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Herbs vs Halitosis

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Halitosis treating traditional Chinese medicine composition CN105497676

The present invention relates to a halitosis treating drug, especially to a halitosis treating traditional Chinese medicine composition made by adopting plant Chinese herbs as raw materials. The halitosis treating traditional Chinese medicine composition is characterized by comprising the following traditional Chinese medicine raw materials by weight: **13-19 g of agastache rugosa, 13-19 g of gypsum, 3-9 g of eupatorium fortunei, 5-15 g of angelica dahurica, 13-19 g of malt, 5-15 g of honeysuckle, 13-19 g of hawthorn, and 3-9 g of licorice root.** According to the present invention, the traditional Chinese medicine composition synergistically provides effects of heat clearing, detoxification, cooling, body fluid regeneration, thirst quenching, heart fire clearing, feverish dysphoria removing, lung facilitating, sore-throat relieving, phlegm expelling, pus discharge, spleen invigorating, qi benefiting and the like, and provides significant treatment effects for halitosis caused by stomach yin loss, lung yin loss, blood and essence damage, spleen deficiency and qi stagnation, liver and gallbladder deficiency-fire pyretic stagnation upward steaming, and the like.

Chinese herbal toothpaste capable of diminishing inflammation and eliminating halitosis

CN104940086

The invention provides Chinese herbal toothpaste capable of diminishing inflammation and eliminating halitosis. The Chinese herbal toothpaste comprises 15-20 parts of concentrated Chinese herbal liquor, 40-48 parts of sorbitol, 0.5-1.2 parts of carboxymethyl cellulose, 0.18-0.3 part of saccharin, 5-10 parts of propylene glycol, 1.5-2.8 parts of sodium lauryl sulfate, 8-13 parts of silica (MIC-type), 5-8 parts of silica (H-type), 0.1-0.5 part of diazolidinylurea, and the balance deionized water. Raw materials for preparing the Chinese herbal concentrated liquor comprise **10 parts of agastache rugosa leaves, 10 parts of fortune eupatorium herbs, 15 parts of honeysuckle, 5 parts of radix glycyrrhizae, 5 parts of mint herbs, 10 parts of mulberry leaves, 10 parts of dandelion, 12 parts of radix angelica dahurica, 13 parts of hairyvein agrimonia herbs and 10 parts of dried radix rehmanniae.** The Chinese herbal toothpaste has wide raw material sources, is low in cost, safe and non-toxic, has more remarkable effects in resisting bacteria, diminishing inflammation, clearing heat, reducing swelling and eliminating halitosis compared with traditional Chinese herbal toothpaste and has the effects of disinfecting the oral cavity, diminishing inflammation, relieving pain, eliminating halitosis and oral malodor and the like.

A TCM prescription for treating halitosis

CN104706965

The invention discloses a TCM prescription for treating halitosis. The prescription is composed of **15g of dried rehmannia root, 15g of dwarf lilyturf tuber, 10g of dendrobium, 10g of snake gallbladder, 12g of hawthorn fruit, 12g of bitter orange, 12g of Chinese magnoliavine fruit, 9g of loquat leaf, 9g of virgate wormwood herb, and 9g of liquorice root** which are grounded into fine powder. A treatment course is of 5 days' duration in which 15g of the medicine is taken one time a day. The hair is brushed off the loquat leaf; the dwarf lilyturf tuber is subjected to baking after core removal; the dried rehmannia root comprises prepared dried rehmannia root and raw dried rehmannia root; the hawthorn fruit and Chinese magnoliavine fruit are subjected to seed removal; the dendrobium is subjected to residual radix removal, the virgate wormwood herb is subjected to stalk removal, the bitter orange is subjected to stir-baking with bran after pulp removal, and the liquorice root is to stir-baking with honey. The prescription has the efficacy of nourishing yin to purge fire; wherein the liquorice root has the efficacy of heat clearing and detoxicating, and humanizing the medicinal nature of herbs.

Mint buccal tablet and preparation method thereof

CN104547379

The invention discloses a mint buccal tablet and a preparation method thereof. The mint buccal tablet is prepared by the following methods: (1) taking **agastache leaves, leaves of fortune eupatorium herbs, pericarpium citri reticulatae chachiensis, rhizoma pinelliae preparata, areca peel, officinal magnolia barks and lotus leaves**, decocting with water, extracting and filtering to obtain filtrate, concentrating the filtrate to obtain an extract, adding ethyl alcohol to the extract for alcohol precipitation, performing still standing, taking supernate and concentrating the supernate to obtain an extract with the relative density of 1.20; (2) adding a brilliant blue pigment solution and a sodium carboxymethylcellulose solution to the obtained extract, and mixing to prepare extract mixed liquor; (3) mixing cane sugar powder, dextrin and soluble starch to obtain a mixture, adding the extract mixed liquor to the mixture and stirring to obtain a soft material, and pelletizing the soft material to obtain a pellet material; (4) adding mentol, peppermint oil, an ethanol solution of borneol, talcum powder and magnesium stearate to the pellet material, uniformly mixing and then tightly covering for 7-9 h, and tableting to obtain the mint buccal tablets. When the mint buccal tablet disclosed by the invention is used for relieving chest and abdominal distention, removing halitosis and freshening the breath, and the effects are remarkable; the mint buccal tablet is convenient to carry and take.

Halitosis treating effervescent tablets

CN104510967

The invention relates to halitosis treating effervescent tablets, which are characterized in that

the production method comprises: weighing the following raw materials, by mass, **8 parts of myristica fragrans, 8 parts of galangal fruit, 8 parts of alpinia katsumadai, 8 parts of amomum kravanh, 1 parts of asarum sieboldii miq, 8 parts of clove, 16 parts of cassia scrapped, 5 parts of licorice root, 3 parts of ginseng, and 8 parts of red tuckahoe**, carrying out supercritical carbon dioxide extraction on the herbs to obtain extraction liquids, uniformly mixing and concentrating the obtained extraction liquids, carrying out vacuum evaporation to achieve a dry state to obtain a powdery material, adding sugar with the weight 1 time of the mass of the powdery material and starch with the weight 2 times of the mass of the powdery material, uniformly mixing, equally dividing the obtained mixture into two parts, adding an organic acid with the mass of 5% of the mass of the mixture to the one part, adding sodium bicarbonate with the mass of the total amount of the mixture to the other part, respectively adding a binder to granulate, drying, screening with a 20 mesh sieve, uniformly mixing the two prepared drug granules, adding an auxiliary agent with the mass of 0.5% of the total mass, and tableting.

**Traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating infantile halitosis and
preparation method thereof
CN104306818**

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating infantile halitosis and a preparation method thereof, and belongs to the field of traditional Chinese medicines. The effective components of the traditional Chinese medicine preparation disclosed by the invention comprise the following raw materials in parts by weight: **littleleaf indian mulberry roots and stems, smilax china roots, fiveleaf akebia fruits, hypericum wightianum, veined inula roots, dioscorea nipponica, purple tephrosia herbs, cornuted pugionium herbs, flowers of kudzu vine, aglaia odorata, oblongleaf kadsura stems or roots, herbs of shiny cinquefoil, malt, flavedo, wrinkled giant hyssop herbs and rising grass**. The selected medicinal materials are appropriate in concerted application, traditional Chinese medicine materials with the functions of clearing heat, removing food stagnancy, dispersing stagnated liver qi for regulating stomach, promoting digestion, removing toxicity, tonifying the spleen and stimulating the appetite are selected for forming a prescription and are processed, the preparation has the efficacies of regulating qi-flowing for eliminating phlegm, accelerating qi-flowing for normalizing the functions of the stomach and spleen, clearing heat and relieving fidgetiness, and the preparation has the advantages of convenient usage, good absorption effect, zero bad or toxic or side effects. Through clinical verification, the preparation has excellent relief and treatment effects on the infantile halitosis, and is suitable for the popularization and the application of clinical treatment and nursing of the infantile halitosis.

**COMPOSITION FOR TOOTHPOWDER USING TRADITIONAL MEDICAL
HERBS AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF
KR20100080295**

PURPOSE: A toothpaste composition containing traditional medicinal herb as a main ingredient is provided to prevent plaque, halitosis, and oral inflammation. CONSTITUTION: A powder toothpaste composition contains **Flammulina velutipes and bamboo salt, flour**,

burnt alum, rosin, nelumbinis Semen, asiasari Radix, cimicifugae Rhizoma, angelicae dahuricae Radix, and Platicodi Radix as an active ingredient. A method for manufacturing the powder toothpaste composition comprises: a step of heating bamboo salt, burnt alum, and rosin and pulverizing to obtain powder; a step of drying nelumbinis Semen, asiasari Radix, cimicifugae Rhizoma, angelicae dahuricae Radix, Platicodi Radix, and Flammulina velutipes and pulverizing to obtain powder; and a step of mixing the powder to obtain mixture powder.

METHOD FOR PREPARING BEVERAGE FOR REMOVING HALITOSIS AND HANGOVER AND/OR FATIGUE RECOVERY **KR20000066777**

PURPOSE: Method for preparing a beverage which has a reliable effect on removing halitosis and hangover and/or fatigue recovery is provided by using medicinal herbs.

CONSTITUTION: Method for preparing a beverage which has a reliable effect on removing halitosis and hangover and/or fatigue comprises the following steps: (i) A first extracting step to extract **Conidium officinale 2.5-7.5wt%, licorice 2.5-7.5wt%, dried arrowroot 2.5-7.5wt%, and Hovenia dulcis thunb 5.1-10wt%** at 100-105[deg.]C for 2-3 hours in distilled water; (ii) A second extracting step to extract **dried orange peel 1.5-6wt% and Jujubae Fructus 10-17wt%** in the prepared distilled water at 90-95[deg.]C for 4-5 hours; (iii) A third extracting step to extract **dropwort 2.1-6.8wt% and ginkgo leaves 1.5-6wt%** in the prepared distilled water at 90-95[deg.]C for 1.5-2 hours; and (iv) A last step to separate liquid from the prepared distilled water.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating halitosis, that is for refreshing oral smell **CN101152482**

A Chinese traditional medicine for curing halitosis and refreshing mouth smell belongs to the Chinese traditional medicine for curing halitosis. The ingredients of the medicine are **8g of xiehuangsan, 6g of ageratum, 9g of ledeboruiella roots, 9g of fructus gardenia preparatus, 30g of plater stone, 45g of liquorice and 6g of bamboo shavings**; the prepatation method is that the plaster stone is decocted and then the medicine is decocted in water for oral dose. The medicines used in the prescription are all natural herbs and the Chinese traditional medicine is processed with traditional method; the fetching of material is convenient and the prescription and manufacture method are simple; the expense for manufacturing the medicine is low. The composition of the Chinese herbal medicine is simple and the medicines used in the prescription are all natural ones and the fetching and use are convenient; the manufacture method is simple and the effect is excellent; the price is low; in this way, the herbal medicine is especially fit for people living in remote villages far away from counties and towns; the curing expense for patients with the disease of halitosis is low which solves the problem that the household income is low and the life is poor and the medical conditions is deficient locally.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating halitosis, that is for improving oral smell **CN101152437**

A Chinese traditional medicine for curing halitosis and correcting the mouth smell belongs to a Chinese traditional medicine for curing halitosis. The ingredients of the medicine are **9g of mulberry root bark, 9g of balloon flower roots, 9g of Chinese wolfberry root bark, 9g of common anemarrhena rhizome, 9g of scutellaria root, 9g of winter wheat, 6g of fruit of orange magnoliavine and 45g of liquorice**; the preparation method is to be decocted in water for oral dose. The medicines used in the prescription are all natural herbs and the Chinese traditional medicine is processed with traditional method; the fetching of material is convenient and the prescription and manufacture method are simple; the expense for manufacturing the medicine is low. The composition of the Chinese herbal medicine is simple and the medicines used in the prescription are all natural ones and the fetching and use are convenient; the manufacture method is simple and the effect is excellent; the price is low; in this way, the herbal medicine is especially fit for people living in remote villages far away from counties and towns; the curing expense for patients with the disease of halitosis is low which solves the problem that the household income is low and the life is poor and the medical conditions is deficient locally.

Paste for strengthening tooth CN1146335

The preent invention uses the extrat of **psoralea seed, Eclipta prostrata, gypsum, peppermint, ledebouriella root, halite, root of Chinese wild ginger, peony bark, root of Dahurian angelica and Chinese prickly ash** etc. traditional Chinese medicinal herbs as main component, which is added to the matrix of the paste to make the paste possess the actions of quickly stopping pain, stopping blood bleeding, diminishing inflammation, anticancer, solidifying tooth, eliminating halitosis, curing stomatocace, clearing the oral cavity and reinforcing tooth. It can achieve the aim of curing tooth disease and tooth health protection and also features good mouth feeling, no side effect, simple manufacturing process and convenient application.

Gallery



Eupatorium rugosa (Chocolate Snakeroot) --

Agastache rugosa (Korean mint, blue licorice, purple giant hyssop, Indian mint,



wrinkled giant hyssop, Little Adder) --



Angelica --



Honeysuckle --



Hawthorn --



Licorice --



Mint --



Mulberry leaves --



Dandelion --



Agrimony --



Rehmannia root --



Bitter orange --



Loquat leaf --



Areca peel --



Magnolia bark --



Lotus leaves --



Myristica fragrans (Nutmeg) --



Galangal (Ginger) --



Clove --



Cassia (Cinnamon) --



Ginseng --





Smilax (Greenbriar) roots --



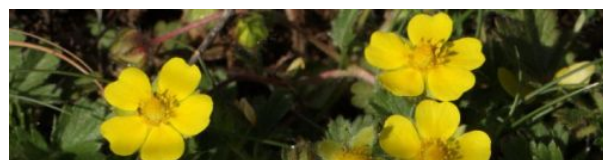
Kudzu flowers --



Aglaia odorata (Chinese perfume plant) --

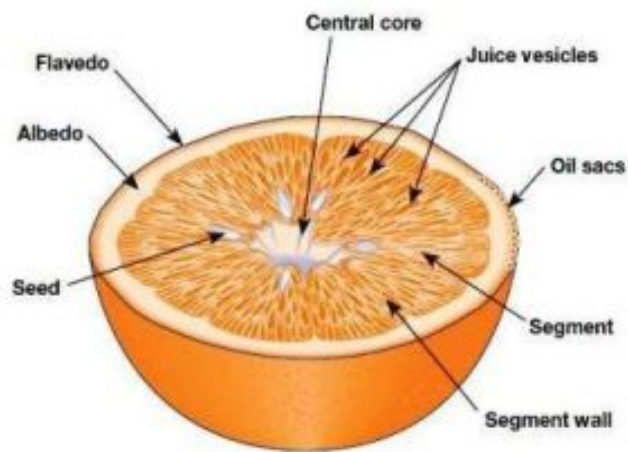


Kadsura stems / roots --





Cinquefoil (Potentilla) --



Flavedo (Orange peel) --



Flammulina velutipes (Enokitake mushroom) --

Nelumbinis Semen (Lian Zi, Shen Nong Ben Cao Jing, Shen Nong's Herbal) --





Asiasari Radix (Wild Ginger) --



Cimicifugae Rhizoma (Bugbane, Cohosh) --

Angelicae dahuricae Radix (Dahurian Angelica) --





Platycodi Radix ('Jie Geng', Root of Balloon Flower) --



Cnidium officinale --



Arrowroot (Maranta arundinacea) --

Hovenia dulcis (Japanese raisin tree) --



Jujubae Fructus (Jujube) --



Dropwort (Oenanthe -- ** toxic stems) --



Ginkgo leaves (Maidenhair tree) --



Gardenia --



Scutellaria root (Skullcap) --



Psoralea seed (Breadroot, Prairie Turnip, White Tumbleweed) --



Eclipta prostrata (False Daisy) --



Peony --



Chinese Prickly Ash --

