Chinese Herbal Formulae CMHB221

Session One
Introduction to Chinese herbal formulae
Chinese Medicine Department
## Learning Outcomes

1. Understand the principles and methods of forming a Chinese herbal formula and its safe use within an acupuncture practice.
2. Identify and discuss common interactions and contraindications associated with Chinese herbal formulas.
3. Identify and explain the characteristics, functions, clinical applications and related administration roles of the main traditional Chinese formulas.
4. Compare and differentiate the main herbal formula categories to apply formulas properly according to pattern identification and treatment principle.
5. Understand the significance to practice of safety guidelines, including CMBA, TGA and adverse events reporting policies and procedures.

## Assessment tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Learning outcomes assessed</th>
<th>Week content delivered</th>
<th>Week Due</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quizzes (3)</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>3, 6, 10</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<td>On line (20mins)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Written Assignment</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1-13</td>
<td>Sunday following Week 13</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2000 words) 30%</td>
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<td>Final Exam</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1-13</td>
<td>Final Exam Period</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<td>(2 hours)</td>
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</table>
Written Assignment

Identify TWO Chinese herbal formulae covered by this subject and then complete a written assignment which summarizing the literature and modern researches associated with each formula.

The assignment should include in the following aspects:
1. General characters of each formula (composition, medicinal actions, traditional administration, clinical recommendations for the use of formula (i.e. dosage and clinical monitoring); caution/or contraindications).
2. Explanation of formula based on Jun, Chen, Zuo, Shi (chief, deputy, assistant and guiding herbs)
3. Based on CMBA Guidelines for safe practice of Chinese herbal medicine, are these formulae safe to be used for your 'acupuncturist' clinical practice, if not, explain and discuss the reason(s) limited their applications in Australia.
4. Review clinical applications, describe at least TWO health condition(s) can be treated by each formula, and explain the reasons from TCM perspective (can combine with TCM literature resources and clinic medicine knowledge, for example, the identification of patterns, analysis of etiology and pathology).
5. Review, analyze, summarize at least ONE published research article (for example, the article about modern pharmacological research; Chinese herbal formula toxicology research or clinic trial/ systemic review) for each formula and describe how you can apply it in your clinical medicine practice.
Need help for doing online quizzes
LMS/Computer Skills

Tips for taking online quizzes

Many subjects have both Assessment and Review online quizzes, and some on campus subjects have in class quizzes.

Tips for taking online Quizzes

- The best way to ensure success in an online quiz is to treat it like an exam you would take on campus. Your physical environment should be as it is in a classroom – free from potential distractions like tv, phones, kids, pets etc.
- Close all other programs and browser tabs that you have running before you start the quiz. Other programs/tabs can cause your computer to freeze or crash while doing the quiz. This also removes another source of distraction (eg email, skype, twitter, facebook etc)
- Allow time to preview the questions before you start and review your answers at the end. You can use the page numbers and next/previous to preview the questions before you start and review your answers before you submit the quiz.

  - Know the time when the quiz opens and closes. Make sure your circle with the four arrows icon top right has been clicked into multi-column layout, so that you have access to the navigation block which contains the clock.
  - Know how long you have to take the quiz so you can pace yourself.
  - Make sure you have an uninterrupted period of time to attempt the exam/quiz: you cannot stop the quiz and start again.
  - At the end of every page, click the Next button this will save your work so far.
  - Make sure you submit before the time is up (although the system saves your work as you attempt each question)
  - Don’t use the Back button on your browser to navigate pages, as you will lose some of your work.
  - You can also use the Quiz Navigation block to move directly to a question in the quiz.

Example Online Quiz Instructions

AVAILABILITY: Monday 12:00am AEST to Sunday 11:55pm AEST for one week. You are given only ONE attempt. Please use the navigation block to left to view time remaining clock and to move to a previous question.
What need to know for the formula on the list

- English name; Pin yin name
- Composition *
- Functions and indications
- Analysis and explanation of the formula
- Cautions and contraindications
- Comparison with other the important and similar formula as per indicated on slides

* IMPORTANT

All formula which contains 12 herbs (or less) need to remember the COMPSITION
CMHB221
Chinese Herbal Formulae

Session One
Introduction to Chinese herbal formulae:

- Principles and methods of forming a formula (Chief, Deputy, Assistant and Envoy/ Jun, Chen, Zuo, Shi)
- Administration forms, preparation methods and applications
- Modifications of herbal formulae
- Contraindications and cautions for using herbal formulae
- Good Manufacturing Practice
- Government regulations and Chinese patent herbal medicine practice by acupuncturists.
- The Therapeutic Goods Agency (TGA)
- AustL, AustR and non-listed TGA products

- Government regulations and Chinese patent herbal medicine practice by acupuncturists.
- Contamination; Ethical considerations (eg. animal products); and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) & Good Agricultural Practice (GAP);
What you need to know after this session

- The Basic structure of the formulas, the effect of Jun, Chen, Zuo and Shi
- The Eight treatment methods for Chinese herbal formula
- The different formula types
- The basic principles for formula modification
- Contraindications and cautions in the use of herbal medicine formulae
- TGA Labelling Requirements for Chinese Herbal Formula
Principle and structure of a formula

- “Prescription coming from treatment method”.

- A formula has a structure where herbs are organized in order to meet the needs of the treatment.

- Typical formula construction:
  - Chief (Monarch) (Jun)
  - Deputy (Minister) (Chen)
  - Assistant (Adjuvant) (Zuo)
  - Guide/Envoy (Shi)
Chief (Jun)*

[Definition] “the ingredient that directly treats the principal syndrome, which is manifested by the main symptoms.”

This ingredient is essential to the formula and without it the formula will be unable to facilitate the treatment outcome required. Commonly it is also referred to as the monarch, ruler, king, emperor and principle.

Example - *Ma Huang Tang*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Herb</th>
<th>Heirarchy</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma Huang*</td>
<td>Chief</td>
<td>9gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui Zhi**</td>
<td>Deputy</td>
<td>6gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xing Ren***</td>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>70 pieces 9-12gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhi Gan Cao</td>
<td>Envoy</td>
<td>3gm</td>
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Deputy (Chen)**

[Definition] “the ingredient that has the function of accentuating and enhancing the effect of the chief ingredient to treat the principal syndrome”.

The deputy serves as the main ingredient acting directly against a coexisting syndrome

Also known as the minister, adjutant, associate

Example - Ma Huang Tang

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<td>Envoy</td>
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Assistant (Zuo)***

[Definition] “Refers to three different functions: 1) reinforces the effect of the chief or deputy ingredient, or directly treats a less important aspect of the pattern or disease; 2) moderates or eliminates toxicity of the chief or deputy ingredient, or moderates their harsh properties; 3) has an effect that is opposite to the chief and is used in very serious and complex disorders”

Also known as the adjuntant

Example - *Ma Huang Tang*

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</table>
Envoy (Shi)

[Definition] “Refers to two different functions: 1) focuses the actions of the formula on a certain channel or area of the body; 2) harmonizes and integrates the actions of the other ingredients”

Also known as the messenger, guide, conductant

Example - *Ma Huang Tang*

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Dosage adjusting in herbal formulas

General principles

• Adjusting dosage to reflect the presenting syndrome
• Adjusting dosage during the course of the treatment
• Adjusting dosage to take account of the patient's constitution and diet
• Adjusting dosage according to the patient's age
Chinese Herbal Medicine Formulae

*Eight Treatment Methods*

- Diaphoretic
- Emetic
- Purgative
- Regulative/Harmonising
- Warming
- Heat Purging
- Resolving
- Tonifying
## Formula Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicinal Type</th>
<th>Pin Yin Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Tang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>Wan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>San</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Extract</td>
<td>Gao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granule</td>
<td>Chong Fu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrups</td>
<td>Tang Jiang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Pills and Elixirs</td>
<td>Dan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicinal Wines</td>
<td>Jiu or Yao Jiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lozengers</td>
<td>Ding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>Pian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Zhen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft</td>
<td>Zhu San</td>
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Practitioner Administration Considerations

- Agent administration (eg. Decoction, etc)
- Utensil used to prepare and store agents
- Water (solutions) used to prepare agents
- Heat / Cooking method (fire) used to prepare formula
Formula Type: Decoction (Tang)

Herbs boiled in water or wine, strained and then drunk, usually warm:

- Positives:
  - Rapidly absorbed
  - Effects are strong
  - Quick acting/results
  - Easy to modify

- Negatives:
  - Expensive
  - Time consuming
  - Difficult to prepare
  - Taste
Formula Type: Powder (San)

- The raw herb is ground into a powder and taken internally or externally. The final powder can even be blown into the nose or mouth of patients currently presenting with a coma.

- They are also beneficial for each of the following reasons:
  - Convenient to prepare (followed by water, or draft (ie boil and drink))
  - Long term storage
  - Cheaper
  - Easy to modify
Formula Type: Pills (Wan)

- The raw herbs is finely ground into a powder, liquid added (water) and combined with honey/paste and further concentrates. Finally the pill is rolled into small ball bearings.

- Pills are typically absorbed more slowly and over long period of time. They are therefore very useful in the management of chronic conditions and are highly regarded by patients due to their ease of use.

- As a general rule they also of benefit in each of the following:
  - Pill size adjust to dosage
  - Easily stored – also good for emergency use/acute condn
  - Easily ingested
  - Less expensive

- Useful when herbs do not need to be decocted (too delicate or toxic).
Formula Type: Soft Extract (Gao)

- Simmered with water or vegetable oil (often sesame) to make a syrupy/gummy consistency (can add beeswax). These can then be spread onto paper or cloth.

- Used internally (syrups) or externally (others)

- Several variations in application can be applied here that include plasters, ointments and liniments to name but a few.
Formula Type: Syrups (Tang Jiang)

- Syrups are liquid decoctions (Tang) that further contain a natural sweetening agent such as cane sugar.

- Due to their sweet taste syrups are generally preferred by children for compliance and consumption.
Formula Type: Special Pill/Elixir (Dan)

- Special pills and elixirs are initially manufactured as per the previously defined pill type (Wan), however, during manufacture they are commonly rolled and are very commonly inclusive of expensive herbs and/or metals.
**Formula Type: Medicinal Wine (Jiu or Yao Jiu)**

- Medicinal wine is manufactured from raw herbs that are essentially macerated in wine/alcohol;

- They are typically consumed at room temperature or are alternatively warmed prior to consumption;

- Medicinally these preparations can be used either to manage internal or external conditions and are more commonly used to manage chronic deficiency.

- They typically function in nourishing and invigorate blood; and unblocking the channels.
Formula Type: Lozenge (Ding)

- Lozenges are manufactured from raw herbs that are initially ground into powder and then added to a paste, honey or liquid and formed into lozenge shape.

- Manufactured lozenges can then be further grounded and added to liquids for use with children.

- Lozenge medication can then be used either internally or externally.
Formula Type: Tablets (Pian)

- Standardised raw herb/s are mixed with tablets fillers (eg. silica, titanium, glucose, etc) to form a tablet under pressure.

- These are convenient for patient administration and are highly sort after in the clinical market place.
Formula Type: Granules (Chong Fu)

- These are a modern variation of decoction and syrup where an additional step is added to the manufacturing process that allows for the production of the granule.

- Granules are reported as superior to many dosage forms as they can be stored for long periods of time.

- Medicinally they are quicker to prepare and absorb. They are also commonly stronger in concentration than most pills and tablets.

- Practitioners and patients equally find granules easier to store and utilise.
Formula Type: Injections (Zhen)

- Active ingredient are identified and then extracted from herb. This is then added to sterile solution in preparation for injection either subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously.

- Injectables are delivered to specific locations and are therefore much faster acting than ingestibles.

- As a general rule pharmacokinetic issues are circumvented when using this approach and there is a much lesser chance of interact with food and drink.
Formula Type: Draft (Zhu San) and Infusions

Draft (Zhu San)
- Boiled and then simmered for 5-10 minutes.

Infusion
- Steeped in boiling water, like tea.
Formula Modification

When using extracted, raw or granulated individual Chinese herbal medicine the practitioner can modify the formula to better emphasis specific clinical outcomes.

Modification consideration of the following aspects:

• Modification of drugs;
• Modification of Dose
• Modification of Dosage Forms

Also think about
• Potential contraindication considerations; and
• Quantity | Amount | Hierarchy of individual agents used.
Contraindications and cautions in the use of herbal medicine formulae

- Contraindications and cautions relating to syndromes
- Contraindications relating to herbal combinations which have dangerous or antagonistic effects
- Cautions relating to dietary habits
- Cautions during pregnancy & breast-feeding
- Cautions relating to the use of herbal formulas alongside western drugs
The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) is a division of the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, and is responsible for regulating therapeutic goods including medicines, medical devices, blood and blood products.

Essentially, any product for which therapeutic claims are made must be listed, registered or included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) before it can be supplied in Australia.

The TGA evaluates therapeutic goods before they are marketed and monitors products once they are on the market, it also assesses the suitability of medicines and medical devices for export from Australia.
The TGA also regulates manufacturers of therapeutic goods to ensure they meet acceptable standards of manufacturing quality. It has a team of manufacturing inspectors that audit manufacturing facilities around the world to ensure that products supplied in Australia are of high quality.

The TGA administers the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989. This legislation provides a framework for a risk management approach that allows the Australian community to have timely access to therapeutic goods which are consistently safe, effective and of high quality.

The TGA works with consumers, health professionals, industry and its international counterparts in order to effectively regulate increasingly complex products resulting from rapid scientific developments.
Chinese Herbal Formula
TGA Labelling Requirements

What do the ‘Aust R’ and ‘Aust L’ numbers mean?

- They show that the medicines are accepted by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for supply in Australia and are included in the Register. The number is printed on the outer packaging so that it can be seen easily.

- AUST R medicines are assessed for safety, quality and effectiveness. They include all prescription only medicines and many over-the-counter products such as those for pain relief, coughs and colds and antiseptic creams; Prescription only medicines do not display their purpose on the label as the decision for using them lies with a doctor; however, over-the-counter medicines must have a purpose displayed.

- AUST L medicines are much lower risk self-medication products. They are used for minor health problems and are reviewed for safety and quality. They include sunscreens over SPF4 and many vitamin, mineral, herbal and homoeopathic products. A purpose must be included on the label.
Chinese Herbal Formula
TGA Labelling Requirements

What about other key information?

- Other important information relating to the quality and safe use of the product must be on container labels and the outer packaging. You should read this information and closely follow any directions. This information includes:
  - INDICATIONS AND DOSGAE
  - STORAGE CONDITIONS - labels must show how to store the product such as "Store below 30°C" which in most parts of Australia means room temperature. Some medicines must be stored in a refrigerator.
  - EXPIRY DATE - this is similar to the use-by date on food products at the supermarket. The medicine should not be used after this date because it can lose its effectiveness or become unsafe.
  - BATCH NUMBER & COMPANY NAME & ADDRESS - the batch number and name and address of the supplier must be on the labels and can be used to trace the medicine if a problem is found.
Chinese Herbal Formula
TGA Labelling Requirements

Always read the labels on medicines and ensure the following:

✓ Check to see if there is an AUST R or AUST L number.
✓ Unless it has been prescribed by a doctor, check the medicine's uses to make sure they are suitable for your needs.
✓ Read carefully all directions and warnings, and always follow them.
✓ Check the storage conditions including the recommended temperature.
✓ Check the expiry date. When the date is reached, safely dispose of any remaining medicine.
✓ See if the batch number and supplier's name and address are visible.
Aust L Example
Si Jun Zi Tang | Four Gentleman Decoction

Public Summary

Summary for ARTG Entry: 252140
Sun Ten Four Major Herb Combination (Si Jun Zi Tang)

Sponsor: Sun-Tan Chineseherb Co (Aust) Pty Ltd
Postal Address: PO Box 1841, BONDI JUNCTION, NSW, 1655, Australia
ARTG Start Date: 7/11/2016
Product Category: Medicine
Status: Active
Approval Area: Listed Medicines

Conditions:
Colouring agents used in listed medicine for ingestion, other than those listed for export only, under section 25 of the Act, shall be only those included in the list of "Colours permitted in medicines for oral use".
The sponsor shall keep records relating to this listed medicine as are necessary to: (a) Ensure recall if necessary of any batch of the listed medicine.
(b) Identify the manufacturer(s) of each batch of the listed medicine.
Where any part of or step in manufacture in Australia or of the listed medicine is subcontracted to a third party who is not the sponsor, copies of relevant Good Manufacturing Practice agreements relating to such manufacture shall be kept.
The sponsor shall retain records of the distribution of the listed medicine for a period of five years and shall provide the records or copies of the records to the Complementary Medicines Branch, Therapeutic Goods Administration, upon request.

All reports of adverse reactions or similar experiences associated with the use or administration of the listed medicine shall be notified to the Head, Office of Product Review, Therapeutic Goods Administration, as soon as practicable after the sponsor of the goods becomes aware of those reports. Sponsors of listed medicines must retain records of such reports for a period of not less than 10 months from the day the Head, Office of Product Review, is notified of the report or reports.
The sponsor shall not supply the listed medicine after the expiry date of the goods.

Pack Size/Pack Information

Components

Dosage Form: Granules
Route of Administration: Oral

Active Ingredients:
- Atractyloides macrocephala
  - Equivalent: Atractyloides macrocephala (Dry)
  - 116.28 mg
- Glycyrrhiza uralensis
  - Equivalent: Glycyrrhiza uralensis (Dry)
  - 58.14 mg
- Panax ginseng
  - 250 mg
- Euphorbia zeylanica
  - Equivalent: Euphorbia zeylanica (Dry)
  - 116.28 mg
- Perilla frutescens
  - 500 mg
- Cinnamomum cassia
  - 116.28 mg

Effective Date: 7/11/2016

This is not an ARTG Certificate document.
The onus is on the reader to verify the current accuracy of the information on the document subsequent to the date shown.
To report problems

Reporting problems and complaints to TGA

- Reporting adverse events involving medicines, vaccines or medical devices
- Report a side effect of a medicine
- Report an issue with packaging or storage of a medicine

Who can report an adverse event

*** Anyone

Each year the TGA receives more than 16,500 reports of suspected adverse events to medicines and vaccines and more than 4000 report of suspected adverse events involving medical devices.

Most adverse event reports are made by sponsors (e.g. pharmaceutical companies and medical device suppliers), but many are also made by state and territory health departments, hospitals, health professionals and consumers.

https://www.tga.gov.au/reporting-adverse-events
Chinese Herbal Formula Contamination

- Contamination is the presence of an unwanted constituent (contaminant) in a medication.

- In Chinese herbal medicine this may result through poor agricultural practice (ie. mercury through growth) or through the poor storage (the growth of fungus on the outside of the prescribed herbs).
Chinese Herbal Formula
Adulteration

- A chemical substance which should not be contained within other substances for legal or other reasons. The addition of adulterants is called *adulteration*.

- Toxic adulterants within food or other products for human consumption with adverse outcomes is also known as *poisoning*.

- In Chinese herbal medicine it is possible that different herbs may be used as a substitution in specific formula’s.

- Where raw herbs are used it is possible that some herbs may be miss identified resulting in a potential adverse clinical outcome for the patient who has consumed this product.
Chinese Herbal Formula
Ethical Considerations: Endanger Species

Importing or exporting complementary medicines
- The demand for animal and plant derivatives for use as health supplements in complementary medicines (also known as traditional or alternative medicines) is the cause of some species becoming threatened. If threatened species continue to be used in complementary medicines, they may become extinct.
- Some threatened species used in complementary medicines include musk deer, marine turtles, leopard, aucklandia (Saussurea costus found in Po Chai pills) and some bear species.

Alternatives to traditional ingredients
- Using products derived from synthetic alternatives and some common species will help save CITES listed species. Alternatives are available for many traditional ingredients. See the following publication for details:
  - Pills, plants and animals - A guide to complementary medicines trade and conservation
Chinese Herbal Formula

Ethical Considerations: Endanger Species

Exporting and importing

- Before exporting or importing any complementary medicine product, check the ingredients list carefully. This includes bringing products into or out of Australia for personal use.

- If ingredients are listed on CITES Appendix I, you will not be allowed to import or export the product.

- If ingredients are listed on CITES Appendix II, you will need an import permit, unless the product is for personal use and will be carried as personal effects when you travel. You will need an export permit from the exporting country.

- If the ingredients are listed on CITES Appendix II and are from a specimen that is specifically listed as requiring an import permit, you will need an import permit and a valid export permit from the exporting country (even if you are carrying the products as personal effects).

- All products claiming on their packaging or labelling (in pictures or words) to contain material from CITES-listed species such as deer, tiger or rhinoceros are treated as if they do contain that ingredient and so will be seized.
Chinese Herbal Formula
Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)

- Good Agricultural Practices can refer to any collection of principles and methods, which when applied to agriculture, produces results that are in harmony with the values of the proponents of those practices.

- They key four principles of GAP include:
  - Economically and efficiently produce sufficient (food security), safe (food safety) and nutritious food (food quality);
  - Sustain and enhance natural resources (soil, water, etc);
  - Maintain viable farming enterprises and contribute to sustainable livelihoods; and
  - Meet cultural and social demands of society.
Chinese Herbal Formula
Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)

- A good manufacturing practice (GMP) is a production and testing practice that helps to ensure a quality product.

- Many countries have legislated that pharmaceutical and medical device companies must follow GMP procedures, and have created their own GMP guidelines that correspond with their legislation.

- Basic concepts of all of these guidelines remain more or less similar to the ultimate goals of safeguarding the health of the patient as well as producing good quality medicine, medical devices or active pharmaceutical products.
Chinese Herbal Formula
Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Principles

- Manufacturing processes are clearly defined and controlled. All critical processes are validated to ensure consistency and compliance with specifications.

- Manufacturing processes are controlled, and any changes to the process are evaluated. Changes that have an impact on the quality of the drug are validated as necessary.

- Instructions and procedures are written in clear and unambiguous language (Good Documentation Practices) and all operators are trained to carry out and document procedures.

- Records are made, manually or by instruments, during manufacture that demonstrate that all the steps required by the defined procedures and instructions were in fact taken and that the quantity and quality of the drug was as expected. Deviations are investigated and documented.
Chinese Herbal Formula
Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Principles

- Records of manufacture (including distribution) that enable the complete history of a batch to be traced are retained in a comprehensible and accessible form.

- The distribution of the drugs minimizes any risk to their quality.

- A system is available for recalling any batch of drug from sale or supply.

- Complaints about marketed drugs are examined, the causes of quality defects are investigated, and appropriate measures are taken with respect to the defective drugs and to prevent recurrence.

- GMP guidelines are not prescriptive instructions on how to manufacture products. When a company is setting up its quality program and manufacturing process, there may be many ways it can fulfill GMP requirements. It is the company's responsibility to determine the most effective and efficient quality process.
## CMBA Guidelines for safe practice of Chinese herbal medicine


### Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document name</th>
<th>PDF</th>
<th>Accessible format</th>
<th>Date of effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guidelines for safe Chinese herbal medicine practice</td>
<td>PDF (379KB)</td>
<td>Word version (3.60 MB,DOC)</td>
<td>12 November 2017</td>
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### Related resources

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<td>Consultation report - Guidelines for safe Chinese herbal medicine practice</td>
<td>PDF (326KB)</td>
<td>Word version (406KB,DOCX)</td>
<td>16 November 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>User guide - Nomenclature compendium for Chinese herbal medicine</td>
<td>PDF (705KB)</td>
<td>Word version (1.15MB,DOCX)</td>
<td>16 November 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nomenclature compendium of commonly used Chinese herbal medicines</td>
<td>Excel version (132KB,XLSX)</td>
<td>8 March 2016</td>
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<td>Any alterations made to this compendium after downloading will invalidate it</td>
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<td>Feedback on the compendium is welcome. To provide feedback on the compendium please email <a href="mailto:cmbaupdate@ahpra.gov.au">cmbaupdate@ahpra.gov.au</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>FAQ - Guidelines for safe practice of Chinese herbal medicine</td>
<td>Web page</td>
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Information required on prescriptions for manufactured herbal medicines

Sometimes a practitioner may need to write a prescription for a manufactured herbal medicine. In these cases the following information is required on the prescription:

• the name of the patient (given name and family name) (and patient’s parent or guardian or agent when applicable)

• the name, registration number and contact telephone number of the prescriber

• date prescribed (day/month/year)

• name of medication: pin yin or English name (and other as appropriate)
Group Discussion

Group Question: “Identify how a Bachelor of Health Science (Acupuncture) graduate who is registered with the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia as an ‘Acupuncturist’ can provide Chinese herbal medicine as part of their clinical practice.”

Key points to address:

- Registration of title;
- Ethical and legal provision/scope of practice considerations; and
- Professional private practice insurance.
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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