

Analysis on the Medication Rule of Proprietary Chinese Medicines in Chonglou Listed in "CNKI" and "Standards Issued by the Ministry of Traditional Chinese Medicine"

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Abstract. To study the application law of toxic Chinese medicine chonglou, and to provide reference for guiding clinical drug use and new prescription development. With "chonglou" and "clinical" as keywords, the clinical prescription about chonglou was searched on cnki, and the prescription about chonglou was searched in the "standards for the ministry of traditional Chinese medicine", and then summarized and sorted. Excel 2019 and SPSS Clementine12.0 statistical software were used to conduct statistical processing and association rule analysis on the Chinese medicine included in the standard. Among all the formulae included in the standard, the top six appeared frequently were zhonglou (67 times, 100 %), licorice (19 times, 28.36 %), partridge (14 times, 20.90 %), angelica (14 times, 20.90 %), banzhilian (13 times, 19.40 %), panax notoginseng (13 times, 19.40 %). The high frequency Chinese medicine taste is mainly bitter, xin and gan, appearing 10 times, 8 times and 7 times respectively. The drug was most common in cold and warm, appearing 6 and 5 times respectively. The main meridians were spleen meridians (9 times, 20%), lung meridians (9 times, 20%) and liver meridians (7 times, 15.6%). Through the analysis of the association rules of the formula containing zhonglou, 7 kinds of commonly used drugs were obtained. The main functions of the formula containing zhonglou were detumescence and analgesia, promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis, clearing heat and detoxifying, and anti-tumor. Through the method of mathematical statistics and related software to analyze formula containing chonglou, digging out toxic Chinese medicine clinical use chonglou compatibility features, provide more scientific guidance for clinical use.

Chonglou for liliaceae yunnan Chonglou or horse chestnut flower dry root. Chonglou is mainly distributed in yunnan, sichuan and guizhou in China. It was first recorded in shennong materia medica. It has bitter taste, slightly cold medicinal properties, small toxicity, functions of clearing heat and detoxification, detumescence and analgesia, and cooling liver to calm nerves^[1]. Toxicity of traditional Chinese medicine in clinical use more compatibility when using way can reduce the toxicity of^[2], at the same time due to the complexity of Chinese native medicine ingredient, contains many kinds of traditional Chinese medicine formula can make the research of traditional Chinese medicine clinical data information is too large, so in this article^[3], through Excel2019 and SPSS Clementine12.0 software to data mining of contains chonglou formula, combing out the different characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine of potential network association and hidden medicine for, it is beneficial to summarize clinical application of traditional Chinese medicine law, the development of new drugs for combination, for the clinical application of toxic traditional

Chinese medicines chonglou provides a more scientific theoretical guidance ^[4].

1 Materials and methods

1.1 Data sources ^[5-6]

Advanced search was conducted on cnki with "chonglou" and "clinical" as keywords respectively, and the fixed date was set as February 20, 2014 solstice, February 20, 2019. A total of 2020 relevant literatures were searched to find the prescription related to chonglou, and the prescription containing chonglou in the standard for the ministry of traditional Chinese medicine was summarized and sorted out. With the formula clearly containing "chonglou" and its alias as the standard, 67 prescriptions related to chonglou were obtained by removing single traditional Chinese medicine, chonglou extract (chonglou saponins, etc.) and adding or subtracting formulas.

1.2 Data processing

According to the naming standards of traditional Chinese medicine in the 2015 edition of Chinese pharmacy and Chinese pharmacopoeia, we unified the names of traditional Chinese medicines and the tropism of sexual flavor, and classified the diseases treated by the registered prescription according to the national standard of the People's Republic of China · terminology of clinical diagnosis and treatment of traditional Chinese medicine.

1.3 Statistical treatment

All the drugs in the selected compound containing chonglou were input into Excel2019, and the database was established to classify and sort the TCM in the database. SPSS Clementine12.0 was used for statistical processing and network display.

2 The results

2.1 Use of single herb ^[7,8]

All the drugs in the screened formula were summarized to obtain a total of 290 traditional Chinese medicines with a cumulative frequency of 854 times. Among them, 15 drugs with frequency ≥ 8 appeared for 223 times. Among all the prescriptions, the top six herbs with the highest cumulative frequency were zhonglouxia (67 times, 100%), licorice (19 times, 28.36%), hedyotis partridge (14 times, 20.90%), angelica sinensis (14 times, 20.90%), banzhilian (13 times, 19.40%), panax notoginseng (13 times, 19.40%), respectively. The drugs with the lowest frequency were mulberry, oyster, white mustard seed and bamboo shavings, which only appeared once.

2.2 Chinese medicinal properties and meridian tropism ^[9,10]

According to the 2015 edition of Chinese pharmacopoeia, statistical analysis was carried out on the medicinal properties and drug flavors of the drugs with frequency ≥ 8 in the prescription of chonglou group. If blindly Chinese medicine has a variety of medicinal properties, all statistics. Among the 290 herbs, there are 15 herbs with frequency ≥ 8 . In the above 15 traditional Chinese medicines, there were 3 kinds of medicine flavors (bitter, xin and gan) for a total of 24 times. According to the statistics, there were 9 times of bitter (37.50%), 8 times of xin (33.33%) and 7 times of gan (29.17%). There were 3 kinds of drugs (warm, cold and flat) for 15 times in total, including 5 times of warm (33.3%), 5 times of cold (33.3%) and 5 times of normal (33.3%). In total, there were 9 kinds of channels of returning to the spleen (8 times, 20%), to the lung (8 times, 20%), and to the liver (7 times, 17.5%).

2.3 Core drug combination of TCM prescription containing Chonglou

SPSS Clementine12.0 software was used to analyze association rules, and networking was used to visualize the association between various drugs. The statistical Excel data was imported into SPSS Clementine12.0 software, and Apriori modeling was used to further explore compatibility relations between drugs. The support degree was set to 15%, the confidence degree to 90%, the maximum number of preitems was 5, the improvement ≥ 1 and other conditions were set to explore the potential drug combinations in common prescriptions, and a total of 7 core drug pair combinations were obtained. The promotion degree of all drugs to the combination was greater than 1, indicating that these drugs had statistical significance to the combination.

3 Results and discussion

Chonglou in anti-cancer, hemostatic, qingrejiedu, have a role in such aspects as antibacterial anti-inflammatory, is a effective medicine for the treatment of sore carbuncle, but chonglou contains fleas Hugh glycosides, fleas Houston ning glycosides and alkaloid composition, extensive use of will cause toxic reaction, characterized by the digestive system, nervous system and heart toxicity^[11], clinical use, should pay attention to the compatibility of the law through scientific compatibility to enhance curative effect and reduce toxicity effect^[12].

The results of this study showed that the single Chinese medicine with the most use times in the formula containing the chonglou was the chonglou, licorice, the white flower snake tongue, angelica sinensis, and the lotus branch. Through the analysis of drug flavor, it can be seen that chonglou is mainly used in combination with Chinese medicines with bitter, bitter and sweet flavors, cold, warm and smooth medicinal properties, and the spleen, lung and liver meridians are the most common channels. After dealing with the software to get chonglou formula of commonly used medicine for 7 group, respectively is chonglou - notoginseng (promoting blood circulation to remove blood stasis drugs), chonglou - safflower (huoxue emmenagogue), chonglou - barbed skullcap herb (heat of poison), chonglou - angelica (hematinic), chonglou - spreading hedyotis herb (heat of poison), chonglou - licorice (air), chonglou - these (heat of poison) - spreading hedyotis herb (heat of poison); In addition to the 7 drugs obtained, the drugs with frequency ≥ 8 in the prescription included liquorice (qi tonic), astragalus (qi tonic), dangshen (qi tonic) and yams (deficiency tonic).

According to TCM, the medicine with spicy taste can clear the obstruction and flow qi and blood, and the medicine with spicy taste can promote the effect of medicine. Bitter drug can detoxify detumescence, clear heat detoxify, tie-in bitter drug can enhance efficacy, reduce toxicity; Sweet-taste tonic drugs have the effects of relieving, supplementing and detoxifying, and the combination of sweet-taste drugs can reduce the toxicity and relieve the medicinal properties. Based on the results of this study, it can be seen that the combination of spicy drugs, such as panzhihua lotus, with the combination of chonglous and bitter drugs, such as partridge, can enhance the efficacy, and the combination of tonic drugs, such as licorice angelica, can reduce the toxicity. To sum up, when clinical use should notice chonglou and notoginseng, safflower, half branch lotus, licorice match.

This article through to contain toxic chonglou of traditional Chinese medicine formula analysis, summarized the highest correlation in clinical use of chonglou 7 group of drugs commonly used drugs in formula and chonglou, first floor provides the basis for clinical application of standardized, scientific, suggests mathematical statistics can find potential common regularity in different combinations, provide new thought for compatibility of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)

clinical application of toxic.

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