



The Chinese Herbology Content Outline

Effective as of January 1, 2020

Note to Candidate: This document serves as a guide to assist in examination preparation for candidates who have met NCCAOM® eligibility requirements. Below is the content outline for the Chinese Herbology examination.

Domain I: Safety and Quality of Chinese Herbs (10% of Exam)

- A. Safety of Chinese herbs and herbal formulas
 - 1. Cautions and contraindications of herbs and herbal formulas
 - a. Identify cautions and contraindications of herbs and herbal formulas (e.g., allergies, relevant to pattern/syndrome differentiation)
 - 2. Herb, supplement, and pharmaceutical interactions
 - a. Recognize potential herb, supplement, and pharmaceutical interactions
 - b. Apply strategies to avoid herb, supplement, and pharmaceutical interactions
 - 3. Potential adverse effects and toxicity
 - a. Identify potential toxicity of herbs and herbal formulas
 - b. Apply strategies to prevent toxicity of herbs and herbal formulas
 - c. Identify the effects of processing herbs on efficacy and toxicity
 - d. Identify combinations of herbs that are toxic or produce adverse effects (e.g., 18 Incompatibles [*Shi Ba Fan*], 19 Antagonisms [*Shi Jiu Wei*])
- B. Quality control of raw and prepared Chinese herbs and formulas
 - 1. Identify the quality of raw herbs based on appearance, smell, and taste
 - 2. Apply substitutions for raw and prepared herbs and formulas containing obsolete substances (e.g., endangered species), animal products, and allergens
 - 3. Select and prescribe raw and prepared herbs and formulas that adhere to current Good Manufacturing Practice standards (cGMP)
 - 4. Store, dispense, and inventory raw and prepared herbs and formulas according to best practice and FDA requirements (e.g., temperature, moisture, expiration date)



5. Recognize signs of contamination of stored raw and prepared herbs and formulas

Domain II: Treatment Planning and Strategies (70% of Exam)

A. Chinese herbal recommendations based on assessment

1. Individual herbs (Refer to Appendix A: Chinese Individual Herbs)

- a. Herbal properties
 - i. Identify characteristics (tastes, temperature, directions, and channels entered) of individual herbs
 - ii. Identify herbs according to their therapeutic categories
- b. Functions and indications
 - i. Identify the functions and indications of individual herbs
 - ii. Identify the effects of processing (*Pao Zhi*) (e.g., honey-fried [*Mi Zhi*], dry-fried [*Chao*]) on the functions and indications of herbs
 - iii. Apply/prescribe Chinese herbs for patients based on presenting signs and symptoms
- c. Herbal pairing (*Dui Yao*)
 - i. Identify the functions and indications of common herbal pairs
 - ii. Apply/prescribe common herbal pairs for patients based on presenting signs and symptoms
- d. Treatment strategy
 - i. Use treatment strategies, principles, and methods of herbal medicine (e.g., tonify, harmonize, sweat) to choose herbs to achieve specific treatment strategies

2. Chinese herbal formulas (Refer to Appendix B: Chinese Herbal Formulas)

- a. Ingredients
 - i. Identify the ingredients of herbal formulas
 - ii. Identify potential substitutions for individual ingredients in herbal formulas
 - iii. Apply strategies for combining individual herbs to create herbal formulas
 - iv. Identify the synergistic relationships of ingredients in herbal formulas



- b. Herbal formula hierarchy
 - i. Identify and analyze the Hierarchy within herbal formulas (e.g., chief [*Jun*], deputy [*Chen*])
- c. Functions and indications
 - i. Identify the functions and indications of herbal formulas
 - ii. Apply/prescribe herbal formulas based on patient assessment
- d. Treatment strategy
 - i. Use treatment strategies, principles, and methods of herbal medicine (e.g., tonify, harmonize, sweat) to choose formulas to achieve specific treatment strategies
 - ii. Modify prescribed herbal formulas based on patient assessment (e.g., signs, symptoms, constitution)
- B. Preparation and administration of Chinese herbs and formulas
 - 1. Forms of administration (e.g., decoction, raw, pills, granules, topical)
 - a. Differentiate and apply herbs and formulas based on forms of administration
 - b. Demonstrate knowledge of techniques for external applications (e.g., plasters, poultices, soaks)
 - 2. Specific decoction methods
 - a. Apply specific decoction methods to prepare herbs and herbal formulas (e.g., add near the end, pre-decoct, wrap in cheesecloth)
 - 3. Dosage of herbs and formulas
 - a. Apply common dosages of herbs and formulas
 - b. Identify the effect of dosage on therapeutic effectiveness and toxicity
- C. Chinese dietary therapy
 - 1. Identify the characteristics, actions, and indications of foods based on Chinese medicine principles
 - 2. Recommend dietary therapy according to Chinese medicine principles



Domain III: Patient Management (20% of Exam)

A. Patient assessment

1. Evaluate the suitability of herbal treatment for the patient
2. Assess whether patient is better served by another modality (e.g., biomedicine, acupuncture, psychotherapy)

B. Patient education

1. Advise patients of the benefits and expectations of herbal therapy
2. Advise patients of the potential adverse effects and risks of herbal therapy
3. Advise patients on the preparation and administration methods for herbs and formulas

C. Treatment evaluation and modification

1. Assess effectiveness of herbal therapy
2. Monitor patient response to herbal therapy for adverse effects
3. Monitor effects of herbal therapy when combined with pharmaceuticals and supplements
4. Evaluate and modify treatment plans based on patient response to herbal therapy



Appendix A: Chinese Individual Herbs

Please Note: The exam will focus on, but may not be exclusively limited to, the individual herbs listed below. Individual herbs not on this list may still appear on the exam as distractors (incorrect answers). Candidates are also responsible for being familiar with all individual herbs that are mentioned in the content outline.

- Ai Ye (Artemisiae Argyi Folium)
- Ba Ji Tian (Morindae officinalis Radix)
- Bai Bu (Stemonae Radix)
- Bai Bian Dou (Lalab Semen album)
- Bai Dou Kou (Amomi Fructus Rotundus)
- Bai Guo (Ginkgo Semen)
- Bai He (Lilii Bulbus)
- Bai Hua She (Agkistrodon/Bungarus)
- Bai Hua She She Cao (Oldenlandiae Herba)
- Bai Ji (Bletillae Rhizoma)
- Bai Jiang Cao (Patriniae Herba)
- Bai Jie Zi (Sinapis Semen)
- Bai Mao Gen (Imperatae Rhizoma)
- Bai Qian (Cynanchi stauntonii Rhizoma)
- Bai Shao (Paeoniae Radix alba)
- Bai Tou Weng (Pulsatillae Radix)
- Bai Wei (Cynanchi atrati Radix)
- Bai Xian Pi (Dictamni Cortex)
- Bai Zhi (Angelicae dahuricae Radix)
- Bai Zhu (Atractylodis macrocephalae Rhizoma)
- Bai Zi Ren (Platycladi Semen)
- Ban Lan Gen (Isatidis/Baphicacanthis Radix)
- Ban Xia (Pinelliae Rhizoma)
- Bi Ba (Piperis longi Fructus)
- Bi Xie (Dioscoreae hypoglaucae Rhizoma)
- Bian Xu (Polygoni avicularis Herba)
- Bie Jia (Trionycis Carapax)
- Bo He (Menthae haplocalycis Herba)
- Bu Gu Zhi (Psoraleae Fructus)
- Cang Er Zi (Xanthii Fructus)
- Cang Zhu (Atractylodis Rhizoma)
- Cao Dou Kou (Alpiniae katsumadai Semen)
- Cao Guo (Tsaoko Fructus)
- Cao Wu (Aconiti kusnezoffii Radix)
- Ce Bai Ye (Platycladi Cacumen)
- Chai Hu (Bupleuri Radix)
- Chan Tui (Cicadae Periostracum)
- Che Qian Zi (Plantaginis Semen)
- Chen Pi (Citri reticulatae Pericarpium)



- Chen Xiang (Aquilariae Lignum resinatum)
- Chi Shao (Paeoniae Radix rubra)
- Chi Shi Zhi (Holloysitum rubrum)
- Chuan Bei Mu (Fritillariae cirrhosae Bulbus)
- Chuan Lian Zi (Toosendan Fructus)
- Chuan Niu Xi (Cyathulae Radix)
- Chuan Xiong (Chuanxiong Rhizoma)
- Chun Pi (Ailanthi Cortex)
- Ci Ji Li (Tribuli Fructus)
- Ci Shi (Magnetitum)
- Da Fu Pi (Arecae Pericarpium)
- Da Huang (Rhei Radix et Rhizoma)
- Da Ji (Herba seu Radix Cirsii Japonici)
- Da Zao (Jujubae Fructus)
- Dai Zhe Shi (Haematitum)
- Dan Dou Chi (Sojae Semen preparatum)
- Dan Nan Xing (Arisaema Rhizoma cum Bile)
- Dan Shen (Salviae miltiorrhizae Radix)
- Dan Zhu Ye (Lophateri Herba)
- Dang Gui (Angelicae sinensis Radix)
- Dang Shen (Codonopsis Radix)
- Deng Xin Cao (Junci Medulla)
- Di Fu Zi (Kochiae Fructus)
- Di Gu Pi (Lycii Cortex)
- Di Long (Pheretima)
- Di Yu (Sanguisorbae Radix)
- Ding Xiang (Caryophylli Flos)
- Dong Chong Xia Cao (Cordyceps)
- Dong Gua Zi (Benincasae Semen)
- Dong Kui Zi (Malvae Fructus)
- Du Huo (Angelicae pubescentis Radix)
- Du Zhong (Eucommiae Cortex)
- E Jiao (Asini Corii Colla)
- E Zhu (Curcumae Rhizoma)
- Fan Xie Ye (Sennae Folium)
- Fang Feng (Saposhnikoviae Radix)
- Fo Shou (Citri sarcodactylis Fructus)
- Fu Ling (Poria)
- Fu Pen Zi (Rubi Fructus)
- Fu Shen (Poriae Sclerotium paradidicis)
- Fu Xiao Mai (Tritici Fructus Levis)
- Fu Zi (Aconiti Radix lateralis)
- Gan Cao (Glycyrrhizae Radix)
- Gan Jiang (Zingiberis Rhizoma)
- Gao Ben (Ligustici Rhizoma)
- Gao Liang Jiang (Alpiniae officinarum Rhizoma)
- Ge Gen (Puerariae Radix)
- Gou Ji (Cibotii Rhizoma)
- Gou Qi Zi (Lycii Fructus)



- Gou Teng (Uncariae Ramulus cum Uncus)
- Gu Sui Bu (Drynariae Rhizoma)
- Gu Ya (Setariae Fructus germinatus)
- Gua Lou (Trichosanthis Fructus)
- Gua Lou Pi (Trichosanthis Pericarpium)
- Gua Lou Ren (Trichosanthis Semen)
- Gui Ban (Testudinis Plastrum)
- Gui Ban Jiao (Testudinis Plastrum Colla)
- Gui Zhi (Cinnamomi Ramulus)
- Hai Piao Xiao (Sepia Endoconcha)
- Hai Tong Pi (Erythrinae Cortex)
- Hai Zao (Sargassum)
- Han Fang Ji (Stephaniae tetrandrae Radix)
- Han Lian Cao (Ecliptae Herba)
- He Huan Pi (Albiziae Cortex)
- He Shou Wu (Polygoni multiflori Radix)
- He Ye (Nelumbinis Folium)
- He Zi (Chebulae Fructus)
- Hei Zhi Ma (Sesami Semen nigrum)
- Hong Hua (Carthami Flos)
- Hou Po (Magnoliae officinalis Cortex)
- Hu Jiao (Piperis Fructus)
- He Tao Ren (Juglandis Semen)
- Hua Jiao (Zanthoxyli Pericarpium)
- Hua Shi (Talcum)
- Huai Mi (Sophorae Flos immaturus)
- Huai Niu Xi (Achyranthis bidentatae Radix)
- Huang Bai (Phellodendri Cortex)
- Huang Jing (Polygonati Rhizoma)
- Huang Lian (Coptidis Rhizoma)
- Huang Qi (Astragali Radix)
- Huang Qin (Scutellariae Radix)
- Huo Ma Ren (Cannabis Semen)
- Huo Xiang (Pogostemonis/Agastaches Herba)
- Ji Nei Jin (Gigeria galli Endothelium corneum)
- Ji Xue Teng (Spatholobi Caulis)
- Jiang Huang (Curcumae longae Rhizoma)
- Jie Geng (Platycodi Radix)
- Jin Yin Hua (Lonicerae Flos)
- Jin Ying Zi (Rosae laevigatae Fructus)
- Jing Jie (Schizonepetae Herba)
- Jing Mi (Oryzae Semen)
- Ju Hong (Citri reticulatae Exocarpium rubrum)
- Ju Hua (Chrysanthemi Flos)
- Jue Ming Zi (Cassia Semen)
- Ku Shen (Sophorae flavescens Radix)
- Kuan Dong Hua (Farfarae Flos)



- Lai Fu Zi (Raphani Semen)
- Lian Qiao (Forsythia Fructus)
- Lian Xu (Nelumbinis Stamen)
- Lian Zi (Nelumbinis Semen)
- Long Dan Cao (Gentianae Radix)
- Long Gu (Fossilia Ossis Mastodi)
- Long Yan Rou (Longan Arillus)
- Lu Dou (Phaseoli Semen)
- Lu Gen (Phragmitis Rhizoma)
- Lu Hui (Aloe)
- Lu Jiao Jiao (Cervi Cornus Colla)
- Lu Rong (Cervi Cornu pantotrichum)
- Ma Bo (Lasiosphaera/Calvatia)
- Ma Huang (Ephedrae Herba)
- Mai Men Dong (Ophiopogonis Radix)
- Mai Ya (Hordei Fructus germinatus)
- Man Jing Zi (Viticis Fructus)
- Mang Xiao (Natrii Sulfas)
- Mei Gui Hua (Rosae rugosae Flos)
- Mo Yao (Myrrha)
- Mu Dan Pi (Moutan Cortex)
- Mu Gua (Chaenomelis Fructus)
- Mu Li (Ostreae Concha)
- Mu Tong (Akebiae Caulis)
- Mu Xiang (Aucklandiae Radix)
- Mu Zei (Equiseti hiemalis Herba)
- Niu Bang Zi (Arctii Fructus)
- Niu Huang (Bovis Calculus)
- Nu Zhen Zi (Ligustri Lucidi Fructus)
- Ou Jie (Nelumbinis Nodus Rhizomatis)
- Pao Jiang (Zingiberis Rhizoma preparatum)
- Pi Pa Ye (Eriobotryae Folium)
- Pu Gong Ying (Taraxaci Herba)
- Pu Huang (Typhae Pollen)
- Qian Cao (Rubiae Radix)
- Qian Hu (Peucedani Radix)
- Qian Shi (Euryales Semen)
- Qiang Huo (Notopterygii Rhizoma Seu Radix)
- Qin Jiao (Gentianae macrophyllae Radix)
- Qin Pi (Fraxini Cortex)
- Qing Pi (Citri reticulatae viride Pericarpium)
- Qing Hao (Artemisiae annuae Herba)
- Qu Mai (Dianthi Herba)
- Ren Shen (Ginseng Radix)
- Rou Cong Rong (Cistanches Herba)
- Rou Dou Kou (Myristicae Semen)
- Rou Gui (Cinnamomi Cortex)
- Ru Xiang (Olibanum)
- San Leng (Sparganii Rhizoma)
- San Qi (Notoginseng Radix)
- Sang Bai Pi (Mori Cortex)



- Sang Ji Sheng (Taxilli Herba)
- Sang Piao Xiao (Mantidis Ootheca)
- Sang Shen (Mori Fructus)
- Sang Ye (Mori Folium)
- Sang Zhi (Mori Ramulus)
- Sha Ren (Amomi Fructus)
- Sha Shen (Glehniae/Adenophorae Radix)
- Sha Yuan Ji Li (Astragali complanati Semen)
- Shan Dou Gen (Sophorae tonkinensis Radix)
- Shan Yao (Dioscoreae Rhizoma)
- Shan Zha (Crataegi Fructus)
- Shan Zhu Yu (Corni Fructus)
- She Chuang Zi (Cnidii Fructus)
- She Gan (Belamcandae Rhizoma)
- Shen Qu (Massa medicata Fermantata)
- Sheng Di Huang (Rehmanniae Radix)
- Sheng Jiang (Zingiberis Rhizoma recens)
- Sheng Jiang Pi (Zingiberis Rhizomatis Cortex)
- Sheng Ma (Cimicifugae Rhizoma)
- Shi Chang Pu (Acori tatarinowii Rhizoma)
- Shi Gao (Gypsum fibrosum)
- Shi Hu (Dendrobii Herba)
- Shi Jue Ming (Haliotidis Concha)
- Shi Wei (Pyrrosiae Folium)
- Shu Di Huang (Rehmanniae Radix preparata)
- Shui Niu Jiao (Bubali Cornu)
- Suan Zao Ren (Ziziphi spinosae Semen)
- Suo Yang (Cynomorii Herba)
- Tai Zi Shen (Pseudostellariae Radix)
- Tan Xiang (Santi albi Lignum)
- Tao Ren (Persicae Semen)
- Tian Hua Fen (Trichosanthis Radix)
- Tian Ma (Gastrodiae Rhizoma)
- Tian Men Dong (Asparagi Radix)
- Tian Nan Xing (Arisaematis Rhizoma)
- Tong Cao (Tetrapanacis Medulla)
- Tu Fu Ling (Smilacis glabrae Rhizoma)
- Tu Si Zi (Cuscutae Semen)
- Wang Bu Liu Xing (Vaccariae Semen)
- Wei Ling Xian (Clematidis Rhizoma)
- Wu Jia Pi (Acanthopanax Cortex)
- Wu Mei (Mume Fructus)
- Wu Wei Zi (Schisandrae Fructus)
- Wu Yao (Linderae Radix)
- Wu Zhu Yu (Evodiae Fructus)
- Xi Xian Cao (Siegesbeckiae Herba)
- Xi Yang Shen (Panacis Quinquefolii Radix)



- Xia Ku Cao (Prunellae Spica)
- Xian He Cao (Agrimoniae Herba)
- Xian Mao (Curculiginis Rhizoma)
- Xiang Fu (Cyperi Rhizoma)
- Xiang Ru (Moslae Herba)
- Xiao Hui Xiang (Foeniculi Fructus)
- Xiao Ji (Cirsii Herba)
- Xie Bai (Allii macrostemi Bulbus)
- Xin Yi Hua (Magnoliae Flos)
- Xing Ren (Armeniaca Semen)
- Xu Duan (Dipsaci Radix)
- Xuan Fu Hua (Inulae Flos)
- Xuan Shen (Scrophulariae Radix)
- Yan Hu Suo (Corydalis Rhizoma)
- Ye Jiao Teng (Polygoni multiflori Caulis)
- Ye Ju Hua (Chrysanthemi indici Flos)
- Yi Mu Cao (Leonuri Herba)
- Yi Tang (Maltosum)
- Yi Yi Ren (Coicis Semen)
- Yi Zhi Ren (Alpiniae oxyphyllae Fructus)
- Yin Chen (Artemisiae scopariae Herba)
- Yin Yang Huo (Epimedii Herba)
- Yu Jin (Curcumae Radix)
- Yu Xing Cao (Houttuyniae Herba)
- Yuan Zhi (Polygalae Radix)
- Ze Lan (Lycopi Herba)
- Ze Xie (Alismatis Rhizoma)
- Zhe Bei Mu (Fritillariae thunbergii Bulbus)
- Zhen Zhu (Margarita)
- Zhi Gan Cao (Glycyrrhizae Radix preparata)
- Zhi Ke (Aurantii Fructus)
- Zhi Mu (Anemarrhenae Radix)
- Zhi Shi (Aurantii Fructus immaturus)
- Zhi Zi (Gardeniae Fructus)
- Zhu Ling (Polyporus)
- Zhu Ru (Bambusae Caulis in taeniam)
- Zi Su Ye (Perillae Folium)
- Zi Su Zi (Perillae Fructus)
- Zi Wan (Asteris Radix)



Appendix B: Chinese Herbal Formulas

Please Note: The exam will focus on, but may not be exclusively limited to, the herbal formulas listed below. Formulas not on this list may still appear on the exam as distractors (incorrect answers). Candidates are also responsible for being familiar with all formulas that are mentioned in the content outline.

- 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)
- Bi Xie Feng 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)
- Da Huang Mu Dan Tang (Rhubarb and Moutan 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)
- Dang Gui Si Ni Tang (Tangkuei Decoction for Frigid Extremities)
- Dao Chi San (Guide Out the Red Powder)
- Ding Chuan Tang (Arrest Wheezing 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)
- Fang Feng Tong Sheng San (Ledebouriella Powder That Sagely Unblocks)
- Fu Yuan Huo Xue Tang (Revive Health by Invigorating the Blood Decoction)
- 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)
- Jia Wei Xiao Yao San (Augmented Rambling Powder)
- 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)
- Liu Jun Zi Tang (Six Gentlemen 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 Ren Tang (Three Nut Decoction)
- 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 Fu Tang (Ginseng and Aconite Accessory Root 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 Mai San (Generate the Pulse Powder)
- Sheng Ma Ge Gen Tang (Cimicifuga and Kudzu Decoction)
- 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)
- 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 Luo 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 (Balmy Yang 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)
- Zeng Ye Tang (Increase the Fluids Decoction)
- 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 Jin Wan (Left Metal Pill)



Chinese Herbology Bibliography

The Content Outline is the primary resource for studying for this examination. The purpose of this Bibliography is only to provide the candidate with suggested resources to utilize in preparation for the examination. Candidates should feel free to consider other resources that cover the material in the Content Outline.

There is no single text recommended by NCCAOM®. All NCCAOM® modules and examinations reflect practice in the United States as determined by the most recent job analysis.

NCCAOM®'s item writers and examination development committee members frequently use the following texts as resources; however, the sources used are not limited to the books listed here. The NCCAOM® does not endorse any third-party study/preparation guide.

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