

DAOM967- 高級中草藥學

# 常見中藥的炮製及應用

## Advanced Chinese Herb Processing and Application

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# 中藥炮製的定義 Definition of Chinese herb processing

- 中藥炮製，古稱為「炮炙」，為中藥傳統製藥技術的統稱。 Chinese herb processing was called “Pao Zhi” in ancient time.
- 「炮炙」為古人把肉類用火烤熟的方法。藥食同源，故借用來指加工藥材的方式。” Pao Zhi” originally means grilling the meat with fire. Later it’s used to refer the method of processing herbs
- 中藥炮製學即是專門研究中藥炮製理論與操作方法的一門學問。 Science of Chinese herb processing specialize in study of the methods in Chinese herb processing.

# 炮製中藥的運用實例

- 資生丸（繆仲淳方）：

人參（人乳浸，飯上蒸，烘乾） 90 克 白朮 90 克 白茯苓（細末，  
水澄蒸，晒乾，加人乳再蒸，晒乾） 45 克 廣陳皮（去白，略蒸） 60 克  
山楂肉（蒸） 60 克 甘草（去皮，蜜炙） 15 克 淮山（切片，  
炒） 45 克 川黃連（如法炒七次） 9 克 薏苡仁（炒三次） 15 克  
白扁豆（炒） 45 克 白蔻仁（不可見火） 10.5 克 藿香葉  
（不見火） 15 克 蓮子（去心，炒） 45 克 澤瀉（切片，炒） 10.5  
克 桔梗（米泔浸，去蘆，蒸） 15 克 芡實粉（炒黃） 45 克 麥  
芽（炒，研磨，取淨面） 30 克

上為細末，煉蜜為丸，如彈子大，每丸重 6g。用白湯或清米湯、橘皮湯、炒砂仁湯嚼化下。

# Example of using processed herbs in formula

- Zi Shen Wan ( Formula from Miao Zhong Chun ) :  
Ren Shen ( soak with human milk, steamed with rice, dried ) 90g, Bai Zhu 90g,  
Fu Ling ( powdered, steamed , dried, steamed with human milk, dried again ) 45g, Chen  
Pi ( removed white part, steamed ) 60g Shan Zha ( steamed ) 60g, Gan  
Cao ( peeled, roasted with honey ) 15g, Shan Yao ( sliced, stir fried ) 45 克  
Huang Lien ( stir fried 7 times ) 9g, Yi Yi Ren ( stir fried 3 times ) 15g,  
Bai Bien Dou ( fried ) 45g, Bai Kou Ren ( no fire ) 10.5g, Hou  
Xiang ( no fire ) 15g, Lian Zi ( remove core, fried ) 45g, Ze Xie ( sliced,  
fried ) 10.5g, Jie Geng ( soak with rice water , removed head, steamed ) 15g,  
Qian Shi (炒黃) 45g, Mai Ya ( fried and ground ) 30g

Ground into powder,make pill weight as 6g with roasted honey, served with water, rice water, orange peel soup or fried Sha Ren soup.

# 中藥炮製的目的

- 降低藥物的毒性與副作用
- 促進藥物的溶解與吸收
- 改變藥物的原藥性，使其符合醫療需求
- 增加藥物性能及調節藥物的功效
- 增加引藥歸經之效果
- 改變藥物物理特性，便於製劑
- 矯正臭味，便於服用及保存。

# The purpose of herb processing

- Reduce herb toxicity and side effects
- Promote the dissolution and absorption of herbs
- Change the original nature of a herb to meet medical needs
- Increase herb performance and regulate herb efficacy
- Increase the efficiency of inducing herb into meridians
- Change the physical properties of the herb to facilitate preparation
- Reduce odor, or make it easy to take and preserve.

# 中藥炮製的歷史—漢代以前

- 《五十二病方》為目前所發現最早的醫書，其字體篆書年代可以上溯到公元前五世紀春秋末至戰國之際，甚至更早，其抄錄年代則不晚於公元前三世紀末秦代或秦漢之際，並於漢文帝十二年隨葬於墓。
- 例：在諸傷病方中記載「取薺孰乾實，熬令焦黑，冶一」
- 書中記錄的炮製方法已有：炮、炙、燔、煨、細切、熬、酒漬等等。



# History of herb processing—Before Han Dynasty

- 《 Fifty two diseases and formula 》 is the earliest medical book ever discovered in China. It dates back to the end of the Chun Qiu Period of the fifth century BC to the Zhang Quo Period, and even earlier. Its transcription date is not later than the late Qin Dynasty of the third century BC. It was buried in the tomb in the 12th year of Emperor Han Wen.

# History of herb processing—Before Han Dynasty

- Example: In the “Various type of Injury and Prescriptions”, it records "take stubbornly, make the burnt black, smelt one."
- Some of processing methods recorded in the book are: “pao”, “zhi”, “fan”, “duan”, “xi qie”, “ao”, “jiu zi”, and so on.

# 中藥炮製的歷史—漢代以前

- 《黃帝內經》為現存最早的中醫理論經典著作。共 18 卷， 162 篇，由《素問》與《靈樞》（各 9 卷）組成。《黃帝內經》之書名，最早見於劉向《七略》和班固《漢書·藝文志》。
- 其《靈樞經》邪客篇中的「秫米半夏湯」中，即已註明用「治半夏」。「治半夏」即為修治過的半夏。

# History of herb processing—Before Han Dynasty

- 《 Huang Di Ni Jin 》 is one of the earliest medical book traditional Chinese medicine. A total of 18 volumes, 162 articles, composed of "Su Wen" and "Ling Shu" (9 volumes each). The title of "Huang Di Ni Jin" was first seen in Liu Xiang's "Qi Lue" and Ban Gu's "Han Shu. Yi Wen Zhi".
- In the "Ling Shu Jing" evil guest chapter, "Zi Mi Ban Xia Tang", it has been specified to use "zhi ban xia.", which refers to processed ban xia.

# 中藥炮製的歷史—漢代以前

- 《神農本草經》，藥學著作。簡稱《本草經》或《本經》。約成書於秦漢時期（一說戰國時期，一說成於漢代）。本書總結了古代醫療實踐所得藥學成就。是我國最早的藥學著作。
- 全書中採用的炮製方法已有：煉、煮、蒸、燒、熬等共十二種炮製方法。
- 此一時期的炮製，仍屬早期基本方法，品種及數量還不多。

# History of herb processing—Before Han Dynasty

- 《 Shen Nong's Ban Cao Jin 》 , pharmaceutical works. Referred to as "Ben Cao Jing" or "Ben Jing". The book was written in the Qin or Han dynasties (some says in the Zhang Quo Period and some says in the Han Dynasty). This book summarizes the achievements of pharmacy in ancient medical practice. It is the earliest pharmaceutical work in China.

# History of herb processing—Before Han Dynasty

- There are twelve kinds of processing methods used in the book: “Lian”, “Zhu”, “Zheng”, “Shao”, “Ao”, and so on.
- The ways of processing of this period is still in an early basic method, and there are not many varieties and quantities.

# 中藥炮製的歷史—魏晉南北朝

- 代表著作有：葛洪的《肘後方》、劉涓子的《鬼遺方》，以及第一部記載炮製技術專書的問世：雷斅的《雷公炮製論》
- 《雷公炮製論》總結了當時炮製的成就，記載的方法更為具體豐富。除了增加了飛、鎊、曝等方法，在藥性的處理上有著顯著的發展。書中記述了藥物的各種制法大約有 44 種，並對炮製的作用也作了較多介紹，該書對後世中藥炮製的發展有較大的影響。



# History of herb processing – Wei , Jin and North-South Dynasty

- The representative works in this period include: Ge Hong's "Zhou Hou Fan", Liu Juanzi's "Gui Yi Fan", and the first book specialized on herb processing technology: Lei Yue's "Lei Gong Pao Zhi Lun"

# History of herb processing – Wei , Jin and North-South Dynasty

- "Lei Gong Pao Zhi Lun" summarizes the achievements of the herb processing at that time, and the recorded methods are more specific and rich. In addition to adding of “Fei”, “Bang”, “Pu” and other methods, there have been significant developments in the treatment of medicinal properties. There are about 44 kinds of preparation methods of herb in the book, and the function of processing is also introduced. The book has a great influence on the development of processing of traditional Chinese herb.

# 中藥炮製的歷史—唐宋金元

- 在唐代，由於煉丹技術的進步，在《新修本草》中對玉石、雲母等礦物類藥品，均有炮製的記載。
- 宋代《太平惠民和劑局方》中列有專章討論藥材加工技術，直至今日，有許多炮製方法都是依據《局方》而來。
- 金元時期，炮製理論有更深一層的發展，如李東垣《用藥法象》中闡明“病在頭面及手梢皮膚者，須用酒炒之”

# History of herb processing – Tang , Song, Jin and Yuan Dynasty

- In the Tang Dynasty, due to advances in alchemy technology, there were recorded records of jade, mica and other mineral medicines in the book 《 Xin Xiu Ban Cao 》
- There are chapters in the 《 Tai Ping Hui Min He Ji Ju Fang 》 of the Song Dynasty to discuss the processing technology of herb materials. Even until today, many processing methods have been based on that book.

# History of herb processing – Tang , Song, Jin and Yuan Dynasty

- During the Jin and Yuan Dynasties, there was a deeper development in the herb processing theory. For example, in Li Dong Yuan's 《 Yong Yao Fa Xiang 》 , it was stated that "when the disease is on the skin of the head and hands, you must fry the herbs with wine."

# 中藥炮製的歷史—明清兩代

- 明代則在炮製理論上，開始作系統性的歸納，如陳嘉謨的《本草蒙詮》中提到：“酒製升提、薑製發散、入鹽走腎而軟堅，用醋注而住痛；童便製除劣性而下降，米泔製去燥性而和中；乳製潤枯生血，蜜製甘緩益元…”。
- 明·繆希雍、莊繼光的《炮炙大法》，則綜合前人經驗，收錄藥品炮製已達 439 種。
- 清代則以張仲巖的《修事指南》為炮製專論，對歷代技術分條縷析，綜合歸納，頗具成效。

# History of herb processing – Ming and Qing Dynasty

- There were systematic induction on theories of concocting beginning to develop in the Ming dynasty. For example, Chen Jia Mo's 《 Ban Cao Meng Quan 》 explained: "Liquor is for raised; ginger is for divergent; salt is into the kidneys and softened the hard mass; vinegar is used to stop the pain; the children's urine used for cleaning and make herbal effect downward; the rice crust can neutral the dryness; the milk is for moisture and engender blood; the honey is for smoothing and tonify the original Qi..."

# History of herb processing – Ming and Qing Dynasty

- The book 《 Pao Zhi Da Fa 》 , written by Miao Xi Yong and Zhuang Ji Guang's in Ming Dynasty, combined with previous experience, has collected up to 439 kinds of processed herbs.
- In the Qing Dynasty, Zhang Zhong Yan's 《 Xiu Shi Zhi Nan 》 was a book specialized in herb processing. It analyzed and comprehensive induce the processing techniques of previous generations.



# 中藥炮製種類—雷公炮炙十七法

- 在明·繆希雍、莊繼光的《炮炙大法》卷首記載的十七法，可為古代炮製術語的代表。即為後世流傳的雷公炮炙十七法。
- “按雷公炮炙法有十七：曰炮、曰熅、曰煨、曰炙、曰煨、曰炒、曰煨、曰煉、曰制、曰度、曰飛、曰伏、曰鎊、曰槩、曰煞、曰曝、曰露是也。”

# History of herb processing – Lei Gong Pao Zhi Shi Qi Fa

- The seventeen methods recorded in the first chapter of Miao Xi Yong and Zhuang Ji Guang's 《 Pao Zhi Da Fa 》 can be representative terms of the ancient herb processed technology.
- According to the Lei Gong Pao Zhi Fa, The seventeen processing technique are: pao, lan, bo, zhi, wei, chao, duan, lian, zhi, do, fei, fu, bang, sha, sha, pu, and lu.

# 現代中藥炮製常見方式介紹

• 酒製

• 燙製

• 醋製

• 煨製

• 鹽製

• 煨製及焯製

• 薑製

• 煮製及蒸製

• 蜜炙

• 製霜

• 炒製

• 製炭

# Introduction of herb processing methods

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| • Process with wine    | • Tang Zhi             |
| • Process with vinegar | • Wei Zhi              |
| • Process with salt    | • Duan Zhi and Cui Zhi |
| • Process with ginger  | • Cooking and Steaming |
| • Process with honey   | • Cream                |
| • Stir-Fry             | • Charring             |

# 現代中藥炮製常見方式—酒製

- 將藥材與黃酒混合，使酒滲入藥材之中，再進行處理的炮製法。
- 傳統酒製方法使用的是黃酒，一般不採用白酒。浸藥酒才使用白酒。
- 目的：
  - 改變藥性，引藥上行
  - 增加溫補肝腎的作用
  - 增強活血通絡、祛風散寒作用
  - 達到矯臭矯味作用
  - 易於煎出有效成份

# Herb processing – with Wine

- A processing method in which herbs are mixed with wine and let wine infiltrated into the herb materials and then processed.
- Traditionally wine processing use millet wine, and not use liquor. Liquor is used for dipping wine.

# Herb processing – with Wine

- Purpose :
  - Change herb properties and make it upward
  - Increase the effect of warming liver and kidney
  - Enhance the effect of promoting blood circulation, clearing wind and dispersing cold
  - Deodorization
  - Make the herb easy to cook and release active ingredients

# 酒製的種類

- 酒炒製：先拌黃酒悶潤 3-4 小時，再置鍋內以文火炒至表面顯黃，再取出晾乾。

藥材：酒 =10 : 1

- 酒燉製：先拌黃酒悶潤 3-4 小時，再置入燉藥罐中，加入剩餘黃酒，置水鍋中隔水燉至酒吸盡，再取出晾乾。

藥材：酒 =5 : 1

- 酒蒸製：先拌黃酒悶潤 3-4 小時，再置蒸籠內，於水鍋上蒸至透，再取出晾乾。

藥材：酒 =2 : 1



# Processing methods with Wine

- Sautéed with wine: Stir and immerse herbs in the wine for 3-4 hours, and then fry it in a wok with low heat until the herb surface is yellow/light brown, then take it out to dry.  
Herb : Wine = 10 : 1
- Simmered with wine: Stir and immerse herbs in the wine for 3-4 hours, then put it into the stew pot, add the remaining wine, and simmer in the water pot until the wine is exhausted, then remove and dry.  
Herb : Wine = 5 : 1 ◦

# Processing methods with Wine

- Steamed with wine: Stir and immerse herbs in the wine for 3-4 hours, then place it in a steamer, steam it , and remove it to dry.

Herb : Wine = 2 : 1

# 酒製的種類

- 酒浸泡：將藥材置缸中，加兩倍黃酒浸泡，蛇類藥材夏天泡 20 天，春秋泡 30 天。藥材：酒 = 1 : 2  
酒浸紅花則泡數小時即可。  
藥材：酒 = 5 : 1
- 酒洗：增加當歸行血功效，在當歸飲片上噴洒些酒。
- 酒淬製：將藥材置爐火中，大火加熱至紅透，趁熱放入定量的黃酒盆中，再取出晾乾。藥材：酒 = 5 : 1

# Processing methods with Wine

- Liquor soaking: Put the herbs in the tank, soak with twice the wine. For snake, soak in wine for 20 days in summer and 30 days in spring and autumn.

Herb : Wine = 1 : 2

Soak Hong Hua in wine for several hours.

Herb : Wine = 5 : 1

- Wine washing: To increase the blood-activate effect like Dang Gui, spray some wine on herb pieces.

# Processing methods with Wine

- Wine quenching: Place the herb materials in a stove fire, heat up to high temperature through red, and put them into pot filled with a fixed amount of wine while hot, then take them out to dry.

Herb: Wine = 5: 1

# 酒製的種類

- 酒製餅：將藥置藥鍋中加水共煮後，加入定量黃酒及麵粉製成餅，切小塊，晒乾製成。藥材：酒：麵粉 = 10：1.5：1
- 常見酒製藥材：酒當歸（酒炒）、酒菴蓉（酒燉）、酒大黃（酒蒸）

# Processing methods with Wine

- Wine-made cakes: After cooking the herbs with water in the pot, add a certain amount of wine and flour to make a cake, cut into small pieces, and dry.

Herb: Wine: Flour = 10: 1.5: 1

- Common herbs processed with wine: Jiu Dang Gui (sautéed with wine), Jiu Cong Rong (simmered with wine), Jiu Da Huang (steamed with wine)

# 現代中藥炮製常見方式—醋製

- 將藥材與米醋混合，使醋滲入藥材之中，再進行處理的炮製法。
- 傳酒統製方法使用的是陳久的米醋。
- 目的：
  - 引藥入肝，增強活血散瘀、理氣止痛作用
  - 緩和藥性，消減其副作用
  - 利於粉碎和藥效煎出
  - 達到矯臭矯味作用



# Herb processing – with Vinegar

- A processing method in which the herb material is mixed with rice vinegar to infiltrate the herb material and then processed.
- The traditional processed method uses old rice vinegar

# Herb processing – with Vinegar

- Purpose :
  - Introduce herb into the liver to enhance the effect of promoting blood circulation, remove blood stasis, regulate Qi, and stop the pain
  - Moderates and reduces side effects
  - Conducive to crushing the herb and release active ingredients
  - Deodorization

# 醋製的種類

- 醋炒製：可分為先拌醋後炒與先炒隨拌醋
  - 先拌醋後炒：將藥材置藥罐中，噴淋定量米醋攪拌均勻，待醋滲入藥材之中後，以炒鍋微火炒至一定程度，取出晾乾。一般藥物多用此法。

藥材：米醋 = 10 : 2~3

- 先炒隨拌醋：將藥材置炒鍋中，用微火炒至表面微熔，再噴淋定量米醋炒乾，取出晾乾。此法多用於樹脂類及動物糞便類藥物。藥材：米醋 = 10 : 1

# Processing methods with Vinegar

- Sautéed with vinegar: can be divided into add vinegar first and then stir-fry and first stir-fry then add vinegar
  - Add vinegar first and then stir-fry :  
Place the herbs in a pot, spray and quantify the vinegar and stir well. After the vinegar has penetrated into the herb materials, stir fry in a wok to a certain extent, and take out to dry. This method is commonly used for general herbs.

Herb: Vinegar = 10 : 2 ~ 3

# Processing methods with Vinegar

- Stir-fry the vinegar first: Put the herb materials in a wok, fry with a low heat until the surface is slightly molten, then spray the vinegar, continue fry until the vinegar is exhausted and remove to dry. This method is mostly used for resins or animal feces.

Herb: Vinegar = 10 : 1

# 醋製的種類

- 醋煮製：將藥材置藥鍋中，加入定量米醋攪拌均勻，待醋滲入藥材之中後，以微火加熱至醋液全部為藥材吸乾，取出晾乾。  
藥材：米醋 = 10 : 3
- 煨後醋淬製：將藥材置爐火中，大火加熱至紅透，趁熱放入定量的米醋盆中，再取出晾乾。藥材：米醋 = 5 : 1~2
- 燙後醋淬製：先將砂子置藥鍋中，大火加熱翻炒至砂熱後，再放入藥材翻炒至藥體鼓或微黃，以篩子篩去砂子，趁熱將藥材倒入定量的米醋盆中淬製，撈出瀝乾或以水洗淨後晒乾。藥材：米醋 = 10 : 3

# Processing methods with Vinegar

- Cooking with vinegar: Place the herb materials in the pot, add a certain amount of vinegar and stir well. After the vinegar has penetrated into the herb, heat it with a low heat until the vinegar is completely absorbed by the herbs and remove to dry.

Herb: Vinegar = 10 : 3

# Processing methods with Vinegar

- Calcining and quenched with vinegar : the herb materials are placed in a furnace fire, heated to a high degree of redness, put into a quantitative vinegar basin while hot, and then taken out to dry.

Herb: Vinegar = 5 : 1~2



# Processing methods with Vinegar

- After hot vinegar quenching: first place the sand in the pot, heat and stir until the sand is hot, and then stir-fry the herbs to the swell or slightly yellow, sieve to remove the sand with a sieve, and pour the herb materials while hot into a pot with vinegar to quenched, removed and drained or washed with water and dried.

Herb: Vinegar = 10 : 3

# 醋製的種類

- 醋蒸製：藥材先拌米醋均勻並悶潤 3-4 小時，再置蒸籠內，隔水蒸至醋吸盡，藥材表面呈暗黑色，再取出晾乾。

藥材：米醋 = 5 : 1

- 醋煨製：將藥材碾成細粉，加入定量米醋攪均勻，搓成約 6mm 的長條，再利成約 1.5cm 的小段或製成小圓餅，晾乾後置藥鍋中，以大火煨燒至紅透，取出晾涼即得。藥材：米醋 = 10 : 3

- 常見醋製藥材：醋延胡索（醋炒）、醋大黃（醋煮）、醋鱉甲（砂燙醋淬）

# Processing methods with Vinegar

- Steaming with vinegar : first mix the vinegar and moisten it for 3-4 hours, then place it in a steamer, steam it over the water until the vinegar is exhausted, the surface of the herb become dark black, and then take it out to dry.

Herb: Vinegar = 5 : 1

# Processing methods with Vinegar

- Vinegar calcination: Crush the herb materials into fine powder, add a certain amount of vinegar, stir well, knead into a strip of about 6cm, and then form a small piece of about 1.5cm or make a small round cake. After drying, place it in a pot and calcine to Red, take out and cool.

Herb: Vinegar = 10 : 3

- Common herbs processed with vinegar :  
vinegar Yan Hu Suo (vinegar stir-fry), vinegar Da Huang (vinegar cooking), vinegar Bie Jia (sand hot vinegar quenching)

# 現代中藥炮製常見方式—鹽製

- 將藥材與食鹽水混合，使鹽水滲入藥材之中，再進行處理的炮製法。
- 目的：
  - 引藥入腎，增強補益肝腎的作用
  - 加強滋陰降火的作用
  - 引藥下行，增加潤下利水止痛作用
  - 緩和燥性，避免傷陰

# Herb processing – with Salt

- A processing method in which a herb material is mixed with a saline solution, make it infiltrate into the herb material and then processed.
- Purpose :
  - Introducing herbs into the kidney to enhance and tonify liver and kidney functions
  - Strengthen the effect of nourishing Yin and reducing fire
  - The introduction of drugs down, increase lubricant, water-draining and analgesic effect
  - Relieve dryness and avoid Yin deficiency

# 鹽製的種類

- 鹽炒製：可分為先拌鹽水後炒與先炒隨拌鹽水兩種。藥材：食鹽 = 10 : 2~3
  - 先拌鹽水後炒：將藥材置藥罐中，加入定量食鹽水攪拌均勻，待鹽水滲入藥材之中後，以炒鍋微火炒至一定程度，取出晾乾。
  - 先炒隨拌鹽水：將藥材置炒鍋中，用微火炒至微黃，再噴淋定量食鹽水炒乾，取出晾乾。適用含粘液藥材，如車前子、知母。

# Processing methods with Salt

- Salt-fried: There are two types: Stir in salt water first then fry and first then added salted water
- Herb: Salt = 10 : 2 ~ 3
  - Stir in salt water first then fry: Place the herb materials in the pot, add a certain amount of salt water and stir well. After the salt water has penetrated into the materials, stir-fry in a wok to a certain extent and take out to dry.



# Processing methods with Salt

- Stir-fry first then added salted water: place the herb materials in a wok, fry with a low heat until slightly yellow, then spray and dry with a certain amount of salt water, and remove to dry. It is suitable for mucus-containing medicinal materials, such as Che Qian Zi and Zhi Mu

# 鹽製的種類

- 鹽淬製：將藥材置爐火中，大火加熱至紅透，趁熱噴淋定量之食鹽水，使酥脆，待冷後碾碎製得。藥材：食鹽 = 4 : 1
- 常見鹽製藥材：鹽杜仲（鹽炒）、鹽石決明（鹽淬）

# Processing methods with Salt

- Salt quenching: Place the herb materials in a furnace fire, heat to high heat, spray a certain amount of salt water while hot, make it crispy, and crush it after cooling.

Herb: Salt = 4 : 1

- Common herbs processed with salt: Yan Du Zhong (salt-fried), Yan Shi Jue Ming (salt quenching)

# 現代中藥炮製常見方式—薑製

- 將藥材與定量薑汁混合，使薑汁滲入藥材之中，再進行處理的炮製法。
- 目的：
  - 制其寒性，增強溫中止嘔的作用
  - 緩和藥物副作用，加強療效
  - 降低毒性

# Herb processing – with Ginger

- The herb material is mixed with a certain amount of ginger juice to make the ginger juice penetrate into the material and then processed.
- Purpose:
  - Control the coldness of herb, enhance the effect of warming and stopping vomiting
  - Relieve side effects of herbs and enhance the efficacy
  - Reduce toxicity

# 薑製的種類

- 薑汁煮：先將薑切成薄片放入銅鍋中，加水使水面覆蓋過薑片，加蓋後加熱保持小滾約 2-3 小時。撈去薑渣，再加入藥材混合攪拌，再以微火煮至薑汁完全為藥材吸收，取出晾乾即得。

藥材：生薑 = 5 : 3

- 薑汁炒：取生薑 1kg，加入水 3kg 於砂鍋中煮微滾 30 分鐘，撈去薑渣續煮濃縮成 1kg，再置入藥材吸收薑汁，待薑汁吸盡後以微火炒乾即得。

藥材：生薑 = 10 : 1

# Processing methods with Ginger

- Boil with ginger juice: first cut the ginger into thin slices and put it in a copper pot, add water until the water surface higher than ginger slices, cover the pot, heat up and keep rolling for about 2-3 hours. Remove the ginger residue, add the herb materials, mix and stir, and then cook on a low heat until the ginger juice is completely absorbed by the herb materials. Take out and dry.

Herb: Ginger = 5 : 3

# Processing methods with Ginger

- Stir-fried with ginger juice: Take 1kg of ginger, add 3kg of water and cook in a casserole for 30 minutes, remove the ginger residue, continue to cook and concentrate to 1kg, then place in the herbs to absorb the ginger juice. After the ginger juice is consumed, stir-fry That's it.

Herb: Ginger = 10 : 1



# 薑製的種類

- 薑醃：用水缸一個，放入藥材後注入清水淹過藥材，每日換水一次，浸泡五天後，在另一隻缸中，於缸底舖一層藥材，再加一層薄薑片及白礬細粉，再加一層藥材，再一層薑礬。舖完後注入清水浸泡三十天，冬天則要浸泡四十天，之後更換清水，再浸泡五至六天後取出藥材晾乾。

藥材：薑：白礬 = 20 : 2 : 1

- 常見薑製藥材：薑黃連（薑汁炒）、薑厚朴（薑汁煮）、薑半夏（薑醃）

# Processing methods with Ginger

- Ginger pickling: Use a water tank, place the herbs in tank and fill with water until the water surface higher than herbs. Change the water once a day. After soaking for 5 days, use another tank, spread a layer of herbs on the bottom of the tank, add a thin layer of ginger and Bai Fan (alum Powder), add another layer of herbs, and ginger with alum. After paving, infuse it with water for 30 days (40 days if in winter) . After that, replaced with fresh water and soaking for another 5 to 6 days, take herbs out and dry.

# Processing methods with Ginger

- Ginger pickling (continue):

Herb : Ginger : Bai Fan = 20 : 2 : 1

- Common herbs processed with ginger: Jiang Huang Lian (Stir-fried with ginger juice), Jiang Hou Pu (Boil with ginger juice), Jiang Ban Xia (Ginger pickling)

# 現代中藥炮製常見方式—蜜炙

- 將藥材與定量煉熟蜂蜜混合均勻，使藥材悶潤後，再進行炒製的炮製法。
- 炮製用蜜，傳統是採用煉熟的蜂蜜。
- 目的：
  - 增強潤肺止咳的作用
  - 增強補中益氣的效果
  - 緩和藥性
  - 矯味，消除副作用

# Herb processing – with Honey

- Mix the herb materials with the quantitatively-refined honey and let it penetrate into the material, and then perform the frying process.
- For processing honey, the traditional method is to use cooked honey.

# Herb processing – with Honey

- Purpose:
  - Enhance the effect of moistening lungs and relieving cough
  - Tonify and boost Zhong Qi
  - Moderates herb effect
  - Reduce odor and side effect

# 煉蜜

- 目的：去除多餘水份，消毒以免變質
- 方法：可加水或不加水煉蜜，若加水夏天加蜜量的 60%，冬天加 50%。將蜜水置入鍋中加熱並攪拌，至蜂蜜沸騰後，撈去上層的泡沫及蠟質，待到蜜呈較深的黃色，略有黏性時，即可出鍋放涼備用。

# Condensed Honey

- Purpose: Remove excess water and disinfect to prevent deterioration
- Method: It can be added with or without water. If you add water, add water as 60% of honey if in summer or 50% if in winter. Put the honey water into a pot then heat and stir. After the honey is boiled, remove the upper layer of foam and wax. When the honey becomes dark yellow and slightly sticky, put the honey out of the pot and cool it down.



# 蜜炙的種類

- 先拌蜜後炒：取定量煉蜜，再加入蜜量 1/3 的水，與藥材攪拌勻後，待蜜滲入藥材之中，再置鍋中加熱炒至表面色澤加深，以不黏手為度，便可取出晾乾。

藥材：蜜 = 5 : 1

- 先炒後拌蜜：取定量藥材置鍋中加熱炒至表面微黃時，再加入定量煉蜜炒至不黏手為度，便可取出晾乾。

藥材：蜜 = 10 : 1

- 常見蜜炙藥材：炙甘草、炙黃耆、炙麻黃、蜜枇杷葉

# Processing methods with Honey

- Mix with honey and stir-fry: take a certain amount of condensed honey, add water as  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the honey, and mix with the herb materials. After the honey has penetrated into the herbs, heat it in a pot until the surface color is darker, then take out to dry.  
Herb: Honey = 5 : 1

# Processing methods with Honey

- Stir-fry first and mix with honey: Take a certain amount of herb materials and fry them until the surface is slightly yellow, add a certain amount of condensed honey and stir-fry until it is not sticky,, then take out to dry.

Herb: Honey =10 : 1

- Common herbs processed with honey: Zhi Gan Cao, Zhi Huang Qi, Zhi Ma Huang, Zhi Pi Pa Ye

# 現代中藥炮製常見方式—炒製

- 將藥材置於鍋內加熱翻炒，使藥片均勻受熱，並炒至一定程度的製法。
- 炒製可分有加輔料與不加輔料兩種。
- 常用於炒製的輔料有麥麩、黃土、紅土、米泔水等。

# Herb processing – Stir Frying

- The herb materials are heated in a pot and stir-fried, so that the tablets are evenly heated, and fried to a certain degree.
- Stir frying can be divided into two kinds: with and without auxiliary materials.
- Herbs which commonly used as auxiliary materials for frying are wheat bran, yellow soil, red soil, rice water and so on.

# 清炒

- 可分炒黃及炒焦。先將藥材放入炒鍋，炒黃以文火加熱，炒焦以武火加熱至藥材透出香氣，表皮面呈微黃或焦黃為度。
- 目的：
  - 利於煎出藥性及搗碎
  - 增強消導效果
  - 利於保存
  - 降低或消除毒性
  - 改變藥性
  - 矯味除臭

# Stir Fry without auxiliary materials

- Can be divided into fried yellow and fried charred. Put the herb materials in a wok first, and stir-fry to the surface yellow with simmering heat, or stir-fry the herb materials with high heat until it reveal the aroma, the herb surface is slightly yellow or brownish.

# Stir Fry without auxiliary materials

- Purpose:
  - Conducive to decoction and smashing herbs
  - Enhance the function to digest
  - Conducive to preservation
  - Reduce or eliminate toxicity
  - Change the effect of herb
  - Deodorizing



# 麩炒

- 先將炒鍋加熱，放入定量的麩皮，待麩皮加熱起濃煙時，再放入藥材翻炒至表面呈較深黃色時取出，用鐵絲網篩去麩皮晾乾。藥材：麩皮 = 5 : 1
- 目的：
  - 增強補脾健胃效果。（如麩山藥）
  - 緩和藥性。（如麩枳實）
  - 矯味除臭。（如麩殭蠶）

# Stir Fry with wheat bran

- Heat the wok first and then put in a certain amount of bran. When the bran is heated to form thick smoke, add the herb materials and stir fry until the surface is dark yellow. Remove the bran with a wire mesh sieve.

Herb: Bran = 5 : 1

- Purpose:
  - Enhance spleen and stomach function ( Fu San Yao)
  - Moderates herb effect ( Fu Zhi Shi )
  - Deodorizing ( Fu Jiang Can )

# 土炒

- 土炒係藥材與定量灶心土、紅土、黃土或赤石脂之細粉加熱翻炒的炮製法。
- 先將灶心土碾成細粉，置炒鍋加熱成鬆散狀時，再放入藥材翻炒，至藥材表面呈土色並透出香氣時取出，用鐵絲網篩去土晾乾。藥材：土 = 5：1
- 目的：
  - 增強補脾和胃止瀉效果。如炒白朮。
  - 降低藥物刺激。
  - 增強藥物療效。

# Stir Fry with soil

- The method of Stir-frying the herb materials with certain amount of fine powder of Zao Xin Tu, red soil, yellow soil, or Chi Shi Zhi.
- Grind the soil into a fine powder, heat it into a loose form in a wok, and then add the herb and stir-fry until the surface is soil-colored and fragrant. Remove the soil with a wire mesh sieve to dry.

Herb: Soil = 5 : 1

# Stir Fry with soil

- Purpose:
  - Enhance spleen and stomach function to stop diarrhea. (Such as Chao Bai Zhu).
  - Reduce herb irritation
  - Enhance herb efficacy.

# 米炒

- 先將米平舖於炒鍋中，再放入藥材，鍋上加蓋加熱，悶一段時間，待米漸起煙後，掀去鍋蓋，利用焦米的熱力燻料，待藥材被成焦黃色時出鍋，用鐵絲網篩去焦米晾乾。藥材：米 = 5 : 1
- 目的：
  - 增強補脾止瀉效果。（如米炒黨參）
  - 降低藥物毒性。（如米炒斑蝥）
  - 降低藥物燥性。

# Stir Fry with rice

- Spread the rice in a wok, then add the herb materials, cover the wok with heating, and suffocate for a while. After the rice gradually smokes, lift the lid and use the heat of the rice to smoke the material until the herb are burnt. Remove it from burnt rice by using a wire mesh sieve.

Herb: Rice = 5 : 1

# Stir Fry with rice

- Purpose:
  - Enhance the effect of nourishing spleen and reducing diarrhea. (Rice Fried Dang Shen)
  - Reduce herb toxicity. (Rice fried Ban Mao)
  - Reduce herb dryness.



# 米泔水炒

- 米泔水就是洗米水，一般用第二次濾出之水。可用來去除過多的油脂。
- 將藥材用少許米泔水浸泡一夜，第二天撈出，置於炒鍋上文火加熱，需不斷攪拌，待藥材表面白漬呈焦黃色時即可取出晾乾。
- 目的：
  - 緩和藥性。（如炒蒼朮）

# Stir Fry with rice water

- The rice water is the rice washing water, and the water filtered out for the second time is generally used. Can be used to remove excess grease.
- Soak the herb materials in a little rice water for one night, remove it the next day, place it on the wok and heat it with low heat and keep stirring until the white stain on the surface of herb is brown, remove it and dry.
- Purpose:
  - Moderates herb effect (Chao Cang Zhu)

# 其他常見炮製方式—燙製

- 將藥材與固體輔料共同炒製的炮製法。
- 一般有砂燙、蛤粉燙及滑石粉燙三種。
- 目的：
  - 增強治療效果
  - 降低毒性
  - 矯正臭味
  - 便於潔淨
  - 利於粉碎與煎煮
- 常見燙製藥材：鱉甲（砂燙）、阿膠珠（蛤粉燙）、水蛭（滑石粉燙）

# Herb processing – Tang Zhi

- Processing method for co-firing herb materials and solid auxiliary materials.
- There are three types of Tang Zhi: processed with hot sand, with hot Ha Fan powder and with hot Hua Shi powder.

# Herb processing – Tang Zhi

- Purpose:
  - Enhance treatment effect
  - Reduce toxicity
  - Deodorize
  - Clean the herb
  - Conducive to decoction and smashing herbs
- Common herbs processed with Tang Zhi: Bie Jia snail nail (with hot sand), E Jiao Zhu (with hot Ha Fan powder), Shui Zhi (with hot Hua Shi powder)

# 其他常見炮製方式—煨製

- 將藥材用輔料或濕紙包裹相隔加熱的炮製法。
- 一般有麵煨、紙裹煨、隔紙煨及麥麩煨等。
- 目的：
  - 降低藥材揮發性的油質及刺激性成份
  - 緩和藥性，降低副作用
  - 增強治療效果
- 常見煨製藥材：煨訶子（麵煨）、煨木香（隔紙煨）、煨葛根（麥麩煨）

# Herb processing – Wei Zhi

- A method of wrapping herb materials with auxiliary materials or wet paper and then heating them.
- There are several types of them: wrap with dough, wrap with paper, separate with paper and wrap with wheat bran

# Herb processing – Wei Zhi

- Purpose:
  - Reduce the volatility of oily and irritating ingredients within the herb materials.
  - Moderates and reduces side effects
  - Enhance treatment effect
- Common herbs processed with Wei Zhi: Wei He Zi (wrap with dough), Wei Mu Xiang (separate with paper), Wei Ge Gan (wrap with wheat bran)



# 其他常見炮製方式—煨製、淬製

- 煨製：將藥材直接放入爐火中燒煨的炮製法。
- 煨法可分明煨、燂煨、煨淬等。
- 目的：
  - 使藥酥脆，便於粉碎，以利於調劑。
  - 改變藥性，產生新的療效。
  - 增強收斂固澀、止血效果。
  - 降低毒性
- 常見煨製藥材：煨牡蠣（明煨）、蜂房（燂煨）、煨陽起石（煨酒淬）

# Herb processing – Duan Zhi and Cui Zhi

- Duan Zhi: A method of calcining herb materials directly into a furnace fire.
- Cui Zhi: A method of calcining herb materials in a furnace, then quench it in liquid auxiliary material to cool down.

# Herb processing – Duan Zhi and Cui Zhi

- Purpose:
  - To make herb crispy and easy to pulverize
  - Change medicine properties and produce new effects.
  - Enhances astringent, anti-diarrhea and hemostatic effects.
  - Reduce toxicity
- Common herbs processed with Duan Zhi or Cui Zhi: Duan Mu Li (Calcined), Duan Feng Fang (Calcined without air), Duan Yang Qi Shi (Wine Quenching)

# 其他常見炮製方式—煮製

- 煮製：將藥材與水或其他輔料同煮的炮製法。
- 目的：
  - 消除或降低毒性。
  - 緩和藥性，增加療效。
  - 清潔藥物。

# Herb processing – Cooking

- Cook: A method of cooking herb materials together with water or other auxiliary materials.
- Purpose:
  - Eliminate or reduce toxicity.
  - Moderate and enhance medicine effect
  - Cleaning herb materials ◦

# 其他常見炮製方式—煮製

- 常見煮製輔料：
  - 清水煮。
  - 酒煮。
  - 醋煮。
  - 豆腐同煮。（如珍珠）
  - 山羊血同煮。（如藤黃）
  - 蘿蔔同煮。（如玄明粉）

# Herb processing – Cooking

- Common auxiliary materials used in cook processed:
  - Water
  - Wine
  - Vinegar
  - Tofu ( ex: Zhen Zhu )
  - Goat blood ( ex: Teng Huang )
  - Radish or Daikon ( ex: Xuan Min powder )

# 其他常見炮製方式—蒸製

- 蒸製：用水蒸汽直接加熱藥材的炮製法。
- 目的：
  - 改變藥物性能，增加溫補效用。
  - 減少副作用。
  - 增強治療效果。
  - 殺菌消毒，保存藥效。
  - 軟化藥材
- 常見蒸製藥材：熟地（酒蒸）、黃芩（清蒸）、五味子（醋蒸）



# Herb processing – Steaming

- Steaming: a method of heating herb materials directly with steam.
- Purpose:
  - Enhance the effect of the herb for warming up
  - Reduce side effects.
  - Enhance treatment effect
  - Sterilization and preservation
  - Softening herbs
- Common herbs processed with steaming: Shu Di (with wine), Huang Qin (steamed), Wu Wei Zi (with vinegar)

# 其他常見炮製方式—製霜

- 製霜：將藥材去油製成鬆散的粉末，或是析出細小結晶的炮製法。
- 製霜法可分去油製霜、煮膠留霜、滲析製霜、昇華製霜等。
- 目的：
  - 降低毒性。（如巴豆霜）
  - 減少副作用。（如柏子仁霜）
  - 產生新的治療效果。（如西瓜霜）
  - 純淨藥物。（如砒霜）
  - 緩和藥性。（如鹿角霜）

# Herb processing – Cream or Frost

- Cream or Frost: Degreasing the herb materials into a loose powder, or make it into small crystals.
- This method can be divided into degreasing, extracting jelly, dialysis, and vaporized.
- Purpose:
  - Reduce toxicity ( ex: Ba Dou Shuang )
  - Reduce side effects ( ex: Bo Zi Ren Shuang )
  - Generate new effects ( ex: Si Qua Shuang )
  - Cleaning herb materials ( ex: Pi Shuang )
  - Moderate herb effect ( ex: Lu Jiao Shuang )

# 其他常見炮製方式—製炭

- 製炭：將藥材經高溫處理，使其外表炭化，內部焦黃，保留原有性能的炮製法。
- 製炭法一般可分為炒炭及煨炭兩種。
- 目的：
  - 增強收斂止血效果。（如地榆炭）
  - 降低藥物原本猛烈性能。（如大黃炭）
  - 減低燥性。（如荊芥炭）
  - 改變藥物。（如炮薑）
  - 消除副作用。（如乾漆）

# Herb processing – Charring

- Charring: a method of processing the herb materials through high-temperature treatment to carbonize the outer surface and yellow the inner part, retaining the original properties.
- The charring method can be generally divided into two types: fried charcoal and calcined charcoal.

# Herb processing – Charring

- Purpose:
  - Enhances astringent and hemostatic effects.  
( ex: Di Yu Tan )
  - Moderate the violent performance of the herb ( ex: Da Huang Tan )
  - Reduce dryness ( ex: Jing Jie Tan )
  - Change medicine effect ( ex: Pao Jiang )
  - Eliminate side effects ( ex: Gan Qi )

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

- 藥材舉例：
  - 吳茱萸
  - 白朮
  - 半夏
  - 大黃
  - 黃連
  - 當歸
  - 地黃

# Common processing herb and application in formula

- Examples of herbs:
  - Wu Zhu Yu
  - Bai Zhu
  - Ban Xia
  - Da Huang
  - Huang Lian
  - Dang Gui
  - Di Huang



# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —吳茱萸

- 《傷寒論》：食穀欲嘔，屬陽明也，吳茱萸湯主之；得湯反劇者，屬上焦也。
- 吳茱萸湯方：  
吳茱萸一升，洗 人參三兩 生薑六兩，  
切 大棗十二枚，擘  
右四味，以水七升，煮取二升，去滓，溫服  
七合，日三服。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Wu Zhu Yu

- 《 Shang Han Lun 》 Line 243 : A desire to retch eating belongs to Yang Brightness; Evodia Decoction (Wu Zhu Yu Tang) governs. But when taking the decoction severe, this belongs to the upper burner.

- Formula of Wu Zhu Yu Tang:

Wu Zhu Yu 1 sheng(washed)      Ren Shen 3 liang  
Sheng Jiang 6 liang(cut)      Da Zao 12 pieces(split)

For the above four ingredients use 7 sheng of water. Boil to get 2 sheng, remove the dregs and take 7 ge warm, three times a day

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —吳茱萸

- 在《傷寒論》中“湯浸七遍”，認為吳茱萸性燥烈而有小毒。
- 《本草備要》收載“止嘔黃連水炒，治疝鹽水炒，治血醋炒”。
- 《本草害利》收載“止嘔薑汁炒，疏肝胃黃連木香汁炒”。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Wu Zhu Yu

- In 《 Shang Han Lun 》 : "washed for seven times", because Wu Zhu Yu is dry and poisonous.
- 《 Ben Cao Bei Yao 》 contains: "fried with Huang Lian soup for anti-vomiting, fried with salt water for hernia, fried with vinegar for hemorrhage
- 《 Ben Cao Hai Li 》 contains: "Fried with ginger juice for anti-vomiting, fried with Huang Lian and Mu Xiang juice for soothing the liver and stomach"

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —白朮

- 半夏白朮天麻湯：脾胃虛弱，痰濕內阻，虛風上擾，致成痰厥頭痛，證見頭痛如裂，目眩頭暈，胸脘煩悶，噁心嘔吐，痰唾稠粘，氣短懶言，四肢厥冷，不得安臥，舌苔白膩，脈弦滑。

半夏<sub>湯洗七次</sub> 1.5 克 (1.5 錢) 麥芽 1.5 克 (1.5 錢) 神麴<sub>炒</sub> 3 克 (1 錢) 白朮<sub>炒</sub> 3 克 (1 錢) 蒼朮<sub>泔浸</sub> 1.5 克 人參 1.5 克 黃耆<sub>蜜製</sub> 1.5 克 橘皮 1.5 克 茯苓 1.5 克 澤瀉 1.5 克 天麻 1.5 克 (5 分) 乾薑 0.9 克 (3 分) 黃蘗<sub>酒洗</sub> 0.5 克 (2 分)

煎服。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Bai Zhu

- Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tien Ma Tang:
  - Weak in stomach and spleen, blocked with phlegm and dampness which causing phlegm syncope and headache. Symptoms shows as severe headache, dizziness, oppression in chest, nausea or vomiting, sticky phlegm, shortness of breath, reversal cold in extremities, restless, thick and white tongue coating, string and slippery pulse.

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Bai Zhu

- Ex: Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tien Ma Tang:

- Ban Xia<sub>washed 7 times</sub> 4.5g(1.5 qian)

Mai Ya 4.5g(1.5 qian) Shen Qu<sub>fried</sub> 3g(1 qian)

Bai Zhu<sub>fried</sub> 3g(1 qian) Cang Zhu<sub>soak with rice water</sub> 1.5g

Ren Shen 1.5g Huang Qi<sub>fried with honey</sub> 1.5g

Ju Pi 1.5g Fu Ling 1.5g Ze Xie 1.5g

Tien Ma 1.5g (5 fen) Gan Jiang 0.9g(3 fen)

Huang Bo<sub>washed with wine</sub> 0.5g (2 fen)

Cook and drink when warm

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —白朮

- 炮製重點：
  - 蜜炙：祛燥、補氣
  - 麩炒：除脹、去濕
  - 土炒：助脾、補胃
  - 米泔炒：和脾、補土



# Common processing herb and application in formula – Bai Zhu

- Purpose of processing :
  - Fried with honey: Reduce dryness, Tonify Qi
  - Fried with bran: Anti-gas, Reduce dampness
  - Fried with soil: Tonify spleen and stomach
  - Fried with rice water: Harmonize spleen and tonify earth element

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## 一半夏

- 竹瀝達痰丸：痰飲積聚，發為痰積、痰核、咳嗽、目眩，驚風痰多而體弱者

半夏 60 克 白茯苓 60 克  
滾薑湯泡透，去皮、臍，瓦上微火炒  
陳皮 60 克 大黃 60 克 白朮 60 克  
去白 酒浸透熟，曬乾 微火  
90 克 黃芩 90 克 甘草 30 克 人參 30 克  
炒過 酒炒 炙 去蘆  
30 克 青礞石 30 克 沉香 15 克  
搗碎，同焰消 30 克，煨如金色

上為細末，用竹瀝 500 毫升、生薑汁 150 毫升，和勻入鍋內，火熬 15 分鐘，將前藥末和搗如稀醬，以瓷器盛之，曬乾，仍以竹瀝、薑汁如前法搗勻，再曬乾，如此 3 次，仍將竹瀝為丸，如小豆大。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Ban Xia

- Ex: Zu Li Da Tan Wan:
  - Accumulated phlegm and dampness become phlegm nodule, cough, dizzy vision, infantile convulsion and weakness.

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Ban Xia

- Ex: Zu Li Da Tan Wan:

- Ban Xia soak with boil ginger soup, peeled, fried on tile with low heat 60g

Fu Ling peeled 60g Chen Pi remove white 60g Da Huang soak with

wine, sun dried 60g Bai Zhu fried with low heat 90g Huang Qin fried

with wine 90g Zhi Gan Cao 30g Ren Shen removed top

tip 30g Qing Meng Shi smashed, mixed with yan xiao 30g, calcinated till gold

color 30g Chen Xiang 15g

Grind into fine powder. Cook Zhu Li 500ml, Sheng Jiang juice 150ml in pot for 15 min. Mixed the powder with juice in procelain. Sun dried. Then repeat the previous steps for three times total. Using Zhu Li to make pills as size of bean.

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用 —半夏

- 炮製重點：
  - 薑汁拌：降逆止嘔，燥濕消痞
  - 白礬煮：健胃調脾，風痰壅塞
  - 製麩：片則力峻，麩則力柔

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Ban Xia

- Purpose of processing :
  - Mixed with Sheng Jiang juice: downbear counterflow to check vomiting, dry dampness and reduce stuffiness
  - Cooked with Bai Fan: invigorate the stomach, fortify the spleen, reduce the congestion of wind-phlegm
  - Fermentation: sliced for strong effect, fermented for moderate effect

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## 一大黃

- 當歸龍薈丸：治肝經實火證。頭暈目眩、耳聾耳鳴、神志不寧、驚悸搖擗、躁擾狂越，咽膈不利、大便秘結、小便澀滯，或胸脅作痛，陰囊腫脹。

當歸<sub>酒洗</sub> 30 克 龍膽草<sub>酒洗</sub> 30 克 梔子<sub>炒</sub> 30 克 黃芩 30 克 黃連<sub>炒</sub> 30 克 黃柏<sub>炒</sub> 30 克 大黃<sub>酒洗</sub> 15 克 蘆薈 15 克 赤茯苓 15 克 木香 6 克 麝香 1.5 克

上藥共研細末，煉蜜為丸，如小豆大。每次 4.5 克，1 日 2 次，生薑湯送下。或改作湯劑，水煎服，用量按原方比例酌減。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Da Huang

- Dang Gui Long Hui Wan:
  - Treating excess fire syndrome in liver meridian. Vertigo and dizzy vision, deaf or tinnitus, disquieted mind, fright palpitation, convulsion, agitate, discomfort in throat or diaphragm, constipation, inhibited urination, chest or hypochondrium pain, swelling of the scrotum.



# Common processing herb and application in formula – Da Huang

- Dang Gui washed with wine 30g Long Dan Cao washed with wine 30g Zhi Zi fried 30g Huang Qin 30g Huang Lian fried 30g Huang Bo fried 30g Da Huang washed with wine 15g Lu Hui 15g Chi Fu Ling 15g Mu Xiang 6g She Xiang 1.5g

Grind into fine powder. Make pill with condensed honey as size of bean. Take it 4.5g each time, two times a day, served with sheng jiang soup. Or make decoction with water, the amount of herbs may vary with the same ratio.

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —大黃

- 炮製重點：
  - 酒浸炒：借酒升提之力引藥上行
  - 酒蒸：緩和瀉下作用，增強活血祛瘀
  - 製炭：瀉下力弱，有止血作用
  - 醋製：瀉下較緩，可消積化瘀
  - 炒焦：止瀉止血

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Da Huang

- Purpose of processing :
  - Soak and fried with wine: Leverage the power of alcohol to raise herb going upward
  - Steam with wine: Moderate diarrhea effect, enhances blood circulation and remove stasis
  - Charred: Weak diarrhea and enhance hemostatic effect
  - Process with vinegar: Slower diarrhea, can resolve accumulation and eliminate stasis
  - Burned: Stop diarrhea and bleeding

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —黃連

- 香連丸：清化濕熱、澀腸止瀉。

黃連加入吳茱萸 20 克同炒令赤，去吳茱萸 40 克 木香麵裹煨為末 10 克

以上二味，粉碎成細粉，過篩，混勻，每 100g 粉末用米醋 8g 加適量的水泛丸，乾燥即得。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Huang Lian

- Xiang Lian Wan:
  - Resolve dampness and heat, astringe the intestines and check diarrhea.

Huang Lian fried with wu zhu yu 20g until color turn red. Remove wu zhu yu 40g  
Mu Xiang wei zhi with dough 10g

Grind into fine powder. Sieved and mixed well. Use 8g of rice vinegar and suitable amount of water with 100g of herb powder to make pills.

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —黃連

- 炮製重點：
  - 酒炒：治上焦之火
  - 薑汁炒：治中焦之火
  - 鹽水炒：治下焦之火
  - 吳茱萸湯浸炒：治氣分濕熱之火
  - 乾漆末調水炒：治血分中伏火
  - 黃土調水炒：治食積之火
  - 豬膽汁浸炒：治肝膽實火
  - 醋炒：治肝膽虛火

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Huang Lian

- Purpose of processing :
  - Fried with wine: Treating fire in upper burner
  - Fried with ginger juice: Treating fire in middle burner
  - Fried with salt water: Treating fire in lower burner
  - Soak and fried with Wu Zhu Yu soup: Treating dampness-heat and fire in qi aspect

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Huang Lian

- Purpose of processing :
  - Fried with Gan Qi powder and water: Treating latent fire in blood aspect
  - Fried with yellow soil and water: Treating fire caused by food accumulation
  - Soak and fried with pig bile: Treating excess fire in liver and gall bladder meridian
  - Fried with vinegar: Treating deficiency fire in liver and gall bladder meridian



# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —當歸

- 當歸補血湯：補氣生血。用於勞倦內傷，氣弱血虛，陽浮外越。肌熱面赤，煩渴欲飲，脈洪大而虛，以及婦人經行、產後血虛發熱頭痛。或瘡瘍潰後，久不癒合者。

黃耆 30 克 當歸<sub>酒洗</sub> 6 克

（口父）咀都作一服，煎至一盞，去渣溫服，空心食前。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Dang Gui

- Dang Gui Bu Xie Tang:
  - Tonify Qi and engender blood. Use for treating overexertion and fatigue, deficiency in qi and blood aspect, Yang qi floating on surface, fever with red complexion, vexation and thirst. Also for treating fever and blood deficiency headache of women after menstruation or given birth. Or for treating difficult heal of sore and ulcer.

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Dang Gui

- Dang Gui Bu Xie Tang:

- Huang Qi 30g Dang Gui washed with wine 6g

Grind into powder, cook to one cup of soup. Remove residue and drink it when warm. Take it before meal.

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —當歸

- 炮製重點：
  - 酒浸：治上
  - 酒洗：治外（增強活血散瘀作用）
  - 酒蒸：治血病（增強補血效果）
  - 薑汁炒：治痰病
  - 炒炭：止血止痢

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Dang Gui

- Purpose of processing :
  - Soak with wine: Treating problem on top
  - Washed with wine: Treating problem on skin (enhance the effect of promoting blood circulation, remove blood stasis)
  - Steam with wine: Treating problem in blood aspect (enhance effect to tonify blood)
  - Fried with ginger juice: Treating problem of phlegm
  - Charred: Stop diarrhea and enhance hemostatic effect

# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —地黃

- 六味地黃丸：滋補肝腎。用於肝腎陰虛，腰膝酸軟，頭目眩暈，耳鳴耳聾，盜汗遺精，骨蒸潮熱，手足心熱，或消渴，或虛火牙痛，口燥咽乾，舌紅少苔，脈細數。小兒腦凶遲遲不合。

地黃砂仁酒拌，九蒸九曬，杵膏（八兩），山茱萸肉酒潤炒（四兩），乾山藥炒（四兩），牡丹皮酒洗微炒（三兩），白茯苓人乳汁製焙（三兩），澤瀉淡鹽酒炒（三兩，一作二兩）

以上六味研為細末，和地黃膏加煉蜜為丸，如梧桐子大。每服七、八十丸（一作二、三錢），空腹食前淡鹽湯或百服湯送下。

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Di Huang

- Liu Wei Di Huang Wan:
  - Tonify liver and kidney. Treating Yin deficiency of liver and kidney, weak in waist and knees, dizziness, deaf or tinnitus, night sweating, seminal emission, bone-steaming tidal fever, heat in the palms and soles. Some may have wasting-thirst, or toothache of deficiency fire, dry mouth and throat, tongue red with less coating, pulse thin and rapid, fontanel heal slow for baby.

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Di Huang

- Liu Wei Di Huang Wan:
  - Di Huang mixed with sha ren wine, steam and dry for 9 times, pestle into cream (8 liang) Shan Zhu Yu fried after soaking in wine (4 liang) Shan Yao fried (4 liang) Mu Dan Pi washed with wine, fried slightly (3 liang) Bai Fu Ling baked with human milk (3 liang) Ze Xie fried with wine and little salt (3 liang)

Grind into fine powder. Mixed the powder with Di Huang cream and condensed honey to make pills as size of soy bean. Take 70 ~ 80 pills each times ( some says 2 or 3 Qian) , served with light salt water or water after boiled.



# 常見中藥炮製及在方劑中的應用

## —地黃

- 炮製重點：
  - 酒製：微溫大補
  - 酒炒：制其寒性
  - 砂仁炒：補脾胃
  - 青鹽水炒：入腎
  - 炒炭：補血止血

# Common processing herb and application in formula – Di Huang

- Purpose of processing :
  - Processed with wine: Slightly warm up and great in tonifying
  - Fried with wine: compensate the coldness
  - Fried with Sha Ren: Tonify spleen and stomach
  - Fried with Qin Yan water: Going into kidney
  - Charred: Tonify blood and stop bleeding



# Q&A