

**2014**  
**NCCAOM<sup>®</sup> Reinstatement Examination**  
**Content Outline**  
**for the**  
**Diplomate of Oriental Medicine Certification**



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## Reinstatement Examination for Oriental Medicine

**Note to Candidate:** This document serves as a guide to assist in examination preparation for candidates who have met NCCAOM® eligibility requirements. Below are the content outlines for the four (4) sections of the Reinstatement Examination for Oriental Medicine.

### **Foundations of Oriental Medicine (FOM) - 50 items**

#### **DOMAIN I: Clinical Examination Methods (10% of total FOM section)**

Collect and recognize clinically significant signs and symptoms.

##### A. Looking (Wang)

1. Spirit (Shen) appearance (including color)
2. Face, eyes, nose, ears, mouth, lips, teeth, and throat
3. Tongue (body and coating)
4. Physical characteristics of the body

##### B. Listening and Smelling (Wen)

1. Sounds
2. Odors

##### C. Asking (Wen)

1. Chief complaint
2. Current health conditions
3. Health history

##### D. Touching (Palpation) (Qie)

1. Radial pulses (including the 28 Qualities)
2. Abdomen
3. Meridians
4. Other body areas



**DOMAIN II: Assessment, Analysis, and Differential Diagnosis Based upon Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Theory (45% of total FOM section)**

Formulate a differential diagnosis (Bian Zheng).

**A. Knowledge and Application of Fundamental Theory of TCM Physiology (Sheng Li), Etiology (Bing Yin), and Pathogenesis (Bing Ji)**

1. Yin/Yang theory (e.g., Interior/Exterior, Cold/Heat, Deficient/ Excess)
2. Five Elements theory (Five Phases/Wu Xing)
3. Organ theory (Zang Fu)
4. Channel theory (Jing Luo) (including regular channels, Extraordinary channels, Luo-connecting channels, divergent channels, muscle channels, and skin regions)
5. Essential Substances theory [Qi, Blood (Xue), Fluids (Jin Ye), Essence (Jing), Spirit (Shen)]
6. Causes of Disease: External (Six Excesses [Liu Yin]), Internal (Seven Emotions), and Miscellaneous (diet, excessive sexual activity, excessive physical work or lack of exercise, trauma, bites, parasites, Phlegm, Blood stasis)

**B. Formulation of a Differential Diagnosis Based upon Chief Complaint (Zhu Su), Prioritization of Major Symptoms (Zhu Zheng), Knowledge of TCM Diseases (Bian Bing), and Pattern Identification (Bian Zheng)**

1. Eight Principles (Ba Gang) (i.e., Yin/Yang, Interior/Exterior, Cold/Heat, Deficient/ Excess)
2. Organ theory (Zang Fu)
3. Channel theory (Jing Luo) (including regular channels, Extraordinary channels, Luo-connecting channels, divergent channels, muscle channels, and skin regions)
4. Six Stages (Tai Yang, Yang Ming, Shao Yang, Tai Yin, Shao Yin, Jue Yin)
5. Four Levels (Wei, Qi, Ying, Xue)
6. Five Elements (Five Phases/Wu Xing)
7. Qi, Blood, Body Fluids (Qi, Xue, Jin Ye)
8. Triple Burner (San Jiao)
9. Six Excesses (Liu Yin)



### **DOMAIN III: Treatment Principle (Zhi Ze) and Strategy (Zhi Fa) (45% of total FOM section)**

Formulate treatment principle and strategy based upon differential diagnosis (Bian Zheng).

#### **A. Treatment Principle Based upon Differential Diagnosis**

1. Eight Principles (Ba Gang)
2. Organs (Zang Fu)
3. Meridian/Channel (Jing Luo)
4. Six Stages (Liu Jing)
5. Four Levels (Wei, Qi, Ying, Xue)
6. Five Elements (Wu Xing)
7. Qi, Blood, Body Fluids (Qi, Xue, Jin Ye)
8. Triple Burner (San Jiao)
9. Causes of Disease: External (Six Excesses [Liu Yin]), Internal (Seven Emotions), and Miscellaneous (diet, excessive sexual activity, excessive physical work or lack of exercise, trauma, bites, parasites, Phlegm, Blood stasis)

#### **B. Treatment Strategy to Accomplish Treatment Principle**



## **Biomedicine (BIO) - 50 items**

**Please note:** In regards to Clean Needle Technique (CNT), the Biomedicine module focuses on universal precautions and emergency situations in comparison to the Acupuncture with Point Location module which focuses on actual needling and its emergencies (e.g., needle angle and depth).

### **DOMAIN I: Biomedical Model (90% of total BIO section)**

A. Clinical Application of Biomedical Sciences (including anatomy, physiology, pathology, pathophysiology, etc.), Pharmacology, and Nutrients and Supplements **(30%)**

1. Biomedical sciences
2. Pharmacology
3. Nutrients and supplements

B. Patient History and Physical Examination **(25%)**

Understand clinically relevant information gathered through history taking and physical examination.

*Candidates are expected to understand all aspects of the physical examination process.*

*They are not expected to be able to perform all aspects of the physical examination themselves.*

1. Patient history
2. Physical examination
  - a. General systems examination (e.g., vital signs, pulmonary, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, integumentary, etc.)
  - b. Musculoskeletal examination
  - c. Neurological examination
3. Imaging, laboratory tests, and other medical studies
  - a. Imaging
  - b. Laboratory tests
  - c. Other medical studies



**C. Clinical Assessment Process (30%)**

Interpret clinically significant information gathered during history taking and physical examination to recognize pathological conditions. **(Refer to Appendix C: Medical Conditions)**

**D. Clinical Decision-Making and Standard of Care (5%)**

Analyze information to determine appropriate patient management.

**DOMAIN II: Office Safety and Professional Responsibilities (10% of total BIO section)**

Recognize and implement appropriate office safety standards and demonstrate knowledge of professional responsibilities.

A. Risk Management and Office Safety

B. Infection Control

C. Federal Regulations

D. Reporting and Record-Keeping

E. Ethics and Professionalism



## **Appendix A: Pharmaceuticals**

Appendix A is a list of commonly used pharmaceutical categories. The exam will focus on but may not be exclusively limited to the list below.

- allergy/sinus medications
- angina medications
- antiasthmatic medications
- antibacterial medications
- anticancer medications
- anticoagulant medications
- antidepressants
- antidiabetic medications
- antidiarrheal medications
- antifungal medications
- antihyperlipidemic medications
- antihypertension medications
- antinausea medications
- anti-Parkinson medications
- antiprotozoal medications
- antipsychotics
- antiseizure medications
- antiviral medications
- appetite control/weight management medications
- cardiac medications
- central nervous system (CNS) stimulants/attention deficit medications
- cough medications
- drugs of abuse
- gastrointestinal medications
- hormonal replacement therapy
- immune modulators
- mood stabilizer medications
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- opioids
- osteoporosis medications
- sedatives, anxiolytic and sleep medications
- sexual dysfunction medications
- smoking cessation medications
- steroids
- stool softeners/laxatives
- thyroid medications
- topical skin medications



## **Appendix B: Nutrients and Supplements**

Appendix B is a list of commonly used nutrients and supplements. The exam will focus on but may not be exclusively limited to the list below.

- amino acids (e.g., L-glutamine, lysine, choline)
- antioxidants (e.g., coenzyme Q10, selenium)
- bone health (e.g., glucosamine sulfate, chondroitin sulfate)
- digestive support (e.g., enzymes, fiber, probiotics)
- hormones (e.g., melatonin, wild yams, DHEA)
- minerals (e.g., calcium, magnesium, potassium)
- mood support (e.g., St. John's Wort, Sam E, 5 HTP)
- vitamins (e.g., A, B1-B12, C, D, E, K)
- Western herbs (e.g., saw palmetto, milk thistle)





## **Appendix C: Medical Conditions**

The conditions (not system headings) listed below are categorized based on how frequently AOM practitioners reported seeing them in the clinical setting per the 2013 Job Analysis. This list is meant to serve as a study guide for the NCCAOM Biomedicine section to help prioritize focus of study. The exam will focus on but may not be exclusively limited to the conditions below.

The conditions marked with an asterisk (\*) signify diseases commonly associated with **red flag signs and/or symptoms**. Candidates are strongly advised to familiarize themselves with these conditions and the red flag signs and symptoms associated with them.

### **CATEGORY 1 Frequently Seen Conditions**

#### Cardiovascular

- \*Arrhythmias (e.g., atrial fibrillation, premature ventricular contraction, tachycardia, bradycardia)
- \*Blood pressure disorders (hypertension and hypotension)
- Atherosclerosis (e.g., coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease)

#### Endocrine and Metabolic conditions

- Thyroid disorders (e.g., Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Graves' disease)
- Pancreatic disorders (e.g., diabetes)
- Obesity
- Hyperlipidemia

#### Gastrointestinal conditions

- Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- Gastritis
- Inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis)
- Food sensitivity/allergies (e.g., celiac disease, lactose intolerance)
- Irritable bowel syndrome

#### Mental and Behavioral conditions

- \*Mood disorders (e.g., depression, bipolar)
- Anxiety



## CATEGORY 1 Frequently Seen Conditions (Con't.)

### Musculoskeletal conditions

- Affecting upper extremities (e.g., frozen shoulder, bicipital tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, epicondylitis)
- Affecting lower extremities (e.g., meniscal injuries, compartment syndrome, bursitis)
- Affecting the axial structures (e.g., whiplash, disc herniation, spinal stenosis, spondylolisthesis, TMJ)
- Osteoarthritis
- Osteoporosis

### Neurological conditions

- \*Stroke
- \*Radiculopathies (e.g., nerve root, sciatica)
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Headache (e.g., cluster, tension, migraine, sinus, trauma)
- Sleep disorders (narcolepsy, sleep apnea, insomnia)

### Pulmonary conditions

- Asthma
- Respiratory tract infections (e.g., sinusitis, viral infections, strep throat, bronchitis, pneumonia)
- Allergies
- \*Pneumothorax

### Reproductive conditions

- Menstrual
- Infertility (e.g., polycystic ovarian syndrome, endometriosis)
- Menopause

### Miscellaneous

- Multi-system conditions (Lyme disease, chronic fatigue, fibromyalgia, temporal arteritis)



## CATEGORY 2 Moderately Seen Conditions

### Cardiovascular

- \*Myocardial infarction
- \*Angina pectoris
- \*Heart failure
- \*Deep vein thrombosis
- Raynaud's disease
- \*Aneurysms

### Dermatological conditions

- Noncontagious skin conditions (cellulitis, shingles, acne, eczema, psoriasis, alopecia)

### Gastrointestinal conditions

- Peptic ulcer (e.g., H. pylori, Campylobacter)
- \*Diverticular disease (e.g., diverticulosis, diverticulitis)
- Hemorrhoids
- Gallbladder conditions (e.g., cholelithiasis, cholecystitis)

### Hematological conditions

- Anemia
- Bleeding disorders

### Infectious Disease

- Sexually transmitted infections
- Tuberculosis

- \*Viral infections (e.g., infectious mononucleosis, influenza, meningitis, conjunctivitis)

### Mental and Behavioral conditions

- Attention deficit disorder (ADD)/Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

### Neurological conditions

- \*Transient ischemic attack (TIA)
- Parkinson's disease
- \*Vertigo
- Bell's palsy
- Trigeminal neuralgia
- \*Concussion and traumatic brain injury (TBI)

### Pulmonary conditions

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

### Reproductive conditions

- Uterine (fibroids and bleeding)

### Miscellaneous

- Autoimmune disorders [systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis (RA)]



### CATEGORY 3 Least Frequently Seen Conditions

#### Dermatological conditions

- \*Contagious skin conditions (lice, fungal infections, scabies)
- \*Skin cancers (e.g., basal cell, squamous cell, melanoma)
- Burns

#### Endocrine and Metabolic conditions

- Adrenal disorders (e.g., Cushing's, Addison's)

#### Gastrointestinal conditions

- \*Appendicitis
- Hepatitis
- Cirrhosis
- \*Pancreatitis

#### Hematological conditions

- Leukemia/lymphoma
- Hemochromatosis

#### Infectious Disease

- \*Bacterial infections (e.g., staph, MRSA, impetigo, meningitis)
- Childhood infectious conditions (measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis)
- Parasitic infections
- Foodborne illness

#### Mental and Behavioral conditions

- Autism spectrum
- \*Suicidality
- \*Eating disorders (anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa)

#### Neurological conditions

- Multiple sclerosis (MS)
- Dementia (e.g., Alzheimer's disease)
- Epilepsy

\*Oncology (lung, stomach, colon, pancreas, breast, prostate, uterine, bone, liver, cervical)

#### Ophthalmology/ENT

#### Reproductive conditions

- \*Complications related to pregnancy
- Breast conditions (e.g., mass, mastitis)
- Male Infertility
- Erectile dysfunction (ED)
- Prostate conditions (benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostatitis)

#### Urinary/Renal conditions

- \*Kidney Stones
- \*Infections (UTI, cystitis, pyelonephritis)
- Incontinence



## **Acupuncture with Point Location (ACPL) - 50 items**

**Please note:** In regards to Clean Needle Technique (CNT), the Acupuncture with Point Location module focuses on actual needling and its emergencies (e.g., needle angle and depth) in comparison to the Biomedicine module which focuses on universal precautions and emergency situations.

### **DOMAIN I: Safety and Professional Responsibilities (10% of total ACPL section)**

Apply standards of safe practice and professional conduct.

- A. Management of Acupuncture Office Emergencies
- B. Infection Control/Precautions
- C. Patient Education and Communication

### **DOMAIN II: Treatment Plan (70% of total ACPL section)**

Develop a comprehensive treatment plan using acupuncture points based on patient presentation and initial assessment.

- A. Treatment Plan: Develop an Initial Treatment Plan
  - 1. Point selection based on differentiation and/or symptoms **(35%)**
    - a. Cautions and contraindications
    - b. Point category
    - c. Channel theory
    - d. Function and/or indication of points and point combinations
    - e. Ashi points
    - f. Extra points **(Refer to Appendix of Extra Points)**
    - g. Auricular points
    - h. Scalp areas
  - 2. Treatment techniques and mode of administration **(25%)**
    - a. Cautions and contraindications
    - b. Patient position
    - c. Point locating techniques
    - d. Needle selection
    - e. Needling technique



f. Moxibustion

- 1.) Direct
- 2.) Indirect
- 3.) On needle handle

g. Additional acupuncture modalities

- 1.) Cupping
- 2.) Guasha
- 3.) Bleeding
- 4.) Intradermal needles, ear balls, seeds, pellets, tacks
- 5.) Electro acupuncture
- 6.) Heat
- 7.) Topical applications

h. Related modalities

- 1.) Asian bodywork therapy and other manual therapies
- 2.) Exercise/breathing therapy
- 3.) Dietary recommendations according to Traditional Chinese Medicine theory

**B. Patient Management (10%)**

1. Re-assessment and modification of treatment plan
2. Referral and/or discharge of patient as appropriate

**DOMAIN III: Point Identification/Location (20% of total ACPL section)**

(To include both image based questions and questions describing point location measurements by description.)

A. Identification of Points by Images (10%)

B. Identification of Points by Description (10%)



## **Appendix: Extra Points**

*(Please Note: Additional Extra Points not listed in the Appendix may appear on the exam as distractors to the correct answer.)*

Anmian	Pigen
Bafeng	Qianzheng
Baichongwo	Qiduan
Bailao	Qipang
Baxie	Qiuhou
Bitong	Sanjiaojiu
Bizhong	Shanglianquan
Dagukong	Shangyingxiang
Dangyang	Shiqizhuixue/Shiqizhuixia
Dannangxue	Shixuan
Dingchuan	Sifeng
Erbai	Sishencong
Erjian	Taiyang
Haiquan	Tituo
Heding	Waihuaijian
Huanzhong	Wailaogong
Huatuojiaji	Weiguanxiashu
Jiachengjiang	Xiaogukong
Jianqian/Jianneiling	Xiyan/Neixiyan
Jingbailao	Yaotongxue
Jinjin and Yuye	Yaoyan
Juquan	Yiming
Kuangu	Yintang
Lanweixue	Yuyao
Luozhen	Zhongkui
Neihuaijian	Zhoujian
Neiyingxiang	Zigongxue



## **Chinese Herbology (CH) - 50 items**

### **DOMAIN I: Safety and Quality (10% of total CH section)**

#### A. Herbs and Herbal Formulas

1. Cautions and contraindications (e.g., condition-dependent, incompatibility)
2. Herb/drug interactions
3. Toxicity
4. Potential adverse effects

#### B. Herbal Purchasing and Dispensing

1. Identification of raw herbs by appearance, smell, and taste
2. Identification of products containing endangered species, animal products, and potential allergens, (e.g., wheat, soy, sulfa)
3. Recognition of potential contamination of stored herbs
4. Identification of product manufacturers in compliance with Good Manufacturing Practice standards

### **DOMAIN II: Treatment Plan: Develop a Comprehensive Treatment Plan Using Principles of Chinese Herbology Based upon Patient's Presentation and Diagnosis (60% of total CH section)**

#### A. Recommend Chinese Herbs for Individual Patients Based on Assessment

1. Treatment strategies/methods of Chinese herbal medicine (e.g., purging, harmonizing, sweating)
2. Individual herbs
  - a.) Functions and indications
  - b.) Combinations of Chinese herbs (Dui Yao)
  - c.) Tastes, properties, direction, and channels entered
3. Chinese herbal formulas (**Refer to Appendix of Chinese Herbal Formulas**)
  - a.) Functions and indications





- b.) Ingredients
- c.) Structure (e.g., chief (Jun); deputy (Chen); guiding herbs)
- d.) Modifications

**B. Formulate and Administer Herbal Recommendation**

1. Form of administration (e.g., decoction, granules, topical)
2. Preparation of herbs and herbal formulas
3. Dosage of herbs and formulas

**C. Chinese Dietary Therapy**

**DOMAIN III: Patient Management: Patient Education and Treatment Evaluation  
(30% of total CH section)**

**A. Patient Education**

**B. Treatment Evaluation and Modification**



## **Appendix of Formulas: Reference of Common Chinese Herbal Formulas**

*(Please Note: Additional formulas not listed in the Appendix may appear on the exam as distractors to the correct answer.)*

- Ba Zhen Tang (Eight-Treasure Decoction)
- Ba Zheng San (Eight-Herb Powder for Rectification)
- Bai He Gu Jin Tang (Lily Bulb Decoction to Preserve the Metal)
- Bai Hu Tang (White Tiger Decoction)
- Bai Tou Weng Tang (Pulsatilla Decoction)
- Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tian Ma Tang (Pinellia, Atractylodis Macrocephalae, and Gastrodia Decoction)
- Ban Xia Hou Po Tang (Pinellia and Magnolia Bark Decoction)
- Ban Xia Xie Xin Tang (Pinellia Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium)
- Bao He Wan (Preserve Harmony Pill)
- Bei Mu Gua Lou San (Fritillaria and Trichosanthes Fruit Powder)
- Bei Xie Fen Qing Yin (Dioscorea Hypoglauca Decoction to Separate the Clear)
- Bu Yang Huan Wu Tang (Tonify the Yang to Restore Five (Tenths) Decoction)
- Bu Zhong Yi Qi Tang (Tonify the Middle and Augment the Qi Decoction)
- Cang Er Zi San (Xanthium Powder)
- Chai Ge Jie Ji Tang (Bupleurum and Kudzu Decoction)
- Chai Hu Shu Gan San (Bupleurum Powder to Spread the Liver)
- Chuan Xiong Cha Tiao San (Ligusticum Chuanxiong Powder to be Taken with Green Tea)
- Da Bu Yin Wan (Great Tonify the Yin Pill)
- Da Chai Hu Tang (Major Bupleurum Decoction)
- Da Cheng Qi Tang (Major Order the Qi Decoction)
- Da Jian Zhong Tang (Major Construct the Middle Decoction)
- Dan Shen Yin (Salvia Drink)
- Dang Gui Bu Xue Tang (Tangkuei Decoction to Tonify the Blood)
- Dang Gui Liu Huang Tang (Tangkuei and Six-Yellow Decoction)
- Dao Chi San (Guide Out the Red Powder)



- Ding Chuan Tang (Arrest Wheezing Decoction)
- Ding Xiang Shi Di Tang (Clove and Persimmon Calyx Decoction)
- Du Huo Ji Sheng Tang (Angelica Pubescens and Sangjisheng Decoction)
- Du Qi Wan (Capital Qi Pill)
- Er Chen Tang (Two-Cured Decoction)
- Er Miao San (Two-Marvel Powder)
- Er Xian Tang (Two-Immortal Decoction)
- Er Zhi Wan (Two-Ultimate Pill)
- Fu Yuan Huo Xue Tang (Revive Health by Invigorating the Blood Decoction)
- Gan Cao Xie Xin Tang (Licorice Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium)
- Gan Mai Da Zao Tang (Licorice, Wheat, and Jujube Decoction)
- Ge Gen Huang Lian Huang Qin Tang (Kudzu, Coptis, and Scutellaria Decoction)
- Ge Gen Tang (Kudzu Decoction)
- Ge Xia Zhu Yu Tang (Drive Out Blood Stasis Below the Diaphragm Decoction)
- Gu Jing Wan (Stabilize the Menses Pill)
- Gui Pi Tang (Restore the Spleen Decoction)
- Gui Zhi Fu Ling Wan (Cinnamon Twig and Poria Pill)
- Gui Zhi Shao Yao Zhi Mu Tang (Cinnamon Twig, Peony, and Anemarrhena Decoction)
- Gui Zhi Tang (Cinnamon Twig Decoction)
- Huai Hua San (Sophora Japonica Flower Powder)
- Huang Lian E Jiao Tang (Coptis and Ass-Hide Gelatin Decoction)
- Huang Lian Jie Du Tang (Coptis Decoction to Relieve Toxicity)
- Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San (Agastache Powder to Rectify the Qi)
- Ji Chuan Jian (Benefit the River (Flow) Decoction)
- Jia Jian Wei Rui Tang (Modified Solomon's Seal Decoction)
- Jiao Ai Tang (Ass-Hide Gelatin and Mugwort Decoction)
- Jin Gui Shen Qi Wan (Kidney Qi Pill from the Golden Cabinet)
- Jin Ling Zi San (Melia Toosendan Powder)
- Jin Suo Gu Jing Wan (Metal Lock Pill to Stabilize the Essence)
- Ju Pi Zhu Ru Tang (Tangerine Peel and Bamboo Shavings Decoction)



- Juan Bi Tang (Remove Painful Obstructions from *Awakening of the Mind in Medical Studies*)
- Li Zhong Wan (Regulate the Middle Pill)
- Liang Fu Wan (Galangal and Cyperus Pill)
- Liang Ge San (Cool the Diaphragm Powder)
- Ling Gui Zhu Gan Tang (Poria, Cinnamon Twig, Atractylodis Macrocephalae and Licorice Decoction)
- Ling Jiao Gou Teng Tang (Antelope Horn and Uncaria Decoction)
- Liu Wei Di Huang Wan (Six-Ingredient Pill with Rehmannia)
- Liu Yi San (Six-to-One Powder)
- Long Dan Xie Gan Tang (Gentiana Longdancao Decoction to Drain the Liver)
- Ma Huang Tang (Ephedra Decoction)
- Ma Xing Shi Gan Tang (Ephedra, Apricot Kernel, Gypsum and Licorice Decoction)
- Ma Zi Ren Wan (Hemp Seed Pill)
- Mai Men Dong Tang (Ophiopogonis Decoction)
- Mu Li San (Oyster Shell Powder)
- Nuan Gan Jian (Warm the Liver Decoction)
- Ping Wei San (Calm the Stomach Powder)
- Pu Ji Xiao Du Yin (Universal Benefit Decoction to Eliminate Toxin)
- Qi Ju Di Huang Wan (Lycium Fruit, Chrysanthemum and Rehmannia Pill)
- Qiang Huo Sheng Shi Tang (Notopterygium Decoction to Overcome Dampness)
- Qing Wei San (Clear the Stomach Powder)
- Qing Gu San (Cool the Bones Powder)
- Qing Hao Bie Jia Tang (Artemisia Annuua and Soft-Shelled Turtle Shell Decoction)
- Qing Qi Hua Tan Wan (Clear the Qi and Transform Phlegm Pill)
- Qing Wen Bai Du San (Clear Epidemics and Overcome Toxicity Decoction)
- Qing Ying Tang (Clear the Nutritive Level Decoction)
- Qing Zao Jiu Fei Tang (Eliminate Dryness and Rescue the Lungs Decoction)
- Ren Shen Bai Du San (Ginseng Powder to Overcome Pathogenic Influences)
- Run Chang Wan (Moisten the Intestines Pill from *Master Shen's Book*)
- San Zi Yang Qin Tang (Three-Seed Decoction to Nourish One's Parents)



- Sang Ju Yin (Mulberry Leaf and Chrysanthemum Decoction)
- Sang Piao Xiao San (Mantis Egg-Case Powder)
- Sang Xing Tang (Mulberry Leaf and Apricot Kernel Decoction)
- Shao Fu Zhu Yu Tang (Drive-Out Blood Stasis in the Lower Abdomen Decoction)
- Shao Yao Gan Cao Tang (Peony and Licorice Decoction)
- Shao Yao Tang (Peony Decoction)
- Shen Ling Bai Zhu San (Ginseng, Poria and Atractylodes Macrocephala Powder)
- Shen Tong Zhu Yu Tang (Drive Out Blood Stasis from a Painful Body Decoction)
- Sheng Hua Tang (Generation and Transformation Decoction)
- Sheng Jiang Xie Xin Tang (Fresh Ginger Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium)
- Sheng Ma Ge Gen Tang (Cimicifuga and Kudzu Decoction)
- Sheng Mai San (Generate the Pulse Powder)
- Shi Hui San (Ten Partially-Charred Substance Powder)
- Shi Pi Yin (Bolster the Spleen Decoction)
- Shi Quan Da Bu Tang (All Inclusive Great Tonifying Decoction)
- Shi Xiao San (Sudden Smile Powder)
- Shou Tai Wan (Fetus Longevity Pill)
- Si Jun Zi Tang (Four-Gentlemen Decoction)
- Si Ni San (Frigid Extremities Powder)
- Si Ni Tang (Frigid Extremities Decoction)
- Si Shen Wan (Four-Miracle Pill)
- Si Wu Tang (Four-Substance Decoction)
- Su Zi Jiang Qi Tang (Perilla Fruit Decoction for Directing Qi Downward)
- Suan Zao Ren Tang (Sour Jujube Decoction)
- Tai Shan Pan Shi San (Powder that Gives the Stability of Mount Tai)
- Tao He Cheng Qi Tang (Peach Pit Decoction to Order the Qi)
- Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin (Gastrodia and Uncaria Decoction)
- Tian Tai Wu Yao San (Top-quality Lindera Powder)
- Tian Wang Bu Xin Dan (Emperor of Heaven's Special Pill to Tonify the Heart)
- Tiao Wei Cheng Qi Tang (Regulate the Stomach and Order the Qi Decoction)



- Tong Xie Yao Fang (Important Formula for Painful Diarrhea)
- Wan Dai Tang (End Discharge Decoction)
- Wei Jing Tang (Reed Decoction)
- Wen Dan Tang (Warm the Gallbladder Decoction)
- Wen Jing Tang (Warm the Menses Decoction)
- Wu Ling San (Five-Ingredient Powder with Poria)
- Wu Pi San (Five-Peel Powder)
- Wu Wei Xiao Du Yin (Five-Ingredient Decoction to Eliminate Toxin)
- Wu Zhu Yu Tang (Evodia Decoction)
- Xi Jiao Di Huang Tang (Rhinoceros Horn and Rehmannia Decoction)
- Xiang Ru San (Elsholtzia Powder)
- Xiang Su San (Cyperus and Perilla Leaf Powder)
- Xiao Chai Hu Tang (Minor Bupleurum Decoction)
- Xiao Cheng Qi Tang (Minor Order the Qi Decoction)
- Xiao Feng San (Eliminate Wind Powder from Orthodox Lineage)
- Xiao Huo Lou Dan (Minor Invigorate the Collaterals Special Pill)
- Xiao Ji Yin Zi (Cephalanoplos Decoction)
- Xiao Jian Zhong Tang (Minor Construct the Middle Decoction)
- Xiao Qing Long Tang (Minor Blue-Green Dragon Decoction)
- Xiao Yao San (Rambling Powder)
- Xie Bai San (Drain the White Powder)
- Xie Huang San (Drain the Yellow Powder)
- Xie Xin Tang (Drain the Epigastrium Decoction)
- Xing Su San (Apricot Kernel and Perilla Leaf Powder)
- Xuan Fu Dai Zhe Tang (Inula and Hematite Decoction)
- Xue Fu Zhu Yu Tang (Drive Out Stasis in the Mansion of Blood Decoction)
- Yang He Tang (Yang-Heartening Decoction)
- Yi Guan Jian (Linking Decoction)
- Yin Chen Hao Tang (Artemisia Yinchenhao Decoction)
- Yin Qiao San (Honeysuckle and Forsythia Powder)



- You Gui Wan (Restore the Right (Kidney) Pill)
- You Gui Yin (Restore the Right (Kidney) Decoction)
- Yu Nu Jian (Jade Woman Decoction)
- Yu Ping Feng San (Jade Windscreen Powder)
- Yue Ju Wan (Escape Restraint Pill)
- Zhen Gan Xi Feng Tang (Sedate the Liver and Extinguish Wind Decoction)
- Zhen Ren Yang Zang Tang (True Man's Decoction to Nourish the Organs)
- Zhen Wu Tang (True Warrior Decoction)
- Zhi Bai Di Huang Wan (Anemarrhena, Phellodendron and Rehmannia Pill)
- Zhi Gan Cao Tang (Honey-Fried Licorice Decoction)
- Zhi Sou San (Stop Coughing Powder)
- Zhu Ling Tang (Polyporus Decoction)
- Zhu Ye Shi Gao Tang (Lophatherus and Gypsum Decoction)
- Zuo Gui Wan (Restore the Left (Kidney) Pill)
- Zuo Gui Yin (Restore the Left (Kidney) Decoction)
- Zuo Jing Wan (Left Metal Pill)
- Zuo Jin Wan (Left Metal Pill)