rexresearch.com

Herbs vs Diabetes

See also : NELSON : Veronia vs Diabetes -- http://www.nelson/nelson.htm

http://www.diabetes.co.uk/Diabetes-herbal.html

Plant-based therapies that have been shown in some studies to have anti-diabetic properties include:

Aloe vera… Bilberry extract… Bitter melon… Cinnamon… Fenugreek… Ginger… Okra.

Further herbal therapies

The herbs and plant derivatives listed below have been employed traditionally by native people in the treatment of diabetes, in the areas in which they grow.

Many suffer from an inadequate knowledge base.

Allium

Allium sativum is more commonly known as garlic, and is thought to offer antioxidant properties and micro-circulatory effects. Although few studies have directly linked allium with insulin and blood glucose levels, results have been positive.

Allium may cause a reduction in blood glucose, increase secretion and slow the degradation of insulin. Limited data is available however, and further trials are needed.

Bauhinia forficata and Myrcia uniflora

Bauhinia forficata grows in South America, and is used in Brazilian herbal cures. This plant has been referred to as ‘vegetable insulin'. Myrcia uniflora is also widely employed in South America. Studies utilising the herbs as tea infusions suggest that their hypoglycaemic effects are overrated.

Coccinia indica

Coccinia indica is also known as the ‘ivy gourd’ and grows wild across the Indian subcontinent. Traditionally employed in ayurverdic remedies, the herb has been found to contain insulin-mimetic properties (i.e; it mimics the function of insulin).

Significant changes in glycaemic control have been reported in studies involving coccinia indica, and experts believe that it should be studied further.

Ficus carica

Ficus carica, or fig-leaf, is well known as a diabetic remedy in Spain and South-western Europe, but its active component is unknown. Some studies on animals suggest that fig-leaf facilitates glucose uptake.

The efficacy of the plant is, however, still yet to be validated in the treatment of diabetes.

Ginseng

Ginseng is a collective name for a variety of different plant species.

In some studies utilising American ginseng, decreases in fasting blood glucose were reported. Varieties include Korean ginseng, Siberian ginseng, American ginseng and Japanese ginseng.

In some fields the plant, particularly the panax species, are hailed as 'cure-all.' As is the case with many of the herbs employed around the world in the treatment of diabetics, further long-term studies are needed to verify the efficacy of ginseng.

Gymnema sylvestre

Gymnema sylvestre is also employed in traditional ayurverdic medicine. The plant grows in the tropical forests of southern and central India, and has been linked with significant blood glucose lowering. Some studies in animals have even reported regeneration of islet cells and an increase in beta-cell function.

Momordica charantia

Momordica Charantia goes under a variety of names and is native to some areas of Asia, India, Africa and South America. Marketed as charantia, it is also known as karela or karolla and bitter melon. The herb may be prepared in a variety of different ways, and may be able to help diabetics with insulin secretion, glucose oxidation and other processes.

Acute effects on blood glucose levels have also been reported.

Ocimum sanctum

Ocimum sanctum is an herb employed in traditional ayurverdic practises, and is commonly known as holy basil. A controlled clinical trial showed a positive effect on postprandial and fasting glucose, and experts predict that the herb could enhance the functioning of beta cells, and facilitate the insulin secretion process.

Opuntia streptacantha

Opuntia streptacantha (nopal) is commonly known as the prickly-pear cactus in the arid regions where it grows.

Inhabitants of the Mexican desert have traditionally employed the plant in glucose control. Intestinal glucose uptake may be affected by some properties of the plant, and animal studies have found significant decreases in postprandial glucose and HbA1c.

Once again, to validate the prickly-pear cactus as an effective means of aiding diabetic patients, long-term clinical trials are needed.

Silibum marianum

Silibum marianum is also known as milk thistle, and is a member of the aster family. Silymarin contains high concentrations of flavinoids and antioxidants, some of which may have a beneficial effect on insulin resistance. The role of milk thistle in glycaemic control is little understood.

Trigonella foenum graecum

Trigonella foenum graecum is known as fenugreek and is widely grown in India, North Africa, and parts of the Mediterranean.

It is also a part of Ayurvedic treatment, and is used extensively in cooking.

Of the few non-controlled trials that have been carried out on type 2 diabetics, most report improved glycaemic control. Further study is certainly warranted.

Further herbs that have been studied, and may have positive effects for diabetic patients include:

Berberine… Cinnamomym tamala… Curry… Eugenia jambolana… Gingko… Phyllanthus amarus… Pterocarpus marsupium… Solanum torvum… Vinca rosea

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http://www.rd.com/health/wellness/the-best-herbs-and-supplements-for-diabetes/

The Best Herbs and Supplements for Diabetes

Gymnema Sylvestre

Main use: Lowering blood sugar
Typical dosage: 200 to 250 milligrams twice daily.

This plant's Hindi name translates as "sugar destroyer," and the plant is said to reduce the ability to detect sweetness. It's regarded as one of the most powerful herbs for blood-sugar control. It may work by boosting the activity of enzymes that help cells use glucose or by stimulating the production of insulin. Though it hasn't been studied extensively, it's not known to cause serious side effects.

Bitter Melon

Main use: Lowering blood sugar

Typical dosage: 50 to 100 milliliters (approximately 3 to 6 tablespoons) of the juice daily.

The aptly named bitter melon is thought to help cells use glucose more effectively and block sugar absorption in the intestine. When Philippine researchers had men and women take bitter melon in capsule form for three months, they had slight, but consistently, lower blood sugar than those taking a placebo. Gastrointestinal problems are possible side effects.

Magnesium

Main use: Lowering blood sugar
Typical dosage: 250 to 350 milligrams once a day.

Magnesium deficiency is not uncommon in people with diabetes, and it can worsen high blood sugar and insulin resistance. Some studies suggest that supplementing with magnesium may improve insulin function and lower blood sugar levels, but other studies have shown no benefit. Have your doctor check you for deficiency before supplementing with magnesium.

Prickly Pear Cactus

Main use: Lowering blood sugar
Typical dosage: If you eat it as a food, aim for ½ cup of cooked cactus fruit a day. Otherwise, follow label directions.

The ripe fruit of this cactus has been shown in some small studies to lower blood sugar levels. You may be able to find the fruit in your grocery store, but if not, look for it as a juice or powder at health food stores. Researchers speculate that the fruit may possibly lower blood sugar because it contains components that work similarly to insulin. The fruit is also high in fiber.

Gamma-Linolenic Acid

Main use: Easing nerve pain
Typical dosage: 270 to 540 milligrams once a day.

Gamma-linolenic acid, or GLA, is a fatty acid found in evening primrose oil. Some research suggests that people with diabetes have lower than optimal levels of GLA, and studies have found that the supplement can reduce and prevent nerve pain associated with diabetes.

Chromium

Main use: Lowering blood sugar
Typical dosage: 200 micrograms once daily.

This trace mineral is thought to enhance the action of insulin as well as being involved in carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism. Some research shows that it helps normalize blood sugar — but only in people who are deficient in chromium.

Billberry

Main use: Protecting the eyes and nerves

Typical dosage: 80 to 120 milligrams two times per day of standardized bilberry extract.

This relative of the blueberry contains powerful antioxidants in its fruit and leaves. These antioxidants, called anthocyanidins, seem to help prevent damage to tiny blood vessels that can result in nerve pain and retinopathy (damage to the eye's retina). Animal studies have also suggested that bilberry may lower blood sugar.

Alpha-Lipoic Acid

Main uses: Easing nerve pain, lowering blood sugar
Typical dosage: 600 to 800 milligrams a day.

Called ALA for short, this vitamin-like substance neutralizes many types of free radicals. A build-up of free radicals, caused in part by high blood sugar, can lead to nerve damage and other problems. ALA may also help muscle cells take up blood sugar. In a German study, a team of scientists had 40 adults take either an ALA supplement or a placebo. At the end of the four-week study, the ALA group had improved their insulin sensitivity 27 percent. The placebo group showed no improvement. Other studies have shown a decrease in nerve pain, numbness, and burning.

Fenugreek

Main use: Lowering blood sugar
Typical dosage: 5 to 30 grams with each meal or 15 to 90 grams with one meal per day.

These seeds, used in Indian cooking, have been found to lower blood sugar, increase insulin sensitivity, and reduce high cholesterol, according to several animal and human studies. The effect may be partly due to the seeds' high fiber content. The seeds also contain an amino acid that appears to boost the release of insulin. In one of the largest studies on fenugreek, 60 people who took 25 grams daily showed significant improvements in blood sugar control and post-meal spikes.

Ginseng

Main use: Lowering blood sugar
Typical dosage: 1 to 3 grams a day in capsule or tablet form, or 3 to 5 milliliters of tincture three times a day.

Known for its immune-boosting and disease-fighting benefits, this Chinese herb has several positive diabetes studies behind it. Researchers have found that ginseng slows carbohydrate absorption; increases cells' ability to use glucose; and increases insulin secretion from the pancreas. A team from the University of Toronto has repeatedly demonstrated that ginseng capsules lower blood glucose 15 to 20 percent compared to placebo pills.

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http://www.faim.org/can-this-herb-completely-replace-drugs-for-type-2-diabetics

Can This Herb Completely Replace Drugs for Type-2 Diabetics?

Dr. Frank Shallenberger

Berberis vulgaris (barberry)

Berberine is a phytochemical (plant chemical) found in many different plants. When used in herbal medicine, the usual sources are barberry, goldenseal, or Oregon grape. It's the main alkaloid of Coptis chinensis, which Asian folk medicine uses to treat diabetes. You also may hear people refer to Coptis chinensis as Chinese Goldthread, Huang-Lian, and Huang-LienIt.

Berberine has a lot of uses. It can treat heart disease, immune disorders, digestive problems, eye infections, and other infections. I had never heard of it being all that effective in diabetes. So as soon as Rich sent me that message, I looked into it. I found several well-written scientific articles describing an effect of berberine that I could hardly believe. It seems that you can use it as a substitute for insulin.

One study, published just last year looked at the effect of berberine on how well muscle cells take in sugar. As you probably already know, except when we are actively exercising, sugar cannot get into muscle cells unless insulin is present to escort it in. That's why the blood sugar goes up when patients either don't have enough insulin, or when the insulin they do have doesn't work effectively, a condition called insulin resistance.

In the study, the researchers exposed muscle cells from rats to berberine, and then examined what happened. What they discovered was amazing.

The berberine solution had the same effect on the cells as insulin.

Just like insulin, it activated the same biochemical pathway (protein kinase phosphorylation activation of GLUT-4) that signals cells to take up more sugar. And just like insulin, the greater the amount of berberine they exposed the cells to, the more sugar they took up. All this happened in the absence of any insulin!...

Better than metformin for diabetes

Now I'd like to tell you about another study that proves this. In fact, this study shows that berberine might just be the best medication there is, natural or otherwise, for diabetes.

This study looked at the effect of berberine on 36 patients. All of them were newly diagnosed cases of type-2 diabetes.

Half of the patients took 500 mg, three times daily of the drug metformin (also known as Glucophage). The other half took berberine (berberine hydrochloride) in the same dose – 500 mg, three times a day. Then the researchers measured the participants' blood sugar levels for the next three months. Here's what happened: In terms of blood sugar control, both treatments worked equally as well. The fasting blood sugars went down 30%. And the sugar levels after eating (called the post prandial levels) went down even more – 45%.

But here's the really astounding thing about berberine. All of this happened within the first two to four weeks of taking the treatment. And unlike metformin, there were no side effects at all in any of the patients taking berberine. In addition to the sugar levels, the A1c levels went down as well – a full 20%. That may not sound like a lot. But it's a very significant

improvement.

References:

Jun Yina, Huili Xinga, and Jianping Yeb. "Efficacy of Berberine in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes" Metabolism. 2008 May; 57(5): 712-717.

Ma, X., T. Egawa, H. Kimura, K. Karaike, S. Masuda, N. Iwanaka, and T. Hayashi. "Berberine-induced activation of 5'-adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase and glucose transport in rat skeletal muscles." Metabolism, 2010 November;59(11):1619-27. Epub 2010 April 27.

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http://www.webmd.com/diabetes/features/herbs-for-diabetes

…One herb touted for diabetes got a boost recently from a Canadian clinical trial. University of Toronto researcher Vladamir Vulksan, PhD, announced at the American Diabetes Association (ADA) annual meeting in June 2000 that he'd gotten some positive results using ginseng.

In addition to their usual diabetes regimen -- a careful diet, regular exercise, and in some cases, medication -- 23 type 2 diabetic patients took either 3 grams of American ginseng or a placebo each day for eight weeks, at which point they switched treatments. The diabetic patients' fasting blood sugar levels dropped about 9% more when they took ginseng compared with when they took the placebo; glycosylated hemoglobin levels between the two groups differed by 4%, with the ginseng group being lower.

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https://healthunlocked.com/diabetesindia/posts/1125658/16-herbs-for-control-of-diabetes

16 Herbs for control of diabetes

1. Fenugreek (Methi) : Fenugreek seeds (trigonella foenum graecum) are high in soluble fibre, which help lower blood sugar by slowing down digestion and absorption of carbohydrates. Several clinical trials showed that fenugreek seeds can improve most metabolic symptoms associated with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes in humans by lowering blood glucose levels and improving glucose tolerance. It contains trigonelline, which is known to reduce blood sugar level. Take the seeds after soaking them in water overnight or powdered form with buttermilk.

2. Bitter Melon (Karela) : The fruit contains at least three active substances with anti-diabetic properties, including charantin , vicine and an insulin-like compound known as polypeptide-p. Either these substances work individually or together to help reduce blood sugar levels. Bitter melon also contains a lectin that reduces blood glucose concentrations by acting on peripheral tissues and suppressing appetite - similar to the effects of insulin in the brain. This lectin is thought to be a major factor behind the hypoglycemic effect that develops after eating bitter melon. Karela is rich in vitamins a, b1, b2, c, iron and its regular use

prevents complication associated with diabetics such as eye complications, neuritis and defective metabolism of carbohydrates.

3. Jambu fruit (jamun) : Its seed contains jamboline, which controls the excessive conversion of starch to sugar. Seed powder can be used with water or buttermilk. It reduces the quantity of sugar in urine and allays the unquenchable thirst.

4. Bael leaves : They are scientifically proved to be anti-diabetic. Drink fresh juice of leaves with pinch of pepper.

5. Garlic : Allicin is having anti-diabetic effect.

6. Aloe Vera : A well known liver tonic, its regular use tones up the hepatic-biliary system and regulates sugar & fat. Preliminary research suggests that intake of aloe vera juice can help improve blood glucose levels and may therefore be useful in treating people with diabetes. Aloe also have following positive effects due to the presence of compounds such as lectins, mannans and anthraquinones.

Decreased blood lipids (fats) in patients that have abnormally high levels of these molecules in their blood

Decreased swelling and faster healing of wound injuries: Leg wounds and ulcers are common complications of diabetes, and they typically take longer time to heal than in healthy non-diabetic individuals.

7. Cabbage : It is as effective as insulin.

8. Turmeric : Its efficacy increases when effective with an equal amount of amla powder.

9. Cinnamon (Dalchini) : Results from a clinical study published in the Diabetes Care journal in 2003 suggest that cinnamon bark improves blood glucose and cholesterol levels in people with type 2 diabetes, and may reduce risk factors associated with diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

10. Curry Patta : Eating 10 fresh fully-grown curry leaves every morning for 3months is said to prevent diabetes.

11. Indian goose berry (Amala) : One tsp of its juice mixed with a cup of fresh bitter gourd juice, taken daily for 2 months, stimulates islets of langerhans (a part of Pancreas) and enable persons to secrete natural insulin.

12. Isabgole : It helps in controlling blood sugar in diabetics by inhibiting the excessive absorption of sugars from the intestines.

13. Beans : Beans are high in carbohydrate and fiber and stimulates the production of insulin. It should be eaten liberally to keep diabetes under control.

14. Cucumber and Radish leaves : These low a carbohydrate vegetables are beneficial in the prevention and control of diabetes.

15. Onion : It has active hypoglycemic substances, r allyl propyl disulphide & allicin.

16. Ginger : It is rich in gingerols, that can increase uptake of glucose into muscle cells without using insulin, and may therefore assist in the management of high blood sugar levels. Two ginger extracts spissum and an oily extract interact with serotonin receptors to reveres their effect on insulin secretion. Treatment led to a 35% drop in blood glucose levels and a 10 per cent increase in plasma insulin levels.

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5KNkPj9Q1wA

Natural Herbs for DIABETES (medicinal herbs)

Loquat tea… Banaba (Green melon)… Black Cumin… Caenne Pepper… Cinnamon… Fenugreek… Garcinia… Garlic… Green Tea… Guggul… Gymhena Sylvestre… Huckleberry… Juniper Berry… Licorice… Milk Thistle… Pterocarpus Marsupium… Valeriana Wallichii… Yarrow Leaf…

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jMH6rWJjktE

Diabetes Herbal Treatments

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2TDbA41QtY

Insulin Plant - Medicinal plant for diabetes treatment

Costus Igneus - Insulin Plant - Spiral Flag
Family - Costaceae
In India Costus Igneus is also called Insulin Plant . It is treated in Ayurveda as a natural remedy for diabetes , hence the name Insulin Plant

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http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/26/4/1277
Diabetes Care 2003 Apr; 26(4): 1277-1294.
http://dx.doi.org/10.2337/diacare.26.4.1277

Systematic Review of Herbs and Dietary Supplements for Glycemic Control in Diabetes

Gloria Y. Yeh, et al.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE

To conduct a systematic review of the published literature on the efficacy and safety of herbal therapies and vitamin/mineral supplements for glucose control in patients with diabetes.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

We conducted an electronic literature search of MEDLINE, OLDMEDLINE, Cochrane Library Database, and HealthSTAR, from database inception to May 2002, in addition to performing hand searches and consulting with experts in the field. Available clinical studies published in the English language that used human participants and examined glycemic control were included. Data were extracted in a standardized manner, and two independent investigators assessed methodological quality of randomized controlled trials using the Jadad scale.

RESULTS

A total of 108 trials examining 36 herbs (single or in combination) and 9 vitamin/mineral supplements, involving 4,565 patients with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance, met the inclusion criteria and were analyzed. There were 58 controlled clinical trials involving individuals with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance (42 randomized and 16 nonrandomized trials). Most studies involved patients with type 2 diabetes. Heterogeneity and the small number of studies per supplement precluded formal meta-analyses. Of these 58 trials, the direction of the evidence for improved glucose control was positive in 76% (44 of 58). Very few adverse effects were reported.

CONCLUSIONS

There is still insufficient evidence to draw definitive conclusions about the efficacy of individual herbs and supplements for diabetes; however, they appear to be generally safe. The available data suggest that several supplements may warrant further study. The best evidence for efficacy from adequately designed randomized controlled trials (RCTs) is available for Coccinia indica and American ginseng. Chromium has been the most widely studied supplement. Other supplements with positive preliminary results include Gymnema sylvestre, Aloe vera, vanadium, Momordica charantia, and nopal…

A total of 108 clinical studies were found examining 25 single herbs, 11 combination herb formulas, and 9 vitamin/mineral supplements as potential therapy for diabetes. Of these, 58 were controlled clinical trials in patients with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance (42 randomized, 16 nonrandomized). Only four of the controlled trials included patients with type 1 diabetes (57–60). In addition, there were 12 trials examining glycemic parameters in healthy individuals. The remaining studies were 36 uncontrolled prospective cohort trials and 2 case reports..

RESULTS

Single herbs/plant derivatives for glycemic control

Table 1 presents the controlled clinical trials of single herbs for glycemic control in patients with diabetes. Of the single herbs studied, the higher-quality RCTs (with Jadad scores of 3 or greater) are available for **Coccinia indica, ginseng species, Bauhinia forficata, and Myrcia uniflora.** One RCT for Allium sativum is also of adequate quality but was conducted in

nondiabetic individuals. Other herbs, **Allium cepa, Ocimum sanctum, Ficus carica, Silibum marianum, Opuntia streptacantha, and Trigonella foenum**, have been studied in poorer-quality RCTs. **Gymnema sylvestre and Momordica charantia** have been studied in only nonrandomized controlled trials.

Coccinia indica

Coccinia indica (ivy gourd) is a creeping plant that grows wildly in many parts of the India subcontinent, and is used to treat "sugar urine" (madhumeha) in Ayurveda, a traditional East Indian healing system. The mechanism of action of Coccinia indica is not well understood, but the herb appears to have insulin-mimetic properties (61–63).

The one RCT of this herb (n = 32), conducted in India, reported significant changes in glycemic control following 6 weeks' use of powder from locally obtained crushed dried leaves in poorly controlled or otherwise untreated patients with type 2 diabetes (64). Another three-arm controlled clinical trial (n = 70) compared 12 weeks' use of dried herb pellets made from fresh leaves with no treatment and oral hypoglycemic agents (chlopropamide) in patients with type 2 diabetes (61). The magnitude of change seen with the herb was similar to that with a conventional drug. Two other open-label prospective trials offer supporting evidence of a hypoglycemic effect (62,63). No adverse events were reported in these trials. The preliminary evidence suggests that the potential role for Coccinia indica in diabetes warrants further study. (U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Level I, American Diabetes Association Guidelines Level A)

Ginseng species

Several different plant species are often referred to as ginseng. These include Chinese or Korean ginseng (Panax ginseng), Siberian ginseng (Eleutherococcus senticosus), American ginseng (P. quiquefolius), and Japanese ginseng (P. japonicus). Panax species (from the root panacea) are often touted for their "cure-all" adaptogenic properties, immune-stimulant effects, and their ability to increase stamina, concentration, longevity, and overall well-being (37). Preparations use the herb's root; some sources report greater efficacy with roots that are greater than 3 years old. Principal components are believed to be the triterpenoid saponin glycosides (ginsenosides or panaxosides). Hypoglycemic effects have been shown in streptozotocin rat models (65). Reported mechanisms of action include decreased rate of carbohydrate absorption into the portal hepatic circulation, increased glucose transport and uptake mediated by nitric oxide, increased glycogen storage, and modulation of insulin secretion (39).

Most clinical trials we found utilized American ginseng, with many examining the herb's short-term effects on patients with type 2 diabetes after a standard oral GTT (66,67). Two longer-term trials administered American ginseng for 8 weeks (n = 36 and n = 24); both reported decreases in fasting blood glucose and HbA1c (68,69). Only one case of insomnia was reported in these trials. Three other short-term metabolic trials in healthy volunteers also found decreases in postprandial glucose (66,70,71). All but one of the clinical trials we examined were from the same investigator group. The available evidence for American ginseng in diabetes suggests a possible hypoglycemic effect; however, the trials are small and longer-term studies are needed. (Level I, A)

Allium species: sativum and cepa

Allium sativum (garlic), a member of the lily family, is most commonly used worldwide for flavorful cooking. Much of the clinical literature on garlic has focused on its potential antioxidant activity and microcirculatory effects (e.g., allicin and ajoene for use in hypertension and hyperlipidemia). Few studies have examined its effects on insulin and glucose handling, although some attention has been given to allyl propyl disulfide, a volatile oil, and S-allyl-cysteine sulfoxide, a sulfur containing amino acid (39,72). Experiments in animal models with alloxan-induced diabetes have shown moderate reductions in blood glucose; no effect is seen in pancreatectomized animals (72,72). Allium cepum (onion) also contains allyl propyl disulphide and has similar purported hypoglycemic properties. Reported mechanisms of allium species include increased secretion or slowed degradation of insulin, increased glutathione peroxidase activity, and improved liver glycogen storage (39,41).

The highest quality RCT of Allium sativum in humans was actually designed to examine thrombocyte aggregation in nondiabetic individuals (n = 60). However, the investigators found significant decreases in fasting serum glucose (74). The only available trial of garlic in patients with type 2 diabetes (n = 33) did not find consistent glucose or insulin responses after 1 month of supplementation (75). The only clinical trial available for Allium cepa is a small RCT of allyl propyl disulphide extract capsules from onion in nondiabetic volunteers (n = 6); investigators showed an acute decrease in fasting blood glucose and increase in insulin, supporting an insulin-mediated effect (76). No adverse events were reported in these trials. The limited data provide conflicting evidence for allium species in glycemic control. (Level I, C)

Ocimum sanctum

Ocimum sanctum (holy basil) is another commonly used herb in Ayurveda (related species include Ocimum album and Ocimum basilicum). Studies in animal models suggest hypoglycemic effects (77), although the mechanism of action remains unknown. Postulated effects include enhanced β-cell function and insulin secretion. The one available controlled clinical trial of Ocimum sanctum (n = 40) showed positive effects on both fasting and postprandial glucose in patients with type 2 diabetes using a local preparation of fresh leaf powder mixed in water for 4 weeks (78). No adverse effects were reported. Further information is needed before the efficacy of Ocimum sanctum in diabetes can be fully assessed. (Level III, C)

Trigonella foenum graecum

Trigonella foenum graecum (fenugreek) is a legume extensively cultivated in India, North Africa, and the Mediterranean. It is a common condiment used in Indian cooking and commonly used herb in Ayurveda. Defatted seeds of fenugreek, which are rich in fiber, saponins, and protein, have been described in early Greek and Latin pharmacopoeias for hyperglycemia. Although the seed portion is often mentioned, other parts of the herb have also been investigated. Purported mechanisms include delay of gastric emptying, slowing carbohydrate absorption, and inhibition of glucose transport from the fiber content, as well as increased erythrocyte insulin receptors and modulation of peripheral glucose utilization. Many studies in alloxan-rat models have shown modulated exocrine pancreatic secretion (79).

There are several trials available for fenugreek in type 2 diabetes; however, most are noncontrolled (158). Of the available RCTs, they are generally poorer-quality studies with

small numbers (n = 5–15) and from a single investigator group. Nonetheless, these trials, including a single trial in type 1 diabetes, have reported improved glycemic control using seed powder incorporated into unleavened bread (59,80). Another trial in healthy volunteers (n = 38) incorporated several short-term randomized crossover experiments administering different preparations of fenugreek before oral GTT. In these series of trials, whole raw seeds, extracted seed powder, gum isolate of seeds, and cooked whole seeds seemed to decrease postprandial glucose levels, whereas degummed seeds and cooked leaves did not (79). Other open-label prospective cohort studies have followed patients on fenugreek for up to 6 months with reported benefits in glycemic control (79,81–84). No adverse effects were reported in these trials. There is some preliminary evidence for the efficacy of fenugreek that suggests further studies may be warranted. (Level II-2, C)

Bauhinia forficata and Myrcia uniflora

Indigenous to rainforests and tropical areas of South America, Bauhinia forficata has been used in traditional treatment of diabetes in that area. In Brazilian herbal medicine, Bauhinia species have been referred to as “vegetable insulin.” Another commonly used South American herb is Myrcia uniflora. As part of a national effort to identify potential plant species useful in glucose control, two small crossover studies (n = 16 and n = 18) by one investigator administered each of these herbs as tea infusions to separate groups of patients three times daily for 8 weeks. No significant differences in glucose or HbA1c were detected between study herb infusion and a placebo tea using Imperata brasiliensis. No adverse effects were reported (85). This limited preliminary evidence does not support the hypoglycemic effect of these two plant species. (Level I, American Diabetes Association level not applicable if no studies show benefit)

Ficus carica

Ficus carica (fig leaf) is a popular plant used for patients with diabetes in Spain and other areas in Southwestern Europe. Its active component is unknown. Several studies in animal models with diabetes have shown both short- and long-term hypoglycemic effects, although human trials are lacking. Potential hypolipdemic effects in diabetic rats have also been shown (86–88). Its mechanism for glucose effect is unknown; however, some studies suggest facilitation of glucose uptake peripherally. The one available clinical trial is a small crossover study of fig leaf tea for 4 weeks in patients with type 1 diabetes (n = 10); investigators showed a decrease in postprandial glucose and insulin requirements, but no change in fasting glucose when compared with the control commercial tea (60). No effect was seen in C-peptide levels, thereby supporting a non-insulin-mediated effect. No adverse effects were reported. Clearly, more information is needed before the efficacy of Ficus carica can be properly assessed. (Level III, C)

Opuntia streptacantha

Opuntia streptacantha (nopal) or the prickly pear cactus can be found in arid regions throughout the Western hemisphere, including the southwestern U.S., and is commonly used for glucose control by those of Mexican descent. It has a high-soluble fiber and pectin content, which may affect intestinal glucose uptake, partially accounting for its hypoglycemic actions (65). Animal models have reported decreases in postprandial glucose and HbA1c with synergistic effects with insulin. Studies in pancreatectomized animals report that hypoglycemic activity is not dependent on the presence of insulin (89). Most human studies

of nopal have been published in Spanish and, thus, are not included in this review. We found only two controlled short-term metabolic trials (n = 14 and n = 32) published in the English language, both by the same investigator (90,91). These reported improvements in patients with type 2 diabetes with decreased fasting glucose and decreased insulin levels, suggesting enhanced insulin sensitivity. No side effects were reported in these trials. The limited data suggests a possible hypoglycemic effect of nopal; however, longer-term clinical trials are needed. (Level III, C)

Silibum marianum

Silibum marianum (milk thistle), a member of the aster family, has been primarily studied for its purported effects on alcoholic and viral hepatitis, rather than for glycemic control. However, silymarin is rich in flavonoids, potent antioxidants, and some have postulated a potential benefit for those who have insulin resistance secondary to hepatic damage (39). Mechanisms are based on the herb's antioxidant activity and effects on hepatocyte stabilization with decreased glutathione oxidation, as well as on restoration of normal malondialdehyde concentrations.

The one available clinical trial examined cirrhotic patients with type 2 diabetes (n = 60) using a commercially available preparation ("Legalon" 600 mg/day; IBI Lorenzini, Milan, Italy) for 12 months, with significant improvements in glycemic control when compared with no treatment (92). No adverse effects were reported. Further information and higher quality clinical trials are needed to further investigate milk thistle in glycemic control. (Level III, C)

Gymnema sylvestre

Gymnema sylvestre is another commonly used herb in Ayurveda. The plant is a woody climber that grows in tropical forests of central and southern India. According to common folklore, chewing the leaves causes a loss of sweet taste, hence the popular Hindi name of the plant "gurmar," meaning "destroyer of sugar." Early animal studies reported blood glucose-lowering effects in animals with residual pancreatic function, but no effect in total pancreatectomized animals. Studies of an ethanol leaf extract, GS4, in diabetic rat and rabbit models have reported regeneration of islets of Langerhans, decreases in blood glucose, and increases of serum insulin (58). Mechanism of action is unknown; postulated theories include an increase in glucose uptake and utilization, increase in insulin release through cell permeability, increase in β-cell number, and stimulation of β-cell function (39,93).

Two nonrandomized controlled clinical trials are available, both from the same investigator group. Groups of patients with type 1 diabetes (n = 64) and type 2 diabetes (n = 47) showed improved glycemic control with chronic adjunctive use of GS4 extract compared with those who received conventional treatment alone (58,94). The evidence for the beneficial effect of Gymnema sylvestre in diabetes is suggestive, although inconclusive given the limited data. (Level II-1, C)

Momordica charantia

Momordica charantia is a vegetable indigenous to tropical areas, including India, Asia, South America, and Africa, also known as balsam pear, karela (karolla), and bitter melon. Reported preparations of the herb range from injectable extracts to fruit juice to fried melon bits (39,95–97). Active components are thought to be charantin, vicine, and polypeptide-p (an

unidentified insulin-like protein similar to bovine insulin). Theoretical mechanisms include increased insulin secretion, tissue glucose uptake, liver muscle glycogen synthesis, glucose oxidation, and decreased hepatic gluconeogenesis. Studies in alloxan-induced diabetic rabbits have suggested hypoglycemic effects (98).

Two controlled short-term metabolic trials in patients with type 2 diabetes (n = 18 and n = 9) have reported acute effects on blood glucose with Momordica charantia fruit juice, as well as subcutaneous vegetable insulin extract (95,99). Two other small, uncontrolled open-label trials also reported positive effects on glycemic control after longer-term use (7–11 weeks) (96,97). No adverse effects were reported in these trials. Some, albeit limited, data suggest a potential effect of Momordica charantia in diabetes. However, further information in RCTs is needed. (Level III, C)

Aloe vera

Aloe vera is the most well-known species of aloe, a desert plant resembling the cactus in the Liliaceae family. It is popularly used to treat burns and promote wound healing. The dried sap of the Aloe vera is a traditional remedy for diabetes in the Arabian peninsula (33), although aloe gel is preferred over the sap as the latter contains the laxative anthraquinone (100). Aloe gel, obtained from the inner portion of the leaves, contains glucomannan, a hydrosoluble fiber which may in part account for its hypoglycemic effects (39). Reports in animal models have been inconsistent (100–103). Two nonrandomized clinical trials (n = 40 and n = 76) are available from the same investigator group that reported improved fasting blood glucose with 6 weeks of juice made from aloe gel (100,104). Case reports of five type 2 diabetic individuals reported decreases in fasting blood glucose as well as HbA1c (101). No adverse effects were reported in these trials. The preliminary data suggest a potential effect of Aloe vera in glycemic control; however, further information is needed. (Level II-1, C)

Other herbs that have been studied solely in uncontrolled trials include berberine (105), Cinnamomym tamala (106), curry (107), Eugenia jambolana (108), gingko (109), Phyllanthus amarus (110), Pterocarpus marsupium (111), Solanum torvum (112), and Vinca rosea (113)…

Combination formulas in Native American medicine

Native American medicine refers to the healing practices from the people indigenous to North America; the approach combines awareness of mind, body, and spirit and ritualistic observances with practices of herbalism. One clinical trial (n = 40) specifically examined an herbal tea preparation containing **Populus tremuloides (trembling aspen) and Heracleum lanatum (cow parsnip)** prescribed by an Alexis band Sioux healer (117). Investigators reported no glycemic benefit over a control tea containing mint and fennel seed. Little is known scientifically about this formula, and it has not been studied elsewhere. The limited evidence for this Native American herb preparation does not support its use in glycemic control. (Level I, American Diabetes Association level not applicable if studies show no benefit)…

Vitamins/trace elements/dietary supplements for glycemic control

Table 3 presents the controlled clinical trials of vitamin/mineral supplements for glycemic control in patients with diabetes. Of the studies examining vitamin and mineral supplements for glycemic control, the higher-quality RCTs (with Jadad scores of 3 or greater) are available

for **chromium, magnesium, vitamin E, and l-carnitine** (126–137). **Vanadium** has been studied in only nonrandomized controlled trials (138–140).

Chromium species

Chromium (Cr3), a trace element in its trivalent form, is required for the maintenance of normal glucose metabolism. Experimentally, chromium deficiency is associated with impaired glucose tolerance, which can be improved with supplementation (35). Most individuals with diabetes, however, are not chromium deficient. In addition to glucose control, the supplement has been studied for its effects on weight control, lipids, and bone density. Its action is linked with glucose tolerance factor (GTF), and has been shown to increase the number of insulin receptors, to enhance receptor binding, and to potentiate insulin action. Some suggest that chromium picolinate is the preferred form because it is utilized more efficiently (141).

Of the eight RCTs examining chromium in those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance, preparations differ and the results are mixed. Among the larger trials, one using organic chromium in brewer's yeast (n = 78) and another using chromium chloride (n = 180) reported decreases in fasting and postprandial glucose (127,128). However, another trial by Anderson (n = 110) utilizing chromium pidolate did not find changes in glycemic control (142). One large noncontrolled open-label trial of chromium picolinate followed 833 type 2 diabetic patients in China for up to 10 months. Investigators reported a decrease in fasting and postprandial glucose and a decrease in fatigue, excessive thirst, and frequent urination (143). These studies all reported no adverse effects. A recent meta-analysis by Althuis et al. (144) that included 15 RCTs (only 4 included diabetic individuals) reported that chromium had no effect on glucose or insulin concentrations in nondiabetic subjects; however, the data among patients with diabetes were inconclusive. Althuis et al. also suggested that more trials should be performed in North America, as the generalizabiltiy of trials conducted in China is unknown given regional differences in diet and nutritional status. (Level I, C)

Magnesium

Hypomagnesemia is common in patients with diabetes, especially those with glycosuria, ketoacidosis, and excess urinary magnesium losses. Deficiency of magnesium can potentially cause states of insulin resistance. Studies have examined magnesium's potential role in the evolution of such complications as neuropathy, retinopathy, thrombosis, and hypertension. However, its role in glycemic control is unknown. Magnesium is a cofactor in various enzyme pathways involved in glucose oxidation, and it modulates glucose transport across cell membranes. It may increase insulin secretion and/or improve insulin sensitivity and peripheral glucose uptake. It has been shown to have no effect on hepatic glucose output and nonoxidative glucose disposal (35,40). Because it is an intracellular cation, it is difficult to measure accurately, and total body stores are seldom measured.

Of the seven RCTs examining magnesium supplementation for glycemic control in diabetes, only two small lower-quality trials from one investigator group (n = 8 and n = 9) reported a decrease in fasting plasma glucose and increase in postprandial insulin (145,146). Of the three highest-quality trials (Jadad score of 3), magnesium did not change blood glucose or HbA1c (130–132). One trial (n = 128) did find a decrease in serum fructosamine, a short-term marker of glycemic control. Another study (n = 40) reported one subject with an exanthem and one who had transient gastrointestinal pain with magnesium supplementation.

(Interestingly, the trial by Eriksson and Kohvakka [132] contained a study arm that administered vitamin C supplements, which unlike magnesium, did show improvements in glycemic control. To our knowledge, this is the only report of vitamin C for glucose control.) The available data for magnesium are mixed, and thus the evidence for efficacy in diabetes is inconclusive. (Level I, C)

Vitamin E

Diabetes produces a state of increased free radical activity. The purported effects of vitamin E on glucose control relate to the vitamin's potent lipophilic antioxidant activity, with possible influences on protein glycation, lipid oxidation, and insulin sensitivity and secretion. Through unknown mechanisms, it may also affect nonoxidative glucose metabolism (35,40).

Of the controlled trials that examined vitamin E for glucose control, the direction of the evidence for patients with type 2 diabetes is positive in four of six, with doses ranging from 100 to 1,600 mg/day for 2–4 months' supplementation. The largest of these trials (n = 53), however, was a double-blind placebo-controlled crossover trial that found no change in serum glucose, fructosamine, or HbA1c (136). One clinical trial examined patients with type 1 diabetes (n = 35) and reported decreases in protein glycosylation after 3 months of low-dose 100 IU/day vitamin E (57). Thus far, the available evidence for vitamin E in glycemic control is mixed and inconclusive. (Level I, C)

l-Carnitine

Several in vitro studies have helped to elucidate l-carnitine's role in metabolism, suggesting that it acts as a modulator of fuel substrate utilization in cells, influencing free fatty acid and glucose oxidation. Few have examined it clinically in patients with diabetes. Three small controlled short-term metabolic trials examined the acute effects in type 2 diabetes (n = 18, n = 15, and n = 9), showing that intravenous carnitine (or its derivative acetyl-l-carnitine) administration can possibly effect insulin sensitivity and enhance glucose uptake and storage (137,147,148). There are no longer-term clinical studies of l-carnitine for glucose control and no studies of orally administered preparations. Thus, the available data are limited, and no conclusions can be made regarding its possible use in diabetes management. (Level I, A)

Vanadium

Vanadium has been described as either a nonessential nutrient or a nutrient that is required only in minute quantities, as no physiological role of the trace element has yet to be found (35,149). Human deficiency has not been documented. There are no accurate assays in clinical settings, and there is no recommended daily allowance. Vanadium exists in several valence forms, with vanadyl (+5) sulfate and sodium metavanadate (+4) being the most common supplement forms. Its mechanism of action in glycemic control is thought to be primarily insulin-mimetic with upregulation of insulin receptors. In animal models, it has been shown to facilitate glucose uptake and metabolism and to enhance insulin sensitivity. Clinically, it may enhance glucose oxidation and glycogen synthesis, and it may modulate hepatic glucose output (35). Three very small controlled clinical trials (n = 6–8) have reported decreased fasting blood glucose (138–140); two of these trials also reported significant changes in HbA1c and insulin sensitivity (138,139). Two noncontrolled open-label studies, also with small sample sizes, nonetheless offer supporting evidence (150,151). Goldfine et al. (151) included type 1 diabetic patients (n = 5) who decreased their insulin

requirements after 2 weeks of treatment. Gastrointestinal discomfort, including diarrhea, nausea, and flatulence, was reported by a large proportion of patients in all the vanadium trials. Organically chelated compounds, however, are thought to cause less gastrointestinal irritation than vanadium salts (149). The evidence for efficacy of vanadium in glucose control is suggestive, but as yet no RCTs are available. (Level II-1, C).

α-Lipoic acid

Also known as thioctic acid, a disulfide compound synthesized in the liver, α-lipoic acid is a potent lipophilic antioxidant. It is a cofactor in many multienzyme complexes and may also play a role in glucose oxidation (152). Experimental in vitro data have shown possible effects in enhancing glucose uptake in muscle and preventing glucose-induced protein modifications. One multiple-dosage controlled trial is available in patients with type 2 diabetes (n = 74), and it reported positive effects on glucose uptake and insulin sensitivity with 600–1,800 mg/day α-lipoic acid for 4 weeks; however, the trial showed no changes in fasting blood glucose (153). Another noncontrolled trial offers supportive evidence for a change in insulin sensitivity (152). The available data are limited and suggest that further elucidation of α-lipoic acids actions is needed. (Level II-3, C)…

A total of 108 human trials of herbs and vitamin/mineral supplements for glycemic control were obtained. Most trials examined supplements as an adjunct to conventional treatment with diet and/or medication. Of the available trials, 58 were controlled (42 RCTs) and conducted specifically in individuals with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance. Among these controlled trials, statistically significant treatment effects were reported in 88% (23 of 26) of those examining single herbs, 60% (3 of 5) of those examining combination herbs, and 67% (18 of 27) of those examining vitamin and mineral supplements. However, many trials were of poor quality. More than half of the RCTs (24 of 42, 57%) scored 2 or less on the Jadad scale. (No RCT achieved a score of 5.) Thirteen trials had sample sizes of 10 or fewer patients. In addition, there were generally few trials per supplement, making it difficult to draw definitive conclusions regarding efficacy. Nevertheless, no major safety concerns were reported in these trials. Few mild adverse effects, mainly gastrointestinal irritation, were reported for ginseng, Native American herb tea, TCM pill, magnesium, and vanadium (see Tables). For the following supplements, >50% of controlled clinical trials (at least two trials) suggested efficacy: Coccinia indica, Trigonella foenum, American ginseng, nopal, Gymnema sylvestre, Aloe vera, Momordica charantia, chromium, and vanadium. Of these, the best evidence is available for Coccinia indica and American ginseng. Supplements that appear effective but have only been studied in nonrandomized trials include Gymnema sylvestre, Aloe vera, and vanadium. Supplements that appear to be effective in short-term metabolic trials include Momordica, nopal, and l-carnitine…

The seven most promising supplements include Coccinia indica, American ginseng, Momordica charantia, nopal, l-carnitine, Gymnema sylvestre, Aloe vera, and vanadium...

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PATENTS

Phellinus linteus catharsis formula for prevention and cure of type II diabetes CN105327115

The invention relates to a phellinus linteus catharsis formula for prevention and cure of type II diabetes and a preparation process thereof and belongs to the technical field of traditional Chinese medicine for prevention and cure of type II diabetes. According to the technical scheme, the formula is prepared from, by weight, **20-30% of root bark of white mulberry, 20-30% of coptis chinensis, 10-20% of mangnolia officinalis, 5-10% of radix puerariae, 5-10% of astragalus membranaceus, 5-10% of fruits of fructus corni, 5-10% of radish seeds, 5-10% of rhizoma anemarrhenae, 5-10% of radix polygonati officinalis and 5-10% of atractylodes lancea.** All herbs are matched to take the advantages of one another and achieve a synergistic effect, and through combined use of all the herbs, both manifestations and root causes can be treated, and the curative effect is enhanced; the hypoglycemic effect of the formula is equivalent to that of DMBG, and the formula does not have toxic and side effects compared with western medicine; the formula enables fasting blood-glucose and 2-hour post-meal blood glucose of a patient with the type II diabetes to be lowered for a long time and also enables cholesterol and triglyceride of a patient with hyperlipidemia to be lowered, and the curative effect is remarkable; the product is high in active ingredient content, stable, not prone to deterioration and beneficial to long-stem storage.

Polygonum capitatum extract and application thereof to hypoglycemic drugs
CN105326913

The invention provides polygonum capitatum extract and application thereof to hypoglycemic drugs. According to a preparation method of the **polygonum capitatum extract, polygonum capitatum** herbs are dried, cut into segments, soaked in a water-bearing low alcoholic solution and subjected to percolation extraction through the water-bearing low alcoholic solution; the extracting solution is concentrated and dried to obtain polygonum capitatum general extract; the polygonum capitatum general extract is taken, distilled water is added for suspension, and then fractional extraction is performed through petroleum ether, ethyl acetate and n-butyl alcohol in sequence, wherein after n-butyl alcohol extract phase recovered solvent is free of alcohol, a proper amount of distilled water is added for dissolution, and centrifugation is conducted; supernate obtained after centrifugation is subjected to polystyrene porous adsorption through macroporous resin column chromatography, wherein distilled water is sprayed to remove impurities first, and then the water-bearing low alcoholic solution is used for elution; after the eluant is concentrated and dried, the polygonum capitatum extract is obtained. Animal experiments prove that the polygonum capitatum extract has a remarkable hypoglycemic effect on a rat with diabetes by promoting insulin secretion, resisting oxidation, adjusting lipid metabolism disorders and the like.

Drug for treating diabetes mellitus
CN105288122

The invention discloses a drug for treating diabetes mellitus, made from following materials by weight: **Rhizoma Anemarrhenae 6-12 parts, Radix Astragali seu Hedysari 9-15 parts, dried Radix Rehmanniae 9-15 parts, Radix Codonopsis 6-12 parts, Rhizoma Dioscoreae 20-30 parts, Radix Trichosanthis 30-80 parts, Radix Ophiopogonis 8-12 parts, Fructus Corni 8-12 parts, and Fructus Schisandrae Chinensis 4-8 parts**. The drug is made by the compatibility of nine natural Chinese herbs, the medicinal materials are synergistic in clearing heat and discharging fire, promoting the production of body fluid to relieve thirst, strengthening the middle warmer and benefiting vital energy, strengthening spleen and

tonifying lung, benefiting qi and nourishing blood, nourishing yin and tonifying yang, strengthening body resistance and eliminating evil and the like, both symptoms and root causes are treated, and the drug is well effective in treating diabetes mellitus and free of toxic or side effect. A preparation method of the drug is simple, a treatment course is shorter, administration is facilitated, the cost is low, and the effective rate is higher than 90%.

Diabetes treating traditional Chinese medicine
CN105250661
The invention relate to a diabetes treating traditional Chinese medicine, which is characterized in that the used herbs comprise, by weight, **25-35 g of radix puerariae, 25-35 g of anemarrhena asphodeloides bunge, 25-35 g of radix trichosanthis, 25-35 g of raw radix rehmanniae, 25-35 g of coptis chinensis, 25-35 g of scutellaria baicalensis, 25-35 g of platycodon grandiflorus, 25-35 g of codonopsis pilosula, 25-35 g of ophiopogon japonicus, 25-35 g of cornus officinalis, 15-25 g of scrophularia ningpoensis hemsl, 15-25 g of polygonatum sibiricum, 15-25 g of fructus ligustri lucidi, 15-25 g of chicken's gizzard membrane, 50-60 g of ootheca mantidis, 110-125 g of common yam rhizome, and 18-22 pig pancreas.** The diabetes treating traditional Chinese medicine of the present invention has characteristics of reasonable prescription, simple preparation and easy taking. Multiple year clinical application results verify that the treatment effect is significant, the drug nature is mild, the diabetes treating traditional Chinese medicine does not have toxic-side effect, the efficiency is 100%, and the efficiency is 87%.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating type 2 diabetes mellitus
CN105213861
The invention provides traditional Chinese medicine for treating type 2 diabetes mellitus and a preparation method. The traditional Chinese medicine is prepared from **nakedflower beautyberry branchlet and leaves, Indian rorippa herbs, drymaria cordata willd, artemisia selengensis, sorghum roots, shepherd's purse flowers, wild coix seed roots, plumeria rubra, gardenia Jasminoides roots, mussel, morinda umbellata, narrow ficuscunia, holothuria leucospilota, peking cotoneaster, polytrichum commune and adinandra mellettii.** The traditional Chinese medicine for treating the type 2 diabetes mellitus and the preparation method have the advantages that traditional theory of traditional Chinese medicine is utilized, the traditional Chinese medicine is good in curative effect on the type 2 diabetes mellitus in combination with medicine of reducing blood sugar, the blood sugar and glycosylated hemoglobin can be adjusted to the normal range more rapidly or the fasting blood-glucose, blood sugar two hours after meal and glycosylated hemoglobin of patients can be lowered more rapidly, stability of the blood sugar of the patients can be better maintained, and no toxic and side effects exist.

Drug for treating elderly diabetes
CN105147993
The invention discloses a drug for treating elderly diabetes. The drug is prepared from traditional Chinese medicinal materials in parts by weight as follows: **12 parts of atractylodes rhizomes, 10 parts of dried rehmannia roots, 8 parts of golden thread, 6 parts of Chinese thorowax roots, 15 parts of snakegourd roots, 8 parts of oysters, 8 parts of common anemarrhena rhizomes, 30 parts of common yam rhizomes, 8 parts of areca seeds, 6 parts of Spirulina platensis, 8 parts of Borassus flabellifer, 4 parts of liquorice roots, 6 parts of roots or leaves of Bignay chinalaurel, 5 parts of aizoon stonecrop herbs,**

4 parts of bearded-flower delphinium, 6 parts of donkey's milk, 6 parts of pine needles, 5 parts of tronae, 6 parts of wild jack beans, 18 parts of solomonseal rhizomes, 8 parts of figwort roots, 6 parts of dwarf lilyturf tubers, 8 parts of black sesame, 6 parts of white peony roots and 6 parts of dried black soybean sprouts. Clinical experiments prove that the drug has the significant effect on treatment of the elderly diabetes through selection of the proper medicinal materials and the proper ratio of medicinal materials and is safe and free of toxic and side effects.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing and treating diabetes CN105125886

The invention provides a traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing and treating diabetes and complications of the diabetes. The traditional Chinese medicine composition consists of the following raw material medicine including **leech, angelica, mulberry leaves, ligusticum wallichii, acanthopanax, ginkgo leaves, epimedium, caulis spatholobi, bitter gourd, radix puerariae, achyranthes bidentata, centella, burdock, pseudo-ginseng, semen cuscutae, glossy privet fruit, gynostemma pentaphylla, tuckahoe, lychee seeds, radix scrophulariae, dogwood, cistanche, dendrobe, rhizoma atractylodis, sangusis draconis and liquorice.** The traditional Chinese medicine composition has the advantages that the preparation is simple and convenient; the medicinal herbs resources are wide; the cost is low; the traditional Chinese medicine assistant and guide medication principle is followed; various kinds of medicine are combined to be used; the complementation to each other is achieved; the curative effect in the aspect of preventing and treating diabetes and complications of the diabetes is obvious.

Traditional Chinese medicinal preparation for nursing diabetes mellitus CN105031420

The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine preparation for nursing diabetes mellitus. The preparation is prepared from the following raw materials: **4-6g of cucumber extract, 4-6g of bitter gourd extract, 3-7g of watermelon peel extract, 5-7g of kelp extract, 5-9g of corn stigma extract, 3-5g of malt extract, 4-12g of astragalus membranaceus, 2-6g of ginseng, 5-9g of fructus lycii, 3-5g of salviae miltiorrhizae, 2-4g of radix rehmanniae recen, 2-6g of rhizoma anemarrhenae, 6-10g of radix paeoniae rubra, 4-8g of angelica sinensis, 4-6g of kudzu vine root, 3-5g of rhizoma atractylodis, 4-12g of agrimonia pilosa ledeb, 3-5g of polygonatum kingianum and 4-6g of herba epimedii.** The invention further discloses a method for preparing the traditional Chinese medicine preparation for nursing diabetes mellitus. The traditional Chinese medicine preparation is prepared from natural traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and extract and is reasonable in compatibility. Clinical verification proves that the traditional Chinese medicine preparation with kinesitherapy and dietotherapy has a remarkable effect of treating various types of diabetes mellitus without toxic or side effect.

Medicine for treating diabetes complicated with peptic ulcer CN104998203

The invention belongs to the technical field of medicine, and particularly relates to medicine for treating diabetes complicated with a peptic ulcer. The medicine comprises, by weight, **11-19 parts of humifuse euphorbia herbs, 11-19 parts of radix pseudostellariae, 6-14 parts of fructus viticis, 6-14 parts of loquat seeds, 6-14 parts of rhizoma polygoni paleacei, 6-14 parts of myrica nana Cheval. bark, 6-14 parts of pericarpium citri reticulatae viride,**

6-14 parts of radix cureumae, 6-14 parts of semen euryales, 4-8 parts of fossil fragments and 4-8 parts of radix scutellariae. The medicine is used for treating the diabetes complicated with the peptic ulcer, the cure rate of the medicine reaches up to 48.97%, and the effective rate reaches up to 93.88%.

Traditional Chinese medicine capsule for treating diabetes
CN104984052
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine capsule for treating diabetes. The traditional Chinese medicine capsule is prepared from the following traditional Chinese medicinal materials in parts by weight: **12 parts of sapium baccatum, 10 parts of heteropanax fragrans, 8 parts of aleuritopteris squamosa, 6 parts of radix bupleuri, 15 parts of radices trichosanthis, 8 parts of oysters, 8 parts of rhizoma anemarrhenae, 30 parts of rhizoma dioscoreae, 8 parts of donkey milk, 6 parts of gypsum, 8 parts of borassus flabellifer, 4 parts of radix glycyrrhizae, 6 parts of antidesma bunius, 5 parts of sedum aizoon, 4 parts of triglochin maritimum, 6 parts of fissistigma polyanthum, 6 parts of pine needle, 5 parts of rosa rugosa, 6 parts of cana valia virosa, 18 parts of polygonatum sibiricum, 8 parts of adenophora stricta, 6 parts of radix ophiopogonis, 8 parts of lycium chinense, 6 parts of radix paeoniae alba, and 6 parts of pine pollen** disruption powder. Clinical experiments show that through selecting appropriate herbs and a matching ratio, the traditional Chinese medicine capsule provided by the invention has remarkable curative effects on treating diabetes, and is safe and free of toxic and side effects.

Traditional Chinese medicine decoction for treating diabetes
CN104984050
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine decoction for treating diabetes. The traditional Chinese medicine decoction is prepared from the following traditional Chinese medicinal materials in parts by weight: **12 parts of sapium baccatum, 10 parts of heteropanax fragrans, 8 parts of aleuritopteris squamosa, 6 parts of radix bupleuri, 15 parts of radices trichosanthis, 8 parts of oysters, 8 parts of rhizoma anemarrhenae, 30 parts of rhizoma dioscoreae, 8 parts of donkey milk, 6 parts of gypsum, 8 parts of borassus flabellifer, 4 parts of radix glycyrrhizae, 6 parts of antidesma bunius, 5 parts of sedum aizoon, 4 parts of triglochin maritimum, 6 parts of fissistigma polyanthum, 6 parts of pine needle, 5 parts of rhus coriaria fruit, 6 parts of cana valia virosa, 18 parts of polygonatum sibiricum, 8 parts of adenophora stricta, 6 parts of radix ophiopogonis, 8 parts of lycium chinense, 6 parts of radix paeoniae alba and 6 parts of diospyros kaki silvestris.** Clinical experiments show that through selecting appropriate herbs and a matching ratio, the traditional Chinese medicine decoction provided by the invention has remarkable curative effects on treating diabetes, and is safe and free of toxic and side effects.

Traditional Chinese medicine granule preparation for treating diabetes
CN104940706
A traditional Chinese medicine granule preparation for treating diabetes comprises the 45 Chinese herb food materials of **American ginseng, sweet potatoes, tartary buckwheat, fiveleaf gynostemma herbs, ginkgoes, fructus aurantii, Chinese olives, dark plum fruits, poria, cynomorium coccineum, prepared rhizome of rehmannia, unprocessed rehmannia roots, radix ophiopogonis, Asiatic cornelian cherry fruits, scorpions, liquoric roots, peony tree root bark, sophora flavescens, dried bitter gourds, konjac powder,**

Chinese angelica roots, figwort roots, polygonatum odoratum, rhizoma polygonati, radix puerariae, radix astragali, Chinese yams, stiff silkworms, rhizoma atractyloidis, eupatorium japonicum, red sage roots, fresh oysters, bamboo shavings, mulberry fruits, buerger pipewort flowers, caltrop, reed rhizome, roots of Chinese trichosanthes, safflower, pearl powder, calculus bovis or calculus bovis artifacus, panax notoginseng, bear gall powder, pork liver pancreas powder and glutinous rice and packaging material. The traditional Chinese medicine granule preparation has the advantage of being high in total effective rate of clinical symptomatic treatment, treats complications caused by the diabetes, distal limb or skin surface blood capillary congestion and blood stasis and skin itching or necrosis tissue regeneration recovery through oral administration or makes innovative progress in research and development of novel medical skill, novel drug form, novel prescription and novel product clinical diagnosis and treatment in the subject field of treating the diseases of eye ground artery and vein congestion and blood stasis, blurred vision, retinopathy, the macular region disease or pseudo blindness.

Tea drink for joint treatment of diabetes and making method thereof
CN104920723

The invention discloses a tea drink for joint treatment of diabetes and a making method thereof. The tea drink comprises, by weight, **8 to 12 parts of fragrant solomonseal rhizome, 5 to 10 parts of fiveleaf gynostemma herb, 5 to 10 parts of Stevia Leaf, 12 to 18 parts of Indian bread, 8 to 12 parts of kudzuvine root, 8 to 12 parts of common yam rhizome, 8 to 12 parts of wolfberry fruit, 4 to 5 parts of Staphylea bumalda, 2 to 4 parts of chrysanthemum nankingense, 5 to 6 parts of mulberry, 4 to 5 parts of nutrient freeze-dried powder, 7 to 8 parts of pomelo juice, 2 to 4 parts of crab shell powder, 12 to 15 parts of bee propolis**, and the proper amount of purified water. The tea drink is nutritious and palatable and is herb fragrant and fine in taste, the herbs in the tea drink have the effects of tonifying the spleen and qi, nourishing yin and moistening dryness, promoting the production of body fluid to relieve thirst, and nourishing yin and generating body fluid, and by the reasonable use of the tea drink with the herbs, the blood glucose can be controlled to the normal level.

Pure Chinese drug preparation for preventing and curing diabetes
CN104887881

The invention belongs to the technical field of treatment on diabetes and complications thereof by Chinese herbs, and particularly relates to a pure Chinese drug preparation for preventing and curing diabetes. The pure Chinese drug preparation for preventing and curing the diabetes is characterized by comprising the following components in part by weight: **5-15 parts of rhizoma alismatis, 10-40 parts of roots of red-rooted salvia, 5-20 parts of prepared rehmannia roots, 3-10 parts of fruits of Chinese wolfberries, 10-20 parts of pumpkin polysaccharide, 12-25 parts of polysaccharide from prinsepia utilis royle, 2-6 parts of radices trichosanthis, 15-22 parts of roots of kudzu vine, 4-8 parts of ligustrazine, 10-20 parts of liquorice, 4-8 parts of rhizoma arisaematis, 5-10 parts of cortex lycii radicis, 3-8 parts of radix scrophulariae, 12-28 parts of rheum officinale and 8-13 parts of Chinese caterpillar fungus**. The pure Chinese drug preparation for preventing and curing the diabetes has a good treatment effect on the diabetes, can repair functions of the pancreas islet fundamentally, does not injury organs such as kidneys and livers and has protecting and repairing effects.

A SYNERGISTIC HERBAL COMPOSITION USEFUL FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES
WO2015189858
The present invention provides a synergistic herbal composition useful for lowering elevated levels of blood glucose, which comprises the plant extracts of **Gymneme sylvestre (Gudmar), Tinospora cordifolia (Giloy), Pterocarpus marsupium (Vijaysar), Trigonella foenum graecum (Methi), Rubia cordifolia (Majeeth) and Berberis aristata (Daru Haridra)** together with pharmaceutically acceptable additives. The process of the preparation of the composition comprises mixing of extracts of the above herbs optionally along with additives to form the oral dosage forms, which include capsules and tablets.

Traditional Chinese medicine health product for preventing and treating diabetes
CN104606538
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine health product for preventing and curing diabetes. The traditional Chinese medicine health product is characterized by being prepared from the following herbs according to a certain weight proportion: freeze-dried echinopanax elatus Nakai, japanese calystegia, rough melic herbs, chinese mesona herbs, spiranthes sinensis ames, buckwheat straws, peach gum, Rhizome of Whorledleaf Solomonseal, P. pumila (L.) A. Gray var. pumi la, adenophora stricta, rhizome of Largeleaf Japanese Ginseng, Scrophularia kakudensis Fianch, turtle shell, roots of chinese barberry, one-legged sapium sebiferum, heterophyllous wing seedtree roots, pendulous euonymus, ching's briggsia, creeping rostellularia herbs, and drosera. The traditional Chinese medicine health product prepared according to the formula of the invention can effectively treat and improve diabetes clinical symptoms, rectify lipid metabolism disorders in time, help to discharge abnormal sugar, protein and lipmetabolism products, can effectively prevent and cure various complications such as nephrosis, epicophosis, retinopathy, peripheral neuropathy and the like.

Chinese medicinal composition for treating diabetes
CN104547530
The invention belongs to the field of traditional Chinese medicines and aims to provide a Chinese medicinal composition for treating diabetes according to the mechanism on the Chinese medical understanding of diabetes. The Chinese medicinal composition is characterized by comprising the following Chinese medicinal raw materials in parts by weight: **12-18 parts of red paeony roots, 3-9 parts of liquorice roots, 9-15 parts of milkvetch roots, 9-15 parts of ground beetles, 28-32 parts of rehmannia roots, 12-18 parts of twotooth achyranthes roots, 18-25 parts of coptis roots, 28-32 parts of Danshen roots, 9-15 parts of earthworms, 28-32 parts of Chinese angelica, 18-25 parts of cassia seeds, 9-15 parts of leeches, 9-15 parts of peach seeds, 12-18 parts of gynostemma pentaphyllum, 12-18 parts of safflowers, 28-32 parts of suberect spatholobus stems, 9-15 parts of white silkworms, 28-32 parts of cochinchinese asparagus roots and 28-32 parts of dwarf lilyturf tubers.** The Chinese medicinal raw materials in the Chinese medicinal composition are conventional medicinal herbs, but the conventional medicinal herbs are combined reasonably and well-weighed by analyzing the symptoms of diabetes dialectically, so that the Chinese medicinal composition can achieve a satisfactory treatment effect.

Arctium-containing traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes

mellitus
CN104436021
The invention belongs to the technical field of medicines, relates to a traditional Chinese medicine composition and particularly relates to an arctium-containing traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes mellitus. The traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes mellitus is prepared from the following medicinal raw materials in parts by weight: **5-20 parts of radix paeoniae rubra, 5-15 parts of rhodiola rosea, 5-15 parts of mulberries, 2-9 parts of arctium, 1-5 parts of curcuma zedoaria and 1-5 parts of Indian kalimeris herbs**. The six medicinal raw materials are combined according to a certain ratio regulated in a formula, so that the traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes mellitus has a synergistic effect on treating diabetes mellitus and is remarkable in effect on treating diabetes mellitus and free of side effects on human bodies of patients.

Discolor-cinquefoil-herb-containing traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes mellitus
CN104435249
The invention belongs to the technical field of medicines, relates to a traditional Chinese medicine composition and particularly relates to a discolor-cinquefoil-herb-containing traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes mellitus. The traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes mellitus is prepared from the following medicinal raw materials in parts by weight: **7-18 parts of fingered citrons, 5-12 parts of salvia miltiorrhiza, 3-9 parts of discolor cinquefoil herbs, 1-5 parts of cornflowers and 3-9 parts of fructus choerospondiatis**. The five medicinal raw materials are combined according to a certain ratio regulated in a formula, so that the traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes mellitus has a synergistic effect on treating diabetes mellitus and is remarkable in effect on treating diabetes mellitus and free of side effects on human bodies of patients.

Medicine applied to diabetes treatment and preparation method thereof
CN104474450
The invention provides a medicine applied to diabetes treatment. The medicine comprises **Tibetan selenium herbs, ox gall, mica-schist, a berberisointment, mungbean hulls, spinach roots, Tie Guanyin, wax gourd flesh, epimedium herbs, milkvetch roots, rosemary, salviae miltiorrhizae radix, brassica alba boiss, common selfheal fruit-spike, snake gall** and the like; the medicine is cooked under the high pressure in batches and taken for treating the diabetes in cooperation with an added ingredient. Themedicine has functions of lowering blood glucose, eliminating blood fat in blood, increasing the blood delivery amount, promotinglymphatic system circulation and improving metabolism, treats the diabetes from the origin and can quickly lower the blood glucose, the cure rate can exceed 99.9%, the recurrence rate is lower than 1%, and thewound healing speed is high when the medicine is applied to a diabetic patient suffering an accidental injury.

Natural medicine composition for treating diabetic nephropathy
CN104474269
The invention discloses a natural medicine composition for treating diabetic nephropathy. The natural medicine composition comprises the following twenty-six medicines: **panax**

japonicus, citrus medica, seeds of Chinese coffeetrees, japanese ginseng roots, roots of saururuschinensis, roots of heracleumrepulafranch, polygonatumsibiricum, dictyophoraindusiata, fruits of ilex cornuta, strobilanthessarcorrhiza, lysimachia, zanthoxylumscandens, artocarpusstyracifoliuspierre, salvia miltiorrhiza, rhubarb, salvia prionitis, polyporusumbellatus, rhizomadioscoreaehypoglaucae, lobelia chinensis, semen plantaginis, eleocharisdulcis, callicarpa rubella, bitter herbs, roots of fagopyrumdibotrys, aletrispauciflora and liquorice.According to the theory of traditional Chinese medicine, diabetic nephropathy isalso called edema secondary to diabetes, stranguria and so on, the pathogenesis of diabetic nephropathy is blood stasis caused by deficiency, and blood stasis causes diabetic nephropathy. The natural medicine composition for treating diabetic nephropathy treats diabetic nephropathy by removing blood stasis, practicesthe therapeutic principle of nourishing yin to remove blood stasis, promoting blood circulation to remove blood stasis, tonifying qi to remove blood stasis, strengthening spleen to remove blood stasis, inducing diuresis to remove blood stasis and tonifying kidney to remove blood stasis, gives play to the advantages of comprehensive conditioning and whole treatment of the traditional Chinese medicine pharmacy, tonifies deficiency by nourishing yin, tonifying qi and reinforcing kidney, removes blood stasis by reducing phlegm, inducing diuresis,resolving dampness, activating blood and dredging collaterals andcontributes to blood stasis removal and deficiency tonifying, thereby achieving the aim of treating diabetic nephropathy.

Herbal composition for treating diabetes
US8993008
The herbal composition for treating diabetes is a mixture of medicinal herbs, including **gymnema (Gymnema sylvestre), bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus), Asian ginseng (Panax ginseng), fenugreek (Trigonella foennum-graecum), marshmallow (Althaea officinalis), "true cinnamon" (also known as "Ceylon cinnamon" or "Sri Lanka cinnamon") (Cinnamomum verum), bitter melon (also known as "bitter gourd") (Momordica charantia), autumn crocus (also known as "meadow saffron") (Colchicum autumnale), bay laurel (Laurus nobilis), colocynth (Citrullus colocynthis) and prickly pear (also known as "cactus pear") (Opuntia ficus-indica)**. Preferably, the herbal components of the above composition are dried, ground and packaged in a teabag or the like, allowing the composition to be delivered to the patient as an aqueous extract, similar to a conventional herbal tea. Preferably, about 5 grams of the composition are contained in the teabag, which is steeped in about 150 mL of boiling water for between about three minutes and about five minutes.

Traditional Chinese drug for treating diabetes insipidus
CN104398948
The invention relates to the field of traditional Chinese drug formulas, in particular to a traditional Chinese drug for treating diabetes insipidus. The traditional Chinese drug is characterized by being prepared from the following raw material herbs by weight percentage: **6-9% of Rhamnus aurea, 4-7% of Rosa laevigata, 6-9% of Cuscuta chinensis, 4-7% of Semen Euryales, 6-9% of allium tuberosum, 3-5% of fructus alpiniae oxyphyllae, 10-13% of Folium Sauropi, 0.1-0.2% of Lepironia articulata, 10-13% of rubus parkeri hance, 3-6% of herba epimedii, 3-5% of dendrobe, 2-5% of radix ophiopogonis, 3-6% of cortex lycii radicis, 3-6% of centella, 4-6% of cacumen biotae, 2-5% of moutan bark, 2-4% of cassia twig and 2-4% of erycibe obtusifolia benth**. The raw material herbs are soaked in water and decocted, and residues are removed to obtain a filter liquor. The

traditional Chinese drug is low in cost, capable of effectively treating diabetes insipidus and free of toxic and side effects.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes mellitus
CN104367833
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes mellitus. The traditional Chinese medicine is prepared from the following traditional Chinese medicinal herbs by weight: **20-40g of raw astragalus membranaceus, 10-20g of epimedium, 25-35 parts of radix paeoniae alba, 5-15 parts of licorice root, 5-15g of kudzu vine root, 5-15g of fructus mume, 3-6g of coptis chinensis, 8-15g of dendrobe, 8-15g of scrophulariae and 25-40g of taxus chinensis**. The traditional Chinese medicinal herbs are dried and then decocted with water for taking. The traditional Chinese medicine is mainly used for nourishing qi and yin, activating blood circulation to remove stasis, tonifying spleen and kidneys and removing toxicity when used for treatment. The medicinal materials take spleen and kidneys nourishing and qi-yin tonifying as root causes and blood activating, qi promoting and toxicity removing as symptoms to play effects of nourishing both qi and yin, activating blood circulation and lowering blood sugar. All materials are natural, and do not have toxic or side effect, so that the traditional Chinese medicine is suitable for broad diabetes mellitus patients.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating yin-yang-deficiency diabetes mellitus II and preparation method of traditional Chinese medicine
CN104173857
he invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine for treating yin-yang-deficiency diabetes mellitus II and a preparation method of the traditional Chinese medicine, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine comprises the following raw medicine materials: **antler gum, tortoise-shell glue, smoked plum, raspberry, prepared rehmannia root, oriental stephania root, Chinese angelica, statice, white paeony root, red flower, codonopsis pilosula, astragalus, liquorice, white atractylodes rhizome, paederia scandens, lotus seed, manyprickle acanthopanax root, lucid ganoderma, chinaroot greenbrier, sculellaria barbata, gordon euryale and cortex lycii radicis**. The traditional Chinese medicine has the beneficial effects of nourishing yin and warming yang, and tonifying yin and yang, can be used for improving blood circulation, regulating blood sugar and removing radical causes, and is strong in targeting performance, so that the traditional Chinese medicine can directly act on a focus, and the curative effect is remarkable; the traditional Chinese medicine materials are adopted, so that the traditional Chinese medicine is rich in medicinal herbs resource, safe and effective, low in price, unlikely to produce drug resistance, simple to prepare, convenient to dose, and easy to accept by a patient.

HAN BANG DIABETES DRUG PROCESS
KR20140103419
The present invention is characterized by preparing a hygienic and economical herbal diabetes therapeutic agent which contains Salicornia herbacea as a main material, uses medicinal herbs such as a **Rehmannia glutinosa extract, polygonatum**, and the like to enhance a hypoglycemic effect, wherein the effect is objectively proven. Disclosed in the present invention is a herbal diabetes therapeutic agent for dramatically improving a hygienic preparing process of health foods, and economically and hygienically commercializing a

product with an excellent hypoglycemic effect objectively proven.; The hypoglycemic effect contained in Salicornia herbacea is maximized and an effect of a Rehmannia glutinosa extract and polygonatum are adequately used, thereby obtaining hygienic and economical herbal diabetes therapeutic agent which has an excellent effect of treating diabetes in real and is hygienic and easily absorbed in a human body, and a method for preparing the same.

Traditional Chinese medicament for treating diabetes mellitus
CN104107319
The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicament for treating diabetes mellitus and a preparation method of the traditional Chinese medicament, belongs to Chinese patent medicines prepared by using traditional Chinese medicinal herbs as raw materials and the preparation method of the Chinese patent medicines, and mainly aims to solve the technical problems of low curative effect, high side effect and easy antibody generation of the existing diabetes mellitus medicines. The technical scheme is as follows: the traditional Chinese medicament for treating diabetes mellitus is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight: **15-20 parts of poria, 10-15 parts of radix ophiopogonis, 15-20 parts of astragalus membranaceus, 8-13 parts of asparagus cochinchinensis, 6-9 parts of radix pseudostellariae, 8-10 parts of kudzuvine root, 8-12 parts of cortex lycii radicis, 15-20 parts of fagopyrum tararicum, 10-15 parts of rhizoma anemarrhenae, 4-8 parts of raw gypsum, 5-8 parts of fructus corni, 10-15 parts of prepared rehmmania root, 5-8 parts of frying semen raphani, 10-15 parts of radix scrophulariae and 5-8 parts of fructus lycii**. The preparation method comprises the following steps: weighing the raw medicinal materials; grinding each raw medicinal material into 100-150 mesh fine powder, and uniformly mixing; and preparing capsules and pills according to a conventional method.

Traditional Chinese medicinal herbal composition for treating diabetes mellitus and preparation method thereof
CN104042903
The invention provides a traditional Chinese medicinal herbal composition for treating diabetes mellitus. The composition is characterized by being prepared from the following raw medicinal materials in parts by weight: **10-14 parts of mulberry leaf, 16-20 parts of sealwort, 8-10 parts of cortex lycii radicis, 6-12 parts of pandanus furcatus roxb, 22-24 parts of American ginseng, 12-15 parts of astragalus membranaceus, 4-6 parts of rhizoma atractylodis macrocephalae, 9-10 parts of pollen, 12-14 parts of rehmannia, 16-18 parts of kudzuvine root and 20-22 parts of liquorice**. The composition is prepared by synergetic combination of all traditional Chinese medicinal herbs in a weight proportion, has the effects of tonifying qi, promoting blood circulation and dredging channels to effectively reduce blood glucose, has a remarkable physiotherapeutic effect on treating spleen and kidney deficiency, dry dampness, dizziness, tinnitus and other syndromes on a diabetes mellitus patient caused by diabetes mellitus, can be used for treating both symptoms and root causes, and does not have relapse, abdominal pain, flatulence constipation, blood glucose sudden reduction and other side effects due to the pure traditional Chinese medicinal herbs.

Traditional Chinese medicament for treating diabetes mellitus
CN103948748
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicament for treating diabetes mellitus. The traditional Chinese medicament is synthesized by **honeysuckle, gallnut, sarcandra glabra,**

rose mallow root, centella, folium isatidis, houttuynia cordata, chrysanthemum, isatis root and liquorice in a certain weight ratio, has the effects of clearing heat, arresting thirst and reducing blood glucose, adopts pure traditional Chinese medicinal herbs as raw medicinal materials, and has remarkable curative effect on diabetes mellitus and high total effective rate.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes
CN103933342
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes. The traditional Chinese medicine comprises the following raw materials by weight ratio: 13-17 of tamarindus indica, 4-8 of Pseudostellaria heterophylla, 4-8 of radix rehmanniae, 10-14 of Panax japonicus leaves, 13-17 of Sapium sebiferum root, 6-10 of radix rosa laevigata, 6-10 of psoralea corylifolia, 6 of radix astragali, 6-10 of Polygonatum, 10-14 of Schisandra chinensis, 13-17 of Cleistocalyx operculatus flower, 1-5 of mongolian snakegourd root, 10-14 of radix puerariae, and 6-10 of Salvia Miltiorrhiza. In terms of treatment, the traditional Chinese medicine provided by the invention is mainly based on nourishing yin, clearing heat and engendering liquid, and can be assisted with qi benefiting, astringency inducing, yang warming and blood activating Chinese herbs according to syndromes. Mainly used for treating thirst, polyuria, lack of strength, hydrosis and other symptoms caused by diabetes, the traditional Chinese medicine provided by the invention has the advantages of good curative effect, quick effect, and no toxic or side effect.

Diabetes injection nursing medicine and preparation method thereof
CN103768489
The invention discloses a diabetes injection nursing medicine and a preparation method thereof. The medicine is a pure traditional Chinese medicinal preparation and is mainly prepared from the following Chinese medicinal herbs: **Panax ginseng, Radix Trichosanthis (Trichosanthes kirilowii and/or Trichosanthes rosthornii), Dioscorea opposita, Radix Codonopsis (Codonopsis pilosula and/or Codonopsis tangshen), Atractylodes macrocephala, Poria cocos, Radix Glycyrrhizae, Citrus reticulata (Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae), Rhizoma Pinelliae, Fructus Amomi (Amomum villosum and/or Amomum longiligulare), Aucklandia lappa, Ziziphus jujuba (Fructus Jujubae), processed Rehmannia glutinosa, Rehmannia glutinosa, Cortex Lycii (Lycium chinense and/or Lycium barbarum), gypsum, Paeonia lactiflora (Radix Paeoniae Alba), Anemarrhena asphodeloides, Rhizoma Coptidis,; Bombyx Batryticatus (Bombyx mori and/or Beauveria bassiana), Schisandra chinensis fruit, Panax notoginseng, Pachyrhizua angulatus, Polygonatum odoratum, Herba Dendrobii, Herba Epimedii, Polyporus umbellatus, Cornus officinalis, Meretrix meretrix, Alpinia oxyphylla fruit, Lindera aggregata, Brassica alba seed, Euryale ferox seed, Radix Polygalae (Polygala tenuifolia and/or Polygala sibirica), Syngnathus, Astragalus membranaceus, Rhizoma Pinelliae, Citrus reticulata (Exocarpium Citri Rubrum), Semen Persicae (Prunus persica and/or Prunus davidiana), Carthamus tinctorius flower, Phellodendron amurense, Scrophularia ningpoensis, Ganoderma (Ganoderma lucidum and/or Ganoderma sinense), Daemonorops draco, Cinnamomum cassia bark, and Trigonella foenum seed**. The diabetes injection nursing medicine disclosed by the invention has the advantages of distinct curative effect, and no side effects.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes
CN103690776
The invention provides a traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes. The traditional Chinese medicine comprises the following herbs in part by weight: **10g raw rehmannia, 12g dwarf lilyturf root, 8g schisandra chinensis, 6g ginseng, 7g poria cocos, 6g dried orange peel, 5g red-rooted salvia, 8g radix astragali, 9g Chinese yam, 6g rhubarb, 4g coptis chinensis, 10g cyperus rotundus, 7g golden cypress, 6g moutan bark and 3g liquorice**. The traditional Chinese medicine has a significant therapeutic effect on the diabetes.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating type II diabetes
CN103386083
The invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating type II diabetes. The composition is prepared from the following Chinese medicine materials, by weight: **25 to 250 parts of Astragalus roots, 25 to 250 parts of Morinda roots, 20 to 200 parts of kudzuvine roots, 12 to 120 parts of Sedum aizoon herbs, 8 to 120 parts of lilyturf roots, 20 to 300 parts of motherwort, 12 to 120 parts of white mugwort, 8 to 80 parts of Artemisia anomala herbs, 8 to 80 parts of winched euonymus twigs, 8 to 80 parts of Curcuma roots, 8 to 80 parts of Sichuan lovage rhizomes, 12 to 120 parts of Chinese knotweed roots, 8 to 80 parts of Achyranthes roots, 8 to 80 parts of Chinese angelica roots, 12 to 120 parts of Schisandra chinensis fruits, 8 to 80 parts of pseudo-ginseng roots, 8 to 80 parts of figwort roots, 12 to 120 parts of dogwood fruits, 12 to 120 parts of Epimedium herbs,; 6 to 60 parts of leech, and 8 to 80 parts of Chinese wolfberry fruits**. After long-term use of the Chinese medicine composition, postprandial glucose and fasting plasma glucose can be significantly lowered, and glycated hemoglobin level can be reduced at the same time. Thus the composition is very suitable for treating type II diabetes.

FUNCTIONAL FOOD FOR RECOVERING DIABETES, HYPERTENSION AND KIDNEY DISEASE
KR20130073048
PURPOSE: Functional food is provided to facilitate an intake by mixing Bombycis corpus and red ginseng having an efficacy on hypertension, diabetes, and kidney disease with extracted or dried Sambung Nyawa in a proper ratio or fermenting in a non-mixing type. CONSTITUTION: 1**0-30 weight% of Bombycis corpus, 10-30 weight% of red ginseng, and 30-80 weight% of Sambung Nyawa** are added in an extractor. Nutrients are extracted by heating a mixture at 70-90 degree Celsius over 4 hours. An extract is cooled to less than 40[deg.]C. A cooled extract is fermented by inoculation with fermenting seed fungi. A fermentation product is kneaded with cereal powder or medical herbs powder.

Medicament for treating diabetes
CN103041216
he invention discloses a medicament for treating diabetes. The medicament is prepared by using the following medicines as bulk drugs in parts by weight: **15-30 parts of perfoliote knotweed herbs and 30-80 parts of winter wheat**. The preparation method comprises the following steps of: adding the bulk drugs of which the weight is 8-10 times that of water into the water and decocting for 1-2 hours; filtering and repeating the filtering for three times; mixing filtering liquids; condensing the mixture until the temperature of the mixture is 70-80 DEG C and the relative density is 1.30-1.50; bulking; and sealing and sterilizing to prepare an

oral liquid. The medicament has the obvious functions of purging intense heat and clearing away the heat, removing dampness and heat, reducing blood fat and blood sugar. According to clinical curative effect observation, if a diabetic patient orally takes the medicament for a long time, the medicament has active functions of controlling and treating the diseases and no any toxic and side effects.

Medicament for treating diabetes
CN103007010
The invention discloses a medicament for treating diabetes, which comprises the following bulk pharmaceutical components by weight: **3 g of fructus schisandrae, 12 g of astragalus mongholicus, 7 g of codonopsis, 5 g of cortex moutan, 4 g of ginseng, 6 g of radix rehmanniae, 7 g of bighead atractylodes rhizomes, 11 g of fruits of Chinese wolfberry, 2 g of cinnamon, 7 g of dogwood, 6 g of sectionalized radix rehmanniae preparata, 5 g of common scouring rush herbs, 7 g of notopterygium, 7 g of haliotis, 12 g of poria cocos, and 6 g of anemarrhena asphodeloides bge**. The medicament disclosed by the invention is prepared by taking traditional Chinese herbal medicines as raw materials, has the effects of tonifying the five internal organs, improving eyesight, eliminating thirst, regulating the metabolism of patients with diabetes, and supplementing a large number of nutrients expelled with urine so as to maintain the physical agility, and has no side effect, therefore, the medicament has good application and popularization values.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetic retinopathy and preparation method thereof
CN102949437
The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetic retinopathy and a preparation method of the traditional Chinese medicinethereof, which relates to a traditional Chinese medicine preparation. The traditional Chinese medicine comprises the following raw materials: **5 to 15g of radix astragali, 2 to 8g of radix notoginseng, 3 to 7g of radix angelicae sinensis** and 60 to 100ml of water; the traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetic retinopathy is prepared by adding water into radix astragali, radix notoginseng and radix angelicae sinensis, boiling the mixture to obtain extracting solution after the soaking; placing the extracting solution into a traditional Chinese medicine storage tank, after the dregs are drained, concentrating the liquid medicine till each milliliter of the liquid medicine is equivalent to 1.1g of dried medicinal herbs, and thereby obtaining the traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetic retinopathy. Based on the therapeutic principles of promoting circulation and removing stasis and warming channels and promoting coronary circulation, the traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetic retinopathy is provided. The animal experiment research proves that the traditional Chinese medicine is capable of effectively inhibiting the inflammatory reaction inside rat retina suffering from type 2 diabetes mellitus, reducing the leukocyte adhesion, vascular permeability and the formation of the acellular blood vessels in the retinas caused by diabetes mellitus, thereby preventing the generation and/or the progress and exacerbation of the diabetic retinopathy.

Medicine for treating diabetes and preparation method thereof
CN102872345
The invention discloses a medicine for treating diabetes and a preparation method thereof. The medicine comprises 20 kinds of herbs consisting of **dendrobium, flaxseed, ligustrum**

lucidum, licorice, radix gentianae, hairyvein agrimony, cortex lycii radicis, Chinese yam, rhizoma atractylodis, wolfberry, semen litchi, common fenugreek seed, Radix Astragali, coptis, root of kudzu vine, Korean ginseng, salviae miltiorrhizae, radix scrophulariae, longan pulp, and fructus schizandrae. The medicine has rapid curative effect and significant effect on treating diabetes and diabetic complication, patients can stop taking the medicine within one year, thus lifelong medication can be avoided. In the clinical application for more than 30 years, millions of people are treated, the effective rate is more than 93%, after one year of treatment, the normal rate of blood sugar and other biochemical indexes is 86%, there is no toxic and side effect, and the medicine is an optimum traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating diabetes at present.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes mellitus
CN102861280
The invention provides a traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetes mellitus. The traditional Chinese medicine comprises **radix salviae miltiorrhizae, rhizoma coptidis, fructus forsythia, rheum officinale, radix saposhnikoviae, radix bupleuri, radix trichosanthis, borneol, radix kadsurea coccineae, radix millettiae speciosae, panax notoginseng, rhizoma cibotii, radix flemingiae, radix puerariae, radix aucklandiae, angelica sinensis, rhizoma rehmanniae, fructus amomi, radix gentianae, glibenclamide, radix asparagi and rhizoma drynariae.** The invention has the following benefits: the synergistic effects of the Chinese medicinal herbs are utilized and the precise and appropriate compatibilities of the Chinese medicinal herbs are implemented, the treatment starts by dissolving and removing stasis and dryness-heat in the blood, and both symptoms and root causes of various diabetes mellitus are treated based on reinforcing kidney and tonifying spleen, supporting the healthy energy and comprehensively conditioning the visceral organs, so that the external symptoms can be quickly relieved, the breeding sources of various complications can be effectively eliminated simultaneously, and the relapse of diabetes mellitus can be radically avoided as well. The pills also have the advantages of being simple to prepare, convenient to take, low in cost and free from any toxic and side effect.

Canarium album granule with hypolipidemic and hypoglycemic effects and preparation process of same
CN102551061
The invention relates to a **Canarium album** functional food with hypolipidemic and hypoglycemic effects and a preparation process of same. The functional food is made from Canarium album and balsam pear as major materials, in addition of medicinal and edible natural herbs which are approved by the country; and the nutrients and active factors are extracted from the materials and processed by the conventional granulation process to make solid granules.; The functional food is made from the following raw materials in parts by weight: **3 to 18 parts of Canarium album, 1 to 10 parts of balsam pear, 1to 5 parts of Astragalus membranaceus, 0.5 to 2 parts of Salvia miltiorrhiza, 0.5 to 2 parts of Rhizoma ligustici Chuanxiong, 0.3 to 1 part of Chicken's gizzard-membrane, 1 to 5 parts of Dioscorea opposita, 1 to 5 parts of hawthorn, 1 to 5 parts of Lycium chinesis, 0.5 to 2 parts of Rhizoma Polygonati and 2 to 10 parts of mulberry leaves.** The raw materials are nontoxic to human body and no non-edible chemical is added during the preparation process, so that the functional food is harmless to human body and is green and safe.; The product has the effects of promoting blood flow, removing blood stasis, invigorating spleen, promoting digestion, moistening the lung, promoting production of body fluids, nourishing

yin, removing heat, soothing throat and liver, tonifying the kidney, reducing lipid level and reducing body weight, can improve metabolic functions of human body and regulate blood lipid level, blood sugar level and blood pressure, has calcium supplement and hematinic functions, is applied to food therapy for health preservation, can be used for preventing and treating type II diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases, and can be further developed to anti-diabetic Chinese medicines. Therefore, the invention has high development and application values.

Application of bamboo shoot products in curing type 2 diabetes mellitus with hypertriglyceridemia and preparation method of bamboo shoot products
CN102526534
he invention discloses an application of **bamboo shoot** products in curing type 2 diabetes mellitus with hypertriglyceridemia and a preparation method of the bamboo shoot products. The preparation method comprises the steps of firstly, drying the bamboo shoot till the water content is below 15 percent and then smashing the bamboo shoot; secondly, adding ethanol solution into the bamboo shoot treated in step one, extracting the ethanol solution and the bamboo shoot for 1 to four times, combining filter liquor, and performing decompression to recover ethanol and concentrating the ethanol, so as to obtain concentrated liquor; and thirdly, adding auxiliary material into the concentrated liquor, so as to obtain required dose type. The application and the preparation method have the advantages as follows: firstly, the auxiliary material adopts items which can be added into food, and compared with treatment by Western medicine and treatment by Chinese herbs, the bamboo shoot products have obvious safety advantages; secondly, compared with traditional bamboo shoot products, the bamboo shoot products provided by the invention reserve effective elements better, and the effective elements are more enriched after concentration, so that the curative effect of the bamboo shoot products is better than that of the traditional bamboo shoot products; and thirdly, the thought of homology of medicine and food in traditional Chinese medicine is reflected, and simultaneously the therapeutic effect is maximized.

Medicament for treating type II diabetes
CN102526508
The invention discloses a medicament for treating type II diabetes, which comprises the following raw materials in parts by weight: **30-40 of Dendrobium officinale, 10-30 of Radix Codonopsis, 6-12 of Gastrodia elata, 2-20 of Equus asinus hide, 15-30 of lotus root, 10-20 of Schisandra chinensis fruit, 6-15 of Radix Trichosanthis, 6-15 of talc, 15-30 of gypsum, 6-20 of Radix Puerariae, 6-18 of Lycium chinesis fruit, 3-6 of Ophiopogon japonicus and 10-30 of Dioscorea opposita.** The invention has the benefits as follows: the medicament is designed based on the diabetes diagnosis principle in Chinese medicine and properties of different types of Chinese herbs, is formulated in appropriate dosage forms by prescription compatibility, has a good hypoglycemic function, and can be used for treating diabetes with a high effective rate up to 88.8%.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR BLOOD SUGAR AND FAT CONTROL, ITS MANUFACTURING AND ADMINISTRATION THEREOF
RU2409381
SUBSTANCE: invention refers to chemical-pharmaceutical industry, namely to development of a pharmaceutical composition for blood sugar and fat control, to a method of

manufacturing of said pharmaceutical composition, to administration thereof. The pharmaceutical composition contains the following Chinese herbs or their extracts in mass portions: **5-17 privet fruits (Ligustri lucidui), 3-12 locoweed roots (Radix Astragali Mongolia), 1-5 gold-thread rhizomes (Rhizoma Coptidis), 1-5 lychee seeds (Semen Litchi), optionally 1-6 laminarias (Thallus Laminariae Japonicae) and 1-6 turmeric rhizomes (Rhizoma Curcumae Longae)**. ^ EFFECT: manufacturing of the pharmaceutical composition to be applied for treating diabetes.

COURSE FOOD FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DIABETES
KR20120055155
PURPOSE: Course dish for treating and preventing diabetes is provided to use medical herbs as ingredients for improving the taste of food, and to offer a disease curing effect. CONSTITUTION: Course dish for treating and preventing diabetes includes grilled short rib patties produced by the following steps: mixing **6 parts of arrowroot water by weight, 3-7 parts of soy sauce by weight, 1-5 parts of sugar by weight, 0.1-2 parts of sesame oil by weight, and 1-5 parts of pine nut powder** by weight to obtain sauce; mincing beef rib meat, and mixing the meat with the sauce; and forming flat patties with the meat mixture before roasting with oil. The course dish for treating and preventing diabetes includes salad with chicken breast, and roasted pine mushroom with beef.

Chinese medicinal compound for treating and preventing diabetes
CN102319341
The invention discloses a Chinese medicinal compound for treating and preventing diabetes, which has a continuous curative effect. The Chinese medicinal compound is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight**: 95-105 parts of coptis root, 75-95 parts of Chinese yam, 140-165 parts of astragalus and 25-35 parts of cassia bark**. The invention has the advantage: a novel effective, nontoxic and economical Chinese medicinal compound which has a wide medicinal herbs resource, is convenient to use, has continuous treating and preventing effects on diabetes and is not required to be taken for life is found. The Chinese medicinal compound has the effects of lowering fasting blood-glucose of a patient suffering from diabetes and increasing the oral sugar tolerance, and can be used for preventing diabetes.; More importantly, a Chinese medicinal composition disclosed by the invention has continuous effects on treating and preventing diabetes, and does not have any toxic or side effect when taken by large dosage.

Medicinal composition for treating diabetes
CN102274471
The invention discloses a medicinal composition for treating diabetes. The medicinal composition comprises **16 parts of cochinchnese asparagus root, 30 parts of scutellaria laterifolia, 16 parts of figwort, 30 parts of astragalus, 16 parts of American ginseng, 30 parts of mongolian snakegourd root, 16 parts of Chinese magnoliavine root, 12 parts of Chinese angelica, 30 parts of Chinese dodder seed, 10 parts of liparis nervosa, 45 parts of sealwort, 16 parts of clove, 30 parts of Chinese yam, 16 parts of tree peony bark, 16 parts of bighead atractylodes rhizome, 30 parts of rehmannia root, 20 parts of heterophylly falsestarwort root, 30 parts of dwarf lilyturf root, 20 parts of common anemarrhena, 16 parts of indian buead, 16 parts of wolfberry fruit, 30 parts of dogwood fruit, 35 parts of winged euonymus twig, 30 parts of gypsum, 20 parts of oriental**

waterplantain rhizome, 15 parts of cape jasmine, 30 parts of dangshen, 20 parts of curcuma longa, 30 parts of Japanese honeysuckle flowerstem, 30 parts of buerger pipewort flower, 30 parts of coptis root, 9 parts of roasted liquoric root, 12 parts of rhubarb, 30 parts of fragrant solomonseal rhizome, 30 parts of kudzuvine root and 16 parts of szechuan lovage rhizome, wherein the scutellaria laterifolia, figwort, tree peony bark, rehmannia root, common anemarrhena, dangshen and coptis root are external medicament; and the remaining Chinese medicinal herbs are internal medicaments. The medicinal composition can be used for effectively treating I-IV type diabetes, complicating diseases of diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia and hyperlipemia.

Improvement plan using Chinese medicine herbs to reduce diabetes blood sugar level TW200936150

This invention provides an improvement plan using Chinese medicine herbs to reduce diabetes blood sugar level, containing four compositions of **mimosa pudica root, ludwigia octovalis, gendarussa vulgaris, and streptocaulon griffithii hook.** First, boil 2500cc of edible water, said four medicine materials are put into a decocting container according to a preset proportion, boil again with low flame for 2-3 hours, and taken as drinks every day. With the aforementioned plan, it is observed that the blood sugar level is significantly reduced by taking the drinks for 7-10 days.

HERBAL FORMULATION FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DIABETES AND ASSOCIATED COMPLICATIONS US2011236488

An herbal formulation for prevention and treatment of Diabetes and associated complications comprising extracts from selected Indian medicinal herbs **Emblica officinalis Gaertn. of the Euphorbiaceae Family, Species of herbs of the Genus Salacia of the of the Celastraceae family, Species Strychnos potatorum L. f. of the Strychnaceae family, Species Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash of the Poaceae family, Species Curcuma longa L. of the Zingiberaceae family, Species of herbs of the Genus Aerva of the Amaranthaceae family, Species of herbs of the Genus Biophytum of the Oxalidaceae family, Species of herbs of the Genus Syzygium of the Myrtaceae family, Species Mangifera indica L.; of the Anacardiaceae family, Species of herbs of the Genus Cyclea and/or the Genus Cissampelos of the Menispermaceae family, Species of herbs of the Genus Embelia of the Myrsinaceae family, Species of herbs of the Genus Cyperus of the Cyperaceae family, Species Terminalia chebula (Gaertn.) Retz. of the Combretaceae family, Species Centella asiatica (L.) Urban of the Apiaceae family and/or the Species Strychnos nux-vomica L. of the Strychnaceae family and/or the Species Butea frondosa Koen. ex Roxb. of the Papilionaceae family and/or the Species Acacia catechu (L.f.) WiIId. of the Mimosaceae family, Species Coscinium fenestratum (Gaertn.) Colebr. of the Menispermaceae family and/or the Species of herbs of the Genus Berberis of the Berberidaceae family, and species of herbs of the Genus Zizyphus of the Rhamnaceae family.**; The invention has associate formulations for different diabetes related complications, which are individually useful in clinical requirements such as improving renal health and preventing renal diseases, preventing diabetic retinopathy and prevention and treatment for oxidative damage to heart and blood vessels. The invention is versatile and can be processed into extracts/concentrates and further pharmacologically modified to tablets or capsules or granules or syrups or herbal health drink or inhalable herbal medicinal preparations or ocular preparations or transdermal absorbable preparations such as ointments/gels or injectable

medicine.

Artemisia rupestris preparation and application thereof in medicaments for treating diabetes
CN102166243
The invention discloses an artemisia rupestris preparation used in medicaments for treating diabetes and a preparation method thereof. The preparation method comprises the following steps: crushing a**rtemisia rupestris** herbs; weighing the powder; adding ethyl ether of which the volume is 3 times of the volume of the powder; standing for 8 hours, and then, filtering; ultrasonically extracting precipitates with 80% ethanol at 35 DEG C for 30-40 minutes every time; filtering to obtain an ethanol extracting solution; precipitating with 95% ethanol, centrifuging, and taking a supernatant solution; extracting ethyl acetate; filtering to obtain an ethyl acetate part; carrying out polyamide column chromatography on the ethyl acetate part; eluting by sequentially adopting ethanol solutions with different concentrations of 20%, 40%, 60% and 80%; collecting ethanol eluate obtained by adopting the ethanol solutions with the concentrations of 60% and 80%; concentrating while depressurizing to obtain an extract; proportioning the obtained extract and a **milk vetch** extract according to the weight ratio of (5-10):1; and preparing a certain amount of pure water to obtain a finished preparation. The prepared artemisia rupestris preparation has the activity of reducing blood sugar, the using dose of the artemisia rupestris preparation is 67.5mg/kg, and the artemisia rupestris preparation has wide application fields in medicaments for treating diabetes.

Chinese medicinal composition for treating diabetes
CN102114179
The invention relates to a medicine for treating diabetes, in particular to a Chinese medicinal composition which is prepared by taking botanical Chinese medicinal herbs as raw materials and is used for treating diabetes. The Chinese medicinal composition is characterized in that active ingredients are prepared from the following Chinese herbal medicines in part by weight: **10 to 20g of unprocessed rehmannia root, 3 to 13g of Mongolian snakegourd root, 5 to 15 parts of dwarf lilyturf tuber, 3 to 13g of figwort root, 3 to 13g of kudzu vine root, 5 to 15g of ginseng, 5 to 15g of honeysuckle flower, 3 to 13g of common anemarrhena rhizome, 5 to 15g of lotus seed core, 10 to 20g of gordon euryale seed, 5 to 15g of dark plum fruit, 5 to 15g of Chinese magnoliavine fruit, 15 to 25g of common yam rhizome, 10 to 20g of astragalus, and 55 to 65g of gypsum.** The medicines are mixed to bring out the best in each other, and the Chinese medicinal composition has the effects of reinforcing vital energy, stopping exhaustion, promoting the production of body fluid, clearing away heat, releasing toxin, dispelling wind, dredging collaterals, eliminating restlessness, quenching thirst, invigorating qi for consolidating superficies, promoting urination, draining toxin, benefiting stomach, tonifying kidney, reducing fire, moistening dryness, supplementing qi, promoting the production of body fluid, promoting metabolism, controlling body weight and the like; and synergism of medicine effects can treat both manifestation and root cause of disease, remarkably control diabetes, ensure that urine sugar and blood sugar reach normal values, has no any toxic or side effect, is economic and substantial, and simple in method, and can be self-operated.

THE ANTI-DIABETES COMPOSITION CONTAINING SILKWORM CULTURING PRODUCT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

KR20110037020
PURPOSE: An anti-diabetic composition containing sericulture products and herb materials is provided to ensure excellent functionality and physiochemical property for manufacturing beverage. CONSTITUTION: An anti-diabetic composition contains hot water extract of **15 weight% of Morus alba L. fruit, 15 weight% of Mori Folium, 25 weight% of silkworm powder, 15 weight% of Inonotusobliquus, and 15 weight% of Diascorea rhizome.** A method for preparing the composition comprises: a step of adding 10 times volume of water to herb materials and sericulture products; a step of extracting the mixture at 75 [deg.]C for three hours; and a step of performing sonication for one hour.

COMPOSITION FOR LOWERING BLOOD SUGAR, COMPRISING EXTRACT OF SMILAX CHINE L., MOMORDICA CHARANTIA AND CORDYCEPS MILITARIS AS ACTIVE INGREDIENT
WO2011052935
The present invention relates to a composition having a blood sugar lowering effect by comprising an extract of medicinal herbs and provides a composition for lowering blood sugar, comprising an **extract of Smilax chine L., Momordica charantia and Cordyceps militaris** as an active ingredient. In addition, the present invention provides a dietary supplement having a blood sugar lowering effect, or a pharmaceutical composition useful for treating or preventing diabetes.

HERBAL MIXTURE OF WILD AROMATIC HERBS FOR SYMPTOM RELIEF IN DIABETES
RS20050829
Subject matter of the patent application relates to the wild aromatic herbs tea for symptom relief in diabetes. Subject matter of the invention belongs to the field of preparations for medicinal purpose. Technical problem solved by the invention is: how to come to a herbal mixture the active component principles of which would to a significant degree impact to the improved exchange of matters in an organism and to improved taking of carbonhydrates, than smooth calming of troubles with diabetes. That is achieved by thermal drying of chopped and sieved: **bean shell (Phaseoli Legumen), a black mulberry-tree leaf (Mori nigre folium), a dog-rose seed (Semen Cinosbati), nettle leaf (Folium Urticae), bearberry leaf (Folium Uvae Ursi), origanum (Flos et Folium Origanum Vulgaris), sage leaf (Folium Salviae), juniper-tree fruit (Fructus Juniperi), celery root (Apii Rhizoma), cinamon (Cinnamonum)**, that are at the room temperatue mechanically mixed.

Traditional Chinese medicine-decocted soup or granule preparation for recuperating and treating diabetes
CN10197241
The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine-decocted soup or granule preparation for recuperating and treating diabetes, which is prepared from 36 traditional Chinese medicine ingredients including **American ginseng, cynomorium songaricum, rehmanniae vaporata, root of rehmannia, tuber of dwarf lilyturf, sweet potato, fagopyrum tataricum, five-leaf gynostemma herbs, ginkgo, bitter orange, smoked plum, fructus corni, scorpion, licorice root, cortex moutan, Chinese angelica, figwort root, fragrant solomonseal rhizome, sealwort, vine root, Astragalus membranaceus, Chinese yam, stiff silkworm, the rhizome of Chinese atractylode, hiraute shiny bugleweed herb, the root of**

red-rooted salvia, pearl powder, bamboo shavings, mulberry, pipewort, tribulus terrestris, reed rhizome, root of Chinese trichosanthes, red flower, bezoar (or artificial bezoar) and whipformed typhonium rhizome. The traditional Chinese medicine-decocted soup or granule preparation has the advantages of abundant source of raw materials, easier preparation, convenient administration, strong targeting force and guiding force, good curative effect, no toxic and side effect, high total effective rate of clinically symptomatic treatment and the like and is used for recuperating and treating the diabetes which are the diseases of early mild complications and high blood sugar and urine sugar content which are caused by type II diabetes.

Chinese medicinal preparation for treating hypertension, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia
CN101972373
he invention discloses a Chinese medicinal preparation for treating hypertension, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia. A medicament is prepared from more than ten Chinese medicinal herbs such as **kelp, yellowmouth dutchmanspipe root, safflower, earthworm, vine root** and the like. The preparation has extremely remarkable treatment effects on diseases such as diabetes, the hypertension and the hyperlipidemia. When applied to a patient with two indexes exceeding standards, the preparation has good treatment effect and no side effect.

Drink for treating diabetes
CN101953484
The invention discloses drink for treating diabetes, which solves the problems of lifelong administration and dietetic restraint suffering of diabetics. The drink is characterized by consisting of the following components in percentage by weight: **25 to 40 percent of lucid ganoderma, 5 to 20 percent of edible mushrooms, 15 to 30 percent of Chinese magnoliavine fruit, 15 to 35 percent of medlar, 15 to 30 percent of astragalus, 15 to 3 0 percent of szechwon tangshen root, 20 to 30 percent of mulberry fruit** and 1 to 5 percent of additive; and the drink is prepared by drying the edible mushrooms in the shade, mixing the components in the formula by extraction, the impregnation of Chinese medicinal herbs, precipitation and purification, and performing sterilization, homogenization, disinfection and packaging. The drink has the advantages of vast raw material sources, integration of the mushrooms and natural medicaments, rich nutrition and good potency, and is applied to the drinking of the diabetics.

A COMPOSITION HAVING AN EFFECT OF CURING AND PREVENTING DIABETES MELLITUS
KR20100108031
PURPOSE: A pharmaceutical composition containing mixture extract of medicinal herb for preventing and treating diabetes is provided to prevent and treat renal failure, edema, foot gangrene, cataract, glaucoma, stroke, and diabetic neuropathy. CONSTITUTION: A pharmaceutical composition for preventing and treating diabetes contains **6-10 weight% of Codonopsis pilosulae radix, 6-10 weigh part% of Salviae miltiorrhizae radix, 4-8 weight% of Pinelliae rhizome, 3-5 weight% of Coptis rhizome, 3-5 weight% of Evodiae fructus, 8-12 weight% of Epimedii herba, 4-8 weight% of Rhei radix et rhizome, 4-8 weight% of Perillae folium, 2-4 weight% of Glycyrrhizae radix, 12-20 weight% of**

Artemisiae capillaris herba, 10-14 weight% of Alismatis rhizome, 4-6 weight% of Poria, 4-6 weight% of Atractylodis macrocephalae rhizome, 4-6 weight% of Polyporus and 2-3 weight% of Cinnamomi ramulus.; The medicinal herbs are obtained by freeze-drying the hot water extract of the medicinal herbs.

Method for preparing diabetes diet therapy medicament
CN101810762
The invention relates to a method for preparing a diabetes diet therapy medicament. A finished product prepared according to a technical scheme of the invention can cure diabetes and multiple complications. Raw materials are vinegar, black bean, Chinese medicinal herbs of rehmannia glutinosa and oriental waterplantain rhizome and the like; the black bean is fried through slow fire; after the black bean is immersed by a water decoction for 1.5 to 3 hours in a container, the vinegar is added into the container to seal the container; and the mixture in the container is taken out after two to three weeks to be dried and packed and then the finished product is obtained. The finished product prepared according to the technical scheme of the invention can adjust glycometabolism in a human body, relieve symptoms of polyphagia, polydipsia, diuresis and emaciation and the like and strengthen the immunity competence of the human body.

Application of medicament containing liquorice and radix paeoniae alba in preparing synergistic medicament for treating diabetes
CN101780155
he invention belongs to the field of Chinese medicine, and provides an application of a medicament containing **liquorice and radix paeoniae alba** in preparing a synergistic medicament for treating diabetes. Liquorice adopted by the invention is sweet and flat, belongs to heart, lung, spleen and stomach channels, and has the functions of tonifying spleen for nourishing, clearing away heat and toxic material, eliminating phlegm and stopping cough, relaxing spasm and relieving pain, and moderating the property of herbs. The radix paeoniae alba is bitter, sour and slightly cold, belongs to liver and spleen channels, and has the functions of nourishing liver and relieving pain, nourishing the blood and regulating the menstrual function, retaining yin and suppressing sweat. Combining the theory of benefiting yin and nourishing blood of the liquorice and the radix paeoniae alba fits deficiency of both vital energy and yin in Chinese medical diabetes. In order to reduce side effects of an alpha-glucuroide inhibitor on gastrointestinal tracts, acarbose is combined with the liquorice and the radix paeoniae alba to be used as a medicament which mainly aims at reducing the side effects and increasing the effect.

Traditional Chinese pill for reducing blood glucose and preparation method thereof
CN101766755
The invention discloses a traditional Chinese pill for reducing blood glucose and a preparation method thereof, belonging to the field of traditional Chinese medicine and aiming at providing a new medicine section for vast patients and being convenient for treating the patients. The pill is prepared by the following 10 traditional Chinese herbs that are adopted as raw materials: **salvia miltiorrhiza bge, bighead atractylodes rhizome, angelica sinensis, radix paeoniae rubra, radix achyranthis bidentatae, campanumaea pilosula, astragalus mongholicus, rhizoma polygonati, white hyacinth bean and bighead atractylodes rhizome**. Research results of a medicinal effect test show that the traditional Chinese pill has

the functions and effects of promoting blood circulation, removing blood stasis, assisting in building up healthful vital energy, enhancing the circulation of qi and blood, obviously reducing the blood glucose, enhancing the immunity, and preventing as well as treating cardiovascular and cerebrovascular complications caused by diabetes.

Traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating diabetes
CN101757400
The invention provides a traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating diabetes, which comprises the following components in proportion by weight: **3-6 of ginseng, 2-5 of pantotrichum, 2-5 of cordyceps sinensis, 6-10 of root of rehmannia, 10-20 of rhizoma anemarrhenae, 10-16 of scrophularia root, 8-20 of astragalus mongholicus, 10-20 of scutellaria baicalensis, 5-10 of golden cypress, 4-10 of sanchi powder and 4-6 caltrops**. The traditional Chinese herbs are used together to achieve the efficacies of nourishing Yin, clearing away heat and dispelling dryness.

Drop pill for treating diabetes mellitus
CN101716294
The invention discloses a drop pill for treating diabetes mellitus. The drop pill is prepared by the following method: (1) weighing the following traditional Chinese medicines used as raw materials: **corn stigma, radices trichosanthis, rhizoma anemarrhenae and humifuse euphorbia** herbs; (2) heating, refluxing and extracting the raw materials with an ethanol aqueous solution and filtering an obtained extracting solution; concentrating filter liquor and spraying and drying into fine powder; (3) uniformly mixing the fine powder, a first component and a second component, and after heating and melting, uniformly stirring the components to prepare the drop pill for treating the diabetes mellitus. The drop pill for treating the diabetes mellitus has the function of reducing the blood sugar and obvious treatment effect on second-period diabetes mellitus.

Method for preparing drug for curing type II diabetes mellitus
CN101700324
he invention discloses a method for preparing drug for curing type II diabetes mellitus, and the prescription thereof takes twelve foods of **propolis, pueraria radix, grapes, peaches, soybeans, epimedium, rhizoma coptidis, pseudo-ginseng, liqusticum wallichii, whiteflower leadword root, crotalaria mucronata** and bitter herbs and Chinese medicinal herb as raw materials. The above raw materials are subjected to the steps of soaking, wall-broken cryogenic grinding, extracting, chromatography, concentration, drying and the like to obtain the required drug components, and are recomposed and prepared into medicament, tablets and capsules. The invention starts from changing physical quality of diabetes mellitus patients, regulates and enhances tricarboxylicacid cycle to adjust sugar content in or out of cells, enhances cell in/out sugar content for rapid sampling pump regulation, removes antagonism of cells to insulin so as to render information and instruction of pancreas cell regulation and increasing secrete to cure diabetes mellitus, has good prevention effect, especially for prevention in advance by early administration for people with diabetes mellitus family history.

Traditional Chinese medicine for curing diabetes insipidus

CN101579461
The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine for curing diabetes insipidus. The traditional Chinese medicine is characterized by mainly comprising the following Chinese medical herbs: **10 g of wolferry fruit, 10 g glossy privet fruit, 10 g Korean raspberry, 10 g Chinese dodder, 6 g of magnolia vine fruit, 12 g of crude radix dioscoreae, 15 g of prepared rehmannia root, 6 g of achyranthes root, 10 g of bupleurum root, 9 g of pulp of dogwood fruit, 10 g of Erdong, 6 g of Zhibai, 12 g of calcined oyster shell and 10 g of mantis egg-case**. The preparation method of the traditional Chinese medicine comprises the following steps: the Chinese medical herbs are put in a vessel to be soaked with water for 30 minutes, boiled with mild fire for 30 minutes and then filtered to obtain 150 ml of decoction, and the decoction is taken after supper and by one dose per day; and 5 dosages are taken as one period of treatment. The preparation is prepared from the pure Chinese medical herbs by a traditional preparation method, and the traditional Chinese medicine retains the medicinal properties, has the effects of enriching yin, tonifying kidney and stopping metrorrhagia, achieves the purpose of curing the diabetes insipidus and has no side effect.

Composition for treating diabetes and preparation method thereof
CN101579397
The present invention discloses a Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes. The Chinese medicine composition comprises the following effective components by weight: **40 to 70 percent of radix puerariae and 30 to 60 percent of herba epimedii**. The Chinese medicine composition of the invention achieves a more desirable effect by the synergistic action of two Chinese medicinal herbs which effectively reduce the blood sugar, thereby increasing the sensitivity of the target cell to the insulin, restoring the function of islet cell, promoting the use of peripheral tissue to glucose, adjusting the immune system, reinforcing the homestasis state of the body sugar, and improving the whole function of the body.

A COMPOSITION COMPRISING THE EXTRACT OF COMPLEX HERBS AS AN ACTIVE INGREDIENT FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING INFLAMMATORY DISEASE
KR20090095844
A composition containing complex herbal medicine extract of **Artemisiae Capillaris Herba, Gardeniae Fructus and Rhei Radix et Rhizoma** reduces NO generation, PGE2 generation, iNOS synthesis and COX-2 and prevent the amount of generation of inflammatory cytokine. A pharmaceutical composition for preventing and treating inflammatory diseases comprises 0.1~50 weight% of complex herbal medicine extract of Artemisiae Capillaris Herba, Gardeniae Fructus and Rhei Radix et Rhizoma as an active ingredient. The extract is isolated using water, low alcohol of 1-4 carbon atoms, or their mixture solvent. The inflammatory diseases are atopic dermatitis, arthritis, rhinitis, ulcerative colitis, hypertension, diabetes or cancer.

Traditional Chinese medicine composition for curing diabetes
CN101559167
The invention relates to a traditional Chinese medicine composition for curing diabetes. The traditional Chinese medicine composition comprises a plurality of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs, such as **red ginseng, liriope, polygonatum**, and the like and has the efficacy of nourishing yin and reducing blood sugar. The invention can cure the symptoms of

early-stage and mid-stage II-type diabetes, such as water thirst, cold diversion, red tongue, dry throat, and the like and has the advantages of simple manufacture method, accurate therapeutic effect, safety, no toxic side effect, convenient taking, low cost, and the like.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating diabetes and/or hyperlipemia and preparation method thereof
CN101559148
The invention discloses a pharmaceutical composition for treating diabetes and/or hyperlipemia and a preparation method thereof. The composition is made from five Chinese medicinal herbs: **astragalus root, mulberry leaf, kudzuvine root, alisma rhizome and red rice**; different components are subject to extraction, decoction, filtration, concentration and the like during a preparation process of the pharmaceutical composition to allow effective components to give full play; a large number of tests prove that the pharmaceutical composition has outstanding curative effect on the diabetes and/or hyperlipemia, safety and high safety and efficacy in clinical application.

A HYPOGLYCEMIC HERBAL EXTRACT COMPOSITION FOR REDUCING BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS IN MAMMALS
WO2009098702
A hypoglycemic herbal extract composition for reducing blood sugar levels in mammals especially humans suffering from diabetes mellitus comprising, dried aqueous extract of green young fruits of Momordica Charantia; and dried aqueous extract other biological additives like herbs/ medicinal plants **Enicostemma Littorale, Eugenia Jambolana, Swertia Chirata, Trigonella Foenum, Azadirachta Indica, Gymnema Sylvestre, Emblica Officinalis, Tinospora Cordifolia, Picrorhiza Kurroa, and Curcuma Longa, dried extracts of Momordica Charantia** and other biological extracts are dried and mixed to obtain final composition.

Medicament for treating diabetes
CN101474353
The invention relates to the technical field of Chinese medicinal herbs, in particular to a medicine for the treatment of diabetes, which is characterized in that the Chinese medicinal herbs have formulations in weight percent as below: **20%-33% of pig pancreas, 13-26% of cuscuta chininsis, 7%-14% of trichosanthes root, 7%-14% of root of kudzuvine, 13%-26% of polygonatum, 3%-6% of hairyvein agrimony, 1%-2% of vitamin B1, 3%-4% of vitamin B2, 0.5%-1% of vitamin B6 and 3%-4% of vitamin E.** The pig pancreas, the trichosanthes root, the root of kudzuvine, the polygonatum and the hairyvein agrimony are dried and powdered, the cuscuta chininsis is fried to be yellowish and powdered after being taken out for air-drying subsequent to the immersion in spirit, and is then stirred uniformly to be bagged, after that, the vitamin B1, the vitamin B2, the vitamin B6 and the vitamin E are bagged at the same time. The inventive medicine for the treatment of diabetes has obvious therapeutic effect for Type I, II diabetes and relapse does not occur after the cure, which prevents the occurrence of complications and is free from any toxic side effect as well as plays a certain role of reducing blood pressure for hypertensive patients and is suitable for being taken by Type I, II diabetes patients in early, middle and terminal stages.

Medicine for treating diabetes
CN101450178
The invention relates to a medicament for treating diabetes which solves problems of lack effective medicament for treating diabetes in clinic. The medicament is prepared from raw materials by weight including: **50-100 parts by weight of pine pollen, 50-80 parts by weight of mulberry leaves, 10-50 parts by weight of tinospora root, 50-80 parts by weight of pueraria flower, 50-100 parts by weight of ginseng fruit, 50-80 parts by weight of astragalus.** The pine pollen is broken wall pine pollen broken by wind tunnel. The raw material dry preparation by the weight ratio is prepared tablet, capsule, pill, powder, pellet, plaster after being crashing; or the raw material dry preparation by the weight ratio is prepared decoction using traditional method.; The medicament is fine prepared from Chinese medical herbs selected from homeland medicament treasure-house that has advantages of clearing heat and promoting fluid, engendering fluid and quenching thirst, fortifying the spleen and dissipating dampness, promoting blood circulation by removing blood stasis, freeing qi-blood, strengthening metabolism, adjusting each large system function dual-way and longer. The directions for preparing the medicament has advantages of accurate and reasonable, low cost, better clinic effect, and suitable for patient with up, middle and down sanxiao diabetes. The medicament can balance yin-yang, promote blood circulation by removing blood stasis, activate life gate rise and fall function; soften blood vessel, reduce blood-fat, adjust whole body, help body recovering natural cure ability; improve body stuff all sides, relieve and eliminate diabetes and complicating disease. The medicament has advantages of effective curing diabetes and obvious curative effect.

THE USE OF VOLATILE OILS OF PLANTS OR HERBS IN MANUFACTURING MEDICAMENTS FOR TREATMENT OF DIABETES
WO2009053793
The use of plants or volatile oils thereof containing high d-limonene in manufacturing medicaments for treatment of diabetes including type 2 diabetes and type 1 diabetes. Natural products above, as parent plants of **d-limonene**, have effect to reduce blood glucose as strong as compound d-limonene.

Artemisia judaica fractionation method
US6350478
Extracts of herbs of the Artemisia family, some of which have been known in traditional medicine to have anti-diabetic effects, are fractionated chromatographically to remove unacceptable mutagenetic properties while retaining effectiveness against Diabetes mellitus. Certain fractions are found to be insulinomemetic while others have glucagon antagonistic properties. Mixtures of such fractions have optimum clinical effect.

Method of treating non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and related complications
US2005019435
A method of treating non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus comprising the step of providing a composition comprising a predetermined amount of berberine and a predetermined amount of catalpol, wherein said berberine and said catalpol are major active ingredients of said composition. The composition may further comprise a predetermined amount of oleanolic acid as another active ingredient. The berberine is obtained from natural herbs selected from the group of **Berberis, Chelidonium, Stephniz, Coptis, Phellodendron,**

and Ziziphus, the catalpol is obtained from natural herbs selected from the group of Rehmannia, Verbascum, Panulownia, Glubularia and Adonis, and the oleanolic acid is obtained from natural herbs selected from the group of Olea, Swertia, Astrantia, Lonicera and Beta.

Herbal compositions and their use as hypoglycemic agents
US5900240
An edible composition comprising a mixture of at least two herbs selected from the group consisting of **Syzygium cumini, Gymnema sylvestre, Momordica charantia and Solanum melongena. Preferably, the composition comprises a mixture of Syzygium cumini and Momordica charantia**. A mixture of Syzygium cumini, Gymnema sylvestre and Momordica charantia is particularly preferred. The herbal mixtures are useful as dietary supplements and are especially useful for lowering the glucose level of the blood in mammals, particularly humans suffering from diabetes mellitus.

MEDICINAL HERBS MIX "GALECHER" POSSESSING HYPOGLYCEMIC ACTION (VERSIONS)
RU2331431
FIELD: medicine, pharmacology. ^ SUBSTANCE: first variant of the medical herb mix for diabetes treatment includes grass of goat's-rue (Galega officinalis), leaves of whortleberry, grass of diclinous nettle, grass of tinweed, grass of St. John's wort, fruit husk of haricot, fruits of common fennel, leaves of bearberry, fruits of rose, leaves of white birch, seeds of fibre flax, and leaves of walnut. Second variant of the herb mix for diabetes treatment includes grass of goat's-rue (Galega officinalis), leaves of whortleberry, grass of diclinous nettle, grass of tinweed, grass of St. John's wort, fruit husk of haricot, fruits of common fennel, leaves of bearberry, fruits of rose, leaves of white birch, seeds of fibre flax, leaves of walnut, and leaves of Manchurian aralia.; Third variant of the herb mix for diabetes treatment includes grass of goat's-rue (Galega officinalis), leaves of whortleberry, grass of diclinous nettle, grass of tinweed, grass of St. John's wort, fruit husk of haricot, fruits of common fennel, leaves of bearberry, fruits of rose, leaves of white birch, seeds of fibre flax, leaves of walnut, and root of eleuterococcus. ^ EFFECT: increase of therapeutic efficacy.

METHOD OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS AND MEDICINAL SPECIES FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS
RU2161039
SUBSTANCE: invention relates to treatment of patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (diabetes of the 1-st type). Invention proposes method of treatment of patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (1-st type) that involves administration of insulin and intake of antidiabetic medicinal species containing nettle, milk vetch, common wormwood, sweet clover, dandelion and bilberry leaves taken in the definite ratio. In the process of treatment insulin dose is decreased gradually by 0.3-0.5 U of insulin per a month up to the complete abolition of substitution therapy. The following medicinal herbs enriched with chromium ions are added to medicinal species proposed: **common ginseng, Eleutherococcus senticosus, Aralia elatum, Echinopanax elatum, Acanthopanax sessiliflorus, Kalopanax septemlobus, glabrous licorice, Athractilodes ovate, flax seeds, major burdock roots, knot-grass, field horse-tail, maned pea-tree (Caragana), black night-shade, Amur**

corktree bast, Manchurian nut leaves, creeping wheat-grass, common bedstraw, penny-cress, oriental water-plantain, umbellulate wintergreen, bean coats, vetch seeds, maize flowers, hop, Fischer's monkshood rhizomes, thin-leaved milkwort, Codonopsis, fragrant Solomon's-seal, cinquefoil tansy-leaf, Canadien fleabane, Oldheim's figwort, tree-of-heaven-like nut, fence Pavoy, Lindsley's thorough- -wort, Gastrodia elata, platyphyllous cat's-tail, snowdon rose, swampy cudweed, pointed yew, common bilberry, common self-heal, penny-cress, coconut-like Poria, Pachyma choelan, Chinese cinnamon, common cowberry, swampy bog bilberry, medicinal Cornelian cherry, Chinese yam, Baikal's scullcap, Chinese chrysanthemum, Chinese Coptis, Chinese box-thorn, Japanese honeysuckle, cocklebur cardamom, capillaceous Kudzu vine, foxlove, yam, tubercle asparagus. Also, the following plants are used taken in the definite ratio: dioecious nettle, membranous milk vetch, Sivers's wormwood, yellow sweet clove and common dandelion. Use of indicated species in proposed treatment course results to the positive therapeutic effect. EFFECT: enhanced effectiveness of treatment.

THE PLANT EXTRACTS COMPOSITION FOR THE BLOOD GLUCOSE REDUCING ACTION

KR100831621

A food composition for reducing blood glucose including herbal extract selected from bitter melon, goosefoot, Kalopanax pictus, ginseng and the like is provided to ensure effects of lowering blood sugar and enhancing insulin secretion and exhibits excellent treatment effects on insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus(Type 1 diabetes) and non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus(Type 2 diabetes). A food composition for reducing blood glucose contains an extract of herbs comprising **100 parts by weight of bitter melon or bitter gourd(Momordica charantia), 60 to 350 parts by weight of goosefoot(Chenopodium album), 50 to 225 parts by weight of Kalopanax pictus, 40 to 200 parts by weight of ginseng, 20 to 175 parts by weight of Anemarrhena asphodeloides, 100 to 426 parts by weight of Acanthopanax senticosus, 26 to 175 parts by weight of Morus alba root bark, 20 to 150 parts by weight of Lycium fruit, 20 to 125 parts by weight of Salvia root and 50 to 125 parts by weight of Astragalus root.** The herbal extract is obtained by reflux or soaking in C1-4 lower alcohol, water or its mixed solvent, filtering and drying at 25 to 80deg.C under reduced pressure.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING DIABETES MELLITUS CONTAINING AN EXTRACT OF CHINESE HERB AS AN EFFECTIVE INGREDIENT

KR20070118754

A pharmaceutical composition comprising the extracts of Chinese herbs is provided to inhibit activity of alpha-glucosidase and suppress rapid increase of glucose concentration in blood after digestion by reducing digestion speed of carbohydrates, thereby treating or preventing diabetes mellitus. A pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing diabetes mellitus comprises 0.1-50 wt.% of the extracts of Chinese herbs including **Panax ginseng C. A.; Meyer, Astragalus membranaceus, Glycyrrhiza uralensis, Lycium chinense, Morus, Pueraria thunbergiana, Prunella vulgaris var. lilacina, Acanthopanax sessiliflorus, Schizandra chinensis, Scutellaria baicalensis, Dioscorea batatas, Polygonatum odoratum var. pluriflorum, Paeonia lactiflora and Rehmannia glutinosa** in a mixing ratio of 1 : 0.7 : 0.4 : 0.7 : 0.4 : 0.7 : 1.1 : 0.9 : 0.4 : 0.4 : 0.7 : 0.7 : 0.9 : 0.9(w/w), which are prepared by extracting Chinese herbs with water, C1-4 lower alcohol or a mixed solvent thereof.

A COMPOSITION COMPRISING AN EXTRACT OF MEG FORMULATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS
KR20070114444
A composition comprising the extracts of fresh medicinal herbs for the prevention and treatment of diabetes mellitus is provided to reduce blood sugar level by inhibiting activity of alpha-glucosidase, and decrease LDL(low density lipoprotein) cholesterol level by improving NEFA(non-esterified fatty acid), triglyceride, total cholesterol, HDL(high density lipoprotein) cholesterol levels without side effects. A composition for the prevention and treatment of diabetes mellitus and its complication including neuropathy, retinopathy, cataract and nephropathy comprises 0.5-50 wt.% of the extracts of fresh medicinal herbs including **Mori folium, Euonymus alatus and Ginseng Radix** in a weight ratio of 1-10: 1-10: 1, which are prepared by extracting the fresh medicinal herbs with water, methanol, ethanol or a mixed solvent thereof.; A functional health food containing the same composition is formulated as powder, granule, tablet, capsule or a health drink.

MISAMJUNG HERBAL EXTRACT FOR TREATING DIABETES
KR20040067303
Provided is a Misamjung herbal extract which enhances the activity of glucokinase and hexokinase being the phosphorylase of glucose, and effectively treats diabetes. CONSTITUTION: The Misamjung herbal extract is extracted from the herbs of **Cinnamomi Cortex, Aster tataricus, Bupleuri Radix, Crotonis Semen, Aconitum ciliare, Platycodi Radix, ginseng, Acori graminei Rhizoma, Magnolia officinalis, Poria cocus, Evodia officinalis, Coptidis Rhizoma, mugwort, and Glycyrrhiza uralensis**. The extract is a supernatant obtained by extracting and filtering the herbs using water, an aqueous solution, or a buffer solution.

THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION FOR DIABETES
KR20020062556
PURPOSE: Provided is a therapeutic composition for diabetes by using medicinal herbs, vitamin B1 and B6 and minerals, thereby decreasing blood sugar level and increasing insulin secretion to prevent and treat diabetes. CONSTITUTION: The composition comprises **400-800 parts by weight of ginseng, 1900-3400 part by weight of Coptis chinensis Franch, 50-400 part by weight of glossy privet fruit, 170-1700 part by weight of a willow cortex, 50-600 part by weight of Radix et rhizoma RHEI, 500-800 part by weight of Anemarrhena Rhizome , 400-600 part by weight of red sage root, 400-700 part by weight of Figwort root , 500-800 part by weight of Wolfberry root-bark, 400-600 part by weight of red-colored boil, 300-500 part by weight of Balloonflower root, 900-1300 part by weight of Milkvetch root, 600-800 part by weight of Kudzuvine root, 600-800 part by weight of Atractylodes rhizome,; 250-450 part by weight of Mulberry root-bark, vitamin B1, B6 and minerals including zinc, manganese, chrome, germanium** and the like.

MANUFACTURING METHOD OF EXTRACT OF RHODIOLA ROSEA...
KR20010016591
PURPOSE: A method for manufacturing extract of **Rhodiola rosea, Rhodiola ramosa, Rhodiola angusta, and Rhodiola elongata** is provided to use the extract for a health

supplementary food by preparing the extract from leaves, stems, flowers and roots of the four plants with water or organic solvent. CONSTITUTION: Leaves, stems, flowers and roots of Rhodiola rosea, Rhodiola ramosa, Rhodiola angusta, and Rhodiola elongata are dried and crushed to make powder. The powder is extracted by water or organic solvent such as alcohol, methanol and ethanol with a high frequency generator to get extract. Medicinal herbs like l**icorice, dried fruit of the Chinese matrimony vine or jujube** are added to the extract. This extract is manufactured into a drink, chewing gum or candy as a health supplementary food, or into an anti-wrinkle cream, massage pack or cosmetics, and is effective in diabetes, alcoholic poisoning, brain activity promotion and aging prevention.

DIABETES AMELIORATING AGENT
JP2006063076
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a diabetes ameliorating agent for easily optimizing the physical function in a hyperglycemic state. ;SOLUTION: The diabetes ameliorating agent contains water extract of tanjin, water extract of Paeonia albiflora, water extract of cyperi rhizoma or granular Kangen (a mixture of tanjin and other herbs) as an active component. The diabetes ameliorating agent suppresses the formation of the final saccharified product (AGEs) accelerated in a hyperglycemic state, the modification of superoxide dismutase (SOD), the formation of active oxygen (O<SB>2</SB><SP>-</SP>) and the increase of lipid peroxide and suppresses a polyol pathway activated in the hyperglycemic state to optimize the physiological function in a hyperglycemic state and suppress the onset and development of diabetic complications. The granular Kangen is prepared by mixing tanjin, cyperi rhizoma, Saussureae radix, safflower, Paeonia albiflora and Cnidium officinale at specific ratios (e.g. 4:1:1:2:2:2 by weight).

HERBAL COMPOSITION FOR CURING DIABETES AND HERBAL COMPOSITION MADE THEREOF
WO2008015699
A process for manufacturing an herbal composition comprises the steps of: a. selecting the extracts of the following Herbs in the given percentage by weight: **20% by weight seed extract of Jamun (Syzygium cumini) 14% by weight seed extract of Methi (Trigonella foenum graecum) 7% by weight leaf extract of Neem (Melia azadirachta) 10% by weight fruit extract of Aonla (Emblica officinalis) 7% by weight flower & fruit extract of Tar war (Cassia auriculata) 20% by weight leaf extract of Gurmar (Zymnema sylvestre) 7% by weight leaf extract of Kalmegh (Andrographis paniculata) 5% by weight leaf extract of Giloya (Tinospora cardifolia) 5% by weight fruit extract of Karela (Momordica charantia) 5% by weight fruit extract of Gokharu (Tribuluf terristris)** wherein aforesaid mentioned herbal extracts are cultivated in red soil and harvested in non-sunlight after the maturity period and cut in non-sunlight in a hygienic condition probably on clean stone for hygienic purpose and dried in sunlight before grinding for one to two days; b. grinding the above Herbs separately in a grinder at a speed of 1500 rpm; c. pulverizing/ blending the ingredients in their specific proportion as given above in a Pulverizer/ blender runs at a speed of 500 rpm for 30 to 60 minutes; d. sieving the mixed powder through a sieve made of nylon cloth of 150 mesh size.

A NOVEL SYNERGISTIC HERBAL FORMULATION FOR DIABETES CURE
WO2005076750

A novel synergistic herbal formulation for diabetes cure comprising extracts from selected Indian medicinal herbs **Azadirachta Indica, Momordica Charentia, Embtica Officinalis, Gymnema Sylvestres, Trigonella Foenum-Gracum, Curcuma Longa, Garcinia Camboga, Commiphor Mukul and Ocimum Sanctum** with active ingredients and mixed in proportion without using any external solvents to produce hypoglycemic effect without causing hypoglycemia. The invention relates to a method of extracting and standardizing the extract of claimed herbs into a synergistic herbal formulation. The invention further relates to the method of administering.

AYURVEDIC COMPOSITION FOR DIABETES
WO0172316
An edible Ayurvedic herbal composition for reducing blood sugar levels in humans, specially suffering from diabetes mellitus comprising a mixture of ingredients selected from the group consisting of **Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Salacia reticulata, Tinospora cordifolia and Pterocarpus marsupium**. The mixture of the ingredients of the five selected herbs present in therapeutically effective proportions depending on the required strength of the mixture to treat abnormal levels of blood sugar and diabetes mellitus. This mixture is essentially made using a special grinder called Mortar and Pestle made of timber specially Pestle made of Caryota urens to give additional effects.

Traditional Chinese medicine for treating diabetic nephrosis
CN101396469
he invention belongs to the field of traditional Chinese drugs for treating diabetes. The invention provides a traditional Chinese drug for treating diabetic nephropathy. The invention aims at treating the diabetic nephropathy by a drug with good efficacy and quick effect. The drug is made from traditional Chinese medicinal herbs such as **oldenlandia, asiatic plantain seed, triangle tickclover, ganoderma lucidum, notoginseng, dried rehmannia root, angelica** and the like; the drug has the functions of supplementing qi and nourishing the blood, enriching qi and blood, activating blood circulation to dissipate blood stasis, and clearing away heat and toxic material, and has the advantages of outstanding curative effect and taking effect quickly.

Huidouba extract traditional Chinese medicine preparation for treating diabetes
CN101391076
The invention discloses a huidouba extract traditional Chinese medicine complex preparation for treating diabetes mellitus, which is prepared by the uniform mixing of **red spider nest extract, ginkgo biloba leave extract, aloe extract and turmeric extract** according to a proportion; and the huidouba is the nest spun by red spiders in Mt. Emei of Sichuan province. The invention is an extract of pure traditional Chinese herbs to be prepared into the preparation, is used for treating and preventing diabetes mellitus, has the advantages of rapid disappearance of clinical symptoms and small toxic and side effects, cures the causes and symptoms, and is effective in treatment.

Artemisia judaica fractionation method
US6350478
Extracts of herbs of the **Artemisia** family, some of which have been known in traditional

medicine to have anti-diabetic effects, are fractionated chromatographically to remove unacceptable mutagenetic properties while retaining effectiveness against Diabetes mellitus. Certain fractions are found to be insulinomemetic while others have glucagon antagonistic properties. Mixtures of such fractions have optimum clinical effect.

Method of treating non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and related complications
US2005019435
A method of treating non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus comprising the step of providing a composition comprising a predetermined amount of berberine and a predetermined amount of catalpol, wherein said berberine and said catalpol are major active ingredients of said composition. The composition may further comprise a predetermined amount of **oleanolic acid** as another active ingredient. The **berberine** is obtained from natural herbs selected from the group of **Berberis, Chelidonium, Stephniz, Coptis, Phellodendron, and Ziziphus**, the catalpol is obtained from natural herbs selected from the group of **Rehmannia, Verbascum, Panulownia, Glubularia and Adonis**, and the oleanolic acid is obtained from natural herbs selected from the group of **Olea, Swertia, Astrantia, Lonicera and Beta.**

Herbal compositions and their use as hypoglycemic agents
US5900240
An edible composition comprising a mixture of at least two herbs selected from the group consisting of Syzygium cumini, Gymnema sylvestre, Momordica charantia and Solanum melongena. Preferably, the composition comprises a mixture of Syzygium cumini and Momordica charantia. A mixture of Syzygium cumini, Gymnema sylvestre and Momordica charantia is particularly preferred. The herbal mixtures are useful as dietary supplements and are especially useful for lowering the glucose level of the blood in mammals, particularly humans suffering from diabetes mellitus.

MEDICINAL HERBS MIX "GALECHER" POSSESSING HYPOGLYCEMIC ACTION (VERSIONS)
RU2331431
FIELD: medicine, pharmacology. ^ SUBSTANCE: first variant of the medical herb mix for diabetes treatment includes **grass of goat's-rue (Galega officinalis), leaves of whortleberry, grass of diclinous nettle, grass of tinweed, grass of St. John's wort, fruit husk of haricot, fruits of common fennel, leaves of bearberry, fruits of rose, leaves of white birch, seeds of fibre flax, and leaves of walnut. Second variant of the herb mix for diabetes treatment includes grass of goat's-rue (Galega officinalis), leaves of whortleberry, grass of diclinous nettle, grass of tinweed, grass of St. John's wort, fruit husk of haricot, fruits of common fennel, leaves of bearberry, fruits of rose, leaves of white birch, seeds of fibre flax, leaves of walnut, and leaves of Manchurian aralia.; Third variant of the herb mix for diabetes treatment includes grass of goat's-rue (Galega officinalis), leaves of whortleberry, grass of diclinous nettle, grass of tinweed, grass of St. John's wort, fruit husk of haricot, fruits of common fennel, leaves of bearberry, fruits of rose, leaves of white birch, seeds of fibre flax, leaves of walnut, and root of eleuterococcus**. ^ EFFECT: increase of therapeutic efficacy.

METHOD OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS AND MEDICINAL SPECIES FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS
RU2161039

SUBSTANCE: invention relates to treatment of patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (diabetes of the 1-st type). Invention proposes method of treatment of patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (1-st type) that involves administration of insulin and intake of antidiabetic medicinal species containing nettle, milk vetch, common wormwood, sweet clover, dandelion and bilberry leaves taken in the definite ratio. In the process of treatment insulin dose is decreased gradually by 0.3-0.5 U of insulin per a month up to the complete abolition of substitution therapy. The following medicinal herbs enriched with chromium ions are added to medicinal species proposed: **common ginseng, Eleutherococcus senticosus, Aralia elatum, Echinopanax elatum, Acanthopanax sessiliflorus, Kalopanax septemlobus, glabrous licorice, Athractilodes ovate, flax seeds, major burdock roots, knot-grass, field horse-tail, maned pea-tree (Caragana), black night-shade, Amur corktree bast, Manchurian nut leaves, creeping wheat-grass, common bedstraw, penny-cress, oriental water-plantain, umbellulate wintergreen, bean coats, vetch seeds, maize flowers, hop, Fischer's monkshood rhizomes, thin-leaved milkwort, Codonopsis, fragrant Solomon's-seal, cinquefoil tansy-leaf, Canadien fleabane, Oldheim's figwort, tree-of-heaven-like nut, fence Pavoy, Lindsley's thorough- -wort, Gastrodia elata, platyphyllous cat's-tail, snowdon rose, swampy cudweed, pointed yew, common bilberry, common self-heal, penny-cress, coconut-like Poria, Pachyma choelan, Chinese cinnamon, common cowberry, swampy bog bilberry, medicinal Cornelian cherry, Chinese yam, Baikal's scullcap, Chinese chrysanthemum, Chinese Coptis, Chinese box-thorn, Japanese honeysuckle, cocklebur cardamom, capillaceous Kudzu vine, foxlove, yam, tubercle asparagus. Also, the following plants are used taken in the definite ratio: dioecious nettle, membranous milk vetch, Sivers's wormwood, yellow sweet clove and common dandelion**. Use of indicated species in proposed treatment course results to the positive therapeutic effect. EFFECT: enhanced effectiveness of treatment.

THE PLANT EXTRACTS COMPOSITION FOR THE BLOOD GLUCOSE REDUCING ACTION
KR100831621

A food composition for reducing blood glucose including herbal extract selected from **bitter melon, goosefoot, Kalopanax pictus, ginseng** and the like is provided to ensure effects of lowering blood sugar and enhancing insulin secretion and exhibits excellent treatment effects on insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus(Type 1 diabetes) and non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus(Type 2 diabetes). A food composition for reducing blood glucose contains an extract of herbs comprising **100 parts by weight of bitter melon or bitter gourd(Momordica charantia), 60 to 350 parts by weight of goosefoot(Chenopodium album), 50 to 225 parts by weight of Kalopanax pictus, 40 to 200 parts by weight of ginseng, 20 to 175 parts by weight of Anemarrhena asphodeloides, 100 to 426 parts by weight of Acanthopanax senticosus, 26 to 175 parts by weight of Morus alba root bark, 20 to 150 parts by weight of Lycium fruit, 20 to 125 parts by weight of Salvia root and 50 to 125 parts by weight of Astragalus root**. The herbal extract is obtained by reflux or soaking in C1-4 lower alcohol, water or its mixed solvent, filtering and drying at 25 to 80deg.C under reduced pressure.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING

DIABETES MELLITUS CONTAINING AN EXTRACT OF CHINESE HERB AS AN EFFECTIVE INGREDIENT
KR20070118754
A pharmaceutical composition comprising the extracts of Chinese herbs is provided to inhibit activity of alpha-glucosidase and suppress rapid increase of glucose concentration in blood after digestion by reducing digestion speed of carbohydrates, thereby treating or preventing diabetes mellitus. A pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing diabetes mellitus comprises **0.1-50 wt.% of the extracts of Chinese herbs including Panax ginseng C. A.; Meyer, Astragalus membranaceus, Glycyrrhiza uralensis, Lycium chinense, Morus, Pueraria thunbergiana, Prunella vulgaris var. lilacina, Acanthopanax sessiliflorus, Schizandra chinensis, Scutellaria baicalensis, Dioscorea batatas, Polygonatum odoratum var. pluriflorum, Paeonia lactiflora and Rehmannia glutinosa** in a mixing ratio of 1 : 0.7 : 0.4 : 0.7 : 0.4 : 0.7 : 1.1 : 0.9 : 0.4 : 0.4 : 0.7 : 0.7 : 0.9 : 0.9(w/w), which are prepared by extracting Chinese herbs with water, C1-4 lower alcohol or a mixed solvent thereof.

A COMPOSITION COMPRISING AN EXTRACT OF MEG FORMULATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS
KR20070114444
A composition comprising the extracts of fresh medicinal herbs for the prevention and treatment of diabetes mellitus is provided to reduce blood sugar level by inhibiting activity of alpha-glucosidase, and decrease LDL(low density lipoprotein) cholesterol level by improving NEFA(non-esterified fatty acid), triglyceride, total cholesterol, HDL(high density lipoprotein) cholesterol levels without side effects. A composition for the prevention and treatment of diabetes mellitus and its complication including neuropathy, retinopathy, cataract and nephropathy comprises 0.5-50 wt.% of the extracts of fresh medicinal herbs including **Mori folium, Euonymus alatus and Ginseng Radix** in a weight ratio of 1-10: 1-10: 1, which are prepared by extracting the fresh medicinal herbs with water, methanol, ethanol or a mixed solvent thereof.; A functional health food containing the same composition is formulated as powder, granule, tablet, capsule or a health drink.

MISAMJUNG HERBAL EXTRACT FOR TREATING DIABETES
KR20040067303
Provided is a Misamjung herbal extract which enhances the activity of glucokinase and hexokinase being the phosphorylase of glucose, and effectively treats diabetes. CONSTITUTION: The Misamjung herbal extract is extracted from the herbs of **Cinnamomi Cortex, Aster tataricus, Bupleuri Radix, Crotonis Semen, Aconitum ciliare, Platycodi Radix, ginseng, Acori graminei Rhizoma, Magnolia officinalis, Poria cocus, Evodia officinalis, Coptidis Rhizoma, mugwort, and Glycyrrhiza uralensis.** The extract is a supernatant obtained by extracting and filtering the herbs using water, an aqueous solution, or a buffer solution.

THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION FOR DIABETES
KR20020062556
PURPOSE: Provided is a therapeutic composition for diabetes by using medicinal herbs, vitamin B1 and B6 and minerals, thereby decreasing blood sugar level and increasing insulin secretion to prevent and treat diabetes. CONSTITUTION: The composition comprises **400-**

800 par by weight of ginseng, 1900-3400 part by weight of Coptis chinensis Franch, 50-400 part by weight of glossy privet fruit, 170-1700 part by weight of a willow cortex, 50-600 part by weight of Radix et rhizoma RHEI, 500-800 part by weight of Anemarrhena Rhizome , 400-600 part by weight of red sage root, 400-700 part by weight of Figwort root , 500-800 part by weight of Wolfberry root-bark, 400-600 part by weight of red-colored boil, 300-500 part by weight of Balloonflower root, 900-1300 part by weight of Milkvetch root, 600-800 part by weight of Kudzuvine root, 600-800 part by weight of Atractylodes rhizome,; 250-450 part by weight of Mulberry root-bark, vitamin B1, B6 and minerals including zinc, manganese, chrome, germanium and the like.

MANUFACTURING METHOD OF EXTRACT OF RHODIOLA ROSEA...
KR20010016591
PURPOSE: A method for manufacturing extract of Rhodiola rosea, Rhodiola ramosa, Rhodiola angusta, and Rhodiola elongata is provided to use the extract for a health supplementary food by preparing the extract from leaves, stems, flowers and roots of the four plants with water or organic solvent. CONSTITUTION: Leaves, stems, flowers and roots of **Rhodiola rosea, Rhodiola ramosa, Rhodiola angusta, and Rhodiola elongata** are dried and crushed to make powder. The powder is extracted by water or organic solvent such as alcohol, methanol and ethanol with a high frequency generator to get extract. Medicinal herbs like **licorice, dried fruit of the Chinese matrimony vine or jujube** are added to the extract. This extract is manufactured into a drink, chewing gum or candy as a health supplementary food, or into an anti-wrinkle cream, massage pack or cosmetics, and is effective in diabetes, alcoholic poisoning, brain activity promotion and aging prevention.

DIABETES AMELIORATING AGENT
JP2006063076
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a diabetes ameliorating agent for easily optimizing the physical function in a hyperglycemic state. SOLUTION: The diabetes ameliorating agent contains water extract of **tanjin, water extract of Paeonia albiflora, water extract of cyperi rhizoma or granular Kangen** (a mixture of tanjin and other herbs) as an active component. The diabetes ameliorating agent suppresses the formation of the final saccharified product (AGEs) accelerated in a hyperglycemic state, the modification of superoxide dismutase (SOD), the formation of active oxygen (O<SB>2</SB><SP>-</SP>) and the increase of lipid peroxide and suppresses a polyol pathway activated in the hyperglycemic state to optimize the physiological function in a hyperglycemic state and suppress the onset and development of diabetic complications. The granular Kangen is prepared by mixing tanjin, cyperi rhizoma, Saussureae radix, safflower, Paeonia albiflora and Cnidium officinale at specific ratios (e.g. 4:1:1:2:2:2 by weight).

HERBAL COMPOSITION FOR CURING DIABETES AND HERBAL COMPOSITION MADE THEREOF
WO2008015699
A process for manufacturing an herbal composition comprises the steps of: a. selecting the extracts of the following Herbs in the given percentage by weight: **20% by weight seed extract of Jamun (Syzygium cumini) 14% by weight seed extract of Methi (Trigonella foenum graecum) 7% by weight leaf extract of Neem (Melia azadirachta) 10% by weight fruit extract of Aonla (Emblica officinalis) 7% by weight flower & fruit extract**

of Tar war (Cassia auriculata) 20% by weight leaf extract of Gurmar (Zymnema sylvestre) 7% by weight leaf extract of Kalmegh (Andrographis paniculata) 5% by weight leaf extract of Giloya (Tinospora cardifolia) 5% by weight fruit extract of Karela (Momordica charantia) 5% by weight fruit extract of Gokharu (Tribuluf terristris) wherein aforesaid mentioned herbal extracts are cultivated in red soil and harvested in non-sunlight after the maturity period and cut in non-sunlight in a hygienic condition probably on clean stone for hygienic purpose and dried in sunlight before grinding for one to two days; b. grinding the above Herbs separately in a grinder at a speed of 1500 rpm; c. pulverizing/ blending the ingredients in their specific proportion as given above in a Pulverizer/ blender runs at a speed of 500 rpm for 30 to 60 minutes; d. sieving the mixed powder through a sieve made of nylon cloth of 150 mesh size.

A NOVEL SYNERGISTIC HERBAL FORMULATION FOR DIABETES CURE
WO2005076750
A novel synergistic herbal formulation for diabetes cure comprising extracts from selected Indian medicinal herbs **Azadirachta Indica, Momordica Charentia, Embtica Officinalis, Gymnema Sylvestres, Trigonella Foenum-Gracum, Curcuma Longa, Garcinia Camboga, Commiphor Mukul and Ocimum Sanctum** with active ingredients and mixed in proportion without using any external solvents to produce hypoglycemic effect without causing hypoglycemia. The invention relates to a method of extracting and standardizing the extract of claimed herbs into a synergistic herbal formulation. The invention further relates to the method of administering.

AYURVEDIC COMPOSITION FOR DIABETES
WO0172316
An edible Ayurvedic herbal composition for reducing blood sugar levels in humans, specially suffering from diabetes mellitus comprising a mixture of ingredients selected from the group consisting of **Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Salacia reticulata, Tinospora cordifolia and Pterocarpus marsupium**. The mixture of the ingredients of the five selected herbs present in therapeutically effective proportions depending on the required strength of the mixture to treat abnormal levels of blood sugar and diabetes mellitus. This mixture is essentially made using a special grinder called Mortar and Pestle made of timber specially Pestle made of Caryota urens to give additional effects.

Chinese medicine preparation for treating diabetes
CN101095820
The invention relates to a Chinese medicament for treating diabetes which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **dried rehmannia root, cornus officinalis, Chinese yam and bark of peony root**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese traditional medicine composition for treating diabetes
CN101095833
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal combination for treating diabetes which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **root of red rooted**

saliva, peach kernels, mulberry bark and boxthorn fruit. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese patent medicine for curing diabetes
CN101095832
The invention relates to a Chinese medicament for treating diabetes which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **oyster shell, raw dragon's bone, bark of boxthron-root and tortoise shell**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese medicine for treating diabetes
CN101095838
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal preparation for treating diabetes, which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **plaster stone, pseudostellaria root, scrophularia root and ophiopogon root**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes
CN101095842
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal combination for treating diabetes which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **Dendrobium nobile, kudzu vine root, rehmannia root and root of Chinese trichosannthes**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese patent medicine for treating diabetes
CN101095809
The invention discloses a prepared traditional Chinese medicinal preparation for treating diabetes which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **radix adenophorae, lily bulb, root of ballon flower and schisandra fruit**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese traditional medicine composition for treating diabetes hyperhidrosis
CN101095859
The invention relates to a Chinese medicament for treating diabetic sweating disease, which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including raw **astragalus root, wheat, coptis root and oyster shell**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese traditional medicine composition for treating diabetes hyperhidrosis
CN101095858

The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal combination for treating diabetic sweating disease, which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **oyster shell, turtle shell, glutinous rice root and white atractylodes rhizome**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese traditional medicine composition for treating diabetes hyperhidrosis
CN101095857
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal combination for treating diabetic sweating disease, which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **pseudostellaria root, wheat, bighead atractylodes rhizome and ophiopogon root.** The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese traditional medicine preparations for treating diabetes sweat syndrome
CN101095773
The invention relates to a Chinese medicament for treating diabetic sweating disease, which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **plaster stone, anemarrhena rhizome, white atractylodes rhizome and rehmannia root**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese patent drug for treating diabetes furuncle
CN101095771
The invention relates to a Chinese medicament for treating diabetic furuncle which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **plaster stone, wild chrysanthemum flower, honeysuckle flower and dandelion.** The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese patent drug for treating diabetes fatty liver
CN101095904
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal combination for treating diabetic fatty liver which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **burred tuber, zedoary, bupleurum root and rhubarb horsetails.** The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese patent drug for treating diabetes fatty liver
CN101095780
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal preparation for treating diabetic fatty liver, which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **gentian root, immature bitter orange, licorice root and white peony root**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese patent drug for treating diabetes fatty liver
CN101095770
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal combination for treating diabetic fatty liver which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **turtle shell, sweetgum fruit, sea weed and red sage root**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Chinese patent drug for treating diabetes fatty liver
CN101095903
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal combination for treating diabetic fatty liver which is prepared from more than ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **oyster shell, sea tangle, curcuma aromatica and fritillary**. The medicament has the advantages of assured curative effect, safe and convenient application, no toxic and side effects, and low price.

Extract of traditional Chinese medicine having alpha-glucosidase inhibitor activity and its application
CN101007017
The invention discloses anextract of Chinese herbs containing alpha-glycoside enzyme inhibitor, which comprises cytidine, 2-(1',2',3',4'-tetrahydroxylbutyl)-5-(2",3",4"-trihydroxybutyl)-pyrazine and 1-deoxynojirimycin. The extract can be obtained from leaves, branches and peels of mulberries. The extract can be used for preparing medicament for treating diabetes.

Orally taken traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes insipidus
CN101129950
The invention discloses an oral administration pharmaceutical composition for treating diabetes insipidus, wherein the active constituents include the following raw material herbs (by weight portion): **wolfberry fruit 10g, raspberry 10g, doddor seed 10g, schisandra fruit 6g, Chinese yam 12g, prepared rhizome of rehmannia 15g, pulp of dogwood fruit 9g, oyster 12g, ootheca rubra 10g, bitter cardamom 9g and poria cocos wolf 25g.** The medicament should be decocted in water for the oral dose.

Orally taken traditional Chinese medicine composition for treating diabetes insipidus
CN101129949 / CN101085289
The invention discloses an oral administration pharmaceutical composition for treating diabetes insipidus, wherein the active constituents include the following raw material herbs (by weight portion): **Chinese yam 30g, psoralea fruit 12g, white atractylodes rhizome 12g, Chinese chive seed 9g, doddor seed 12g, poria cocos wolf 12g, prepared rhizome of rehmannia 12g, dried rehmannia root 25g, ichih fruit 9g, root of pilose asiabell 12g, radix scrophulariae 25g, pulp of dogwood fruit 16g, Chinese yam 25g, oriental water plantain rhizome 12g and astragalus root 35g.** The medicament should be decocted in water for the oral dose.

Chinese medicinal formulation for treating diabetes
CN1970058
The invention relates to a medicinal preparation for treating diabetes and complications, which is prepared from raw material herbs of **tartary buckwheat, rhizoma dioscoreae, Chinese dates, coix seed, immature bitter orange and soybean** through conventional procedures.

Drug for curing diabetes and nephropathy and its preparing method
CN101041037
The invention relates to a compound medicament for treating diabetes and nephrosis and process for preparation, wherein the raw materials include Chinese medicinal herbs of astragalus root, dried rehmannia root, selfheal, zedoary, winged euony twigs and right amount of starch gum.

Medicine for preventing and curing diabetes and preparation method thereof
CN101085298
The invention relates to a medicament for preventing and treating diabetes and process for preparation, wherein the medicament is prepared from 39 kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including **orpiment, curcuma aromatica, arsenic trioxide, Arisaema cum Bile, banksia rose, Chinese honey locust, frankincense, cardamorn, amber, cow-bezoar, green tangerine orange peel, schisandra fruit, cape jasmine, myrrh, astragalus root, cynomorium songaricum, oldenlandia, bitter gourd, cinnabar and rice vinegar** through steps of choosing materials, immersing, grilling, obtaining liquid extract, charging auxiliary material, mixing, making pills, drying, packaging and inspecting.

Medicine for treating diabetes and its preparing process
CN1840066
The invention relates to a medicament for treating diabetes, and the process for preparation, wherein the medicament is prepared from the following raw materials (by weight ratio): **ginseng 1-2.5, cornus officinalis 2-3, prepared rhizome of rehmannia 3-8, wolfberry fruit 1-5, polygonum cuspidatum 2-3**. The preparing process consists of the steps of removing foreign substance from raw material herbs, washing, water immersing 48 hours, boiling 1-2 hours, concentrating and sterilizing.

A medicine for treating diabetes with deficiency of both qi and yin
CN1879794
Disclosed is a medicament for treating diabetes, which mainly comprises Chinese medicinal herbs including **ginseng, astragalus root, root of Chinese trichosannthes, chicken's gizzard-skin and winged euony twigs, as well as Gliclazide and microelements of Se, Cr, Zn and V.**

Diabetes-treating capsule and preparation method thereof
CN1840075
The invention relates to a capsule for treating diabetes and process for preparation, which is

prepared from ten kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs including root of **Chinese trichosannthes, kudzu vine root, lilyturf root, gen-seng, poria cocos, smoked plum, astragalus root**, and right amount of auxiliary materials.

Traditional Chinese Medicinal formulation for treating diabetes
CN1843475
The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal preparation for treating type II diabetes and its preparing process, wherein the preparation is made from Chinese medicinal herbs including **kudzu vine root, lychee seed, dried rehmannia root, fragrant solomonseal rhizome, goldthread root, isatic root, corn stigma and red sage root**, as well as right amount of auxiliary materials, and can be prepared into tablets, capsules, granules, powders and soft capsules.

Medicine for treating diabetes foot
CN1907394
The invention discloses a prepared traditional Chinese medicinal preparation for treating diabetes which is prepared from the following Chinese herbs, **astragalus root, honey-suckle stem, oriental water plantain rhizome, Chinese angelica root, root of red rooted saliva, mulberry, Chinese honey locust and dahurian angelica root.**

Chinese medicinal powder for treating diabetes and its production method
CN1631423
The invention discloses a Chinese medicinal powder for treating diabetes and its production method, wherein the powder comprises Chinese medicinal herbs including root of **Chinese trichosannthes, kudzu vine root, gen-seng, lilyturf root, dried rehmannia root, astragalus root, Poria cocos, smoked plum, licorice root, and schisandra fruit.**

Compound diabetes-treating sugar-decreasing fat-reducing preparation and preparation method thereof
CN1634352
The invention provides a compound diabetes-treating sugar-decreasing fat-reducing preparation and preparation method thereof, wherein the preparation comprises Chinese medicinal herbs including root of **Chinese trichosannthes, Dendrobium nobile, root bark of chinese wolf berry, rhizoma dioscoreae, scrophularia root, asparagus root, lilyturf root, chastetree fruit, wild chrysanthemum flower, corktree bark, butterflybush flower, cape jasmine, anemarrhena rhizome, atractylodes rhizome, pseudostellaria root, notoginseng powder, root of red rooted saliva, oldenlandia, cogongrass rhizome, radix rubiae, kudzu vine root, batryticated silkworm, pipewort, Chinese starjasmine, rhubarb horsetails, arborviate seed, smoked plum, herbaceous peony, malt, honeysuckle flower, abalone shell, oyster shell, fleece-flower root, Chinese angelica root, schisandra fruit, prepared rehmannia root,; pulp of dogwood fruit, broomrape, raw astragalus root, oriental water plantain rhizome, bark of peony root, licorice root, baras camphor and pearl.**

Pure Chinese medicinal preparation for treating diabetes

CN1569101
The invention provides a Chinese medicinal preparation for treating insulin-dependant diabetes or non-insulin-dependant diabetes and diabetes syndromes, which comprises seven traditional Chinese medicinal herbs including **coptis extract, root of kudzu vine extract, eel extract, and mulberry leaf extract.**

Medical tea for curing diabetes
CN1298729
A medicinal tea for treating diabetes is prepared from 17 traditional Chinese medicinal herbs including: **ginseng, radix astragali seu hedysari, fructus corni, radix rehmanniae, rhizoma alismatis, cinnamon, corn stigma, radix trichosanthis, rhizoma polygonati, scrophalaria root, semen euryales**, etc.. The patient gets cured in the course of drinking tea, and it is significant in treating effect.

Medicine for curing diabetes and its prepn. method
CN1161226
he invented prescription consists of (by wt. proportion) **Chinese caterpillar fungus 3-5, tortoise plastron 3-5, fruit of medicinal cornel 4-7, root of red-rooted salvia 3-5, fruit of Chinese magnoliavine 3-5, sealwort 6-10, Chinese yam 5-8, root of membrancous milk vetch 6-10** etc. 14 kinds of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs. The productive method consists of the steps of washing raw material, preparing in accordance with the pharmacopoeia, grinding into powder, mixing, highpressure sterilizing and filling into capsule. The advantages are reducing blood sugar, improving and restoring the function of beta cells of pancreatic islet.

Medicine for treating diabetes
CN1161851
The present invention relates to a Chinese medicine for curing diabetes, which is prepared by using effective components of the Chinese medicinal herbs of **anemarrhena root, adenophora root, dried rehmannia root, cornus fruit, alisma tuber, epimedium and saliva root**. Said invented product can be made in the form of tea bag, and possesses the functions of enriching yin and supplementing the kidney,clearing away heat and promoting circulation of blood and tonifying qi and promoting body-fluid secretion, and can be used for curing diabetes.

Diabetes powder and its preparing method
CN1103305
The powdered medicine for diabetes mellitus is prepared with 17 Chinese-medicinal herbs such as **ginseng, ophiopogon root, schisandra fruit, astragalus root, pollen**, etc. through mixing, baking at 60 deg.C for 3 hr, cooling and crashing. It is suitable for weak diabetic with total effective rate of 94.5%.

Blood sugar reducing tea for treating diabetes and its preparing method
CN1565602
The invention provides a blood sugar reducing tea for treating diabetes and its preparing

method, wherein the tea is prepared from Chinese medicinal herbs including **matrimony vine, mulberry leaf, astragalus root, gen-seng, pilose asiabell root, discolorous clinquefoil root, gynostemma pentaphylla, honeysuckle flower, chinaberry bark, licorice root, and oolong tea.**

Diabetes treating medicine
CN1336212
The present invention discloses a medicine for treating diabetes. It is composed of 19 traditional Chinese medicinal herbs including **Chinese angelica root, radix rehmanniae, yam, fructus schisandrae, astragalus root, rhizoma alismatis, black plum, radix puerariae, radix trichosanthis, safflower, radix notoginseng**, etc.. It can effectively treat No.2 type diabetes and No.1 type diabetas.
