné	7.2.111	<i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i> Bentham	7.2.53
<i>Cameria sinensis</i> (Linné) Kuntze	7.2.119	F	
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> Linné	7.2.30	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Miller	7.2.54
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> Linné	7.2.31	<i>Folysythia viridissima</i> Lindley	7.2.55
<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> Linné	7.2.35	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> Vahl	7.2.55
<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i> Ramatulle	7.2.35		
<i>Cimicifuga dahurica</i> Maximowicz	7.2.37		

ISO/NP 19239 - Categorical structure representation physical external stim

ISO/TC 215

Secretariat: **ANSI (United States)**

Vote begins on: **2014-06-27**

Vote terminates on: **2014-09-26**

ISO/TC 215

Health informatics

Informatique de santé

NP Ballot : ISO/NP 19239 - Categorical structure representation physical external stim

Health informatics -- Categorical structure for the representation of physical external stimuli

Source

Project

Medium

Electronic ballot on ISOTC

Note

N1507_2014 Resolution 22 [WG3-R07] ISO/TS/PWI 19239 submission for an NP ballot:
 For ISO/TS/PWI 19239 Health Informatics – Categorical structure for representation of stimuli to somatic sensory systems, that TC215 approves the recommendation of WG3 to proceed to NP/DTS ballot. Members are asked to please review and vote by the due date as listed. Thank you.

Summary of questions:	
1a. Do you approve, disapprove or abstain on this NWIP?	approve * disapprove * abstain

Please also select from one of the following options (note that if no option is selected, the default will be the first option):	Draft document will be registered as new project in the committee's work programme (stage 20.00) Draft document can be registered as a Working Draft (WD - stage 20.20) Draft document can be registered as a Committee Draft (CD - stage 30.00) Draft document can be registered as a Draft International Standard (DIS - stage 40.00)
In case of disapproval, do you believe that further study and consultations are needed first among committee members on this proposal as a preliminary work item before this proposal can be formally accepted?	Yes No
1b. Did you consult with the range of relevant stakeholders identified in the proposal in the development of this voting position and related comments?	Yes No
2. Standard(s), regulation(s), and other relevant documentation existing in our country, with any remarks concerning their application if necessary and consequences for global relevance, as well as copyright information on these documents, are attached:	Yes (references provided below) * No
3. Do you wish to add any additional comments?	Yes * No
4. We are committed to participating actively in the development of the project, at least by commenting on working drafts (P-members voting "Disapprove" in Qu. 1a may nevertheless nominate experts):	Yes (and we nominate an expert below) * No
(*) A Comment is required for this answer value	