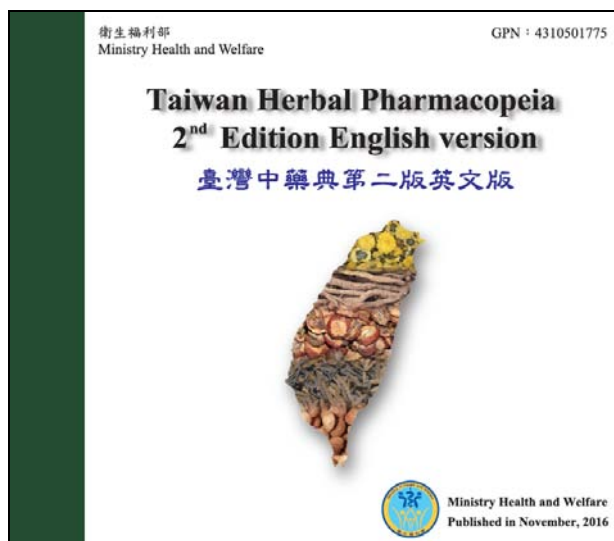


# Taiwan Herbal Pharmacopeia 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition English version



## Preface

Most of the Chinese herbs used in Taiwan were relied on import. The species of herb are enormous and complicated. The quality of Chinese herbs may be affected by the growing areas, origin of species, parts of use, cultivation and storage conditions. In view of this, Committee on Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy (CCMP), Department of Health published the first edition of Chinese Herbal Pharmacopeia to set the quality specification of TCM herbs, and ensure the consistency and efficacy of herbs to assure the public safety on the herbs used. The first edition of Chinese Herbal Pharmacopeia recorded 200 herb items. It was renamed as Traditional Taiwan Pharmacopeia in August, 2005.

To cope with the international trend and development, ensure the reproducibility of the specification in the pharmacopeia, meet the need of the herbal industry, and assure the public safety, CCMP started an overall review, appropriate correction on the first edition of Traditional Taiwan Pharmacopeia and revisions were made. The second edition of Taiwan Traditional Pharmacopeia was published. The arrangement of the second edition text refers the seventh edition of Chinese Pharmacopeia; the appendix of test methods was shifted to the front as general notice with code number for each test method. The test methods cited in the text were no longer searched in page number, only code number of the test methods was after each monograph. Pomegranate bark was removed and 101 more items were added to a total of 300 TCM herb items. The composition and indications of 200 standard TCM formulas and list of poisonous traditional Chinese herbal drugs were added in general rule. Color reactions tests which were less specific were replaced with thin-layer chromatography (TLC) and

high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) methods. The percentage of color reaction reduced from 63% to 7%; TLC increases from 55% to 87% and HPLC increases from 18% to 35%. Due to green chemistry concern, some poisonous solvents used in TLC such as benzene, trichloromethane, and carbon tetrachloride were replaced by less poisonous solvents. Limits of total heavy metals, pesticide residue, aflatoxin, and microorganism from previous four government announcements were incorporated into the pharmacopeia. Cross Chinese-English index of reagents and solutions in the general notice were provided to facilitate the reader to search. The pharmacopeia was also renamed as Taiwan Herbal Pharmacopeia (THP).

I would like to thank the editorial committee members and sub-committee members for the hard working. Without your contribution, Taiwan Herbal Pharmacopeia could not have been completed. The publication of this second edition of Taiwan Herbal Pharmacopeia is anxiously expected by academic and Chinese medicine communities.

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November, 2016