

Based on the provided documents, there is no single herb identified as a definitive "**cure**" for smoking-induced bronchitis. Chronic bronchitis is generally described in the medical literature provided as a condition where treatment focuses on management, symptom relief, and inhibiting progression rather than a complete cure.

However, the sources identify several herbs and herbal formulas that demonstrate "**excellent therapeutic effects**," "**promising**" results, or the ability to "**mitigate**" and "**attenuate**" the progression of cigarette smoke (CS)-induced chronic bronchitis (CB).

The following herbs are highlighted in the sources for their efficacy in treating this condition:

1. Platycodon grandiflorum (Balloon Flower)

- **Status:** Described as a "**promising**" medicinal plant for cigarette smoke-induced chronic bronchitis.,.
- **Effect:** It was found to "significantly alleviate" pathological lung tissue damage, oxidative stress, and inflammation associated with smoking.
- **Action:** It works by inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B signaling pathway, which mitigates the progression of CB inflammation.

2. Senecio cannabifolius (Found in "Feining Keli")

- **Status:** This is the primary ingredient in the herbal preparation *Feining Keli*, which studies noted has "**excellent therapeutic effects**" on chronic bronchitis.,.
- **Effect:** It improved lung index, reduced pathological damage, and decreased collagen fiber area (fibrosis) in rats with CB induced by smoking and infection.
- **Action:** It reduces inflammatory responses and oxidative stress by regulating the PI3K/AKT and NF- κ B pathways.

3. Regan Saibisitan (RGS)

- **Status:** A Uyghur herbal formula described as a "**potential drug**" for treating chronic bronchitis disease.
- **Effect:** RGS treatment significantly improved the thickening of the bronchial epithelium and decreased collagen deposition and mucus secretion in mice exposed to cigarette smoke.
- **Action:** It alleviates airway inflammation by inhibiting the JAK2/STAT3 signaling pathway.,.

4. Srolo Bzhtang (SBT)

- **Status:** A traditional Tibetan formula (containing *Solms-Laubachia eurycarpa*, *Bergenia purpurascens*, and *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*) used to treat lung "phlegm-heat" syndromes like chronic bronchitis.
- **Effect:** It exhibited "**protective effects**" against cigarette smoke-induced airway inflammation and mucus hypersecretion.
- **Action:** It downregulates the IL-13/STAT6 signaling pathway, reducing the production of MUC5AC (mucus).

5. **Gleditsiae sinensis fructus & Jujubae fructus**

- **Status:** A classical prescription used for the treatment of chronic bronchitis.
- **Effect:** The combination "**attenuates**" chronic bronchitis effectively by inhibiting inflammatory responses and improving pathological changes in lung and tracheal tissue.
- **Action:** It regulates the AGE-RAGE signaling pathway.

6. **Houpo Mahuang Decoction (HPMHD)**

- **Status:** A Traditional Chinese Medicine formula used for respiratory diseases.
- **Effect:** It "**ameliorated lung damages**" in mice with chronic bronchitis induced by smoking and lipopolysaccharide.
- **Action:** It decreases the inflammatory response by downregulating the NF-κB signaling pathway.

7. **Farfarae Flos (Flower buds of *Tussilago farfara*)**

- **Status:** Used for the treatment of cough and bronchitis.
- **Effect:** It "**mitigates**" cigarette smoking-induced lung inflammation.
- **Action:** It regulates lysophosphatidylcholine biosynthesis and tryptophan metabolism.

8. **Fresh Phragmites Rhizoma**

- **Status:** Studied for its effect on airway inflammation.
- **Effect:** It alleviated pathological changes and fibrotic lesions in lung tissue in a rat model of smoking-induced chronic bronchitis.
- **Action:** It inhibits the TGF-β signaling pathway to prevent airway inflammation and promote cell repair.

Other Compounds Mentioned

- **Mangiferin:** Found to "protect" rats against chronic bronchitis by regulating NF-κB expression.
- **Naringin:** A flavonoid that "**attenuated**" cough and airway inflammation in a guinea pig model of smoking-induced chronic bronchitis.

- **Beta-carotene:** Quantitative oral intake was found to have "protective effects" against chronic bronchitis induced by long-term smoking in rats.