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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

**SPECIAL UNION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASSIFICATION
(IPC UNION)****COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS****Thirtieth Session
Geneva, February 19 to 23, 2001****DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSIFICATION TOOLS FOR
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE***Document prepared by the International Bureau*

1. The role of intellectual property in the protection, dissemination and utilization of traditional knowledge has received increasing attention in the recent years. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is carrying out a broad program of investigating intellectual property aspects of traditional knowledge. In October 2000, the WIPO General Assembly decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore which will meet at its first session in spring 2001. One of the principal themes to be discussed by the Intergovernmental Committee will be protection of traditional knowledge.
2. Importance of documentation and information aspects of traditional knowledge, for example, in procedures for the grant of intellectual property rights, is being increasingly acknowledged. In this regard, especially important is providing access to traditional knowledge published data as searchable prior art since accessing this type of information is difficult so far.

3. The International Bureau has been recently informed by the Government of India of a special project in this country for establishing a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). For this objective, a national task force has been created which has already collected and processed various published data on traditional medicinal plants. It is supposed that the data collection will be included in the worldwide intellectual property digital library to constitute searchable prior art. Annex I to this document includes an extract of the data showing basic contents of TKDL.
4. Based on a prototype TKDL, the International Bureau's program on traditional knowledge is undertaking a pilot project to test the applicability of existing intellectual property documentation standards for the integration of traditional knowledge into existing administrative procedures of intellectual property offices. The objective of this activity is to identify requirements which will enable the integration of standardized traditional knowledge documentation into existing procedures for examination, publication, granting and registration of intellectual property titles. The project will also identify requirements to facilitate the electronic exchange and dissemination of standardized documentation regarding traditional knowledge.
5. For the retrieval of traditional knowledge information, appropriate classification tools would be indispensable. With a view to facilitating access to TKDL, the task force has also elaborated the draft of the Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification (TKRC) relating to traditional medicine in India. Its extract is shown in Annex II to this document. The development of TKRC has been influenced, to a considerable extent, by the structure of the IPC.
6. It is planned that elaboration of TKRC will be continued by the task force, taking also into account recommendations made by the International Bureau. Those recommendations were aimed at the simplification of the classification structure and use of more general terminology, in order to facilitate further expansion of the system to documents of other countries. The output of the project referred to in paragraph 4, above, may further facilitate such an expansion.
7. In view of the potential value of TKRC for accessing traditional knowledge published data, its relationship to the IPC should be investigated. The IPC could be also applied, to a certain extent, for the classification of traditional knowledge relating, for example, to traditional medicine. However, the development of more detailed classification tools for traditional knowledge, such as TKRC, would significantly increase the efficiency of information retrieval. In informal consultations of the International Bureau with certain industrial property offices, it was suggested that, for its better use, TKRC should be linked, or even partially integrated, to the IPC.
8. *The Committee of Experts is invited to consider the Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification and to take a decision concerning its proper relationship to the IPC.*

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I/ANNEXE I

ANNEX I

Key Attributes of TKDL

Title of Traditional Knowledge Resource **Knowledge Known since (dd mm yyyy)**
Atasi

or (tick appropriate box)

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More than More than More than
500 years 200 years 100 years

TKRC Codes: A01A-1/252, 2/01, 3/22, A01B-1/18, A01D-16/01

IPC Code : A61K,9/06,35/78

ABSTRACT:- Atasi consists of dried ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* extensively cultivated throughout the Plains of India Dried seeds separated from capsules by thrashing.

KEY WORDS :- Atasi , Linseed , Sarsapadi pralepa , Galaganda, Granthi , Ganda mala

SYNONYMS:- uma, ksuma, tisi, tusi, masina, atasi, linseed, alshi, arasi, als, agasebeeja, semeagare, agasi, als, agastha, agasi, cheru charm, atshi, atushi, ali, virai, avisa, katan.

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATIONS:

1. Sarsapadi pralepa is a therapeutic composition comprising of useful parts of Sarsapa, Sigru beeja , Sana, Atasi, Yava , Mulaka bija , Amla takra.

2. Therapeutic formulation/composition is mentioned below:

Sarsapa	Sd.	1 part
Sigru beeja	Sd.	1 part
Sana	Sd.	1 part
Atasi	Sd	1 part
Yava	Sd.	1 part
Mulaka bija	Sd	1 part
Amla takra		Q.S.
(Sd. - Seed)		

3. A composition as described above is formulated as a Lepa for Local application.

Annex I, Page 2

4. Takra is a liquid obtained by adding in equal quantity of water to curd and decanting the same by churning and Amla Takra is obtained in the similar way by using sour curd.

5. Therapeutic composition mentioned above is prepared by cleaning, drying of plants and then grinding into a fine powder. Before use on the body, it is mixed with some liquid as in this case it is Amla takra.

6. It is useful in treatment of Galaganda, Granthi, Ganda mala

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION (PRIOR ART)

1. Lal Canda Vaidya, Bhaisjya Ratnavali, Gala gandadirogadhikara; 7, pp 538
2. The Ayurvedic formulary of India Part 1, Govt. of India, Lepa 11:11, pp 138 (1978)

सर्पपादिप्रलेपः

सर्पषान् शिशुर्बीजानि शण्डीबीजातसीयवान् ।

मूलकस्य च बीजानि तक्रेशास्तेन पेपयेत् ॥ ७ ॥

सालगरुडा ग्रन्थयश्च गरुडमालाः सुदारुणाः ।

प्रलेपात्तेन शाम्यन्ति विलयं यान्ति चाचिरात् ॥ ८ ॥

Annex I, page 3

Key Attributes of TKDL

Title of Traditional Knowledge Resource **Knowledge Known since (dd mm yyyy)**
Kumari

or (tick appropriate box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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More than 500 years More than 200 years More than 100 years

**TKRC Codes : A01A-1/24,A01B-1/37,A01C-1/30, A01D-7/01 7/28
7/39,13/19,17/00**

IPC Code : A61K-9/08,33/26,35/78

ABSTRACT:-

Kumari is an Audbhida Dravya of ancient India used medicinally since more than 1000 Years

KEYWORDS:- Kumari,Kumaryasava (A).Asava. agnimandya, parinamasula, Udavarta, mutrakrcchra, prameha, Asmari, raktapitta

SYNONYMS:- kanya, kumarika, sanninayaka, cenninayaka, cenyaya, sahasara, kanyasara.

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATIONS:

1.Kumaryasava 'A' is a therapeutic composition comprising compound formulation consisting of following ingredients, Kumari, Guda, Madhu, Loha Bhasma. Sunthi, Marica, Pippali, Lavanga,, Tvak, Ela, Patra, Nagakesra. Citraka, Pippalimula, Vidanga, Gajapippali, Cavya, Hapusa, Dhanyaka, Puga , Katuka , Musta. Haritaki, Vibhitaka, Amalaki , Rasna, Devadaru, Haridra, Daruharidra, Murva, Madhurasa or Guduci. Danti, Puskaramula, Bala, Atibala, Kapikacchu, Goksura or Trikanataka. Satapuspa. Hingupatri. Akallaka or akarakarbhha, Utingana, Rakta punarnava. Sveta punarnava. Lodhra . Maksika , Dhataki,

2. Therapeutic formulation /composition is mentioned below :

1. Kumari rasa		12.228 l
2. Guda		4.800 kg
3. Madhu		2.400 kg
4 Loha bhasma		24 kg
5 Sunthi	(Rz.)	24 g
6. Marica	(Fr.)	24 g

Annex I, page 4

7. Pippali	(Fr.)	24 g.
8. Lavanga	(Fl)	24 g.
5. Tvak	(St. Bk.)	
6. Ela	(Sd.)	24 g.
7. Patra	(Lf.)	24 g.
8. Nagakesara	(Fl.)	24 g.
9. Citraka	(Rt.)	24 g.
10. Pippalimula	(Rt.)	24 g.
11. Vidanga	(Sd.)	24 g.
12. Gajapippali	(Fr.)	24 g.
13. Cavika	(St.)	24 g.
14. Hapusa	(Fr.)	24 g.
15. Dhanyaka	(Fr.)	24 g.
16. Puga	(Sd.)	24 g.
17. Katuka	(Rz.)	24 g.
18. Musta	(Rz.)	24 g.
19. Haritaki	(Fr. P.)	24 g.
20. Vibhitaka	(Fr. P.)	24 g.
21. Amalaki	(Fr. P.)	24 g.
22. Rasna	(Rt.)	24 g.
23. Devadaru	(Ht. Wd.)	24 g.
24. Haridra	(Rz.)	24 g.
25. Daruharidra	(St.)	24 g.
26. Murva	(Rt.)	24 g.
27. Madhurasā or Guduci	(St.)	24 g.
28. Danti	(Rt.)	24 g.
29. Puskaramula	(Rt.)	24 g.
30. Bala	(Rt.)	24 g.
31. Atibala	(Rt.)	24 g.
32. Kapikacchu	(Sd.)	24 g.
33. Goksura	(Sd.)	24 g.
34. Satapuspa	(Sd.)	24 g.
35. Hingupatri	(Lf.)	24 g.
36. Akarakarabha	(Rt.)	24 g.
37. Utingana	(Sd.)	24 g.
38. Sveta Punarnava	(Rt.)	24 g.
39. Rakta punarnava	(Rt.)	24 g.
40. Lodhra	(St. Bk.)	24 g.
41. Maksika		24 g.
42. Dhataki	(Fl.)	384 g.

(* Rz- Rhizome, St.Bk- Stem Bark. Sd-Seed. Lf- Leaf, Fr- Fruit, Rt- Root, Fr P - Fruit Pulp, Ht. Wd- Heart Wood, Fl – Flower)

3. A composition as described above is formulated as a fermented products of crude drugs (Asava)

Annex I, page 5

4. Therapeutic composition mentioned above is prepared by cutting aloe in bits and removing its skin to take out the pulp is put into a vessel and some quantity of triphala powder is added to liquefy the pulp quickly than the fluid is strained, to this fluid coarsely powdered above mentioned drugs are added with Guda and Madhu as prescribed in the composition than it is boiled and cooled. This is poured into the fermentation pot , vessel. The loha bhasma is added last before sealing of the fermentation vessel. The container is covered with lid and edges are sealed with clay smeared clothes bound in seven consecutive layers. The container is kept either in a special room, in an under ground cellar or in a heap of paddy so as to ensure that for the duration of Sandhana, as far as possible, a constant temperature is maintained, since varying temperatures may impede or accelerate the fermentation. After the specified period, the lid is removed, and the contents examined to ascertain whether the process of sandhana has been completed. The fluid is first decanted and then strained after two or three days. When the fine suspended particles settle down, it is strained and bottled.

5. The dose of above mentioned therapeutic composition is 20 ml to 80 ml. Per day

6. It is useful in the treatment of Agnimandya, Parinamasula, Udavarta, Mutrakrcchra, Prameha, Asmari, Raktapitta

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION (PRIOR ART)

1. The Ayurvedic Formulary of India – Part – 1 ;Govt. of India;Asava:12;7-8 (1978.)

2.Acharya Shri Radhakrishna Parasar,Sarangadhara Samhita-Madhyamkhanda, Adhyaya 10;18-27; pp368 (1961).

3. Rasa Vaidya Naginadasa Chhaganalala Shah ,” Bharat Bhaisajya Ratnakara Part I” MotiLal Banarsi Das ,(Yoga 9376),.1985.

[Annex II follows/
L'annexe II suit]

ANNEX II/ANNEXE II

ANNEX II

Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC)

TKRC is devised as a Classification System for the purpose of systematic arrangement, dissemination and retrieval of Traditional Knowledge Resources TKRC is expected to facilitate the digitisation of traditional knowledge and to act as a meta library to provide language independent storage and retrieval of digitised information. This is devised by following the internationally well accepted IPC structure which includes section, class, sub-class, groups and sub-groups. It is expected that TKRC structure and details will be adopted by other countries, who are concerned about prevention of grant of patents for non original inventions in their traditional knowledge systems. TKRC is also like to facilitate in creating greater awareness on the traditional knowledge systems by leveraging the modern system of dissemination i.e information technology in particular internet and web technologies.

The TKRC is mainly divided into the following sections:

- Section**
- A - Ayurveda**
 - B - Unani**
 - C - Siddha**
 - D - Yoga**
 - E- Naturopathy**
 - F- Folk lore medicine**

Section A - Ayurveda.

The Ayurveda section is divided into following classes

- Class**
- 01- Pharmaceutical preparations (Kalpana)**
 - 02- Personal Hygiene Preparations**
 - 03- Dietary (Foods / Food stuff or Beverages)**
 - 04- Biocides ,Fumigatives (Dhupana, Krimighna)**

NB: Presently TKRC coverage is available for Ayurveda, however these are common sections with other system such as Unani of plants (01A) and disease (01E)

It is expected that TKRC will get enhanced for th

Annex II, page 2

e other systems of medicines in future.

Also structure of TKRC is also adaptable for non Indian systems of traditional knowledge.

TKRC can only be enriched if it is created as an open domain information, where the users of TKRC will be encouraged to make additions to TKRC through a structured and scientifically created updation mechanism.

Section A Class 01-Pharmaceutical preparations(Kalpana)

The Pharmaceutical preparations is divided into following sub-classes based on the material used.

Sub-Class - 01A - Based on Audbhida (plants)

01B - Based on Jangama (animals)

01C - Based on Parthiva (Minerals)

01D – Characterised by Roga (Disease)

01E – Characterised by Karm (Action)

Sub-Class A01A - Kalpana (Pharmaceutical preparations) based on Audbhida (plants)

Group - A01A 1/00 - Whole medicinal Audbhida (plants)

Sub-Group	Botanical Name	Sanskrit / Vernacular Name
1/1 -	Abelmoschus esculentus	Bhandi (Bhindi)
1/2 -	Abies pindrow	Talisabheda (Talisa patra)
1/3 -	Abies webbiana	Talisapatra
1/4 -	Abroma augusta	Pisacakarpara
1/5 -	Abrus precatorius	Gunja
1/6 -	Abrus pulchellus	Sveta Gunja
1/7 -	Abutilon avicennae	Atibala bheda
1/8 -	Abutilon fruticosum	Atibala bheda
1/9 -	Abutilon hirtum	Atibala bheda
1/10 -	Abutilon indicum	Atibala
1/11 -	Abutilon muticum	Atibala bheda
1/12 -	Abutilon polyandrum	Atibala bheda
1/13 -	Acacia arabica	Babbula
1/14 -	Acacia caesia	Aila
1/15 -	Acacia canescens	Adari bheda
1/16 -	Acacia catechu	Khadira
1/17 -	Acacia chundra	Khadira bheda
1/18 -	Acacia concinna	Saptala Kesya
1/19 -	Acacia farnesiana	Arimeda, Vita Khadira
1/20 -	Acacia ferruginea	Sveta Khadira bheda

Annex II, page 4

1/21 -	<i>Acacia latronum</i>	Kinkirata, Babbula Bheda
1/22 -	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Arimeda bheda, Vita Khadira bheda
1/23 -	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Adari, Lata Khadira
1/24 -	<i>Acacia senegal</i>	Sveta Babbula
1/25 -	<i>Acacia suma</i>	Sveta khadira, Kaḍara
1/26 -	<i>Acacia torta</i>	Adari bheda
1/27 -	<i>Acalypha ciliata</i>	Kuppi (laghu)
1/28 -	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i>	Cinnivara
1/29 -	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Kuppi, Muktavarca, Harita manjari
1/30 -	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Goksurā (substitute drug), Trikantaka
1/31 -	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Krisana Saireyaka
1/32 -	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Biranjāsika
1/33 -	<i>Achras zapota</i>	Sapota
1/34 -	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Apamarga
1/35 -	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>	Apamarga sveta
1/36 -	<i>Achyranthes rubra</i> - fusca	Rakta Apamarga bheda
1/37 -	<i>Achyranthes verschaaffeltii</i>	Rakta Apamarga
1/38 -	<i>Aconitum atrox</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/39 -	<i>Aconitum balfourii</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/40 -	<i>Aconitum chasmanthum</i>	Srangika Visa
1/41 -	<i>Aconitum deinorrhizum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/42 -	<i>Aconitum falconeri</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/43 -	<i>Aconitum ferox</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/44 -	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Ativisa
1/45 -	<i>Aconitum laciniatum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/46 -	<i>Aconitum luridum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/47 -	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/48 -	<i>Aconitum naviculare</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/49 -	<i>Aconitum palmatum</i>	Prativisa
1/50 -	<i>Aconitum spicatum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/51 -	<i>Aconitum violaceum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/52 -	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Vaca
1/53 -	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Visaphala (kannada)
1/54 -	<i>Actiniopteris dichotoma</i>	Mayura Sikha
1/55 -	<i>Actinodaphne hookeri</i>	Pisa (marathi)
1/56 -	<i>Actinodaphne radiata</i>	Pisa (marathi)
1/57 -	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Sitaphala, Goraksi
1/58 -	<i>Adenantha pavonina</i>	Kucandana
1/59 -	<i>Adhatoda beddomei</i>	Vasa bheda
1/60 -	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Vasa
1/61 -	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Hamsapadi bheda
1/62 -	<i>Adiantum capellus</i>	Hamsapadi bheda
1/63 -	<i>Adiantum flabellulatum</i>	Hamsapadi bheda
1/64 -	<i>Adiantum incisum</i>	Mayura Sikha (Substitute drug)
1/65 -	<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i>	Hamsapadi. tamracuda
1/66 -	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Haridru

Annex II, page 5

1/2148 -	Zingiber roseum	Rajuldumpa (telgu)
1/2149 -	Zingiber zerumbet	Vaca sthulogranthi
1/2150 -	Zizyphus mauritiana	Badra, kola
1/2151 -	Zizyphus jujuba	Gridhranakhi
1/2152 -	Zizyphus jujuba	Kola souvira
1/2153 -	Zizyphus nummularia	Karkaundhu
1/2154 -	Zizyphus oenoplia	Badara bheda
1/2155 -	Zizyphus rugosa	Curna sekara(Bihar)
1/2156 -	Zizyphus xylopyra	Ghonta
1/2157 -	Zornia diphylla	Dupatiya, samrapani

2/00 - Parts of the Medicinal plants

2/1 -	Bija Majja	(Endosperm)
2/2 -	Bija Tvak	(Seed Husk)
2/3 -	Bija	(Seed)
2/4 -	Ghana Satva	(Solid Extract)
2/5 -	Kanda Tvak	(Stem Bark)
2/6 -	Kantaka	(Thorn)
2/7 -	Kanda	(Stem)
2/8 -	Kanda	(Tuber)
2/9 -	Kastha Majja	(Heart Wood)
2/10 -	Kitaghrha	(Gall)
2/11 -	Kosa Patra	(Aril)
2/12 -	Ksira (Dugdha)	(Latex)
2/13 -	Mukula	(Flower Bud)
2/14 -	Mula	(Root)
2/15 -	Mulakanda	(Root-Tuber)
2/16 -	Mulatwak	(Root Bark)
2/17 -	Nala	(Stalk)
2/18 -	Niryasa	(Exudate)
2/19 -	Panchanga	(Whole Plant)
2/20 -	Paragakosa	(Anther)
2/21 -	Parnavrnta	(Petiole)
2/22 -	Patra	(Leaf)
2/23 -	Phala Niryasa	(Fruit Exudate)
2/24 -	Phala Tvak	(Fruit Rind)
2/25 -	Phala	(Fruit)
2/26 -	Phalaraja	(Fruit Indumentum)
2/27 -	Prakanda	(Rhizome)
2/28 -	Praroha	(Shoot)
2/29 -	Purinkesara	(Androecium)
2/30 -	Puspa	(Flower)
2/31 -	Puspavyuha	(Inflorescence)

Annex II, page 6

2/32 -	Sakha Kanda	(Stem Tuber)
2/33 -	Sakha Tvak	(Stem Bark)
2/34 -	Sunga	(Vegetative Buds / Young Bud)
2/35 -	Taila	(Oil)
2/36 -	Vartikagra	(Stigmā,
2/37 -	Virtika	(Style)

3/00- Characterised by physical form.

3/1 -	Amlakanjika	(Sour Vinegar)
3/2 -	Anjana	(Solid Collyrium)
3/3 -	Arista	(Fermentation(Alcoholic) product of aqueous ext.)
3/4 -	Arka	(Aqueous Distillate containing Volatile Oil)
3/5 -	Asava	(Fermentated Product of Crude
3/6 -	Drug(Alcoholic)	
3/7 -	Avaleha	(Thick Semi Solid Preparation)
3/8 -	Bhasma	(Calcined Drug)
3/9 -	Curna	(Powder)
3/10 -	Dravaka	(Liquid preparations obtained from salt and alkalis)
3/11 -	Gauda	(Alcoholic Preparations With Guda)
3/12 -	Ghrta	(Clarified Butter/Fat Based Formulations)
3/13 -	Guda	(Jaggery & Its Preparations)
3/14 -	Guggulu	(Formulations Containing Guggulu)
3/15 -	Gutika	(Large Pill)
3/16 -	Kalka	(Herbal Paste)
3/17 -	Khanda	(Formulations Containing Jaggery)
3/18 -	Ksara	(Dried Water Soluble Ash/ alkali)
3/19 -	Kvatha	(Decoction / Water Extract)
3/20 -	Lavana	(Medicated salt)
3/21 -	Leha	(Sweet Semi Liquid Formulation)
3/22 -	Lepa	(Paste for local application)
3/23 -	Madya	(Alcoholic Drink)
3/24 -	Mandura	(Preparation containing ferric oxide)
3/25 -	Modaka	(Bolus Like Sweet Preparations)
3/26 -	Nasya	(Nasal Insufflation)
3/27 -	Paka	(Semisolid Preparation Containing Sugar/Jaggery)
3/28 -	Kupipakvarasayana	(Mercurial formulations)
3/29 -	Peya	(Thin Gruel)
3/30 -	Phanta	(Infusion)
3/31 -	Pisti	(Dried Aqueous Paste Of Minerals/Marine Shells)
3/32 -	Rasayoga	(Mercurial Formulations)

Annex II, page 7

3/33 - Sarkara	(Granular Sugar)
3/34 - Sattava	(Dried Aqueous Extract)
3/35 - Sauviraka	(Vinegar Prepared From Husked Barley Or Wheat)
3/36 - Sita Srta	(Cool Decoction)
3/37 - Sura Sara	(Alcoholic Extract)
3/38 - Sura	(Fermented Drug Distillate Containing Alcohol)
3/39 - Surasava	(Fermented Drug Distillate Containing Alcohol)
3/40 - Svarasa	(Sap Or expressed Juice Of Plants)
3/41 - Sveda	(Steam)
3/42 - Taila	(Oil/Medicated Oil)
3/43 - Varti	(Elongated Pill/Thin Sticks/ Suppository)
3/44 - Vataka	(Large Pill)
3/45 - Vati	(Pill)
3/46 - Vilepi	(Thick Gruel)

4/00 - Characterized by active ingredients extracted from plants

5/00 - Characterised by unknown constituents not provided for from 1/00 to 4/00

Annex II, page 8

**Sub-class: A01B - Pharmaceutical preparations(Kalpana)
based on Jangama (animals).**

Group: 1/00 -Based on animals and their products

Sub -Groups :

1/1 - Anda	(Ovum/Egg)
1/2 - Ambara	(Ambergris)
1/3 - Amashaya	(Stomach)
1/4 - Agnyasya	(Pancreas)
1/5 - Amasayikinvatatva	(Pepsin)
1/6 - Agnyashayik Kinvatatva	(Pancreation)
1/7 - Avatugranthi	(Thyroid)
1/8 - Asthi	(Bone)
1/9 - Abhyantrika Srava	(Interstitial secretion)
1/10 - Abhivrkka Granthi	(Suprarenal gland)
1/11 - Balgraiveyak	(Isthmus)
1/12 - Beeja Kosa	(Ovary)
1/13 - Beeja Kosa Srava	(Oestrogen)
1/14 - Aparā	(Placenta)
1/15 - Bhunaga	(Earth Worm)
1/16 - Carma	(Skin)
1/17 - Chagapitta	(Bile Of The Goat)
1/18 - Dadhi	(Curd)
1/19 - Danta	(Tooth)
1/20 - Dhatu	(Seven Types Of Bodily Elements)
1/21 - Dugdha	(Milk)
1/22 - Gandhamarjara Virya	(Civet Cat's Semen)
1/23 - Ghrta	(Clarified Butter)
1/24 - Gomaya Rasa	(Fresh Liquid From Cow Dung)
1/25 - Gorocana	(Bile of ox-solid)
1/26 - Gandh Bilava	(Castorium/Beaver)
1/27 - Godanta	(Cow Teeth)
1/28 - Jalouka	(Leech)
1/29 - Kesa	(Hair)
1/30 - Khura	(Hoof)
1/31 - Kacchap Karkatak	(Sheilla Serrata)
1/32 - Kukkut	(Cock)
1/33 - Kasturi	(Musk)
1/34 - Abaresam	(Silk Pod)
1/35 - Lala	(Saliva)
1/36 - Laksa	
1/37 - Madhu	(Honey)
1/38 - Madhucchista	(Bee's Wax)

[End of Annex II and of document/
Fin de l'annexe II et du document]