

Chapter 1 : - NLM Catalog Result

TCM Bookstore, China: Highly Efficacious Chinese Patent Medicines, Traditional Chinese Medicine Books.

Unlikely ingredients such as the baobab fruit in Oxien were a recurring theme. A famous patent medicine of the period was Dr. Native American themes were also useful: One example of this approach from the period was Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, a product of the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company of Connecticut completely unrelated to the real Kickapoo Indian tribe of Oklahoma, supposedly based on a Native American recipe. Another benefit of claiming traditional native origins was that it was nearly impossible to disprove. A good example of this is the story behind Dr. According to text on a wrapper on every box of pills, Dr. Morse was a trained medical doctor who enriched his education by travelling extensively throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe. He supposedly lived among the American Indians for three years, during which time he discovered the healing properties of various plants and roots that he eventually combined into Dr. No one knows if Dr. Morse ever actually existed. Nearly any scientific discovery or exotic locale could inspire a key ingredient or principle in a patent medicine. Consumers were invited to invoke the power of electromagnetism to heal their ailments. In the nineteenth century, electricity and radio were gee-whiz scientific advances that found their way into patent medicine advertising, especially after Luigi Galvani showed that electricity influenced the muscles. Devices meant to electrify the body were sold; nostrums were compounded that purported to attract electrical energy or make the body more conductive. Albert Abrams was a well known practitioner of electrical quackery, claiming the ability to diagnose and treat diseases over long distances by radio. In the quack John R. Brinkley, calling himself an "Electro Medic Doctor," began injecting men with colored water as a virility cure, claiming it was "electric medicine from Germany. Towards the end of the period, a number of radioactive medicines, containing uranium or radium, were marketed. Some of these actually contained the ingredients promised, and there were a number of tragedies among their devotees. Most notoriously, steel heir Eben McBurney Byers was a supporter of the popular radium water Radithor, developed by the medical con artist William J. Actual ingredients[edit] Contrary to what is often believed, some patent medicines did, in fact, deliver the promised results, albeit with very dangerous ingredients. For example, medicines advertised as "infant soothers" contained opium, then a legal drug. Those advertised as "catarrh snuff" contained cocaine, also legal. While various herbs, touted or alluded to, were talked up in the advertising, their actual effects often came from procaine extracts or grain alcohol. Those containing opiates were at least effective in relieving pain, coughs, and diarrhea, though they could result in addiction. This hazard was sufficiently well known that many were advertised as causing none of the harmful effects of opium though many of those so advertised actually did contain opium. Many of the medicines were in fact liqueurs of various sorts, flavoured with herbs said to have medicinal properties. Cannabis indica, the low growing variants of cannabis with a high level of THC. A nostrum known as "Jamaican ginger" was ordered to change its formula by Prohibition officials. To fool a chemical test some vendors added a toxic chemical, tricresyl phosphate, an organophosphate compound that produced organophosphate-induced delayed neuropathy, a chronic nerve damage syndrome similar to that caused by certain nerve agents. Unwary imbibers suffered a form of paralysis that came to be known as jake-leg. This is not too unlike modern capsaicin and camphor liniments. Unlike most patent medicines of its era, it did not contain alcohol. Some herbal preparations included laxatives such as senna or diuretics, to give the compounds some obvious physical effects. Narcotics and stimulants at least had the virtue of making the people who took them feel better. When journalists and physicians began focusing on the narcotic contents of the patent medicines, some of their makers began replacing the opium tincture laudanum with acetanilide, a particularly toxic non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug with analgesic as well as antipyretic properties that had been introduced into medical practice under the name Antifebrin by A. Patent medicines were supposedly able to cure just about everything. Nostrums were openly sold that claimed to cure or prevent venereal diseases, tuberculosis, and cancer. Every manufacturer published long lists of testimonials that described their product curing all sorts of human ailments. Fortunately for both makers and users, the illnesses they claimed were cured were almost invariably self-diagnosed and the claims of the

writers to have been healed of cancer or tuberculosis by the nostrum should be considered in this light. Muckraker journalists and other investigators began to publicize instances of death , drug addiction , and other hazards from the compounds. This took some small courage on behalf of the publishing industry that circulated these claims, since the typical newspaper of the period relied heavily on the patent medicines. In the statute was revised to ban them, and the United States entered a long period of ever more drastic reductions in the medications available unmediated by physicians and prescriptions. Morris Fishbein , editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association , who was active in the first half of the 20th century, based much of his career on exposing quacks and driving them out of business. The patent medicine makers moved from selling nostrums to selling deodorants and toothpastes , which continued to be advertised using the same techniques that had proven themselves selling nostrums for tuberculosis and "female complaints. In more recent years, also, various herbal concoctions have been marketed as " nutritional supplements ". While their advertisements are careful not to cross the line into making explicit medical claims, and often bear a disclaimer that asserts that the products have not been tested and are not intended to diagnose or treat any disease, they are nevertheless marketed as remedies of various sorts. Weight loss "while you sleep" and similar claims are frequently found on these compounds cf. Despite the ban on such claims, salesmen still occasionally and illegally make such claims; Jim Bakker , a disgraced televangelist, was noted in for selling a colloidal silver gel that he claimed cured all venereal diseases. Despite being a compound of herbs, minerals, and vitamins , Enzyte formerly promoted itself under a fake scientific name Suffragium asotas. A number of brands of consumer products that date from the patent medicine era are still on the market and available today. Their ingredients may have changed from the original formulas; the claims made for the benefits they offer have typically been seriously revised.

Chapter 2 : Zhang Enqin | Open Library

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The composition is a synergistic mixture of fruits, glycerine and compound senna which is efficacious at a dosage quantity far below that required of any of the ingredients when used alone. More particularly, the invention relates to an improved composition which may be orally self administered, is pleasant tasting, storable under refrigeration for extended periods of time and fully excretable by the body and therefore, free of drawbacks associated with many pharmaceutical preparations. Constipation may be defined simply, as the infrequent and difficult passage of stool. It is manifest by a significant change in frequency of evacuation and an accompanying increased difficulty in passage. There are generally two major motor disturbances leading to constipation: The most common form of constipation is known as an imaginary condition and is the result of a preconceived notion as to the definition of regularity. Such condition with an increased and abusive use of laxatives can lead to a secondary condition of excessive evacuation and consequent desensitization of urge and a reinforcement of the imaginary condition, whereupon the cycle repeats itself, going full circle each time. Constipation is associated with difficulty in easily evacuating the bowel and doing so on a regular basis with a minimum of discomfort and strain. Constipation may be grouped into the functional type associated with age, and chronic or acute types caused by one or more of the aforementioned circumstances. In order to effectively provide for bowel evacuation it is preferable that the agent employed be efficacious in effecting the surface tension of and increase the water content of the stool, making it softer and therefore, easier to pass from the body. A softening of the feces combined with a mild degree of laxative effect thereby alleviates the symptoms of constipation without the discomfort of bowel distention, pain, cramping and other symptoms. A laxative effect suggests the elimination of a soft, formed stool, the major common characteristics are oral efficacy and activity that is primarily due to their physical properties within the intestinal lumen or to contact with the intestinal mucosa. There are a variety of pharmaceutical preparations available, both by prescription as well as over the counter for the treatment of constipation. The more complex entities may act by a variety of mechanisms such as by increasing the tone and amplitude of gastric especially antral contractions, relaxation of the pyloric sphincter and duodenal bulb, increased peristalsis of the duodenum and jejunum resulting in accelerated gastric emptying and intestinal transit, increasing the resting tone of the lower esophageal sphincter, affecting motility of the colon and other actions. Compositions which have the ability to carry out the above actions may be comprised of one or more of the following agents: A more traditional remedy has been enema, which not only is uncomfortable but creates a habit forming means of evacuation which can cause a life long dependence on artificial and invasive means of prompting the body to carry out a natural bodily function. All of the foregoing aids, with the exception of enema whether taken as a liquid or in solid oral dosage form are unpleasant to the taste or impart a degree of discomfort in swallowing the solid dosage form or remembering to take it at a prescribed time which is often not convenient. It is accordingly an object of the instant invention to avoid one or more drawbacks of the prior art. It is another object of the invention to provide for a pleasant tasting, orally self administered preparation which is storage stable and may be eaten, such as in the form of a dessert or snack. It is yet another object of the invention to provide for a bowel evacuant which may be taken over extended periods of time without regard to interference with other bodily functions. It is a further object of the invention to provide for such an evacuant at a reasonable cost of manufacture and which may be so manufactured without the need of any special machinery. Other and further objects of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description. Detailed Description In accordance with the aims of this invention there is provided a composition and method of treating constipation. The foregoing is accomplished in part, by the oral administration of a blend of ingredients, which individually may relieve constipation, but require quite large amounts to accomplish this end. It has now been found that by means of employing the compositions of the instant invention in the proportions as hereinafter set forth, there is a marked diminution in the quantity required for each active

ingredient yet still retaining efficacy. This is totally unexpected in light of the amounts of such ingredients heretofore needed when used alone. In fact, it is quite surprising that the compositions of this invention are at all efficacious for their intended purpose as such low doses. Broadly speaking, the invention includes a composition comprising a major portion of a at least one fruit selected from the group consisting of prunes, apricots and raisins; and b a minor portion including glycerine and compound senna. The active ingredients employed herein include one or more fruit constituents preferably as dried fruits, glycerine and compound senna powder. The preferred composition includes a blend of prune and a second fruit selected from apricots and raisin; glycerine and compound senna powder. The relative proportions of the fruit to fruit combination may be varied widely within the minimum of about 24 parts total. Once the ingredients have been selected, the fruits preferably dried and pitted if fresh should be combined with the glycerine and compound senna powder and thereafter suitably mixed so as to form a relatively homogeneous mixture. One or more suitable coloring agents or flavor extracts may be added in conventional amounts to vary the color or taste of the aforementioned composition. The composition thus made may be administered as is, or first be refrigerated to cause it to solidify and thereafter diced and taken in the form of a chewy mass, having a consistency somewhat like taffy. It has surprisingly been found that this composition when administered in relatively minute amounts has any laxative properties at all, let alone being superior by a magnitude of about 10 fold over any such weight of the ingredients alone. It has been found that an equal degree of bowel evacuation cannot be effected by using an equal quantity of any one ingredient alone. Moreover, even a combination of all ingredients in equal parts will not produce the instantly attained effect. As aforesaid, none of the fruits alone or in combination are efficacious laxatives when taken in the amounts herein prescribed nor is compound senna efficacious in such small amounts. The compositions of this combination may be taken in varying amounts depending upon the intractability of the constipation. Generally, a single dose 5 cc at bed time is adequate though lesser amounts will be efficacious with some individuals while others might need larger quantities i. The following examples are presented to define the invention more fully without any intention of being limited thereby. All parts and percentages are by weight unless indicated otherwise. In all instances dried fruit has been employed and the ingredients are homogeneously blended, such as in a conventional mixing apparatus; there being nothing critical in the order of addition. Where fresh fruits are employed it is preferable that after they are pitted they be allowed to dry so as to eliminate any excess water content which would interfere with the finished composition. The fresh de-pitted fruit may be dried whole or pureed first and then allowed to dry. In order to extend the shelf life of the mixture it should be refrigerated, though it may be employed as a gummy mass right after production. Refrigeration also increases patient compliance and ease of administration.

Chapter 3 : List of References

Index Formula References; 1. Chen, Q. (). Pharmacological Action and Clinical Manifestation of Highly Efficacious Chinese Patent Medicines. Beijing, Publishing House of People's Sanitation.

The need for such products is evident due to shortcomings in quality and concentration of patent formulas from China. All herbs are screened for adulterants including heavy metals, pesticides and other chemicals. Licensed herbalist, Laurel Redmon, hand-selects the highest quality plant material from these screened batches and decocts in the traditional manner before extraction. Huge amounts of the plant material go into the formulas making them concentrated to their fullest potency. These tinctures, based on classical Chinese herbal prescriptions, provide the benefits of efficacious decoctions without the accompanying issues of formula preparation and poor patient compliance. These superior formulas, in user-friendly tincture form, can replace many popular Chinese patent medicines with the additional benefits of safety, flavor and rapid assimilation. These factors, along with historic, traditional, small-scale production make Red Sage Classical Chinese Herbal Formulas a great choice for everyone! She has studied with international leaders in Chinese and Western Herbalism, as well as Aromatherapy. She has published articles in professional journals, and written for and edited herb and aromatherapy books. His practice of traditional Japanese and Chinese techniques is enhanced by his knowledge of Chinese Medical Theory, which enables him to address internal organ dysfunctions through massage. He has apprenticed under two of the most esteemed Zen Shiatsu and Ashiatsu Barefoot Shiatsu teachers on the West coast. Click on any product name below to order. They have been used by many for sinuses, ears, allergies, colds, yeast infections, diarrhea, urinary tract infection, stomachache, and gallbladder attack. This is a tonic aimed at enhancing vitality and promoting longevity. NO CRAMPS Historically, combinations of these herbs have been used for dysmenorrhea menstrual cramps , and have also provided relief for any muscle spasms. Traditionally, these herbs have been valuable to prevent colds, infections and allergies as well as flatulence and indigestion. In Traditional Chinese Medicine, these herbs have been effective for stress, depression, irritability, muscle tension, PMS, calms the mind, treats migraines, as well as many GI conditions. A classic formula with modern lifestyles in mind! STOP COUGH For centuries, these herbs have been used in combination as a lung yin tonic and phlegm resolver beneficial for dry, chronic coughs and resolving end-stage or lingering upper respiratory infections. These herbs have also been useful for certain cases of anxiety, allergies and sinus problems. Mushrooms have historical use in Traditional Chinese Medicine with an immense list of functions including: Mushrooms provide tonic therapy while enriching life and longevity. Stomachic tonifies the spleen to increase energy while decreasing dampness and phlegm. These herbs improve blood quality, concentration, remedies menstrual problems and historically have been used for lax or atrophied muscles, and prolapse. Bensky, Dan and Gamble, Andrew. Chinese Herbal Medicine Materia Medica. Eastland Press, ; Maciocia, Giovanni. The Practice of Chinese Medicine.

Chapter 4 : Holistic Nutrition and Herbs for pets Tampa Florida | Animal Alternatives Tampa

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Chapter 5 : welcome to joy of herb

The two other English-Chinese books--Rare Chinese Materia Medica and Highly Efficacious Chinese Patent Medicines--chiefly edited by me are also published simultaneously along with this library.

Chapter 6 : Specialized Information - East-West Medicine Resources - Research Guides at UCLA Library

Training: We are members of the WACM, CSCMS, NCCAOM, and also have good relationships with the Chinese medicine college of Nanjing, Chinese medicine college of Hunan, and Chinese medicine learning hospital of Souzhou.

Chapter 7 : USA - Bowel evacuant and method of treating constipation - Google Patents

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is widely practised and is viewed as an attractive alternative to conventional medicine. Quantitative information about TCM prescriptions, constituent herbs and herbal ingredients is necessary for studying and exploring TCM. TCM-ID currently contains information.

Chapter 8 : Catalog Record: Zhongguo ming you Zhong cheng yao | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Author: 张恩勤 ; 张恩勤, 赵兰凤, 王健 ; 张恩勤, 赵兰凤, 王健... = Highly efficacious Chinese patent medicines / editor-in-chief Zhang Enqin ; associate editor-in-chief of Chinese Zhao Lanfeng, Wang Jian associate editors-in-chief of English Zuo Lianjun, Don Xuemei.

Chapter 9 : Publisher: Publishing House of Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese Medicine | Open Libra

Multi-herb prescriptions of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) often include special herb-pairs for mutual enhancement, assistance, and restraint.