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世界中医药学会联合会

World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies

SCM **-20**

中医方剂剂型与中药制剂术语

Vocabulary for dose forms of Chinese medicine prescriptions
and Chinese medicine preparations

(送审稿, Draft International Standard)

世界中联国际组织标准
International Standard of WFCMS

20**-**-**发布实施
Issued & implemented on ** **, 20**

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前 言

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本文件的起草程序遵守了世界中医药学会联合会发布的 SCM1.1-2021 《标准化工作导则第 1 部分：标准制修订与发布》。

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引 言

中医学是中华民族的伟大瑰宝，是中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分。中医方剂作为中医临床防治疾病的主要工具，其剂型是承载和实现疗效的重要载体。从汤、丸、散、膏、丹等传统方剂剂型，到片剂、胶囊、注射液等现代中药制剂，是中医药学术与实践演进史的体现，是古今用药智慧与技术的融合。

为适应中医药事业传承创新发展的需要，推进中医药产业化、现代化和走向世界，实现方剂剂型与中药制剂领域的学术交流、科研生产、临床使用、市场监管及国际贸易的规范化与标准化，其术语的统一与规范是必不可少的基础性工作。当前，在中医方剂剂型与中药制剂的命名、分类及定义上，仍存在概念交叉、界定不清或古今称谓混用等现象，现有标准中相关术语涵盖不全，因此，亟需建立一个更全面、系统的中医方剂剂型与中药制剂术语标准体系。

本文件的研制遵循《国际中医药术语标准编译通则》，旨在为构建统一的中医方剂剂型与中药制剂语言环境、保障中药产品质量与临床疗效、促进中医药学术进步与产业健康发展提供坚实的技术支撑，具有重要的意义。

中医方剂剂型与中药制剂术语

1 范围

本文件规定了中医方剂剂型与中药制剂的基础术语和通用术语的中文名、英文名、中文定义、英文定义。

本文件适用于各国家与地区中医方剂剂型与中药制剂的生产、管理、销售、经营、新闻出版、教育教学及学术交流等。

2 规范性引用文件

本文件无规范性引用文件。

3 基础术语

3.1

剂型 jì xíng

preparation form; formula form

将原料药加工制成适合于医疗或预防应用的形式。

3.2

中药制剂 zhōng yào zhì jì

preparation of Chinese medicinals

在中医药理论指导下，以中药为原料，按相应的处方和方法加工制成具有一定规格的药品。

3.3

内服剂 nèi fú jì

oral-taking preparation

通过口腔进入人体内部，以达到治疗目的的药物制剂。

3.4

外用剂 wài fū jì

externally-used preparation

通过透皮吸收形成局部药物浓度优势，达到消肿消炎、改善血液循环的效果的药物制剂。

4 中医方剂剂型

4. 1

汤剂 tāng jì

煎剂 jiān jì

decoction

将药材饮片或粗粒加水煎煮或浸泡，去渣取汁服用的液体制剂。

4. 2

标准汤剂 biāo zhǔn tāng jì

standard decoction

以中医理论为指导、临床应用为基础的单味饮片水煎剂。

4. 3

饮剂 yǐn jì

draft

煎药时间较短的汤剂；或饮用不必定时间或冷服的液体制剂。

4. 4

洗剂 xǐ jì

lotion

将药材煎汤，浸洗或灌洗全身或局部的液体剂型；现代多用药材溶于水、乙醇等溶剂提取制成的，供皮肤及黏膜涂敷、清洗的外用制剂。

4. 5

浸洗剂 jìn xǐ jì

水粉剂 shuǐ fěn jì

bathing preparation

用于浸洗全身或局部的洗剂。

4. 6

灌洗剂 guàn xǐ jì

lavage

用于阴道、尿道、膀胱等腔道灌注清洗的洗剂。

4. 7

灌肠剂 guàn cháng jì

enema

由肛门灌入直肠的液体制剂。

4. 8

浴剂 yù jì

medicinal bath

用于全身或局部浸浴的液体制剂。

4. 9

含漱剂 hán shù jì

gargle

将药物制成液体溶液，也可加入甘油、乙醇等，用以清洁口腔或咽部的液体制剂。

4. 10

膏滋 gāo zī

soft extract

将药材用水煎煮、去渣浓缩后，加炼蜜或糖制成的用于内服的半流体制剂。

4. 11

线剂 xiàn jì

medicated thread

将丝线或棉线放药液中先浸后煮，经干燥制成的外用制剂。

4. 12

条剂 tiáo jì

medicated roll

将药物研细过筛，混匀，用桑皮纸粘药膏后搓捻成细条，或用桑皮纸搓捻成条粘一薄层面糊，再黏附药物而形成的外用制剂。

4. 13

散剂 sǎn jì

powder

将单味药或复方研成极细粉末的制剂。

4. 14

蜜丸 mì wán

粉剂 fěn jì

honeyed pill

将药材细粉以蜂蜜为黏合剂制成的丸剂。

4. 15

水丸 shuǐ wán

watered pill

将药材细粉用水或根据治法用黄酒、醋、稀药汁、糖液等黏合制成的丸剂。

4. 16

水蜜丸 shuǐ mì wán

water-honeyed pill

将药材细粉以蜂蜜和水为黏合剂制成的丸剂。

4. 17

糊丸 hú wán

paste pill

将药材细粉用米糊或面糊等为黏合剂制成的丸剂。

4. 18

蜡丸 là wán

wax-coated pill

将药材细粉用蜂蜡为黏合剂制成的丸剂。

4. 19

丹 dān

pellet

将含有汞、硫等的矿物药经加热升华、熔化提炼而成的制剂。

4. 20

茶剂 chá jì

medicinal tea

含茶叶或不含茶叶的药材或药材提取物制成的使用沸水冲服、泡服或煎服的制剂。

4. 21

糕剂 gāo jì

medicated cake

将药材细粉与米粉、蔗糖蒸制而成的块状制剂。

4. 22

导药 dǎo yào

defecation-promoting medicinal

将易于溶解、润滑的药物纳入肛门以润肠通便的制剂。

4. 23

糊剂 hú jì

paste

用凡士林、羊毛脂等作为基质调和药粉(粉剂成分超过 25%)形成的半固体制剂。

4. 24

錠剂 dǐng jì

lozenge

将药材细粉加适量的黏合剂制成规定形状的固体制剂。

4. 25

[烟]熏剂 yān xūn jì

fumigant

药材借助某些易燃物质，经燃烧产生的烟雾而杀虫、灭菌或预防、治疗疾病，或利用燃烧产生的温热来治疗疾病的制剂。

4. 26

烟剂 yān jì

medicated cigarette

将特定药材与助燃剂混合，掺入烟丝中，卷制成香烟形状便于点燃供吸入使用的制剂。

4. 27

熏蒸剂 xūn zhēng jì

medicated steam

将中药饮片煎煮或药液加热产生的蒸汽通过熏蒸的方法治疗疾病的制剂。

4. 28

香囊[袋]剂 xiāng náng dài jì

sachet

将芳香辟秽的药物，装入囊（袋）中，用于佩戴的制剂。

4. 29

吹药 chuī yào

insufflating power

将药材制成细粉，通过吹入或喷布于人体孔隙内的制剂。

4. 30

钉剂 dīng jì

peg-shaped preparation

将药粉加入赋形剂制成的钉状外用固体制剂。

4. 31

棒剂 bàng jì

stilus

将药物制成小棒状的外用固体制剂。

4. 32

油剂 yóu jì

oil preparation

将大量粉末状药物与植物油混合、浸泡、滤过、静置后提取的外用制剂。

4. 33

油调剂 yóu tiáo jì

oil paste

用植物油或药油与药粉调和成糊状制剂。

4. 34

搽剂 chá jì

擦剂 cā jì

liniment

将药物提取物、药材细粉或挥发性药物，用油、乙醇或适宜的溶剂制成的澄清或混悬的外用液体制剂。

4. 35

乳剂 rǔ jì

emulsion

油水两种互不相溶的液体混合加入乳化剂制成的非均匀分散体系的药物制剂。

4. 36

澡豆 zǎo dòu

cosmetic beanpowder

以豆类为主要原料配伍中药、香料、花类、玉石等制成的粉状洗涤用品。

4. 37

灸剂 jiǔ jì

moxa preparation

将艾叶捣、碾成绒状，或另加其他药料捻制成卷烟状或其他形状，供熏灼穴位等患部的外用制剂。

4. 38

熨剂 yùn jì

hot compression preparation

铁砂加药材或吸附药材的提取物及辅料制成，乘热贴熨患处的外用制剂。

4. 39

浓缩煎剂 *nóng suō jiān jì*

concentrated decoction

将汤剂浓缩，使浓度加大、体积缩小的液体制剂。

5 中药制剂

5. 1

合剂 *hé jì*

mixture

将药材用水或其他溶剂，采用适宜的方法提取、纯化、浓缩制成的内服液体制剂。

5. 2

口服液 *kǒu fú yè*

oral liquid

单剂量罐装的合剂。

5. 3

糖浆剂 *táng jiāng jì*

syrup

含有药材、药材提取物和芳香物质的浓蔗糖水溶液制剂。

5. 4

酒剂 *jiǔ jì*

wine

将药材用蒸馏酒提取制成的澄清液体制剂。

5. 5

酊剂 *dīng jì*

tincture

将药材用规定浓度的乙醇提取或溶解而成的澄清液体制剂。

5. 6

浸膏剂 *jìn gāo jì*

extract

将药材用适宜的溶剂提取，蒸去部分溶剂，调整浓度至规定标准的制剂。

5. 7

液体药剂 yè tǐ yào jì

liquid preparation

药材分散在液体介质（溶剂）中制成的液态剂型。

5. 8

表面活性剂 biǎo miàn huó xìng jì

surfactant

能显著降低溶液表面张力的物质。

5. 9

增溶剂 zēng róng jì

solubilizer

具有增溶能力的表面活性剂。

5. 10

起泡剂 qǐ pào jì

foaming agent

具有表面活性，有较强的亲水性和较高的 HLB（解释）值，在溶液中可降低液体的界面张力而使泡沫稳定的高分子物质。

5. 11

消泡剂 xiāo pào jì

antifoaming agent

在液体分散体系中加入的 HLB 值为 1-3 的亲油性较强的表面活性剂。它可与泡沫液层的发泡物质争夺液膜上的空间，降低表面黏度，促进液膜液体流失而消泡。

5. 12

乳化剂 rǔ huà jì

emulsifier

具有乳化作用，使一种液体可以微滴形式分散在另一种互不相溶的液体中，形成相对稳定的非均相液体体系的物质。

5. 13

湿润剂 shī rùn jì

wetting agent

能够改善疏水性微粒表面被介质(水)润湿性能的附加剂。

5. 14

真溶液型液体制剂 zhēn róng yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

molecular solution of liquid preparation

药物以小分子或离子状态分散在溶剂中形成的供内服或外用的液体制剂。

5. 15

溶液剂 róng yè jì

solution

药物溶解于溶剂中所形成的澄明液体制剂。

5. 16

芳香水剂 fāng xiāng shuǐ jì

aromatic water

挥发油或其他挥发性芳香药材的饱和或近饱和的澄明溶液剂。

5. 17

露剂 lù jì

distillate formula

将含有挥发性成分的药物，用水蒸气蒸馏法制成的芳香溶液剂。

5. 18

甘油剂 gān yóu jì

glycerine

药物专供外用的甘油溶液剂。

5. 19

酊剂 xǔ jì

spiritus

挥发药物的浓酒精溶液剂。

5. 20

胶体溶液型液体制剂 jiāo tǐ róng yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

colloidal solution of liquid preparation

质点大小在 1-100nm 范围的分散相分散介质中所形成的液体制剂。

5. 21

乳油液型液体制剂 rǔ zhuó yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

emulsion of liquid preparation

两种互不相溶的液体经乳化制成的非均相分散体系的液体制剂。

5. 22

混悬液型液体制剂 hún xuán yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

suspension of liquid preparation

难溶性固体药物以微粒状态分散于分散介质中形成的非均相的液体制剂。

5. 23

注射剂 zhù shè jì

injection

从药材中提取的有效物质制成的可供注入人体内灭菌溶液或乳状液，以及供临用前配成溶液的无菌粉末或浓溶液剂。

5. 24

注射用无菌粉末 zhù shè yòng wú jūn fěn mò

sterile powder for injection

供临用前用适宜的无菌溶液配制成溶液的无菌粉末或无菌块状物。

5. 25

注射用浓溶液 zhù shè yòng nóng róng yè

concentrated solution for injection

临用前稀释供静脉滴注用的无菌浓溶液。

5. 26

血浆代用液 xuè jiāng dài yòng yè

plasma substitute

与血浆等渗而无毒的胶体溶液。

5. 27

外用膏剂 wài yòng gāo jì

externally used paste

采用适宜的基质将药物制成专供外用的半固体或近似固体的制剂。

5. 28

软膏剂 ruǎn gāo jì

ointment

将药材、药材细粉、药材提取物与适宜基质混合制成的半固体外用制剂。

5. 29

乳膏剂 rǔ gāo jì

cream

原料药溶解或分散于乳状液型基质中形成的均匀半固体制剂。

5. 30

膏药 gāo yào

plaster

饮片、食用植物油与红丹或宫粉炼制成膏料、摊涂于裱背材料上制成的供皮肤贴敷的外用制剂。

5. 31

黑膏药 hēi gāo yào

black plaster

饮片、食用植物油与红丹炼制成膏料、摊涂于裱背材料上制成的供皮肤贴敷的外用制剂。

5. 32

白膏药 bái gāo yào

white plaster

饮片、食用植物油与宫粉炼制成膏料、摊涂于裱背材料上制成的供皮肤贴敷的外用制剂。

5. 33

贴膏剂 tiē gāo jì

emplastrum

提取物、饮片或和化学药物与适宜的基质和基材制成的供皮肤贴敷，可产生局部或全身性作用的片状外用制剂。

5. 34

橡胶贴膏剂 xiàng jiāo tiē gāo jì

rubber emplastrum

药材提取物、药材与橡胶等基质混匀后，涂布与布上的外用制剂。

5. 35

凝胶贴膏 níng jiāo tiē gāo

gel emplastrum

提取物、饮片或和化学药物与适宜的亲水性基质混匀后，涂布于背衬材料上制成的贴膏剂。

5. 36

贴剂 tiē jì

patch

提取物或和化学药物与适宜的高分子材料制成的薄片状贴膏剂。

5. 37

凝胶剂 níng jiāo jì

gel

原料药物与能形成凝胶的辅料制成的具凝胶特性的稠厚液体或半固体制剂。

5. 38

涂膜剂 tú mó jì

plastics

饮片经适宜溶剂和方法提取或溶解，与成膜材料制成的供外用涂抹，能形成薄膜的液体制剂。

5. 39

栓剂 shuān jì

suppository

将药材提取物或药粉与适宜基质制成供腔道给药的固体剂型。

5. 40

胶剂 jiāo jì

glue

将动物皮、骨、甲或角用水煎取胶质，浓缩成稠胶状，经干燥后制成的固体块状内服制剂。

5. 41

丸剂 wán jì

pill

将药材细粉或药材提取物加适宜的黏合剂或其它辅料制成球形或类球形制剂的统称。分蜜丸、水丸、水蜜丸、糊丸、蜡丸和微丸等。

5. 42

浓缩丸 nóng suō wán

concentrated pill

将饮片或部分饮片提取浓缩后，与适宜的辅料或其余饮片细粉，以水、蜂蜜或蜂蜜和水为黏合剂制成的丸剂。

5. 43

微丸 wēi wán

mini-pill

粒径小于 3mm 的各类丸剂。

5. 44

滴丸剂 dī wán jì

dripping pill

药材提取物与基质用适宜方法混匀后，滴入不相溶的冷凝液中，收缩冷凝而制成的制剂。

5. 45

颗粒剂 kē lì jì

granule

将药材提取物与适宜的赋型剂或药材细粉制成的颗粒状制剂。

5. 46

可溶颗粒 kě róng kē lì

soluble granule

水溶颗粒加水冲溶药液澄清。

5. 47

混悬颗粒 hún xuán kē lì

suspended granule

含有水不溶性药物原料细粉或药材细粉制成的颗粒，加水冲服呈均匀混悬状。

5. 48

泡腾颗粒 pào téng kē lì

effervescent granule

利用有机酸与弱碱遇水作用产生二氧化碳气体，使药液产生气泡成泡腾状态。

5. 49

胶囊剂 jiāo náng jì

capsule

药物装于空心胶囊中制成的制剂的统称。分硬胶囊剂、软胶囊剂、微囊剂等。

5. 50

微型胶囊 wēi xíng jiāo náng

microcapsule

利用天然的或合成的高分子材料（囊材）作为囊膜，将固体或液体药物（囊心物）包裹而成的细小胶囊。

5. 51

片剂 piàn jì

tablet

将药材提取物、药材提取物加药材细粉或药材细粉与适宜辅料混匀压制而成的圆片状或异形片状的制剂。

5. 52

素片 sù piàn

common tablet

药物与赋形剂混合，经制粒、压制而成的片剂。

5. 53

浸膏片 jìn gāo piàn

extract tablet

用处方中全部饮片提取制得的浸膏，或与适宜的辅料制成的片剂。

5. 54

半浸膏片 bàn jìn gāo piàn

semi extract tablet

用处方中部分饮片粉碎制得的细粉和其余药物提取制得的浸膏混合，或与适宜的辅料制成的片剂。

5. 55

全粉片 quán fěn piàn

powder tablet

将处方中全部饮片粉碎制得的药物细粉或与适宜的辅料制成的片剂。

5. 56

包衣 bāo yī

coating

在片心、素片、颗粒等固体制剂表面包裹上适宜材料层的操作。

5. 57

包衣片 bāo yī piàn

coated tablet

在片心外包有衣膜的片剂。

5. 58

糖衣片 táng yī piàn

sugar coated tablet

用糖分包衣材料进行包衣的片剂。

5. 59

薄膜衣片 bó mó yī piàn

film coated tablet

用胃溶型、肠溶型和水不溶型薄膜材料进行包衣的片剂。

5. 60

肠溶片 cháng róng piàn

enteric coated tablet

用肠溶性包衣材料进行包衣的片剂。

5. 61

咀嚼片 jǔ jué piàn

chewable tablet

于口腔中咀嚼后吞服的片剂。

5. 62

泡腾片 pào téng piàn

effervescent tablet

含有碳酸氢钠和有机酸，遇水可放出大量二氧化碳气体而呈泡腾状的片剂。

5. 63

分散片 fēn sǎn piàn

dispersible tablet

在水中能迅速崩解均匀分散的片剂。

5. 64

口崩片 kǒu bēng piàn

orally disintegrating tablet

将片剂置于口腔内能迅速崩解的或溶解，吞咽后发挥全身作用的片剂。

5. 65

多层片 duō céng piàn

multilayer tablet

具有两层或多层结构的片剂。各层可含不同的药物或辅料，可发挥不同的功能，或避免不同药物间的配伍变化等。

5. 66

缓释片 huǎn shì piàn

sustained release tablet

在规定的释放介质中能使药物缓慢释放而延长作用的片剂。

5. 67

控释片 kòng shì piàn

controlled release tablet

药物从制剂中以近似恒速释放而发挥治疗作用的片剂。

5. 68

含片 hán piàn

buccal tablet

含于口腔内，药物缓慢溶解产生持久局部作用的片剂。

5. 69

舌下片 shé xià piàn

sublingual table

置于舌下使用的片剂。

5. 70

口腔贴片 kǒu qiāng tiē piàn

buccal patch

粘贴于口腔、经黏膜吸收后起局部或全身作用的片剂。

5. 71

阴道片 yīn dào piàn

vaginal tablet

置于阴道内以使药物释放吸收的片剂。

5. 72

外用溶液片 wài yòng róng yè piàn

solution tablet for external use

加一定量的缓冲溶液或水溶解后可制成一定浓度溶液供外用的非包衣片或薄膜衣片。

5. 73

气雾剂 qì wù jì

aerosol

将药材提取物或药物细粉与适宜的抛射剂装在具有特制阀门系统的耐压严封容器中，使用时借助抛射剂的压力使内容物以细雾状或其它形态喷出的制剂。

5. 74

喷雾剂 pēn wù jì

spray

含药溶液、乳状液或混悬液填充于特制的装置中，使用时借动手动泵、高压气体、超声振动或其他方法将内容物呈雾状释出，用于肺部吸入或直接喷至腔道黏膜、皮肤及空间消毒的制剂。

5. 75

粉雾剂 fěn wù jì

powder aerosol

一种或一种以上含药物粒子经特殊的给药装置给药后以气溶胶形式进入呼吸道的吸入制剂。

5. 76

膜剂 mó jì

pellicle

药物与适宜的成膜材料经加工制成的膜状剂型。

5. 77

海绵剂 hǎi mián jì

sponginum

亲水胶体溶液，经发泡、固化、冷冻、干燥制成的海绵状固体灭菌剂型，多用于外科辅助止血、消炎及止痛。

5. 78

离子透入剂 lí zǐ tòu rù jì

iontophoresis agent

液体中药通过离子导入技术作用于皮肤的制剂。

5. 79

鼻用制剂 bí yòng zhì jì

nasal preparation

提取物、饮片或化学药物制成的直接用于鼻腔发挥局部或全身治疗作用的制剂。

5. 80

眼用制剂 yǎn yòng zhì jì

ophthalmic preparation

提取物、饮片制成的直接用于眼部发挥治疗作用的无菌制剂。

5. 81

缓释制剂 huǎn shì zhì jì

sustained release preparation

在规定的释放介质中，按要求缓慢地非恒速释放药物，与相应的普通制剂比较，给药频率比普通制剂减少一半或有所减少，且能显著增加患者依从性的制剂。

5. 82

控释制剂 kòng shì zhì jì

controlled release preparation

在规定释放介质中，按要求缓慢的恒速释放药物，给药频率比普通制剂减少一半或有所减少，血药浓度比缓释制剂更加平稳，且能显著增加患者依从性的制剂。

5. 83

迟释制剂 chí shì zhì jì

delayed release preparation

在给药后不立即释放药物的制剂。

5. 84

靶向制剂 bǎ xiàng zhì jì

targeting preparation

借助载体将药物通过局部给药、胃肠道或全身血液循环而选择性的浓集定位于靶组织、靶器官、靶细胞活细胞内结构的制剂。

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Foreword

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some elements of this document may be subject to patent rights. The issuing body shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patents.

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The drafting procedures for this document comply with SCM1.1-2021 *Directives for Standardization — Part 1: Procedures for the Development and Issuance of Standards* issued by the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies.

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Introduction

Chinese Medicine is a great treasure of the Chinese nation and an integral part of China's excellent traditional culture. Herbal formulae serve as the primary tool for clinical disease prevention and treatment in TCM, and their dosage forms are crucial carriers for delivering and realizing therapeutic effects. The evolution from traditional dosage forms such as decoctions (汤剂), pills (丸剂), powders (散剂), soft extracts (膏滋), and pellets (丹剂) to modern Chinese medicinal preparations like tablets, capsules, and injections embodies the history of academic and practical advancement in TCM, representing a fusion of ancient and modern medicinal wisdom and technology.

To meet the needs for the inheritance, innovation, and development of TCM, and to advance its industrialization, modernization, and global integration, achieving standardization in academic exchange, scientific research, production, clinical application, market regulation, and international trade within the field of herbal formula dosage forms and Chinese medicinal preparations is essential. The unification and standardization of terminology constitute indispensable foundational work. Currently, issues such as overlapping concepts, unclear definitions, and the mixed use of historical and contemporary names persist in the naming, classification, and definitions of TCM formula dosage forms and preparations. Furthermore, existing standards demonstrate incomplete coverage of relevant terminology. Therefore, there is an urgent need to establish a more comprehensive and systematic standard terminology system for TCM formula dosage forms and Chinese medicinal preparations.

The development of this document follows the Standard of *General principles for developing and translating international terminology standards in Chinese medicine* and aims to provide solid technical support for building a unified linguistic environment for TCM formula dosage forms and Chinese medicinal preparations, ensuring the quality of Chinese medicinal products and their clinical efficacy, and promoting academic progress and the healthy development of the TCM industry. This work holds significant importance.

Vocabulary for dose forms of Chinese medicine prescriptions and Chinese medicine preparations

1 Scope

This document defines the basic terms for preparation forms, as well as the general terms and definitions for preparation forms used in Chinese medicine, in both Chinese and English.

This document is applicable to the production, management, marketing, distribution, news publishing, education, teaching, and academic exchanges related to traditional formulas and modern Chinese medicinal preparations in different countries and regions.

2 Normative references

There is no normative reference in this document.

3 Basic terms

3.1

preparation of Chinese medicinals

剂型 jì xíng

a pharmaceutical product of specified standards, processed from Chinese medicinal materials as raw ingredients according to corresponding prescriptions and methods, under the guidance of traditional Chinese medicine theory.

3.2

preparation form

中药制剂 zhōng yào zhì jì

The form into which a crude drug or drug mixture is processed, making it suitable for medical or prophylactic use.

3.3

内服剂 nèi fú jì

oral-taking preparation

a pharmaceutical preparation intended for entry into the body through the oral cavity to achieve therapeutic purposes.

3.4

externally-used preparation

外用剂 wài fū jì

a pharmaceutical preparation intended for topical application, achieving effects such as reducing swelling and inflammation, and improving blood circulation through transdermal absorption, creating a local high concentration of the drug.

4 Chinese medicine prescriptions

4.1

decoction

汤剂 tāng jì

煎剂 jiān jì

a liquid preparation made by boiling or soaking medicinal slices or coarse granules in water, then removing the dregs and collecting the liquid for oral administration.

4.2

standard decoction

标准汤剂 biāo zhǔn tāng jì

a single-ingredient decoction made from sliced medicinal pieces by boiling in water, guided by traditional Chinese medicine theory and based on clinical application.

4.3

draft

饮剂 yǐn jì

a type of decoction requiring a relatively short boiling time; or a liquid preparation intended for oral use without a fixed schedule or for consumption while cool.

4.4

lotion

洗剂 xǐ jì

a liquid dosage form made by decocting medicinal herbs in water for soaking, washing, or irrigating the whole body or localized areas; in modern usage, often a preparation made by dissolving medicinal materials in solvents like water or ethanol, intended for topical application, coating, or cleansing of the skin and mucous membranes.

4.5

bathing preparation

浸洗剂 jìn xǐ jì

水粉剂 shuǐ fěn jì

a type of lotion used for soaking and washing the entire body or localized areas.

4.6

lavage

灌洗剂 guàn xǐ jì

a type of lotion used for irrigating and cleansing body cavities such as the vagina, urethra, or bladder.

4.7

enema

灌肠剂 guàn cháng jì

a liquid preparation introduced into the rectum via the anus.

4.8

medicinal bath

浴剂 yù jì

a liquid preparation used for immersing the entire body or localized areas in a bath.

4.9

gargle

含漱剂 hán shù jì

a liquid solution prepared from medicinal substances, sometimes with added glycerin or ethanol, used for cleaning the oral cavity or throat.

4.10

soft extract

膏滋 gāo zī

a semi-fluid preparation for internal use, made by decocting medicinal materials in water, removing the dregs, concentrating the liquid, and then adding refined honey or sugar.

4.11

medicated thread

线剂 xiàn jì

an external preparation made by soaking silk or cotton thread in a medicinal liquid, followed by boiling and subsequent drying.

4.12

medicated roll

条剂 tiáo jì

an external preparation made by grinding medicinal ingredients into a fine powder, sieving, mixing uniformly, then spreading medicinal paste on mulberry bark paper and twisting it into thin strips; or alternatively, twisting mulberry bark paper into strips, coating them with a thin layer of paste, and then adhering the medicinal powder to the surface.

4.13

powder

散剂 sǎn jì

a preparation where a single medicinal ingredient or a formula is ground into an extremely fine powder.

4.14**honeyed pill**

蜜丸 mì wán

粉剂 fěn jì

a pill preparation made by combining finely powdered medicinal materials with honey as a binding agent.

4.15**watered pill**

水丸 shuǐ wán

a pill preparation made by combining finely powdered medicinal materials with a binding agent such as water, or, depending on the treatment principle, yellow wine, vinegar, dilute medicinal liquid, or sugar solution.

4.16**water-honeyed pill**

水蜜丸 shuǐ mì wán

a pill preparation made by combining finely powdered medicinal materials with a mixture of honey and water as the binding agent.

4.17**paste pill**

糊丸 hú wán

a pill preparation made by combining finely powdered medicinal materials with a binding agent such as rice paste or flour paste.

4.18**wax-coated pill**

蜡丸 là wán

a pill preparation made by combining finely powdered medicinal materials with beeswax as the binding agent.

4.19**pellet**

丹 dān

a preparation made by heating, sublimating, or melting and refining mineral medicines containing elements such as mercury or sulfur.

4.20

medicinal tea

茶剂 chá jì

a preparation containing tea leaves or not, made from medicinal materials or their extracts, intended for consumption by infusing, steeping, or decocting in boiling water.

4.21

medicated cake

糕剂 gāo jì

a solid, cake-like preparation made by steaming finely powdered medicinal materials with rice flour and cane sugar.

4.22

defecation-promoting medicinal

导药 dǎo yào

a preparation made from easily soluble and lubricating medicinal substances, inserted into the anus to moisten the intestines and promote defecation.

4.23

paste

糊剂 hú jì

a semi-solid preparation made by mixing medicinal powder (with powder content exceeding 25%) with bases such as vaseline or lanolin.

4.24

lozenge

锭剂 dìng jì

a solid preparation of a specified shape, made by combining finely powdered medicinal materials with an appropriate binder.

4.25

fumigant

[烟]熏剂 yān xūn jì

a preparation where medicinal materials, aided by combustible substances, produce smoke upon burning to kill insects, sterilize, prevent or treat diseases; or utilize the warmth generated by combustion to treat diseases.

4.26

medicated cigarette

烟剂 yān jì

a preparation made by mixing specific medicinal materials with combustion-supporting agents, blending them into tobacco, and rolling into cigarette shapes for easy lighting and inhalation.

4.27

medicated steam

熏蒸剂 xūn zhēng jì

a preparation where sliced medicinal herbs are decocted, or a medicinal liquid is heated, and the resulting steam is used to treat diseases via fumigation.

4.28

sachet

香囊[袋]剂 xiāng náng dài jì

a preparation where fragrant, pestilence-dispelling medicinal substances are placed into a pouch (bag) for wearing.

4.29

insufflating powder

吹药 chuī yào

a preparation where medicinal materials are processed into fine powder for blowing or spraying into the orifices of the human body.

4.30

peg-shaped preparation

钉剂 dīng jì

a solid external preparation shaped like a peg, made by mixing medicinal powder with an excipient.

4.31

stilus

棒剂 bàng jì

a solid external preparation made into a small stick shape.

4.32

oil preparation

油剂 yóu jì

an external preparation made by mixing a large quantity of powdered medicinal substances with vegetable oil, followed by soaking, filtering, and standing to extract.

4.33

oil paste

油调剂 yóu tiáo jì

a paste-like preparation made by blending medicinal powder with vegetable oil or medicinal oil.

4.34

liniment

搽剂 chá jì

擦剂 cā jì

a clear or suspended external liquid preparation made by dissolving medicinal extracts, fine medicinal powder, or volatile medicinal substances in oil, ethanol, or other suitable solvents.

4.35

emulsion

乳剂 rǔ jì

a non-uniform, dispersed pharmaceutical preparation formed by mixing two immiscible liquids (oil and water) with the addition of an emulsifying agent.

4.36

cosmetic bean powder

澡豆 zǎo dòu

a powdered cleansing product primarily made from beans, combined with chinese herbs, fragrances, flowers, jade powder, etc.

4.37

灸剂 jiǔ jì

moxa preparation

an external preparation made by pounding or grinding mugwort leaves into a fluffy mass, or additionally rolling them with other medicinal materials into cigarette-like shapes or other forms, for cauterizing or warming acupuncture points or affected areas.

4.38

熨剂 yùn jì

hot compression preparation

an external preparation made from iron sand combined with medicinal materials or extracts absorbed onto it, along with excipients, applied hot to compress and warm affected areas.

4.39

concentrated decoction

浓缩煎剂 nóng suō jiān jì

a liquid preparation made by concentrating a standard decoction, resulting in increased concentration and reduced volume.

5 Preparation forms of Chinese medicinals

5.1

mixture

合剂 hé jì

an oral liquid preparation made by extracting, purifying, and concentrating medicinal materials using water or other suitable solvents.

5.2

oral liquid

口服液 kǒu fú yè

a mixture packaged as a single-dose liquid.

5.3

syrup

糖浆剂 táng jiāng jì

a preparation form consisting of a concentrated sucrose solution containing medicinal materials, their extracts, or aromatic substances.

5.4

wine

酒剂 jiǔ jì

a clear liquid preparation made by extracting medicinal materials with distilled wine (alcohol).

5.5

tincture

酊剂 dīng jì

a clear liquid preparation made by extracting or dissolving medicinal materials in ethanol of a specified concentration.

5.6

extract

浸膏剂 jìn gāo jì

a preparation made by extracting medicinal materials with a suitable solvent, evaporating part of the solvent, and adjusting the concentration to meet specified standards.

5.7

liquid preparation

液体药剂 yè tǐ yào jì

a liquid dosage form where medicinal materials are dispersed in a liquid medium (solvent).

5.8

surfactant

表面活性剂 biǎo miàn huó xìng jì

a substance that can significantly reduce the surface tension of a solution.

5.9

solubilizer

增溶剂 zēng róng jì

a surfactant possessing solubilizing capacity.

5.10

foaming agent

起泡剂 qǐ pào jì

a surface-active, strongly hydrophilic substance with a high HLB value, which can reduce the interfacial tension in a solution and stabilize foam.

5.11

antifoaming agent

消泡剂 xiāo pào jì

a substance, typically a strongly lipophilic surfactant with an HLB value of 1-3, that can break foam by competing with the foaming agent for space at the foam lamella, reducing surface viscosity, and promoting liquid drainage from the lamella.

5.12

emulsifier

乳化剂 rǔ huà jì

a substance that facilitates emulsification, enabling one liquid to disperse in the form of fine droplets throughout another, immiscible liquid, forming a relatively stable heterogeneous liquid system.

5.13

wetting agent

湿润剂 shī rùn jì

an additive that improves the wettability of hydrophobic particle surfaces by the medium (usually water).

5.14

molecular solution of liquid preparation

真溶液型液体制剂 zhēn róng yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

a liquid preparation for oral or external use, where the drug is dispersed in the solvent as small molecules or ions.

5.15

solution

溶液剂 róng yè jì

a clear liquid preparation formed by dissolving a drug in a solvent.

5.16

aromatic water

芳香水剂 fāng xiāng shuǐ jì

a saturated or nearly saturated clear aqueous solution of volatile oils or other volatile aromatic medicinal substances.

5.17

distillate formula

露剂 lù jì

an aromatic solution made by steam distillation of medicinal materials containing volatile components.

5.18

glycerite

甘油剂 gān yóu jì

a glycerol solution of a drug intended specifically for external use.

5.19

spiritus

酊剂 dǐng jì

a concentrated alcoholic solution of volatile drugs.

5.20

colloidal solution of liquid preparation

胶体溶液型液体制剂 jiāo tǐ róng yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

a liquid preparation where the dispersed phase, with particle sizes ranging from 1-100 nm, is dispersed within the dispersion medium.

5.21

emulsion of liquid preparation

乳浊液型液体制剂 rǔ zhuó yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

a liquid preparation forming a heterogeneous dispersion system, made by emulsifying two immiscible liquids.

5.22

suspension of liquid preparation

混悬液型液体制剂 hún xuán yè xíng yè tǐ zhì jì

a liquid preparation forming a non-homogeneous system, where poorly soluble solid drugs are dispersed as fine particles within the dispersion medium.

5.23

injection

注射剂 zhù shè jì

a sterile solution or emulsion prepared from active substances extracted from medicinal materials, suitable for injection into the body; also includes sterile powders or concentrated solutions intended to be made into solutions immediately before use.

5.24

sterile powder for injection

注射用无菌粉末 zhù shè yòng wú jūn fěn mò

a sterile powder or sterile solid mass intended to be made into a solution with a suitable sterile solvent immediately before use.

5.25

concentrated solution for injection

注射用浓溶液 zhù shè yòng nóng róng yè

a sterile concentrated solution intended to be diluted immediately before use for intravenous infusion.

5.26

血浆代用液 xuè jiāng dài yòng yè

plasma substitute

an isotonic, non-toxic colloidal solution serving as a plasma volume expander.

5.27

externally used paste

外用膏剂 wài yòng gāo jì

a semi-solid or near-solid preparation intended exclusively for external use, made by incorporating drugs into a suitable base.

5.28

ointment

软膏剂 ruǎn gāo jì

a semi-solid preparation for external use, made by mixing finely powdered medicinal materials, medicinal material extracts, or the materials themselves with a suitable base.

5.29

cream

乳膏剂 rǔ gāo jì

a uniform semi-solid preparation consisting of active ingredients dissolved or dispersed in an emulsion-type base.

5.30

plaster

膏药 gāo yào

an external preparation for application to the skin, made by processing prepared medicinal slices, edible vegetable oil, and red lead (Pb₃O₄) or lead carbonate into a plaster mass, which is then spread onto a backing material.

5.31

black plaster

黑膏药 hēi gāo yào

an external plaster made by processing prepared medicinal slices, edible vegetable oil, and red lead into a plaster mass, spread onto a backing material.

5.32

white plaster

白膏药 bái gāo yào

an external plaster made by processing prepared medicinal slices, edible vegetable oil, and lead carbonate into a plaster mass, spread onto a backing material.

5.33

emplastrum

贴膏剂 tiē gāo jì

a sheet-like external preparation for skin application, capable of producing local or systemic effects, made from extracts, prepared medicinal slices, and/or chemical drugs with suitable bases and backing materials.

5.34

rubber emplastrum

橡胶贴膏剂 xiàng jiāo tiē gāo jì

an external preparation made by uniformly mixing medicinal extracts or medicinal materials with rubber and other bases, then coating onto cloth.

5.35

gel emplastrum

凝胶贴膏 níng jiāo tiē gāo

an emplastrum made by uniformly mixing extracts, prepared medicinal slices, and/or chemical drugs with a suitable hydrophilic base, then coating onto a backing material.

5.36

patch

贴剂 tiē jì

a thin sheet-like emplastrum made from extracts and/or chemical drugs with suitable polymeric materials. (Often implies a modern transdermal delivery system).

5.37**gel**

凝胶剂 níng jiāo jì

a thick liquid or semi-solid preparation with gel properties, made from active ingredients and excipients capable of forming a gel.

5.38**plastics**

涂膜剂 tú mó jì

a liquid preparation for external application, made by extracting or dissolving prepared medicinal slices using suitable solvents and methods, combined with film-forming materials, which dries to form a film on the skin.

5.39**suppository**

栓剂 shuān jì

a solid dosage form for administration into body orifices, made by incorporating medicinal extracts or powdered drugs into a suitable base.

5.40**glue**

胶剂 jiāo jì

a solid, block-shaped preparation for oral administration, made by decocting animal hides, bones, shells, or horns in water to obtain collagen, concentrating it to a thick consistency, and then drying.

5.41**pill**

丸剂 wán jì

a general term for spherical or spheroidal preparations made by adding suitable binders or other excipients to finely powdered medicinal materials or their extracts. Includes honeyed pills, water pills, water-honeyed pills, paste pills, wax pills, and mini-pills.

5.42**concentrated pill**

浓缩丸 nóng suō wán

a pill made by extracting and concentrating some or all of the prepared medicinal slices, then combining them with suitable excipients or the remaining powdered medicinal slices, using water, honey, or a combination of both as the binder.

5.43

mini-pill

微丸 wēi wán

any type of pill with a particle size less than 3mm.

5.44

dripping pill

滴丸剂 dī wán jì

a preparation made by uniformly mixing medicinal extracts with a base using a suitable method, then dropping the mixture into an immiscible cooling liquid, where it solidifies and contracts.

5.45

granule

颗粒剂 kē lì jì

a granular preparation made by combining medicinal extracts with suitable excipients or finely powdered medicinal materials.

5.46

soluble granule

可溶颗粒 kě róng kē lì

a granule that forms a clear solution when dissolved in water.

5.47

suspended granule

混悬颗粒 hún xuán kē lì

a granule made from water-insoluble drug powders or finely powdered medicinal materials, which forms a uniform suspension when mixed with water.

5.48

effervescent granule

泡腾颗粒 pào téng kē lì

a granule that utilizes the reaction between an organic acid and a weak base upon contact with water to produce carbon dioxide gas, causing the medicinal solution to effervesce.

5.49

capsule

胶囊剂 jiāo náng jì

a general term for preparations where drugs are enclosed in hollow capsules. Includes hard capsules, soft capsules, microcapsules, etc.

5.50

microcapsule

微型胶囊 wēi xíng jiāo náng

a tiny capsule formed by enveloping solid or liquid drugs (core material) within a membrane of natural or synthetic polymeric materials (coating material).

5.51

tablet

片剂 piàn jì

a round or specially shaped preparation made by uniformly mixing and compressing medicinal extracts, medicinal extracts plus powdered medicinal materials, or powdered medicinal materials with suitable excipients.

5.52

common tablet

素片 sù piàn

a tablet made by mixing the drug with excipients, followed by granulation and compression, without any coating.

5.53

extract tablet

浸膏片 jìn gāo piàn

a tablet made from an extract prepared from all the prepared medicinal slices in the formula, with or without suitable excipients.

5.54

semi extract tablet

半浸膏片 bàn jìn gāo piàn

a tablet made by mixing finely powdered medicinal materials from part of the formula with an extract prepared from the remaining medicinal materials, with or without suitable excipients.

5.55

powder tablet

全粉片 quán fěn piàn

a tablet made from finely powdered medicinal materials from all the prepared medicinal slices in the formula, with or without suitable excipients.

5.56

coating

包衣 bāo yī

a suitable material layer onto the surface of solid dosage forms such as tablet cores, uncoated tablets, or granules.

5.57**coated tablet**

包衣片 bāo yī piàn

a tablet covered with a coating membrane.

5.58**sugar coated tablet**

糖衣片 táng yī piàn

a tablet coated using sugar-based coating materials.

5.59

薄膜衣片 bó mó yī piàn

film coated tablet

a tablet coated using film-forming materials that are gastric-soluble, enteric-soluble, or water-insoluble.

5.60**enteric coated tablet**

肠溶片 cháng róng piàn

a tablet coated using enteric coating materials.

5.61**chewable tablet**

咀嚼片 jǔ jué piàn

a tablet intended to be chewed in the mouth before swallowing.

5.62**effervescent tablet**

泡腾片 pào téng piàn

a tablet containing sodium bicarbonate and an organic acid, which effervesces upon contact with water due to the release of carbon dioxide gas.

5.63**dispersible tablet**

分散片 fēn sǎn piàn

a tablet that rapidly disintegrates and disperses uniformly in water.

5.64

orally disintegrating tablet

口崩片 kǒu bēng piàn

a tablet that rapidly disintegrates or dissolves in the oral cavity, intended to be swallowed for systemic effect.

5.65**multilayer tablet**

多层片 duō céng piàn

a tablet with two or more layers. Different layers may contain different drugs or excipients to serve different functions or to avoid incompatibilities between drugs.

5.66**sustained release tablet**

缓释片 huǎn shì piàn

a tablet designed to release the drug slowly in a specified release medium, thereby prolonging its action.

5.67**controlled release tablet**

控释片 kòng shì piàn

a tablet designed to release the drug at an approximately constant rate in a specified release medium, providing a controlled therapeutic effect.

5.68**buccal tablet**

含片 hán piàn

a tablet intended to be held in the mouth, where the drug dissolves slowly to produce a prolonged local effect.

5.69**sublingual tablet**

舌下片 shé xià piàn

a tablet intended for use under the tongue.

5.70**buccal patch**

口腔贴片 kǒu qiāng tiē piàn

a tablet intended to adhere to the oral mucosa, exerting local or systemic effects after mucosal absorption.

5.71**vaginal tablet**

阴道片 yīn dào piàn

a tablet intended for insertion into the vagina to release drugs for local absorption or effect.

5.72

solution tablet for external use

外用溶液片 wài yòng róng yè piàn

an uncoated or film-coated tablet that, when dissolved in a specified volume of buffer solution or water, forms a solution of a specific concentration for external use.

5.73

aerosol

气雾剂 qì wù jì

a preparation where medicinal extracts or powdered drugs are placed in a pressurized, sealed container with a specially designed valve system and a propellant. Upon use, the propellant's pressure forces the contents to be expelled as a fine mist or other forms.

5.74

spray

喷雾剂 pēn wù jì

a preparation where medicated solutions, emulsions, or suspensions are filled into a special device. Upon use, a manual pump, compressed gas, ultrasonic vibration, or other methods are employed to release the contents as a mist for lung inhalation, direct application to mucosal surfaces or skin, or space disinfection.

5.75

powder aerosol

粉雾剂 fěn wù jì

an inhalation preparation where one or more drug particles are delivered into the respiratory tract as an aerosol via a special administration device.

5.76

pellicle

膜剂 mó jì

a film-like dosage form made by processing drugs with suitable film-forming materials.

5.77

spongium

海绵剂 hǎi mián jì

a sterile, solid preparation with a spongy texture, made by foaming, solidifying, freezing, and drying a hydrophilic colloid solution. Often used as a surgical aid for hemostasis, anti-inflammation, and analgesia.

5.78

iontophoresis agent

离子透入剂 lí zǐ tòu rù jì

a preparation containing liquid Chinese medicinals intended for application to the skin using iontophoresis technology.

5.79

nasal preparation

鼻用制剂 bí yòng zhì jì

a preparation made from extracts, prepared medicinal slices, or chemical drugs, intended for direct use in the nasal cavity to exert local or systemic therapeutic effects.

5.80

ophthalmic preparation

眼用制剂 yǎn yòng zhì jì

a sterile preparation made from extracts or prepared medicinal slices, intended for direct application to the eye for therapeutic purposes.

5.81

sustained release preparation

缓释制剂 huǎn shì zhì jì

a preparation which, in a specified release medium, releases the drug slowly in a non-constant manner. Compared to a conventional immediate-release preparation, its dosing frequency is reduced by half or significantly lessened, significantly improving patient compliance.

5.82

controlled release preparation

控释制剂 kòng shì zhì jì

a preparation which, in a specified release medium, releases the drug slowly at an approximately constant rate. Its dosing frequency is reduced compared to conventional preparations, and it provides more stable blood levels than sustained release preparations, significantly improving patient compliance.

5.83

delayed release preparation

迟释制剂 chí shì zhì jì

a preparation that does not release the drug immediately after administration.

5.84

靶向制剂 bǎ xiàng zhì jì

targeting preparation

a preparation that selectively concentrates and locates the drug in target tissues, target organs, target cells, or specific intracellular structures, facilitated by a carrier, administered via local application, the gastrointestinal tract, or systemic circulation.