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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

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DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSIFICATION TOOLS FOR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Document prepared by the International Bureau

1. The Annex to this document contains a report of the WIPO Task Force on Classification of Traditional Knowledge which has been created by the Committee of Experts at its thirtieth session held in February 2001.
2. *The Committee of Experts is invited to consider the report of the Task Force and take a decision with regard to the development of classification tools for traditional knowledge.*

[Annex follows]

ANNEX

CLASSIFICATION TOOLS FOR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Report of the WIPO Task Force on Classification of Traditional Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

1. At the thirtieth session of the Committee of Experts of the IPC Union, held in February 2001, the Delegation of India made a presentation of the governmental project for establishing a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) relating to traditional Indian medicine and explained the structure of the Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification (TKRC) developed for providing efficient access to traditional knowledge data. The Committee agreed that TKRC should be studied in detail with a view to investigating its information aspects and its relationship to the IPC and decided to create, to this end, a Task Force composed of the following members: China (CN), India (IN), Japan (JP), United States of America (US) and the European Patent Office (EP). The Committee appointed the International Bureau of WIPO (IB) as coordinator of the Task Force (see document IPC/CE/30/11, paragraphs 47 to 53).
2. The Committee agreed that the mandate of the Task Force would be to elaborate advice on the future development of TKRC, in particular with a view to its expansion to documentation of other countries, and to investigate how its proper relationship to the IPC should be established. The Committee requested the Task Force to submit a report of its work to the next session of the Committee.

WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE TASK FORCE

3. The established work program of the Task Force included the following actions:
 - study of TKRC as a classification and search system;
 - study of traditional medicine databases developed in China;
 - consideration of the need for developing the IPC in the field of medicine;
 - consideration of the need for further developing TKRC;
 - elaboration of revision proposals with regard to the IPC and TKRC.
4. In submitting their proposals and comments, the Task Force members were directed by the list of actions with respective deadlines which were indicated in the work program. The present report summarizes the work carried out by the Task Forces so far.

5. IN made available to the Task Force members the "Report of the Task Force on Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)" completed by the Indian Government. The Report describes the objectives, principal stages and expected benefits of the governmental project for establishing a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library and explains in detail the structure of the Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification (TKRC) elaborated for providing efficient access to TKDL. A extract of TKRC is shown in Appendix I to this report.
6. In view of the volume of the material included in the "Report of the Task Force on Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)" and in order to facilitate the study of TKRC, IB prepared a brief summary of the report and distributed it to the Task Force members. The members also reviewed a prototype Traditional Knowledge Digital Library developed in India.
7. IN also made available a brief report on the present status of TKDL project. It is included in Appendix II to this report.
8. CN submitted a report on databases related to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), containing a comprehensive introduction to the Patent Literature Database and the Non-Patent Literature Databases. In order to facilitate the study of the databases, CN prepared demonstration modules in English, including the English-language user interface, and provided free access to the databases for the Task Force members until January 1, 2002. The development of these databases and availability of accessing the data was very much appreciated by the Task Force members.
9. CN also submitted the report on their study of TKRC where CN welcomes elaboration of TKRC as a classification tool for traditional Indian medicine, indicating however that applicability of TKRC to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) would be problematic. CN describes in detail an internal classification scheme for traditional medicine elaborated by the Chinese Intellectual Property Office (SIPO). A extract of this scheme, representing further extension of the IPC and based on taxonomic names, is shown in Appendix III to this report. In order to facilitate the use of botanical classification, an IPC Classification Database for TCM has been established by SIPO and made available through the Patent Literature Database.
10. In its comments, EP indicates that a standard document format for registering (non-patent) traditional knowledge (TK) information would facilitate recording of the TK data in the databases. Concerning TKRC, EP feels that it could be difficult for use by non-experts in Indian TK. However, it would also be difficult to find a useful and universal basis for classification of TK information. With regard to Internet-based searches and databases, EP proposes to have the existing searchable TK resources on the Internet to be accessible from a central collection, for example, from the WIPO Website.
11. JP appreciates the contribution of China and India to the collection and classification of traditional medicine information and to the provision of access to the TK data. Concerning TK classification, JP feels that TK information should be classified on the basis of the IPC which is the only one international patent classification. JPA agrees to consider further subdivision of relevant areas of the IPC, such as group A 61 K 35/78 and subclass A 61 P covering medicinal plant preparations.

12. In its comments, US agrees with EP that TKRC might be too difficult for non-traditional knowledge users. US feels that further subdivision of the IPC group A would be useful and proposes to consider, for that purpose, the CN scheme for medicinal plant materials and the respective scheme in the US Patent Classification System (subclass 424-725) and to decide on the feasibility of using either one of them or a combination of both. US also agrees with the EP's suggestion to create a virtual library of TK by providing access to TK resources on the Internet from a central point.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTEGROVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE

13. The recently established Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) is considering, among other tasks, the task relating to the effective integration of traditional knowledge documentation into searchable prior art. At its second session, held in December 2001, the IGC has approved, in principle, certain activities relating to this task including the following activity: "Study the feasibility of electronic exchange of public domain traditional knowledge documentation data, including through the establishment of international online traditional knowledge databases and digital libraries, taking into account differences in the needs of different stakeholders and the specificity of traditional knowledge in different regions, languages, media and legal contexts."

14. Integration of traditional knowledge documentation into searchable prior art requires elaboration of efficient traditional knowledge classification tools facilitating access to traditional knowledge information. In this regard, the work carried out by the IPCC Committee of Experts on classification of traditional knowledge and the activities planned by the IGC on the inclusion of traditional knowledge documentation into prior art are closely interrelated.

PROVISIONAL CONCLUSIONS

15. The material accumulated and studied by the Task Force and various proposals made by the Task Force members would lead to the conclusion that the most efficient way of developing classification tools for traditional knowledge would be their integration into the IPC on the basis of its revision, in particular in the area of traditional medicine. The material for such revision could be provided by TKRC and other classification systems for traditional knowledge available in various countries, for example, in China and the United States of America. In order to be efficiently used for the classification and search of the traditional knowledge data worldwide, such revision of the IPC should be made to a limited extent only.

16. The IPC, being the only patent classification system applied worldwide, has also a potential for application on non-patent literature, including traditional knowledge documentation, and may accommodate in its structure classification tools for traditional knowledge. Given the urgency of the matter, the necessary revision of the IPC should be carried out in time for the inclusion of revision results in the next edition of the IPC which will enter into force on January 1, 2005.

17. In order to enhance the applicability of the IPCC to the traditional knowledge area, the possibility of linking the IPCC to traditional knowledge resources classifications which may be developed in various countries should be borne in mind.

18. In view of the closer relationship of the tasks relating to traditional knowledge documentation carried out by the IPCC Committee of Experts and the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, cooperation should be established between the two Committees.

[Appendices follow]

APPENDIX I/APPENDICE I

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 likely 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 - Folklore 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 the

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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.

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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	Talisabherda (Talisa patra)
1/3 -	Abies webbiana	Talisapatra
1/4 -	Abroma augusta	Pisacakarpasa
1/5 -	Abrus precatorius	Gunja
1/6 -	Abrus pulchellus	Sveta Gunja
1/7 -	Abutilon avicinnae	Atibala bheda
1/8 -	Abutilon fruticosum	Atibala bheda
1/9 -	Abutilon hirtum	Atibala bheda
1/10 -	Abutilon indicum	Atibala
1/11 -	Abutilon muticum	Atibalā 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

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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, Kadara
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>	Goksura (substitute drug), Trikantaka
1/31 -	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Krisana Saireyaka
1/32 -	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Biranjasika
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 verschaffeltii</i>	Rakta Apamarga
1/38 -	<i>Aconitum atrox</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/39 -	<i>Aconitum balfourii</i>	Vatsanabha bheda
1/40 -	<i>Aconitum chasmantum</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>Adenanthera 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 capillus</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

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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 -	Ziziphus 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 -	Parnavnta	(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	(Androcium)
2/30 -	Puspa	(Flower)
2/31 -	Puspavyuha	(Inflorescence)

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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	(Stigma,
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	(Fermented Productof 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 Serni Liquid Formulation)
3/22 -	Lepa	(Paste for local application)
3/23 -	Madya	(Alcoholic Drink)
3/24 -	Mandura	(Preparation containg 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/Marinc Shells)
3/32 -	Rasayoga	(Mercurial Formulations)

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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	(Fermentaed Drug Distillate Containing Alcohol)
3/39 - Surasava	(Fermented Drug Distillate Containing Alchol)
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

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

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

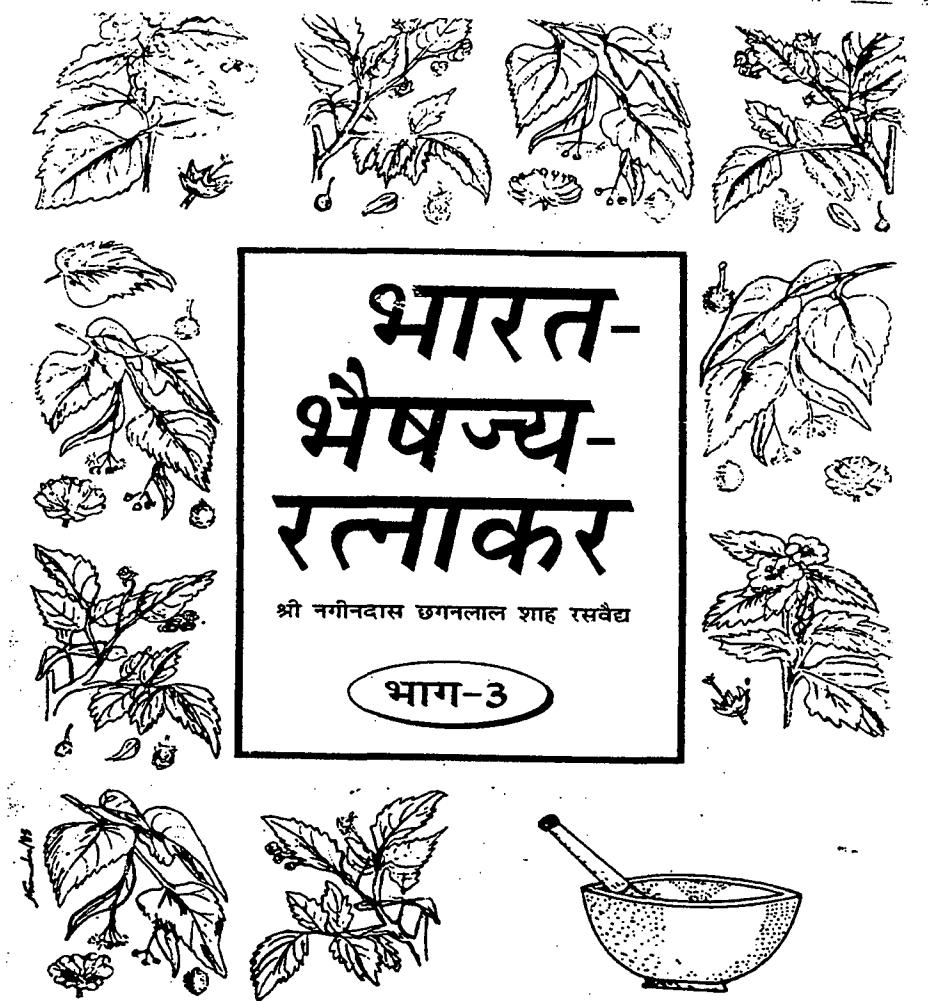
1/1 - Anda	(Ovum/Egg)
1/2 - Ambara	(Ambergris)
1/3 - Amashaya	(Stomach)
1/4 - Agnyasya	(Pancreas)
1/5 - Amasayikkinnvatatva	(Pepsin)
1/6 - Agnyashayik Kinvatatva	(Pancreation)
1/7 - Avatugranthi	(Thyroid)
1/8 - Asthi	(Bone)
1/9 - Abhyantrika Srava	(Interstitial secretion)
1/10 - Abhivrkka Granthi	(Suprarenal gland)
1/11 - Balgraiveyak	(Isthmus)
1/12 - Beeja Kosa	(Ovary)
1/13 - Beeja Kosa Srava	(Oestrogen)
1/14 - Apara	(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 - Dhatus	(Seven Types Of Bodily Elements)
1/21 - Dugdha	(Milk)
1/22 - Gandhamarjara Virya	(Civet Cat's Semen)
1/23 - Ghrita	(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)

APPENDIX II/APPENDICE II

Present status of TKDL Project

A team of 30 Ayurvedic experts, 5 IT experts, 2 patent examiners, with 4 scientists have been working with effect from 15.10.2000. The scope of work on TKDL includes abstraction and classification into different languages, 35,000 drug formulation described in 21 authoritative Ayurvedic text books. Already software based on unicode methodology which extensively utilizes TKRC as classification and abstraction of tool has already been developed. Utilizing the software, the Ayurvedic experts have been able to classify 4000 formulations so far. Also work relating to scanning of these formulations in respect of about 5000 formulations have been accomplished. Pages 2 to 4 of Appendix II describe the manner in which details in Sanskrit and Hindi are available in original text say Bharat Bhaisjya Ratnakar. Page 11 of Appendix II provides details of abstraction of these formulations into TKDL Codes. These codes are then utilized through a software system where TKRC acts as a metadata and provide language independent solution for conversion into languages such as English, French, German, Spanish etc. These are available at pages 5 to 10 of Appendix II. India has planned to provide TKDL in at least 20 foreign languages so as to break the language barrier on TK documentation. It is expected that phase I of TKDL project shall be completed by November 2002. Phase I shall provide 20 language information on about 35000 drugs in 1,40,000 pages.

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कथायप्रकरणम्]	द्वितीयो भागः	[१३]
(रुक्ना) एवं सनिपातञ्जरका नाश होता है । यह काथ अन्यन्त दीपन पात्रन (अग्रिकी त्रुदि करने और आहारतथा दोषादिको पचने वाला) है । (प्र० वि० पोपलका चूर्ण १ माशा डालना चाहिए ।)	द्वितीयो—जो ओषधि दो बार आती है वह दिगुण ली जाती है यथा इस प्रयोगमें कठेली । (११८७) शुद्धच्यादि काथः (हा० स० । श्वा. ३, अ. २)	
(११८५) शुद्धच्यादि काथः (व. स. । मे. रो.) गृहचीत्रिफलाकाथस्तथा लोहरजों मुतः । अशमंज महिषासं वा तेनैव विधिना पिषेत् ॥	गृहची शतपुष्णा च द्राक्षा रस्ता पुनर्नवा । नायमाणकाकथरच गुडैवीतञ्जरापहः ॥	
गिलोय और किफलेके काथमें लोह चूर्ण अथवा शिलाजीत और भौंसिया गूगल मिलाकर सेवन करनेसे मेदरोग नष्ट होता है । (प्र० वि० लोह चूर्णके स्थानमें एक रसी लोह—भस्त्रका प्रयोग किया जाय तो विशेष उत्तम है । शुद्ध लोह—चूर्ण भी उचित मात्रानुसार प्रयोग करनेमें कोई हानि प्रतीत नहीं होती । शिलाजीत और गूगलकी शाखोक मात्रा ४ माशे है, परन्तु आज कल रोगियोंके बलानुसार आवेसे ? माशे तक ही सेवन करना पर्याप्त है ।)	गिलोय, सौंफ, मुनका, राशा, पुनर्नवा और नायमाणक (बनकशा) के काथमें गुड़ डालकर पीनेसे बातञ्जर नष्ट होता है । (प्र० वि० गुड़ एक तोला मिलाना चाहिए ।)	
(११८६) शुद्धच्यादि काथः (व० स० । मय० १० च०) गृहची मधुक रासना पञ्चमूलं कनिष्ठकम् । चन्दनं कामर्थफलं बलामूलं विकङ्कुतम् ॥ पाककाले मधुयान्तु वातजायां प्रयोजयेत् ॥	(११८८) शुद्धच्यादि काथः (हा० स० । श्वा. ३ अ. २) गृहचिनिमन्त्रवासकञ्च शठी किरातं मगधा द्वहस्यै । दार्ढी पटोली कथितं कषायं पिवेन्द्रः पित्तकफञ्चरञ्च' ॥	
वातज मसूरिकाके पकनेके समय गिलोय, मुलहटी, राशा, लवु पञ्चमूल (शालपर्णी, पृथ्यपर्णी, चडी कटैली, कटैली, गोखरू), लाल चन्दन, खम्मारीके फल, स्लैटीकी जड़ और कटैलीका काथ पिलाना हितकर है ।	पित्तज और कफज उत्तरमें गिलोय, नीमकी छाल, बैंसा (अड्सा), कच्चर, चिरायता, पीपल, छोटी और बड़ी कटैली, दारुहन्दी और पटोलपत्र का काथ सेवन करना लाभदायक है । (११८९) शुद्धच्यादि काथः (ग. नि. । ज्वा.) गृहच्यतिविपेशीरं गिरिमळी च मोचकः । कुष्ठं लज्जावतीयष्टीमधुचन्दनसारिवाः ॥	
२ ज्वरे चेति सामुः	एषां कषायः कथितो मधुना च विमिश्रितः । हन्तिज्वरातीसामं सङ्कुषिशूलं निषेवितः ॥ गिलोय, अर्तीस, सस, कुदेको छाल, मोचस, रूट लज्जालु, मुलहटी, लाल चन्दन और सारिवाके काथमें शहद मिलाकर पीनेसे कुक्षि शूल युक्त ज्वरातिसार नष्ट होता है ।	

(११८६) गुह्यादि काथः

(बं० से० । मसू० च०)

गुह्यी मधुकं रास्ना पञ्चमूलं कनिष्ठकम् ।
चन्दनं काशमर्यफलं बलामूलं विकङ्गतम् ॥
पाककाले मसूर्यान्तु वातजायां प्रयोजयेत् ॥

English

Key Attributes of TKDL

BP/70

English

Title of Traditional Knowledge	Knowledge Known Since
Guducyadi Kvatha(14)	100 years

TKRC CODE : A01A-1/1512, A01A-1/1592, A01A-1/1789, A01A-1/1815, A01A-1/1824, A01A-1/1966, A01A-1/1988, A01A-1/2039, A01A-1/670, A01A-1/920, A01A-3/19, A01D-19/01

IPCCode : A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATION :

1. Guducyadi Kvatha(14) is a therapeutic single/compound formulation consisting of useful parts of following ingredient(s) Tinospora cordifolia (Guduci), Glycyrrhiza glabra (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Substitute)), Pluchea lanceolata (Rasna), Desmodium gangeticum (Salaparni), Uraria picta (Prasniparni), Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta)), Solanum indicum (Brahti), Tribulus terrestris (Goksura), Pterocarpus santalinus (Rakta candana), Gmelina arborea (Gambhari), Sida cordifolia (Bala), Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta))

2. Therapeutic composition/formulation is mentioned below :

1	Tinospora cordifolia (Guduci)	(Stem)	1	Part
2	Glycyrrhiza glabra (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Substitute))	(Root)	1	Part
3	Pluchea lanceolata (Rasna)	(Leaf)	1	Part
4	Desmodium gangeticum (Salaparni)	(Root)	0.2	Part
5	Uraria picta (Prasniparni)	(Root)	0.2	Part
6	Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta))	(Root)	0.2	Part
7	Solanum indicum (Brahti)	(Root)	0.2	Part
8	Tribulus terrestris (Goksura)	(Root)	0.2	Part
9	Pterocarpus santalinus (Rakta candana)	(Heart Wood)	1	Part
10	Gmelina arborea (Gambhari)	(Fruit)	1	Part
11	Sida cordifolia (Bala)	(Root)	1	Part
12	Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta))	(Whole Plant)	1	Part

Appendix II/Appendice II

- 3. A composition as described above is formulated as
(Decoction / Water Extract)(Kvatha)**
 - 4. Therapeutic composition mentioned above is prepared
by Kvatha Curna/Kvatha: Drugs are cleaned and dried.**
 - 5. It is useful in the treatment of Small pox(Masurika)**

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

Nagin Das Chagan Lal Saha **Bharat Bhaisjya Ratnakar, Gopi nath Bhisakratnen**
Vol II B. Jain publishers (New Delhi) Ed. Reprint - August 1999.

- 3. A composition as described above is formulated as
(Decoction / Water Extract)(Kvatha)**
 - 4. Therapeutic composition mentioned above is prepared
by Kvatha Curna/Kvatha: Drugs are cleaned and dried.**
 - 5. It is useful in the treatment of Small pox(Masurika)**

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

PP 13

Appendix II/Appendice II

French

Key Attributes of TKDL

BP/70

French

Title of Traditional Knowledge	Knowledge Known Since
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Guducyadi Kvatha(14) 100 years

TKRC CODE : A01A-1/1512, A01A-1/1592, A01A-1/1789, A01A-1/1815, A01A-1/1824, A01A-1/1966,
A01A-1/1988, A01A-1/2039, A01A-1/670, A01A-1/920, A01A-3/19, A01D-19/01

IPCCCode : A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATION :

1.Guducyadi Kvatha(14) composé thérapeutique contenant des parties utiles des ingrédients suivants*Tinospora cordifolia* (Goudouci), *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Yastimadhou, Klitâka (Drogue en remplacement)), *Pluchea lanceolata* (rasna), *Desmodium gangeticum* (Salaparni), *Uraria picta* (Prasniparni), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Drogue en remplacement) (Chwéta)), *Solanum indicum* (Brahti (Kérala)), *Tribulus terrestris* (Goksûra), *Pterocarpus santalinus* (rakta chandana), *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhari), *Sida cordifolia* (Bala), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Drogue en remplacement) (Chwéta))

2. la formulation thérapeutique est mentionnée ci-dessous

1	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Goudouci)	(Tige)	1	partie
2	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> (Yastimadhous, Klitàka (Drogue en remplacement))	(Racine)	1	partie
3	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> (rasna)	(Feuille)	1	partie
4	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Salaparni)	(Racine)	0.2	partie
5	<i>Uraria picta</i> (Prasniparni)	(Racine)	0.2	partie
6	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Drogue en remplacement) (Chwéta))	(Racine)	0.2	partie
7	<i>Solanum indicum</i> (Brahti (Kérala))	(Racine)	0.2	partie
8	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Goksüra)	(Racine)	0.2	partie
9	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (rakta chandana)	(Bois de coeur)	1	partie
10	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gambhari)	(Fruit)	1	partie
11	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> (Bala)	(Racine)	1	partie
12	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Drogue en remplacement) (Chwéta))	(Plante entière)	1	partie

Appendix II/Appendice II

3. un composé comme décrit ci-dessus est formulé comme (Décoction / extrait d'eau)(Kwatha)

4. le composé thérapeutique mentionné ci dessus est préparé par Kvatha Curna/Kvatha:

Les Drogues sont nettoyées et sont séchées. Ils sont saupoudrés Grossièrement (yavakut), pesés selon la formule, et ensuite bien mélangés. Kvatha curna retient la puissance pour une année et devra être gardé dans un conteneur étanche. Ils sont aussi appelés srta,niryuha et kasaya du kas. Les curna

Kvatha peuvent être utilisés pour préparer kasaya, hima, phanta, etc. Kvatha est préparé en bouillant ce curna du kvatha sur le feu.

Praksepa Dravyas :

La poudre fine de quelques fragrant et autres drogues comme honey, clarified beurre e.t.c. rendre la formulation plus d'un gout agréable et augmenter sa puissance sont appellés praksepa que dravyas. These sont mélangés généralement etc. dans kalpana du kalpana, asava- arista, kasaya de l'avaleha.

5. c'est utile dans le traitement de Petite vérole(Masourika)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

Nagin Das Chagan Lal Saha **Bharat Bhaisjya Ratnakar, Gopi nath Gupta Vol II Varanasi, Motilal banarsi Das 1985.** pp 13

German

Key Attributes of TKDL

BP/70

German

Title of Traditional Knowledge	Knowledge Known Since
Guducyadi Kvatha(14)	100 years

TKRC CODE : A01A-1/1512, A01A-1/1592, A01A-1/1789, A01A-1/1815, A01A-1/1824, A01A-1/1966, A01A-1/1988, A01A-1/2039, A01A-1/670, A01A-1/920, A01A-3/19, A01D-19/01

IPCCode : A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATION :

1. Guducyadi Kvatha(14) ist eine therapeutische, die aus folgenden Zutaten besteht Tinospora cordifolia (Guduki), Glycyrrhiza glabra (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Ersatzdroge)), Pluchea lanceolata (Rasna), Desmodium gangeticum (Salaparni), Uraria picta (Prasniparni), Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta)), Solanum indicum (Brahti (Kerala)), Tribulus terrestris (Goksura), Pterocarpus santalinus (Rakt chandan), Gmelina arborea (Gambhari), Sida cordifolia (Bala), Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta))

2. Therapeutische Mischung/Formulierung ist unten erwähnt :

1	Tinospora cordifolia (Guduki)	(Stamm)	1	Anteil
2	Glycyrrhiza glabra (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Ersatzdroge))	(Wurzel)	1	Anteil
3	Pluchea lanceolata (Rasna)	Blatt	1	Anteil
4	Desmodium gangeticum (Salaparni)	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
5	Uraria picta (Prasniparni)	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
6	Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta))	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
7	Solanum indicum (Brahti (Kerala))	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
8	Tribulus terrestris (Goksura)	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
9	Pterocarpus santalinus (Rakt chandan)	(Kernholz)	1	Anteil
10	Gmelina arborea (Gambhari)	Frucht	1	Anteil
11	Sida cordifolia (Bala)	(Wurzel)	1	Anteil
12	Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta))	(Ganze Pflanze)	1	Anteil

Appendix II/Appendice II

3. Eine wie oben beschriebene Mischung ist auf solche Weise formuliert (Dekokt/Wasserextrakt)(Kwatha)

4. Oben erwähnte therapeutische Mischung ist so/von vorbereitet Kvatha Curna/Kvatha:
Die Medikamente werden gereinigt und getrocknet. Sie werden Grob pulverisiert, nach Formel gewogen und dann gut gemischt. Kvatha curna behaelt ein Jahr lang die Potenz und muss in einem luftdichten Behaelter aufbewahrt werden. Sie werden auch srta, niryuha und kas kasaya genannt. Kvatha curna kann in der Vorbereitung vom kasaya, hima, phanta usw. Verwendet werden. Kvatha wird durch kochen dieses

kvatha curna auf einer Flamme vorbereitet.

Praksepa Dravyas :

Das feine Pulver einiger aromatischen und anderen Medikamente sowie Honig, zerlassener Butter usw., um die Formel mehr schmackhaft zu machen, und ihre Wirksamkeit zu erhöhen, werden praksepa dravyas genannt. Sie werden meistens in avaleha, kalpana, asava-arista, kasaya kalpana usw. gemischt.

5. Es ist bei der Behandlung von nützlich Pocken(Masurika)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

Nagin Das Chagan Lal Saha **Bharat Bhaijsya Ratnakar, Gopi nath Gupta Band II Varanasi, Motilal banarsi Das 1985** pp 13

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page 11

Knowledge Known Since	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date Known	<input type="checkbox"/> Date not Known
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 100 Years	
<input type="radio"/> 200 Years	
<input type="radio"/> 500 Years	
Formulation ID	
BP/70	
Formulation Name	
Guducyadi Kvatha[14]	
IPC Code	
A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12	
Bibliography :	
Bib Code	Page No
AB12	13
*	

Process :

Step No	Sub Step	Table Name	Code	Value	TKRC
1	1	Structural	AS3	0	
2	1	Structural	AS4	0	
3	1	Structural	AS5	0	
3	2	TKRC	A01A-3/19	0	✓
4	1	Structural	AS6	0	
4	2	Preparation	AM23	0	
5	1	Structural	AS8	0	
5	2	TKRC	A01D-19/01	0	✓
*					

Composition :

Step No	Item Name	Item Info	Quantity	Unit	TKRC	OR ▲
1	A01A-1/1966	A01A-2/7	1	AS14	✓	
2	A01A-1/920	A01A-2/14	1	AS14	✓	
3	A01A-1/1512	A01A-2/22	1	AS14	✓	
4	A01A-1/670	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	✓	
5	A01A-1/2039	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	✓	
6	A01A-1/1824	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	✓	
7	A01A-1/1815	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	✓	
8	A01A-1/1988	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	✓	
9	A01A-1/1592	A01A-2/9	1	AS14	✓	
10	A01A-1/2004	A01A-2/25	1	AS14		

Total Parts : Total Quantity :

[Appendix III follows/
L'appendice III suit]

APPENDIXIII/APPENDICEIII

A61K

35/78.Materialsfromplants

- 35/80.. *Algae*
35/82.. *Lichens*
35/84.. *Higherfungi*
35/841... *Clavicipitaceae*
35/843.... *Cordyceps*
35/846... *Polyporaceae*
35/848.... *Ganoderma*
35/849.... *Poria*
35/85.. *Bryophyta*
35/86.. *Pteridophyta*
35/861... *Filicopsida*
35/863..... *Drynaria*
35/87.. *Gymnospermae*
35/871... *Ginkgoaceae*
35/872... *Pinaceae*
35/873... *Cupressaceae*
35/874... *Ephedraceae*
35/88.. *Angiospermae*
35/881... *Magnoliaceae*
35/8811.... *Magnolia*
35/8812..... *M.officinalis* Rehd. et Wils., *M.officinalis* Rehd. et Wils. var. *biloba* Rehd. et Wils., *M.wilsonii* Rehd.,
M.sprengeripamp., *M.sargentiana* Rehd. et Wils.,
M.rostrata W.W.sm., *M.obovata* Thunb.
35/8813.... *Schisandra*
35/882... *Lauraceae*
35/8821.... Extraction from *Cinnamomumcamphora*(L.)Presl
35/8822.... Tender branch of *Cinnamomumcassia* Presl
35/8823.... Bark of *Cinnamomumcassia* Presl
35/883... *Piperaceae*
35/884... *Saururaceae*
35/885... *Nymphaeaceae*
35/886... *Ranunculaceae*
35/8861.... *Paeonia*
35/8862..... Wild variety of *P.lactiflora* Pall., *P.obovata* Maxim.,
P.veitchii Lynch

Appendix III/Appendice III
page 2

- 35/8863..... Cultured variety of *P.lactiflora Pall.*
35/8864..... *P.suffruticosa Andr.*
35/8865.... *Aconitum*
35/8866..... Main root of *A.carmichaeli Debx.*, *A. kusnezoffii Reich.*, *A.chinense Paxt.*, *A.vilmorinianum Kom.*, *A.soongoricum Staph.*, *A.japonicum Thunb.*
35/8867..... Processed product of lateral root of *A. carmichaeli Debx.*
35/8868. ... *Clematis*
35/8869..... *C.chinensis Osbeck*, *C.hexametala Pall*, *C.mandshurica Rupr.*, *C.finetiana Lev. et Vant.*
35/8870.... *Coptis*
35/888... *Berberidaceae*
35/8881.... *Epimedium*
35/889... *Menispermaceae*
35/890... *Papaveraceae*
35/8901.... *Corydalis*
35/8902..... *C.yanhusu W.T.Wang*, *C.ambigua Cham. Et Schlechtvaramurensis Maxim.*, *C.remota Fisch. ex Maxim.*
35/891... *Eucommiaceae*
35/892... *Moraceae*
35/8921.... *Morus*
35/893... *Aristolochiaceae*
35/8931.... *Asarum*
35/8932.... *Aristolochia*
35/894... *Caryophyllaceae*
35/895... *Amaranthaceae*
35/896... *Polygonaceae*
35/8961.... *Rheum*
35/8962.... *Polygonum*
35/8963..... *P.multiflorum Thunb.*
35/8964..... *P.cuspidatum S. et Z.*
35/8965..... *P.tinctorium Ait.*
35/898... *Plantaginaceae*
35/899... *Violaceae*
35/900... *Thymelaeaceae*
35/9001.... *Aquilaria*

AppendixIII/AppendiceIII
page 3

- 35/901... *Cruciferae*
35/9011.... *Isatis*
35/902... *Crassulaceae*
35/903... *Rosaceae*
35/9031.... *Rosa*
35/9032.... *Sanguisorba*
35/9033.... *Prunus*
35/9034.... *P.armeniacaL.*, *P.armeniacaL.var.ansuMaxim.*,
P.sibiricaL.
35/9035.... *P.persica(L.)Batsh.*
35/9036.... *P.mume(Sieb.)S.etZ.*
35/9037.... *Crataegus*
35/9038.... *Chanomeles*
35/904... *Leguminosae*
35/9041.... *Cassia*
35/9042.... *Gleditsia*
35/9043.... *Astragalus*
35/9044.... *Pueraria*
35/9045.... *Sophora*
35/9046.... *S.japonicaL.*
35/9047.... *S.flavescensAit.*
35/9048.... *Glycyrrhiza* (For RadixGlycyrrhizae ,including exclusively thoserela tingtotheresearchof Radix Glycyrrhizae alone)
35/9049.... *Psoralea*
35/9050.... *Millettia*
35/9051.... *Gueldenstaedtia*
35/906... *Myrtaceae*
35/908... *Euphorbiaceae*
35/909... *Rhamnaceae*
35/9091.... *Ziziphus* (For FructusZiziphijujubae ,including exclusively thoserelatingtotheresearchof Fructus Ziziphijujubae alone)
35/910... *Sapindaceae*
35/911... *Burseraceae*
35/9111.. .. *Boswellia*
35/9112.... *Commiphora*
35/912... *Anacardiaceae*
35/913... *Rutaceae*

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- 35/9131.... *Phellodendron*
35/9132.... *Citrus*
35/9133.....Exocarpofripefruitof *C. reticulata Blanco* and
itsvarietyo rculturedvariety
 C. reticulata Blanco
35/9134.....Unripenfruitoritsgreenexocarpof *C. reticulata*
Blanco. anditsvarietyorculturedvariety
35/9135.....Nearlyripenfruitof *C. aurantium L.* anditsvariet yor
culturedvariety, *C. wilsonii Tanaka* and *Poncirus*
trifoliata(L.)Rafin.
35/9136.....Immaturefruitof *C. aurantium L.* anditsvarietyor
culturedvariety, *C. wilsonii Tanaka* and *Poncirus*
 trifoliata(L.)Rafin.
35/9137.... *Evodia*
35/9138.... *Zanthoxylum*
35/914... *Polygalaceae*
35/915... *Araliaceae*
35/9151.... *Panax*
35/9152..... *P. ginseng C.A.Mey.*
35/9153..... *P. quinquefolius L.*
35/9154..... *P. notoginseng (Burk.) F.H.Chen (P. poseudo* -
ginseng var. notoginseng (Burk.) Hoo et Tseng)
35/9155.... *Acanthopanax*
35/9156..... *A. gracilistylus W.W.Smith.* *A. sessiliflorus*
Seem. *A. giraldii Harms.*
35/916... *Umbelliferae*
35/9161.... *Bupleurum*
35/9162.... *Saposhnikovia*
35/9163.... *Notopterygium*
35/9164.... *Angelica*
35/9165..... *A. sinensis (Oliv.) Diels* *A. acutiloba (Sieb. et Zucc.)*
Kitag.
35/9166..... *A. dahurica (Fisch. ex Hoffm.) Benth. et Hook.f.*
A. anomala Lallam. *A. taiwaniana Boiss.*
35/9167..... *A. pubescens Maxim.* *f. biserrata Shan et Yuan*
A. pubescens Maxim.
35/9168.... *Foeniculum*
35/9169.... *Ligusticum*
35/9170..... *L. chuanxiong Hort.*

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- 35/9171.... *Cnidium*
35/918... *Gentianaceae*
35/9181.... *Gentiana*
35/9182..... *G.scabraBunge* *G.trifloraPall.* *G.regescens*
Franch. *G.manshurica* *Kitag.*
35/9183..... *G.macrophyllaPall.* *G.stramineaMaxim.*
G.crassicaulisDuthieexBurk. *G.dahuricaFisch.*
G.tibeticaKing
35/919... *Loganiaceae*
35/920... *Apocynaceae*
35/921... *Asclepiadaceae*
35/922... *Convolvulaceae*
35/9221.... *Cuscuta*
35/923... *Solanaceae*
35/9231.... *Lycium*
35/9232.....Fruitof *Lycium*
35/924... *Boraginacea*
35/925... *Verbenaceae*
35/9251.... *Clerodendrumcyrtophyllum Turcz.*
35/926... *Oleaceae*
35/9261.... *Forsythia*
35/9262.... *Ligustrum*
35/927... *Labiateae*
35/9271.... *Scutellaria*
35/9272.... *Leonurus*
35/9273.... *Mentha*
35/9274.... *Agastache*
35/9275.... *Schizonepeta*
35/9276.... *Prunella*
35/9277.... *Salvia*
35/9278.... *Perilla*
35/928... *Scrophulariaceae*
35/9281.... *Scrophularia*
35/9282.... *Rehmannia*
35/9284.....Processedproductofrootof *R.glutinosaLibsch.,*
 R.glutinosa(Gaertn)Libsch.f.hueichingensis(Chao
etSchin.)Hsiao
35/929... *Orobanchaceae*
35/930... *Acanthaceae*

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- 35/9301.... *Strobilanthes*
35/931... *Campanulaceae*
35/9311.... *Codonopsis*
35/9312... *Adenophora*
35/9313.... *Platycodon*
35/932... *Rubiaceae*
35/9321.... *Gardenia*
35/9322.... *Morinda*
35/9323.... *Oldenlandia*
35/933... *Caprifoliaceae*
35/9331.... *Lonicera*
35/934... *Cucurbitaceae*
35/9341. *Trichosanthes*
35/9342.... *Gynostemmapentaphyllum(Thunb.)Mark*
35/935... *Compositae*
35/9351.... *Atractylodes*
35/9352..... *A.lancea(Thunb.)DC.,A.chinensis*
(DC.)Koidz.,A.japonicaKoidz.exKitam.
35/9353..... *A.macrocephalaKoidz.(AtractyllisovataThunb.)*
35/9354.... *Artemisia*
35/9355..... Youngplantof *Artemisia*
35/9356.... *Carthamus*
35/9357.... *Vladimiria*
35/9359.... *Aucklandia*
35/9361.... *Chrysanthemum*
35/9362.... *Taraxacum*
35/937... *Alismataceae*
35/938... *Araceae*
35/9381.... *Pinellia*
35/9382.... *Arisaema*
35/9383.... *Acorus*
35/939... *Cyperaceae*
35/9391.... *Cyperus*
35/940... *Gramineae*
35/9401 *Coix*
35/9402.... *Hordeum*
35/941... *Sparganiaceae*
35/942... *Palmae*
35/9421.... *Calamus*

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- 35/943... *Zingiberaceae*
35/9431.... *Curcuma*
35/9432..... Root of *C.aromatica* Salisb., *C.longa* auct. non
L.(C.domestica Valet.), *C.aeruginosa*
Roxb.(*C.zedoaria* Rosc.) *,C.kwangsiensis*
S.G.Lee et C.F.Liang
35/9433..... Rhizome of *C.aromatica* Salisb., *C.aeruginosa*
Roxb.(*C.zedoaria* Rosc.) *,C.kwangsiensis* *S.G.Lee*
et C.F.Liang
35/9434..... Rhizome o *fC.longa* auct. non *L.(C.domestica* Valet.)
35/9435.... *Zingiber*
35/9436.... *Alpinia*
35/9437.... *Amomum*
35/9438..... *A.villosum* Lour., *A.xanthioides* Wall.,
A.longiligulare T.L.Wu
35/944... *Liliaceae*
35/9441.... *Lilium*
35/9442.... *Fritillari* p
35/9443.... *Anemarrhena*
35/9444.... *Polygonatum*
35/9445..... *P.sibiricum* Red., *P.cyrtonema* Hua, *P.kingianum*
Coll. et Hemsl., *P.cirrhifolium* Royle
35/9446.... . *P.odoratum* (Mill.) Druce *P.officinale* All. ,
P.involucratum Maxim., *P.macropodium*
Turcz., *P.roseum* (*Ledeb.*) Kunth, *P.prattii* Baker
35/9447.... *Asparagus*
35/9448.... *Ophiopogon*
35/9449.... *Smilax*
35/9450.... *Allium*
35/946... *Stemonaceae*
35/947... *Dioscoreaceae*
35/9471.... *Dioscorea*
35/9472..... *D.opposita*
35/948... *Orchidaceae*
35/9481.... *Dendrobium*
35/9482.... *Gastrodia*

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A61P THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITIES OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OR MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS [7]

Notes

- (1) This subclass covers therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations already classified as such in subclasses A61K or C12N, or in classes C01, C07 or C08. [7]
- (2) In this subclass, the term "drugs" includes chemical compounds or compositions with therapeutic activity. [7]
- (3) In this subclass, therapeutic activity is classified in all appropriate places. [7]
- (4) The classification symbols of this subclass are not listed first when assigned to patent document. [7]

1/00 Drugs for disorders of the alimentary tract or the digestive system [7]

1/02. Stomatological preparations [7]

(N) 1/022.. drugs for caries

(N) 1/024.. materials for repairing or filling teeth

(N) 1/026.. drugs for cleansing teeth

(N) 1/027.. drugs for periodontitis

(N) 1/028.. drugs for removing halitosis or peculiar smell of oral cavity

(N) 1/03.. drugs for buccal inflammation, e.g. drugs for aphtha, ulcer in the oral cavity, stomatitis

1/04. drugs for ulcers, inflammations of alimentary tract [7]

(N) 1/042.. drugs for esophagitis

(N) 1/044.. drugs for gastritis

(N) 1/046.. drugs for gastric ulcer

(N) 1/048.. drugs for duodenitis and duodenal ulcer

(N) 1/05.. drugs for enteritis

1/06. Anti-spasmodics, e.g. drugs for colics, esophageal dyskinésia [7]

1/08. for nausea, cinetosis or vertigo; Antiemetics [7]

1/10. Laxatives [7]

1/12. Antidiarrhoeals [7]

(N) 1/126.. drugs for diarrhoea and enteritis

(N) 1/13.. drugs for dysentery

1/14. Prodigestives, e.g. acids, enzymes, appetite stimulants, antidiarrhoeals, tonics, aperients [7]

1/16. for liver and gallbladder disorders, e.g. hepatoprotective agents, cholangiolytics (drugs for resisting hepatitis virus 31/126) [7]

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- 1/18.for pancreatic disorders, e.g. pancreatic enzymes[7]
3/00 Drugs for disorders of the metabolism (of the blood or the extracellular fluid 7/00)[7]
3/02.Nutrients[7]
(N)3/026..minerals
(N)3/03..Vitamins
(N)3/032...VitaminA
(N)3/034...VitaminB
(N)3/036...VitaminC
(N)3/037...VitaminD
(N)3/038...VitaminE
3/04.Anorexiants; Antiobesity agents[7]
3/06.Antihyperlipidemics[7]
3/08.for glucose homeostasis (pancreatic hormones 5/48)[7]
3/10..for hyperglycaemia[7]
(N)3/105..for diabetes
(N)3/11..for hypoglycemia
3/12.forelectrolyte homeostasis[7]
3/14..for calcium homeostasis (vitamin D3/02; parathyroid hormones 5/18; calcitonin 5/22; osteoporosis 19/10; bone metastasis 35,04)[7]
5/00 Drugs for disorders of the endocrine system[7]
5/02.of the hypothalamic hormones, e.g. TRH, GnRH, CRH, GRH, somatostatin [7]
5/04..for decreasing, blocking and antagonising the activity of the hypothalamic hormones[7]
5/06.of the anterior pituitary hormones, e.g. TSH, ACTH, FSH, I, H, PRL, GH[7]
5/08..for decreasing, blocking and antagonising the activity of the anterior pituitary hormones[7]
5/10.of the posterior pituitary hormones, e.g. oxytocin, ADH[7]
5/12..for decreasing, blocking and antagonising the activity of the posterior pituitary hormones[7]
5/14.of the thyroid hormones, e.g. T3, T4[7]
5/16..for decreasing, blocking and antagonising the activity of the thyroid hormones[7]
5/18.of the parathyroid hormones[7]
5/20..for decreasing, blocking and antagonising the activity of PTH[7]
5/22..for decreasing, blocking and antagonising the activity of calcitonin[7]
5/24.of the sex hormones[7]
5/26..Androgens[7]

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- 5/28..Antiandogens[7]
5/30..Oestrogens[7]
5/32..Antioestrogens[7]
5/34..Gestagens[7]
5/36..Antigestagens[7]
5/38.ofthesuprarenalhormones[7]
5/40..Mineralocorticosteroids,e.g.aldosterone;Drugsincreasingorpotentiatingtheactivityofmineralocorticosteroids[7]
5/42..fordecreasing,blockingorantagonisingtheactivityofmineralocorticosteroids[7]
5/44..Glucocorticosteroids;Drugsincreasingorpotentiatingtheactivityofglucocorticosteroids[7]
5/46..fordecreasing,blockingorantagonisingtheactivityofglucocorticosteroids[7]
5/48.ofthepancreatichormones[7]
5/50..forincreasingorpotentiatingtheactivityofinsulin[7]
7/00Drugsfordisordersofthebloodortheextracellularfluid[7]
7/02.Antithromboticagents;Anticoagulants;Platelet aggregationinhibitors[7]
7/04.Antihaemorrhagics;Procoagulants;Haemostaticagents;Antifibrinolyticagents[7]
(N)7/05..drugsfortraumaticbleeding
7/06.Antianaemics[7]
7/08.Plasmasubstitutes;Peyionsolutions;Dialyticsorhaemodialysis;Drugsforelectrolyticacid-baseddisorders,e.g.hypovolemicshock(artificialtears27/04)[7]
(N)7/09..fordialysis
7/10.Antloodematousagents;Diuretics[7]
(N)7/11..Diuretics
7/12.Antidiuretics,e.g.drugsfordiabetesinsipidus(ADH5/10)[7]
9/00Drugsfordisordersofthecardiovascularsystem[7]
9/02.Non-specificcardiovascularstimulants,e.g.drugsforsyncope,antihypotensives[7]
9/04.Inotropicagents,i.e.stimulantsofcardiaccontraction;Drugsforheartfailure[7]
9/06.Antiarrhythmics[7]
9/08.Vasodilatorsformultipleindications[7]
9/10.fortreatingischaemic[7]

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(N)9/104..for treating coronary heart disease, e.g. for treating recessive Coronary atherosclerosis heart disease, angina, myocardial infarction, myocardial sclerosis, sudden death

(N)9/11..for treating retinopathy, cerebrovascular insufficiency, renal arteriosclerosis

9/12.Antihypertensives[7]

(N)9/124..for primary hypertension

(N)9/13..for secondary hypertension, e.g. kidney disease, endocrine disease, congenital coarctation of aorta, cranio cerebral disease

[End of Annex and of document/
Findel'annexe et du document]