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Herbs vs Hepatitis

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[Excerpt]

Herbal treatments for hepatitis.

By Andrew Pengelly

Botanical name:

Taraxacum officinale

Glycyrrhiza glabra

Ganoderma lucidum

Silybum marianum

Phyllanthus

Cynara scolymus

Schisandra chinensis

Problems: Hepatitis

HERBAL REMEDIES FOR HEPATITIS

St. Mary's Thistle.(Silybum marianum)

Silybum marianum, milk thistle

Also known as milk thistle and variegated thistle, it is a common weed of pastures in Eastern Australia as well as in Europe and North America. It is regarded as the standard amongst hepatoprotective herbs and remains the most well studied (up to 50 studies and clinical trials).

Constituents:

Flavonolignans. These are unusual polyphenolic compounds referred to collectively as silymarin.

Actions and use:

Early studies conducted by Vogel and others demonstrated the dual effect of the flavonolignans from Silybum on the liver, ie. a membrane stabilizing effect (protecting liver cells from destruction from toxins) via anti-oxidant action, and protein synthesis enhancing effect, whereby the protected cells act as regeneration centres for new cells. The studies on silymarin conclusively show its effectiveness in protecting the liver against a wide range of toxins, from carbon tetrachloride to ethanol. It even prevents poisoning from the deadly Amanita or death cap mushroom if administered quickly enough.

Thistle seed preparations are ideal for chronic and post-acute stages of hepatitis, rapidly bringing an improvement in appetite and well-being. It is also used in fatty degeneration and even cirrhosis of the liver. The seeds can be gathered (use gloves!) and made into decoctions, or ground up and used quite safely as foods. Avoid gathering in areas where chemical sprays are used.

Dandelion. (*Taraxacum officinalis*).

***Taraxacum* sp., dandelions**

This is one of the most well known herbs and universal weed. Dandelion has a long history of use for liver ailments, and its nutrient content is outstanding. While the leaves tend to act as potent diuretics it is the roots that are used specifically to promote bile and restore liver function.

Constituents:

Vitamins- esp. beta carotene (vit.A) and ascorbic acid.; minerals including potassium and calcium; inulin and pectin; sterols.

Actions and use:

Dandelion is classes as a cholaretic, cholagogue, diuretic and mild laxative. It increases appetite and improves digestion. Its alkalising effect is beneficial in all detoxification treatments. The dried roots can be roasted and taken instead of coffee. However unroasted roots are more therapeutic. They can be taken in decoction form. Fresh juice of leaves and roots can be taken in 5 ml doses. This is the most bitter preparation.

Artichoke. (*Cynara scolymus*).

Globe artichoke is a popular food originating in Europe which can be easily cultivated in Australia. It has a long history of use as a bitter digestive herb and is a major remedy for liver and gall bladder disorders. It is the leaf that contains these properties.

Constituents:

Cynarin and other phenolic acids; sesquiterpene lactones; flavonoids; inulin. Minerals, vitamins and enzymes.

Actions and use:

Cholaretic; digestive tonic; diuretic; hypocholesterolemic; hepatoprotective.

A safe and reliable herb for all liver disturbances including hepatitis. Helps lower cholesterol (made in the liver) and assists weight reduction. It can be made into a leaf decoction and take alone or in combination with the above two remedies. Artichoke, St.Mary's thistle and dandelion all belong to the Asteraceae family and work well in combination.

Schizandra. (*Schizandra sinensis*).

The dried fruits are derived from an aromatic, woody vine that grows in China and north-east Asia. It is a member of the Magnolia family. The fruits are sour tasting, subsequently stimulating bile production.

Constituents:

Lignans known as schizandrins.
Also contains essential oil, fatty oil and mucilage.

Actions and use:
Tonic; astringent; sedative; hepatoprotective.

Studies show it decreases liver enzymes rapidly in various forms of hepatitis. In mice it protects liver cells from toxins and viruses, and promotes liver protein synthesis.

Schizandra is beneficial for insomnia, memory loss and vision impairment. Chinese herbalists make a decoction of the dried berries, though they are sometimes eaten. The herb is generally taken as part of a specific formula.

Reishi Mushroom. (*Ganoderma lucidum*).

This is a polypore mushroom known in China as Ling-Zhi. It is rated as one of the greatest of all medicines, even rivalling the legendary ginseng. The wild fungus is now hard to find, but extensive cultivation occurs in many Asian countries so it is readily available though quite expensive.

Constituents:
Triterpenes including ganoderic acid; polysaccharides; organic germanium; adenosine.

Actions and use:
Antiviral; antioxidant; antitumor; immuno-stimulant; hypoglycaemic; cardiogenic; anti-inflammatory. Hepatoprotective action in mice. Hepatitis patients show improved symptoms and less tiredness in clinical trials. In China it is frequently used for chronic hepatitis. It can be obtained in the dried form or in tablets. Daily doses range between 2 and 10g. This herb should to be taken under the supervision of a suitably qualified practitioner.

Phyllanthus. (*Phyllanthus amarus*, *P. gasstroemii*).

Phyllanthus are low shrubs common across southern Asia and Australia. In parts of India the herb is renowned for its success in treating hepatitis and jaundice. It has achieved international status since the publication of a clinical trial with hepatitis B(HVB) patients.

Constituents:
Ellagitannins including geraniin; lignans- phyllanthin; flavanoids; alkaloids.

Actions and use:
Astringent; diuretic; cholagogue; antiviral; hepatoprotective.

Direct antiviral effects have been demonstrated in human and animal HVB studies, which could be measured by a reduction in the virus surface antigen. Several Australian species have also shown antiviral properties in animal studies on HVB but no clinical data is available. In India fresh roots are considered the most effective for jaundice. Australian use is restricted to prescription by medical herbalists.

Liquorice. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

One of the most widely used herbs throughout the world, liquorice is regarded by herbalists as a harmoniser or balancing agent. It certainly improves the flavour of herbal compounds but its properties extend much further than flavouring.

Constituents:

Glycyrrhizin, a triterpenoid saponin; isoflavones

Actions and use:

Demulcent; expectorant; antiulcer; tonic; antiviral; antiinflammatory; hepatoprotective.

Chinese teaching hospitals found its effective rate in treatments of chronic HVB over 70%. The herb has a mineralcorticoid effect and can cause oedema and hypertension in some people. The popular liquorice stick candies are of little use therapeutically, since the percentage of liquorice is small while the sugar content is high. Pure liquorice root can be obtained in bulk, it has a distinct yellow colour due to its flavonoid content. Manufacturers use thick liquorice concentrates which are included into a wide range of products. Liquorice should not be used over long times unless under supervision of a practitioner.

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[Excerpt]

CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE FOR THE TREATMENT OF HEPATITIS B INFECTION

by

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PRINCIPAL HERBS/ACTIVE COMPONENTS FOR TREATING HEPATITIS B

Licorice and Its Component Glycyrrhizin

One of the substances frequently mentioned in the Chinese literature regarding hepatitis B is glycyrrhizin, a component of licorice root (*Glycyrrhiza uralensis* is the species used in China). Licorice was an ingredient in many of the prescriptions used in ancient times to treat hepatitis. The root is well-known for its anti-inflammatory activity; the root, its crude extract, certain active components, and synthetic derivatives of the active components are used in modern pharmacies for the treatment of gastric ulcer. Glycyrrhizin zinc is useful topically as a treatment for skin inflammation and ulceration. In Japan, recent in vitro studies indicate that glycyrrhizin sulfate may be a useful compound for inhibiting HIV infection of cells, based on antiretroviral activity. Glycyrrhizin ammoniate is a common flavoring agent used in the U.S., so the recognition that glycyrrhizin is safe makes it attractive. Large doses of licorice or glycyrrhizin can, however, lead to increased aldosterone production (by the adrenals) and imbalance of serum sodium and potassium levels (both by affecting NaK-ATPase directly and via the action of aldosterone) in susceptible individuals. This response is not common when glycyrrhizin is used in standard therapeutic amounts for treatment of hepatitis; a typical dosage of glycyrrhizin corresponds to 15 grams per day of crude, dried licorice. Licorice and its active components can be used in the treatment of Addison's disease (characterized by reduced production of aldosterone and other corticosteroids). Glycyrrhizin is an antioxidant and it promotes production of interleukin-2 (IL-2), two actions that help inhibit viral diseases. Glycyrrhizin sulfate appears more active than ammoniate or other forms. Crude licorice extract has the advantage of easy access, low cost, and a combination of several valuable active components, but isolated glycyrrhizin is more readily absorbed than the glycyrrhizin in the total herbal extract.

Schizandra and Its Component Schizandrin

Schizandrin, a lignan, is an active component of schizandra, the fruit from *Schizandra sinensis*. Studies conducted in the 1970's in China revealed that schizandra and its component schizandrin could strongly lower ALT and AP in animal models of hepatitis and in human patients. However, it tended to have the problem that when administration of the compound ceased, there was a rebound in these enzyme levels. Screening of various analogues led to the production of a new drug for hepatitis known as DDB (dimethyl 1-4, 4'-dimethoxy-5,6,5', 6'dimethylene dioxybiphenyl 1-2, 2'-dicarboxylate). This compound is strongly hepatoprotective, lowering ALS and AP, reducing alpha-fetal protein levels and bilirubin, and reducing liver lesions, as indicated by biopsy.

DDB, as a new drug, has undergone numerous trials in China, but is not an accepted drug in the West. Schizandra extract has the advantage of being a safe food product of China that is also widely used in the U.S. as an energy tonic and immune enhancing agent. In China, it is used in the treatment of many ailments, including asthma, poor memory, severe fatigue, enteritis, and diabetes, as well as for viral hepatitis. It enhances adrenal cortical function. In clinical tests of anicteric infective hepatitis, just 3 grams per day of powdered schizandra fruit for one to three months led to a clinical cure in 65% of cases. Higher doses, up to 15 grams per day, have been used in the treatment of chronic hepatitis. It has been reported that schizandra, like its isolated lignans, has a quick action and high rate of effectiveness for reducing plasma liver enzyme levels, but that relapse occurs relatively easily. It has been suggested that schizandra be used with other herbs to increase the therapeutic effect and prevent relapse.

Salvia and Its Components the Tanshinones

Salvia is perhaps the most frequently used herb in the modern practice of Chinese herbal medicine. Salvia has been known to Chinese doctors for centuries, but had been used in only a few applications, while today it is applied in the treatment of a wide range of diseases and symptoms. Salvia has a complex chemistry, and as a result, the crude herb extract is often used rather than an isolated component. The main active constituents are the tanshinones, a type of naphthaquinone. Salvia is used in China as a health food product; regular ingestion is thought to prevent cardiovascular diseases and other problems of aging.

Salvia plays two major roles in the treatment of liver disease. First, it has been learned that in cases of severe or chronic liver disease, there are alterations in microcirculation (capillary bed circulation) that appear to be part of the disease process. Patients treated with salvia who show clinical improvements also show normalization of the microcirculation. Second, salvia inhibits fibrinogen and aids in the resorption of fibrous plaques in the liver. It is thus widely used in the treatment of liver cirrhosis. Salvia is provided as a single herb or in complex formulas in the treatment of both acute and chronic hepatitis. As a single herb, it is given intravenously to quickly improve the condition of patients suffering from liver or kidney diseases. Usual oral dosages of salvia for treating severe diseases are 15-20 grams in decoction.

Hu-Chang and Its Anthraquinone Components

Hu-chang (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) refers to one of the many species of *Polygonum* used by Chinese doctors. It contains anthraquinones as main active components, as well as

resveratrol, a stilbene. The herb, used alone, or in combination with other herbs, has been reported to cure both acute and chronic hepatitis, though it has been suggested to have greater impact on acute hepatitis. Hu-chang is one of the broad-spectrum antiviral agents under investigation in China and Japan. Hu-chang prevents lipid peroxidation, and thus prevents hepatic degeneration; it also promotes liver cell regeneration through RNA synthesis. The herb has been used in China to rescue patients with severe viral hepatitis who do not seem to recover when given standard Western therapies. In addition, hu-chang influences microcirculation in a manner similar to salvia.

Curcuma and Its Essential Oil Components

Curcuma (yujin) refers to one of three major species of curcuma used in Chinese medicine, the other two are turmeric (huangjiang) and zedoaria (ezhu). It contains a complex essential oil that regulates blood lipids and treats infectious hepatitis. In a study of acute and chronic hepatitis involving 33 patients, all but one responded to the daily ingestion of a powder of curcuma (5 grams each time, three times daily), with 2/3 of the patients having subjective symptoms completely relieved. Curcuma stimulates bile secretion. Curcumin, a bright yellow complex ketone found in both turmeric and curcuma, is currently under investigation as an anti-HIV agent; it appears to block a long terminal repeat (LTR) during reproduction of the virus. This action may apply to other viruses and to preventing activation of cancer genes. Curcumin is also a powerful anti-inflammatory agent.

Ligustrum and Its Component Oleanolic Acid

Ligustrum refers to the seed of Ligustrum lucidum. It is rich in oleanolic acid, a compound that appears to be effective in treatment of liver diseases, acting mainly as a liver-protective agent. It is reported to be efficacious in treating both acute and chronic hepatitis, with a cure rate of 70% for acute hepatitis and it was markedly effective in treating 44% of cases of chronic hepatitis. Ligustrum has been identified as one of the herbs that strongly enhances immune responses, reversing leukopenia from cancer therapeutic agents. Ligustrum is used as a health food in the U.S. to enhance immune functions.

Silybum and Its Component Silymarin

Silymarin is a complex flavonoid from Silybum marianum, an herb that was initially introduced as a therapeutic agent by European researchers, but soon taken up by their counterparts in China as a treatment for liver diseases. Its main action is to protect the liver from damage, and it is used, for example, in the early stage of liver destruction due to ingestion of poisonous mushrooms, to save the lives of victims. A concentrated extract of silybum, rich in silymarin, is sold as a health product in the U.S. and the isolate has been sold as a drug in Europe ("Legalon") for the treatment of liver disease for the past 15 years. A dosage of 140 mg/day is reported to be liver protective and a dosage of 420 mg/day is reported to help repair liver damage. It is not clear that silymarin can cure viral hepatitis. Silybum extracts are widely sold as health foods in the United States.

A PROTOCOL FOR TREATMENT

The following formula is recommended for treatment of hepatitis B and was the subject of a clinical trial conducted in China during 1994-1996, and later produced as a tablet for use in Western countries (Seven Forests Salvia/Ligustrum Tablets):

Salvia (danshen, root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*): 21%
Licorice (gancao, root of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*): 16%
Hu-chang: (huzhang, rhizome of *Polygonum cuspidatum*): 16%
Curcuma (yujin, tuber of *Curcuma longa*): 11%
Schizandra (wuweizi, fruit of *Schizandra sinensis*): 10%
Ligustrum (nüzhenzi, fruit of *Ligustrum lucidium*): 16%
Atractylodes (baizhu, rhizome of *Atractylodes macrocephala*): 11%
[total is 101% due to rounding]

Atractylodes is included in this formulation as a digestive aid, though its use can also be justified on the basis of laboratory studies showing that it protects mice from liver injury induced by carbon tetrachloride and promotes liver cell regeneration; it is also used as an ingredient in several complex formulas for treatment of viral hepatitis.

The herb ingredients are made as a decoction, dried, and formed into tablets of 800 mg each (880 mg in the Chinese clinical trial). The dosage schedule for the herb materials is 9 tablets each time, three times daily, for a total dose of 27 tablets or about 23 grams of herb extracts. This corresponds, approximately, to 94 grams of crude herb materials used to prepare a decoction, after which the decoction is dried [the herb extract was manufactured by Sun Ten Laboratories, Irvine, California]. The daily dosage of licorice, which is the marker compound for determining dosage of the mixture to administer, is 15 grams.

A vitamin tablet was used simultaneously, one tablet each time, three times daily in the Chinese trial. Each tablet contained:

Silybum extract (8:1): 135 mg
Vitamin C (as calcium ascorbate): 250 mg
Beta carotene: 6 mg (10,000 IU)
Vitamin E: 133 IU
Zinc (acetate): 5 mg
Selenium (amino acid chelate): 40 mcg
Quercetin: 100 mg
L-Cysteine: 40 mg
Vitamin B1: 5 mg
Vitamin B2: 3 mg
Vitamin B3: 10 mg
Vitamin B5: 10 mg
Vitamin B6: 12 mg
Vitamin B12: 50 mcg
Folic acid: 200 mcg

In the U.S., this tablet is replaced by two formulas (produced by ITM, White Tiger label): Quercenol, an antioxidant mixture that includes silybum, and Calmagnium, a mineral/vitamin mixture. In addition, some protocols include Alpha-Curcumone (a source of alpha-lipoic acid, an antioxidant used in the treatment of hepatitis). At standard recommended dosage, these supplements provide a larger amount and wider range of nutrients and antioxidants that were applied in the Chinese trial.

DURATION OF TREATMENT

Based on clinical experience in China, a 12-week treatment period is satisfactory as a standard course of treatment for chronic hepatitis B, which can be repeated once more if necessary. The basis for recommending this treatment period is a compromise between maximizing compliance and assuring measurable activity of the prescribed compounds. For the purpose of assuring maximum compliance, the treatment duration should be as short as possible. The minimum duration of treatment depends on the amount of time that is reasonable to obtain a satisfactory therapeutic effect, which is defined for the purpose of the Chinese study as the ability to attain 50% of patients experiencing both seroconversion (of HBsAg and/or HBeAg), and a decline of ALT and AP to within 1.5 times the maximal level of the normal range. For the other 50% (or fewer) of the patients, a second course of treatment is recommended. A certain number of non-responders is to be expected, even with two courses of treatment.

A problem with long-term follow-up in the case of hepatitis B is that reinfection is always possible, especially since the disease can be sexually transmitted and the individual's partner may not have been treated at the same time. On the other hand, it is possible that the primed immune system of the successfully treated patient can prevent reinfection. According to Chinese reports, reversion to positive antigen test response occurs in only about 10% of patients successfully treated with Chinese herbs if followed-up during the first year after conclusion of herb therapy. This apparent conversion to positive hepatitis test is probably the result of activation of remaining latent virus in most cases.

SAMPLE STUDIES

Following are brief reviews of eight clinical trials in which a treatment time of three months or less was sufficient to obtain results such as those suggested above. The numbers in brackets after the study summary are the reference codes for the report abstract as found in the journal Abstracts of Chinese Medicine.

Study reported in 1989 of treatment of chronic active hepatitis B. The treatment protocol included a decoction, a tableted herb component, and vitamin E, used daily for three months. The control group used biphenyldicarboxylate (in place of herb decoction), plus the herb tablet and vitamin E. The seroconversion rate of HBsAg for those taking the herb decoction was 67%, while that for the control was just 7%; for HBeAg, the rates were 53% and 13% respectively. In a one year follow-up of 20 cases from each group, the relapse rates were 10% and 60% respectively. According to this study, a three month treatment time was adequate to obtain a 50% seroconversion rate. [891191]

Study reported in 1989 of asymptomatic carriers with positive HBsAg treated with a decoction given twice daily for one month as a treatment course. If the HBsAg test became negative, the decoction was administered only every other day for one or more additional months, but if it remained positive, an additional herb was added and the treatment continued daily. When the test was negative twice consecutively, the treatment was discontinued. 58 of 80 cases (73%) were cured within three courses of therapy and 17 others had reduced HBsAg titers. This study shows that three months of therapy is adequate to obtain at least 50% seroconversion. [891152]

Study reported in 1991 included 304 patients with chronic hepatitis B. They were treated with herbs in pill form for 2 to 3 months. 128 of the patients, 63%, were rated cured, with HBsAg and HBeAg becoming negative. Only 32 patients failed to respond. This study shows that a

three month treatment period is adequate for at least 50% seroconversion. [930249]

Study reported in 1982 involving 80 patients with chronic or acute hepatitis. Glycyrrhizin was administered along with vitamins to the treatment group and the vitamins were given with injection of inosine in the control group. Treatment time was one month for acute hepatitis and three months for chronic hepatitis. Clinical cure was claimed for 85% of the acute hepatitis group and 75% of the chronic hepatitis group treated with herbs. Only a few of the patients treated here were positive for HBsAg and HBeAg. Of those who were positive, there was no seroconversion in the control group, but seroconversion occurred in about 50% of the glycyrrhizin treated group. Most of the seropositives at the beginning of the trial were in the chronic hepatitis group. This study indicates that 50% seroconversion can be achieved in a three month period of treatment. [Reported in the English language Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine 1982; 4(2): 127-132]

A study reported in 1987 with 104 patients having hepatitis A and 72 having hepatitis B, all acute cases, were treated with a decoction plus vitamin B complex, vitamin C, and diisopropylamine ascorbate. It was claimed that 158 cases (90%) were cured in 6 to 24 days, average duration of treatment was 16 days. Seroconversion information was not provided. This is consistent with the practice of treating acute hepatitis (A or B) for only about one month. In some other studies of acute hepatitis, a course of treatment was 15 days and might be repeated once. [880291]

A study reported in 1987, with 71 cases of hepatitis B with positive HBsAg, were treated with a decoction of herbs. Acute cases were given 3-4 doses per day for 20 days as a therapeutic course. Other cases were given just 2 doses per day for 30 days as a therapeutic course. When HBsAg became negative, the treatment was reduced to once every other day for one month. A control group received Western drugs and, if SGPT was elevated, an herb syrup known to control that condition was given. 47 cases in the treatment group (67%) seroconverted. The exact number of therapeutic courses was not reported in the abstract, but presumably was one to three courses, as standard practice. [880263]

In a study reported in 1987, a treatment for hepatitis B in decoction form was given to 31 patients. The effect of this therapy, based on tonic herbs, was not especially great, but it was reported that it took "at least two months" to attain seroconversion. A three month trial with a more effective therapy would therefore appear adequate. [880251]

According to this information, among the participants who respond to the therapy, those with acute hepatitis should be cured (or improved) within about two months and those with chronic hepatitis should be cured (or improved) within three months.

POSSIBLE ADVERSE REACTIONS

There are some potential adverse reactions to any herb therapy, as follows:

- a) gastro-intestinal reactions including nausea, bloating, flatulence, diarrhea, constipation, vomiting.
- b) allergy type reaction, including hepatic reaction.

The above reactions are idiosyncratic, that is, they cannot be predicted in advance and do not

represent inherent properties of the selected herbs. If such reactions occur, it may be necessary to have the individual experiencing the reaction discontinue the treatment. The gastro-intestinal reactions usually subside within three to five days and thus they should be tolerated for that long before discontinuing unless they are severe. Allergy-type reactions are not expected to resolve with longer use of the herbs.

There are some possible specific reactions to the therapies. Licorice may cause excessive aldosterone production, with symptoms of edema, fatigue, and arrhythmia. The dosage of licorice in this protocol is set at a level for which this reaction is rare. Hu-chang, which contains anthraquinones, ligustrum, which contains oils, and curcuma, which increases bile flow, may induce intestinal peristalsis, loose stool, or diarrhea. In most individuals, this response will resolve with continued use of the herbs. However, in rare instances, the problem might persist.

In the Chinese clinical trial of the herb formulation described here and in three years experience in the U.S. with the same preparation, adverse reactions to the herb/nutrient treatment have not been observed.

In the event that such responses are noted and believed to be due to the herb therapy (as opposed to due to the hepatitis), the herb therapy should be discontinued for two consecutive days, to determine whether or not the observed problems are due to the ingestion of the herbs (for liver hypersensitivity reaction, the duration of symptom persistence could be longer). None of the herbs are inherently toxic in the dosage range recommended.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HERB THERAPY

Hepatitis begins as an acute disease (with manifestations of heat), which is described in Chinese medical terminology as a toxic heat syndrome. As the disease develops, it is said to manifest symptoms of accumulated dampness and liver qi stagnation. In the event that the disease becomes chronic, it is believed that the yin becomes deficient, there is blood stasis (mainly affecting the liver), and the qi is weakened (weakness of qi may be the cause of the acute disease becoming a chronic disease).

Hu-chang is the herb that has been selected to treat the toxic heat syndrome. It is described as a cold, bitter, mildly pungent, and sour agent that clears up heat, detoxifies, invigorates blood, and disperses swelling. Antibacterial and antiviral effects have been demonstrated in pharmacology experiments with this herb.

Curcuma is the herb that has been selected to treat the stagnant qi that develops. The herb is said to have a cool property, with a bitter and pungent flavor. It is traditionally used to regulate the flow of qi, resolve qi stagnation, disperse stagnant blood, and control pain. It is applied to treatment of liver pain and jaundice. Modern research shows that it stimulates gastric secretion and bile secretion, to improve appetite and improve digestion.

Salvia is the herb that has been selected to treat blood stasis. It is described as having a mild cold property and bitter flavor. It is traditionally used to invigorate blood circulation, cool the blood, nourish the blood, and calm mental irritability. Modern research shows that it rectifies abnormal patterns of capillary bed circulation and successfully treats viral hepatitis when used in relatively large dosage.

Ligustrum is the herb that has been selected to treat yin deficiency. It is described as having a neutral property and bitter taste. It is traditionally used for yin deficiency, internal heat, weakness of the lower back and legs, and insomnia. Recent studies indicate that it enhances immune functions and protects liver cells from damage.

Licorice has been selected as the qi tonic herb. It is described as having a neutral property and sweet flavor. It is traditionally used to supplement the spleen, replenish qi, clear heat, remove toxin, and harmonize the stomach. It has been applied in the treatment of toxic swellings, diarrhea, thirst, cough, and palpitation. Recent studies show that it has anti-inflammatory action similar to that of the corticosteroids.

Atractylodes has been selected as the herb to remove dampness. It is also a qi tonic herb. It is described as having a warm property, sweet, mildly bitter and aromatic flavor. Traditionally, it is used to supplement the spleen, tonify qi, dry dampness, deliver water, harmonize the stomach and spleen. It has been used for treatment of fatigue, loss of appetite, diarrhea, edema, spontaneous sweating, vomiting, and dizziness. Modern research shows that it promotes immune system functions, protects the liver from chemical injury, and has anticoagulant properties.

Schizandra has been selected as an aid to the qi tonic (licorice) and the yin nourishing herb (ligustrum). It is traditionally described as having a warm property and sour flavor. It is used to nourish the kidneys, astringe the lungs, control diarrhea, and promote secretion of fluids (e.g., saliva). At higher dosage, it is said to reinforce the qi and nourish the yin. It has been applied to the treatment of fatigue, insomnia, amnesia, thirst, spontaneous sweating, cough, and thirst. Modern research shows that schizandra enhances adrenocortical function, promotes bile secretion, and reduces liver enzyme levels.

The complex formula has the properties of tonifying and regulating qi, of nourishing and astringing yin, of vitalizing blood, clearing heat and toxin, and drying dampness. Its quality is cooling, its taste is mainly sweet and bitter, with some sour and acrid (pungent) properties.

HERB DOSAGES

Chinese doctors recommend herbal dosages that have been recorded in the classical and modern Materia Medica publications. Modern clinical trials confirm the validity of these dosage suggestions. Generally speaking, when making a complex formula, the dosage of most ingredients is lower than would be utilized if the herb was selected as a sole ingredient, due to the expectation of synergistic action (attaining the same goal through complementary pathways). Because of the relatively short duration of treatment in this study, the dosage of each item has been selected at a relatively high level within the range that is usually recommended.

Hu-chang is recommended to be used in the dosage range 9-30 grams/day. A daily dosage of 15 grams has been selected for this treatment. In higher dosage, the herb can cause dry mouth, bitter after taste, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea.

Curcuma is usually recommended in the dosage range 4.5-9 grams/day. However, in a published trial for treatment of hepatitis, it was used in a dosage (as powder) of 15 grams/day. A daily dosage of 10 grams per day has been selected for this treatment. In higher dosage, this herb may cause abdominal aching and diarrhea.

Salvia is recommended in the dosage of 6-15 grams for typical uses, but 15-30 grams to treat severe diseases, and up to 30-60 grams for severe blood stasis syndrome. The extract has been used intravenously in doses of 22.5 grams or higher (raw material equivalent) for treatment of hepatitis. A daily dosage of 20 grams has been selected for this treatment. Higher dosage may cause dry mouth, dizziness, lassitude, numb sensation of limbs, shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting, and gastrointestinal disturbance; these responses tend to subside of themselves without suspending treatment.

Ligustrum is recommended in dosages of 6-15 grams per day. Doses of up to 50 grams per day (made as fluid extract) have been used successfully to treat bronchitis. A daily dosage of 15 grams has been selected for this treatment. Higher dosage may cause bloating and diarrhea.

Licorice is recommended to be used in doses of 3-6 grams per day. Doses up to 18 grams per day have been used in treatment of tuberculosis. 7.5-15 grams per day have been used to treat gastric and duodenal ulcers. A daily dose of 15 grams has been selected for this treatment. Excessive dosage or long-term use of moderate dosage can cause an adverse reaction in up to 20% of patients, including possible symptoms of edema, weak limbs, spastic numbness, dizziness, headache, hypertension, hypokalemia.

Atractylodes is recommended in the dosage range of 3-12 grams. Doses up to 60 grams per day have been used for short-term applications. A daily dose of 10 grams has been selected for this treatment. Adverse reactions to large dosage have not been described, but gastrointestinal responses might be expected.

Schizandra is recommended in the dosage range of 1.5-9 grams per day; with 6-9 grams per day recommended to reinforce qi and nourish yin. Up to 15 grams per day (powdered herb) have been used in the treatment of hepatitis. A daily dosage of 9 grams has been selected for this treatment. Higher dosage may cause heartburn, acid indigestion, stomach ache and anorexia.

The total dosage of the seven herbs is 94 grams. In a review of hepatitis formulas listed in modern Chinese books (at the ITM library), formulation characteristics were as follows: except for the one formula used temporarily at very high dosage, the formula size and dosage range is reasonably consistent at 9-12 herbs and 100-140 grams, typically 11-14 grams of each herb. In the formulation described in this article, the number of herbs is only 7, and the total dosage is just 94 grams (average, about 13 grams each). This reduction in number of ingredients-compared to that used in several recent trials with complex formulas-has been purposefully chosen to simplify the treatment protocol. A few clinical trials rely on one to three herbs. The relatively lower total dosage was deemed likely to be effective as the higher dosage treatments because of the careful selection of ingredients (focused formula design). It should be noted that there is an additional herb extract present in the "vitamin tablet," namely silybum, thus raising the total number of herbs to 8 (the substitute item, Quercenol, contains other herb extracts, including those from green tea, sophora, and grape seed); the dosage of herbs is therefore slightly increased by the inclusion of the vitamin tablet. The additional vitamins and minerals may provide an action in the current protocol that would otherwise have been obtained from herb ingredients.

RESULTS OF ONE CHINESE CLINICAL TRIAL

In a clinical trial carried out at three test sites in China, there were 94 inpatients treated and evaluated, utilizing three therapies (at each site). The main test therapy was the formula now called Salvia/Ligustrum Tablets, taken with the vitamin tablet. The primary control therapy was a tablet of the same size and same dosage made with lentinus extract (shiitake mushroom, used in Japanese treatment of hepatitis B), atractylodes, and schizandra; the control patients also took the vitamin supplement. The third control group took a patent medicine made in China that was understood, by the Chinese researchers, to be the most effective one available.

As a result of 12 weeks treatment, in the Salvia/Ligustrum group and the Lentinus group there was marked improvement in symptoms and liver enzymes, more so than with the Chinese patent remedy. Antigen conversion from positive to negative occurred for HBeAg in 2/3 of patients treated by Salvia/Ligustrum or Lentinus Tablets, but in only 1/3 of those receiving the Chinese patent. HBsAg conversion occurred only in a few patients, 2 receiving Salvia/Ligustrum, 1 receiving Lentinus, and none receiving the Chinese patent. Nearly half (9/20) of those tested showed viral DNA conversion from positive to negative in those receiving Salvia/Ligustrum, and in one-third (7/21) of those receiving Lentinus, but only in about one-fourth (6/26) of those receiving the Chinese patent.

In sum, the Salvia/Ligustrum formula (used with a nutritional supplement) produced excellent results in treating hepatitis B patients. There were also obvious benefits, though less dramatic, for treatment with lentinus, schizandra, atractylodes, and the nutritional supplement. These treatments were superior to one that had been deemed the best available in China by the researchers. The study was conducted at the Hepo Medical Technical Research Institute in Beijing, the Haixia Hospital in Quanzhou (Fujian Province), and the Henan Medical Science Institute. Testing equipment and reagents were provided by the Tumor Virology Department of the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta.

The original study design called for treatment of 200 patients. New government regulations in China require data on safety (such as laboratory animal tests) in order to carry out clinical trials, unless the herbs are in the form of decoction. This regulation halted (perhaps temporarily) continuation of the trial despite the fact that no significant adverse events were noted for any of the participants enrolled thus far.

<http://www.regenerativenutrition.com/natural-supplements-cure-hepatitis.asp>

[Excerpt]

Reishi Mushroom has shown favorable results in treating hepatitis, especially in cases without severe impairment of liver function (Chang & But, 1986). In a study of 355 cases of hepatitis B treated with Wulingdan Pill, which includes the fruiting body of Reishi, 92.4% of the patients had positive results (Van et al, 1987).

Reishi Mushroom balances the immune system - a remedy of first choice for all auto-immune disorders, it also aids liver function and circulation. It is a broad acting remedy and can be taken on a long-term basis. Reishi has been classed as the highest value healing herb in China for thousands of years. Reishi fits well into any healing programme, as a general tonic and as an immune modulator that tends to calm down the destructive aspects of the immune system – often a stumbling block in the treatment of chronic health problems. At the same

time Reishi will improve immune response where it is under functioning.

Milk Thistle is renowned as a liver tonic. In 1960, German scientists identified a group of active ingredients collectively called silymarin from Milk Thistle, mainly from the seeds. Silymarin protects the liver by strengthening the outer membranes of liver cells, which prevents toxins from entering the cells. Silymarin also stimulates protein synthesis in liver cells, which helps to regenerate and repair the liver. Silymarin compounds are also strong antioxidants, and have been shown to reduce damage to liver cells caused by repeated use of some prescription drugs. They may protect liver from alcohol damage, cirrhosis, hepatitis, and pollutants.

Black Seed Oil improves liver function and associated digestive problems. The warming and bitter qualities seem to penetrate into blockages in the body and rapidly instigate normalisation. Black Seed has an unprecedented strengthening effect upon the immune system, and works in a host of other ways to promote optimum health and well being. This remarkable herb has a legendary status and has had a recent resurgence in Western medicine. Its efficacy is solidly backed by three thousand years of folklore and the past fifty years have seen a burgeoning amount of scientific data to further support Black Seed's renowned healing properties.

In Japan, physicians use Liquorice to treat chronic Hepatitis B. Glycyrrhizin interferes with hepatitis B surface antigen and is synergistic with interferon against hepatitis A virus. It is also used at times to treat hepatitis C. Researchers have also demonstrated that liquorice helps protect the liver from damage due to chemotherapy. At low doses, the herb stimulates the liver to manufacture cholesterol and excrete it in bile. This can help lower serum cholesterol levels...

<https://www.planetherbs.com/therapies/treating-hepatitis-c-with-herbs.html>
[Excerpt]

Treating Hepatitis C with Herbs

by

Dr Michael Tierra

...**Milk thistle** and other anti-inflammatory herbs help with symptoms, liver enzymes and slowing progression, but they do not repair the hardened areas. Cholagogue herbs also work only on removing inflammation. To deal with the hardness, I have been using, in addition to the above, **flax oil and lipoic acid**, to provide the softening omega three oils along with this lipid soluble. Dick Noble just sent me some info on SAMe/S-adenosyl-L-methionine, which seems to directly cause softening. I have no experience with it. From a TCM perspective you would use **white peony, salvia, Turtle shell** and **Curcuma tuber**, perhaps **rhubarb** for this aspect. **Licorice** is also useful, as a Japanese study showed halving of liver cancer with an extract...

<http://www.christopherhobbs.com/library/featured-articles/hepatitis-c/>

[Excerpt]

Antiviral herbs to help protect liver cells from viral infection

Lemon balm tea, 2 or 3 cups of strong tea per day.

St. John's wort, 1 teaspoon of tincture in a little water or tea two or three times daily; or three tablets of powdered extract per day.

Shiitake powdered extract in capsules or tablets; take at least 2 and up to 5 grams per day.

Note: A 00-size capsule contains 1/2 a gram of powdered herb.

Garlic, taken fresh, cooked, or in capsules; any commercial garlic product should have some garlic smell for full antiviral effect.

Consult an herbalist before taking Baptisia or Lomatium isolate. These powerful herbs are available in most natural food stores, but they are very strong.

General protective and rebuilding herbs for the liver

Milk thistle is the major herb for hepatitis; take it as a tablet in concentrated, powdered extract form. An average therapeutic dose of the 75 or 80 percent standardized extract is one tablet three or four times daily. A 10% standardized extract is also available, often blended with other liver-protective and healing herbs such as turmeric, artichoke leaf, gentian, and ginger. Of this preparation, take 1 or 2 tablets, 3 times daily.

Use **schisandra** in teas, taking 4 to 12 grams daily depending on body weight, or as a powdered extract. Avoid alcohol tinctures of schisandra during the acute phase of hepatitis.

Herbs to prevent liver congestion (bile-moving herbs)

These herbs include **artichoke leaf, yellow dock, burdock, and dandelion root**. Herbs for cooling the liver should be added to these three basic formulas in the acute stages of hepatitis, when "pathogenic heat" (active inflammation) is affecting the liver. Cooling herbs include **gentian, yellow dock, Oregon grape root, centaury, and coptis** (a Chinese herb). To determine if your liver is inflamed, consult with a licensed acupuncturist or herbalist trained in an energetic-based system of natural medicine such as Traditional Chinese Medicine or Ayurveda.

Use cooling herbs in tea or as a powdered extract (dried tea) in capsule or tablet form. For tea, simmer 50 to 100 grams of cooling herbs in about 20 ounces of water for 45 minutes. Steep the herbs for 15 minutes, strain and drink 1 cup of the tea, 2 or 3 times daily. The herbs will be bitter, a property associated with the cooling effect. For sweetness, add 3 to 7 grams of licorice, which also has an antiviral and anti-inflammatory effect.

Capsules or tablets of the dried teas (powdered extracts) of cooling herbs are available in natural food stores and herb shops. These extracts are much more potent than dried herbs ground up and placed in capsules or tablets because they contain the active ingredients of the plants, minus the sugars and cellulose and other fibers that make up the bulk of most herbs. In other words, the extraction process concentrates the herb's activity many times.

Once the acute phase of hepatitis has passed, eliminate the cooling liver herbs from your regime. Keep taking the other herbs and supplements for another month or two, especially the basic supportive one. Bile-moving herbs are still appropriate in many cases.

If hepatitis becomes chronic, I recommend working with a qualified natural health-care practitioner or holistically minded physician to design an ongoing herbal formula that contains liver-building herbs, enzyme lowering-herbs, bile-movers, and appropriate dietary supplements. Such a person can order tests and provide nutritional and herbal guidance during the healing process.

Cool the Liver Tea

Dandelion root, raw or dried (not roasted) 1 part

Artichoke leaves 1 part

Oregon grape root 1 /2 part

Licorice 1 /4 part

Turmeric 1 /4 part

Ginger root, fresh 1 /8 part

Gentian root 1/8 part

Simmer the herbs in a covered pot 20 minutes. Remove from heat and let steep, covered, for 10 minutes. Drink one cup morning and evening and one more if desired. Persist as long as you experience benefits.

Juice

Carrot 45%

Celery 25%

Cabbage 15% Parsley 10%

Ginger 5%

Note that these percentages are approximate; blend the vegetable juices to taste. The ginger is optional. It makes the juice rather spicy and is a good liver protector...

<http://hepc.liverfoundation.org/treatment/while-on-treatment/hepatitis-c-treatment-and-herbs/>

...Because herbs can interfere with the action of Hepatitis C medications, it's important to tell your doctor about everything you're taking before starting treatment for Hepatitis C. And while getting treated, it's important not to take any new herbs or supplements before consulting with your healthcare provider. For example, **you should NOT take St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)**, or a product that contains St. John's wort, with several of the medications used to treat Hepatitis C, including Olysio, Sovaldi Harvoni, and Daklinza.

CERTAIN HERBS ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER DAMAGE

It's also important to be aware that **several common herbs can cause liver damage**, especially in people with an existing liver disease such as Hepatitis C. These include:

Kava

Comfrey

Shark cartilage

Skullcap

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1071652/>

Making a diagnosis of herbal-related toxic hepatitis

Christine A Haller, Jo Ellen Dyer, Richard Ko, and Kent R Olson

Many conventional drugs (for example, isoniazid and valproic acid) are well recognized as possible hepatotoxins.¹ Several herbal medicines have also been reported to have hepatotoxic effects. However, herbal medicines may not always be considered as the etiologic agent in cases of unexplained liver injury. Current mechanisms to track adverse effects of herbal medicines are inadequate.² Consumers generally consider herbal medicines to be safe and view them as natural alternatives to traditional medications. A recent study showed that only 40% of people who use herbal medicines informed their primary care physicians.³ Therefore, cases of herbal medicine toxicity may go unrecognized. Establishing a diagnosis of herbal hepatotoxicity can be difficult. Even when herbal-related toxicity is suspected, a definitive diagnosis is difficult to establish without proper analysis of the product or plant material....

<http://healthwyze.org/reports/468-treating-and-maybe-curing-hepatitis-c-with-natural-and-holistic-methods>

Treating and Maybe Curing Hepatitis C With Natural and Holistic Methods

by

Thomas Corriher

...General Immune Support and Anti-Viral Support for the Liver

It is not necessary to use all of these, but using at least the first group is highly recommended, and it should produce a tremendous health improvement. These supplements are not likely to enact a cure, but they will provide a body with the initial support that it needs to take the attack to the next level. These items are listed in order of importance.

Healthy diet emphasizing lots of fruits, vegetables, berries, and nuts.

Sunlight

Neem

Milk thistle (400 mg. twice daily)

Mega-dose of vitamin C (3000 mg. a day)

Selenium (small amount)

Flax seed oil mixed with yogurt (Budwig style)

Get some light exercise every day

Arginine (especially for males over the age of 30)

Licorice root

Dandelion

Red sage (otherwise known as "Danshen")
Sea salt (use moderately on everything)
Iodine (topically only)
Zinc supplements
American ginseng (Panax quinquefolius)
Sophora root (Cautiously use, and avoid if there is high blood pressure)

Optional Supplements (reduce dosages if they cause problems)

Glutathione 300 mg. (morning and evening)
Quercetin 500 mg. (morning and evening)
CoQ10 250-500 mg. (morning and evening)
Green tea (couple of cups per day)
Turmeric or curcumin
DHEA
N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) 500 mg. (2x per day)

Optional for hepatitis mental issues with anxiety, insomnia, and etc.

Skullcap
Chamomile (may cause drowsiness and avoid if there are ragweed allergies)
St. John's Wort (unless there is a chance of pregnancy)

Castor Oil Transdermal Packs

Castor oil that is absorbed through the skin over the liver and spleen is of benefit during times of severe inflammation. A person will need to first determine where these organs are to accomplish this. A rag should be soaked in pure, cold-pressed castor oil beforehand. The excess oil should be squeezed out just prior to use. Next the rag should be placed onto bare skin over the organs. Put a piece of plastic on top of the rag. Then place a hot water bottle on top of that. The hot water bottle should be made as hot as is bearable. If the person is numbed by drugs or otherwise, then use some common sense in helping him to get a safe level of heat. This transdermal application should remain in place for a minimum of 30 minutes, and doing this ritual daily would benefit most patients. It is also recommend that the area underneath the patient be covered in plastic too, because some of the castor oil will run down onto furniture or floors.

Things to Avoid

Many substances aggravate the disease while simultaneously weakening the immune system for a double whammy. Victims of hepatitis should avoid them. This list is quite restrictive, but the restrictions do not need to be permanent. They would be very beneficial in fighting against a flare-up of the disease, or when attempting to cure it. Items to avoid include the over-the-counter "remedies", because none of them actually remedy anything. Discontinue all of them. If at all possible, discontinue all pharmaceuticals too. All pharmaceuticals, as foreign substances, stress the kidneys, spleen, and liver.

Inflammatory Substances

Alcohol

Fructose, Sucrose, etc.
Tylenol (Acetaminophen)
Ibuprofen
Aspirin
Naproxen
MSG (all forms)
Vaccines
Deodorants
Fabric softeners
Anti-bacterial products
Pesticides
Soy

Canola
Caffeine
Coffee
Black tea
Soft drinks
Chocolate
Refined (bleached) sugars
Artificial sweeteners
Fluoride
Harsh soaps and detergents
"Table" Salt
Air fresheners
Homogenized milk

http://botanical.com/site/by_you/article_hepc/hep-c.html

Hepatitis C was Killing Me!

Alternative medicine did what conventional medicine could not do!

by

Maud Grieve

...My Search for a Cure

For years I seemed to get every little flu bug in the air, so I thought, but all along it had been flare ups from HCV. Realizing this lead me to alternative medicine and my ultimate holistic approach to a cure. Mom's chicken soup and extra vitamin C when we get the flu helps, so why couldn't this in theory help my liver? I started reading everything I could about the liver and what kinds of supplements could detoxify it. I learned the liver can repair itself if taken care of. So it made sense to me that nutrition and diet play a big role in keeping the liver healthy.

According to the Encyclopedia of Natural medicines:

A natural diet, low in natural and synthetically saturated fat, simple carbohydrates (sugar, white flour, fruit juice, honey, et...), oxidized fatty acids (fried oils) and animal fat, and high in fiber is recommended for a healthy liver and body.

Natural substances to help your liver detoxify are as close as your kitchen cupboard. Eating foods rich in lecithin (soybean), essential fatty acids (salmon, flax oil) and green leafy vegetables rich in fiber and antioxidants like vitamins C and E, are all gourmet cuisine for your liver. Lowering your intake of saturated fat, refined carbohydrates and animal protein and avoiding excessive amounts of alcohol are other recommendations that are good both for your liver and overall body health.

Dandelion root and artichoke are both excellent spring dietary condiments that are very helpful in improving liver bile flow. In addition to these good choices, supplements like **L-methionine** are an excellent choice for a congested liver. **Glutathione peroxidase** is one of the body major detoxification enzymes and is in part defended by methionine during a toxic challenge to the liver...

The article goes on to describe the function of **Milk Thistle**. It concludes that the most potent substances for protecting the liver are Milk Thistle, Dandelion and L-methionine. L-methionine is classed as a "supplement," and Milk Thistle and Dandelion as "botanical medicines." - "Protecting and Enhancing Liver Functions," by Ronald G Reichert, ND, *Alive: Canadian Journal of Health and Nutrition* #161, March 1996): pp. 14-16

I began my program with a low fat diet that helped me loose fifty pounds. This inspired me to publish my first book, "The Body Shop Cookbook" that has over 350 low fat recipes and lots of great nutritional information. I also started a nutritional supplement program that included vitamin C, Vitamin B complex, Vitamin B12, and Folic Acid. I also take two products by Nature's Sunshine called LIV-A and LIV-Guard. LIV-A is a combination of herbs which include **Red Beet, Dandelion, Parsley, Horsetail, Liverwort, Black Cohosh, Birch, Blessed Thistle, Angelica, Chamomile, Gentian and Golden Rod** with an herbal source of **calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, sodium, riboflavin and Vitamin A**. All these herbs nourish the liver. LIV-Guard with milk thistle provides nutrients that must be present for the liver to perform its 500 or more functions. Each tablet contains: **Vitamin A (as beta-carotene), Vitamin C, Iron (ferrous gluconate) and mixed in a base of milk thistle extract, dandelion root, choline bitartrate, and inositol.**

There are several other hepatic herbs available such as **Balmony, Barberry, Black Root, Blue Flag, Boldo, Fringetree Bark, Golden Seal, Vervain, Wahoo, Wild Yam and Yellow Dock**. All of these hepatic herbs help strengthen, tone and stimulate the secretory function of the liver.

After six months of taking these products my liver enzymes began to drop and I started feeling much better. The color in my skin began to come back and I did not have that sick look anymore. My doctor was pleased with the results but to this day is skeptical about what the supplements were doing for me. She also reminded me that even though my liver enzymes were going down - I still had HCV.

I did not intend to give up my search for a cure because I truly believed that these herbs and vitamins would cure my HCV. Then I found a wonderful book called "Sharks Don't Get Cancer" by I. William Lane, PhD. He states, "Having survived virtually unchanged for four

hundred million years, the shark is certainly one of the most remarkable creatures on the face of our planet. The shark appears to be the only animal with a natural immunity to cancer and practically every disease known to man. Researchers worldwide are investigating the shark's natural resistance to disease. There has been an explosion of medical research on shark cartilage's amazing ability."

This book made me wonder, if shark cartilage has been killing some types of cancers and certain viruses, could it kill Hepatitis C? It is a virus. So, I added 1500 mg. of **shark cartilage** to my program and in six months my liver enzymes were even lower.

Finally, I found **MSM (methyl-sulfanyl methane)**. MSM is not a medicine, drug or a food additive. It is a mineral found in all foods, milk, fruits, meats and vegetables. MSM is a natural form of organic sulfur found in all living organisms. MSM is the 3rd largest ingredient found in your body. Your body is made up of water, salt and MSM. Unfortunately, MSM quickly disappears from foods when processed, cooked and/or stored. As soon you pick fruits or vegetables from the tree or vine, they begin rapidly losing MSM.

Remember what Ronald G. Reichert said in his article, Protecting and Enhancing Liver Functions, "In addition to these good choices, supplements like L-methionine are an excellent choice for a congested liver". MSM is the transport molecule for elemental sulfur that is required for proper assimilation of the amino acids, methionine and cysteine. In addition, the peptide hormone, insulin, requires sulfur in its molecular structure, and numerous other proteins, catalysts, and enzymes incorporate sulfur into their molecular framework. The body uses MSM to create new, good healthy cells. Vitamins and amino acids work with MSM during this process. Without proper levels of MSM, our bodies are unable to build good healthy cells, and this leads to illness. Our bodies are producing new cells 24 hours per day and completely renews itself every eleven months. If our body does not receive the proper nutrition and building materials it needs, it will produce unhealthy, dysfunctional cells, deficient of the basic ingredients that constitute a healthy cell.

Knowing that the liver can repair itself and that MSM creates new, healthy cells; I reasoned that MSM would help the liver in its healing process. For this reason, I added MSM to my program.

In conclusion, when I stopped my interferon treatment in February 1996, my liver enzymes were; ALT - 41, AST - 52 and Gamma GT - 87. On December 18th, 1998, my liver enzymes were; ALT - 22 (normal 0 - 28); AST - 25 (normal 0 - 31) and Gamma GT - 31 (normal 0 - 35). For the first time in 16 years, I AM NORMAL!! The doctor was thrilled and told me to keep doing what I am doing because it is saving my life. I am still not sure that she believes that the vitamins and herbs are the reason but I think she must be wondering.

In one year I will be re-tested to see if I have killed this horrible virus for good. I truly believe I have already. I have not felt this good since the day I contacted HCV...

Patents

Method for preparing traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating acute icteric hepatitis CN105343655

The invention discloses a method for preparing traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating acute icteric hepatitis and belongs to the technical field of traditional Chinese medicines. The preparation method comprises steps as follows: prescribed amounts of **cape jasmine fruits, corn stigmas, large trifolious bugbane rhizomes, oriental waterplantain rhizomes, giant knotweed rhizomes, Japanese thistle herbs or roots, dandelions, large leaf gentian roots, hawthorn fruits and liquorice roots** are crushed and evenly mixed, water is added, thick paste I is obtained through reflux and concentration, filter residues are subjected to alcohol extraction, thick paste II is obtained, the thick paste I and the thick paste II are mixed, and the medicinal preparation is prepared. Compared with existing medicines, the composition has the advantages that the preparation technology is simple and easy to implement, and common medicinal dosage forms convenient to carry can be prepared. Besides, the prepared traditional Chinese medicine composition has the advantages of simple medicines, high synergistic effect, small dosage, short treatment course and high cure rate.

Traditional Chinese medicine granules for treating jaundice hepatitis and preparation method thereof CN105311556

The invention discloses traditional Chinese medicine granules for treating jaundice hepatitis and a preparation method thereof. The traditional Chinese medicine granules are prepared from, by weight, **10-15 parts of Herba artemisiae capillariae, 14-18 parts of Fructus gardeniae, 5-10 parts of Cortex phellodendri, 15-20 parts of Herba lysimachiae, 10-15 parts of Solanum vine, 8-16 parts of Radix bupleuri, 5-10 parts of Polygonum cuspidatum, 13-17 parts of Poria cocos, 15-20 parts of Rhizoma atractylodis macrocephalae, 19-26 parts of Radix curcumae, 10-15 parts of Radix paeoniae rubra, 7-13 parts of Rhizoma alismatis, 5-10 parts of Sculellaria barbata, 12-16 parts of Herba hyperici japonici, 10-15 parts of Dianthus superbus, 10-15 parts of Oxalis corniculata, 5-10 parts of thunberg grapevine root, 10-15 parts of Songmuye, 8-16 parts of Tadehagi triquetrum, 14-18 parts of Centella asiatica, 10-15 parts of corn stigma and 15-20 parts of Cortex moutan**. Herbs are compatible and complement each other, so that the traditional Chinese medicine granules have efficacy of clearing heat for detoxification, soothing liver and gallbladder, removing jaundice to promote diuresis and activating blood to remove stasis, has good absorbing effect and remarkable curative effect and are high in healing rate, free of recurrence after healing, low in treatment cost, capable of treating both symptoms and root causes, free of side effect, safe and economical.

Medicine for treating chronic hepatitis B CN105311504

The invention discloses traditional Chinese medicine granules for treating jaundice hepatitis and a preparation method thereof. The traditional Chinese medicine granules are prepared

from, by weight, **10-15 parts of Herba artemisiae capillariae, 14-18 parts of Fructus gardeniae, 5-10 parts of Cortex phellodendri, 15-20 parts of Herba lysimachiae, 10-15 parts of Solanum vine, 8-16 parts of Radix bupleuri, 5-10 parts of Polygonum cuspidatum, 13-17 parts of Poria cocos, 15-20 parts of Rhizoma atractylodis macrocephalae, 19-26 parts of Radix curcumae, 10-15 parts of Radix paeoniae rubra, 7-13 parts of Rhizoma alismatis, 5-10 parts of Scutellaria barbata, 12-16 parts of Herba hyperici japonici, 10-15 parts of Dianthus superbus, 10-15 parts of Oxalis corniculata, 5-10 parts of thunberg grapevine root, 10-15 parts of Songmuye, 8-16 parts of Tadehagi triquetrum, 14-18 parts of Centella asiatica, 10-15 parts of corn stigma and 15-20 parts of Cortex moutan.** Herbs are compatible and complement each other, so that the traditional Chinese medicine granules have efficacy of clearing heat for detoxification, soothing liver and gallbladder, removing jaundice to promote diuresis and activating blood to remove stasis, has good absorbing effect and remarkable curative effect and are high in healing rate, free of recurrence after healing, low in treatment cost, capable of treating both symptoms and root causes, free of side effect, safe and economical.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating virus hepatitis CN105250773

The invention provides a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating virus hepatitis. The composition is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight: **12-16 parts of phoenix-tail fern, 12-16 parts of rhizoma smilacis glabrae, 12-16 parts of radix bupleuri, 10-14 parts of scutellaria baicalensis, 8-11 parts of codonopsis pilosula and 10-14 parts of bamboo leaves.** The traditional Chinese medicinal herbs are compatible, are low in cost and reasonable in formula, have good drug efficacies and no side effect, and have the effects of removing toxicity, inducing diuresis, soothing liver, clearing heat, boosting yang, tonifying middle-warmer and qi and the like. The traditional Chinese medicine composition is mainly used for treating virus hepatitis, bitter in taste, dysphoria, scanty dark urine, constipation, physical fatigue and the like. Clinical pharmacodynamic tests prove that the composition has a cure rate on virus hepatitis being 69 percent and a total effective rate being nearly 100 percent.

Chinese herba preparation for effectively treating hepatitis B CN105233189

The invention provides a Chinese herba preparation for effectively treating hepatitis B. The Chinese herba preparation is prepared from **semen raphani, madder roots, cyrtomium fortunei, aspongopus, zedoary, herba lysimachiae, rheum officinale, creeping oxalis, Chinese pyrola herbs, fenugreek, polygonum cuspidatum, cortex lycii radices, prunella vulgaris, cortex albiziae, cornu rhinocerotis, hairyvein agrimonia herbs and buds, towel gourd vegetable sponge, centella asiatica, notopterygium roots, trogopteris dung, pipewort, lalang grass rhizome and rhizome corydalis.** The Chinese herba preparation for effectively treating hepatitis B has special effects of treating hepatitis, tonifying qi and blood, improving circulation of qi and blood, softening hardness to dissipate stagnation and preventing hepatitis, is durable in action and free of side effects, and treats both manifestation and root causes of disease, the curative effect is strengthened, and relapse is not prone to occurring. The Chinese herbs high in safety are adopted as raw materials of the preparation, the prepared preparation for treating hepatitis B is free of toxic and side effects and high in

safety, and can cure hepatitis once and for all, relapse is not prone to occurring, the cure rate and the effective rate are high, the cure rate is 90%, and the effective rate is 97%.

Drug capsule for treating hepatopathy and preparation method thereof **CN105213505**

The invention relates to drug for treating liver parenchyma leison and chronic and serious hepatopathy. Pharmacological action of the drug includes clearing heat for detoxifying, activating blood to remove stasis, dredging collaterals, promoting liver cell regeneration, preventing liver cell lesion, being choleric, tranquilizing and relieving spasm. The drug has the advantages that the drug is wide in drug source, and **Pastinaca sccbiosaeifolia link, dandelion and Huangxiangcao** are anywhere in the north and the south of China; all herbs used are free of toxic and side effect; the drug is low in price, and hepatopathy, lasting for several years, of a patient can be cured by spending only several tens of RMB, and several persons who are determined to have incurable hepatitis and hepatic cirrhosis are cured by spending no more than 300 RMB.

Traditional Chinese medicine decoction for treating chronic hepatitis **CN105169254**

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine decoction for treating chronic hepatitis. The traditional Chinese medicine decoction is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight: **8-10 parts of polygonum cuspidatum, 3-4 parts of radix curcumae, 2-3 parts of lalang grass rhizome, 5-6 parts of celery roots, 9-10 parts of scutellaria baicalensis, 2-4 parts of radix polygoni multiflori preparata, 4-6 parts of cichorium intybus, 8-10 parts of piper longum, 3-4 parts of plantain herbs, 2-4 parts of mangnolia officinalis flowers, 5-8 parts of herba epimedii, 15-20 parts of daylily, 10-15 parts of pomegranate barks, 2-4 parts of ramie roots, 3-4 parts of feather cockscomb seeds, 10-15 parts of moutan barks, 4-6 parts of florists chrysanthemum seedlings and 1-3 parts of thin evodia roots.** The compatibility of the traditional Chinese medicine disclosed by the invention conforms to the research theories of the traditional Chinese medicine and the modern medicine; the traditional Chinese medicine decoction has the effects of promoting blood circulation to remove meridian obstruction, softening hardness to dissipate stagnation, clearing away heat and toxic materials, tonifying qi and yin, invigorating stomach and helping digestion, is good in curative effect, capable of rapidly taking effects, convenient to take and free of side effects and has a favorable treatment effect on chronic hepatitis.

Pharmaceutic preparation for treating jaundice hepatitis **CN105168863**

The invention belongs to the field of traditional Chinese medicine preparations and particularly provides a pharmaceutic preparation for treating jaundice hepatitis. The pharmaceutic preparation is prepared from raw materials as follows: **25 parts of herbs of rednerve ainsliaea, 18 parts of bunge auriculate roots, 20 parts of Chinese tinospora stems, 15 parts of viburnum, 25 parts of honeysuckle flowers, 22 parts of red peony roots, 15 parts of virgate wormwood herbs, 15 parts of isatis roots, 20 parts of rhubarb,**

25 parts of christina loosestrife, 20 parts of poria cocos, 25 parts of epimedium herbs, 20 parts of largehead atractylodes rhizomes, 15 parts of roots of pseudo-ginseng, 15 parts of dwarf lilyturf tubers, 15 parts of Chinese thorowax roots, 25 parts of milkvetch roots, 15 parts of oriental waterplantain rhizomes and 5 parts of liquorice roots. The pharmaceutic preparation can treat the jaundice hepatitis.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing and treating duck virus hepatitis and preparation method thereof
CN105168496

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing and treating duck virus hepatitis, and belongs to the field of preparation of veterinary drug. The traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared from the following traditional Chinese medicinal components in parts by weight: **5 to 6 parts of humifuse euphorbia herb, 5 to 6 parts of lithospermum, 1 to 3 parts of cortex phellodendri, 1 to 3 parts of herba artemisiae scopariae, 1 to 3 parts of bupleurum, 1 to 3 parts of mints, 1 to 3 parts of hawthorns, 1 to 3 parts of honeysuckles, 1 to 3 parts of liquorice and poplar bark lipid.** The traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared by pure traditional Chinese herbs which are wide in raw material sources, is low in cost, high in curing rate and free of medicine residues, and does not have toxic and side effects; particularly the excessive decocting extraction keeps the conventional traditional Chinese medicine technology, so that the traditional Chinese medicine composition is easier to absorb. The traditional Chinese medicine composition has the effects of clearing away toxicity and heat, stopping bleeding and dysentery, warming stomach and intestine and adjusting the body function, can effectively treat the duck virus hepatitis, and is short in recovery period and convenient to use. Clinical test shows that the curing rate is up to over 85 percent, and a unique treating effect is achieved.

Chinese herb composition for treating chronic hepatitis
CN105147939

he invention discloses a Chinese herb composition for treating chronic hepatitis. The Chinese herb composition is prepared from, by weight, **4-6 parts of prepared cyperus rotundus, 8-10 parts of rehmannia rhizomes, 3-5 parts of poria cocos, 5-6 parts of ecklonia kurome, 8-10 parts of sculellaria barbata, 5-8 parts of calcined oyster shells, 2-4 parts of flastem milkvetch seeds, 4-5 parts of Chinese thorowax roots, 6-8 parts of rhizoma picrorhizae, 10-12 parts of lysimachia christinae hance, 10-15 parts of gardenia jasminoides, 4-5 parts of artemisia capillaries, 2-4 parts of spreading hedyotis, 5-8 parts of sophora flavescens, 3-5 parts of ephedra herbs, 2-4 parts of smoked plums, 5-6 parts of ficus pumila, 4-6 parts of caulis spatholobi, 1-3 parts of phrynium placentarium roots and 3-4 parts of buddleja lindleyana.** The Chinese herb composition is prepared from the pure Chinese herbs, the formula is scientific and reasonable, and the Chinese herb composition has the functions of soothing the liver and regulating vital energy, protecting and nourishing the liver, strengthening the spleen and tonifying qi and eliminating dampness and promoting urination, treats both symptoms and root causes of chronic hepatitis, is free of toxic and side effects and short in treatment period and takes effect fast.

Anti-hepatic-fibrosis traditional Chinese medicinal decoction

CN105125673

The invention relates to the field of pharmaceutical formulations, in particular to an anti-hepatic-fibrosis traditional Chinese medicinal decoction. The anti-hepatic-fibrosis traditional Chinese medicinal decoction is characterized by comprising, by weight, **17-22 parts of silybum marianum, 13-17 parts of prince's-feather fruits, 17-22 parts of desmodium, 3-7 parts of abrus herbs, 13-17 parts of urena procumbens, 17-22 parts of the root of tubeflower duchmans pipe, 17-22 parts of polygonum polystachyum, 13-17 parts of polygonum capitatum, 17-22 parts of Chinese starjasmine stems, 22-28 parts of ground beetles, 13-17 parts of lomatomonium rotatum, 3-7 parts of leeches, 13-17 parts of giant knot weeds, 8-12 parts of the root of Chinese thorowax, 8-12 parts of peach kernels, 5-10 parts of Chinese honeylocust spines, 13-17 parts of roasted turtle shells, 8-12 parts of chicken's gizzard-membranes, 8-12 parts of astragalus membranaceus and 17-22 parts of madder.** The raw materials are soaked in water, and dregs are removed after decoction to obtain a filtrate. The anti-hepatic-fibrosis traditional Chinese medicinal decoction can eliminate inflammatory cells and inflammatory media of hepatic inflammations and has remarkable curative effect on hepatic fibrosis caused by hepatitis virus infection.

Peanut and soybean mixed nutritive thin sheet capable of relieving hepatitis and making method thereof

CN105104565

The invention discloses a peanut and soybean mixed nutritive thin sheet capable of relieving hepatitis and a making method thereof. The thin sheet comprises **20-30 parts of cane sugar, 50-60 parts of peanuts, 50-60 parts of shiitake, 1000-1200 parts of Sprite soft drinks, 70-80 parts of honey, 50-70 parts of peppermint syrup, 5-10 parts of Chinese angelica, 5-10 parts of papaws, 10-20 parts of codonopsis pilosula, 10-20 parts of black dates, 20-25 parts of lilies and 200-220 parts of soybeans.** The high-quality soybeans are selected, and through peeling, soaking, paste grinding, filtering, heating for sheet forming and cooling packaging, the finished product is obtained. The making technology is simple and convenient to implement, no chemical components are added, the peanuts and the soybeans are combined to replace single soybeans and reduce the fishy smell of the single soybeans, crispness is increased, and taste is good; the herbs are added into soybean milk, so that the bean curd thin sheet has a certain medicine property and many nutritional ingredients and is easy to store.

Medicine for treating hepatitis B

CN105079578

The invention discloses medicine for treating hepatitis B. The medicine is characterized by being prepared from, by weight, **12-18 parts of astragalus, 12-18 parts of red sage roots, 8-12 parts of cortex moutan, 8-12 parts of radix lithospermi, 12-18 parts of herba artemisiae capillariae, 12-18 parts of fructus gardeniae, 10-15 parts of radix codonopsis, 10-15 parts of rhizoma atractylodis macrocephalae, 12-18 parts of spreading hedyotis herbs, 12-18 parts of isatis roots, 8-12 parts of gentiana macrophylla, 10-15 parts of herba taxilli, 8-12 parts of radix achyranthis bidentatae, 10-15 parts of poria cocos, 10-15 parts of herba ecliptae, 12-18 parts of couch grass roots and 12-18 parts of carapax**

trionycis. According to the medicine for treating the hepatitis B, 17 kinds of the natural traditional Chinese medicines are selected for scientific compatibility, the formula is simple, all the raw medicines cooperate with one another to achieve the effects of tonifying qi, strengthening the spleens, nourishing the kidneys, clearing heat, dissipating dampness and removing toxicity, the effects are rapid to achieve, both manifestation and root causes of the disease are treated, no toxic and side effect exists, the medicine is simple in preparation method, convenient to take and low in cost, and the effective rate is above 95 percent.

**Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treatment of hepatitis B virus
CN105079544**

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treatment of hepatitis B virus. The traditional Chinese medicine composition comprises, by mass, **25-35 parts of willow root, 25-35 parts of boxthorn root, 25-35 parts of reed rhizome and 25-35 parts of Chinese toon root.** A preparation method of the traditional Chinese medicine composition includes totally weighing 120 g of willow root, boxthorn root, reed rhizome and Chinese toon root according to the part by mass and decocting the Chinese medicinal herbs with water for 30 minutes to obtain a decoction. Use instruction includes taking the decoction orally twice each day after each meal. The four types of Chinese medicinal herbs for preparing the traditional Chinese medicine composition are easy to obtain, rich in source, mild in medicine property and easy to take with low toxic and side effect, and accordingly the traditional Chinese medicine composition is easy to prepare with low cost and is effective in treatment of lung cancer and liver cancer.

**Chinese herb composition for treating liver stagnation and spleen deficiency and blood stasis type hepatitis B liver fibrosis
CN105055729**

The invention belongs to the technical field of medicine, and particularly relates to a Chinese herb composition for treating liver stagnation and spleen deficiency and blood stasis type hepatitis liver fibrosis. The Chinese herb composition comprises, by weight, **8-16 parts of chicken foot taros, 5-13 parts of Chinese elder herbs, 8-16 parts of Chinese flat cabbage, 8-16 parts of sweet osmanthus essence, 4-8 parts of manglietia yuyuanensis fruits, 4-8 parts of shruberry rhodiola roots, 8-16 parts of rust-colored croalaria herbs with roots, 5-13 parts of lasianthus hirsutus, 5-13 parts of cortex acanthopanacis, 5-13 parts of fiveleaf akebia fruits, 4-8 parts of physalis angulata and 4-8 parts of liquorice roots.** All the herbs are used in cooperation to have the effects of soothing the liver, reinforcing the spleen, tonifying the kidneys and removing stasis, and the Chinese herb composition meets the pathogenesis of liver stagnation and spleen deficiency and blood stasis type hepatitis liver fibrosis, can relieve clinical symptoms of a patient with the liver fibrosis and particularly has remarkable relieving improvements on hypochondrium distending pain, abdominal distension and strength lacking. Serum AST and ALT and levels of four indicators of liver fibrosis can be reduced, the liver function can be improved, and the degree of liver fibrosis can be decreased.

**Chinese herb composition for treating hepatitis
CN105012543**

he invention discloses a Chinese herb composition for treating hepatitis. The Chinese herb composition is formed by, by weight, **fructus forsythiae, radix scutellariae, thin evodia twigs and leaves, emilia herbs, verbena, decumbent bugle herbs, ovateleaf holly bark, phyllanthus urinaria, indigowood leaves, mallotus roots, Chinese taxillus twigs, abrus herbs, sporalygodii, stringy stonecrop herbs and plumeria rubra** in a synthesis mode. All the herbs are combined and have the functions of diminishing inflammation, relieving pains, quickening blood for dissipating stasis, removing toxicity for detumescence, nourishing yin and the liver and promoting qi circulation for diuresis. The Chinese herb composition is used for treating the hepatitis by hitting the pathology, treats both symptoms and root causes, and is remarkable in treatment effect and short in curing period. The compatibility of the herbs is simple, the herb source is wide, and the cost is low.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating cholestatic hepatitis CN104940838

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating cholestatic hepatitis. Traditional Chinese medicinal materials of different medicine properties are adopted for scientific compatibility, in this way, an ideal treatment effect can be achieved, the traditional Chinese medicine composition is safe, small in toxic and side effect, easy to prepare and capable of directly having the effect on lesions, curing time is short, and relapse is not likely to occur after curing. According to the formula, the traditional Chinese medicine composition is composed of oral administration herbs and external use herbs; the oral administration herbs comprise **herba epimedii, flower buds of lily magnolia, cocklebur fruits, radix sileris, fineleaf schizonepeta herbs, radix astragali, safflower, red-rooted salvia roots, angelica roots, ligusticum wallichii, Chinese angelica, fructus forsythiae, white paeony roots, cassia twigs, bevedere fruits, cicada shells, bighead atractylodes rhizome, balloon flowers, cyrtomium rhizome and liquoric roots**; the external use herbs comprise **Chinese angelica, sargentg loryvine stem, herba houttuyaninae, wild chrysanthemum flowers, balloon flowers, asarum, poria, aloe leaves, wild chrysanthemum flowers, honeysuckles, rhizoma cyperi, borneol, mint leaves and radix saposhnikoviae**. The traditional Chinese medicine composition gives optimal stimulation to the disease part of the nose, dredges the channels, eliminates vital energy and blood stagnancy, promotes blood smoothing, achieves the effect of strengthening vital qi to eliminate pathogenic factors, treats both symptoms and root causes, and is quite good in clinical treatment effect.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating hepatitis B CN104906452

The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating hepatitis B. The traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared from the following traditional Chinese medicinal materials in parts by weight: **10-30 parts of rainbow conk, 5-25 parts of rabdosia rubescens, 5-25 parts of junci medulla, 10-30 parts of Chinese feervine herbs and roots, 10-30 parts of corn stigma, 5-25 parts of citron, 5-20 parts of dung beetle, 5-25 parts of acanthopanax, 5-25 parts of Chinese artichoke, 10-30 parts of phoenix-tail fern, 5-25 parts of abrus cantoniensis hance, 5-20 parts of solidago virgaurea, 5-25 parts of Japanese ardisia herb, 5-20 parts of rheum officinale, 5-25 parts of puberulous glochidion herb roots, 10-30 parts of fructus livistonae chinensis, 5-20 parts of Chinese**

lobelia, 10-30 parts of raw malt, 5-25 parts of hypericum japonicum, 5-20 parts of commelina diffusa and 5-15 parts of liquorice. The traditional Chinese medicine composition provided by the invention has the efficacies of discharging the liver, regulating qi, strengthening the spleen and stomach, clearing away heat and toxic materials, disinhibiting dampness, relieving jaundice, promoting blood circulation to remove blood stasis, smoothing the liver and relieving the pain, and is significant in curative effect on hepatitis B and reliable in effect.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis B CN104825736

The invention discloses traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis B. The traditional Chinese medicine comprises, by weight, **10-30 parts of dandelions, 10-30 parts of barbed skullcap herbs, 10-20 parts of ficus simplicissima lour, 9-18 parts of hedyotis diffusa, 9-18 parts of glossy privet fruits, 8-15 parts of caulis spatholobi, 5-18 parts of cuscuta, 5-9 parts of panax pseudoginseng, 9-15 parts of heterophyly falsestarwort roots, 6-10 parts of ganoderma lucidum, 15-30 parts of Chinese yam, 5-20 parts of poria cocos, 5-15 parts of schisandra chinensis and 3-6 parts of licorice.** The traditional Chinese medicine has the advantages that various traditional Chinese medicinal materials are reasonably matched with one another, accordingly, effective synergetic effects can be realized by the various materials owing to given composition proportions, effects of nourishing blood and livers, invigorating spleens and kidneys, clearing away heat and toxic materials, soothing the livers and relieving depression can be realized, and obvious effects can be realized in the aspect of hepatitis B treatment by the various materials which are combined with one another.

Chinese herbal medicine for treating virus hepatitis CN104721321

A Chinese herbal medicine for treating virus hepatitis is prepared from, by weight, **10-15 parts of dichondra repens, 3-5 parts of schisandra chinensis, 4-6 parts of semen plantaginis, 5-7 parts of glycyrrhiza, 10-15 parts of gardenia jasminoides, 8-10 parts of poria cocos, 8-10 parts of radix paeoniae rubra and 4-6 parts of artemisiae scopariae.** According to the theory of traditional Chinese medicine, the Chinese herbal medicine for treating the virus hepatitis, prepared from multiple medicinal herbs, is capable of clearing heat, promoting diuresis, cooling blood, detoxifying, inducing diuresis and excreting dampness, thereby being good in virus hepatitis treating effect.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating acute icteric hepatitis CN104689137

Provided is a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating acute icteric hepatitis. The traditional Chinese medicine is composed of **lysimachia alfredii, smoke tree branches and leaves, dracocephalum tanguticum maxim, white-flowered agapetes, torpedograss root and rhizome, osbeckia nepalensis roots, wrightiapubescens.Br., obcordate raspberry roots, common adenostema herbs and kenilworth ivy.** The traditional Chinese medicine composition can be used for treating acute icteric hepatitis clinically.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treatment of liver diseases

CN104666627

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine for the treatment of liver diseases, which comprises the following raw materials in parts by weight: **11 parts of radix paeoniae alba, 11 parts of herba hyperici japonica, 6 parts of christina loosestrife herbs, 10 parts of panax notoginseng, 10 parts of angelica sinensis, 7 parts of five flavors, 10 parts of salvia miltiorrhiza, 18 parts of herba artemisiae, 15 parts of hawthorn, 11 parts of manyflower glorybower roots, 10 parts of radix polygoni multiflori, 10 parts of radix bupleuri, 8 parts of solanum lyratum, and 15 parts of radix glycyrrhizae.** The traditional Chinese medicine disclosed by the invention effectively treats acute or chronic hepatitis B, hepatitis A, hepatitis C, liver ascites, liver cirrhosis, alcoholic liver, and the like.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis B

CN104547876

The invention relates to traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis B. The adopted preparation scheme lies in that the traditional Chinese medicine is prepared from the following Chinese medicinal materials in parts by weight: **15 parts of radix bupleuri, 15 parts of radix scutellariae, 15 parts of coptis chinensis, 13 parts of salvia miltiorrhiza, 13 parts of radix paeoniae alba, 13 parts of cinnamomum cassia, 13 parts of dendrobium crepidatum, 15 parts of angelica sinensis, 15 parts of radices trichosanthis, 15 parts of rhizoma atractylodis, 20 parts of mulberry fruit, 20 parts of radix aucklandiae, 20 parts of fructus aurantii, 20 parts of radix curcumae, 20 parts of herba artemisiae scopariae, 13 parts of radix liquiritiae, 13 parts of radix paeoniae rubrathe and 13 parts of pericarpium citri reticulatae.** The traditional Chinese medicine has the benefits that the preparation is prepared from pure Chinese medicinal herbs, is high in curative effect for hepatitis B, treats both symptoms and root causes, is significant in curative effect, has no adverse reaction, and is little in toxic and side effects; clinical symptoms disappear quickly, and no resurgence phenomenon exists after hepatitis B is cured.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating liver diseases

CN104547727

The invention relates to traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis B. The adopted preparation scheme lies in that the traditional Chinese medicine is prepared from the following Chinese medicinal materials in parts by weight: **15 parts of radix bupleuri, 15 parts of radix scutellariae, 15 parts of coptis chinensis, 13 parts of salvia miltiorrhiza, 13 parts of radix paeoniae alba, 13 parts of cinnamomum cassia, 13 parts of dendrobium crepidatum, 15 parts of angelica sinensis, 15 parts of radices trichosanthis, 15 parts of rhizoma atractylodis, 20 parts of mulberry fruit, 20 parts of radix aucklandiae, 20 parts of fructus aurantii, 20 parts of radix curcumae, 20 parts of herba artemisiae scopariae, 13 parts of radix liquiritiae, 13 parts of radix paeoniae rubrathe and 13 parts of pericarpium citri reticulatae.** The traditional Chinese medicine has the benefits that the preparation is prepared from pure Chinese medicinal herbs, is high in curative effect for hepatitis B, treats both symptoms and root causes, is significant in curative effect, has no adverse reaction, and is little in toxic and side effects; clinical symptoms disappear quickly, and no resurgence phenomenon exists after hepatitis B is cured.

Traditional Chinese medicine capsule for treating serious hepatitis and preparation method of traditional Chinese medicine capsule
CN104547635

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine capsule for treating serious hepatitis and belongs to the field of traditional Chinese medicines. The traditional Chinese medicine capsule comprises the following raw materials of effective components: **rhizoma curculiginis, mulberries, japanese coniogramme rhizome herbs, allium ramosum linn, chicken girt, loranthus parasiticus, peperomia dindygulensis miq, pine nodular branches, jasminum grandiflorum, gastrodia elata, folium ilicis purpurea, comely indigo, sesame, lycopodium clavatum, oriental wormwood and rock pepper grass.** The raw materials selected by the traditional Chinese medicine capsule are reasonable in compatibility; the traditional Chinese medicine capsule accords with the theory of traditional Chinese medicine and modern medicine, has the functions of soothing-liver regulating qi, clearing away heat and toxic materials, nourishing the liver and resolving hard lump, has a remarkable effect on treatment of serious hepatitis, is convenient to take, safe and reliable, free from toxic or side effects, short in treatment course, quick in effect, low in cost and suitable for clinical popularization and application.

Traditional Chinese medicine recipe for preventing and treating viral hepatitis type B
CN104547201

The invention belongs to the technical field of traditional Chinese medicine, and particularly relates to a traditional Chinese medicine recipe for preventing and treating viral hepatitis B and a preparation method for the traditional Chinese medicine recipe. The traditional Chinese medicine recipe is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight: **10-20 parts of silky ant, 2-3 parts of scorpion, 5-10 parts of Oldenlandia diffusa, 3-8 parts of polygonum cuspidatum, 3-5 parts of plantain, 5-10 parts of weeping willow branch, 3-5 parts of salviae miltiorrhizae, 10-20 parts of radix isatidis, 5-10 parts of bitter common leafflower herb, 3-8 parts of sedum sarmentosum, 3-8 parts of red paeony root, 3-5 parts of Chinese angelica, 3-5 parts of grifola, 1-2 parts of cyrtomium fortunei, 3-5 parts of dandelion, 3-5 parts of honey-fried licorice root, and 5-10 parts of honey.** The preparation method comprises the following steps: weighing the raw materials; adding water to submerge the herbs; decocting the herbs after soaking. Through the function of the traditional Chinese medicine, reproduction of virus is inhibited; yin is nourished; the liver is soothed; hepatitis B virus is removed completely; regeneration of hepatocyte is promoted; the traditional Chinese medicine recipe has functions of accelerating generation of antibody and improving disease resistance, and has certain prophylactic effect; patients inapplicable to vaccine can also take the recipe.

Chinese medicine for treating acute jaundice hepatitis A and preparation method
CN104523998

The invention discloses Chinese medicine for treating the acute jaundice hepatitis A. The Chinese medicine is characterized by comprising, by weight, **20-40 parts of capillary wormwood herbs, 10-15 parts of herba epimedii, 9-15 parts of thesium, 7-14 parts of**

barbed skullcap herbs, 6-9 parts of Chinese pyrola herbs, 10-20 parts of fructus aurantii, 10-20 parts of white peony roots, 4-8 parts of mirabilite, 8-16 parts of cloves, 12-24 parts of poria cocos, 8-16 parts of herba euphorbiae humifusae, 10-20 parts of lucid ganoderma, 8-16 parts of medical stones, 8-16 parts of leaves of glabrousleaf pittosporum, 8-16 parts of spreading hedyotis and 15-30 parts of fruits of Chinese wolfberries. The Chinese medicine has the advantages that the natural Chinese herb raw materials are adopted, and on the basis of the prescription medication principle of traditional Chinese medicine, the Chinese medicine has remarkable and reliable treating effects through clinical application, is mild in medicine property and free of toxic and side effects and has broad application prospects; the obtained product has the effects of invigorating the spleen, regulating the vital energy, removing blood stases, softening hard masses, clearing away heat and removing toxicity; the herb source is easy to obtain, the cost of the herbs is low, and burdens of patients can be relieved.

Traditional Chinese medicine decoction for treating jaundice hepatitis CN104083715

The invention discloses traditional Chinese medicine decoction for treating jaundice hepatitis. The traditional Chinese medicine decoction comprises the following raw materials in parts by weight: **4-7 parts of horsetail, 2-3 parts of angelica sinensis, 20-30 parts of corn stigma, 10-15 parts of day lily, 10-15 parts of honey-fried licorice root, 2-4 parts of radix bupleuri, 4-5 parts of eclipta, 1-3 parts of pseudo-ginseng, 2-4 parts of radix curcumae, 1-3 parts of oriental wormwood, 5-6 parts of zedoary, 2-4 parts of lalang grass rhizome, 1-2 parts of polygonum cuspidatum, 3-4 parts of aloe, 1-3 parts of creeping mallotus root leaf, 2-4 parts of neat philippine violet herb, 1-3 parts of coffee senna and 2-3 parts of bitter lettuce.** The traditional Chinese medicine decoction disclosed by the invention has the effects of warming the spleen and stomach for dispelling cold, invigorating the spleen and eliminating dampness, removing heat to cool blood, detoxifying and inducing resuscitation, and inducing diuresis and removing jaundice, and is significant in curative effect on jaundice hepatitis, reliable in action, wide in medicinal herbs resource, simple and convenient to prepare, mild in drug properties, and free of toxic and side effects.

Traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating chronic hepatitis CN104042730

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating chronic hepatitis. The traditional Chinese medicine preparation is prepared from the following crude drugs in parts by weight: **35 parts of radix paeoniae rubra, 30 parts of herba artemisiae scopariae, 30 parts of fennel, 30 parts of coriolus versicolor, 25 parts of radix bupleuri, 15 parts of epimedium herbs, 15 parts of dandelion, 15 parts of fructus aurantii, 15 parts of tree peony barks, 15 parts of salvia miltiorrhiza, 10 parts of fructus gardeniae, 10 parts of murraya paniculata, 8 parts of liquorice and 8 parts of white atractylodes rhizome.** The traditional Chinese medicine preparation is capable of eliminating stagnation of qi due to depression of the liver, relieving liver injury, enabling biliary secretion and excretory functions to return to normal and taking the effects of strengthening the body resistance without evil retention and eliminating evil without injuring the body, low in cost and worthy of clinical popularizing and applying.

Traditional Chinese medicinal preparation for treating viral hepatitis and preparation method thereof

CN103977150

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicinal preparation for treating viral hepatitis and a preparation method, and belongs to the field of a traditional Chinese medicine. Active ingredients of the traditional Chinese medicinal preparation comprise the following raw materials: **dentiferous dendropanax roots and stems, rheum officinale, tomentulose corydalis dried herbs, poria cocos, folium ciematis, manyflower glorybower roots, cortex moutan, elsholtzia bodinieri vaniot, common achyranthes herb, chickweed, asarum forbesii maxim, medical angiopteris rhizome, hawksbill, kazinoki broussonetia, leaf mustard and lysimachia christinae hance.** The traditional Chinese medicinal preparation disclosed by the invention, in which the medicinal materials selected are combined properly, is consistent with traditional Chinese medicine and modern medicine theories; moreover, the traditional Chinese medicinal preparation has functions of clearing away heat and toxic materials, clearing liver and improving vision, dispersing liver and relieving qi stagnation, regulating qi and activating blood circulation; the preparation has a good effect on treating viral hepatitis; moreover, the preparation is significant in curative effect, low in cost, convenient to take, easy to absorb and free from toxic and side effect; the traditional Chinese medicinal preparation can achieve a purpose of treating both manifestation and root cause of disease, and is worthy of widely popularizing and using.

Traditional Chinese medicine utilizing Rabdosa coetsa root to treat chronic active hepatitis B

CN103933464

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine utilizing Rabdosa coetsa root to treat chronic active hepatitis B. The traditional Chinese medicine comprises the following raw materials by weight ratio: **13-17 of Rabdosa coetsa root, 1-5 of gentian, 6-10 of Aburs cantoniensis, 10-14 of licorice, 6-10 of Curcuma aromatica, 13-17 of phellodendron, 1-5 of Curcuma aromatica, 4-8 of rhizoma imperatae, 13-17 of stem of Sargent glory vine, 10-14 of Leersia hexandra Swartz, 4-8 of radix paeoniae alba, 4-8 of bergamot, 10-14 of Poria, 6-10 of Chinese Brake Herb, and 1-5 of slender false nettle herb.** The traditional Chinese medicine provided by the invention utilizes the heat clearing and diuresis promoting characteristic of Rabdosa coetsa root, which coordinates with Chinese herbs with the efficacy of dispersing stagnated liver qi to promote bile flow, clearing away heat and toxic materials and the like. Thus, the traditional Chinese medicine has very good curative effect on chronic active hepatitis B, and can promote liver cell regeneration, improve hepatic microcirculation, and inhibit hepatitis B virus replication.

Drug for treating viral hepatitis type C and preparation method thereof

CN103736031

The invention discloses a drug for treating viral hepatitis type C and a preparation method thereof, and belongs to the field of traditional Chinese medicines. The active ingredients of the drug are obtained from **magnolia officinalis, chrysanthemum leaf, semen coicis, radix curcumae, adenophora stricta, herba violae, polygonum cuspidatum, fingered citron, schisandra chinensis, glossy privet fruit, agastache rugosus, sambucus chinensis,**

chickweed, dandelion, senecio and amomum cardamomum. The drug is prepared from the good-quality Chinese herbs which are combined through modern scientific validation, and thus has the effects of nourishing blood and liver, clearing heat and detoxifying, promoting blood circulation to remove blood stasis, and enriching yin and nourishing kidney; the drug is capable of enhancing the immunity of the organism, accurate in curative effect on the viral hepatitis type C caused by hepatitis c virus, quick in curing, and safe and free of side effect; in addition, the drug also can be applied to preventing the hepatitis C, and is remarkable in prevention effect.

Medicament for treating acute icteric hepatitis CN103721108

The invention relates to a medicament for treating acute icteric hepatitis, which is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight: **sessile alternanthera herb, porana flower, Tripterygii Hypoglauci, Eight Immortals flower, Prunus serrulata, red ginseng, Jasminum floridum, radix paeoniae rubra, common crabgrass herbs, rhizoma gastrodiae, Mosla scabra, lycopodium clavatum, Elatostema oblongifolium, gardenia, fish mint, Perilla frutescens, spina date seeds, contorted tanglehead herb and lotus leaves.** The medicament for treating acute icteric hepatitis disclosed by the invention has the effects of clearing heat and promoting diuresis, and removing pathogenic heat from the blood and toxic material from the body, therefore, the medicament is distinct in clinical curative effect, and can effectively treat acute icteric hepatitis.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing and treating hepatitis and preparation method thereof CN103599225

The invention provides a traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing and treating hepatitis, relating to the technical field of Chinese medicinal herbs. The composition is composed of the following active pharmaceutical ingredients: **14-16kg of alive toad, 1-3kg of gynostemma pentaphyllum, 1-3kg of tarragon, 1-3kg of honeysuckle flower and 1-3kg of fructus aurantii.** The composition has the characteristics of accessible materials, simple manufacturing process, low cost, high practicality, small dosage, low content of harmful ingredients, no toxic or side effect, obvious curative effect and the like.

Traditional Chinese medicament for treating chronic persistent hepatitis B and preparation method thereof CN103393983

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicament for treating chronic persistent hepatitis B and a preparation method thereof. The traditional Chinese medicament comprises the following raw materials by weight: **2.4-2.6kg of raw red-rooted salvia root, 2.8-3.2kg of raw fallopia japonica, 1.8-2.2kg of raw sophorae flavescens, 0.3-0.5kg of white peony, 0.2-0.4kg of liquorice, 0.2-0.4kg of akebia quinata DC, 0.2-0.4kg of hawthorn, 0.2-0.4kg of dendrobaea, 0.09-0.11kg of scutellaria baicalensis, 0.1-0.3kg of fried chicken gizzard membrane, 0.1-0.3kg of barley malt root, 0.2-0.4kg of swertia mileensis, 0.8-1.0kg of pseudo-ginseng flour and 0.1-0.3kg of poria flour.;** Raw traditional Chinese herbs are used

in the traditional Chinese medicament, so that the traditional Chinese medicament is purely nature, is good in treatment effect, safe and reliable, does not have toxic or side effect, and is simple in treatment mode and low in cost.

Chinese medicine composition for treating hepatitis B **CN103007194**

The invention discloses a Chinese medicine composition for treating hepatitis B, belonging to the field of Chinese medicine compositions. The Chinese medicine composition comprises the following Chinese medicinal herbs in parts by weight: **12-17 parts of periostracum cicada, 12-14 parts of herba artemisiae scopariae, 18-23 parts of peach kernel, 17-20 parts of tsaoko amomum fruit, 8-18 parts of cortex phellodendri, 6-12 parts of longhair antenoron herb, 13-16 parts of virgate wormwood herb, 27-34 parts of abrus herb herba abri, 16-25 parts of radix curcumae, 24-35 parts of polygonum cuspidatum and 12-21 parts of cudrania cochinchinensis kudo et masam.** The Chinese medicine composition has the advantages of low cost, good treatment effect and less relapsing possibility.

Medicine treating hepatitis B **CN102793889**

The invention discloses a medicine treating hepatitis B. The medicine is prepared from the following raw materials by weight part: **5-9 of honeysuckle; 5-9 of Houttuynia cordata; 1-3 of Asarum sagittarioides; 5-9 of plantain herbs; 2-4 of Ganoderma lucidum; 1-3 of panax notoginseng; 3-7 of Salvia miltiorrhiza; 3-7 of Astragalus; 3-7 of Radix Curcumae Aromaticae; and 3-7 of poria cocos.** Through scientific compatibility of the medicinal materials, the efficacy can be complementary, superimposing effects can be achieved, and the treatment effect is good. Also the medicine has widely available rawmaterials, and the treatment cost is low.

Chinese medicine preparation for treating hepatopathy and preparation method **CN102743460**

The invention provides a Chinese medicine preparation for treating hepatopathy. The preparation comprises Chinese medicine raw materials (dried medicinal herbs) including, by weight, **1-30 parts of oriental wormwood, 1-30 parts of dandelion, 0.1-10 parts of Chinese magnoliavine fruit, 1-15 parts of tuckahoe, 1-20 parts of hawthorn and 1-15 parts of radix astragali.** The oriental wormwood and the Chinese magnoliavine fruit are main drugs of the preparation, a main effective component of the preparation is schisandrin, the preparation has the functions of protecting liver and lowering transaminase, further has various active substances including anticancer and antagonistic platelet activating factor (PAF), aldose inhibition reductase and the like, and achieves excellent clinical effects. Effective portions are prepared by the aid of advanced extraction and purification technology, and the preparation is prepared by means of pharmacological screening and recombination, and is mainly used for treating diseases including acute and chronic hepatitis, persistent hepatitis, cholecystitis and the like caused by dampness, heat and retardation.

Chinese herbal medicine for treating chronic hepatitis

CN102370944

The invention discloses a Chinese herbal medicine for treating chronic hepatitis which is characterized by comprising the following Chinese medicinal herbs in parts by weight: **40-60 parts of radix astragali, 40-60 parts of radix salviae miltiorrhizae, 20-30 parts of rhizoma atractylodis macrocephalae, 15-20 parts of glabrous greenbrier rhizome, 25-35 parts of rice sprout, 15-25 parts of radix curcumae, 15-25 parts of hawthorn, 20-30 parts of medicated leaven, 5-10 parts of Cayratia japonica, 10-15 parts of Typhonium blumei, 15-30 parts of isatis leaf and 10-15 parts of Hypericum japonicum Thunb.** The **radix astragali and radix salviae miltiorrhizae** are used as the monarch materials; the **rhizoma atractylodis macrocephalae, glabrous greenbrier rhizome, radix curcumae and hawthorn** are used as the minister materials; the **rice sprout, medicated leaven and Cayratia japonica** are used as the assistant materials; and the **Typhonium blumei, isatis leaf and Hypericum japonicum Thunb** are used as the guide materials. The Chinese herbal medicine is simple to prepare, convenient to use and safe to take, and has no toxic or side effect. The Chinese herbal medicine has the functions of reinforcing the spleen to replenish qi, activating blood circulation to dissipate blood stasis, soothing the liver and relieving stagnation, and has obvious effect on treating chronic hepatitis.

Application of Scorzonera total extract in preparation of medicaments for treating hepatitis or protecting liver

CN102274262

The invention discloses a **scorzonera** total extract and application thereof to the preparation of medicaments for treating hepatitis or protecting liver. A preparation method for the scorzonera total extract comprises the following steps of: 1) crushing scorzonera whole herbs into powder, extracting by using 30 to 95 percent ethanol, and concentrating to obtain ethanol extractum; 2) loading the ethanol extractum onto a macroporous resin column to perform chromatography; and 3) eluting by using distilled water, eluting the resin column by using 30 to 95 percent of alcohol water solution to obtain eluent, collecting, concentrating and drying the eluent to form powder, namely the scorzonera total extract.; The invention also relates to new application of the scorzonera total extract to the preparation of the medicaments for treating the hepatitis or protecting the liver and provides possibility for the preparation and marketing of the two medicaments.

Chinese medicinal composition for treating hepatitis B, preparation method thereof and application

CN102210801

The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal composition for treating hepatitis B, which is prepared from five natural Chinese medicinal herbs of **hawthorn fruit, persimmon, acanthopanax root bark, yunnan manyleaf paris rhizome and medicated leaven**. The invention also relates to a preparation method and application of the preparation of medicaments for treating hepatitis B. The Chinese medicinal composition has obvious treatment effect on hepatitis B.

MEDICATION FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DRUG HEPATITIS RU2419449

SUBSTANCE: invention relates to field of pharmacy, in particular to phytotherapy, and can be applied for treatment of drug hepatitis. Medication represents herbal mixture, including 29 herbs: herbal part of **woodland strawberry**, **herbal part of common dandelion**, **inflorescences of pineapple weed**, **leaves of stinging nettle**, **inflorescences of tansy**, **inflorescences of pot marigold**, **fruits of common juniper**, **peppermint leaves**, **herbal part of St John's wort**. Medication additionally contains: **lime tree flowers**, **herbal part of heartsease**, **herbal part of Centaurium**, **flax seeds**, **dill seeds**, **burdock root**, **herbal part of common chicory**, **herbal part of common knotgrass**, **collective fruits of common hop**, **herbal part of cornflower**, **leaves of cowberries**, **leaves of Arctostaphylus**, **corn stigma**, **herbal part of immortelle**, **root and rhizome of Acorus**, **herbal part of Menyanthes**, **garden angelica root**, **herbal part of yellow sweet clover**, **Inula root**, **herbal part of common horsetail**. ^ EFFECT: mixture reduces terms of hepatitis treatment, as well as improves clinico-laboratory indices due to normalisation of liver function tests and functional state of liver.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatosplenomegaly CN102100787

The invention relates to traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatosplenomegaly, which comprises the following Chinese medicinal herbs in parts by weight: **dyer woad leaf**, **isatis indigotica fort**, **cassia twig**, **rheum officinale**, **oriental wormwood**, **radix paeoniae rubra**, **Chinese honeylocust spine**, **gentiana scabra bge**, **evodia rutaecarpa**, **oldenlandia diffusa** and **eclipta**. The selected Chinese medicinal herbs joints take the efficacy of invigorating blood circulation, dispelling stasis, removing coldness, relieving pains, removing pattogenic heat from the blood and toxic material from the body, nourishing kidney and tonifying liver. The traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatosplenomegaly has favorable curative effects on hepatitis B and hepatosplenomegaly caused by various reasons.

Preparation for treating chronic hepatitis B CN102028786

The invention discloses a preparation for treating chronic hepatitis B, which is characterized by comprising the following Chinese medicine herbs in parts by weight: **200-400 parts of oldenlandia diffusa**, **100-300 parts of dandelion**, **50-250 parts of giant knot weed**, **80-300 parts of hypericum japonicum thumb**, **100-300 parts of astragalus root**, **50-250 parts of the fruit of Chinese magnoliavine**, **100-300 parts of the root of red-rooted salvia**, **100-300 parts of root of common peony** and **30-150 parts of liquorice root**. A method for preparing the preparation for treating the chronic hepatitis B is characterized by comprising the following steps of: weighing the Chinese medicine herbs in proportion; adding water for decocting for twice, wherein the first decoction is carried out for 2h, the second decoction is carried out for 1h; mixing decoctions, filtering, condensing filtrate to proper amount, standing for 24h, taking liquid supernatant; and adding a proper amount of nipagin and sodium benzoate to prepare 1000ml of preparation. The invention aims at overcoming the defects of the prior art, provides a preparation capable of effectively treating the chronic hepatitis B, and also aims at providing a method for preparing the preparation.

Extract of Chinese herb marsdenia tenacissima as well as preparation method and application thereof

CN102028726

The invention discloses an extract of Chinese herb **marsdenia tenacissima** as well as a preparation method and application thereof, belonging to the technical fields of extracts of Chinese herbs and preparation methods thereof. The extract containing total phenolic acid and total saponin which are effective parts of marsdenia tenacissima can be extracted by reflux with ethanol or can be prepared by separately extracting the extracts of the total phenolic acid and the extracts of the total saponin and mixing the extracts together. The extract of Chinese herb marsdenia tenacissima can be used for preparing medicines for resisting against hepatitis B virus, reducing transaminase level and regulating immunity. The extract of Chinese herb marsdenia tenacissima has the effect of protecting liver and reducing enzyme and certain protection effect on animal liver injury caused by CC14, and meanwhile, can improve non-specific immunity function in a proper dosage range.

Medicine composition for treating hepatitis B

CN102018930

The invention relates to a medicine composition for treating hepatitis B, comprising the following components: **10 g of Chinese rhubarb, 15 g of wenchow turmeric root tuber, 10 g of bupleurum falcatum, 15 g of baical skullcap root, 15 g of giant knot weed, 15 g of spreading hedyotis herb, 20 g of oriental wormwood, 30 g of turtle shell, 20 g of roots of red-rooted salvia, 15 g of endothelium corneum gigeriae galli, 20 g of bighead atractylodes rhizome, 30 g of Chinese yam, 15 g of fruit of immature citron, 15 g of red ginseng, 40 g of astragalus mongholicus, 30 g of root of rehmannia, 10 g of antler glue, 15 g of Lonicera confuse, 15 g of cape jasmine fruit, 15 g of patrinia and 15 g of purslane.** The medicinal herbs are pulverized and prepared into pills of 10 g by each, patients can take three pills each time for three times in one day, one course of treatment lasts for two months, and the patients need to take two courses of treatment to acquire a better treatment effect in general.

Medicament for treating hepatitis A and hepatitis B

CN101991810

The invention relates to a medicament for treating hepatitis A and hepatitis B, which is prepared by adopting the raw materials of **Japanese premna stems or leaves, nervos brake herbs, lophatherum gracile, eleagnine roots, radix curcumae, spurge, ardisia roots, damnacanthus roots, salvia miltiorrhiza, tylophora ovata, scutellaria, tuckahoe, oldenlandia diffusa, selaginella uncinata, euphorbia kansui, cynanchum paniculatum, bitter hyacinth, Chinese tallow roots, bupleurum, radix linderae, stenoloma chusana and bracken.**; The invention has the advantages and effects that the medicament for treating hepatitis A and hepatitis B has short treating period, can quickly eliminate various symptoms of patients with hepatitis A and hepatitis B, can quickly transfer Da San Yang and Xiao San Yang into Yin, can ensure that the hepatitis A and hepatitis B are not easy to recur, is powerful to regulate integral disease resistance, treats both principal and secondary aspects of diseases and has a high cure rate.

Chinese material medical preparation for treating hepatitis B and ascitesduetocirrhosis CN101991747

The invention discloses a Chinese material medical preparation for treating hepatitis B and ascitesduetocirrhosis, which comprises the selected Chinese medical herbs in parts by weight: **Chinese angelica, the rhizome of chuanxiong, tuckahoe, yam, the root of red-rooted salvia, astragalus root, oriental wormwood, giant knot weed, bighead atractylodes rhizome, the rhizome of oriental water plantain, Chinese holly leaf and trogopterus dung**. The preparation comprises a tablet, a powder, a capsule, a pulvis and an oral liquid preparation prepared by applying the traditional preparation process or modern preparation process. The Chinese medical herbs are combined to have the effects of clearing heat, detoxicating, dispelling the dampness, controlling deficiency of vital energy and deficiency of blood, smoothing the liver, harmonizing the stomach, promoting blood circulation, removing blood stasis, and protecting the liver. The Chinese material medical preparation improves the immunity through oral administration, and has better treatment effect on hepatitis B, cirrhosis and ascitesduetocirrhosis. Found through clinical practice, the invention has the advantages of rapid effect taking, remarkable treatment effect, good tolerance, low cost and no any toxic and side effects.

Chinese medicinal decoction for treating neonate hepatitis syndrome CN101961433

The invention relates to Chinese medicinal decoction for treating neonate hepatitis syndrome, which is a medicament prepared by using the following Chinese medicinal herbs in part by weight as raw materials: **8 to 12 parts of artemisia capillaries, 4 to 6 parts of immature bitter orange, 4 to 6 parts of giant knotweed rhizome, 4 to 6 parts of bupleurum, 6 to 10 parts of szechwon tangshen root, 6 to 10 parts of Chinese angelica, 4 to 6 parts of Indian buead, 4 to 6 parts of oriental waterplantain rhizome, 3 to 6 parts of Chinese taxillus twig, 3 to 6 parts of peony root, 3 to 6 parts of szechuan lovage rhizome, 4 to 6 parts of chicken's gizzard-membrane, 4 to 6 parts of akebia stem and 4 to 6 parts of fine licorice root**. The raw material medicaments are selected and are mixed and immersed into water to be decocted to form decoction, 100 millimeters of concentrated decoction is made each time and is taken orally by 20 milliliters each time and five times in a day, 10 days is one course of treatment, and the neonate hepatitis syndrome can be cured in two courses of treatment. The Chinese medicinal decoction has the advantages of definite curative effect, safety, convenient, no toxic or side effect and low cost, and is suitable for popularization and use.

Medicament composition for preventing and treating liver damage CN101933973

The invention discloses a medicament composition for preventing and treating liver damage, comprising scutellariae radix flavonoids and schisandra chinensis lignans as effective medicinal components as well as auxiliary additive components acceptable in medicaments. The proportion of scutellariae radix to **schisandra chinensis**, which are crude medicinal herbs for extracting effective medicinal components of the scutellariae radix flavonoids and the schisandra chinensis lignans, is 1:(0.2-5). The composition is particularly suitable for

preventing and treating the acute/chronic hepatitis and liver fibrosis, and particularly the liver fibrosis. Experiment results show that the two effective medicinal components can generate obvious synergistic effect when used in the aspect of the indications.

Plaster for treating hepatitis B and using method thereof **CN101849998**

The invention relates to plaster for treating hepatitis B. A method for preparing the plaster comprises the steps of: mixing and mashing annual **fleabane herb, salvia plebeian, brown sugar, borneol and radix pseudo-ginseng powder** and sticking the mashed powder to a sticking plaster to obtain the plaster, wherein the annual fleabane herb accounts for 45 to 55 percent of the total content of the raw materials, the salvia plebeian accounts for 35 to 45 percent of the total content of the raw materials, the brown sugar accounts for 1 to 3 percent of the total content of the raw materials, the borneol accounts for 2 to 4 percent of the total content of the raw materials and the radix pseudo-ginseng powder accounts for 4 to 6 percent of the total content of the raw materials. The plaster for treating the hepatitis B is refined by selecting a plurality of Chinese medicinal herbs, and is pasted to skin acupuncture points for foaming to dispel and discharge pathological products of toxin, heat, wind, damp, stasis and the like in vivo from skin, so that the equilibrium between yin and yang of human bodies is adjusted. After the acupuncture points are applied externally, the medicinal effect permeates through the skin directly, so that the plaster reaches the medicinal concentration quickly on lesion positions, and thus the microcirculation is improved and immune systems of the human bodies are activated; and due to convenient use and obvious curative effect, the plaster for treating the hepatitis B has the great practical and popularization value.

Process for preparing Chinese medicinal injection for treating hepatitis **CN101810707**

The invention discloses a process for preparing a Chinese medicinal injection for treating hepatitis and belongs to the Chinese medicinal medical preparation. The injection for treating the hepatitis is prepared from the following Chinese medicinal herbs: **spreading hedyotis herb, common selfheal fruit-spike, liquoric root** and the like. The process for preparing the Chinese medicinal injection for treating the hepatitis comprises the following steps: separately processing the liquoric root and then merging on the basis of regulating pH value (namely regulating pH of a filtrate with alkali after first alcohol precipitation filtering) with alcohol. Through the process for preparing the injection for treating the hepatitis, impurities such as mixed substance, resin and protein can be further removed; and the injection has the advantages of less chemical composition loss, obvious pharmacological effect, low toxicity and good stable performance.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating chronic hepatitis and preparation method thereof **CN101757561**

The invention discloses a new traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating chronic hepatitis and a preparation method thereof. The traditional Chinese medicine composition mainly comprises the following Chinese medicinal herbs of **dried orange peel, rhizoma**

cyper, pericarpium citri reticulatae viride, radix scrophulariae, root of rehmannia, folium isatidis, root of kudzu vine, houttuynia cordata, indigo naturalis, peach kernel, red flower, radix paeoniae alba, Tuckahoe, rhizoma alismatis, oriental wormwood, desmodium, polygonum cuspidatum, root of red-rooted salvia, radix bupleuri, angelica sinensis, herba lycopi, earthworm, goldthread, felwort and root bark of the peony tree.

The traditional Chinese medicine composition can be prepared into a common oral preparation according to a conventional traditional Chinese medicine preparation method. The invention can remarkably improve the symptoms of mild acratia, inappetence, abdominal distension, pain over the liver and the like of chronic persisting hepatitis, and can improve the symptoms of asthenia, poor appetite, abdominal distension, semiliquid, pain over the liver, poor complexion, poorer health, manpower reduction, hepatomegaly accompanied with haphalgnesia and rap pain, and splenomegaly of the chronic active hepatitis and the symptoms of jaundice, spider angioma, liver palms, acne and the like caused by the chronic hepatitis. The invention can also improve the symptoms of long-term obvious dysfunction of liver, ALT continuous increase or repeated fluctuation, albumin reduction, globulin increase, gamma globulin or IgG increase, time extension of protrombin time, capability of positive reaction in self antibody and rheumatoid factors, capability of circulating immune complex increase, capability of addiments C3 and C4 reduction and the like, and has accurate remarkable clinical treatment effect and rapid effect taking.

**Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating acute hepatitis and preparation method thereof
CN101757433**

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating acute hepatitis and a preparation method thereof. The traditional Chinese medicine composition mainly comprises the following raw medicinal herbs: **radix bupleuri, folium isatidis, isatis root, chrysanthemum, taraxacum officinale root, herba violae, pericarpium citri reticulatae viride, rhizoma cyperi, costus root, hawthorn, angelica sinensis, raw rehmannia, radix scrophulariae, root of kudzu vine, radix paeoniae alba, soapstone, cape jasmine, houttuynia cordata, subprostrate sophorae, rhizoma smilacis glabrae, oriental wormwood, indigo naturalis, coptis, rheum officinale, felwort, ash bark, radix sophorae falvescentis, bunge cherry seed, lophatherum gracile, bezoar, antelope's horn, patrinia, lithospermum, moutan bark and root of common peony.** The traditional Chinese medicine composition can be prepared into any one common oral preparation according to a conventional traditional Chinese medicine preparation method. The invention can remarkably improve symptoms of inappetence, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis B carrier, arcane positive, greasy antiposia, diarrhea, jaundice, hepatic encephalopathy, electrolyte disturbance, encephaledema, cerebral hernia, hepatorenal syndrome, hydroperitoneum, electrolyte disturbance and the like, and has accurate clinical treatment effect, remarkable treatment effect and rapid effect taking. Because of being combined by basically adopting medicinal and edible Chinese medicinal herbs specified in National Formulary, the traditional Chinese medicine composition has the advantages of low cost, basic no toxic and side effects, and the like.

**Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating persistent hepatitis and preparation method thereof
CN101757265**

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating persistent hepatitis and a preparation method thereof. The traditional Chinese medicine is prepared by using Chinese medicinal herbs such as **root of red-rooted salvia, paenoniae alba, mrlberrrt fruit, fruit of Chinese wolfberry, fructus ligustri lucidi and bell cricket**. The red-rooted salvia can invigorate and promote the blood circulation and adjust the sanguimotor and has the function of dredging for reinforcement; scientific experiments prove that the traditional Chinese medicine has the function of vitamin E and can play a role of freeing the liver. The paenoniae alba is matched to enable the liver not to be fired for nourishment. The paenoniae alba and the red-rooted salvia are combined for nourishing the blood without coagulating blood and smoothing the stasis without damaging the health; the mrlberrrt fruit, the fruit of Chinese wolfberry and the fructus ligustri lucidi are added for nourishing the liver and smoothing the blood, improving eyesight and dredging the tendons; and the bell cricket is introduced for releasing liver qi and smoothing the channels and has the efficacy of nourishing blood and liver and smoothing qi. The composition has the characteristics of no toxic and side effect, convenient taking, high healing rate and remarkable effect, and is worthy of being popularized and used in clinic.

Medicament for treating acute hepatitis CN101732655

The invention discloses a medicament for treating acute hepatitis, which comprises the following components in part by weight: **30 to 60 parts of carthamus flower, 40 to 60 parts of indigowoad root, 50 to 70 parts of eucommia bark, 30 to 60 parts of pilose asiabell root, 30 to 60 parts of sliced turmeric, 40 to 60 parts of chicken's gizzard-membrane, 30 to 80 parts of Mongolian dandelion herb, 30 to 80 parts of hawthorn fruit, 20 to 90 parts of liquoric root, 20 to 70 parts of honeysuckle flower, 30 to 70 parts of tangerine peel and 200 to 300 parts of honey**. Based on Chinese medicinal and pharmacologic theory, through years of clinical practice, the medicament for treating the acute hepatitis is prepared from Chinese medicinal herbs which are selected from Chinese medical treasury and have the effects of clearing heat and detoxicating, soothing liver and regulating vital energy, dissolving stasis and freeing network vessels. The medicament has exact treatment effects on various kinds of acute hepatitis and various kinds of chronic active hepatitis.

Chinese medicinal herb for treating chronic hepatitis CN101732595

The invention discloses a Chinese medicinal herb for treating chronic hepatitis, which comprises the following components in part by weight: **30 to 60 parts of Indian buead, 50 to 70 parts of Chinese magnoliavine fruit, 30 to 60 parts of common leafflower herb, 30 to 60 parts of Mongolian dandelion herb, 40 to 60 parts of hawthorn fruit, 30 to 80 parts of eucommia bark, 30 to 80 parts of scorch-fried three immortals, 20 to 90 parts of virgate wormwood herb, 40 to 60 parts of radix isatidis, 30 to 70 parts of bitter almond kernel and 300 to 500 parts of honey**. Based on Chinese medicinal and pharmacologic theory, through years of clinical practices, the Chinese medicinal herb for treating the chronic hepatitis has a formula consisting of Chinese medicinal herbs which are selected from Chinese medical treasury and have the effects of clearing heat and detoxicating, protecting liver and nourishing liver, regulating vital energy and freeing network vessels. The Chinese medicament has exact treatment effects on various kinds of chronic hepatitis and various

kinds of chronic active hepatitis.

Traditional Chinese medical pill for treating hepatitis B CN101716311

The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medical pill for treating hepatitis B, prepared from 19 traditional Chinese medical herbs, including **poria, rhubarb, toad, buffalo horn, gingseng, saffron, pangolin, turtle shell, angelica, dried rhizome of rehmannia, prepared rhizome of rehmannia, rhizoma zedoariae, Atractylodes macrocephala, white peony, curcuma longa, bupleurum, spatholobus stem, kudzu root and milkvetch root.**; The pill has accurate combination compatibility, can permeate a human body to directly kill hepatitis B, can promote blood circulation by removing blood stasis, protect the liver, nourish the stomach, activate the spleen, strengthen the kidney, prevent viruses from being copied, fully repair and regenerate the liver cells, effectively eliminate the microcirculation failure condition of the hepatic tissue and have the advantages of quick results, short course of treatment, high cure rate, low recurrence rate, low treatment cost, and the like.

Hepatitis B detoxification soup CN101623461

The invention discloses a medicament for treating hepatitis B, which comprises **yuckahoe, parasitic loranthus, dahurian patrinia herbs, glossy privet fruits, India madder roots, siegesbeckia pubescens, citron, raw hawthorns, tangerine peels, eclipta alba, raw astragalus mongholicus, dried coix seeds, radix paeoniae, salvia miltiorrhiza bunge, kudzu-vine roots, pseudo-ginseng powder, rhubarb, fructus trichosanthis, lotus stamens, cassia bark powder, buffalo horn powder, and the like.** The medicament has the effects of strengthening body resistance to eliminate pathogenic factors, nourishing yin, eliminating phlegm and clearing various hepatitis viruses.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating hepatitis B and preparation method thereof CN101601826

The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating hepatitis B, in particular to a Chinese patent medicine prepared by using Chinese medicinal herbs as raw materials. The invention also relates to a preparation method of the medicine. The composition comprises the following components according to the weight portion: **20-30 portions of radix astragali, 15-20 portions of codonopsis pilosula, 40-50 portions of herba artemisiae capillaries, 10-20 portions of field pennycress, 15-20 portions of shizandra, 15-30 portions of giant knotweed, 10-20 portions of coix seed and 15-30 portions of fingered citron.**

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for curing chronic hepatitis CN101564516

he invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine composition for curing chronic

hepatitis. The traditional Chinese medicine composition adopts more than 10 traditional Chinese herbs as raw materials, such as **radix astragali, red sage roots, achyranthes roots**, and the like and has the efficacies of promoting blood circulation, removing blood stasis, clearing residual toxicity, soothing liver-qi stagnation, nourishing yin and liver, eliminating stagnation, and the like. The invention can cure the chronic hepatitis and the symptoms of hepatopathies with abnormal liver functions, such as dark face, somasthenia, malabsorption and neurolysis and has the advantages of simple manufacture method, accurate therapeutic effect, safety, no toxic side effect, convenient taking, low cost, and the like.

Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis CN101352496

The invention discloses a Chinese medicine used for treating hepatitis; the Chinese medicine is composed of 13 Chinese medicinal herbs, namely, **white paeony root, rehmanniae radix, glossy privet fruit, Caohedong, red paeony root, Hufu, radix astragali, medlar, agaric, oldenlandia diffusa, red jujube, aweto and radix glehniae**; good curative effect can be achieved when the dosage of each ingredient is within the following range by weight: 3-6% of white paeony root, 9-11% of rehmanniae radix, 4-7% of glossy privet fruit, 3-6 % of Caohedong, 3-6% of red paeony root, 3-6% of Hufu, 6-8% of radix astragali, 6-8% of medlar, 5-6% of agaric, 5-6% of oldenlandia diffusa, 4-8% of red jujube, 4-7% of aweto and 3-6% of radix glehniae. The invention has the advantages that: the Chinese medicine can dredge microcirculation, improve the immunity of the body, prompt metabolism, treat hepatitis effectively, cut off infection source and reduce medicine cost effectively and has simple application method but no toxic and side effects.

Extract solution and herbal mixture for treatment of hepatitis US5648089

A newly formulated herbal mixture and herbal nasal drops are provided for ethical use and treatment of viral hepatitis diseases. The herbal formulation is in two parts, which may be used separately or together, including (1) an oral herbal formulation including coarse granules of 9 herbs, ground and added together in specific ratios; and (2) nasal drops prepared from the extract of a single herb, namely **Ecballium Elaterium A. Rich.**

A Herbal Composition for Treating Diseases and a Method for Obtaining the Same US2007237838

A natural herbal composition for the treatment of cancer, hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS, and Dengue fever, with the composition comprising a mixture of herbs **Artemisia absinthium L. and Ruta graveolens L.** in an infusion. A method for preparing the composition is also provided.

A medical composition against hepatitis B virus containing improved Phyllanthus amarus TWI272946

A medical composition against hepatitis B virus containing improved **Phyllanthus amarus** mainly comprises **Bupleurum-and-Two-Coptidis-Tang** that can cure hepatitis described in the ancient books and records of Chinese medicine. **Phyllanthus amarus** having effect of curing hepatitis B is added. **Baoyuan Tang** having the effect of promoting immunity is further added. Multifunction of killing virus and curing liver complaint is expected reaching by multiple medicinal herbs promoting immunity mixed in proper proportion.

Formula of compound nidus vespae for treating hepatitis B and health care
CN101129465

The invention provides a compound hornet nest product of medicinal and health formulation for treating hepatitis B, which is prepared from Chinese herbs including **hornet nest, wild marjoram, root of red rooted saliva, organic selenium and bee glue**. The medicament can also improve human body immunological functions.

Chinese medicine for curing and preparation method thereof hepatitis
CN101181598

The invention provides a Chinese medicine prescription which is used for curing hepatopathy and the preparation method. The invention is repeatedly screened by experts, the invention has the advantages of keeping **curative effect, little test, short time and low cost while reducing drug ingredients**. The invention is formed by the following traditional Chinese medicinal preparation ingredients by weight: **80 parts of oldenlandia diffusas, 25 parts of radix curcumae, 50 parts of paris rhizomes, 50 parts of astragalus roots, 50 parts of giant knotweeds, 50 parts of curcumas, 50 parts of chicken-bone herbs, 50 parts of root of subprostrate sophoras, 50 parts of indigowoad roots, 50 parts of fructus schizandraes and 12.5 parts of gall powders of bear**. The invention is made by ten Chinese traditional medicines; through years of clinical use, based on the obtained good curative effect, the invention further extracts the former prescription; through pharmacological and pharmacodynamic test and clinical observation, the invention can cure various hepatopathies and the diseases such as hepatocirrhosis and liver cancer, etc. caused by hepatitis, and has the effects for preventing tumor, and adjusting immunity of the body; moreover, the invention has the advantages of small side effect, convenient use, quick absorption, short period of treatment and low cost.

Capsule for hepatitis B
CN101129894

The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal capsule for treating hepatic disease B, which is prepared from Chinese herbs including **root of red rooted saliva, Cinnamomum cassia, poria cocos, atractylodes rhizome, oldenlandia, giant knotweed rhizome, black alum, oriental wormwood, coix seed and fine Chinese caterpillar fungus**.

Medicine, capsule for treating hepatitis B, and method of preparing the same
CN101130008

The invention discloses a medicinal capsule for treating hepatitis B and process for preparation, wherein the capsule is prepared from 11 kinds of Chinese herbs including **astragalus root, oldenlandia, poria cocos, root of red rooted saliva, cimicifuga rhizome, Bupleurum root, curcuma aromatica, baikal skullcap root, licorice root, schisandra fruit and immature bitter orange.**

Traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating icteric viral hepatitis CN101152245

A traditional Chinese medicine preparation made from the raw materials of traditional Chinese herbal medicines concretely relates to a traditional Chinese medicine preparation for remedying the icteric viral hepatitis. The traditional Chinese medicine preparation is made from the raw materials with the following weight portion of **30 to 60 portion of Christina loosestrife, 20 to 50 portion of Asiatic pennywort herbs and 40 to 70 portion of virgate wormwood herbs.** The invention has the advantages that the raw materials can be easily obtained with cheap prices; the invention can be fit for the hospital clinic as well as can be fit for the patient to make by self; the invention is not fastidious towards the sex, the age and the degree of the state of an illness; the taking manner is drinking, which is fit for the patients with deglutition difficulty or the deglutition dread; the invention is safe without any adverse reaction; the cure rate can be more than 99 percent.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating children's oxyhepatitis CN101152489

A Chinese traditional medicine for curing infantile acute hepatitis belongs to a Chinese traditional medicine for curing hepatitis. The ingredients of the medicine are **30g of virgate wormwood herb, 30g of dyers woad roots, 15g of Chinese rhubarb, 15g of ardisia herb, 15g of plantain seeds, 15g of root of red salvia, 10g of pittosperm root and 10g of fried germinated millet; the auxiliary ingredients are 25g of stringy stonecrop herb and 25g of subprostrate soplhor roots under the situation of more than 200 units of aminotransferase; 20g of herb of christina losesetrife and 20g of red peony roots under the situation of serious jaundice; 18g of forsythia and 18g of scutellaria roots under the situation of fever; 10g of perilla stem and 10g of coptis.** 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 infantile acute hepatitis 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 chronic active hepatitis CN101152394

A Chinese traditional medicine for curing chronic active hepatitis belongs to the Chinese traditional medicine for curing hepatitis. The ingredients of the medicine (with weights) are **milkvetch root 30g, root of red salvia 30g, codonopsis pilosula 15g, angelica 15g, white peony root 15g, cornel 15g, nutgrass galingale rhizome 15g, red peony root 15g, rhizome of giant knotweed 15g, turtle shell 25g, liquorice 5g; the auxiliary ingredients include sanxiange 15g, radish seed 20g and areca 10g under the situation of obvious abdominal distension; rhizoma Corydalis 15g and szechwan chinaberry fruit 10g under the situation of hypochondriac pain; virgate wormwood herb 50g under the situation of obvious jaundice; schisandra fruit 10g under the situation of high-content aminopherase.** 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 chronic active hepatitis is low which solves the problem that the household income is low and the life is poor and the medical conditions is deficient locally.

External sticking plaster for treating hepatitis **CN101199820**

isclosed is an emplastrum for external use for treating hepatitis to reach the effect of externally treating internal illness. The proportion by weight of the herbs used in the emplastrum is that: **artemisia capillaris thumb of 60 to 80 shares, rheum officinale baill of 10 to 30 shares, angelica of 20 to 30 shares, scutellaria of 50 to 60 shares, rhizoma seu radix notopterygii of 20 to 30 shares, cape jasmine of 10 to 20 shares, rhizoma coptidis of 5 to 10 shares, Rhubarb Root of 6 to 10 shares, mirabilite of 20 to 30 shares, calamus of 6 to 10 shares, bupleurum root of 10 to 20 shares, red sage root of 10 to 20 shares, Fructus Toosendan of 10 to 20 shares, peach kernel of 10 to 20 shares, cyperus rotundus l of 10 to 20 shares, Curcuma longa of 10 to 20 shares, new yam of 80 to 120 shares.** The emplastrum can relieve the depressed liver, regulate both liver and spleen, promote blood circulation by removing blood stasis and is free of side effect in long term use.

Chinese traditional medicine for treating acute and chronic hepatitis **CN101116739**

The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine for curing hepatitis, in particular to a traditional Chinese medicine for curing acute and chronic hepatitis, belonging to the Chinese herbal medicine oral administration product field. The basic formula consists of ten Chinese herbs including **angelica, artemisia capillaries, tuckahoe, radix curcumae, Japanese ardisia, white peony root, bupleurum, atractylodes rhizome, mint and glycyrrhiza.** When the basic formula is applied to cure acute hepatitis, rhubarb and gardenia are added; when the basic formula is applied to cure chronic hepatitis, salvia miltiorrhiza and polygonum cuspidate are added. After compatibility of the whole formula, the herbs have synergistic effect, thus enhancing immunity of patient, generating antibody by the human body itself, killing virus and pathogen, and purifying the virus in the hepatic blood.; The

invention overcomes disadvantages of western medicine for curing acute and chronic hepatitis, which just addresses symptoms but not root causes and has great side effect. Treatment with the traditional Chinese medicine has advantages of short treatment cycle, little side effect, no allergic reaction, high cure rate and no recurrence thereafter. The invention is applicable in treatment of various acute and chronic hepatitis patients.

Medicine for treating hepatitis CN101040960

The invention discloses a medicament for treating hepatitis which is prepared from **isatic root, barbat skullcap, dandelion, Bupleurum root, oriental wormwood, oldenlandia, Selaginella doederleinii Hieron, triangle tickclover, white atractylodes rhizome, poria cocos, root of herbaceous peony, lysimachia christinae, Mallotus bucket root and licorice root** by a weight ratio of 3:1:1.5:3:3:3:1.5:2:3:2:3:1, these herbs are prepared into super fine (300 meshes) medicinal micro powders and mixed homogeneously.

Chinese traditional medicine for treating acute or chronic icteric hepatitis CN101011554

The invention discloses a Chinese medicament for treating acute and chronic icteric hepatitis which comprises the following raw material herbs (by weight ratio): **purple perilla 10-12%, root of balloonflower 15-18%, nutgrass flatsedge rhizome 15-18%, areca-nut 15-18%, poria cocos wolf 15-18%, morning glory seed 5-8% and curcuma longa 18-20%**. The medicament can be triturated into capsules or prepared into pills through conventional methods.

Preparation method of Ardisia mamillata B and uses thereof CN101157717

The invention pertains to the pharmaceutical technical field, which relates to a preparation method and the usage of **ardisia mamillata B**, the invention takes the whole trees or branches and leaves or roots and rhizomes of the ardisia mamillata as the medicines, the water, methanol water solution with an arbitrary proportion, ethanol water solution or organic solvent are used for extraction, the extract liquid is filtered and concentrated; the concentrate is prepared by recrystallization and refining after the independent or combined separation by macroporous resin, column chromatography(alumina or silica gel).; The invention has the advantages that: the invention provides the preparation method of ardisia mamillata B which can be used for anti-tumor, anti-inflammation, analgesia, anti-virus (such as, influenza viruses, herpes viruses, hepatitis viruses, anti-retroviral viruses including HIV and so on), the cost is low, the process is stable, the yield is more than 1 percent of the dry herbs, the invention can obtain the ardisia mamillata B with high purity which has been removed a large amount of impurities, and the pharmacological activity is significant.

Chinese herbal pill for treating hepatitis B CN1966065

The invention relates to a Chinese medicament for treating hepatitis B, which is prepared from 23 kinds of Chinese herbs including **poria cocos, rhubarb horsetails, Ligusticum wallichii, white atractylodes rhizome, white atractylodes rhizome, ginseng, saffron, pangolin scales, Chinese angelica root, dried rehmannia root, prepared rhizome of rehmannia, chicken's gizzard-skin, root of herbaceous peony, motherwort, rhizoma corydalis, curcuma aromatica, secretio bufonis, dried orange peel, haw, licorice root, fresh ginger, Chinese dates and bee honey.**

**Chinese medicinal pill with date for treating liver and kidney diseases
CN1966020**

The invention relates to Chinese medicinal pills for treating hepatitis, nephritis and liver cirrhosis, which are prepared from crude herbs of **cogongrass rhizome, talcum, dried alum, root of herbaceous peony, cornus officinalis and Chinese date** through steps of grilling cogongrass rhizome with water, deslagging, charging stoned Chinese date and boiling, mincing dogwood together into jujube paste, frying alum and grinding together with talcum, white peony root into fine powder, stirring jujube paste and minced powders to obtain the pills.

**The Chinese herbal medicinal pills for treatment of hepatitis B and liver cancer
CN1943764**

A kind of Chinese herbal pill for the treatment of hepatitis B and liver cancer, prepared by **radix bupleuri, baicalin, radix gentianae, radix paeoniae alba, radix curcumae, olibanum, myrrha, sanguis draconis, cornu saigae tataricae, carapax eretmochelydis, squama manis, carapax et plastrum testudinis, rhizoma gastrodiae, rhizoma chuanxiong, herba artemisiae scopariae, herba lysimachiae, radix angelicae sinensis, radix rehmanniae preparata, flos carthami, fructus crataegi, endothelium corneum gigeriae galli, pericarpium citri reticulatae viride, fructus jujubae** 24 Chinese herbs.; The medicine by the invention can crush fortification, scatter joints, eliminate stasis, and dredge qi of the liver and replenish liver, strengthen the spleen and kidney, so as to achieve the evil-eliminating, zheng-nurishing effect and the aim to radical cure hepatitis B and liver cancer purposes, with advantages of short course, low-cost, no sufferings for patients.

**Preparation method of traditional Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis B and liver cirrhosis and Chinese medicine prepared thereby
CN1876062**

The invention relates to a process for preparing Chinese medicament for the treatment of hepatitis B and cirrhosis, wherein the medicament is prepared from the raw material herbs of **toad, Eupolyphaga Sinensis Walker, leeches, ganoderma lucidum, root of herbaceous peony, tortoise shell, notoginseng, turtle shell, ants, giant knotweed rhizome, dandelion, white atractylodes rhizome, cantharis, root of red rooted saliva, black nightshade, schisandra fruit, Canton love-pea vine, subprostrate sophora root, Paris polyphylla, astragalus root and Chinese caterpillar fungus.**

Zizhen pills for protecting liver
CN101040983

The invention provides a medicinal pill for treating hepatitis B, which is prepared from Chinese herbs including **astragalus root, schisandra fruit, ligustrum japonicum, wolferry fruit, Chinese angelica root, root of red rooted saliva, cyperus tuber, root of herbaceous peony, rhizoma dioscoreae, poria cocos, alkanna tinctoria and cape jasmine.**

Chinese herbs for treating hepatitis
CN1895329

A Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis A and B is prepared from 5 Chinese-medicinal materials including **indigo, the root bark of persimmon tree, the root of Ribes burejense,** etc through drying in the sun, proportional mixing, pulverizing, stirring, constant-temp drying, and UV sterilizing. It is applied by using it to stew chicken.

A medicine for treating hepatitis
CN1876061

The invention discloses a medicament for treating hepatic diseases, which is prepared from the following medicinal herbs (by weight ratio): **honeysuckle flower 6-16 parts, dandehon herb 3-12 parts, Chinese angelica root 4-14 parts, scrophularia root 1-11 parts.**

Tibet medicine for resisting virus, eliminating inflammation and expelling toxin
CN1840147

Disclosed is a preparation comprising 71 kinds of traditional Tibetan herbs including **tophus, pearl powder, red coral, chebula fruit and ferrous powder,** and can be used for treating pyaemia, nephritis, hepatitis, hepatitis B, colitis, vasculitis, gastritis, ascite, skin diseases and gynaecologic diseases.

Chinese herbal medicine decoction for treating acute icterohepatitis and preparing method
CN1814211

The invention is a Chinese herbal soup for curing acute icteritious hepatitis and the preparing method, relating to a Chinese herbal formula for curing acute icteritious hepatitis, and its composition comprises **Blackberry kiky Rhizome, Hairyvein Agrimonia Herb, Christina Loosestrife, lalang grass rhizome, Fortune Gardenia root, Indigowoad Root, Japanese Thistle Herb or Root, Amur Corktree Bark, Glossy Privet Fruit, Chinese Thorowax Root, Gentian Root, Mianyinchen, Stringy Stonecrop Herb, Radix Gentianae Macrophyllae, Giant Knotweed Rhizome, Mongolian Dandelion Herb, Guangyujin, Fuling, Officinal Magnolia Bark, Tangerine Peel, Indigowoad Leaf, Aoyejingtian, Oriental Waterplantain Rhizome, Chicken's Gizzard-membrane, Swordlike Atractylodes Rhizome, Largehead Atractylodes Rhizome, Weeping Forsythiae Capsule, Danshen, Alumen and liquorice root.** The invention makes discrimination matching on

Chinese medicinal herbs with functions of clearing heat, detoxifying and promoting diuresis to play the role in removing damp and jaundice, thus achieving the purpose of curing acute icteritious hepatitis. And it has characters of easy to prepare, convenient to take and higher cur rate.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating hepatitis
CN1969937

The invention discloses a pharmaceutical composition and process for preparation, wherein the constituents include (by weight ratio) **tiopronin 1-100 parts, baikal skullcap root glycosides 5-250 parts, astragalus root 10-10000 parts**. The composition can also be prepared from the following raw material herbs (by weight ratio): tiopronin 1-100 parts, baikal skullcap root glycosides 5-250 parts, astragalus root 0.1-150 parts, or tiopronin 1-100 parts, baikal skullcap root glycosides 5-250 parts, astragalus root saponins 0.1-150 parts. The pharmaceutical composition can be prepared into any clinically or pharmaceutically acceptable dose forms.

Chinese traditional medicine preparation of linearstripe rhabdosis herb granule with ten kinds for treating hepatitis and process for preparing the same
CN1733271

The invention relates to a Chinese traditional medicinal preparation for treating hepatitis and process for preparation, wherein the preparation is made from ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **Rhabdosis serrata, emblic leafflower fruit, oldenlandia, oriental wormwood, white atractylodes rhizome, poria cocos, micrococca leaf, rice sprout, malt, Bupleurum root**, as well as cane sugar powder, starch gum, ethanol and sweetener.

Chinese traditional medicinal composition for treating hepatitis and process for preparing the same
CN1730090

Disclosed is a Chinese medicinal composition for treating hepatic diseases, which is prepared from the following raw material herbs (by weight percentage): **notoginseng 3-6%, curcuma root 9-18%, centipede 7-17%, rhubarb horsetails 4-9%, baikal skullcap root 6-12%, Chinese yam 24-56%, puncturevine 9-18%, curcuma longa 3-5%, schisandra fruit 3-5%**.

Compound hepatitis B quench
CN1669580

The invention discloses a compound hepatitis B quench which is prepared from the Chinese medicinal herbs including **astragalus root, Gynostemma pentaphylla each 500g, pilose asiabell root, Poria cocos, isatic root, white peony root each 200g, ganoderma lucidum, basket fern, cimicifuga rhizome, root of red rooted saliva each 150g, radix paeoniae rubra, wood louse, leeches, batryticated silkworm, paris rhizome, dried human placenta each 100g, Chinese caterpillar fungus, licorice root each 50g**.

Giant knotweed containing capsule for treating hepatitis B and preparation technique thereof
CN1634329

The invention discloses a giant knotweed containing capsule for treating hepatitis B and preparation process, wherein the capsule is prepared from Chinese medicinal herbs including **giant knotweed rhizome, ants, isatic root, oriental wormwood, astragalus root, wolferry fruit, root of red rooted saliva, schisandra fruit, Bupleurum root, Chinese dates, notoginseng.**

Medicinal pill for treating hepatitis C and its preparing process
CN1593586

The invention provides a medicinal pill for treating hepatitis C and its preparing process, wherein the pill is prepared from traditional Chinese medicinal herbs including **blattbulume, raw astragalus root barbat skullcap, Canton love-pea vine, natural indigo, oldenlandia, peach kernels, root of red rooted saliva, radix paeoniae rubrathe, trogopterus dung, pearl powder, sarcodactylis swinple, chicken's gizzard-skin, lysimachia christinae, and plantain seeds** through the steps of refining, cleaning, boiling, disintegrating, and sterilizing.

Process for preparing flavouring to prevent hepatitis B
CN1298659

The present invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine for preventing hepatitis B, and is prepared from Chinese medicinal herbs and spices including **anise, fennel, galangal, clove, dried ginger, cumin cardamon, cinnamon bark, prickly ash, orange peel, pilose asiabell root, bupleurum root, isatis root, liquisticum root, radix angelicae dahuricae, herba hedyotis diffusae, fructus schisandrae**, etc. through processing and grinding.

Traditional Chinese medicinal prepsns. for treating hepatitis B virus, and method for preparing same
CN1233501

The present invention relates to a traditional Chinese prescription medicine for treating chronic hepatitis B and its prepn. method. It is prepd. from 10 traditional Chinese medicinal herbs including **bupleurum root, astragalus root, fructus ligustri lucidi, poria cocos, red sage root, rhizoma polygoni cuspidati, licorice** etc. and is processed into dissolvable granule prepn. mixture or oral liquor. Its advantages include: easily available raw material, precise in curative effect, no recur, no toxic side effect, low in cost etc.

Compound Chinese herb medicine for curing fibrosis of liver and hepatocirrhosis and its preparation method
CN1268362

A medicinal composition for treating chronic hepatitis, early stage cirrhosis of liver and

fibrosa hepatitis is composed of ten medicinal herbs or their aqueous or alcoholic extracts including **astragalus root, red sage root, Chinese angelica root, safflower, ligusticum root, rhizoma cyperii, red peony root, radix bupleuri, dried orange peel, and reticulate milletia**, said medicinal composition may also be added with fructus polygoni orientalis and/or fructus corni.

Medicine bolus for hepatitis B made of black ant, grub and other herbs CN1227113

The honeyed medicine bolus is prepared with animal medicine powder and Chinese herbal medicine juice, and is used specially to treat hepatitis B through oral taking. The medicine bolus consists of **black ant, grub, stink-bug, ground beetle, wood-louse, Astragalus membranaceus, red sage, gynostemma pentaphylla** and other herbal medicine materials. It has the medical functions of antipyresis, eliminating toxic material produced by wetness evil, dispersing the stagnated liver energy, invigorating spleen and kidney, removing blood stasis, etc.

Chinese herbs medicine for preventing and treating hepatitis B CN1229653

A Chinese medicine for preventing and curing hepatitis B features that it contains **Pilose bushlover herb (20-30g), Indian kalimeris herb (20-30g), the straw of glutinous rice (15-20g)**, etc. Its advantages include high curative effect, no toxic by-effect and easy preparing .

Medicine for curing viral hepatitis CN1182616

The present invention discloses a kind of composite medicine for curing viral hepatitis. It is composed of **purple gromwell root, blackberry lily, rhizome, parasitic loranthus, root of large-flowered skullcap, garden burnet, selfheal, root tuber of aromatic turmeric, turmeric** etc. 16 traditional Chinese medicinal herbs. The capsule preparation of said medicine can resist virus of hepatitis B, protect liver, reduce transaminase, abate jaundice and raise immunologic function of human body.

Capsule for anti hepatitis B CN1146362

The invented capsule is composed of **root of Chinese thoroughwort, root of red-rooted salvia, curcuma root, red peony root, white peony root, bushy knotweed, capillary artemisia, hedyotis** etc. 20 traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and is made up through the process of washing separately, drying, crushing, grinding into fine powder, sieving with 80-120 mesh sieve, mixing thoroughly the sieved fine powder, bactericidal treatment, and capsulizing under the aseptic condition. The advantages are high rate of antigen turning to negative, without toxic side effect to human body and capable of taking for a long period of time.

Chinese herbs for hepatitis B CN1148983

Chinese herb medicine for curing hepatitis B with obvious curative effect is prepared from 8 Chinese-medicinal materials such as **astragalus root, notoginseng, belamcanda rhizome, ophiopogon root and schisandra fruit**, etc. through proportioning, mixing, distilling in water after washing rice and rice wine, and filter.

Healthful tea for hepatitis B CN1111519

The invented product is composed of **cogongrass rhizome, glossy ganoderma, fingered citron, rhizome lysimachia** etc. traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and green tea. It possesses of the actions of liver protection, lowering the transaminase, inhibiting the replication of virus of hepatitis B, and promoting the improvement of condition. It provides a simple method for curing the hepatitis B and preventing the carrier of hepatitis B virus.

Medicine for hepatitis B CN1093922

\This invention is a Chinese herbs pharmaceutics for curing hepatitis B. It consists of group (I) and group (II). The group (I) includes: **black cock, herb of ternate grape fern, ginseng and honey** whose composition ratio (wt%) is 40-65%, 10-15%, 10-15% and 15-30% respectively, and is prepared into paste dosage form. The group (II) includes (wt%): capsule of **weeping forsythia 18-24, and rhizome of common curculigo and Lingxian and root of negundo chastetree and root-bark of white mulberry and Zi dan-shen** is 15-17% for each, and is prepared into liq. dosage form. The two groups are cooperated to take. The dosage for adult is: (I) paste dosage form 300g, (II) liq. dosage form 100-150 ml, 30 days a course of treatment, its total effective rate for hepatitis B is 88.8%. The medicine is easy to take. It's an ideal medicine for curing hepatitis B.

Tablet good for hepatic disease CN1104894

The present invention is composed of more than 10 traditional medicinal herbs, the making method is firstly extracting the extract of **root of membranous milk vetch, rhizome of Chinese goldthread and giant knotweed, then sieving the powder of pseudo ginseng, natural indigo, dandelion** etc. with No.5-6 sieve, the above medicines together with the coarse powder of white granulated sugar are put in vinegar and distilled water and the Ganbao is obtained through mixing thoroughly. Said invention features easy obtainable raw material, simple preparation process, rationally composing the recipe and having the efficacies of clearing away the heat of liver and toxic material, reliving dampness, removing blood stasis, softening hard masses, and specially suitable to patient of hepatitis B.

"Sancao" medicine powder for hepatitis B CN1095283

An instant powder for curing hepatitis B is made of 11 Chinese-medicinal herbs such as **bupleurum root, white peony root, poria, Chinese angelica root, oriental wormwood,** etc. and has the medical functions of lowering icterus index and transaminase value to normal one within 7 days, eliminating symptoms of hepatitis, including splenomegaly, in one or two treatment courses. Its total effective rate is 98% and without no posion and by-effect.

Chinese medicinal herbs prescription for treating hepatitis B **CN1426785**

A Chinese medicine for treating hepatitis B, cholecystitis and cirrhosis ascites is prepared from 15 Chinese medicinal materials including **notoginseng, oldenlandia, isatis root, red sage root,** etc. through pulverizing, proportionally mixing and loading in capsule. Its advantage is high curative effect.

Hepatositis treating traditional Chinese medicine **CN1336226**

The invented traditional Chinese medicine for treating liver disease is composed of 19 medicinal herbs including **calculus bovis, radix bulpleuri, radix polygoni multiflori, yam, black sesame, astragalus root, salvia root** etc. which are ground into powder respectively. then mixing these powders evenly according to certain proportion, forming into pill, drying and sterilizing the pill obtains the product. Advantages: extensive treating range, quick taking into effect, high curative rate, no recurrence, no toxic side action, low cost, etc.
