

"COVID-19 AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE"

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CHINA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, TAICHUNG, TAIWAN

DATE: **SATURDAY, 11TH SEPT. 2021**

TIME: **2:15 - 3 PM (INDIAN TIMING- 30 MINUTES PRESENTATION AND 15
MINUTES Q&A)**

2

PART I INTRODUCTION

3 INTRODUCTION

- Dr. A is a TCM doctor who work in Canada, and got COVID-19 infection in 2019.
- The sign and symptom are short of breath (SOB), non-productive cough, chest pain, tired, muscle soreness, cannot sleep well and cannot walk a long distance (less than 1km), and need rest all the time.
- 2020 In Canada one person can average got 3 vaccines, but also can easy to be infected by COVID-19.
- He is one of the mild case (not a severe case) and cannot stay in hospital, so just can stay at home.
- He took TCM herbs, and gradually got healthy.
- If you got some complication without treatment, you cannot get the good life quality as usual.

4 GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND MEDICAL INDUSTRY HAS HUGE INFLUENCES

- 2020 the vaccine industry plant cannot produce vaccine due to the quick spread of COVID-19 in India.
- 2021 quick spread of COVID-19 in Vietnam. The sports shoes plants cannot produce and transport to all over the world.
- The same situation is in Malaysia.
- 2021 There are over 15 cities were closed in China due to Delta virus strain infection.

5

2021 DELTA VIRUS STILL SPREAD QUICKLY ALL OVER THE WORLD

- 2021/08/20 Daily average:
 - USA at least 100-200 thousand people are affected by DELTA virus.
 - Japan 15 thousand people are affected. & Malaysia 15 thousand people are affected.
- USA and ISAEREL try to 3rd vaccine injection to the citizens. So we do not have enough vaccines to give to other countries.
- 2020 Singapore has highly infected rate, but they have enough rapid screening, enough vaccine injection and good medical care. Their mortality rate are much lower than other countries nearby.
- 2020 Vietnam use border control and pandemic isolation policy is useful to control COVID-19 infection, but 2021 DELTA virus still spread quickly.
- The same situation in Taiwan, the breakout of COVID-19 infection since 2021.05.18.
- Taiwan still have some cases are affected by DELTA

6 TRADITIONAL TREATMENT AS A COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT.

- 2021 India COVID-19 pandemics is quickly increasing, and death rate is also increasing due to **without enough vaccines & medical equipments.**
- It is the same situation happened in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- Western medicine is good at vaccine, monoclonal antibody, Rapid screening and PCR test. They use high flow oxygen and ventilator in ICU.
- **People in Taiwan count on western medicine treatment, and looking forward to add traditional treatment as a complementary and alternative treatment.**

There are near 16,000 infected, and 834 dead in Taiwan. (2021.05.18.2021.-08.29.)

COVID-19 PANDEMICS OUTBREAK IN TAIWAN (2021.05.18.2021.-08.29.)



指揮中心快訊

資料更新日期
2021/08/29

Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) Press Release

* 確診病例另有110例移除為空號

23

新增病例

本土 13

境外 10

834

累計死亡

15983

累計確診

目前15983例(14522本土、1408境外、36敦睦艦隊、2航空器、1不明及14調查中)

中央流行疫情指揮中心今(29)日公布國內新增23例COVID-19確定病例，分別為13例本土及10例境外移入；另確診個案中新增1例死亡。

今日新增之13例本土病例(其中9例為居家隔離期間陽性者)，為6例男性、7例女性，年齡介於未滿5歲至50多歲，發病日介於今年8/16至8/28，個案分布為新北市11例、臺北市2例；其中9例為已知感染源、4例關聯不明，將持續進行疫情調查，以釐清感染源。

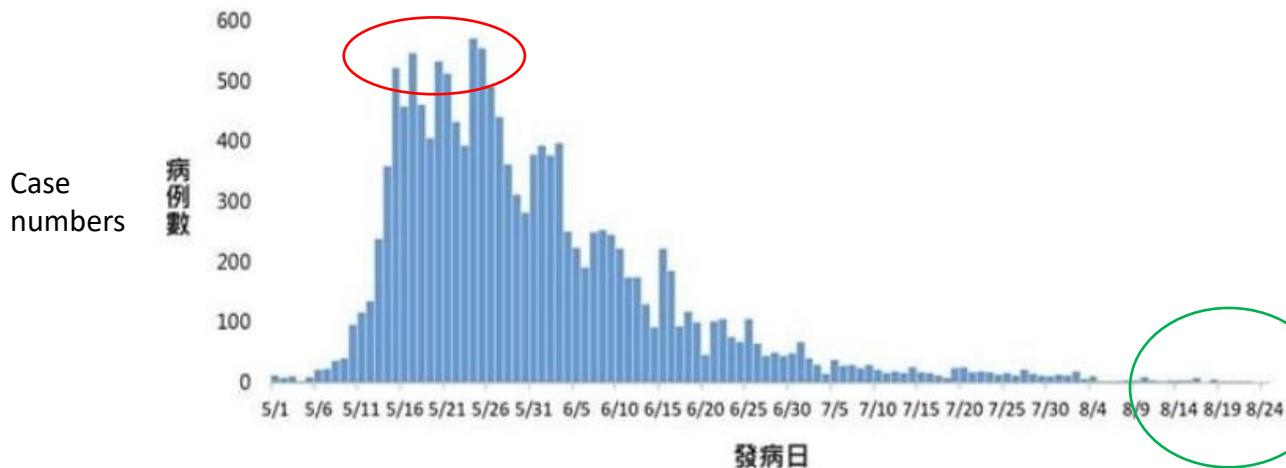
今日新增1例死亡個案(案16067)，為菲律賓籍60多歲男性，8/26出現發燒症狀，8/27入境我國後即送醫採檢確診，並於同日死亡。

近期確診個案解隔離情形，5/11至8/27累計公布14,755位確診個案中，已有13,673人解除隔離，解隔離人數達確診人數92.7%。

今日新增10例境外移入個案，為7例男性、3例女性，年齡介於10多歲至60多歲，分別自中國(案16071)、柬埔寨(案16074、16075)、美國(案16076)、緬甸(案16088、16089、16090、16091)、巴基斯坦(案16092)及越南(案16093)入境，入境日介於8/15至8/28；詳如新聞稿附件。

詳情請參考疾管署8/29新聞稿

中央流行疫情指揮中心 關心您



資料更新：2021/8/23

Date OF ONSET

中央流行疫情指揮中心

8

MEDICAL CARE POLICY IN TAIWAN 2020-2021

The major policy in Taiwan:

- Facial mask, Glasses, wash hands, The track of the infected people (cell phone),
- Rapid screening, PCR test, isolated hotels, 1000 negative pressure ICU beds in medical centers, Border control, Vaccine injection
- third degree alert. (2021.05.18.-2021.08.02.)
- newly reports, 2 dose vaccines of Moderna has 85% and AZ has 70% protect ability.

9 How to protect yourself?

- CELLPHONE SELF-CHECK TABLE
- Not in crowd group, don't go to the area where infected one went to
- Wash your hand, and wear the gloves
- Facial mask
- Protect glass
- Protect clothes
- 70% alcohol spray

REPLY EVERYDAY IN CMU

The image shows two overlapping screenshots of a mobile application for daily health reporting. The background screenshot is in Chinese, and the foreground screenshot is in English.

Background Screenshot (Chinese):

- Time: 12:44, 5G signal.
- Title: 自主健康狀況回報系統 (Self-Health Status Reporting System).
- Date: 2021-08-26.
- Question: 發燒(體溫 \geq 38°C) / Fever(\geq 38°C).
- Options: 無/No 有/Yes.
- Temperature input: °C.
- Text: 新冠肺炎症狀，如喉嚨痛、咳嗽、流鼻涕、頭痛、肌肉痠痛、疲倦、呼吸困難 (COVID-19 symptoms, such as sore throat, coughing, runny nose, headache, sore muscle, lack of energy, shortness of breath).
- Options: 無/No 有/Yes.
- Field: 說明(Description):

Foreground Screenshot (English):

- Title: 自主健康狀況回報系統.
- Question: 味或嗅覺喪失 / Loss of sense of smell and taste.
- Options: 否/No 是/Yes.
- Question: 不明原因腹瀉 / Unexplained diarrhea.
- Options: 否/No 是/Yes.
- Text: 同住家人是否正處於(14天內)居家隔離 / 居家檢疫 / 自主健康管理 (Is any of your roommate (family) in quarantine or self-health monitoring during the past 14 days?).
- Options: 無/No 有/Yes.
- Field: 說明(Description):
- Buttons: 新增 Insert (green), 清除 Clear (red).

10 WHY WE CHOOSE TCM TREATMENT ?

• THE ADVANTAGE:

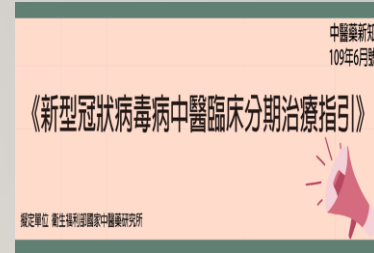
- **LESS EXPENSIVE** (1-5 USD /PER DAY)
- EASY TO CARRY
(TCM HERB POWDER PACK)
- EASY TO ADJUST FOMULA
(TCM HERB DECORTION)
- **LESS ADVERSE EFFECT** ARE REPORTED
- CAN CONTROL S/S FROM MILD TO MODERATE CASES

• THE DIS-ADVANTAGE:

- **ASYMPTOMATIC CASES**
- LESS EVIDENCED STUDIES
(MOST ARE **CASE REPORTS**)
- LESS LAB STUDIES
- SEVERE CASES IN ICU CARED BY WESTERN DOCTORS
- **THE VIRUS STRAIN CHANGES QUICKLY**

WHAT TCM CAN DO IN TAIWAN ? WHEN COVID-19 PANDEMICS

- **2020.06.01.** THE TCM TREATMENT GUIDELINE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC INFECTION by Taiwanese government
- 2020.11.16. Scientific study paper published & TCM herb powder was made
- **2021.05.18.** Taipei medical doctors' association announced internet TCM services & internet TCM experience workshop



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Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bioph



Original article

A traditional Chinese medicine formula NRICM101 to target COVID-19 through multiple pathways: A bedside-to-bench study



12 THE TCM TREATMENT GUIDELINE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC INFECTION BY TAIWAN GOVERNMENT

中醫藥新知
109年6月號

《新型冠狀病毒病中醫臨床分期治療指引》

擬定單位 衛生福利部國家中醫藥研究所



13 TAIPEI MEDICAL DOCTORS' ASSOCIATION 2021.05.18. INTERNET TCM SERVICES



台北市中醫師公會新聞稿
發稿日期：110年5月18日（星期二）
台北市中正區青島西路11號3樓 / 電話 02-23143456
中醫視訊就位 阻斷傳播鏈 中醫 Can Help

中醫參與對抗新冠病毒

5/17 中央流行疫情指揮中心公布國內新增 335 例 COVID-19 確診病例，本土單日高達 333 例，雙北進入三級警戒且高中職以下即日起停課至 5/28，倘若未來一週疫情仍居高不下，將進入第四級警戒或停止上班甚至封鎖疫區。面對來勢洶湧新冠病毒，越來越多的重症患者，送進醫院治療，為維護醫療量能，亟需中醫參與治療，阻斷社區傳播鏈。善用遠距視訊醫療勢在必行。繼 109 年疫情需要，除有 26 家中醫診所已投入視訊醫療，中醫師公會配合衛福部公告全力投入抗疫，號召基層診所參與視訊診療，應患者需要處置防疫方劑及慢病治療，阻斷社區傳播鏈，中醫 Can Help。

新冠病毒中醫辨證論治

去年爆發新冠疫情，台灣多家教學醫院中醫參與新冠病毒感染患者中西治療，皆由陽轉陰康復具體療效，依此並與衛福部國家中醫藥研究所合作，擬訂《新型冠狀病毒中醫臨床分期治療指引》分期治療處方：輕症方、重症方、危重症方、恢復期方。

中醫診所視訊診療就位

中醫藥研究所和中醫臨床醫師共同研發出「清冠一號」中醫配方，風行歐美國家，惟新冠變種病毒來勢洶洶，非清冠一號固定方劑即可治療，依中醫常規治療法則，需要辨證論治開立不同中藥處方治療。凡符合居家隔離、居家檢疫或自主健康管理者，請向衛生局申請看中醫，由衛生局轉介至指定通訊診療之中醫院所看診，門診慢性穩定病人逕向中醫院所掛號透過視訊診療或電洽台北市中醫師公會，服務專線 02-23143456，中醫的介入治療，對新冠病毒疫情，將能發揮阻斷社區傳播鏈，節省醫療量能，讓疫情緩和，才是病患之福。

中西齊心對抗新冠變種病毒，共同照護國人的健康，中醫 Can Help，天佑台灣，疫情早日過去，大家平安健康！

台北市中醫師公會
理事長 黃建榮 / 0910-930396

◆ 125 WESTERN HOSPITALS HAS TCM DEPARTMENT, 25 IN TAIPEI .
◆ TAIWAN TCM INSURANCE COVER , ONLY LESS THAN 4% OF THE GLOBAL BUDGET
◆ 30% TAIWANESE LIKE TO USE TCM TREATMENT(TCM herbs & Acupuncture)

TCM medical care in Taiwan 2020-2021

NUMBERS OF TCM DOCTORS 7000 TCM doctors

TAIPEI

2150

NORTH

898

TAICHUNG

1919

SOUTH TAINAN

919

SOUTH KAOSIUNG

1017

EAST

164

14

PART 2 TCM PATHOLOGIC PROCESS IN COVID-19

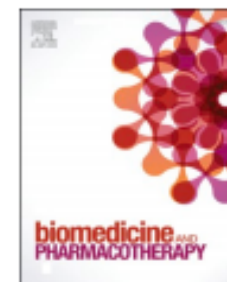




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Original article

A traditional Chinese medicine formula NRICM101 to target COVID-19 through multiple pathways: A bedside-to-bench study

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16

“REPIRE AID FORMULA” RAW MATERIALS



魚腥草五錢(15g)、
板藍根五錢(15g)、
荊芥三錢(10g)、
防風二錢(6g)、
桑葉三錢(10g)、
黃芩三錢(10g)、
全瓜蒌五錢(15g)、
厚朴三錢(10g)、
薄荷三錢(10g)、
炙甘草二錢(6g)

RESPIRE AID™ (NRICM101)

TCM HERBS FORMULA FOR COVID 19 PANDEMICS



Respire Aid™

臺灣清冠一號
(NRICM101)

成分：魚腥草、北板藍根、黃芩、栝樓實、荊芥、桑葉、薄荷、厚朴、防風、炙甘草、麥芽糊精、薄荷腦、糊精

類別：須由中醫師處方使用

用法用量：成人每次1包(5g)，一天2~4次。三餐飯後半小時服用。可直接口服或搭配400cc開水服用。

效能：解表宣肺、清熱解毒、寬胸化痰、和胃降氣。

適應症：外感時疫。

防疫專案核准製造第1100015686號
順天堂藥廠股份有限公司 台中廠 製造
台中市西屯區工業區42路16號

A2105



Ingredients:

Each 5.0 grams dose contains Chinese herbal extracts equivalent to the following dry herb ingredients:

Houttuynia cordata (whole plant)	Yu Xing Cao	2.5 g
Isatis tinctoria (root)	Ban Lan Gen	2.5 g
Scutellaria baicalensis (root)	Huang Qin	2.5 g
Trichosanthes kirilowii (fruit)	Gua Lou Shi	2.5 g
Schizonepeta tenuifolia (herb)	Jing Jie	1.5 g
Morus alba (leaf)	Sang Ye	1.5 g
<u>Mentha haplocalyx (herb)</u>	Bo He	1.5 g
Magnolia officinalis (stem bark)	Hou Po	1.5 g
Saposhnikovia divaricata (root)	Fang Feng	1.0 g
Glycyrrhiza uralensis, baked (root)	Zhi Gan Cao	1.0 g

In a natural base of non-active ingredient:
Maltodextrin, Betadex, Menthol

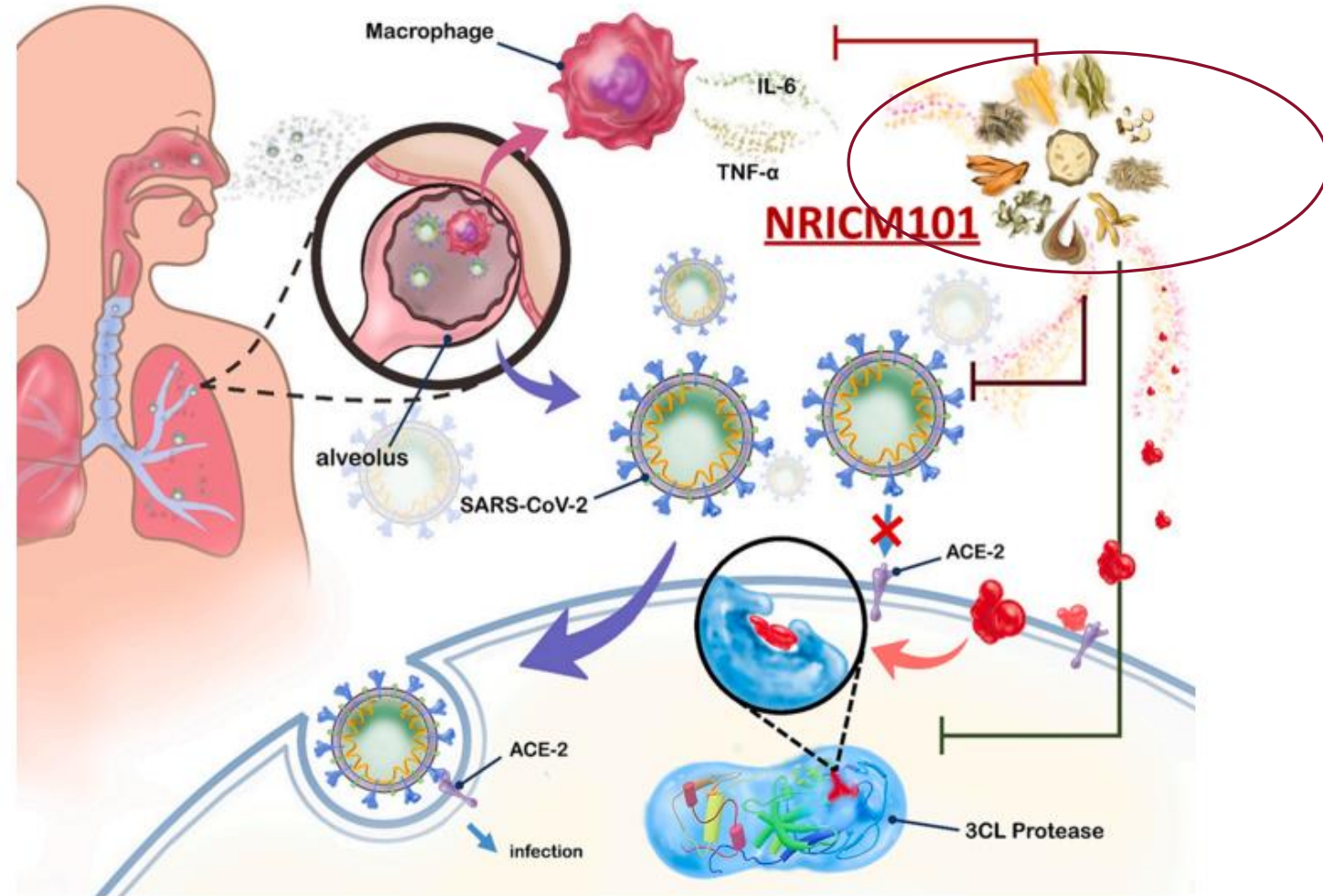
Table 1
Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients.

Characteristics	All patients (N = 33)	NRICM101 (n = 12)	Non-NRICM101 (n = 21)
Median age, years (range)	40 (18–80)	57 (29–80)	33 (18–74)
Age group, years (%)			
< 30	10 (30.3 %)	1 (8.3 %)	9 (42.9 %)
30–39	6 (18.2 %)	2 (16.7 %)	4 (19.0 %)
40–49	3 (9.1 %)	1 (8.3 %)	2 (9.5 %)
50–59	6 (18.2 %)	2 (16.7 %)	4 (19.0 %)
60–80	8 (24.2 %)	6 (50.0 %)	2 (9.5 %)
Sex (%)			
Male	15 (45.5 %)	6 (50.0 %)	9 (42.9 %)
Female	18 (54.5 %)	6 (50.0 %)	12 (57.1 %)
Severity ¹ (%)			
Mild	29 (87.9 %)	8 (66.7 %)	21 (100.0 %)
Severe ²	3 (9.1 %)	3 (25.0 %)	–
Critical ²	1 (3.0 %)	1 (8.3 %)	–
Median days from hospitalization to 3 N ³ (range)	26 (8–51)	33.5 (8–44)	22 (9–51)
Median days from hospitalization to intervention (range)	–	21.5 (0–33)	–
Median days from intervention to 3 N (range)	–	9 (4–18)	–
Coexisting conditions (Comorbidity, %)			
Hypertension	11 (33.3 %)	8 (66.7 %)	3 (14.3 %)
Hypertension	4 (12.1 %)	4 (33.3 %)	–
Hyperlipidemia	4 (12.1 %)	3 (25.0 %)	1 (4.8 %)
Type 2 diabetes	3 (9.1 %)	3 (25.0 %)	–
Others	7 (21.2 %)	4 (33.3 %)	3 (14.3 %)
Adverse effects reported	–	0	–

¹ :Disease severity was defined according to the "Interim Clinical Guidance for Management of Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)" proposed by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

² :Severe and critical cases presenting cardiovascular symptoms were given additional TCM, in addition to NRICM101.

³ :3 N denotes patient respiratory specimens testing negative for SARS-CoV-2 three times in a row, with specimens collected ≥ 24 h apart.



events. Pharmacological assays demonstrated the effects of the formula in inhibiting the spike protein/ACE2 interaction, 3CL protease activity, viral plaque formation, and production of cytokines interleukin (IL)-6 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α . This bedside-to-bench study suggests that NRICM101 may disrupt disease progression through its antiviral and anti-inflammatory properties, offering promise as a multi-target agent for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19.

implified representation of NRICM101 targeting potential pathways of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection. mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 pathogenesis targeted by NRICM101: binding of viral spike protein to human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), 3CL that facilitates SARS-CoV-2 replication, production of pro-inflammatory cytokines interleukin (IL)-6 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α .

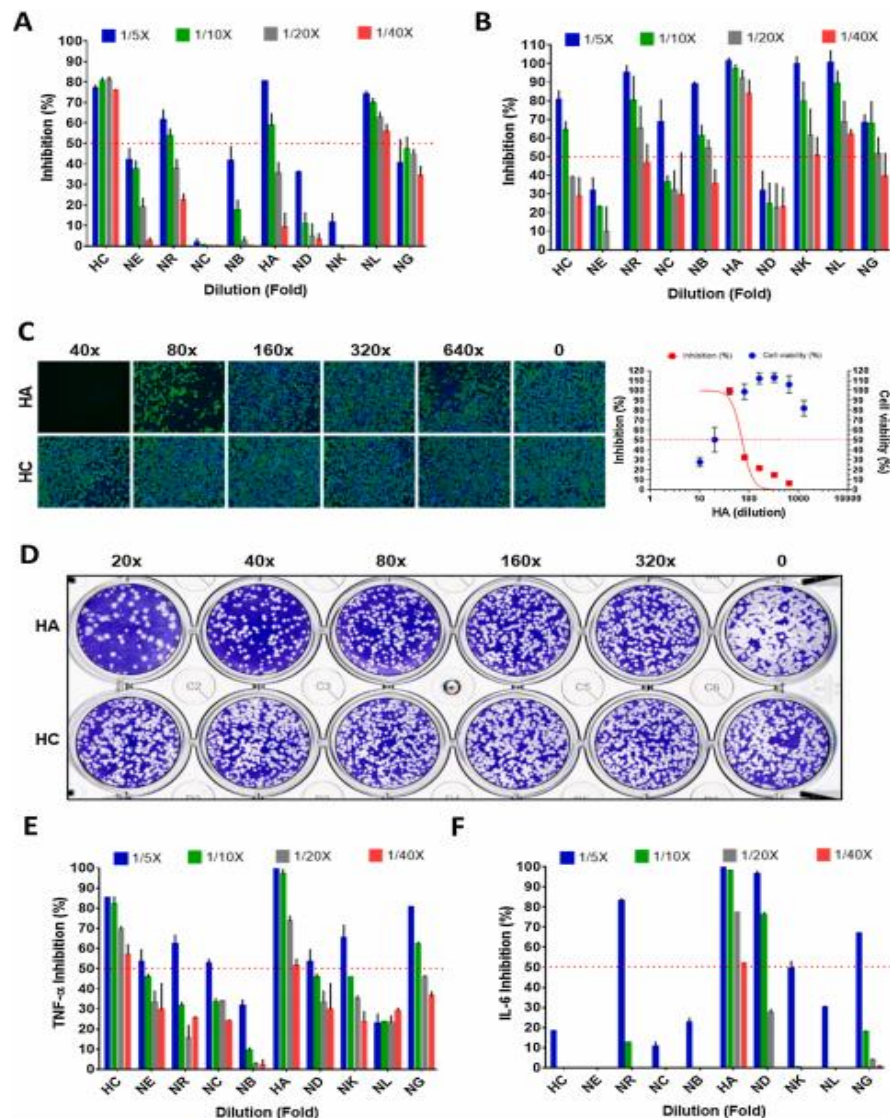


Fig. 4. Pharmacological data of single herbs of NRICM101.

(A) Interaction of spike RBD to the ACE2 was determined by the ACE2-spike protein inhibition ELISA. (B) Inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 3CL protease activity. (C) Inhibition data of the immunofluorescent assay of HA and HC. (D) Plaque reduction neutralization test of HA and HC. (E, F) Inhibition data of LPS-induced expression of TNF- α and IL-6 in murine alveolar macrophages. The red dots indicate 50% inhibition of 3CL protease activity. The data represented as mean \pm SD from three independent experiments. 50% inhibition concentration (IC_{50}) and 50% cytotoxic concentration (CC_{50}) were calculated by Prism software.

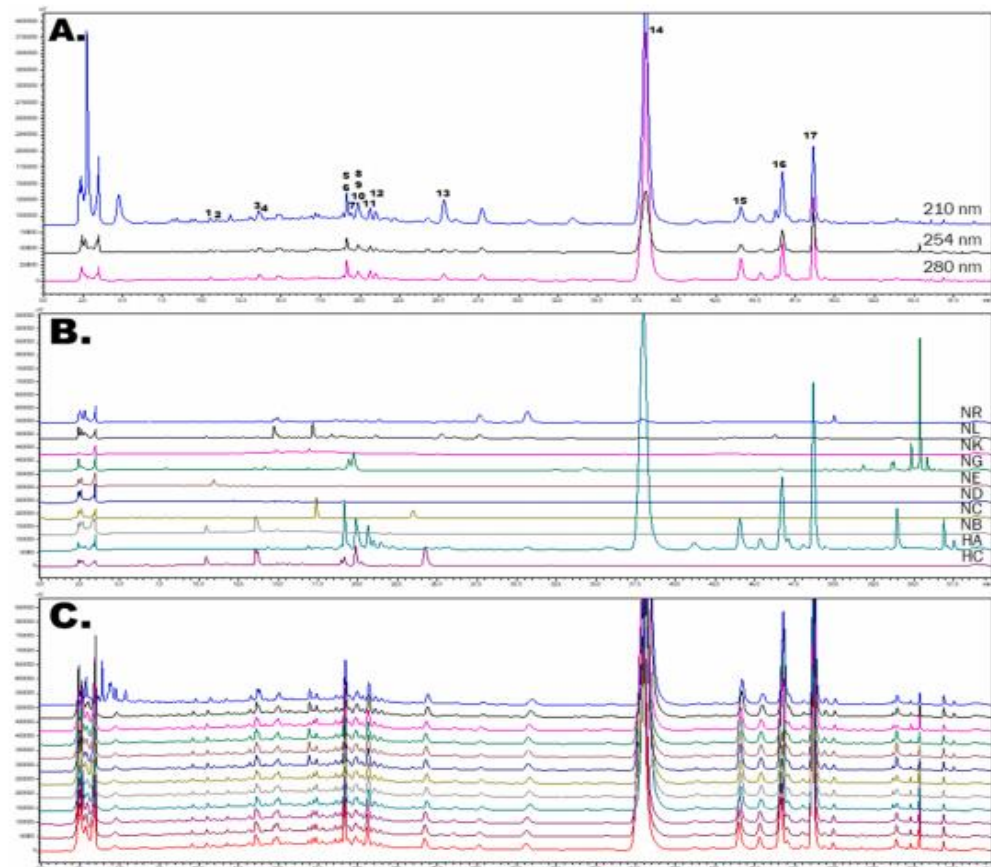


Fig. 5. The HPLC fingerprint profiles of NRICM101 decoction, 10 single herbs, and 12 batches of NRICM101.

(A) The HPLC profiles of NRICM101 decoction at 210, 254, 280 nm. 1: 3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; 2: Epigallocatechin gallate; 3: 5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; 4: 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; 5: Rutin; 6: Chrysin 6-C-arabinoside-8-C-glucoside; 7: Liquiritin; 8: Acetoside; 9: Quercetin 3-galactoside; 10: Quercetin 3-glucoside; 11: Chrysin 6-C-glucoside-arabinoside; 12: Scutellarin; 13: Quercetin 3-rhamnoside; 14: Baicalin; 15: Norwogonin 7-O-glucuronide; 16: Oroxyloside; 17: Wogonoside. (B) The HPLC fingerprints of the 10 single herbs at 280 nm. HA: Scutellaria root (*Scutellaria baicalensis*); HC: Heartleaf Houttuynia (*Houttuynia cordata*); NB: Mulberry Leaf (*Morus alba*); Saposnikovia Root (*Saposnikovia divaricata*); ND: Mongolian Snakegourd Fruit (*Trichosanthes kirilowii*); NE: Indigowoad Root (*Isatis indigotica*); NG: honey-Liquorice Root (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*); NK: Magnolia Bark (*Magnolia officinalis*); NL: Peppermint Herb (*Mentha haplocalyx*); NR: Fineleaf Schizonepeta Spike (*Schizonepeta tenuifolia*). (C) The HPLC fingerprints of 12 batches of decoction obtained from the TCM pharmacies of two medical centers at 280 nm.

ephedra use is found to have significant safety concern [38,39]. Aristolochic acids are known toxins and products containing them have been banned or restricted in many countries [40]. Without including these materials, NRICM101 exerted beneficial effects clinically and in vitro while ensuring safety by selecting plant-based and safe-to-use ingredients.

Limitations of the study include the small sample size and limited evaluation of underlying mechanisms. As of May 31, 2020, Taiwan reported 442 positive cases, thus constraining our inferential analysis by a

onset of admission. More investigation is needed to explore possible effects and underlying mechanisms of NRICM101, and determine the optimal composition of herbal ingredients to maximize the formula effectiveness. While the ability of NRICM101 to avert disease development requires further validation, our experience in Taiwan presents multi-targeting and potentially safe and efficacious new drug candidate.

5. Conclusion



Original article

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5. Conclusion

The antiviral and anti-inflammatory effects of NRICM101 demonstrated in the study indicate that it may be used to inhibit mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 invasion and proliferation. The urgency to alleviate COVID-19 and its associated societal burden warrants the possible contribution of this formula tested with the unconventional bed-to-bench approach.



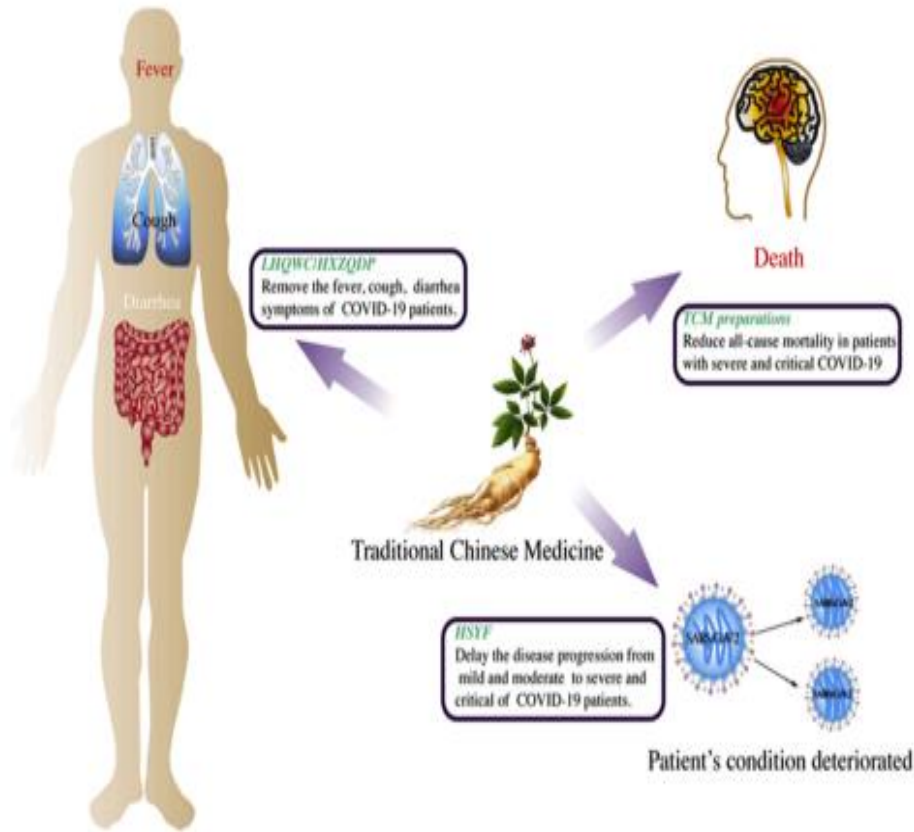


Fig. 1. Advantages of TCM in the treatment of COVID-19 based on clinical evidence.
Abbreviation: LHQWC: Lianhua Qingwen capsules; HXZQP: Huoxiang Zhengqi dropping pill; HSYF: Hanshiyi formula.

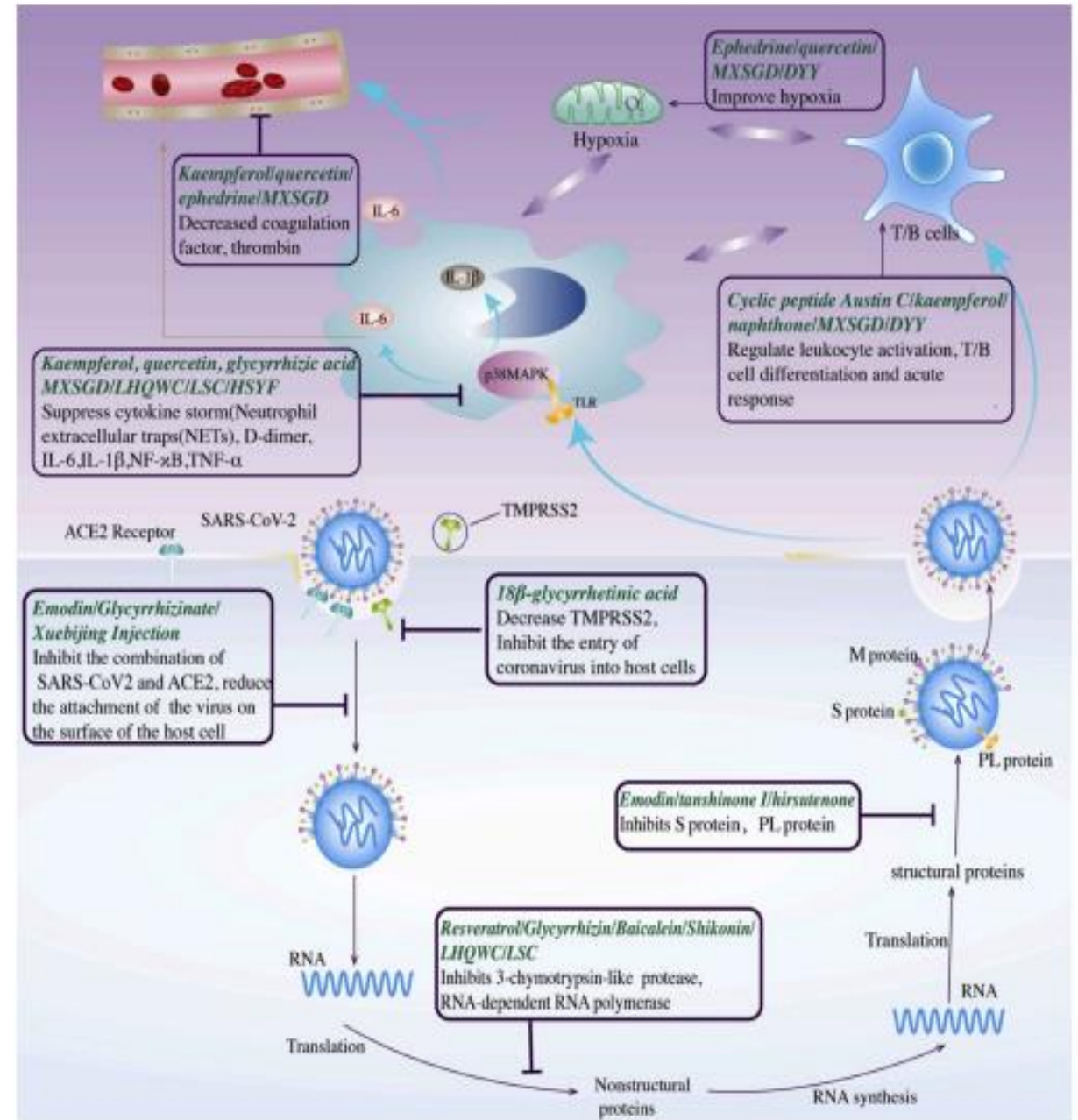
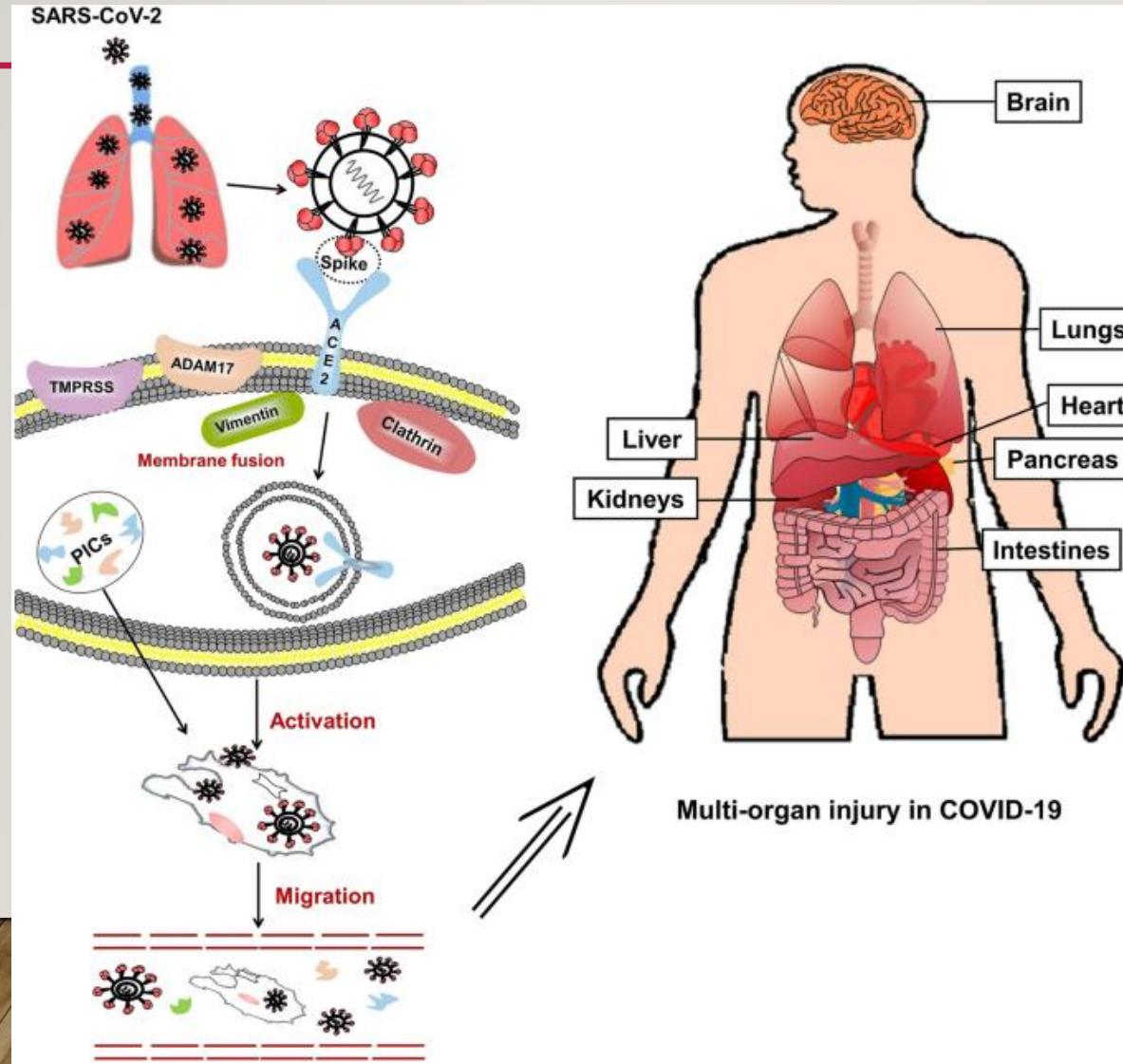


Fig. 2. The mechanism of TCM in the treatment of COVID-19.

IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

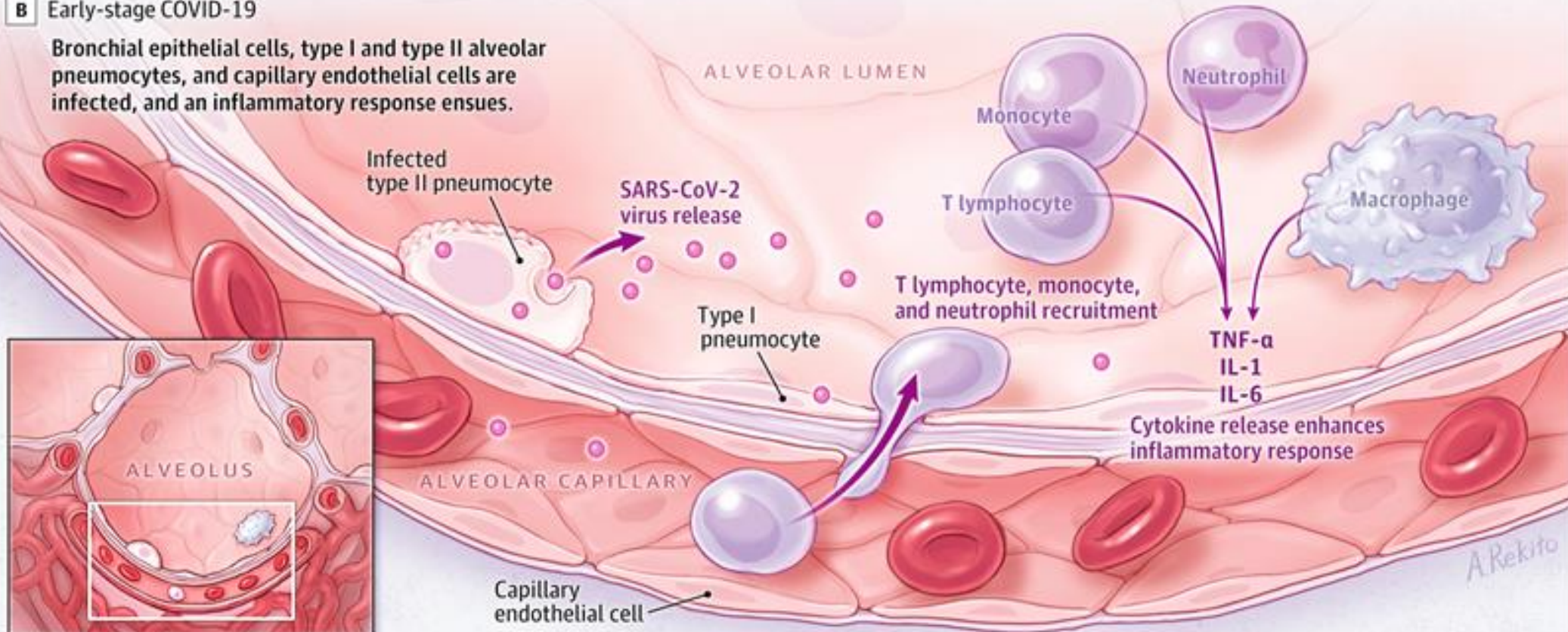


Wentao Ni, Xiuwen Yang et al
Role of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) in
COVID-19

IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

B Early-stage COVID-19

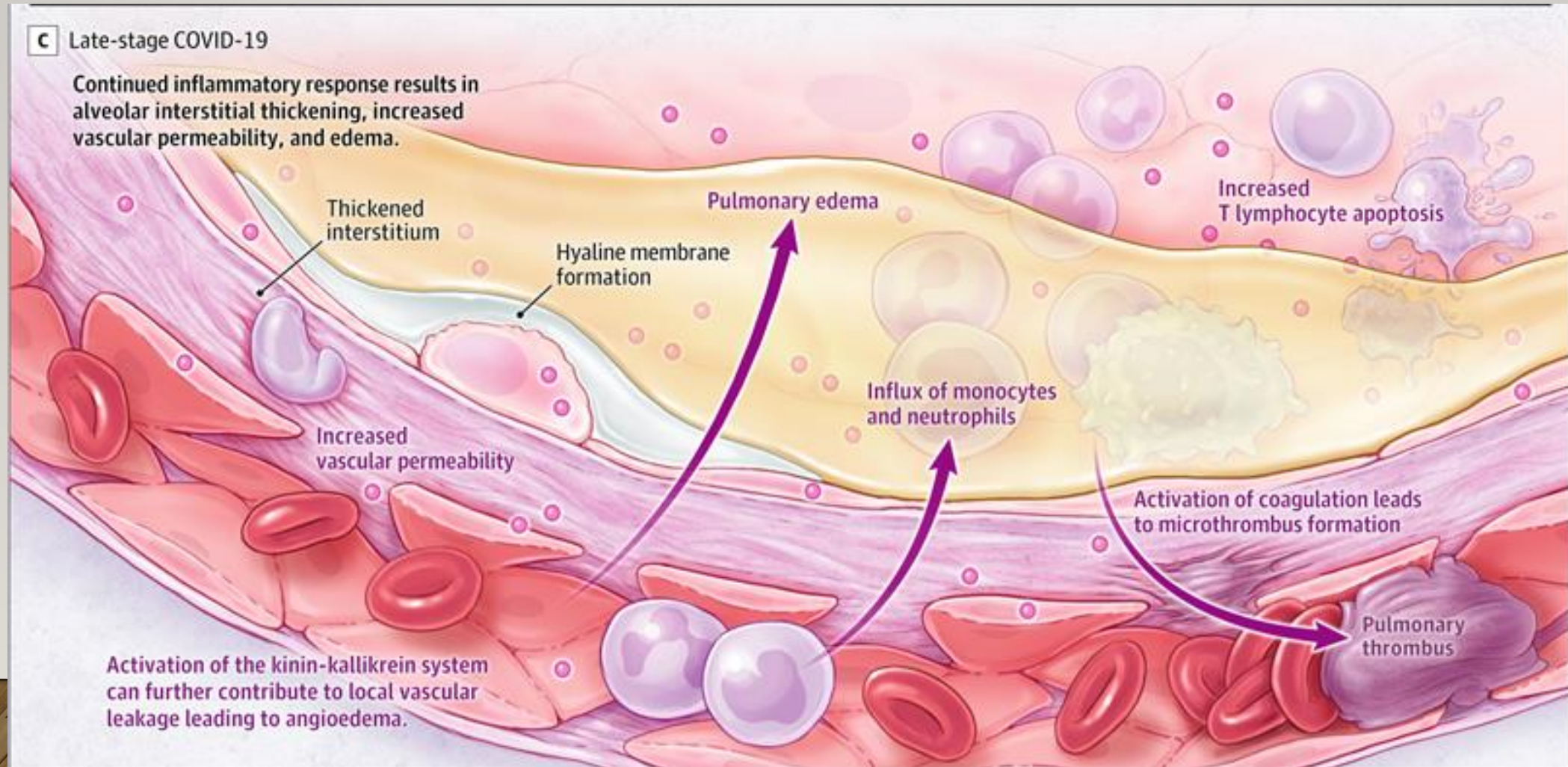
Bronchial epithelial cells, type I and type II alveolar pneumocytes, and capillary endothelial cells are infected, and an inflammatory response ensues.



- Profound lymphopenia may occur when SARS-CoV-2 infects and kills T lymphocyte cells (Similar to other respiratory viral diseases)
- Innate and the adaptive immune response (comprising humoral and cell-mediated immunity) → lymphopoiesis and increases lymphocyte apoptosis.

IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

Diagnosis, Management, and Pathophysiology of Arterial and Venous Thrombosis in COVID-19, Gregory Piazza et al, JAMA. 2020;324(24):2511-2520. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.23422



	Asymptomatic or Presymptomatic	Mild Illness	Moderate Illness	Severe Illness	Critical Illness
Features	Positive SARS-CoV-2 test; no symptoms	Mild symptoms (e.g., fever, cough, or change in taste or smell); no dyspnea	Clinical or radiographic evidence of lower respiratory tract disease; oxygen saturation $\geq 94\%$	Oxygen saturation $< 94\%$; respiratory rate ≥ 30 breaths/min; lung infiltrates $> 50\%$	Respiratory failure, shock, and multiorgan dysfunction or failure
Testing	Screening testing; if patient has known exposure, diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing
Isolation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Proposed Disease Pathogenesis	<p>Viral replication</p> <p>Inflammation</p>				
Potential Treatment	<p>Antiviral therapy</p>			<p>Antibody therapy</p>	
				<p>Antiinflammatory therapy</p>	
Management Considerations	Monitoring for symptoms	Clinical monitoring and supportive care	Clinical monitoring; if patient is hospitalized and at high risk for deterioration, possibly remdesivir	Hospitalization, oxygen therapy, and specific therapy (remdesivir, dexamethasone)	Critical care and specific therapy (dexamethasone, possibly remdesivir)

Table 2
Mechanism of TCM treatment of COVID-19.

TCM	Method	Composition	Active ingredients	Pharmacological effects	Related cytokines
Moxing Shigan Decoction [75]	network pharmacological	<i>Ephedra equisetina</i> Bge., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Gypsum Fibrosum</i> , <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch.	Quercetin, Kaempferol, Herbacetin, Delphinidin, Resivir, Estrone, Stigmasterol, CLR ; Sitosterol, Isotrifolol, Inflatocoumarin A, Kanzonol F, Quercetin, Fomononetin, CaSO ₄ , CaSO ₄ · 2H ₂ O, Fe, Mn, Zn	Inflammation, immune response, hypoxia, apoptosis	TNF, IL-1 β , IL-2, MAPK14, HSP90AB1, MAPK1, JUN, VEGFA, IL-10, IL6
Respiratory Detox Shot [124]	Network pharmacological	<i>Schizonepeta tenuifolia</i> Briq., <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb., <i>Forsythia suspensa</i> (Thunb.) Vahl, <i>Pollinos olivaceus</i> (DeGeer), <i>Scrophularia ningpoensis</i> Hemsl., <i>Cleditsia sinensis</i> Lam., <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill. var. <i>spinosa</i> (Bunge) Hu ex H.F.Chou, <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch., <i>Panax ginseng</i> C. A. Mey.	Luteolin, Licoisoflavone B, Fisetin, Quercetin, Glyasperin F, Isolicoiflavonol, Semilicoisoflavone-B	Leukocyte migration, inflammation, anti-virus	VCAM-1, IKKA, ELP1, NFKBIA, ESR1, HSP90AAA1, AR, PPARG, GSK3B
Qingfei Paidu Decoction, Moxing Shigan Decoction [123]	Network pharmacology, vitro experiments	<i>Ephedra equisetina</i> Bge., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Gypsum Fibrosum</i> , <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch., <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Presl, <i>Notopterygium incisum</i> Ting ex H. T. Chang, <i>Alisma orientalis</i> (Sam.) Juzep., <i>Polyporus umbellatus</i> (Pers.) Frics, <i>Atractylodes macrocephala</i> Koide., <i>Paria cocos</i> (Schw.) Wolf, <i>Isatis indigotica</i> Fort., <i>Bupleurum chinense</i> DC., <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi, <i>Pisellia ternata</i> (Thunb.) Breit, <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc., <i>Aster tataricus</i> L.f., <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb., <i>Tussilago farfara</i> L., <i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> (L.) DC., <i>Asarum heterotropoides</i> Fr. Schmidt var. <i>mandshuricum</i> (Maxon) Kitag., <i>Dioscorea opposita</i> Thunb., <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L., <i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco, <i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth.	Amygdalin, Baicalin, Ephedrine, Glycyrrhizic acid, Hesperidin, Narirutin, Neohesperidin	Anticoagulant, inflammation	TLR signal pathway
Gan cao [82]	Molecular docking simulation, molecular dynamics simulation	<i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch.	Glycyrrhetic Acid, Glycyrrhizin A	Inhibit virus replication and interfere with the combination of virus and host	ACE-2
96,606 classic prescriptions [73]	Data mining and web pharmacology	<i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch., <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi, <i>Rheum palmatum</i> L., <i>Bupleurum chinense</i> DC.	Quercetin, kaempferol, 4'-hydroxy vitellogenin, glycosides, glycyrrhizin, norvitelloxanthin	Immune-inflammatory, prevent binding to host cells	ACE2, 3CL
Lianhua Qingwen capsule [162]	Cytopathic effect (CPE) and plaque reduction test	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> (Thunb.) Vahl, <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb., <i>Ephedra equisetina</i> Bge., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Gypsum Fibrosum</i> , <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch., <i>Isatis indigotica</i> Fort., <i>Rhizoma Dryopteridis</i> , <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb., <i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth., <i>Rheum palmatum</i> L., <i>Rhodiola crenulata</i> (Hook.f.) Thoms. JH Ohba, <i>Mentha haplocalyx</i> Briq.	NR	Antivirus	TNF- α , IL-6, CCL-2/MCP-1, CXCL-10 / IP-10
Lishen Capsule [125]	Cytopathic effect (CPE) and plaque reduction test	<i>Calcitrus bovis</i> , <i>Muskmelon Base</i> , <i>Pedicularis Mele</i> , <i>TokayGecko</i> , <i>Bottle Brush Herb</i> , <i>Herba Equiseti Arvensis</i> , <i>Pteria martensii</i> (Dunker), <i>Realgar</i>	Gambufotalin, arenobufagin, telocinobufagin, desacetylcinobufotalin, bufotalin, cinobufotalin	Antivirus, inflammation, protection of host cells	TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1 β , IL-8, CCL-2/MCP-1, CXCL-10/IP-10, NF- κ B/MAPK, p-NF- κ Bp65, p-I κ B α , p-p38 MAPK, I κ B α
Da Yuan yin [133]	Network pharmacology	<i>Araea catechu</i> L., <i>Magnolia officinalis</i> Rehd. ex Wils., <i>Amorium saoo-ko</i> Crevost et Lemaire, <i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> Bge., <i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Puff., <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi, <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch.	kaempferol, quercetin, 7-Methoxy-2-methyl isoflavone, naringenin, fomononetin	Inflammatory, immune	IL6, MAPK3, MAPK8, CASP3, IL10, IL1B, CXCL8, MAPK1, CCL2, IFNG, IL4
Two CHM formulas were obtained from	Network pharmacology	<i>Formula A: Rhizoma Atractylodes</i> , <i>Flos Lonicerae</i> , <i>Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae</i> , <i>Rhizoma Phragmitis</i> ,	<i>Astragalus polysaccharide</i> , <i>Mairin</i> , <i>Oxysanguinarine</i> , <i>Stigmasterol</i> ,	Antiviral	P13 K/Akt signal pathway

(continued on next page)

麻杏石甘湯(水藥)

蓮花清瘟膠囊

達原飲

Table 2 (continued)

TCM	Method	Composition	Active ingredients	Pharmacological effects	Related cytokines
the Hubei Province Diagnosis and Treatment Protocol for COVID-19 [163]		<i>Folium Mori</i> , <i>Radix Astragali seu Hedysari</i> ; Formula B: <i>Radix Astragali seu Hedysari</i> , <i>Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae</i> , <i>Radix Saposhnikoviae</i> , <i>Cynomium fortunei</i> J. Sm., <i>Flos Lonicerae</i> , <i>Eupatorium fortunei</i> Turca., <i>Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae</i> .	Dammaradienyl acetate, Stigmasterol, Hederagenin		
Qingfei Paidu Decoction [164] 清肺敗毒湯(水藥)	Network pharmacology	<i>Ephedra equisetiva</i> Bge., <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Gypsum Fibrosum</i> , <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch., <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Presl, <i>Notopterygium incisum</i> Ting ex H. T. Chang, <i>Alisma orientalis</i> (Sam.) Juzep., <i>Polyporus umbellatus</i> (Pers.) Fries, <i>Atractylodes macrocephala</i> Koike., <i>Portia cocos</i> (Schw.) Wolf, <i>Isatis indigotica</i> Fort., <i>Euplexum chinense</i> DC., <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi, <i>Pinellia ternata</i> (Thunb.) Breit., <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc., <i>Aster tataricus</i> L.f., <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb., <i>Tussilago farfara</i> L., <i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> (L.) DC., <i>Asarum heterotropoides</i> Fr. Schmidt var. <i>mandshuricum</i> (Maxim.) Kitag., <i>Dioscorea opposita</i> Thunb., <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L., <i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco, <i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth.	3-O-Methylviolanone, Cisnidanol, (+)-Epicatechin, ZINC13130930, (2S)-dihydrobaicalein, naringenin, SR-01,000,767,148, cyclo(L-Tyr-L-Phe), (-)-taxifolin, Eriodytyol (flavanone)	Inflammation, antiviral, lipid metabolism	ACE2, CD147, JAK-STAT signal pathway

Abbreviation: NR: Not reported; TNF: Tumor Necrosis Factor; IL-1 β : Interleukin -1 β ; IL-2: Interleukin -2; MAPK14: mitogen-activated protein kinase 14; HSP90AB1: Heat shock protein HSP 90-beta; VEGFA: Vascular endothelial growth factor A; IL-10: Interleukin -10; IL-6: Interleukin -6; VCAM-1: Vascular cell adhesion protein 1; IKKA: Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit alpha; ELP1: Elongator complex protein 1; NFKBIA: NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha; ESR1: Estrogen receptor1; AR: Androgen receptor; PPARG; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor; GSK3B: Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta; TLR: Toll-like receptor; ACE2: angiotensin converting enzyme 2; CCL-2: C-C motif chemokine 2; MCP-1: Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; CXCL-10: C-X-C motif chemokine 10; I κ B α : I-kappa-B-alpha; CASP3: Caspase-3; IFNG: Immune interferon; P13K: Phosphatidylinositol 3; JAK: Janus kinase; STAT: Signal transducer and activator of transcription.

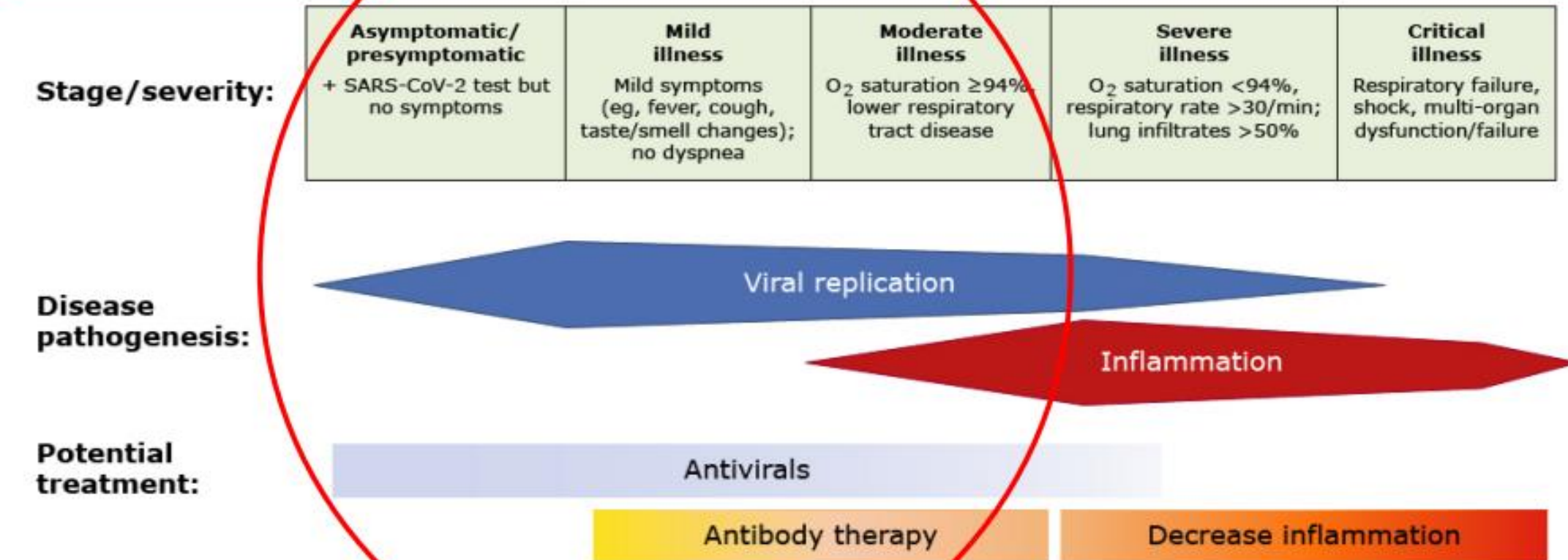
29

THE PHAMACOLOGIC EFFECTS OF TCM HERB FOMULA ARE:

- ANTI-VIRAL
- INFLAMMATION
- IMMUNE RESPONSE

COVID-19

Potential targets of COVID-19 therapies by stage of infection



COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; SARS-CoV-2: severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

Reproduced from: Gandhi RT. The Multidimensional Challenge of Treating Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Remdesivir Is a Foot in the Door. Clin Infect Dis 2020; ciaa1132. By permission of Oxford University Press. Copyright © 2020.

3 | 結合中西醫理論探討新冠肺炎的病程進展及治療展望

陳忠仁等;中醫藥研究論叢 (2020 /09)



圖二、COVID-19 分期分型之中醫用方

於衛分之濕熱蘊肺證選方為銀翹散或桑菊飲合桑白皮；寒濕鬱肺證選方為小青龍湯或射干麻黃湯。達原飲可防止病邪經三焦膜原傳變。於氣分之濕熱壅肺證選方為麻杏甘石湯；三仁湯可用於濕熱瀰漫三焦。於營分之邪入心包證選方為安宮牛黃丸；內閉外脫證選方為生脈散。於血分之熱盛動血證選方為犀角地黃湯。

➤ WHAT TCM TREATMENTS CAN DO IN TAIWAN ?

	32 MILD (TO MODREATE)	MILD TO MODREATE	MILD TO MODREATE	severe	critical
	Peripheral skin Respiratory system- upper & lower	Gastro- intestinal system	Abdominal organs- Liver, spleen, pancreas	Loss of conscious	<input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory failure <input type="checkbox"/> Shock, <input type="checkbox"/> multi organs dysfunction Hypercoagulable state
TCM IN TAIWAN CAN HELP	(清冠一號*) , 川芎調散 銀翹散 , 荊防敗毒散+葶藶子	藿香正氣散 理中湯	達原飲 , 柴胡疏肝湯 , 甘露消毒丹	安宮牛黃丸 牛黃清心丸 ACUPUNCTURE*	犀角地黃湯
OPD, WARD	1. CHUAN XIONG CHA TIAO SAN- 2. YIN QIAO SAN- 3. JING FANG BAI DU SAN- 4. (NRICM101)*	5. HUO XIANG ZHENG QI SAN- (Abdominal fulness) 7. LI ZHONG TANG-(watery diarrhea)	DA YUAN YIN 6. CHAI HU SHU GAN TANG- 8. Gan lu xiao du dan-		

COMMON TCM HERBAL PRESCRIPTION USED IN COVID-19



34

COVID-19 PASSOIBLE TRANMSITTION WAY

MILD TO MODERATE

RESPIRATORY TRACT

• UPPER PART

• LOWER PART

S/S

- SORE THROAT,
- COUGH
- CHILLNESS & FEVER
- GENERL WEAKNESS、MUSCLE SORENESS
- -----
ALVEOLI EDEMA

TCM HERBAL TREAT

- ✓ 銀翹散(YIN QIAO SAN)
- 順天清冠一號(NRICMI01)
- 達原飲 (DA YUAN YIN)
- 荊防敗毒散 (JING FANG BAI DU SAN),
- -----
- + 葶歷子(Ting li zi) ，魚腥草

35

I. CHUAN XIONG CHA TIAO SAN- HEADACHE, FEVER



GMP 優良藥品

效 能：
祛風、止痛。

適 應 症：
偏正頭痛。

用 法 用 量：
成人一日服 10.0g，15~8 歲
及成人之 2/3 量，7~5 歲服成
人之 1/2 量，4~2 歲服成人之
1/3 量，每日服用三次，飯
後以溫開水送服之。本藥須
由中醫師處方使用之。

成 分：每 10.0g 中含有

白 芷	Angelicae Dahuricae Radix.....	2.0g
甘 草	Glycyrrhizae Radix.....	2.0g
羌 活	Notopterygii Rhizoma et Radix.....	2.0g
荆 芥	Schizonepetae Herba.....	4.0g
川 芎	Chuanxiong Rhizoma.....	4.0g
細 辛	Asari Herba.....	1.0g
防 風	Saposhnikoviae Radix.....	1.5g
薄 荷	Menthae Herba.....	8.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏.....		4.0g
(生藥與浸膏比例 24.5 : 4.0 = 6.13 : 1.0)		
澱 粉	Starch.....	6.0g

2. YIN QIAO SAN- SORE THROAT, COUGH, CHILLNESS & FEVER



GMP 優良藥品

效 能：
辛涼透表，清熱解毒。

適 應 症：
溫病初起，發熱微惡
風寒，頭痛口渴，咳
嗽咽痛。

用法用量：
成人一次服4.0g，15~8歲服
成人之2/3量，7~5歲服成人
之1/2量，4~2歲服成人之
1/3量，每日服用三次，飯
後以溫開水送服之。本藥
須由中醫師處方使用之。

Lo. No.: EG613003
Exp. Date: 2024.06.03

成 分：每12公克中含有

連 翹 Forsythiae Fructus.....	5.0g
金銀花 Lonicerae Japonicae Flos.....	5.0g
桔 梗 Platycodonis Radix.....	3.0g
薄荷 Menthae Herba.....	3.0g
淡竹葉 Lophatheri Herba.....	2.0g
甘 草 Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma....	2.5g
荊 芥 Schizonepetae Herba.....	2.0g
漢豆豉 Sojae Semen Praeparatum	2.5g
牛蒡子 Arctii Fructus.....	3.0g
蘆 根 Phragmitis Rhizoma.....	2.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏.....	6.2g
(生藥與浸膏比例 30 : 6.2 = 4.84 : 1)	
結晶性纖維素 Microcrystalline Cellulose.	4.0g
澱 粉 Starch.....	1.8g

包 裝：200g 塑膠瓶裝

3. JING FANG BAI DU SAN-

TX. GENERAL WEAKNESS,

37

MUSCLE SORENESS, FEVER



GMP 優良藥品

效能：汗解表、散風祛濕。

適應症：外感風寒濕邪、惡寒發熱、頭痛項強、肢體痠痛、腮腫。

用法用量：成人一次服6.2g，15~8歲服成人之2/3量，7~5歲服成人之1/2量，4~2歲服成人之1/3量，每日服用三次，飯後以溫開水送服之。本藥須由中醫師處方使用之。

Lot No.: EG317902

Exp. Date: 2023.06.04

成分：每18.6g中含有

荊芥	Schizonepetae Herba.....	3.0g
防風	Saposhnikoviae Radix.....	3.0g
羌活	Notopterygii Rhizoma et Radix.....	3.0g
獨活	Angelicae Pubescentis Radix.....	3.0g
柴胡	Bupleuri Radix.....	3.0g
前胡	Peucedani Radix.....	3.0g
川芎	Chuanxiong Rhizoma.....	3.0g
枳殼	Citri Immaturus Fructus.....	3.0g
桔梗	Platycodonis Radix.....	3.0g
茯苓	Poria.....	3.0g
甘草	Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma.....	1.5g
生薑	Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens.....	3.0g
薄荷	Menthae Haplocalycis Herba.....	1.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏		9.5g
(生藥與浸膏比例 35.5 : 9.5 = 3.74 : 1.0)		
結晶性纖維素	Microcrystalline Cellulose..	5.0g
澱粉	Starch.....	4.1g

包裝：200g塑膠瓶裝

38 TING LI ZI



GMP 優良藥品

成分：每公克中含有

葶藶子(炒) Lepidii Semen Praeparata.....	4.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏.....	0.46g
(生藥與浸膏比例 4.0 : 0.46 = 8.7 : 1.0)	
澱粉 Starch.....	0.16g
結晶性纖維素 Microcrystalline Cellulose..	0.37g
羧甲基纖維素鈉.....	0.01g

包裝：100g 塑膠瓶裝

許可字號：衛署藥製字第057031號

39

COVID-19 POSSIBLE TRANSMISSION WAY

MILD TO MODERATE

GITRACT

- **STOMACH, OMENTUM**
- **LOWER GI TRACT**

S/S

- **ABDOMEN FULLNESS, NAUSEA,
VOMITTING**
- WATERY DIARRHEA
- **CONSTIPATION**

TCMTREAT

- **達原飲 (DA YUANYIN) ,**
- **藿香正氣散 (HUO XIANG ZHENG QI SAN) ,**
- **理中湯 (LI ZHONG TANG)**

5. HUO XIANG ZHENG QI SAN-

ABDOMEN FULLNESS, NAUSEA, VOMITTING, GI DISCOMFORT



GMP 優良藥品

效能：解表化溼、理氣和中。

適應症：外感風寒、胃腸不適、消化不良、吐瀉、食滯、中暑、不服水土。

用法用量：成人一次服6公克，15~8歲服成人之2/3量，7~5歲服成人之1/2量，4~2歲服成人之1/3量，每日服用三次，飯後以溫開水送服之。本藥須由中醫師處方使用之。

成分：每18公克中含有

大腹皮	Arecae Pericarpium	3.0g
茯苓	Poria	3.0g
白芷	Angelicae Dahuricae Radix	3.0g
紫蘇葉	Perillae Folium	3.0g
陳皮	Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium	2.0g
桔梗	Platycodi Radix	2.0g
白朮	Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma	2.0g
厚朴	Magnoliae Cortex	2.0g
半夏	Pinelliae Rhizoma Fermentatum	2.0g
炙甘草	Glycyrrhizae Preparata Radix	1.0g
廣藿香	Pogostemonis Herba	3.0g
生薑	Zingiberis Recens Rhizoma	3.0g
大棗	Jujubae Fructus	1.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏		8.2g
(生藥與浸膏比例 30.0 : 8.2 = 3.7 : 1.0)		
結晶性纖維素	Microcrystalline Cellulose	6.0g
澱粉	Starch	3.8g

包裝：200g塑膠瓶裝

Lot No.: EG651004
Exp. Date: 2024.04.28

6. CHAI HU SHU GAN TANG-

INTERCOSTAL FULLNESS, PAINFUL

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GMP 優良藥品

效能：
疏肝解鬱、行氣止痛。

適應症：
肝氣鬱結、脇肋疼痛、寒熱往來。

用法用量：
成人一次服1.5g，15~8歲服成人之2/3量，7~5歲服成人之1/2量，4~2歲服成人之1/3量，每日服用三次，飯前以溫開水送服之。本藥須由中醫師處方使用。

成分：每4.5g中含有

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| 陳皮 | Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium.. | 4.0g |
| 柴胡 | Bupleuri Radix..... | 4.0g |
| 白芍 | Paeoniae Alba Radix..... | 3.0g |
| 枳殼 | Citri Immaturus Fructus..... | 3.0g |
| 川芎 | Chuanxiong Rhizoma..... | 3.0g |
| 香附 | Cyperi Rhizoma..... | 3.0g |
| 炙甘草 | Glycyrrhizae Preparata Radix.. | 1.0g |
| 以上生藥製成浸膏..... | | 3.0g |
| (生藥與浸膏比例 21.0 : 3.0 = 7.0 : 1.0) | | |
| 澱粉 | Starch..... | 1.5g |

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7. LI ZHONG TANG-

WEAKER PULSE, COLD EXTREMITIES, WITH WATERY DIARRHEA



GMP 優良藥品

適應症：
四肢逆冷、自汗脈虛、不思飲食。

效能：
理脾健胃、溫中散寒。

用法用量：
成人一日服13.8公克，15~8歲服成人之2/3量，7~5歲服成人之1/2量，4~2歲服成人之1/3量，每日服用三次，飯後以溫開水送服之。本藥須由中醫師處方使用。

成分：每13.8公克中含有

白朮 <i>Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma</i>	6.0g
乾薑 <i>Zingiberis Rhizoma</i>	4.0g
甘草 <i>Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma</i>	6.0g
人參 <i>Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma Rubra</i>	6.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏.....	6.9g

(生藥與浸膏比例22：6.9=3.19：1)

結晶性纖維素 <i>Microcrystalline Cellulose</i>	5.4g
澱粉 <i>Starch</i>	1.5g

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8. GAN LU XIAO DU DAN-

FEVER, RED TONGUE, WHITE & YELLOWISH CREAMY TONGUE COATING ABDOMEN FULLNESS, RED URINE, CONSTIPATION,



GMP 優良藥品

效 能：
化濁利溼、清熱解毒。

適 應 症：
暑濕時疫、發熱倦怠、胸悶腹
脹、咽腫口渴、溺赤便閉。

用 法 用 量：
成人一次服3.8g，15~8歲服
成人之2/3量，7~5歲服成人
之1/2量，4~2歲服成人之
1/3量，每日服用三次，飯
後以溫開水送服之。本藥
須由中醫師處方使用之。

Lot No.: **EG746101**
Exp. Date: **2024.04.15**

成 分：每11.4g中含有

滑 石	Talcum.....	6.0g
黃 芩	Scutellariae Radix.....	4.0g
茵 陳	Artemisiae Scopariae Herba.....	4.4g
廣 藿 香	Pogostemonis Herba.....	1.6g
連 翹	Forsythiae Fructus.....	1.6g
石 菖 蒲	Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma.....	2.4g
白 豆 蔻	Amomi Fructus Rotundus.....	1.6g
薄 荷	Menthae Herba.....	1.6g
木 通	Akebiae Caulis.....	2.0g
射 干	Belamcandae Rhizoma.....	1.6g
川 貝 母	Fritillariae Cirrhosae Bulbus.....	2.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏.....		5.0g
(生藥與浸膏比例 28.8: 5.0= 5.76: 1.0)		
結 晶 性 纖 維 素	Microcrystalline Cellulose.....	3.9g
澱 粉	Starch.....	2.41g
羧 甲 基 纖 維 素 鈉	0.09g

包 裝：200g 塑 膠 瓶 裝

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COVID-19 POSSIBLE TRANSMISSION WAY

SEVERE OR CRITICAL CASES

BRAIN

- S/S
- TONGUE
- PULSE

S/S

➤ CONSCIOUS DISTURBANCE

➤ SKIN RED DOTS

TCM HERBAL TREAT

- ACUPUNCTURE
- 安宮牛黃丸

45 NIU HUANG QINXIN WAN (安宮牛黃丸)



【適應症】鎮靜養神、憂鬱失眠。

【用法用量】

成人一次服5粒，15歲~8歲服成人之2/3量，7~5歲服成人之1/2量，4~2歲服成人之1/3量，每日服用3次，飯以溫開水送服之。

※本藥須由中醫師處方使用之。

【包裝型態】105粒塑膠瓶紙盒裝

【成分】每粒500mg 中含有：

牛黃	7.3 mg	白蘇	4.4 mg
黃芩	8.8 mg	甘草	29.2 mg
白朮	8.8 mg	防風	8.8 mg
川芎	7.3 mg	桔梗	7.3 mg
蒲黃	14.6 mg	杏仁	7.3 mg
阿膠	10.2 mg	麥門冬	8.8 mg
當歸	8.8 mg	白芍	8.8 mg
柴胡	7.3 mg	肉桂	10.2 mg
茯苓	7.3 mg	乾薑	4.4 mg
人參	14.6 mg	大棗	70.0 mg
龍腦	5.8 mg	蜂蜜	240.0 mg

【許可字號】衛部藥製字第060031號

【製造批號】

Batch No:

PP203001

【保存期限】

Exp Date:

2022.03.06

製造廠商：GMP 優良藥廠

莊松榮製藥廠有限公司

高雄市燕巢區深水里臥牛巷29之1號



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COVID HYPERCOAGULABLE STATE



SEVERE COVID-19, FULMINANT ACTIVATION OF COAGULATION AND CONSUMPTION OF CLOTTING FACTORS OCCUR

Inflamed lung tissues and pulmonary endothelial cells may result in **microthrombi formation**.



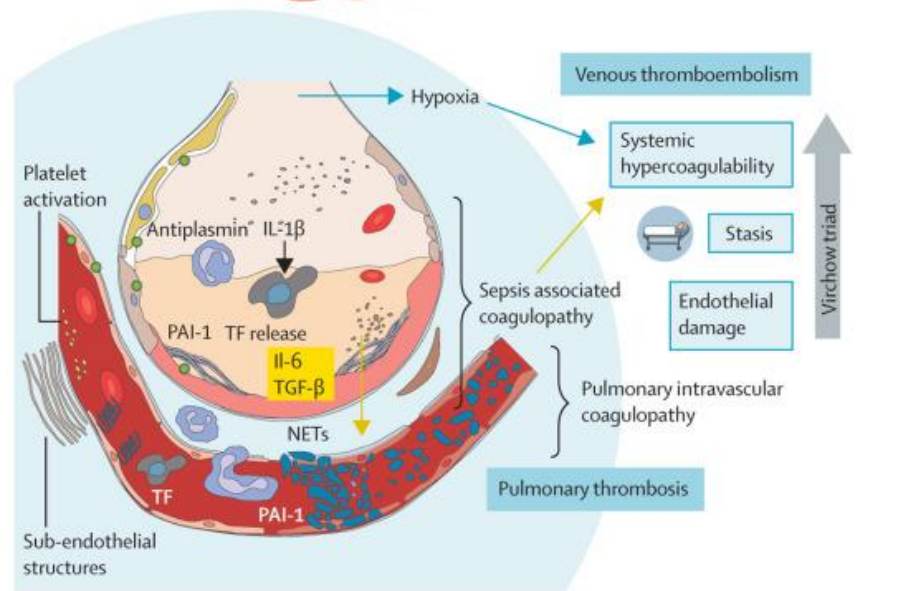
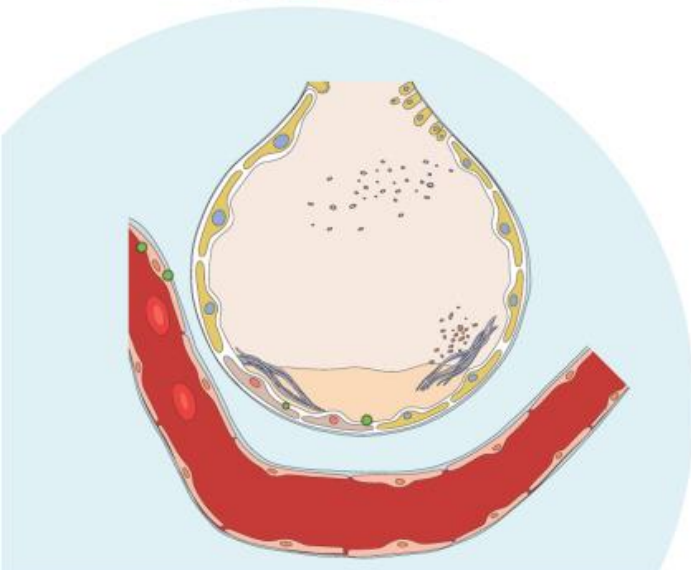
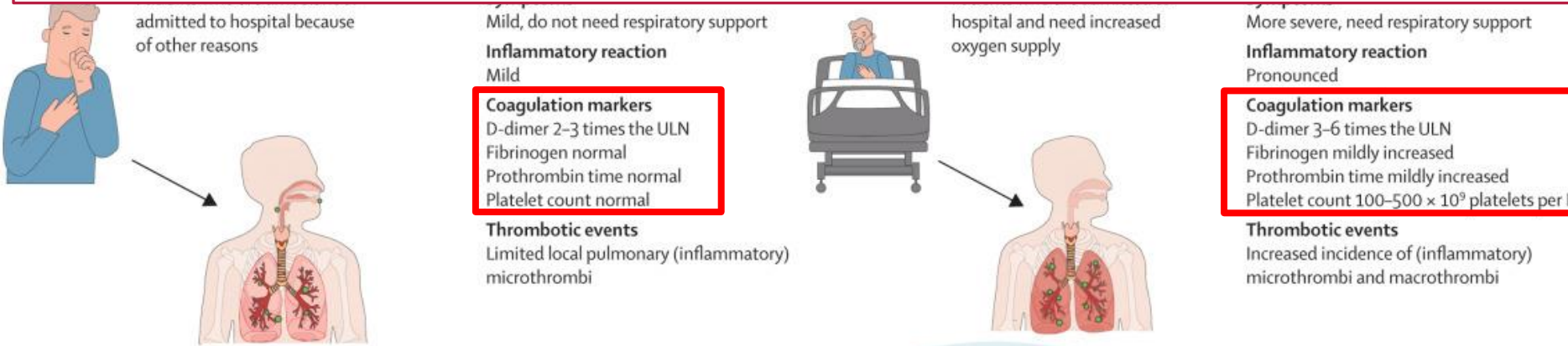
High incidence **of thrombotic complications**



- Deep venous thrombosis
- Pulmonary embolism
- Thrombotic arterial complications (eg, limb ischemia, ischemic stroke, myocardial infarction) in critically ill patients.

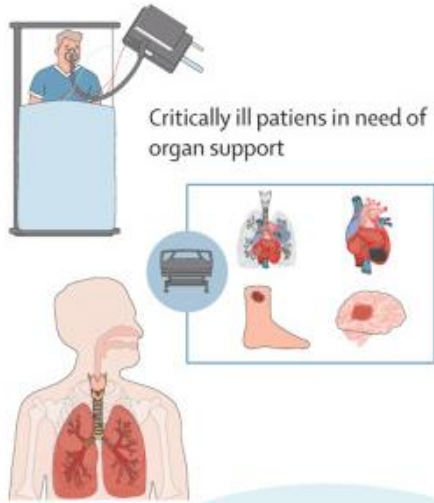
IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF COVID HYPERCOAGULABLE STATE

COVID-19-associated coagulopathy and antithrombotic agents—lessons after 1 year, Jenneke Leentjens et al, Lancet Haematology, VOLUME 8, ISSUE 7, E524-E533, JULY 01, 2021



IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF COVID HYPERCOAGULABLE STATE

C Stage 3



Symptoms

Critically ill patients who need organ support—eg, high-flow oxygen therapy or mechanical ventilatory support, or both

Inflammatory reaction

Cytokine storm

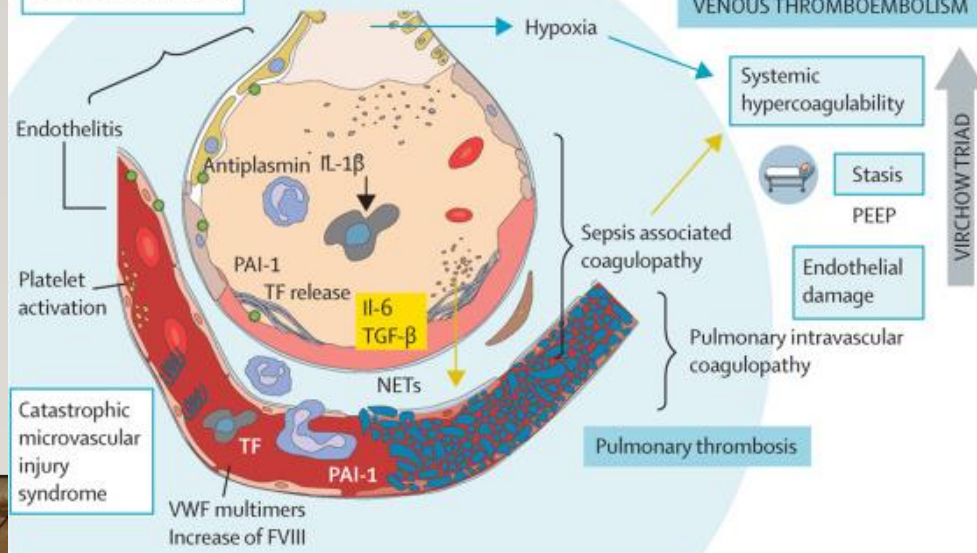
Coagulation markers

D-dimer more than 6 times the ULN
Fibrinogen markedly increased
Prothrombin time markedly increased
Platelet count less than 100×10^9 platelets per L

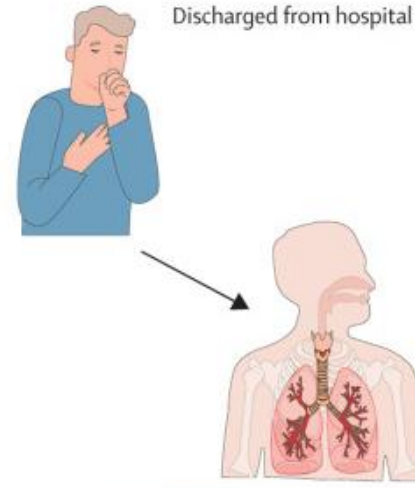
Thrombotic events

High incidence of microthrombi and macrothrombi

COVID-19 associated thrombotic syndrome



D Post-discharge



Symptoms

Recovering. Functional limitations are often still present 3 months after discharge

Inflammatory reaction

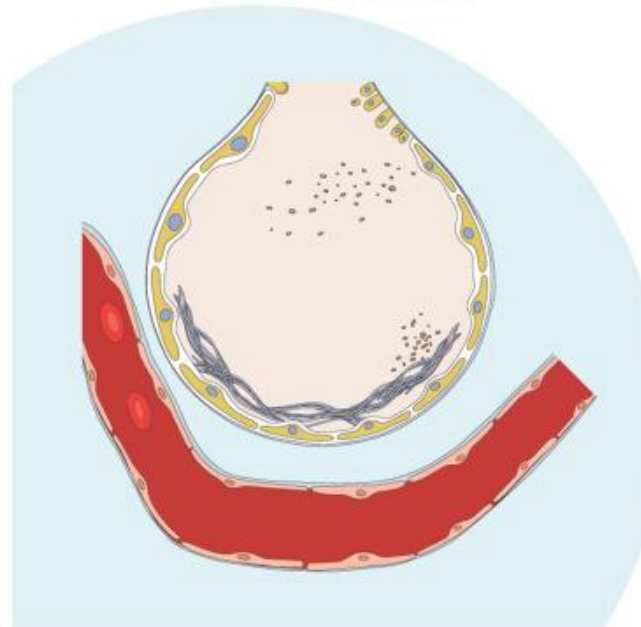
Restored

Coagulation markers

Restored

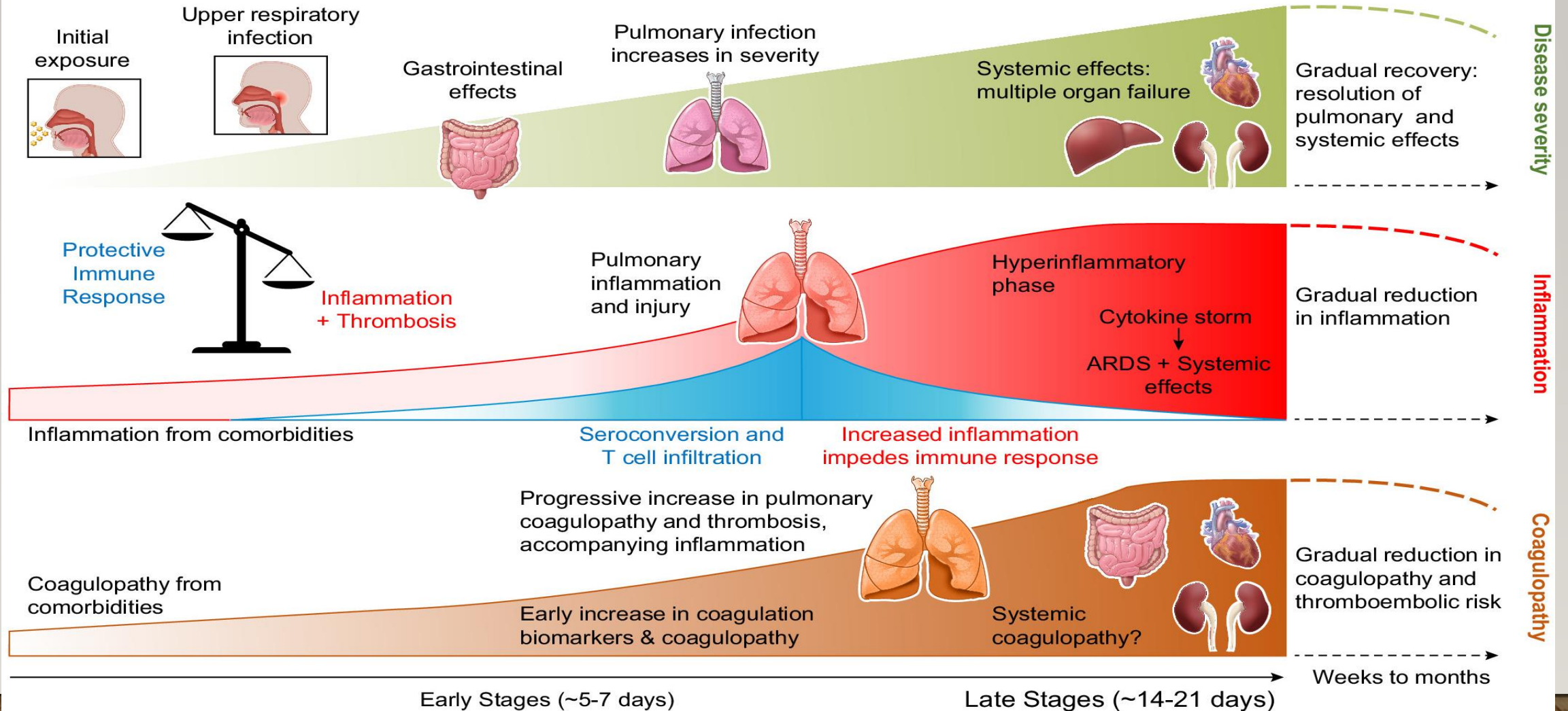
Thrombotic events

Unknown

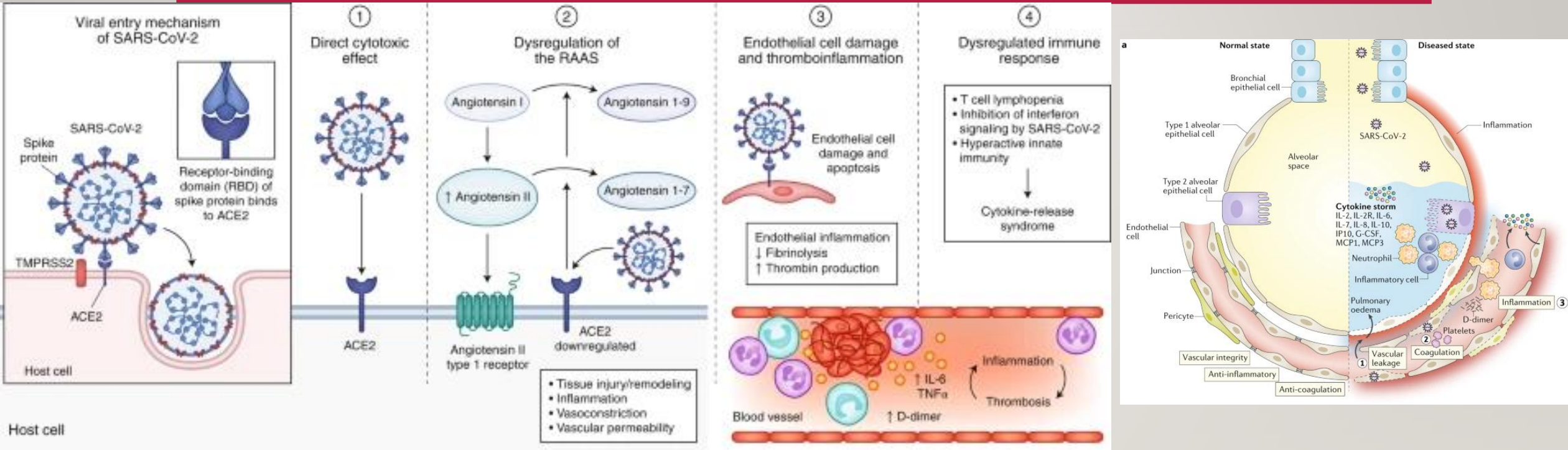


IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF COVID HYPERCOAGULABLE STATE

Severe COVID-19 disease



51 SEVERE COVID-19, FULMINANT ACTIVATION OF COAGULATION AND CONSUMPTION OF CLOTTING FACTORS OCCUR



Extrapulmonary manifestations of COVID-19
Nature Medicine volume 26, pages1017–1032 (2020)
COVID-19: the vasculature unleashed
Nature Reviews Immunology volume 20, pages389–391 (2020)

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COVID-19 POSSIBLE TRANSMISSION WAY

SEVERE CASES

- DIC
- BLEEDING
- SEPSIS

S/S

- HIGH FEVER,
- CONSCIOUS LOSS
- STROKE
- AMI
- DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS

TCM TREAT

- 犀角地黄湯
- TCM Anti-coagulative agents

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OTHER CORRELATIVE DISORDERS

RECOVERY STAGE: ORGANS FUNCTION DETECTS

- NAIL BED O2 SATURATION DETECTION & HIGH FLOW O2 SUPPLY SOB IN SEVERE CASES - LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACK PROBLEM
- MULTI-ORGANS FAILURE (ELDER)
- WILL INDUCE KIDNEY DAMAGE
- AMI , BRAIN INFARCT & HEMORRHAGE (BLOOD CLOT INDUCED)
- CNS PROBLEM: SEIZURE, (LOSS THE SENSE OF SMELL AND TATST)
FACIAL PALSY. CONSCIOUS LOSS



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PART 3 TCM PREVENTION



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STRENGTHEN YOUR BODY

- 1. SUN, WATER, AIR, FOOD
- 2. EXERCISE, TAICHI, YOGA
- 3. TCM HERBAL TEA
- 4. TEN MATERIAL SOUP (WITH RICE WINE)
- 5. TCM PRESCRIPTION POWDER
- 6. ACUPUNCTURE, MOXA IN SPECIFIC POINTS

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PROTECT YOURSELF WELL

- WASH YOUR HAND CLEAN
- ALOCHOL SPREAD
- FACIAL MASK, PROTECT GLASSES
- AVOID PEOPLE GATHERING

CLINICAL OBSERVATION IN OPD OF CMUH TAIPEI BRANCH



TCM PREVENTION AND STRENGTHEN YOUR BODY



TCM HERB TO TREAT SOME S/S OF COVID-19



【成份】Ingredients 每12公克中含有：

Each 12gm contains the following dry herbs:

連翹	Fructus Forsythiae	5.0g
金銀花	Flos Lonicerae	5.0g
桔梗	Radix Platycodonis	3.0g
薄荷	Herba Menthae	3.0g
淡竹葉	Herba Lophatheri	2.0g
甘草	Radix Glycyrrhizae	2.5g
荊芥	Herba Schizonepetae	2.0g
淡豆豉	Semen Sojae preparatum	2.5g
牛蒡子	Fructus Arctii	3.0g
蘆根	Rhizoma Phragmitis	2.0g
以上生藥製成浸膏 the above herbs yield an amount of dry extract 5.3g (生藥與浸膏比例 30.0 : 5.3 = 5.7 : 1)		
澱粉	Corn Starch	4.7g
纖維粉	Powdered Cellulose	2.0g

保存期限: 20231222

Expiry Date

製造批號: 20122232

Batch No.



59 CURRY FOOD



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TCM HERBAL FOOD (TEN MATERIAL SOUP)



61 TCM MOXA SPOTS ON ACUPOINTS (PREPARE PROCEDURE)



62

TCM MOXA SPOTS ON ACUPOINTS TO TREAT SOME S/S OF COVID-19



CV17



BL13, BL15

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DRINK GREEN TEA TO AVOID COVID-19

PU'ER TEA



GREEN TEA



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DISCUSSION

1. COVID-19 Vaccine will have the protect ability, and the mortality rate will be decreased. **BUT, INFECTION IS STILL HAPPENED.**
2. Since the COVID-19 virus is everchanging, the S/S will changed too. We need easier way to apply TCM Methods to treat the patients.
3. **TCM CLINICAL EXPERIENCES & SCIENTIFIC STUDIES ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO TREAT COVID-19.**

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CONCLUSION

- **1. MILD CASES:** CALL LOCAL TCM DOCTORS VIA INTERNET DETECT THE PATIENTS' S/S, AND GIVE THEM TCM HERBS.
- **2. MILD & MODERATE CASES:** TCM FORMULA PACK & ACUPUNCTURE IN MEDICAL CENTERS.
- **3. SEVERE & CRITICAL CASES:** COMBINED BOTH WESTERN & TCM TREATMENT