

Candidate Examination Guide

for

The Pan-Canadian Written and Clinical Case-Study Examinations for

TCM Acupuncturists, TCM Herbalists and TCM Practitioners

Consortium of Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists Regulators

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About this Guide

The guide is the official candidate guide for the Pan-Canadian examinations. It provides information about the examinations, application and examination procedures, program policies, examination content, and scoring.

About the Examination

Purpose of the Examination

The purpose of the Pan-Canadian examinations is to determine if candidates have acquired the minimum entry-level competency for practice as a TCM Practitioner, TCM Acupuncturist and/or TCM Herbalist to be considered for registration by the provincial regulatory body. The public is thus protected when receiving treatment from registered professionals. The examination(s) must be written by all candidates, including graduates from Canada and those completing their education outside of Canada.

The examination is designed to assess knowledge, skills and abilities required for practice. A passing result on the examination indicates that the candidate has demonstrated the minimal standard of competence. A fail result indicates that the candidate has not yet demonstrated the minimal standard of competence.

Each Pan-Canadian examination consists of two parts: a written and a clinical case-study component. For some regulatory bodies, candidates are required to pass the written examination before advancing to take the clinical case-study examination. Please refer to the examination application package of your regulatory body for the specific policy related to the sequencing of the examination papers.

Written Examination

Length of written examinations

There will be three written examination papers.

- The Pan-Canadian Written Examination for TCM Practitioners. This paper will have three sections: one to assess competencies that are **common** (applicable to both TCM acupuncture and TCM herbology), one section relating solely to **TCM acupuncture**; and one section relating solely to **TCM herbology**. It will consist of approximately 200-210 multiple-choice questions. Candidates will have 4 hours to complete this examination.
- The Pan-Canadian Written Examination for TCM Acupuncturists. This paper will have two sections: one to assess competencies that are **common** and one relating solely to **TCM acupuncture**. It will consist of approximately 150-160 multiple-choice questions. Candidates will have 3 hours to complete this examination.
- The Pan-Canadian Written Examination for TCM Herbalists. This paper will have two sections: one to assess competencies that are **common** and one relating solely to **TCM**

herbology. It will consist of approximately 150-160 multiple-choice questions. Candidates will have 3 hours to complete this examination.

Format of written examination

The multiple-choice questions are presented either as case-based or independent questions. Case-based questions will include a set of approximately two to five questions associated with a brief case scenario. The candidate is required to read the case scenario carefully and use the content to assist in answering all the associated questions. Independent questions will contain the information necessary to answer the question. Every question will consist of a stem (question) and four possible options. There is only one correct or best answer for each question.

Sample Question Formats for written examination:

<p>Independent Multiple-Choice Questions: Multiple-choice questions consist of a stem, which poses a problem, followed by a list of possible answers. Only one of the responses is considered the correct or best option.</p>
<p>Sample question A: Which pathological condition is associated with a slippery pulse (Hua)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Wind-heatB. Yin deficiencyC. PhlegmD. Pregnancy
<p>Sample question B: What is the proper needling method for the acupuncture point BL2?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Inserting the needle with the fingers stretching the skinB. Inserting the needle with the help of the puncturing and pressing handsC. Inserting the needle by pinching the skinD. Inserting the needle aided by the pressure of the finger of the pressing hand
<p>Case-based Multiple-Choice Questions: A case-based question consists of a short case study or problem with a set of associated exam questions.</p>
<p>Sample Case-Based Question A:</p> <p>A patient with Type II Diabetes complains of lower back pain, weight gain, and numbness in their feet. They also present with an ulcer on their left foot.</p> <p>Q1. Which of the following statement(s) is correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. meridian theory is inappropriate for this patientB. surround the dragon technique is contraindicated for this patientC. treat the patient's feet to address their constitutionD. use warm needle method to tonify xue (blood) and jing (body fluid)

Q2. For this patient, what is the safest treatment option?

- A. bloodletting feet
- B. Guasha affected area
- C. needle the back
- D. TDP heat lamp on the feet

Q3. Following treatment, a small amount of blood stain from the ulcer was left on the linen. What is the *most* appropriate action the practitioner should take?

- A. clean linen with soap and hot water (70°C- 80°C)
- B. discard linen in biohazard waste
- C. sterilize linen with high pressure steam
- D. place linen in impermeable bag for cleaning

Sample Case-Based Question B:

Steve, who is 29 years old, visits the TCM practitioner for his facial paralysis. Yesterday his left face felt numb after 6 hours of snowboarding. This morning, after he woke up, the left side of his face was paralyzed, and he cannot close his left eye. He has a floating-tight pulse, pale red tongue with thin white coating.

Q1. What is Steve's likely diagnosis?

- A. Qi and blood stagnation
- B. Qi and blood deficiency
- C. Wind-damp block channels
- D. Wind-cold block channels

Q2. Based on the case above, what is the *best* treatment principle?

- A. rectify Qi, remove stasis
- B. tonify Qi and Blood
- C. dispel Wind, eliminate Dampness, unblock the channels
- D. dispel Wind, dissipate Cold, unblock the channels

Q3. What channels should be needled to treat Steve's condition?

- A. Hand-Yangming, Foot-Yangming, Foot-Shaoyang
- B. Hand-Taiyin, Foot-Taiyin, Foot-Yangming
- C. Hand-Jueyin, Foot-Jueyin, Hand-Shaoyang
- D. Hand-Shaoyin, Foot-Shaoyin, Hand-Yangming

Answer Key:

Independent Multiple-Choice Questions

Sample Question A: C. Phlegm

Sample Questions B:

C. Inserting the needle by pinching the skin

Case-Based Multiple-Choice Questions

Sample Case-Based Question A:

Q1. B. Surround the dragon technique is contraindicated for this patient

Q2. C. Needle the back

Q3. D. Place linen in impermeable bag for cleaning

Sample Case-Based Question B:

Q1. D. Wind-cold block channels

Q2. D. dispel wind, dissipate cold, unblock the channels

Q3. A. Hand-Yangming, Foot-Yangming, Foot-Shaoyang

Clinical Case-Study Examination

Length of clinical case-study examinations

There will be three clinical case-study examination papers.

- The Pan-Canadian Clinical Case-Study Examination for TCM Practitioners
The cases will assess diagnosis (TCM illness and syndrome differentiation), etiology and pathogenesis, treatment principles, acupuncture treatment, herbal therapy, and biomedical diagnosis and treatment considerations. Candidates will have 3 hours to complete this examination.
- The Pan-Canadian Clinical Case-Study Examination for TCM Acupuncturists
The cases will assess diagnosis (TCM illness and syndrome differentiation), etiology and pathogenesis, treatment principles, acupuncture treatment, and biomedical diagnosis and treatment considerations. Candidates will have 2 hours to complete this examination.
- The Pan-Canadian Clinical Case-Study Examination for TCM Herbalists
The cases will assess diagnosis (TCM illness and syndrome differentiation), etiology and pathogenesis, treatment principles, herbal therapy, and biomedical diagnosis and treatment considerations. Candidates will have 2 hours to complete this examination.

Format of clinical case-study examinations

The Pan-Canadian clinical case-study examinations will consist of approximately six to nine clinical case-study situations requiring open-ended candidate responses. However, the number of case study questions may exceed this range to ensure the consistency with the weighted competency categories established in the examination Blueprint.

For each case, the following presenting conditions may be provided.

- Chief complaint(s)
- Symptoms and signs
- General patient information, such as age, gender, occupation and marital status
- Personal history and medications including supplements
- Family history
- Other necessary information, such as lifestyle, diet, exercise, environmental factors

Candidate responses to the clinical case-study situations will be assessed based on the following six criteria:(a) diagnosis (TCM illness and syndrome differentiation); (b) etiology and pathogenesis; (c) treatment principles; (d) acupuncture treatment; (e) herbal therapy and; (f) biomedical diagnosis and treatment considerations.

As a guideline, the number of lines for the answer indicates the number of responses. In each question where a specific number of responses are required, only the first responses listed will be marked (e.g., If the question is worth three marks, and there are three lines, only the first three responses will be counted. Indicate one response per line). Responses in the margins will not be counted.

Sample Question Formats for clinical examinations:

Steve, who is 29 years old, visits the TCM practitioner for his facial paralysis. Yesterday his left face felt numb after 6 hours of snowboarding. This morning, after he woke up, the left side of his face was paralyzed, and he cannot close his left eye. He has a floating-tight pulse, pale red tongue with thin white coating.

Q1. Name the most likely diagnosis. (1 mark)

Q2. Describe the 3 treatment principles. (2 marks)

Q3. List the channels that should be needed to treat his condition. (3 marks)

Answer Key:

Q1. 1 mark:
Wind-cold block channels

Q2. 3 marks:
Dispel wind
Dissipate cold
Unblock the channels

2 marks:
Any 2 of the above

1 mark:
Any one of the above

Q3. 3 marks:
Hand-Yangming
Foot-Yangming
Foot-Shaoyang

2 marks:
Any 2 of the above

1 mark:
Any one of the above

Refer to the Blueprint for more detailed information regarding the Pan-Canadian written and clinical case-study examinations.

Examination Sites

The written and clinical case-study examinations for the TCM Practitioners, TCM Acupuncturists and TCM Herbalists will be offered in:

- Calgary, AB,
- Edmonton, AB,
- Vancouver, BC,
- St. John's, NL, and
- Toronto, ON.

The exact examination centre location, address and room details will be provided to all candidates about one month before the exam date.

Registration Information

Refer to examination application package of your regulatory body for registration information.

Examination Fees

Refer to examination application package of your regulatory body for a listing of all fees.

Eligibility Criteria

Refer to examination application package of your regulatory body.

Examination Procedures

In order to ensure that the examinations are administered in a standardized manner, candidates must adhere to the following procedures.

1. Before the examination begins, a candidate must register for the examination by presenting at least one piece of identification bearing the candidate's name, photograph and signature (e.g., passport, driver's license). **Arrive early at the examination site to allow time for this registration process.**
2. Arriving for the examination: (a) Candidates who arrive after the commencement of the examination may not be permitted to write the exam. (b) Candidates must arrive at designated time as stated on the website.
3. Candidates are **not** allowed to bring any blank paper, notes, books or other reference materials into the examination rooms. **No** electronic devices of any kind are permitted. **No** electronic or paper medical or technical dictionaries are permitted. Dictionaries (in printed form) for general language translation must be approved by the examiner prior to the beginning of the examination. Please refer to the Entry into the Examination Room Policy (Appendix A) for more specific information.
4. No food items or drinks (except bottled water in a transparent container with no label) are allowed in the examination room, unless a medical report is submitted at time of application.
5. Only the candidates, examiners and examination invigilators will be allowed into the examination rooms. Candidates must not leave an examination room during the course of the examination without an examiner's or examination invigilator's permission.
6. Candidates requesting a washroom break during the examination will be escorted. Extra time to complete the examination will not be afforded to these candidates.
7. **Candidates must not convey information in any manner whatsoever to other candidates during and/or after the examination.** Any questions or comments candidates may raise during the examinations must be directed to an examiner or examination invigilator.
8. Upon completing an examination, candidates must hand in their examination booklets, answer sheets, and **all notes they made during the examination** to an examiner or examination invigilator.
9. Candidates are **not** allowed to write notes on their hands or any part of their body before, during or after the examination.

Security

Security precautions eliminate unfair advantages among the candidates and avoid the high human/financial costs of replacing examination materials. That is why the strictest security measures are taken to protect the content of the examination before, during and after the examination.

All examination materials are protected by copyright. The regulatory bodies takes strict security measures to protect examination materials during all phases of development and administration including development and review of material, reproduction, transportation and disposal of materials, and administration of material to candidates.

Code of Conduct for the Examination

Candidates are subject to the Rules of Conduct as described below. Candidates who contravene the Rules of Conduct may be denied participation, may have results invalidated and/or may be denied admission to the examination. Each candidate, by the act of participating in a Pan-Canadian examination, agrees to abide by the following Code of Conduct.

1. Candidates acknowledge that the examination and the items therein are the exclusive property of the regulatory body.
2. Candidates acknowledge that they CANNOT remove any part of the examination from the test site, nor can they give or receive assistance from another candidate during the examination.
3. Candidates acknowledge that their behaviour before, during and after the examination must be such that it does not disturb other candidates. This includes unnecessary questioning of examination policies and procedures, disruptive comments about the examination or other behaviour that, in the opinion of the examination invigilators, could cause anxiety for other candidates.
4. Candidates acknowledge that their participation in any act of cheating, as described below, may be sufficient cause for the regulatory body to terminate their participation, to invalidate the results of their examination or to take any other necessary action.
5. Cheating refers to any act or omission by a candidate that could affect the result of that candidate, another candidate or a potential future candidate. These acts include:
 - a) non-eligible individuals posing as eligible candidates;
 - b) bringing study or reference materials to the test area;
 - c) giving or receiving assistance to or from another candidate during the examination;
 - d) removing or attempting to remove examination material by any means, electronic or otherwise, from the testing site; and

- e) receiving or giving information about the written component or the clinical component **either before or after**¹ the examination. For example, releasing information about questions such as diagnosis or tasks and activities involved in the examination. **Note: this includes discussing examination items or other information about the examination with examiners or other candidates after the examinations.**

Protocol in the Event of Suspected Cheating

1. If the examiners and/or examination invigilators suspect that cheating may have occurred, they may confiscate a candidate's test materials, as well as other documents or objects or materials that could be used for cheating, **and** require the candidate or other person(s) to leave the examination site. The regulatory body reserves the right to photograph candidates or groups of candidates for later use as evidence and to use monitoring and surveillance technologies to detect and document cheating.
2. Candidates may be asked to change their seats during the examination if they are suspected of cheating.
3. The examiners and/or the examination invigilators shall report any suspected cheating to the registrar or designate (herein known as the "Head Invigilator").
4. The Head Invigilator shall conduct appropriate investigations of the alleged cheating and shall make one of the following decisions:
 - Declare that the occurrence of cheating was not established;
 - Declare that cheating did occur.
5. If the Head Invigilator declares that the occurrence of cheating was not established, the candidate's score shall be released, if possible, or the candidate shall be permitted to sit the next available examination without charge.
6. Cheating may be declared at any time after a candidate has registered and includes the time after the examination as well as after results have been released.
7. If the Head Invigilator declares that cheating did occur, one or more of the following may occur.
 - The candidate will be deemed to have failed the examination.
 - The Head Invigilator shall report findings to the regulatory body.
 - The candidate may be prosecuted.
 - The regulatory body may deny further access to the examination.

¹ Debriefing increases the understanding of examination. Information gained in debriefing could act as an unfair advantage to unsuccessful candidates on future examinations. Confidentiality of information should be considered in the same way as confidentiality of patient information; the duty to maintain confidentiality is continuous.

Scoring

Setting the Passing Score: Written and Clinical Case-Study Examinations

Marking the Examination: Written Examination

The computer answer sheets are electronically scanned and scored. It is very important that these answer sheets are filled out correctly. Quality control reports and checks are done during and after marking to ensure accuracy. Each multiple-choice question is worth one point. A correct answer receives a score of one point and an incorrect answer receives a score of zero. There is no penalty for incorrect or blank responses. If you are not certain, select your best option.

The passing score for the examination is set by the Examination Committee using the modified Angoff method. The modified Angoff method is one of the most widely used and accepted methods for establishing the passing score in registration/licensure examinations. The modified Angoff method requires each member of the committee to independently rate each question on the examination in terms of the minimally competent candidate. The minimally competent candidate can be conceptualized as the candidate possessing the minimum level of knowledge and skills necessary to perform at a registration/licensure level. To do the rating, the committee members ask themselves “what percentage of minimally competent candidates will answer this question correctly?” The ratings from all members are then collated and tabulated to achieve the average rating per item. These ratings are then averaged to obtain the passing score for the total examination.

A candidate’s total score is computed using the total number of correct answers selected by the candidate. The total score is compared to the passing score to designate their pass/fail status. The status of “pass” is reported for candidates who’s total score meets or exceeds the passing score; the status of “fail” is reported for candidates who’s total score is below the passing score.

Marking the Examination: Clinical Case-Study Examination

Each case-study examination situation, depending on the components of the question, will be scored on a scale ranging from 0 (no understanding of the problem) to 4 points (complete response). The final mark for a candidate is simply the sum of all score points for the clinical case-study questions.

The passing score for the examination is set by the Examination Committee using the extended Angoff method. Instead of asking participants to estimate the probability of a correct response on a multiple-choice question, the participants will be asked to indicate the score a minimally competent candidate would obtain out of the maximum points allowed for the question. Thus, the passing score for the exam is the average rating of all the participants’ standard-setting responses.

Examination Results

A candidate must pass both the written and clinical case-study components of the examination to be considered for registration as a TCM Practitioner, TCM Acupuncturist or TCM Herbalist. Results will NOT be given over the telephone or by fax for reasons of confidentiality.

Refer to the examination application package of your regulatory body for more information on when to expect results and the method of how you will receive them (e.g., mail, e-mail, online).

Policies

Testing Accommodations

Reasonable accommodation will be made for a special needs candidate or for a candidate with a religious reason that prevents them from writing on the scheduled examination date. Alternative accessible arrangements under comparable testing conditions may be available to a candidate with accommodation needs. Documentation (for example, physician's report or letter, educational assessment, accommodation provided by the institute of training) must be received with the application for consideration 9 weeks prior to the examination date. Requests for accommodation will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Please refer to the examination application package of your regulatory body for more information.

Refund Policy

Refer to the examination application package of your regulatory body for more information. Please note that the application fee is non-refundable.

Withdrawal

Requests to withdraw from the examination must be made in writing and must be received by the regulatory body before the withdrawal deadline to obtain a refund of the examination fee. Verbal withdrawals are not accepted. If withdrawal requests are NOT received by the deadline, no portion of the application/examination fee will be refunded. Please note that NO deferral is allowed.

Please refer to the examination application package of your regulatory body for specific information on fees and deadlines.

Rewrite Policy

Failing candidates may wish to retake the examination (either written or clinical case-study component). Please refer to the examination application package of your regulatory body for more information on this request.

Request for Rescore of Examination

To have an examination reviewed/rescored, candidates must submit a signed and dated written request to their regulatory body within 11 weeks of the date of the examination. Candidates are required to include the rescoring fee with the rescore request.

Candidates who fail the examination should be aware that their examination answer sheets have been scored according to psychometric best practices. The examinations are considered valid and reliable.

Please refer to the examination application package of your regulatory body for specific information on fees and deadlines.

Extenuating Circumstances

A candidate who is absent from the examination due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., illness, death in the family) must submit a signed and dated written notification with any supporting documents, such as doctor's note, to the registrar by the regulatory body's deadline to apply for a refund. The regulatory body will determine whether a refund should be issued to the candidate.

If an exam is disrupted through circumstances beyond the control of the examination site and the regulatory body (such as power failure or extreme weather), the invigilator will contact the regulatory body about adjusting the timing of the examination.

On examination day, if you cannot reach the examination site because of circumstances beyond your control, you must contact your regulatory body before the start of the examination.

Suggested References/Appendices

References

The Blueprint and Examination Committees suggest that the following references which, although not exhaustive, may be helpful to candidates in preparation for the Pan-Canadian TCM written and clinical case-study examinations. Candidates are also encouraged to consult comparable references as they wish. For convenience, the suggested references have been grouped into five categories.

- (1) Foundations/Diagnosis
- (2) Clinical Practice/Treatment
- (3) Acupuncture
- (4) Herbology/Formulas
- (5) Biomedicine and other related areas (e.g., by-laws, safety)

Please refer to Appendix B for a detailed list of references.

List of Appendices

In addition to the references, the Blueprint and Examination Committees suggest that the candidates should be familiar with the following: (a) standard acupuncture nomenclature; (b) terminology related to Tongue diagnosis; (c) terminology related to Pulse diagnosis; and (d) Index for Materia Medica. These are provided in the following of appendices:

- Appendix C: Standard Acupuncture Nomenclature
- Appendix D: Terminology related to Tongue diagnosis
- Appendix E: Terminology related to Pulse diagnosis
- Appendix F: Index of Materia Medica
- Appendix G: List of TCM Formulae

Appendix A: Entry into the Examination Room Policy

Permitted Items in the Examination Room	Permitted Items in a Designated Area of the Examination Room	Items Not Permitted in the Examination Room
<p>Items for Writing the Examination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Photo identification showing complete legal name ✓ Sharpened Pencils and Erasers ✓ ID card with barcode labels (provided) <p>Important: Must be a government issued photo ID (e.g., driver's license, passport, or military ID). The first and last name printed on the photo ID must match exactly the first and last name submitted to the regulatory body on your examination application form.</p> <p>Clothing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Layered clothing ✓ Clothing with no pockets or a hood ✓ Footwear: candidates should wear soft-soled shoes in order to maintain a quiet exam environment <p>Important: Invigilators are entitled to ask to check candidates' hats, head coverings, pockets, etc. in order to maintain examination security. If a candidate prefers this to be done in private, he or she may ask the invigilator to conduct the check in private. Candidates have the right to refuse this check, but if they do so, they will not be permitted to write the examination, which will be the equivalent of an automatic fail.</p> <p>Personal Items:</p> <p>The following items must be placed in <u>a small clear plastic bag</u> and visible during the admission to the examination room:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Throat lozenges ✓ Clear plastic package of tissues ✓ Foam/non-electronic ear plugs ✓ Analog watch <p>Important: The above personal items are permitted at your desk. These items must be visible at all times. Any other personal item must be stored in a designated area in or outside of the examination room.</p>	<p>To be placed in a designated area:</p> <p><u>The following items are only permitted in a designated area (e.g., away from the desk/table and not under the chair).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bags of any kind (backpack, knapsack, briefcase, tote bag, etc.) - Feminine hygiene products - Purses or wallets - Coats or jackets - Gloves and/or scarves <p>Important: If any of the above items are brought into the exam room, you will be required to leave them in a designated area in or outside of the room. Anything lost/stolen is the candidate's responsibility.</p> <p>Special Requests:</p> <p>If you have a disability prohibiting you from taking the examination under the conditions stated above or a special request such as a medical need (e.g., hearing aid, medication, asthma pump, etc.), you must receive advanced approval by the regulatory body during the application process to allow special items in the exam room on exam day.</p> <p>Important reminders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ Don't wear shoes that make noise e.g. high heels or flip flops, etc. ✘ To respect those who are sensitive to scents, the examination room is a scent-free environment Scents e.g. don't wear perfume, lotion, cologne, aftershave, etc. <p>If you have any concerns or questions, please contact the regulatory body.</p>	<p>Strictly Prohibited Items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ Any electronic or communication devices including but not limited to the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cell phone/mobile phone - Personal digital assistant (PDA) - iPod/iPad - Smart Watch / Digital Watch - Hand-held computer - Headphone/headset/earpiece - Calculator - Music equipment - Pager - Recording device - Camera of any kind ✘ Study materials of any kind, including but not limited to the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Books - Notes - Blank paper - Electronic or paper medical or technical dictionaries ✘ Important: Dictionaries (in printed form) for general language translation may be used but must be approved by the examiner prior to beginning of the examination. ✘ Hats of any kind, including but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseball caps - Tuque (knitted cap) ✘ Food or drink, including candy and gum (however, the candidate is allowed a transparent water bottle with no label). ✘ Important: Special medical needs must be requested in advance by the candidate and must be authorized by (<i>the regulatory body</i>). ✘ Pens of any kind (ink, ballpoint, digital, mechanical pen with eraser)

You may be denied access into the examination room if this policy is not adhered to.

Appendix B: Suggested References

1. Foundations/Diagnosis

- Kirschbaum, B. (2000). *Atlas of Chinese tongue diagnosis*. Seattle, WA: Eastland Press. (ISBN: 0-939616-3-5)
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Appendix C: Standard Acupuncture Nomenclature

The English nomenclature of basic technical terms of acupuncture

Meridians	Jing	經/经
Collateral	Luo	絡/络
Meridian and Collateral	Jingluo	經絡/经络
Main Meridian	Zhengjing	正經/正经
Extra Meridian	Qijing	奇經/奇经
Meridian Point	Jingxue	經穴/经穴
Extra Point	Qixue	奇穴/奇穴
Acupuncture Point	Zhenjiuxue	針灸穴/针灸穴

Standard Nomenclature of filiform needles

Handle	Zhenbing	針柄/针柄
Root	Zhengen	針根/针根
Body	Zhenti	針體/针体
Tip	Zhenjian	針尖/针尖

The diameter is measured at the root and the length of the needle is measured from the root to the tip. The unit of measurement is the millimeter.

Standard Nomenclature of the unit of measurement

B-cun (bone proportional cun)	Gudu Fencun	骨度分寸/骨度分寸
F-cun (finger cun)	Shouzhi Tongshencun	手指同身寸/手指同身寸

Standard measurements of six parts of the body were adopted as follows:

- (1) from the upper border of the Manibrium to the end of the body of the Sternum = 9 B-cun
- (2) from the end of the body of the Sternum to the Umbilicus = 8 B-cun
- (3) from the Umbilicus to the upper border of the Symphysis publis = 5 B-cun
- (4) from the Medial Malleolus to the ground = 3 B-cun
- (5) from the great Trochantia to the knee joint = 19 B-cun
- (6) from the knee joint to the prominence of Lateral Malleolus = 16 B-cun

Standard nomenclature of the ‘Nine classical needles’

(1) Shear needle	chanzhen	鑷針/鑷針
(2) Round-point	needleyuanzhen	圓針/圓針
(3) Spoon needle	chizhen	鍤針/鍤針
(4) Lance needle	fengzhen	鋒針/鋒針
(5) Stiletto needle	pizhen	鉞針/鉞針
(6) Round-sharp needle	yuanlizhen	圓利針/圓利針
(7) Filiform needle	haozhen	毫針/毫針
(8) Long needle	changzhen	長針/長針
(9) Big needle	dazhen	大針/大針

Standard nomenclature of modern needles

(1) Three-edged needle	sanlengzhen	三稜針/三稜針
(2) Ringheaded thumbtack needle	xianzhen	鉤針/鉤針
(3) Intradermal needle	pineizhen	皮內針/皮內針
(4) Dermal needle	pifuzhen	皮膚針/皮膚針

The English language name of the 14 meridians and their alphabetic codes:

1. Lung Meridian	LU
2. Large Intestine Meridian	LI
3. Stomach Meridian	ST
4. Spleen Meridian	SP
5. Heart Meridian	HT
6. Small Intestine Meridian	SI
7. Bladder Meridian	BL
8. Kidney Meridian	KI
9. Pericardium Meridian	PC
10. Triple Energizer Meridian	TE
11. Gallbladder Meridian	GB
12. Liver Meridian	LR
13. Governor Vessel Meridian	GV
14. Conception Vessel Meridian	CV

The nomenclature of the eight extra meridians:

Governor Vessel (GV)	Dumai	督脈/督脉
Conception Vessel (CV)	Renmai	任脈/任脉
Flush Vessel (FV)	Chongmai	衝脈/冲脉
Belt Vessel (BV)	Daimai	帶脈/带脉
Yin Heel Vessel (Yin HV)	Yinqiaomai	陰蹻脈/阴跷脉
Yang Heel Vessel (Yang HV)	Yangqiaomai	陽蹻脈/阳跷脉
Yin Link Vessel (Yin LV)	Yinweimai	陰維脈/阴维脉
Yang Link Vessel (Yang LV)	Yangweimai	陽維脈/阳维脉

Lung Meridian, LU. Shoutaiyin Feijing xue

手太陰肺經/手太阴肺经

LU 1 Zhongfu	中府/中府	LU 2 Yunmen	雲門/云门
LU 3 Tianfu	天府/天府	LU 4 Xiabai	俠白/侠白
LU 5 Chize	尺澤/尺泽	LU 6 Kongzui	孔最/孔最
LU 7 Lieque	列缺/列缺	LU 8 Jingqu	經渠/经渠
LU 9 Taiyuan	太淵/太渊	LU 10 Yuji	魚際/鱼际
LU 11 Shaoshang	少商/少商		

Large Intestine Meridian, LI. Shouyangming Dachang-Jing xue

手陽明大腸經/手阳明大肠经

LI 1 Shangyang	商陽/商阳	LI 2 Erjian	二間/二间
LI 3 Sanjian	三間/三间	LI 4 Hegu	合谷/合谷
LI 5 Yangxi	陽谿/阳溪	LI 6 Pianli	偏歷/偏历
LI 7 Wenliu	溫溜/温溜	LI 8 Xialian	下廉/下廉
LI 9 Shanglian	上廉/上廉	LI 10 Shousanli	手三里/手三里
LI 11 Quchi	曲池/曲池	LI 12 Zhouliao	肘膠/肘膠
LI 13 Shouwuli	手五里/手五里	LI 14 Binao	臂臑/臂臑
LI 15 Jianyu	肩髃/肩髃	LI 16 Jugu	巨骨/巨骨
LI 17 Tianding	天鼎/天鼎	LI 18 Futu	扶突/扶突
LI 19 Kouheliao	口禾髎/口禾髎	LI 20 Yingxiang	迎香/迎香

Stomach Meridian, ST Zuyangming Weijing xue

足陽明胃經/足阳明胃经

ST 1	Chengqi	承泣/承泣	ST 2	Sibai	四白/四白
ST 3	Juliao	巨髎/巨髎	ST 4	Dicang	地倉/地仓
ST 5	Daying	大迎/大迎	ST 6	Jiache	頰車/颊车
ST 7	Xiaguan	下關/下关	ST 8	Touwei	頭維/头维
ST 9	Renying	人迎/人迎	ST 10	Shuitu	水突/水突
ST 11	Qishe	氣舍/气舍	ST 12	Quepen	缺盆/缺盆
ST 13	Qihu	氣戶/气户	ST 14	Kufang	庫房/库房
ST 15	Wuyi	屋翳/屋翳	ST 16	Yingchuang	膺窗/膺窗
ST 17	Ruzhong	乳中/乳中	ST 18	Rugen	乳根/乳根
ST 19	Burong	不容/不容	ST 20	Chengman	承滿/承满
ST 21	Liangmen	梁門/梁门	ST 22	Guanmen	關門/关门
ST 23	Taiyi	太乙/太乙	ST 24	Huaroumen	滑肉門/滑肉门
ST 25	Tianshu	天樞/天枢	ST 26	Wailing	外陵/外陵
ST 27	Daju	大巨/大巨	ST 28	Shuidao	水道/水道
ST 29	Guilai	歸來/归来	ST 30	Qichong	氣衝/气冲
ST 31	Biguan	髀關/髀关	ST 32	Futu	伏兔/伏兔
ST 33	Yinshi	陰市/阴市	ST 34	Liangqiu	梁丘/梁丘
ST 35	Dubi	犢鼻/犊鼻	ST 36	Zusanli	足三里/足三里
ST 37	Shangjuxu	上巨虛/上巨虚	ST 38	Tiaokou	條口/条口
ST 39	Xiajuxu	下巨虛/下巨虚	ST 40	Fenglong	豐隆/丰隆
ST 41	Jiexi	解谿/解溪	ST 42	Chongyang	衝陽/冲阳
ST 43	Xiangu	陷谷/陷谷	ST 44	Neiting	內庭/内庭
ST 45	Lidui	歷兌/历兑			

Spleen Meridian, SP. Zutaiyin Pijing xue

足太陰脾經/足太阴脾经

SP 1	Yinbai	隱白/隐白	SP 2	Dadu	大都/大都
SP 3	Taibai	太白/太白	SP 4	Gongsun	公孫/公孙
SP 5	Shangqiu	商丘/商丘	SP 6	Sanyinjiao	三陰交/三阴交
SP 7	Lougu	漏谷/漏谷	SP 8	Diji	地機/地机
SP 9	Yinlingquan	陰陵泉/阴陵泉	SP 10	Xuehai	血海/血海
SP 11	Jimen	箕門/箕门	SP 12	Chongmen	衝門/冲门
SP 13	Fushe	府舍/府舍	SP 14	Fujie	腹結/腹结
SP 15	Daheng	大橫/大横	SP 16	Fu'ai	腹哀/腹哀

SP 17	Shidou	食竇/食窦	SP 18	Tianxi	天谿/天溪
SP 19	Xiongyang	胸鄉/胸乡	SP 20	Zhourong	周榮/周荣
SP 21	Dabao	大包/大包			

Heart Meridian, HT
Shoushaoyin Xinjing xue

手少陰心經/手少阴心经

HT 1	Jiquan	極泉/极泉	HT 2	Qingling	青靈/青灵
HT 3	Shaohai	少海/少海	HT 4	Lingdao	靈道/灵道
HT 5	Tongli	通里/通里	HT 6	Yinxi	陰郄/阴郄
HT 7	Shenmen	神門/神门	HT 8	Shaofu	少府/少府
HT 9	Shaochong	少衝/少冲			

Small Intestine Meridian, SI
Shoutaiyang Xiaochangjing xue

手太陽小腸經/手太阳小肠经

SI 1	Shaoze	少澤/少泽	SI 2	Qiangou	前谷/前谷
SI 3	Houxi	後谿/后溪	SI 4	Wangu	腕骨/腕骨
SI 5	Yanggu	陽谷/阳谷	SI 6	Yanglao	養老/养老
SI 7	Zhizheng	支正/支正	SI 8	Xiaohai	小海/小海
SI 9	Jianzhen	肩貞/肩贞	SI 10	Naoshu	臑俞/臑俞
SI 11	Tianzong	天宗/天宗	SI 12	Bingfeng	秉風/秉风
SI 13	Quyuan	曲垣/曲垣	SI 14	Jianwaishu	肩外俞/肩外俞
SI 15	Jianzhongshu	肩中俞/肩中俞	SI 16	Tianchuang	天窗/天窗
SI 17	Tianrong	天容/天容	SI 18	Quanliao	顙髎/颞髎
SI 19	Tinggong	聽宮/听宫			

Bladder Meridian, BL Zutaiyang pangguangjing xue

足太陽膀胱經/足太阳膀胱经

BL 1	Jingming	睛明/睛明	BL 2	Cuanzhu (Zanzhu)	攢竹/攢竹
BL 3	Meichong	眉衝/眉冲	BL 4	Qucha (Quchai)	曲差/曲差
BL 5	Wuchu	五處/五处	BL 6	Chengguang	承光/承光
BL 7	Tongtian	通天/通天	BL 8	Luoque	絡卻/络却
BL 9	Yuzhen	玉枕/玉枕	BL 10	Tianzhu	天柱/天柱
BL 11	Dazhu	大杼/大杼	BL 12	Fengmen	風門/风门
BL 13	Feishu	肺俞/肺俞	BL 14	Jueyinshu	厥陰俞/厥阴俞
BL 15	Xinshu	心俞/心俞	BL 16	Dushu	督俞/督俞
BL 17	Geshu	膈俞/膈俞	BL 18	Ganshu	肝俞/肝俞
BL 19	Danshu	膽俞/胆俞	BL 20	Pishu	脾俞/脾俞
BL 21	Weishu	胃俞/胃俞	BL 22	Sanjiaoshu	三焦俞/三焦俞
BL 23	Shenshu	腎俞/肾俞	BL 24	Qihai	氣海俞/气海俞
BL 25	Dachangshu	大腸俞/大肠俞	BL 26	Guanyuanshu	關元俞/关元俞
BL 27	Xiaochangshu	小腸俞/大肠俞	BL 28	Panguangshu	膀胱俞/膀胱俞
BL 29	Zhonglushu	中膂俞/中膂俞	BL 30	Baihuanshu	白環俞/白环俞
BL 31	Shangliao	上髎/上髎	BL 32	Ciliao	次髎/次髎
BL 33	Zhongliao	中髎/中髎	BL 34	Xialiao	下髎/下髎
BL 35	Huiyang	會陽/会阳	BL 36	Chengfu	承扶/承扶
BL 37	Yinmen	殷門/殷门	BL 38	Fuxi	浮郤/浮郤
BL 39	Weiyang	委陽/委阳	BL 40	Weizhong	委中/委中
BL 41	Fufen	附分/附分	BL 42	Pohu	魄戶/魄户
BL 43	Gaohuang	膏肓/膏肓	BL 44	Shentang	神堂/神堂
BL 45	Yixi	諶諶/諶諶	BL 46	Geguan	膈關/膈关
BL 47	Hunmen	魂門/魂门	BL 48	Yanggang	陽綱/阳纲
BL 49	Yishe	意舍/意舍	BL 50	Weicang	胃倉/胃仓
BL 51	Huangmen	肓門/肓门	BL 52	Zhishi	志室/志室
BL 53	Baohuang	胞肓/胞肓	BL 54	Zhibian	秩邊/秩边
BL 55	Heyang	合陽/合阳	BL 56	Chengjin	承筋/承筋
BL 57	Chengshan	承山/承山	BL 58	Feiyang	飛揚/飞扬
BL 59	Fuyang	跗陽/跗阳	BL 60	Kunlun	昆侖/昆仑
BL 61	Pucan(Pushen)	僕參/仆参	BL 62	Shenmai	申脈/申脉
BL 63	Jinmen	金門/金门	BL 64	Jinggu	京骨/京骨
BL 65	Shugu	束骨/束骨	BL 66	Zutonggu	足通谷/足通谷
BL 67	Zhiyin	至陰/至阴			

Kidney Meridian, KI Zushaoyin Shenjing xue

足少陰腎經/足少阴肾经

KI 1	Yongquan	湧泉/涌泉	KI 2	Rangu	然谷/然谷
KI 3	Taixi	太谿/太溪	KI 4	Dazhong	大鍾/大钟
KI 5	Shuiquan	水泉/水泉	KI 6	Zhaohai	照海/照海
KI 7	Fulu	復溜/复溜	KI 8	Jiaoxin	交信/交信
KI 9	Zhubin	築賓/筑宾	KI 10	Yingu	陰谷/阴谷
KI 11	Henggu	橫骨/横骨	KI 12	Dahe	大赫/大赫
KI 13	Qixue	氣穴/气穴	KI 14	Siman	四滿/四满
KI 15	Zhongzhu	中柱/中柱	KI 16	Huangshu	育俞/育俞
KI 17	Shangqu	商曲/商曲	KI 18	Shiguan	石關/石关
KI 19	Yindu	陰都/阴都	KI 20	Futonggu	腹通谷/腹通谷
KI 21	Youmen	幽門/幽门	KI 22	Bulang	步廊/步廊
KI 23	Shenfeng	神封/神封	KI 24	Lingxu	靈虛/灵虚
KI 25	Shencang	神藏/神藏	KI 26	Yuzhong	臑中/臑中
KI 27	Shufu	俞府/俞府			

Pericardium Meridian, PC Shoujueyin Xinbaojing xue

手厥陰心包經/手厥阴心包经

PC 1	Tianchi	天池/天池	PC 2	Tianquan	天泉/天泉
PC 3	Quze	曲澤/曲泽	PC 4	Ximen	郄門/郄门
PC 5	Jianshi	間使/间使	PC 6	Neiguan	內關/内关
PC 7	Daling	大陵/大陵	PC 8	Laogong	勞宮/劳宫
PC 9	Zhongchong	中衝/中冲			

Triple Energizer Meridian, TE. Shoushaoyang Sanjiaojing xue

手少陽三焦經/手少阳三焦经

TE 1	Guanchong	關衝/关冲	TE 2	Yemen	液門/液门
TE 3	Zhongzhu	中渚/中渚	TE 4	Yangchi	陽池/阳池
TE 5	Waiguan	外關/外关	TE 6	Zhigou	支溝/支沟
TE 7	Huizong	會宗/会宗	TE 8	Sanyangluo	三陽絡/三阳络
TE 9	Sidu	四瀆/四渎	TE 10	Tianjing	天井/天井
TE 11	Qinglengyuan	清冷淵/清冷渊	TE 12	Xiaoluo	消灤/消泐
TE 13	Naohui	臑會/臑会	TE 14	Jianliao	肩髃/肩髃
TE 15	Tianliao	天髃/天髃	TE 16	Tianyou	天牖/天牖
TE 17	Yifeng	翳風/翳风	TE 18	Chimai(Qimai)	瘰脈/瘰脉
TE 19	Luxi	顛息/颠息	TE 20	Jiaosun	角孫/角孙
TE 21	Ermen	耳門/耳门	TE 22	Erheliao	耳和髃/耳和髃
TE 23	Sizhukong	絲竹空/丝竹空			

Gallbladder Meridian, GB Zushaoyang Danjing xue

足少陽膽經/足少阳胆经

GB 1	Tongziliao	瞳子髃/瞳子髃	GB 2	Tinghui	聽會/听会
GB 3	Shangguan	上關/上关	GB 4	Hanyan	頷厭/颌厌
GB 5	Xuanlu	懸顛/悬颠	GB 6	Xuanli	懸釐/悬厘
GB 7	Qubin	曲鬢/曲髻	GB 8	Shuaigu	率谷/率谷
GB 9	Tianchong	天衝/天冲	GB 10	Fubai	浮白/浮白
GB 11	Touqiaoyin	頭竅陰/头窍阴	GB 12	Wangu	完骨/完骨
GB 13	Benshen	本神/本神	GB 14	Yangbai	陽白/阳白
GB 15	Toulinqi	頭臨泣/头临泣	GB 16	Muchuang	目窗/目窗
GB 17	Zhengying	正營/正营	GB 18	Chengling	承靈/承灵
GB 19	Naokong	腦空/脑空	GB 20	Fengchi	風池/风池
GB 21	Jianjing	肩井/肩井	GB 22	Yuanye	淵腋/渊液
GB 23	Zhejin	輒筋/辄筋	GB 24	Riyue	日月/日月
GB 25	Jingmen	京門/京门	GB 26	Daimai	帶脈/带脉
GB 27	Wushu	五樞/五枢	GB 28	Weidao	維道/维道
GB 29	Juliao	居髃/居髃	GB 30	Huantiao	環跳/环跳
GB 31	Fengshi	風市/风市	GB 32	Zhongdu	中瀆/中渎
GB 33	Xiyangguan	膝陽關/膝阳关	GB 34	Yanglingquan	陽陵泉/阳陵泉
GB 35	Yangjiao	陽交/阳交	GB 36	Waiqiu	外丘/外丘
GB 37	Guangming	光明/光明	GB 38	Yangfu	陽輔/阳辅

GB 39 Xuanzhong	懸鐘/悬钟	GB 40 Qiuxu	丘墟/丘墟
GB 41 Zulinqi	足臨泣/足临泣	GB 42 Diwuhui	地五會/地五会
GB 43 Xiayi	俠谿/侠溪	GB 44 Zuqiaoyin	足竅陰/足窍阴

Liver Meridian, LR Zuqueyin Ganjing xue

足厥陰肝經/足厥阴肝经

LR 1 Dadun	大敦/大敦	LR 2 Xingjian	行間/行间
LR 3 Taichong	太衝/太冲	LR 4 Zhongfeng	中封/中封
LR 5 Ligou	蠡溝/蠡沟	LR 6 Zhongdu	中都/中都
LR 7 Xiguan	膝關/膝关	LR 8 Ququan	曲泉/曲泉
LR 9 Yinbao	陰包/阴包	LR 10 Zuwuli	足五里/足五里
LR 11 Yinlian	陰廉/阴廉	LR 12 Jimai	急脈/急脉
LR 13 Zhangmen	章門/章门	LR 14 Qimen	期門/期门

Governor Vessel Meridian, GV Dumai xue

督脈/督脉

GV 1 Changqiang	長強/长强	GV 2 Yaoshu	腰俞/腰俞
GV 3 Yaoyangguan	腰陽關/腰阳关	GV 4 Mingmen	命門/命门
GV 5 Xuanshu	懸樞/悬枢	GV 6 Jizhong	脊中/脊中
GV 7 Zhongshu	中樞/中枢	GV 8 Jinsuo	筋縮/筋缩
GV 9 Zhiyang	至陽/至阳	GV 10 Lingtai	靈台/灵台
GV 11 Shendao	神道/神道	GV 12 Shenzhu	身柱/身柱
GV 13 Taodao	陶道/陶道	GV 14 Dazhui	大椎/大椎
GV 15 Yamen	瘕門/哑门	GV 16 Fengfu	風府/风府
GV 17 Naohu	腦戶/脑户	GV 18 Qiangjian	強間/强间
GV 19 Houding	後頂/后顶	GV 20 Baihui	百會/百会
GV 21 Qianding	前頂/前顶	GV 22 Xinhui	顙會/凶会
GV 23 Shangxing	上星/上星	GV 24 Shenting	神庭/神庭
GV 25 Suliao	素膠/素膠	GV 26 Shuigou	水溝/水沟
GV 27 Duiduan	兌端/兑端	GV 28 Yinjiao	鬩交/鬩交

Conception Vessel Meridian, CV Renmai xue

任脈/任脉

CV 1	Huiyin	會陰/会阴	CV 2	Qugu	曲骨/曲骨
CV 3	Zhongji	中極/中极	CV 4	Guanyuan	關元/关元
CV 5	Shimen	石門/石门	CV 6	Qihai	氣海/气海
CV 7	Yinjiao	陰交/阴交	CV 8	Shenque	神闕/神阙
CV 9	Shuifen	水分/水分	CV 10	Xiawan	下脘/下腕
CV 11	Jianli	建里/建里	CV 12	Zhongwan	中脘/中腕
CV 13	Shangwan	上脘/上腕	CV 14	Juque	巨闕/巨阙
CV 15	Jiuwei	鳩尾/鸠尾	CV 16	Zhongting	中庭/中庭
CV 17	Danzhong	膻中/膻中	CV 18	Yutang	玉堂/玉堂
CV 19	Zigong	紫宮/紫宫	CV 20	Huagai	華蓋/华盖
CV 21	Xuanji	璇璣/璇玑	CV 22	Tiantu	天突/天突
CV 23	Lianquan	廉泉/廉泉	CV 24	Chengjiang	承漿/承浆

STANDARD NOMENCLATURE OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE

MS 1 Ezhongxian 額中線/额中线

Middle Line of Forehead

1 cun long from GV24 Shenting 神庭 straight down
along the meridian

MS 2 Epangxian I 額旁 1 線/额旁 1 线

Lateral Line 1 of Forehead

1 cun long from BL3 Meichong 眉衝/眉冲 straight down
along the meridian

MS 3 Epangxian II 額旁 2 線/额旁 2 线

Lateral Line 2 of Forehead

1 cun long from GB15 Toulinqi 頭臨泣/头临泣 straight down
along the meridian

MS 4 Epangxian III 額旁 3 線/额旁 3 线

Lateral Line 3 of Forehead

1 cun long from the point 0.75 cun medial to ST8 Touwei 頭維/头维
straight down

MS 5 Dingzhongxian 頂中線/顶中线

Middle Line of Vertex

From GV20 Baihui 百會/百会 to GV21 Qianding 前頂/前顶
along the midline of head

MS 6 Dingnie Qianxiexian 頂顛前斜線/顶颠前斜线
Anterior Oblique Line of Vertex-Temporal
From Qianshenchong 前神衝/前神冲(one of acupuncture points of EX-HN1 Sishencong 四神聰/四神聪, 1 cun anterior to GV20 Baihui 百會/百会) obliquely to GB6 Xuanli 懸釐/悬厘

MS 7 Dingnie Houxiexian 頂顛後斜線/顶颠后斜线
Posterior Oblique Line of Vertex-Temporal From GV20 Baihui 百會/百会 obliquely to GB7 Qubin 曲鬢/曲鬓

MS 8 Dingpangxian I 頂旁 1 線/顶旁 1 线
Lateral Line 1 of Vertex
1.5 cun lateral to Middle Line of Vertex, 1.5 cun long from BL6 Chengguang 承光/承光 backward along the meridian

MS 9 Dingpangxian II 頂旁 2 線/丁旁线
Lateral Line 2 of Vertex
2.25 cun lateral to Middle Line of Vertex
1.5 cun long from GB17 Zhengying 正營/正营 backward along the meridian

MS 10 Nieqianxian 顛前線/颠前线
Anterior Temporal Line
From GB4 Hanyan 頷厭/颌厌 to GB6 Xuanli 懸釐/悬厘

MS 11 Niehouxian 顛後線/颠后线
Posterior Temporal Line
From GB8 Shuagou 率谷/率谷 to GB7 Qubin 曲鬢/曲鬓

MS 12 Zhenshang Zhengzhongxian 枕上正中線/枕上正中线
Upper-Middle Line of Occiput
From GV18 Qiangjian 強間/强间 to GV17 Naohu 腦戶/脑户

MS 13 Zhenshang Pangxian 枕上旁線/枕上旁线
Upper-Lateral Line of Occiput
0.5 cun lateral and parallel to Upper-Middle Line of Occiput

MS 14 Zhenxia Pangxian 枕下旁線/枕下旁线
Lower-Lateral Line of Occiput
2 cun long from BL9 Yuzhen 玉枕/玉枕 straight down

THE EXTRAORDINARY POINTS

- EXTRA 1/M-HN-1 (Shishencong)
四神聰
- EXTRA 2/M-HN-3 (Yintang)
印堂
- EXTRA 3/M-HN-6 (Yuyao)
魚腰
- EXTRA 4 (Shangming)
- EXTRA 5/M-HN-9 (Taiyang)
太陽
- EXTRA 6/M-HN-8 (Qiuhou)
球後
- EXTRA 7/M-HN-14 (Bitong)
鼻通
- EXTRA 8/M-HN-20 (Yuye, Jinjin)
金津 玉液
- EXTRA 9/M-HN-18 (Jinchengjiang)
夾承漿
- EXTRA 10 (Qianzheng)
- EXTRA 11 (Yiming)
- EXTRA 12/M-HN-54 (Anmian)
安眠
- EXTRA 13 (Jingbi)
- EXTRA 14/M-CA-23 (Sanjiaojiu)
三角灸
- EXTRA 15/N-CA-4 (Tituo)
- EXTRA 16/M-CA-18 (Zigong)
- EXTRA 17/M-BW-1 (Dingchuan)
- EXTRA 18 (Jiehexue)
- EXTRA 19/M-BW-35 (Jiaji, Huatoujiaji Points)
- EXTRA 20/M-BW-12 (Weiguanxiashu, Bashu, Cuishu)
- EXTRA 21 (Pigen)
- EXTRA 22/M-BW-24 (Yaoyan)
- EXTRA 23 (Shiqizhui)
- EXTRA 24/M-UE-1 (Shixuan)
- EXTRA 25/M-UE-9 (Sifeng)
- EXTRA 26 (Zhongkui)
- EXTRA 27/M-UE-22 (Baxie)
八邪
- EXTRA 28/M-UE-24 (Luozhen)
- EXTRA 29/N-UE-19 (Yaotongxue)
腰痛穴
- EXTRA 30 (Zhongquan)
- EXTRA 31/M-UE-29 (Er bai)
- EXTRA 32 (Bizhong)
- EXTRA 33/M-UE-46 (Zhoujian)
- EXTRA 34/M-UE-48 (Jianqian, Jianneiling)

EXTRA 35 (Huanzhong)
EXTRA 38/M-LE-27 (Heding)
EXTRA 39MN-LE-16 (Xiyao)
膝眼/膝眼
EXTRA 40/M-LE-23 (Dannangxue)
EXTRA 41/M-LE-13 (Lanweixue)
闾尾穴/闾尾穴
EXTRA 42/M-LE-8 (Bafeng)
EXTRA 43 (Duyin)
EXTRA 44 (Lineiting)

M-LE-34 (Baichongwo)
M-HN-30 (Bailao)
M-HN-10 (Erjian)
M-HN-37 (Haiquan)
M-BW-6 (Huanmen)
M-BW-25 (Shiqizhuixia)
M-HN1 (Sishencong)

Appendix D: Terminology related to Tongue diagnosis

中醫舌診專用術語

Standard Terminology used for the Examination

考題使用中醫專業術語英漢對照表

Terminology related to **Tongue diagnosis** / 中醫舌診專用術語

☞ Tongue body 舌質與舌體 (She Zhi & She Ti)

Pang (Da)	胖(大)	enlarged
Bao	薄	thin
Shou	瘦	skinny
Wai Xie	歪斜	deviated
Nen	嫩	soft-tender
Juan Suo	捲縮	shrunken
Dan	淡	pale
Hong	紅	red
Jiang	絳	crimson
Qing Zi	青紫	purplish blue
Ban	斑	maculae
Lie	裂	fissured

☞ Tongue Coating / Tongue Fur 舌苔 (She Tai)

Hou	厚	thick
Bo	薄	thin
Run	潤	moist
Zao	燥	dry
Cu Cao	粗糙	rough
Ni	膩	slimy / greasy
Bo	剝	peeling
Gou	垢	grimy
Mang Ci	芒刺	prickled

Appendix E: Terminology related to Pulse diagnosis

中醫脈診專用術語

Mai Xiang	脈象	<i>Pulses</i>			
		To be used in exam	Nigel Wiseman	Maciocia	Bob Flaw
Fu	浮	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating
Chen	沉	Deep	Deep	Deep	Deep
Chi	遲	Slow	Slow	Slow	Slow
Shuo	數	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Xu	虛	Deficient	Vacuous	Empty	Vacuous
Shi	實	Excessive	Replete	Full	Replete
Hua	滑	Slippery	Slippery	Slippery	Slippery
Se	澀	Choppy	Rough	Choppy	Choppy
Xian	弦	Wiry	String-like	Wiry	Bowstring
Ru	濡	Soggy	Soggy	Weak-floating	Soggy
Hong	洪	Full	Surging	Full	Surging
Wei	微	Feeble	Faint	Minute	Faint
Xi	細	Thready	Fine	Fine/Thin	Fine
Ruo	弱	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak
Da	大	Large	Large	Overflowing	---
San	散	Scattered	Scattered	Scattered	Scattered
Jin	緊	Tight	Tight	Tight	Tight
Kou	芤	Hollow	Scallion-stalk	Hollow	Scallion-stalk
Ge	革	Drum-skin	Drum-skin	Leather	Drum-skin
Lao	牢	Firm	Confined	Firm	Confined
Ji	疾	Racing	Racing	Hurried	Racing
Dong	動	Moving	Stirred	Moving	Stirring
Fu	伏	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden
Huan	緩	Moderate	Moderate	Slowed-down	Relaxed
Cu	促	Skipping	Skipping	Hasty	Skipping
Jie	結	Knotted	Bound	Knotted	Bound
Dai	代	Intermittent	Regular interrupted	Intermittent	Regular interrupted
Chang	長	Long	Long	Long	---
Duan	短	Short	Short	Short	Short
You Li	有力	Forceful	Forceful		
Wu Li	無力	Forceless	Forceless		

Appendix F: Index of Materia Medica

(Pin-yin, Chinese and Botanical name)

中藥名稱對照表(含漢語拼音、中文名及植物學名)

Name list of *Materia Medica* (listed by the alphabetical order of *pin-yin* name)

中藥名稱對照表(含漢語拼音名、中文名及植物學名, 依照漢語拼音排序)

A

Ai Ye	艾葉	Folium Artemisiae Argyi
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B

Ba Ji Tian	巴戟天	Radix Morindae Officinalis
Bai Bian Dou	白扁豆	Semen Dolichoris Album
Bai Bu	百部	Radix Stemonae
Bai Dou Kou	白豆蔻	Fructus Amomi Rotundus
Bai Fu Zi	白附子	Rhizoma Typhonii
Bai Guo	白果	Semen Ginkgo
Bai He	百合	Bulbus Lilli
Bai Hua She She Cao	白花蛇舌草	Herba Hedyotis Diffusae
Bai Ji	白芨	Rhizoma Bletillae
Bai Ji Li/Ci Ji Li	白蒺藜/刺蒺藜	Fructus Tribuli
Bai Jiang Cao	敗醬草	Herba Patriniae
Bai Jie Zi	白芥子	Semen Sinapis Albae
Bai Mao Gen	白茅根	Rhizoma Imperatae
Bai Qian	白前	Rhizoma Cynanchi Stauntonii
Bai Shao	白芍	Radix Paeoniae Alba
Bai Tou Weng	白頭翁	Radix Pulsatillae
Bai Wei	白薇	Radix Cynanchi Atrati
Bai Xian Pi	白蘚皮	Cortex Dictamni Radicis
Bai Zhi	白芷	Radix Angelicae Dahuricae
Bai Zhu	白朮	Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae
Ban Lan Gen	板藍根	Radix Isatidis
Ban Mao	斑蝥	Mylabris
Ban Xia	半夏	Rhizoma Pinelliae
Bei Xie	萆薢	Rhizoma Dioscoreae Hypoglaucae
Bian Xu	篇蓄	Herba Polygoni Avicularis
Bie Jia	鱉甲	Carapax Trionycis
Bin Lang	檳榔	Semen Arecae
Bing Pian	冰片	Borneolum Syntheticum

Bo He	薄荷	Herba Menthae
Bo/Bai Zi Ren	柏子仁	Semen Biotae
Bu Gu Zhi	補骨脂	Fructus Psoraleae

C

Can Sha	蠶砂	Faeces Bombycis
Cang Er Zi	蒼耳子	Fructus Xanthii
Cang Zhu	蒼朮	Rhizoma Atractylodis
Cao Dou Kou	草豆蔻	Semen Alpiniae Katsumadai
Cao Guo	草果	Fructus Tsaoko
Ce Bo Ye	側柏葉	Cacumen Biotae
Chai Hu	柴胡	Radix Bupleuri
Chan Tui	蟬蛻	Periostracum Cicadae
Che Qian Zi	車前子	Semen Plantaginis
Chen Xiang	沉香	Lignum Aquilariae Resinatum
Chi Shao Yao	赤芍藥	Radix Paeoniae Rubra
Chi Shi Zhi	赤石脂	Halloysitum Rubrum
Chi Xiao Dou	赤小豆	Semen Phaseoli
Chuan Bei Mu	川貝母	Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae
Chuan Lian Zi	川楝子	Fructus Meliae Toosendan
Chuan Xiong	川芎	Rhizoma Ligustici Chuanxiong
Ci Shi	磁石	Magnetitum

D

Da Fu Pi	大腹皮	Pericarpium Arecae
Da Huang	大黃	Radix et Rhizoma Rhei
Da Ji	大戟	Radix Euphorbiae Pekinensis
Da Ji	大薊	Radix Cirsii Japonici
Da Qing Ye	大青葉	Folium Isatidis
Da Zao	大棗	Fructus Ziziphi Jujibae
Dai Zhe Shi	代赭石	Haematitum
Dan Dou Shi/Chi	淡豆豉	Semen Sojae Praeparatum
Dan Shen	丹參	Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae
Dan Zhu Ye	淡竹葉	Herba Lophatheri
Dang Gui	當歸	Radix Angelicae Sinensis
Dang Shen	黨參	Radix Condonopsis Pilosulae
Di Fu Zi	地膚子	Fructus Kochiae
Di Gu Pi	地骨皮	Cortex Lycii Radicis
Di Long	地龍	Lumbricus

Di Yu	地榆	Radix Sanguisorbae
Ding Xiang	丁香	Flos Caryophylli
Dong Chong Xia Cao	冬蟲夏草	Cordyceps
Dong Gua Pi	冬瓜皮	Exocarpium Benincasae
Du Huo	獨活	Radix Angelicae Pubescentis
Du Zhong	杜仲	Cortex Eucommiae

E

E Jiao	阿膠	Colla Corii Asini
E Zhu	莖朮	Rhizoma Zedoariae

F

Fan Xie Ye	番瀉葉	Folium Sennae
Fang Feng	防風	Radix Ledebouriellae
Fen Fang Ji	粉防己	Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae
Feng Mi	蜂蜜	Mel
Fo Shou	佛手	Fructus Citri Sarcodactylis
Fu Ling	茯苓	Poria
Fu Pen Zi	覆盆子	Fructus Rubi
Fu Xiao Mai	浮小麥	Fructus Triticis Levis
Fu Zi	附子	Radix Aconiti Praeparata

G

Gan Cao	甘草	Radix Glycyrrhizae
Gan Jiang	乾薑	Rhizoma Zingiberis
Gan Sui	甘遂	Radix Euphorbiae Kansui
Gao Ben	藁本	Rhizoma Ligustici
Gao Liang Jiang	高良薑	Rhizoma Alpiniae Officinarum
Ge Gen	葛根	Radix Puerariae
Ge Jie	蛤蚧	Gecko
Gou Ji	狗脊	Rhizoma Cibotii
Gou Qi Zi	枸杞子	Fructus Lycii
Gou Teng	鉤藤	Ramulus Uncariae cum Uncis
Gu Sui Bu	骨碎補	Rhizoma Drynariae
Gua Lou	瓜蒌	Fructus Trichosanthis
Guang Fang Ji	廣防己	Radix Aristolochiae Fangchi
Gui Ban	龜板	Plastrum Testudinis
Gui Zhi	桂枝	Ramulus Cinnamomi

H

	孩兒茶	Catechu
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Hai Er Cha		
Hai Fu Shi	海浮石	Pumex
Hai Ge Ke	海蛤殼	Concha Cyclinae
Hai Jin Sha	海金沙	Spora Lygodii
Hai Zao	海藻	Sargassum
Han Lian Cao	旱蓮草	Herba Ecliptae
He Huan Pi	合歡皮	Cortex Albizziae
He Shou Wu	何首烏	Radix Polygoni Multiflori
He Zi	訶子	Fructus Chebulae
Hei Zhi Ma	黑芝麻	Semen Sesami Nigrum
Hong Hua	紅花	Flos Carthami
Hong Teng	紅藤	Caulis Sargentodoxae
Hou Po	厚朴	Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis
Hu Huang Lian	胡黃連	Rhizoma Picrorhizae
Hu Jiao	胡椒	Fructus Piperis Nigri
Hu Po	琥珀	Succinum
Hu Tao Rou	胡桃肉	Semen Juglandis
Hua Jiao	花椒	Pericarpium Zanthoxyli
Hua Shi	滑石	Talcum
Huai Hua	槐花	Flos Sophorae
Huang Bo/Bai	黃柏	Cortex Phellodendri
Huang Jing	黃精	Rhizoma Polygonati
Huang Lian	黃連	Rhizoma Coptidis
Huang Qi	黃耆	Radix Astragali seu Hedysari
Huang Qin	黃芩	Radix Scutellariae
Huo Ma Ren	火麻仁	Fructus Cannabis
Huo Xiang	藿香	Herba Pogostemonis

J

Ji Nei Jin	雞內金	Endothelium Corneum Gigeriae Galli
Ji Xue Teng	雞血藤	Caulis Spatholobi
Jiang Can	僵蠶	Bombyx Batryticatus
Jiang Huang	薑黃	Rhizoma Curcumae Longae
Jiang Xiang	降香	Lignum Dalbergiae Odoriferae
Jie Geng	桔梗	Radix Platycodi
Jin Qian Cao	金錢草	Herba Lysimachiae
Jin Yin Hua	金銀花	Flos Lonicerae
Jin Ying Zi	金櫻子	Fructus Rosae Laevigatae

Jing Jie	荊芥	Herba Schizonepetae
Ju Hua	菊花	Flos Chrysanthemi
Ju Pi/Chen Pi	橘皮/陳皮	Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae
Jue Ming Zi	決明子	Semen Cassiae

K

Ku Lian Pi	苦楝皮	Cortex Meliae
Ku Shen	苦參	Radix Sophorae Flavescentis
Kuan Dong Hua	款冬花	Flos Farfarae
Kun Bu	昆布	Thallus Laminariae Eckloniae

L

Lai Fu Zi	萊菔子	Semen Raphani
Li Zhi He	荔枝核	Semen Litchi
Lian Qiao	連翹	Fructus Forsythiae
Lian Zi	蓮子	Semen Nelumbinis
Liu Huang	硫黃	Sulfur
Liu Ji Nu	劉寄奴	Herba Artemisiae Anomalae
Long Dan Cao	龍膽草	Radix Gentianae
Long Gu	龍骨	Os Draconis
Long Yan Rou	龍眼肉	Arillus Longan
Lu Feng Fang	露蜂房	Nidus Vespae
Lu Gan Shi	爐甘石	Calamina
Lu Gen	蘆根	Rhizoma Phargmitis
Lu Hui	蘆薈	Aloe
Lu Rong	鹿茸	Cornu Cervi Pantotrichum

M

Ma Dou Ling	馬兜鈴	Fructus Aristolochiae
Ma Huang	麻黃	Herba Ephedrae
Ma Huang Gen	麻黃根	Radix Ephedrae
Ma Qian Zi	馬錢子	Semen Nux-Movicae
Mai Men Dong	麥門冬	Radix Ophiopogonis
Mai Ya	麥芽	Fructus Hordei Germinatus
Man Jing Zi	蔓荊子	Fructus Vitis
Mang Chong	忙蟲	Tanabus
Mang Xiao	芒硝	Natrii Sulfas
Ming Fan	明礬	Alumen
Mo Yao	沒藥	Myrrha

Mu Dan Pi	牡丹皮	Cortex Moutan Radicis
Mu Gua	木瓜	Fructus Chaenomelis
Mu Li	牡蠣	Concha Ostreae
Mu Tong	木通	Caulis Akebiae
Mu Xiang	木香	Radix Aucklandiae
<hr/>		
N		
Nan Gua Zi	南瓜子	Semen Cucurbitae
Niu Bang Zi	牛蒡子	Fructus Arctii
Niu Xi	牛膝	Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae
Nu Zhen Zi	女貞子	Fructus Ligustri Lucidi
<hr/>		
O		
Ou Jie	藕節	Nodus Nelumbinis Rhizomatis
<hr/>		
P		
Pei Lan	佩蘭	Herba Eupatorii
Pi Pa Ye	枇杷葉	Folium Eruobotryae
Pu Gong Ying	蒲公英	Herba Taraxaci
Pu Huang	蒲黃	Pollen Typhae
<hr/>		
Q		
Qian Cao	茜草	Radix Rubiae
Qian Hu	前胡	Radix Peucedani
Qian Shi	芡實	Semen Euryales
Qiang Huo	羌活	Rhizoma seu Radix Notopterygii
Qin Jiao	秦艽	Radix Gentianae Macrophyllae
Qin Pi	秦皮	Cortex Fraxini
Qing Dai	青黛	Indigo Naturalis
Qing Hao	青蒿	Herba Artemisiae Annuae
Qing Pi	青皮	Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae Viride
Qu Mai	瞿麥	Herba Dianthi
Quan Xie	全蠍	Scorpio
<hr/>		
R		
Ren Shen	人參	Radix Ginseng
Rou Cong Rong	肉蓯蓉	Herba Cistanches
Rou Dou Kou	肉豆蔻	Semen Myristicae
Rou Gui	肉桂	Cortex Cinnamomi
Ru Xiang	乳香	Olibanum

S

San Leng	三棱	Rhizoma Sparganii
San Qi	三七	Radix Notoginseng
Sang Bai Pi	桑白皮	Cortex Mori Radicis
Sang Ji Sheng	桑寄生	Ramulus Taxilli
Sang Piao Xiao	桑螵蛸	Ootheca Mantidis
Sang Shen	桑椹	Fructus Mori
Sang Ye	桑葉	Folium Mori
Sang Zhi	桑枝	Ramulus Mori
Sha Ren	砂仁	Fructus Amomi
Sha Shen	沙參	Radix Glehniae
Sha Yuan Zi/Tong Ji Li	沙苑子/潼蒺藜	Semen Astragali Complanati
Shan Yao	山藥	Rhizoma Dioscoreae
Shan Zha	山楂	Fructus Crataegi
Shan Zhu Yu	山茱萸	Fructus Corni
She Chuang Zi	蛇床子	Fructus Cnidii
She Gan / Ye Gan	射干	Rhizoma Belamcandae
Shen Qu	神麴	Massa Medicara Fermentata
Sheng Di Huang	生地黄	Radix Rehmanniae
Sheng Jiang	生薑	Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens
Sheng Ma	升麻	Rhizoma Cimicifugae
Shi Chang Pu	石菖蒲	Rhizoma Acori Graminei
Shi Di	柿蒂	Calyx Kaki
Shi Gao	石膏	Gypsum Fibrosum
Shi Hu	石斛	Herba Dendrobii
Shi Jue Ming	石決明	Concha Haliotidis
Shi Jun Zi	使君子	Fructus Quisqualis
Shi Liu Pi	石榴皮	Pericarpium Granati
Shi Wei	石葦	Folium Pyrrosiae
Shu Di Huang	熟地黄	Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata
Shui Zhi	水蛭	Hirudo
Si Gua Luo	絲瓜絡	Vascularis Luffae Fasciculus
Su Mu	蘇木	Ligum Sappan
Su Zi	蘇子	Fructus Perillae
Suan Zao Ren	酸棗仁	Semen Ziziphi Spinosae
Suo Yang	鎖陽	Herba Cynomorii
	太子參	Radix Pseudostellariae

T

Tai Zi Shen		
Tan Xiang	檀香	Lignum Santali Albi
Tao Ren	桃仁	Semen Persicae
Tian Hua Fen	天花粉	Radix Trichosanthis
Tian Ma	天麻	Rhizoma Gastrodiae
Tian Men Dong	天門冬	Radix Asparagi
Tian Nan Xing	天南星	Rhizoma Arisaematis
Ting Li Zi	葶藶子	Semen Lepidii seu Descurainiae
Tong Cao	通草	Medulla Tetrapanacis
Tu Si Zi	菟絲子	Semen Cuscutae

W

Wa Leng Zi	瓦楞子	Concha Arcae
Wang Bu Liu Xing	王不留行	Semen Vaccariae
Wei Ling Xian	威靈仙	Radix Clematidis
Wu Bei Zi	五倍子	Galla Chinensis
Wu Gong	蜈蚣	Scolopendra
Wu Jia Pi	五加皮	Cortex Acanthopanax Radicis
Wu Ling Zhi	五靈脂	Faeces Troglodyteris
Wu Mei	烏梅	Fructus Mume
Wu Wei Zi	五味子	Fructus Schisandrae
Wu Yao	烏藥	Radix Linderae
Wu Zei Gu/Hai Piao Xiao	烏賊骨/海蝶蛸	Os Sepiellae seu Sepiae
Wu Zhu Yu	吳茱萸	Fructus Evodiae

X

Xi Xin	細辛	Herba Asari
Xi Yang Shen	西洋參	Radix Panacis Quinquefolii
Xia Ku Cao	夏枯草	Spica Prunellae
Xian He Cao	仙鶴草	Herba Agrimoniae
Xian Mao	仙茅	Rhizoma Curculiginis
Xiang Fu	香附	Rhizoma Cyperi
Xiang Ru	香薷	Herba Elsholtziae seu Moslae
Xiao Hui Xiang	小茴香	Fructus Foeniculi
Xiao Ji	小薊	Herba Cephalanoploris
Xie Bai	薤白	Bulbus Allii Macrostemis
Xie/Xue Jie	血竭	Resina Draconis
Xin Yi	辛夷	Flos Magnoliae

Xing Ren	杏仁	Semen Armeniacae Amarum
Xiong Huang	雄黃	Realgar
Xu Duan	續斷	Radix Dipsaci
Xuan Fu Hua	旋覆花	Flos Inulae
Xuan Shen	玄參	Radix Scrophulari
Xie/Xue Yu Tan	血餘炭	Crinis Carbonisatus

Y

Yan Hu Suo	延胡索	Rhizoma Corydalis
Ye Jiao Teng	夜交藤	Caulis Polygoni Multiflori
Yi Mu Cao	益母草	Herba Leonuri
Yi Yi Ren	薏苡仁	Semen Coicis
Yi Zhi Ren	益智仁	Fructus Alpiniae Oxyphyllae
Yin Chai Hu	銀柴胡	Radix Stellariae
Yin Chen Hao	茵陳蒿	Herba Artemisiae Scopariae
Yin Yang Huo	淫羊藿	Herba Epimedii
Yu Jin	郁金	Radix Curcumae
Yu Li Ren	郁李仁	Semen Pruni
Yu Mi Xu	玉米鬚	Stigma Maydis
Yu Xing Cao	魚腥草	Herba Houttuyniae
Yu Zhu	玉竹	Rhizoma Polygonati Odorati
Yuan Hua	芫花	Flos Genkwa
Yuan Zhi	遠志	Radix Polygalae

Z

Zao Jiao Ci	皂角刺	Spina Gleditsiae
Ze Lan	澤蘭	Herba Lycopi
Ze Xie	澤瀉	Rhizoma Alismatis
Zhe Bei Mu	浙貝母	Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii
Zhe Chong	蠅蟲	Eupolyphaga seu Steleophaga
Zhen Zhu Mu	珍珠母	Concha Margartifera Usta
Zhi Ke	枳殼	Fructus Aurantii
Zhi Mu	知母	Rhizoma Anemarrhenae
Zhi Shi	枳實	Fructus Aurantii Immaturus
Zhi Zi	梔子	Fructus Gardeniae
Zhu Ling	豬苓	Polyporus Umbellatus
Zhu Ru	竹茹	Caulis Bambusae in Taeniam
Zi Cao	紫草	Radix Arnebiae seu Lithospermi
Zi Hua Di Ding	紫花地丁	Herba Violae

Zi Su Ye

Zi Wan

Zong Lu Tan

紫蘇葉

紫菀

棕櫚炭

Folium Perillae

Radix Asteris

Traachycarpi Carbonisatus

Appendix G: List of TCM Formulae

1. Formulas for relieving superficial syndrome (Jie Biao Ji 解表劑) (8)
 - 1-1 Formula for relieving superficial syndrome with pungent and warm 辛溫解表 (4)

Ma Huang Tang	Ephedra Decoction	麻黃湯
Gui Zhi Tang	Cinnamon Twig Decoction	桂枝湯
Xiao Qing Long Tang	Minor Blue-green Dragon Decoction	小青龍湯
Jiu Wei Qiang Huo Tang	Nine-herb Decoction with Notopterygium	九味羌活湯
 - 1-2 Relieving superficial syndrome with pungent and cool 辛涼解表 (3)

Yin Qiao San	Honeysuckle and Forsythia powder	銀翹散
Sang Ju Yin	Mulberry Leaf and Chrysanthemum Decoction	桑菊飲
Ma Xing Shi Gan Tang	Ephedra, Apricot Kernel, Gypsum and Licorice Deco	麻杏石甘湯
 - 1-3 Relieving superficial syndrome with tonics 扶正解表 (1)

Bai Du San	Toxin-Vanquishing Powder)	敗毒散
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2. Formulas for purgation (Xie Xia Ji 瀉下劑) (7)
 - 2-1 Purging with cold energy herbs 寒下 (3)

Da Cheng Qi Tang	Major Order the Qi Decoction	大承氣湯
Xiao Cheng Qi Tang	Minor Order the Qi Decoction	小承氣湯
Tiao Wei Cheng Qi Tang	Regulate the Stomach and Order the Qi Decoction	調胃承氣湯
 - 2-2 Purging with warm energy herbs 溫下 (2)

Wen Pi Tang	Warm the Spleen Decoction	溫脾湯
Da Huang Fu Zi Tang	Rhubarb and Prepared Aconite Decoction	大黃附子湯
 - 2-3 Purging with moistening/lubricating herbs 潤下 (2)

Ma Zi Ren Wan	Hemp Seed Pill	麻子仁丸
Ji Chuan Jian	Benefit the River (Flow) Decoction	濟川煎
3. Formulas for harmonizing (He Jie Ji 和解劑) (6)
 - 3-1 Harmonizing Shao yang 和解少陽 (2)

Xiao Chai Hu Tang	Minor Bupleurum Decoction	小柴胡湯
Hao Qin Qing Dan Tang	Artemisia Annuua and Scutellaria Decoction to Clear	蒿芩清膽湯
 - 3-2 Harmonizing Liver and Spleen 和解肝脾 (3)

Si Ni San	Minor Bupleurum Decoction	四逆散
Xiao Yao san	Rambling powder	逍遙散
Tong Xie Yao Fang	Important Formula for Painful Diarrhea	痛瀉要方
 - 3-3 Harmonizing Stomach and Spleen 和解脾胃 (1)

Ban Xia Xie Xin Tang	Pinellia Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium	半夏瀉心湯
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4. Formulas for clearing heat (Qing Re Ji 清熱劑) (25)		
4-1 Clear the heat in Qi portion/level 清氣分熱 (2)		
Bai Hu Tang	White Tiger Decoction	白虎湯
Zhu Ye Shi Gao Tang	Lophatherus and Gypsum Decoction	竹葉石膏湯
4-2 Clear heat in the ying & blood portion/level 清血分熱 (2)		
Qing Ying Tang	Clear the Nutritive Level Decoction	清營湯
Xi Jiao Di Huang Tang	Rhinoceros Horn and Rehmannia Decoction	犀角地黃湯
4-3 Clear the heat and detoxify 清熱解毒 (3)		
Liang Ge San	Cool the Diaphragm Powder	涼膈散
Huang Lian Jie Du Tang	Coptis Decoction to Relieve Toxicity	黃連解毒湯
Pu Ji Xiao Du Yin	Benefit Decoction to Eliminate Toxin	普濟消毒飲
4-4 Clear heat in both the Qi and blood 氣血兩清 (1)		
Qing Wen Bai Du San		清瘟敗毒散
4-5 Clear heat in the Zang-fu (organ network) 清臟腑熱 (9)		
Long Dan Xie Gan Tang	Gentiana Long Gan Cao Decoction to Drain the Liver	龍膽瀉肝湯
Zuo Jin Wan	Left Metal pill	左金丸
Yu Nu Jian	Jade Woman Decoction	玉女煎
Ting Li Da Zao Xie Fei Tang	Descurainia and Jujube Decoction	葶蘆大棗瀉肺湯
Shao Yao Tang	Peony Decoction	芍藥湯
Dao Chi San	Guide Out the Red powder	導赤散
Xie Bai San	Drain the White powder	瀉白散
Qing Wei San	Clear the Stomach powder	清胃散
Bai Tou Weng Tang	Pulsatilla Decoction	白頭翁湯
4-6 Clear the deficient heat 清虛熱 (4)		
Qing Hao Bie Jia Tang	Artemisia Annuum and Soft-Shelled Turtle Shell Deco	青蒿鱉甲湯
Qin Jiao Bie Jia San	Gentiana Qinjiao and Soft-Shelled Turtle Shell Powder	秦艽鱉甲散
Qing Gu San	Cool the Bones Powder	清骨散
Dang Gui Liu Huang Tang	Tangkuei and Six-yellow Decoction	當歸六黃湯
4-7 Clear the summer-heat 清暑熱 (4)		
Liu Yi San	Six to One Powder	六一散
Qing Shu Yi Qi Tang	Clear Summer-heat and Augment the Qi Decoction	清暑益氣湯
Xin Jia Xiang Ru Yin	Newly Augment Mosla Drink	新加香薷飲
Qing Luo Yin	Clear the Collaterals Decoction	清絡飲

5. Formulas for warming interior 溫裏劑 (8)		
5-1 Warm up interior and expel cold 溫中祛寒 (4)		
Li Zhong Wan	Regulate the Middle Pill	理中丸
Xiao Jian Zhong Tang	Minor Construct the Middle Decoction	小建中湯
Wu Zhu Yu Tang	Evodia Decoction	吳茱萸湯
Da Jian Zhong Tang	Major Construct the Middle Decoction	大建中湯
5-2 Restore yang and save critical (reverse counterflow) 回陽救逆 (2)		
Si Ni Tang	Frigid Extremities Decoction	四逆湯
Hui Yang Jiu Ji Tang	Restore and Revive the Yang Decoction from Revised Popular Guide	回陽救急湯
5-3 Warm up channels and disperse cold 溫經散寒 (2)		
Dang Gui Si Ni Tang	Tangkuei Decoction for Frigid Extremities	當歸四逆湯
Huang Qi Gui Zhi Wu Wu Tang	Astragalus and Cinnamon Twig Five-Substance Decoction	黃耆桂枝五物湯
6. Formulas for relieving interior-exterior 表裏雙解劑 (4)		
Da Chai Hu Tang	Major Bupleurum Decoction	大柴胡湯
Fang Feng Tong Sheng San	Ledebouriella Powder that Sagely Unblocks	防風通聖散
Ge Gen Huang Qin Huang Lian Tang	Kudzu, Scutellaria and Coptis Decoction	葛根黃芩黃連湯
Wu Ji San	Five Accumulation Powder	五積散
7. Formulas for tonifying 補益劑 (18)		
7-1 Qi tonic 補氣 (4)		
Si Jun Zi Tang	Four Gentleman Decoction	四君子湯
Shen Ling Bai Zhu San	Ginseng, Poria, and Atractylodes Macrocephala Powder	參苓白朮散
Bu Zhong Yi Qi Tang	Tonify the Middle and Augment the Qi Decoction	補中益氣湯
Sheng Mai San	Generate the Pulse powder	生脈散
7-2 Blood tonic 補血 (4)		
Si Wu Tang	Four-Substance Decoction	四物湯
Dang Gui Bu Xue Tang	Tangkuei Decoction to Tonify the Blood	當歸補血湯
Gui Pi Tang	Restore the Spleen Decoction	歸脾湯
Zhi Gan Cao Tang	Honey-Fried Licorice Decoction	炙甘草湯
7-3 Both Qi and blood tonic 氣血雙補 (3)		
Ba Zhen Tang	Eight Treasure Decoction	八珍湯
Shi Quan Da Bu Tang	All-Inclusive Great Tonifying Decoction	十全大補湯
Ren Shen Yang Rong (Ying) Tang	Ginseng Decoction to Nourish the Nutritive Qi	人參養榮(營)湯

7-4 Yin tonic 補陰 (4)		
Liu Wei Di Huang Wan	Six-Ingredient Pill with Rehmannia	六味地黃丸
Da Bu Yin Wan	Great Tonify the Yin Pill	大補陰丸
Yi Guan Jian	Linking Decoction	一貫煎
Zuo Gui Wan	Restore the Left (Kidney) Pill	左歸丸
7-5 Yang tonic 補陽 (3)		
Jin Kui Shen Qi Wan	Kidney <i>Qi</i> Pill	金匱腎氣丸
Ji Sheng Shen Qi Wan	Kidney Qi Pill from Formulas to Aid the Living	濟生腎氣丸
You Gui Wan	Restore the Right (Kidney) Pill	右歸丸
8. Formulas for tranquilization 安神劑 (6)		
8-1 Tranquilizing the mind with heavy and compressing 重鎮安神 (2)		
Zhu Sha An Shen Wan	Cinnabar Pill to Calm the Spirit	硃砂安神丸
Ci Zhu Wan	Magnetite and Cinnabar Pill	磁硃丸
8-2 Tranquilizing the mind with nourishing 滋養安神 (4)		
Suan Zao Ren Tang	Sour Jujube Decoction	酸棗仁湯
Tian Wang Bu Xin Dan	Emperor of Heaven's Special Pill to Tonify the Heart	天王補心丹
Bai Zi Yang Xin Wan	Biota Seed Pill to Nourish the Heart	柏子養心丸
Gan Mai Da Zao Tang	Licorice Wheat and Jujube Decoction	甘麥大棗湯
9. Formulas for astringing 固澀劑 (6)		
Yu Ping Feng San	Jade Windscreen powder	玉屏風散
Si Shen Wan	Four-Miracle Pill	四神丸
Mu Li San	Oyster Shell Powder	牡蠣散
Jin Suo Gu Jing Wan	Metal Lock pill to Stabilize the Essence	金鎖固精丸
Zhen Ren Yang Zang Tang	True Man's Decoction to Nourish the Organs	真人養臟湯
Sang Piao Xiao San	Mantis Egg-Case powder	桑螵蛸散
10. Formulas for regulating Qi 理氣劑 (10)		
10-1 Improving Qi circulation 行氣 (5)		
Yue Ju Wan	Escape Restraint Pill	越鞠丸
Ban Xia Hou Po Tang	Pinellia and Magnolia Bark Decoction	半夏厚朴湯
Zhi Shi Xie Bai Gui Zhi Tang	Unripe Bitter Orange, Chinese Garlic, and Cinnamon Twig Decoction	枳實薤白桂枝湯
Hou Po Wen Zhong Tang	Magnolia Bark Decoction for Warming the Middle	厚朴溫中湯
Tian Tai Wu Yao San	Top-Quality Lindera Powder	天台烏藥散
10-2 Bring Qi downward 降氣 (5)		

Su Zi Jiang Qi Tang	Perilla Fruit Decoction for Directing Qi Downward	蘇子降氣湯
Ding Chuan Tang	Arrest Wheezing Decoction	定喘湯
Xuan Fu Dai Zhe Tang	Inola and Hematite Decoction	旋覆代赭湯
Ju Pi Zhu Ru Tang	Tangerine Peel and Bamboo Shavings Decoction	橘皮竹茹湯
Ding Xiang Shi Di Tang	Clove and Persimmon Calyx Decoction	丁香柿蒂湯

11. Formulas for regulating blood 理血劑 (12)

11-1 Improve blood circulation and remove blood stagnation 活血祛瘀 (7)

Tao He Cheng Qi Tang	Peach Pit Decoction to Order the Qi	桃核承氣湯
Xue Fu Zhu Yu Tang	Drive Out Stasis in the Mansion of Blood Decoction	血府逐瘀湯
Fu Yuan Huo Xue Tang	Revive health by Invigorate the blood Decoction	復元活血湯
Bu Yang Huan Wu Tang	Tonify the Yang to Restore Five (Tenths) Decoction	補陽還五湯
Sheng Hua Tang	Generating and Transforming Decoction	生化湯
Gui Zhi Fu Ling Wan	Cinnamon and Poria Pills	桂枝茯苓丸
Shi Xiao San	Sudden Smile Powder	失笑散

11-2 Stop bleeding 止血 (5)

Xiao Ji Yin Zi	Small Thistle Drink	小薊飲子
Shi Hui San	Ten Partially-Charred Substances Powder	十灰散
Ke Xue Fang	Coughing of Blood Formula	咳血方
Huang Tu Tang	Yellow Earth Decoction	黃土湯
Huai Hua San	Sophora Japonica Flower Powder	槐花散

12. Formulas for treating wind related diseases 治風劑 (10)

12-1 Expel external wind 疏散外風 (5)

Xiao Feng San	Eliminate Wind Powder	消風散
Chuan Xiong Cha Tiao San	Ligusticum Chuanxiong Powder to Be Taken with Green Tea	川芎茶調散
Cang Er Zi San	Xanthium Powder	蒼耳子散
Qian Zheng San	Lead to Symmetry Powder	牽正散
Xiao Huo Luo Dan	Minor Invigorate the Channels Special Pill	小活絡丹

12-2 Distinguish internal wind 平熄內風 (5)

Ling Jiao Gou Teng Tang	Antelope Horn and Uncaria Decoction	羚羊鉤藤湯
Zhen Gan Xi Feng Tang	Sedate the Liver and Extinguish Wind Decoction	鎮肝熄風湯
Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin	Gastrodia and Uncaria Decoction	天麻鉤藤飲
Da Ding Feng Zhu	Major Arrest Wind Pearl	大定風珠
Di Huang Yin Zi	Rehmannia Drink	地黃飲子

13. Formulas for treating dryness diseases 治燥劑 (8)

Qing Zao Jiu Fei Tang	Eliminate Dryness and Rescue the Lung Decoction	清燥救肺湯
Xing Su San	Apricot Kernel and Perilla Leaf Powder	杏蘇散
Sang Xing Tang	Mulberry Leaf and Apricot Kernel Decoction	桑杏湯
Mai Men Dong Tang	Ophiopogonis Decoction	麥門冬湯
Bai He Gu Jin Tang	Lily Bulb Decoction to Preserve the Metal	百合固金湯
Yu Ye Tang	Jade Fluid Decoction	玉液湯
Zeng Ye Tang	Increase the Fluids Decoction	增液湯
Yang Yin Qing Fei Tang	Nourish the <i>Yin</i> and Clear the Lungs Decoction	養陰清肺湯

14. Formulas for eliminating dampness 祛濕劑 (17)

Ping Wei San	Calm the Stomach Powder	平胃散
Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San	Agastache Powder to Rectify the <i>Qi</i>	藿香正氣散
Yin Chen Hao Tang	Artemisiae Yinchenhao Decoction	茵陳蒿湯
Ba Zheng San	Eight Herb Powder for Rectification	八正散
San Ren Tang	Three Seed Decoction	三仁湯
Gan Lu Xiao Du Dan	Sweet Dew Special Pill to Eliminate Toxin	甘露消毒丹
Er Miao San	Two-Marvel Powder	二妙散
Wu Ling San	Five-Ingredient Formula with Poria	五苓散
Fang Ji Huang Qi Tang	Stephania and Astragalus Decoction	防己黃耆湯
Zhu Ling Tang	Polyporus Decoction	豬苓湯
Wu Pi Yin	Five Peel Decoction	五皮飲
Zhen Wu Tang	True Warrior Decoction	真武湯
Shi Pi Yin	Bolster the Spleen Decoction	實脾飲
Bei Xie Fen Qing Yin	Dioscorea Hypoglauca Decoction to Separate the Clear	萆薢分清飲
Ling Gui Zhu Gan Tang	Poria, Cinnamon Twig, Atractylodes and Licorice Decoction	苓桂朮甘湯
Du Huo Ji Sheng Tang	Angelica Pubescentis and Taxillus Decoction	獨活寄生湯
Qiang Huo Sheng Shi Tang	Notopterygium Decoction to Overcome Dampness	羌活勝濕湯

15. Formulas for eliminating phlegm 祛痰劑 (11)

15-1 Dissolve phlegm and drying dampness 燥濕化痰 (2)

Er Chen Tang	Decoction of Two Aged (Cured) Drugs	二陳湯
Wen Dan Tang	Warm Gallbladder Decoction	溫膽湯

15-2 Dissolve phlegm and clear heat 清熱化痰 (3)

Qing Qi Hua Tan Wan	Clear the Qi and Transform Phlegm Pill	清氣化痰湯
Xiao Xian Xiong Tang	Minor Decoction (for Pathogens) Stuck in the Chest	小陷胸湯
Gun Tan Wan	Vaporize Phlegm Pill	滾痰湯

15-3 Dissolve phlegm and moisten dryness 潤燥化痰 (1)

Bei Mu Gua Lou San	Fritillaria and Trichosanthis Fruit Powder	貝母瓜蒌散
15-4 Dissolve cold phlegm with warm herbs 溫化寒痰 (2)		
Ling Gan Wu Wei Jiang Xin Tang	Poria, Licorice, Schisandra, Ginger, and Asarum Decoction	苓甘五味薑 辛湯
San Zi Yang Qin Tang	Three Seed Decoction to Nourish One's Parents	三子養親湯
15-5 Dissolve phlegm and treat wind 治風化痰 (3)		
Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tian Ma Tang	Pinellia, Atractylodes Macrocephala and Gastrodia Decoction	半夏白朮天 麻湯
Ding Xian Wan	Arrest Seizures Pill	定癇丸
Zhi Sou San	Stop Coughing Powder	止嗽散
16. Formulas for improving digestion 消導劑 (7)		
Bao He Wan	Preserve Harmony Pill	保和丸
Jian Pi Wan	Strengthen the Spleen Pill	健脾丸
Zhi Shi Dao Zhi Wan	Unripe Bitter Orange Pill to Guide out Stagnation	枳實導滯丸
Mu Xiang Bin Lang Wan	Aucklandia and Betel Nut Pill	木香檳榔丸
Zhi Zhu Wan	Unripe Bitter Orange and Atractylodes Pill	枳朮丸
Zhi Shi Xiao Pi Wan	Unripe Bitter Orange Pill to Reduce Focal Distention	枳實消痞丸
Bie Jia Jian Wan		鯀甲煎丸
17. Formulas for parasite diseases 驅蟲劑 (2)		
Wu Mei Wan	Mume Pill	烏梅丸
Fei Er Wan	Fat Baby Pill	肥兒丸
18. Formulas for abscess (yong yang) 癰瘍劑 (7)		
Xian Fang Huo Ming Yin	Immortals' Formula for Sustaining Life	仙方活命飲
Wu Wei Xiao Du Yin	Five Ingredient Decoction to Eliminate Toxin	五味消毒飲
Yang He Tang	Balmy <i>Yang</i> Decoction	陽和湯
Si Miao Yong An Tang	Four-Valient Decoction for Well Being	四妙勇安湯
Wei Jing Tang	Reed Decoction	葦莖湯
Da Huang Mu Dan Pi Tang	Rhubarb and Moutan Decoction	大黃牡丹皮 湯
Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San	Coix, Aconite Accessory Root and Patrinia Powder	薏苡附子敗 醬散

Total formulas listed above: 171