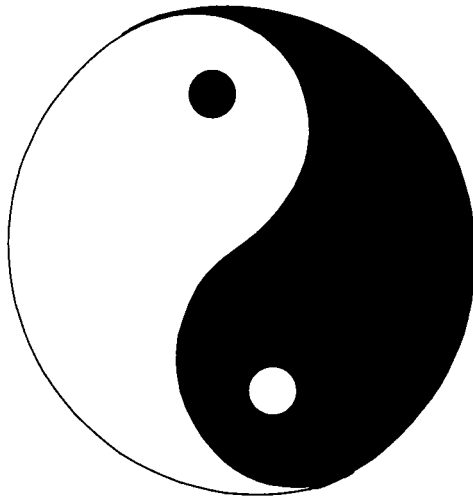


Preparation Guide



California Acupuncture Licensing Examination

August 2006

**California Acupuncture Board
444 N 3rd Street, Suite 260
Sacramento, CA 95814**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: ABOUT THE EXAMINATION

Purpose of the Examination	1
Examination Development.....	1
Passing Score	2

SECTION 2: SECURITY

Examination Security.....	3
Site Security	4

SECTION 3: EXAMINATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Examination Scheduling	6
Directions to the Examination Site	6
Americans with Disabilities Act - Special Accommodations for Candidates	7
Testing in Chinese or Korean Languages	8

SECTION 4: THE TESTING PROCESS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Candidate Check-In	9
Post Check-In Activities	9
During the Examination.....	9
Test-Taking Instructions	10

SECTION 5: EXAMINATION MATERIALS

Examination Outline	11
Reference List	11
Examination Pulse List	11
Examination Point List	11
Examination Single Herb List.....	11
Examination Herbal Formulas List.....	12

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A:	Examination Outline	A-13
Appendix B:	Sample Questions	B-17
Appendix C:	Reference List	C-25
Appendix D:	Examination Pulse List	D-27
Appendix E:	Examination Point List	E-29
Appendix F:	Examination Single Herb List.....	F-31
Appendix G:	Examination Herbal Formulas List.....	G-39

SECTION 1: About the Examination

Purpose of the Examination

Section 101.6 of the California Business and Professions Code (B&P Code) requires that the Acupuncture Board establish that each applicant for an acupuncture license possesses the minimum level of competence necessary for safe practice. Accordingly, candidates must meet the educational and experience requirements set forth in B&P Code, Section 4938, and take and pass a written examination that measures the competencies necessary for independent practice.

Examination Development

The acupuncture licensing examination is developed in accordance with the legal and technical guidelines for producing a valid examination. The entire examination process occurs under the direction of test validation and development specialists.

Examination development begins with an occupational analysis. The occupational analysis is a study of the profession to determine the specific tasks and the knowledge required for independent practice. The results of that study constitute the examination outline, which specifies the content areas of the examination and the weighting of each content area. All content and associated weighting are in direct proportion to the importance of each area in overall practice (see Appendix A).

A copy of the occupational analysis/validation report can be accessed on the Internet at the Acupuncture Board's examination web page at:

www.acupuncture.ca.gov/2001oareport.pdf

You must have a copy of Adobe Reader ® to read this file.

Licensed practitioners who are currently working in independent practice write the examination questions. Practitioners receive training in constructing the questions for licensure as well as writing questions that measure entry-level competence. The questions must reflect the examination outline.

Licensed practitioners who were not part of the original examination question development process then evaluate these newly developed questions for technical accuracy. Practitioners in these workshops review the content and structure of the questions, making any needed revisions. Only after the licensed practitioners review and approve the questions will the new questions be added to the pool of examination questions used in the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination (CALE).

Passing Score

The passing score for the examination is determined by a criterion-referenced methodology whereby the passing score is established based on the minimum standards for competent practice and the difficulty of the examination. The criterion-referenced method produces a passing score that is fair to all candidates, regardless of the form of the examination administered.

Setting the passing score is a group process and requires the participation of licensed practitioners. The practitioners who participate in this process are selected to ensure representation of the different aspects of practice. Because the focus is on measuring the level of competence needed for entry into the profession, the passing score workshop always includes several newly licensed practitioners.

During the first phase of the workshop, the minimum acceptable level of competence for safe practice is established and discussed in detail. The panel of practitioners develops definitions of different levels of candidate performance by identifying critical work behaviors that contrast the highly effective, the minimally competent, and the ineffective candidate. Participants are then trained in the procedures used to set the passing score.

By establishing a criterion-referenced passing score, each candidate's score is compared to the passing score or criterion and not to the performance of the group. This comparison will determine whether the candidate passes or fails the examination. The passing score may vary based upon the difficulty of the items within the examination.

SECTION 2: SECURITY

Examination Security

Any conduct by a candidate that violates the security of the examination is grounds for immediate dismissal from the examination. Candidates possessing prohibited items in the examination room (listed below) or exhibiting behaviors in the examination room that are observed to be violating examination security will be immediately dismissed from the examination and result in disqualification of examination results.

- ⊗ Possession of study notes
- ⊗ Looking onto another candidate's answer sheet
- ⊗ Possession of cellular phone
- ⊗ Personal food and drink in exam room
- ⊗ Using personal pens or pencils
- ⊗ Using hand signals to transmit exam information to another candidate

Copying or communicating test content is a violation of security regulations and will result in the disqualification of examination results. It may also lead to legal action against the examination candidate under the California Business and Professions Code (B&P Code).

WARNING!!

The B&P Code, Section 123, states in pertinent part:

It is a misdemeanor for any person to engage in any conduct which subverts or attempts to subvert any licensing examination or the administration of an examination, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Conduct which violates the security of the examination materials; removing from the examination room any examination materials without authorization; the unauthorized reproduction by any means of any portion of the actual licensing examination; aiding by any means the unauthorized reproduction of any portion of the actual licensing examination; paying or using professional or paid examination-takers for the purpose of reconstructing any portion of the licensing examination; obtaining examination questions or other examination material, except by specific authorization either before, during, or after an examination; or using or purporting to use any examination questions or materials which were improperly removed or taken from any examination; or selling, distributing, buying, receiving, or having unauthorized possession of any portion of a future, current, or previously administered licensing examination....

All candidates will be required to sign a security agreement prior to the distribution of examination materials. Any candidate found in violation of the B&P Code, Section 123, may be held liable for damages and litigation costs and may be denied an acupuncture license.

Site Security

The following examination site security measures will be followed at all times on the test day and must be adhered to by all candidates and testing personnel:

- No one will be permitted to enter the testing area without acceptable identification (see page 9 for acceptable forms of identification). The name on your picture identification must match the name on your identification notice letter. If the name on the identification notice letter does not match your picture identification, please contact the Acupuncture Board at (916) 445-3021 immediately. Failure to rectify the discrepancy in a timely manner will result in you not being allowed to take the examination.
- Relatives, friends, and colleagues are not permitted to enter the examination room. A place for them to wait will not be provided. If someone will be bringing you to the examination, he or she must find an alternate place to wait. The area immediately outside the testing area will be kept clear to reduce the noise inside the testing rooms.
- Candidates will **not** be permitted to wear:
 - ⊗ hats / caps ⊗ coats ⊗ shawls
 - ⊗ hooded clothing ⊗ overcoats ⊗ scarves

The temperature in the testing room is maintained at a moderate level. However, some candidates may feel that the temperature is too cold or too hot. Therefore, it is suggested that you layer your clothing. An example of acceptable layered clothing would include lightweight shirts, sweaters, and pullovers without pockets. These items must be worn upon check-in, registration, and initial seating for the examination.

- At the check-in area, security personnel will check the candidate's picture identification and identification notice letter and admit only scheduled candidates into the check-in area and the assigned examination room. At this point you must surrender all personal items. **NO PERSONAL ITEMS WILL BE ALLOWED INTO THE TESTING ROOMS (except those preapproved by the Acupuncture Board)!! NO EXCEPTIONS WILL BE MADE.** Personal items include but are not limited to the following items:

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| ⊗ purses | ⊗ briefcases | ⊗ reading materials |
| ⊗ cellular phones | ⊗ pagers | ⊗ calculators |
| ⊗ feminine hygiene products ¹ | ⊗ drinks | ⊗ good luck items |
| ⊗ acupuncture needles | ⊗ herbs | ⊗ food/candy |
| ⊗ over-the-counter medicine ² | ⊗ notes | ⊗ textbooks |

¹: Feminine hygiene products will be provided in the women's restrooms.

²: Prescribed medication must be preapproved by the Acupuncture Board; refer to the Americans with Disabilities Act section on page 8.

There will not be a secure area for storing personal items, and the Acupuncture Board is not responsible for missing or stolen property.

- Prior to registering for the examination, your body will be scanned with handheld security metal detectors. Failure to cooperate with the scanning may result in your dismissal from the examination. At this time you must proceed to the appropriate registration tables.
- Once you have registered for the examination, you must proceed to your assigned seat, and you will not be permitted to use the restroom until the examination begins. *It is strongly recommended that you use the restroom before reaching the scanning areas and registering for the examination.*
- After the examination has begun, candidates will be allowed to use the restroom. However, testing personnel will monitor all restroom use. Restroom use will be limited to a few candidates at a time, and candidates must obtain a pass before leaving the testing room. No additional testing time will be allowed for restroom use.
- If a candidate finishes the examination early, testing personnel will collect examination materials, and the candidate must sign out. However, 15 minutes prior to the end of the examination, no one will be permitted to leave. From this point on, all candidates will be required to remain in the testing room while materials are collected in an orderly manner.

SECTION 3: EXAMINATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Examination Scheduling

You will receive a letter from the Acupuncture Board stating your eligibility to take the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination (CALE). This letter will also provide you with specific information regarding the location and time the examination will be given.

The written examination will be administered at the Sacramento Convention Center on Tuesday, August 29, 2006. Plan on arriving at the testing site well in advance of your scheduled time. Allow time for traffic, parking, and unforeseen delays. No one will be admitted once the examination instructions begin.

Directions to the Examination Site

The Sacramento Convention Center is located at 1400 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Directions from San Francisco / Oakland:

1. Take I-80 EAST towards SACRAMENTO
2. Take I-80 EAST (Business Route) to SACRAMENTO / SOUTH LAKE TAHOE
3. Take I-5 ramp towards REDDING / LOS ANGELES
4. Keep SLIGHT LEFT at fork towards ramp I-5 NORTH / REDDING
5. Merge onto I-5 NORTH / REDDING
6. Take J Street / DOWNTOWN Exit
7. Go STRAIGHT on J Street (merge onto J street)
8. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately twelve blocks from the J street exit on the RIGHT

Directions from Sacramento International Airport:

1. Exit Airport and take I-5 SOUTH to SACRAMENTO / YUBA CITY
2. Right on I-5 SOUTH
3. Take J Street / DOWNTOWN Exit
4. Go straight on J Street (merge onto J street)
5. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately twelve blocks from the J street exit on the RIGHT

Directions from North Lake Tahoe / Auburn:

1. Take I-80 WEST towards SACRAMENTO
2. Take I-80 Business Route (Capital City Freeway) towards SACRAMENTO/CA-99 SOUTH
3. Take CA-160 SOUTH towards CA-160 / DOWNTOWN SACRAMENTO
4. CA-160 becomes 12th Street
5. Turn LEFT onto J Street. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately two blocks from the corner of 12th and J Streets on the RIGHT

Directions from South Lake Tahoe / Placerville:

1. Take US-50 WEST towards SACRAMENTO
2. Take I-5 REDDING / LOS ANGELES Exit
3. Keep SLIGHT RIGHT at fork towards I-5 NORTH / REDDING
4. Merge onto I-5 NORTH / REDDING
5. Take J Street / DOWNTOWN Exit
6. Go STRAIGHT on J Street (merge onto J street)
7. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately twelve blocks from the J street exit on the RIGHT

Directions from Stockton / Fresno:

1. Take CA-99 NORTH TO SACRAMENTO
2. Take Exit US-50/CA-99/I-80 Business Route / REDDING / SAN FRANCISCO / SOUTH LAKE TAHOE
3. Take US-50 WEST towards US-50 West/ CA-99 / I-80 - Business Route / SAN FRANCISCO / REDDING
4. Take exit for I-5 REDDING / LOS ANGELES
5. Keep SLIGHT RIGHT at the fork towards I-5 NORTH / REDDING
6. Merge onto I-5 NORTH / REDDING
7. Take J Street / DOWNTOWN Exit
8. Go STRAIGHT on J Street (merge onto J street)
9. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately twelve blocks from the J street exit on the RIGHT

Americans with Disabilities Act - Special Accommodations for Candidates

The Acupuncture Board recognizes its responsibilities under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and California law to provide appropriate and effective accommodations, including auxiliary aids to qualified exam candidates with disabilities. However, the Acupuncture Board will not fundamentally alter the measurement of the skills or knowledge the examination is intended to test nor create an unreasonable risk to the security and integrity of the examination process.

All exam facilities will be physically accessible to candidates with physical disabilities.

A disability, with respect to an individual, is defined as: (1) a physical or mental impairment that limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual; (2) a record of such an impairment; or (3) being regarded as having such an impairment. Major life activities include: walking, speaking, seeing, hearing, breathing, learning, working, caring for one's self, etc. Mental impairment includes any mental or psychological disorder such as organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

If you are seeking special accommodations, you are responsible for making the request and providing documentation of the need by the **application deadline of Friday, June 30, 2006**. This information will be kept confidential to the extent provided by law. The Acupuncture Board will evaluate and work with each candidate on an individual basis, in accordance with the guidelines set forth herein, to provide an appropriate and effective accommodation.

All requests to the Acupuncture Board for accommodations must be submitted on the prescribed form, which is available on the Acupuncture Board's website at: www.acupuncture.ca.gov/exams.htm, or by calling the Acupuncture Board at (916) 445-3021. All application packages contain the following:

- (a) Policies and Procedures for Exam Candidates Requesting Accommodations for Disabilities;
- (b) Accommodation of Disabilities request form (Attachment A);
- (c) Professional Evaluation and Documentation of the Disability for a professional to recommend appropriate accommodation (Attachment B);
- (d) List of Most Commonly Used Reliable Standardized Psychometric Tests (Attachment C).

**Policy of Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability and
Equal Employment Opportunity Statement**

The Acupuncture Board does not discriminate on the basis of disability in employment or in the admission and access to its programs or activities. The Executive Officer of the Acupuncture Board has been designated to coordinate and carry out this agency's compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements of Title II of the ADA. Information concerning the provisions of the ADA, and the rights provided hereunder, are available from the ADA coordinator.

Candidates who need to use prescribed medication(s) during the examination must obtain a preapproval from the Acupuncture Board. A prescription preapproval form is available on the Acupuncture Board's website at www.acupuncture.ca.gov/exams.htm or by calling the Acupuncture Board at (916) 445-3021.

Testing in Chinese or Korean Languages

Your written examination materials will include only the language you requested on your application (English, Chinese, or Korean). Chinese print will be in the traditional print style.

Translators and interpreters will be present to give oral instructions for the examination in Mandarin (Chinese) or Korean. Translators and interpreters will not assist you in taking the examination. For that reason, be sure you understand the procedures before the examination starts.

SECTION 4: THE TESTING PROCESS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Candidate Check-In

Upon entering the Sacramento Convention Center's first floor hall, you will be directed by signs to the check-in area. At the check-in area you will be directed to leave your coats, outerwear, luggage, cell phones, acupuncture needles, and other personal items in this area. You will be instructed to place your valuables (i.e., keys, money, and airline tickets) in the plastic bag provided to you. This plastic bag containing your valuables must be placed beneath your seat during the examination and you will not be allowed to access items in this bag during the examination. Please keep your picture identification and identification notice letter available for inspection throughout the registration process. **Prior to registering for the examination your body will be scanned with handheld security metal detectors.** To enter the testing room, you must present the identification notice letter mailed to you by the Acupuncture Board and one form of current photo identification. Approved photo identification includes:

- Driver's License
- Department of Motor Vehicles ID Card
- United States Passport
- Military Identification
- Alien Identification
- Certificate of Naturalization

No candidate will be admitted into the examination room without his or her confirmation letter and one of these forms of identification.

Post Check-In Activities

After you have checked in, you must enter the examination room and take your assigned seat. You must remain seated until testing begins. Restrooms will not be available until testing has started. You will be provided with the following items: pencil with an eraser, answer sheet, test comment form, and an examination security agreement form (Form 123). The Board will provide water and a small snack. After everyone has been seated, you will be given a test booklet. Oral (English, Mandarin, or Korean) and written (English, Chinese, or Korean) instructions will be provided in the language you have chosen for the examination.

During the Examination

After the examination begins, you will not be allowed to discuss the examination with the proctors or other examinees.

Comment Form. The test comment side of this form is for you to indicate any comments or questions you have regarding the test materials. The test administration comment side of this form is for you to comment regarding the test administration process. All forms will be collected before you are released from the test facility. Remarks are welcomed on the comment forms;

however, no additional test time will be given for their completion. The Acupuncture Board will review all forms before final scores are computed or released. If you have additional comments to make after the examination is given, please submit them in writing to the Acupuncture Board.

No outside food or beverage will be admitted. There will be water available within the testing rooms. Water may be kept at your seat, but it must be stored under your seat when you are not drinking. Because the testing process will take several hours, it is strongly recommended that candidates eat a meal before coming to the examination site. A maximum of two granola-type snack bars will be available for you during the course of the examination.

Test-Taking Instructions

You will be given 5 hours to complete the 200 multiple-choice questions included on the examination. One hundred and seventy five of these items will be scored; 25 items will be pretest items and will not be counted toward candidate scores. Pretest items will be interspersed with scoreable items, and candidates will not be told which items are pretest. This is a common testing practice to test item performance.

Read each question on the examination carefully. Choose the single *best* answer for each question. After you have selected your answer to the question, find the matching letter on the answer sheet. Darken the rectangle on the answer sheet to match the answer you have selected. Be sure to darken the entire rectangle.

Example:

Correct -  [B] [C] [D]

Incorrect -    

When marking your answers, use only the pencil provided. No other writing implement will be allowed in the test room. Do not use ink, ballpoint, or felt tip pens. Do not place any other marks on the answer sheet.

Be sure to erase completely any answer you wish to change. Any item with two or more answers marked will be counted as incorrect.

Be sure to manage your time effectively so that you have enough time to answer all of the test items and mark answers on answer sheet. Items that are not filled-in will be scored as incorrect.

SECTION 5: EXAMINATION MATERIALS

Examination Outline

The examination covers five content areas that reflect the current job competencies in the practice of acupuncture in California. The five content areas and their associated weights include the following:

1. Patient Assessment (25%)
2. Developing a Diagnostic Impression (20%)
3. Providing Acupuncture Treatment (29%)
4. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (17%)
5. Regulations for Public Health and Safety (9%)

Appendix A provides the complete examination outline with associated weights and descriptions. Appendix B provides several sample questions from each of the content areas.

Reference List

Items on the examination are referenced to materials approved by the Acupuncture Board. Appendix C provides the **updated** list of references from which the examination questions were developed (including Internet web sites for the most current information regarding clean needle techniques and California publications regarding the handling of sharps and hazardous waste).

Examination Pulse List

Several items on the examination will contain descriptions of pulse characteristics or will require you to choose the correct pulse characteristic based on information presented in the items. These items will contain only the English names as described in the New Essentials. Appendix D provides a list of New Essentials terms that describe pulse characteristics that may be used on the examination.

Examination Point List

Several items on the examination will contain descriptions of point locations or signs and symptoms for point prescriptions. Appendix E provides a list of the nomenclature used to identify the points.

Examination Single Herb List

Several of the items on the examination pertaining to herbal medicine will contain questions relating to single herbs. Appendix F provides a list of herbs that may be the basis for single herb questions on the examination. This appendix concludes with a list of herbs that will not be contained in any of the test items because in the United States they are either illegal or considered toxic.

Examination Herbal Formulas List

Several of the items on the examination pertaining to the herbal medicine content area will contain questions relating to herbal formulas. Appendix G provides a list of the herbal formulas that may be used in the examination for the herbal formula questions.

**APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

Content Area: Patient Assessment (25%)

The practitioner obtains patient's history and performs a physical examination to determine presenting complaint and interrelationship among symptoms. The practitioner understands general actions and effects of Western medications. The practitioner uses modern diagnostic testing procedures to augment traditional assessment methods.

(A) Obtaining Patient History (12%)

Assess patient's presenting complaints by gathering patient health history including, but not being limited to: patterns of sleep, emotional patterns, diet (e.g., appetite, aversions/preferences), digestive patterns, and patient's lifestyle to determine imbalances and pathology.

(B) Performing a Physical Examination (9%)

Assess patient's condition using Western and Oriental medical techniques such as palpation, observation, and auscultation. Some examples for examination could include, but not be limited to: patient's demeanor, face, voice, eyes, tongue, pulse, and skin to determine level of Qi, Shen and nature of pathology.

(C) Evaluation for Western Pharmacology (2%)

Assess patient's use of Western pharmaceuticals to determine impact on patient's condition by understanding general actions and side effects that Western medicines have on patient's systems.

(D) Implementing Diagnostic Testing (2%)

Assess patient's condition by using results from Western diagnostic tests, including but not limited to: laboratory, radiographic imaging, vital signs, and neuromusculoskeletal exams to augment traditional Oriental assessment methods.

**APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

Content Area: Developing a Diagnostic Impression (20%)

The practitioner evaluates clinical manifestations to determine the relative strength and progression of disease. The practitioner evaluates patterns of disharmony according to theories of Oriental medicine to arrive at a final diagnosis. The practitioner demonstrates a knowledge of how pathology in Western medicine relates to disease in traditional Oriental medicine.

(A) Forming a Diagnostic Impression (8%)

Form a clinical impression of patient's current health by evaluating patient's signs and symptoms to determine an Oriental medical diagnosis and treatment strategy.

(B) Differentiation of Syndromes (5%)

Develop a treatment strategy by evaluating patterns of disharmony using theories of Oriental medicine such as the following: Qi and Blood, Five Element, Zang Fu, Eight Principles, Four Levels, Six Stages, San Jiao, and Jin Ye.

(C) Biomedical Disease (4%)

Provide patient with Oriental medical diagnosis by relating Oriental medical concepts and Western medical concepts and terminology. Identify symptoms and conditions that require a referral or emergency care.

(D) Oriental Treatment Planning (3%)

Develop treatment objectives and plan to address patient's therapeutic needs by evaluating patient's patterns of disharmony.

**APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

Content Area: Providing Acupuncture Treatment (29%)

The practitioner implements knowledge of the therapeutic effects of points and combinations of points in normalizing functioning and treating disharmonies. The practitioner uses anatomical landmarks and proportional measurements in locating points on body surfaces. The practitioner identifies clinical indications for using alternate treatment modalities.

- (A) Point Selection Principles (6%)
Select acupuncture points by assessing patient's presenting condition and clinical findings to provide therapeutic treatment for disharmonies of the Channels, Organs, and Extremities.
- (B) Point Categories in Acupuncture Treatment (7%)
Select combination of acupuncture points by evaluating patient's symptoms to treat various conditions manifesting in the Channels and Organs. Demonstrate a knowledge of the use of point categories using but not being limited to: Luo-Connecting, Yuan-Source, Xi-Cleft, Mother/Son, and Confluent points.
- (C) Point Location and Needling Technique (4%)
Identify acupuncture points for needle insertion and apply needling techniques by implementing the proper needling depth and length of retention to optimize treatment.
- (D) Performing Auxiliary Treatment (4%)
Enhance treatment effectiveness by performing supportive treatment techniques using but not being limited to: moxibustion, cupping, and electroacupuncture. Provide patients with lifestyle and dietary recommendations to maintain optimal health.
- (E) Implementing Microsystems in Treatment (1%)
Implement scalp and auricular points in treatment to affect therapeutic results associated with particular diseases.
- (F) Treatment Observation and Modification (2%)
Evaluate patient response to treatment by identifying vital signs and symptomatic changes to modify the existing treatment plan if needed.
- (G) Acupuncture Treatment Contraindications (5%)
Identify contraindications associated with various Oriental medical techniques to avoid injury or harm to patient and to determine an alternate treatment plan if needed.

**APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

Content Area: Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (17%)

The practitioner prescribes herbs and formulas based on diagnostic criteria. The practitioner modifies herb dosages, herbal formulas, and herbal formula dosages according to patient's condition. The practitioner identifies situations and conditions where herbs and formulas would produce undesired effects.

(A) Identification of Herbs (6%)

Identify the properties, principles, characteristics, classifications, and relationships of herbs to treat pathology and prevent contraindications between herbs, herbal formulas, and Western medicinals. Demonstrates knowledge of the complimentary therapeutic actions of points and herbal medicinals.

(B) Prescribing and Administering Herbs (11%)

Treat patients by prescribing, administering, and modifying herbs and herbal formulas based on patient's present conditions and symptoms to produce therapeutic effectiveness.

Content Area: Regulations for Public Health and Safety (9%)

The practitioner understands and complies with laws and regulations governing hygiene and the control of pathogenic contaminants. The practitioner applies legal guidelines for office practices and maintenance of patient records. The practitioner adheres to legal requirements for reporting known or suspected child, elder, or dependent adult abuse.

(A) Practice Requirements (2%)

Adhere to legal requirements pertaining to patient records, advertisements, and the acupuncture scope of practice.

(B) Patient Protection (7%)

Adhere to legal requirements to protect the patient's right to privacy, and implement safe procedures to maintain patient's health and welfare by adhering to legal guidelines in preventing the spread of diseases and pathogens.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Content Area: Patient Assessment

1. What condition is the causative factor of constipation with small, pebble-like stools of normal moisture content?
 - A. Liver and Kidney Yang deficiency
 - B. Kidney and Stomach Yin deficiency
 - C. Heat in the Stomach and Large Intestine
 - D. Liver Qi stagnation and Heat in the Large IntestineAnswer: D
Reference: Maciocia, G. (1998). *The foundations of Chinese medicine: A comprehensive text for acupuncturists and herbalists*. New York: Churchill Livingstone. pg. 56.
2. Which of the following symptoms is the result of low-back pain due to Kidney deficiency?
 - A. Pain aggravated by pressure and alleviated by cold
 - B. Pain aggravated by fatigue and alleviated by bed rest
 - C. Pain aggravated by turning the body and alleviated by heat
 - D. Pain aggravated by weather change and alleviated by exerciseAnswer: B
Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 471-474.
3. In addition to the Kidney, which of the following organs would likely be involved with edema?
 - A. Lung and Spleen
 - B. Heart and Spleen
 - C. Lung and San Jiao
 - D. Heart and San JiaoAnswer: A
Reference: Maciocia, G. (1998). *The foundations of Chinese medicine: A comprehensive text for acupuncturists and herbalists*. New York: Churchill Livingstone. pg. 85, 90, and 99.
4. What tongue quality could be expected for Heart Fire blazing upward?
 - A. Deep midline crack with no coating
 - B. Transverse midline crack with no coating
 - C. Swollen, painful, red ulcers with white edges
 - D. Swollen, painful, red ulcers with red rims on the surfaceAnswer: D
Reference: Maciocia, G. (1995). *Tongue diagnosis in Chinese medicine* (Revised Edition). Seattle, WA: Eastland Press. pg. 80 and 83.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

5. What adverse effect would likely appear in a patient who is prescribed Furosemide (Lasix®)?

A. Insomnia
B. Vertigo
C. Hypertension
D. Congestive heart failure

Answer: B

Reference: Karch, A. (2005). *Lippincott's nursing drug guide*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins. pg. 557 - 558.

6. Which of the following conditions would show no disruption of a normal rhythm pattern in an electrocardiogram?

A. Bradycardia
B. AV node block
C. Atrial fibrillation
D. Premature atrial contraction

Answer: A

Reference: Thibodeau, G. & Patton, K. (2003). *Anatomy and physiology* (5th Edition). St. Louis: Mosby. pg. 600-601.

Content Area: Developing a Diagnostic Impression

7. A patient presents with hypertension. Which of the following differential diagnoses are indicative of the patient's condition?

A. Qi stagnation due to Damp; Obstruction of Phlegm and Damp; or Deficient Yang Qi of Heart and Kidneys
B. Deficient Yin and Yang; Obstruction of Phlegm and Damp; or Deficient Yin with Excess Yang
C. Deficient Yin and Yang; Deficient Kidney Qi; or Deficient Yang Qi of Heart and Kidneys
D. Qi stagnation due to Damp; Deficient Kidney Qi; or Deficient Yin with Excess Yang

Answer: B

Reference: Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (1981). *Acupuncture: A comprehensive text*. Seattle, WA: Eastland Press. pg. 595-597.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

8. A young man complains of pain in the eyes, pain in his back, and occasional spasms in his legs. In addition, he has difficulty sleeping, and at times believes he is having seizures. There is a redness to the inner corner of the patient's eye. Which of the following channels is involved in this case?

A. Du
B. Yangwei
C. Yangqiao
D. Foot-Taiyang

Answer: C

Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 329.

9. What symptoms distinguish Deficient Cold from Excess Cold?

A. Deficient Cold produces a bright white face; pain increases with pressure; pain in the abdomen is worse after bowel movements.
B. Deficient Cold produces a pale sallow face; pain decreases with pressure; and pain in the abdomen is worse after bowel movements.
C. Deficient Cold produces a pale sallow face; pain increases with pressure; and pain in the abdomen that is relieved after bowel movements.
D. Deficient Cold produces a bright white face; pain decreases with pressure; and pain in the abdomen that is relieved after bowel movements.

Answer: B

Reference: Maciocia, G. (1998). *The foundations of Chinese medicine: A comprehensive text for acupuncturists and herbalists*. New York: Churchill Livingstone. pg. 185.

10. A patient complains of clammy skin and night sweats, shortness of breath, a dry cough, and asthma with difficulty inhaling. In addition, he experiences cold limbs and has clear urine. His tongue is pale pink with transverse cracks posterior to the tip with a white coating. Which of the following diagnoses should be made for this patient?

A. Lung Qi and Kidney Yin deficiencies
B. Lung Yin and Kidney Yin deficiencies
C. Lung Qi and Kidney Yang deficiencies
D. Lung Yin and Kidney Yang deficiencies

Answer: D

Reference: Maciocia, G. (1998). *The foundations of Chinese medicine: A comprehensive text for acupuncturists and herbalists*. New York: Churchill Livingstone. pg. 233, 255.

Maciocia, G. (1995). *Tongue diagnosis in Chinese medicine* (Revised Edition). Seattle, WA: Eastland Press. pg. 80.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

11. Which of the following hormones increases the release of calcium into the blood by acting on the bones and kidneys?

A. Calcitonin
B. Parathyroid hormone
C. Triiodothyronine
D. Tetraiodothyronine

Answer: B

Reference: Thibodeau, G. & Patton, K. (2003). *Anatomy and physiology* (5th Edition). St. Louis: Mosby. pg. 503.

12. Which of the following rehabilitation treatment plans should be used in cases of hemiplegia, numbness of limbs, deviated mouth, slurred speech, and a string-taut, rolling pulse?

A. Du and Jueyin Channel points to reduce Wind, Fire, and resolve Phlegm, and use of Jing-Well points
B. Du and Yang Channel points to restore Yang, remove Wind and Phlegm and use of moxibustion to Ren Channel points
C. Du and Yang Channel points to regulate Qi and Blood, remove obstruction from meridians and collaterals and reduce Wind
D. Du and Jueyin Channel points to promote Qi, invigorate Yang, and use of reinforcing method with acupuncture and moxibustion

Answer: C

Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 399-401.

Content Area: Providing Acupuncture Treatment

13. A medical doctor treating a pregnant woman who is overdue recommends inducing labor. Rather than using medication, the woman requests that her acupuncturist be present and allowed to induce labor. The medical doctor consents. The woman is diagnosed as having Blood and Qi deficiency. Which of the following points should be used to induce labor for this patient?

A. B 32 (Ciliao), LI 4 (Hegu), S 36 (Zusanli), Sp 6 (Sanyinjiao)
B. B 32 (Ciliao), B 60 (Kunlun), B 23 (Shenshu), S 36 (Zusanli)
C. G 26 (Daimai), G 21 (Jianjing), LI 4 (Hegu), B 60 (Kunlun)
D. G 26 (Daimai), Sp 6 (Sanyinjiao), B 23 (Shenshu), G 21 (Jianjing)

Answer: A

Reference: Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (1983). *Acupuncture: A comprehensive text*. Chicago, Illinois: Foreign Language Press. pg. 677.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

14. Where is G 22 (Yuanye) located and what conditions is it used to treat?
- A. On the mid-axillary line when the arm is raised, 3 cun below the axilla; swelling of the axillary region, pain in the hypochondriac region, and motor impairment of the arm
 - B. In the depression between the upper portion of m. sternocleidomastoideus and m. trapezius on the same level with Du 16 (Fengfu); headache, glaucoma, and epilepsy
 - C. Midway between Du 14 (Dazhui) and the acromion, at the highest point of the shoulder; pain and rigidity in the neck/back, headache, and apoplexy
 - D. One rib below Liv 14 (Qimen) directly below the nipple, in the seventh intercostal space; acid regurgitation, jaundice, and mastitis

Answer: A

Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 214-215

15. Which of the following conditions are effectively treated using the point located 7 cun above the tip of the external malleolus, on the posterior border of the fibula?
- A. Hypochondriac fullness and leg paralysis
 - B. Blurred vision and distending pain in breast
 - C. Migraine and pain in outer canthus
 - D. Hemiplegia and jaundice

Answer: A

Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 219.

16. Where is the Shu-Stream point of the Gallbladder meridian located?
- A. On the dorsum of the foot between the fourth and fifth toe, proximal to the margin of the web
 - B. Between the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones, on the medial side of the tendon m. extensor digiti minimi of the foot
 - C. Between the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones, on the lateral side of the tendon m. extensor digiti minimi of the foot
 - D. Anterior and inferior to the external malleolus, in the depression on the lateral side of the tendon m. extensor digitorum longus

Answer: C

Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 220.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

17. Where is the Sympathetic auricular point located?
- A. On the antihelix, level with the inferior border of the inferior crus of the antihelix
 - B. Slightly lateral to the midpoint on the superior margin of the inferior crus of the antihelix
 - C. Slightly medial to the midpoint on the superior margin of the inferior crus of the antihelix
 - D. At the intersection of the superior border of the inferior crus of the antihelix and the medial border of the helix
- Answer: D
- Reference: Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (1983). *Acupuncture: A comprehensive text*. Chicago, Illinois: Foreign Language Press. pg. 481.
18. What point is located in the depression distal and inferior to the medial malleolus, midway between the tuberosity of the navicular bone and the tip of the medial malleolus?
- A. Fire point of the Spleen meridian
 - B. Metal point of the Spleen meridian
 - C. Earth point of the Kidney meridian
 - D. Water point of the Kidney meridian
- Answer: B
- Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 158.
19. Which of the following symptoms can be treated by moxibustion with garlic?
- A. Impotence and prostatitis
 - B. Scrofula and tuberculosis
 - C. Painful joints and mastitis
 - D. Abdominal pain and dysentery
- Answer: B
- Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 365.
20. In addition to Shenmen and Heart, which of the following auricular points should be used for paroxysmal tachycardia?
- A. End of Inferior antihelix crus and brain
 - B. End of Inferior antihelix crus and cardiac orifice
 - C. Infratragic apex and adrenal
 - D. Infratragic apex and subcortex
- Answer: A
- Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 547.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

21. What signs indicate that the patient may faint during an acupuncture treatment?
- A. Sighing, slightly lower body temperature, and increased anxiety
 - B. Cold sweating, weak pulse, and shortness of breath
 - C. Nausea, rapid eye movements, and deep breathing
 - D. Palpitations, slight fever, and rapid speech
- Answer: B
- Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 350.
22. An acupuncturist is treating a pregnant woman in her second trimester. Which of the following points is contraindicated in this case?
- A. B 58 (Feiyang)
 - B. B 60 (Kunlun)
 - C. Sp 10 (Xuehai)
 - D. Sp 8 (Diji)
- Answer: B
- Reference: Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press. pg. 350.

Content Area: Prescribing Herbal Medicinals

23. What is the function of Chun Pi (*Ailanthi Altissimae, Cortex*) in the formula Gu Jing Wan (Stabilize the Menses Pill)?
- A. Clears Heat, settles the Yang
 - B. Clears Heat, binds up the Blood
 - C. Settles the Yang, cools the Blood
 - D. Tonifies the Yin, astringes the Blood
- Answer: B
- Reference: Bensky, C. & Barolet, R. (1990). *Chinese herbal medicine: Formulas and Strategies*. Seattle, Washington: Eastland Press. pg. 367-368.
24. In which of the following conditions would the use of Qing Hao Bie Jia Tang (*Artemisia Annuum* and Soft-shelled Turtle Shell Decoction) be contraindicated?
- A. Spasms or convulsions
 - B. Late stages of febrile diseases
 - C. Heat in the Yin regions of the body
 - D. Coolness in the morning with fevers at night
- Answer: A
- Reference: Bensky, C. & Barolet, R. (1990). *Chinese herbal medicine: Formulas and Strategies*. Seattle, Washington: Eastland Press. pg. 101.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

25. Which of the following groups of herbs are in both Wu Ling San (Five-Ingredient Powder with Poria) and Zhu Ling Tang (Polyporus Decoction)?

- A. Fu Ling (*Poriae Cocos, Sclerotium*), Zhu Ling (*Polypori Umbellati, Sclerotium*), and Bai Zhu (*Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Rhizoma*)
- B. Ze Xie (*Alismatis Orientalis, Rhizoma*), Fu Ling (*Poriae Cocos, Sclerotium*), and Zhu Ling (*Polypori Umbellati, Sclerotium*)
- C. Ze Xie (*Alismatis Orientalis, Rhizoma*), Fu Ling (*Poriae Cocos, Sclerotium*), and Gui Zhi (*Cinnamomi Cassiae, Ramulus*)
- D. Fu Ling (*Poriae Cocos, Sclerotium*), Ze Xie (*Alismatis Orientalis, Rhizoma*), and Cang Zhu (*Atractylodis, Rhizoma*)

Answer: B

Reference: Bensky, C. & Barolet, R. (1990). *Chinese herbal medicine: Formulas and Strategies*. Seattle, Washington: Eastland Press. pg. 174 and 176.

26. Which of the following formulas should be given to rectify the side effects of sweating, fever, thirst, and palpitations resulting from an overdose of Gui Zhi Tang (Cinnamon Twig Decoction)?

- A. Bai Hu Tang (White Tiger Decoction) plus Ren Shen (*Ginseng, Radix*)
- B. Xiao Chai Hu Tang (Minor Bupleurum Decoction) plus Ren Shen (*Ginseng, Radix*)
- C. Bai Hu Tang (White Tiger Decoction) plus Huang Qi (*Astragali Membranacei, Radix*)
- D. Xiao Chai Hu Tang (Minor Bupleurum Decoction) plus Huang Qi (*Astragali Membranacei, Radix*)

Answer: A

Reference: Bensky, C. & Barolet, R. (1990). *Chinese herbal medicine: Formulas and Strategies*. Seattle, Washington: Eastland Press. pg. 36.

Content Area: Regulations for Public Health and Safety

27. What action should an acupuncturist take if a needle breaks off below the skin while a patient is being treated?

- A. Treat the person for pain
- B. Apply an appropriate antiseptic
- C. Immediately consult a medical doctor
- D. Extract the needle with sterile tweezers

Answer: C

Reference: Acupuncture Board (2004). *Laws and regulations relating to the practice of acupuncture*. Sacramento: California Acupuncture Board. (CCR, Section 1399.451 (d)).

APPENDIX C: REFERENCE LIST

- Beers, M. & Berkow, R. (Eds.) (1999). *The Merck manual of diagnosis and therapy* (17th Edition). Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck Research Laboratories.
- Bensky, D. & Barolet, R. (1990). *Chinese herbal medicine: Formulas and strategies*. Seattle, WA: Eastland Press.
- Bensky, D. & Gamble, A. (1993). *Chinese herbal medicine: Materia medica* (Revised Edition). Seattle, WA: Eastland Press.
- Bickley, L. & Szilagyi, P. (2003). *Bates' guide to physical examination and history taking* (8th Edition). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.
- Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1999). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials) (Revised Edition). Beijing, China: Foreign Languages Press.
- Deadman, P. & Al-Khafaji, M. (1998). *A manual of acupuncture*. East Sussex, England: Journal of Chinese Medicine.
- Deng, T. (Eds.) (1999). *Practical diagnosis in traditional Chinese medicine*. New York: Churchill Livingstone.
- Karch, A. (2005). *Lippincott's nursing drug guide*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.
- Maciocia, G. (1998). *The foundations of Chinese medicine: A comprehensive text for acupuncturists and herbalists*. New York: Churchill Livingstone.
- Maciocia, G. (1995). *Tongue diagnosis in Chinese medicine* (Revised Edition). Seattle, WA: Eastland Press.
- National Acupuncture Foundation (2003). *Clean needle technique manual for acupuncturists: Guidelines and standards for the clean and safe clinical practice of acupuncture* (5th Edition). Washington, DC: National Acupuncture Foundation.
- Ni, M. & McNease, C. (1987). *The Tao of nutrition: New and expanded edition*. Los Angeles: SevenStar Communications Group.
- Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (1981). *Acupuncture: A comprehensive text*. Seattle, WA: Eastland Press.
- Thibodeau, G. & Patton, K. (2003). *Anatomy and physiology* (5th Edition). St. Louis: Mosby.
- Tierney, L., McPhee, S. & Papadakis, M. (Eds.) (2004). *Current medical diagnosis & treatment 2004* (43rd Edition). New York: McGraw-Hill/Appleton & Lange.
- California Acupuncture Board (2004). *Laws and regulations relating to the practice of acupuncture*. Sacramento, CA: California Acupuncture Board.

APPENDIX C: REFERENCE LIST

Up-to-date information can be found at the following web sites or phone numbers:

Contact	Web Site	Phone Number
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	www.cdc.gov	(800) 311-3435
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html	(800) 356-4674
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr_rr.html	Not Available
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	www.fda.gov	(888) 463-6332
Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) and Cal/OSHA Consultant Service	www.dir.ca.gov	(800) 963-9424 DOSH (800) 963-9424 Cal/OSHA
Department of Health Services (DHS), Occupational Health Branch (OHB), Sharps Injury Prevention Program (SHARPS)	www.dhs.ca.gov/ohb/ www.sharpslist.org/	(510) 620-5757

APPENDIX D: EXAMINATION PULSE LIST

Below are listed 17 pulse characteristics with Pinyin and English names as described in the New Essentials. To standardize the examination, only **New Essentials** terms will be used.

PINYIN	CHARACTER	NEW ESSENTIALS	OLD ESSENTIALS	SHANGHAI	WEB
Fu Mai	浮脈	Superficial	Superficial	Floating	Floating
Chen Mai	沉脈	Deep	Deep	Submerged	Sinking/deep
Chi Mai	遲脈	Slow	Slow	Slow	Slow
Shu Mai	數脈	Rapid	Rapid	Quick	Rapid
Xu Mai	虛脈	Deficient	Xu	Weak	Empty
Shi Mai	實脈	Excess	Shi	Strong	Full
Hong Mai	洪脈	Surging		Huge	Flooding
Xi Mai	細脈	Thready	Thready	Fine	Thin
Hua Mai	滑脈	Rolling	Rolling	Slippery	Slippery
Se Mai	澀脈	Hesitant		Rough	Choppy
Xuan Mai	弦脈	String-taut	Wiry	Wiry	Wiry
Jin Mai	緊脈	Tense			Tight
Ru Mai	濡脈	Soft			Soggy
Ruo Mai	弱脈	Weak		Weak	Frail
Cu Mai	促脈	Abrupt	Short	Short	Hurried
Jie Mai	結脈	Knotted	Knotted	Knotted	Knotted
Dai Mai	代脈	Regularly-Intermittent	Intermittent	Intermittent	Intermittent

This page is intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION POINT LIST

Below are listed 15 abbreviations used to identify the meridians. To standardize the examination, only ***Examination*** terms will be used. Candidates will be provided Meridian, point number, and pinyin names on the examination.

Meridian	Examination	New Essentials	Deadman	Shanghai
Lung	L	LU	LU	L
Large Intestine	LI	LI	LI	LI
Stomach	S	ST	ST	S
Spleen	Sp	SP	SP	Sp
Heart	H	HT	HE	H
Small Intestine	SI	SI	SI	SI
Urinary Bladder	B	BL	BL	B
Kidney	K	KI	KID	K
Pericardium	P	PC	P	P
San Jiao	SJ	TE	SJ	TB
Gallbladder	G	GB	GB	GB
Liver	Liv	LR	LIV	Li
Du	Du	GV	DU	Gv
Ren	Ren	CV	REN	Co
Extraordinary	Extra Point	Extra Point	MHN NHN MBW MCA MUE NUE MLE MNLE	MHN NHN MBW MCA MUE NUE MLE MNLE

This page is intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

Herbs included on this list will provide the basis for single herb questions used on the examination. These herbs are listed in the reference materials, but are not endorsed as safe by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Acupuncture Board, or the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Ai Ye	艾葉	<i>Artemisiae Argyi, Folium</i>
Ba Ji Tian	巴戟天	<i>Morindae Officinalis, Radix</i>
Bai Bu	百部	<i>Stemona, Radix</i>
Bai Dou Kou	白豆蔻	<i>Amomi Kravanh, Fructus</i>
Bai Guo	白果	<i>Ginkgo Bilobae, Semen</i>
Bai He	百合	<i>Lilii, Bulbus</i>
Bai Hua She	白花蛇	<i>Agkistrodon seu Bungarus</i>
Bai Ji	白笈	<i>Bletillae Striatae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Ji Li	白蒺藜	<i>Tribuli Terrestris, Fructus</i>
Bai Jiang Cao	敗醬草	<i>Patriniae cum Radice, Herba</i>
Bai Jie Zi	白芥子	<i>Sinapis Albae, Semen</i>
Bai Mao Gen	白茅根	<i>Imperatae Cylindricae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Qian	白前	<i>Cynanchi Baiqian, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Bai Shao	白芍	<i>Paeoniae Lactiflorae, Radix</i>
Bai Wei	白薇	<i>Cynanchi Baiwei, Radix</i>
Bai Zhi	白芷	<i>Angelicae Dahuricae, Radix</i>
Bai Zhu	白朮	<i>Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Zi Ren	柏子仁	<i>Biotae Orientalis, Semen</i>
Ban Lan Gen	板藍根	<i>Isatidis seu Baphicacanthi, Radix</i>
Ban Xia	半夏	<i>Pinelliae Ternatae, Rhizoma</i>
Bei Xie	萆薢	<i>Dioscoreae Hypoglaucae, Rhizoma</i>
Bi Ba	畢茛	<i>Piperis Longi, Fructus</i>
Bian Dou	扁豆	<i>Dolichoris Lablab, Semen</i>
Bian Xu	篇蓄	<i>Polygoni Avicularis, Herba</i>
Bie Jia	鱉甲	<i>Amydae Sinensis, Carapax</i>
Bing Lang	檳榔	<i>Arecae Catechu, Semen</i>
Bo He	薄荷	<i>Menthae Haplocalycis, Herba</i>
Bu Gu Zhi	補骨脂	<i>Psoraleae Corylifoliae, Fructus</i>
Cang Er Zi	蒼耳子	<i>Xanthii Sibirici, Fructus</i>
Cang Zhu	蒼朮	<i>Atractylodis, Rhizoma</i>
Cao Dou Kou	草豆蔻	<i>Alpiniae Katsumadai, Semen</i>
Cao Guo	草果	<i>Amomi Tsao-ko, Fructus</i>
Cao Wu	草烏	<i>Aconiti Kusnezoffii Praeparata, Radix</i>
Ce Bai Ye	側柏葉	<i>Biotae Orientalis, Cacumen</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Chai Hu	柴胡	<i>Bupleuri, Radix</i>
Chan Tui	蟬蛻	<i>Cicadae, Periostracum</i>
Che Qian Zi	車前子	<i>Plantaginis, Semen</i>
Chen Pi	陳皮	<i>Citri Reticulatae, Pericarpium</i>
Chen Xiang	沉香	<i>Aquilariae, Lignum</i>
Chi Shao	赤芍	<i>Paeoniae Rubrae, Radix</i>
Chi Shi Zhi	赤石脂	<i>Halloysitum Rubrum</i>
Chuan Bei Mu	川貝母	<i>Fritillariae Cirrhosae, Bulbus</i>
Chuan Jiao	川椒	<i>Zanthoxyli Bungeani, Pericarpium</i>
Chuan Lian Zi	川楝子	<i>Meliae Toosendan, Fructus</i>
Chuan Niu Xi	川牛膝	<i>Cyathulae Officinalis, Radix</i>
Chuan Shan Jia	穿山甲	<i>Manitis Pentadactylae, Squama</i>
Chuan Xiong	川芎	<i>Ligustici Chuanxiong, Radix</i>
Chun Pi	椿皮	<i>Ailanthi Altissimae, Cortex</i>
Ci Shi	磁石	<i>Magnetitum</i>
Da Fu Pi	大腹皮	<i>Arecae Catechu, Pericarpium</i>
Da Huang	大黃	<i>Radix et Rhizoma Rhei</i>
Da Ji	大戟	<i>Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae, Radix</i>
Da Zao	大棗	<i>Zizyphi Jujubae, Fructus</i>
Dai Zhe Shi	代赭石	<i>Haematitum</i>
Dan Dou Chi	淡豆豉	<i>Sojae Praeparatum, Semen</i>
Dan Shen	丹參	<i>Salviae Miltiorrhizae, Radix</i>
Dan Zhu Ye	淡竹葉	<i>Lophatheri Gracilis, Herba</i>
Dang Gui	當歸	<i>Angelicae Sinensis, Radix</i>
Dang Shen	黨參	<i>Codonopsis Pilosulae, Radix</i>
Deng Xin Cao	燈心草	<i>Junci Effusi, Medulla</i>
Di Fu Zi	地膚子	<i>Kochiae Scopariae, Fructus</i>
Di Gu Pi	地骨皮	<i>Lycii Radicis, Cortex</i>
Di Long	地龍	<i>Lumbricus</i>
Di Yu	地榆	<i>Sanguisorbae Officinalis, Radix</i>
Ding Xiang	丁香	<i>Caryophylli, Flos</i>
Dong Gua Ren	冬瓜子	<i>Benincasae Hispidae, Semen</i>
Dong Kui Zi	冬葵子	<i>Abutili seu Malvae, Semen</i>
Du Huo	獨活	<i>Angelicae Pubescentis, Radix</i>
Du Zhong	杜仲	<i>Eucommiae Ulmoidis, Cortex</i>
E Jiao	阿膠	<i>Asini, Gelatinum Corii</i>
E Zhu	莪朮	<i>Curcumae Ezhu, Rhizoma</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Fang Feng	防風	<i>Ledebouriellae Divaricatae, Radix</i>
Fang Ji	防己	<i>Stephaniae Tetrandrae, Radix</i>
Fu Ling	茯苓	<i>Poriae Cocos, Sclerotium</i>
Fu Pen Zi	覆盆子	<i>Rubi Chingii, Fructus</i>
Fu Xiao Mai	浮小麥	<i>Tritici Aestivi Levis, Semen</i>
Gan Cao	甘草	<i>Glycyrrhizae Uralensis, Radix</i>
Gan Jiang	乾薑	<i>Zingiberis Officinalis, Rhizoma</i>
Gao Ben	藁本	<i>Ligustici, Rhizoma et Radix</i>
Gao Liang Jiang	高良薑	<i>Alpiniae Officinari, Rhizoma</i>
Ge Gen	葛根	<i>Radix Puerariae</i>
Gou Ji	狗脊	<i>Cibotii Barometz, Rhizoma</i>
Gou Qi Zi	枸杞子	<i>Lycii, Fructus</i>
Gou Teng	钩藤	<i>Uncariae cum Uncis, Ramulus</i>
Gu Sui Bu	骨碎補	<i>Drynariae, Rhizoma</i>
Gu Ya	穀芽	<i>Sativae Germinantus, Fructus</i>
Gua Lou Pi	瓜蒌皮	<i>Trichosanthis, Pericarpium</i>
Gua Lou Ren	瓜蒌仁	<i>Trichosanthis, Semen</i>
Gui Ban	龜板	<i>Testudinis, Plastrum</i>
Gui Zhi	桂枝	<i>Cinnamomi Cassiae, Ramulus</i>
Hai Piao Xiao	海鰱蛸	<i>Sepiae seu Sepiellae, Os</i>
Hai Tong Pi	海桐皮	<i>Erythrinae, Cortex</i>
Hai Zao	海藻	<i>Sargassii, Herba</i>
He Ye	荷葉	<i>Nelumbinis Nuciferae, Folium</i>
He Zi	訶子	<i>Terminaliae Chebulae, Fructus</i>
Hei Zhi Ma	黑芝麻	<i>Sesami Indici, Semen</i>
Hong Hua	紅花	<i>Carthami Tinctorii, Flos</i>
Hou Po	厚朴	<i>Magnoliae Officinalis, Cortex</i>
Hu Jiao	胡椒	<i>Piperis Nigri, Fructus</i>
Hu Tao Ren	胡桃仁	<i>Juglandis Regiae, Semen</i>
Hua Shi	滑石	<i>Talcum</i>
Huai Hua Mi	槐花米	<i>Sophorae Japonicae Immaturus, Flos</i>
Huang Bai	黃柏	<i>Phellodendri, Cortex</i>
Huang Lian	黃連	<i>Coptidis, Rhizoma</i>
Huang Qi	黃耆	<i>Astragali Membranacei, Radix</i>
Huang Qin	黃芩	<i>Scutellariae Baicalensis, Radix</i>
Huo Xiang	藿香	<i>Agastaches seu Pogostemi, Herba</i>
Ji Nei Jin	雞內金	<i>Corneum Gigeriae Galli, Endothelium</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Jie Geng	桔梗	<i>Platycodi Grandiflori, Radix</i>
Jin Yin Hua	金銀花	<i>Lonicerae Japonicae, Flos</i>
Jin Ying Zi	金櫻子	<i>Rosae Laevigatae, Fructus</i>
Jing Jie	荊芥	<i>Schizonepetae Tenuifoliae, Herba seu Flos</i>
Ju Hong	橘紅	<i>Citri Erythrocarpae, Pars Rubra Epicarpium</i>
Ju Hua	菊花	<i>Chrysanthemi Morifolii, Flos</i>
Jue Ming Zi	決明子	<i>Cassiae, Semen</i>
Ku Shen	苦參	<i>Sophorae Flavescens, Radix</i>
Kuan Dong Hua	款冬花	<i>Tussilaginis Farfarae, Flos</i>
Lai Fu Zi	萊菔子	<i>Raphani Sativi, Semen</i>
Lian Qiao	連翹	<i>Forsythiae Suspensae, Fructus</i>
Lian Zi	蓮子	<i>Nelumbinis Nuciferae, Semen</i>
Long Dan Cao	龍膽草	<i>Gentianae Longdancao, Radix</i>
Long Gu	龍骨	<i>Draconis, Os</i>
Long Yan Rou	龍眼肉	<i>Euphoriae Longanae, Arillus</i>
Lu Gen	蘆根	<i>Phragmitis Communis, Rhizoma</i>
Lu Hui	蘆薈	<i>Aloes, Herba</i>
Lu Rong	鹿茸	<i>Cervi Parvum, Cornu</i>
Ma Dou Ling	馬兜鈴	<i>Aristolochiae, Fructus</i>
Ma Huang	麻黃	<i>Ephedrae, Herba</i>
Mai Men Dong	麥門冬	<i>Ophiopogonis Japonici, Tuber</i>
Mai Ya	麥芽	<i>Hordei Vulgaris Germinans, Fructus</i>
Man Jing Zi	蔓荊子	<i>Vitidis, Fructus</i>
Mang Xiao	芒硝	<i>Mirabilium</i>
Mo Yao	沒藥	<i>Myrrha</i>
Mu Dan Pi	牡丹皮	<i>Moutan Radicis, Cortex</i>
Mu Gua	木瓜	<i>Chaenomeles, Fructus</i>
Mu Li	牡蠣	<i>Ostreae, Concha</i>
Mu Tong	木通	<i>Mutong, Caulis</i>
Mu Xiang	木香	<i>Aucklandiae Lappae, Radix</i>
Mu Zei	木賊	<i>Equiseti Hiemalis, Herba</i>
Niu Bang Zi	牛蒡子	<i>Arctii Lappae, Fructus</i>
Niu Huang	牛黃	<i>Bovis, Calculus</i>
Niu Xi	牛膝	<i>Achyranthis Bidentatae, Radix</i>
Nu Zhen Zi	女貞子	<i>Ligustri Lucidi, Fructus</i>
Pi Pa Ye	枇杷葉	<i>Eriobotryae Japonicae, Folium</i>
Pu Gong Ying	蒲公英	<i>Taraxaci Mongolici cum Radice, Herba</i>
Pu Huang	蒲黃	<i>Typhae, Pollen</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Qian Cao Gen	茜草根	<i>Rubiae Cordifoliae, Radix</i>
Qian Hu	前胡	<i>Peucedani, Radix</i>
Qian Shi	芡實	<i>Euryales Ferocis, Semen</i>
Qiang Huo	羌活	<i>Notopterygii, Rhizoma et Radix</i>
Qin Jiao	秦艽	<i>Gentianae Qinjiao, Radix</i>
Qing Hao	青蒿	<i>Artemisiae Annuae, Herba</i>
Qing Pi	青皮	<i>Citri Reticulatae Viride, Pericarpium</i>
Qu Mai	瞿麥	<i>Dianthi, Herba</i>
Ren Shen	人參	<i>Ginseng, Radix</i>
Rou Cong Rong	肉從蓉	<i>Cistanches Deserticolae, Herba</i>
Rou Dou Kou	肉豆蔻	<i>Myristicae Fragrantis, Semen</i>
Rou Gui	肉桂	<i>Cinnamomi Cassiae, Cortex</i>
Ru Xiang	乳香	<i>Olibanum, Gummi</i>
San Leng	三稜	<i>Sparganii Stoloniferi, Rhizoma</i>
San Qi	三七	<i>Notoginseng, Radix</i>
Sang Bai Pi	桑白皮	<i>Mori Albae Radicis, Cortex</i>
Sang Ji Sheng	桑寄生	<i>Sangjisheng, Ramulus</i>
Sang Shen	桑椹	<i>Mori Albae, Fructus</i>
Sang Ye	桑葉	<i>Mori Albae, Folium</i>
Sang Zhi	桑枝	<i>Mori Albae, Ramulus</i>
Sha Ren	砂仁	<i>Amomi, Fructus</i>
Sha Shen	沙參	<i>Adenophorae seu Glehniae, Radix</i>
Shan Dou Gen	山豆根	<i>Sophorae Tonkinensis, Radix</i>
Shan Yao	山藥	<i>Dioscoreae Oppositae, Radix</i>
Shan Zha	山楂	<i>Crataegi, Fructus</i>
Shan Zhi Zi	山梔子	<i>Gardeniae Jasminoidis, Fructus</i>
Shan Zhu Yu	山茱萸	<i>Corni Officinalis, Fructus</i>
She Chuang Zi	蛇床子	<i>Cnidii Monnieri, Fructus</i>
She Gan	射干	<i>Belamcandae Chinensis, Rhizoma</i>
Shen Qu	神麴	<i>Massa Fermentata</i>
Sheng Di Huang	生地黃	<i>Rehmanniae Glutinosae, Radix</i>
Sheng Jiang	生薑	<i>Zingiberis Officinalis Recens, Rhizoma</i>
Sheng Jiang Pi	生薑皮	<i>Zingiberis Officinalis Recens, Cortex</i>
Sheng Ma	升麻	<i>Rhizoma Cimicifugae</i>
Shi Gao	石膏	<i>Gypsum</i>
Shi Hu	石斛	<i>Dendrobii, Herba</i>
Shi Jue Ming	石決明	<i>Haliotidis, Concha</i>
Shi Wei	石葦	<i>Pyrrosiae, Folium</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Shu Di Huang	熟地黄	<i>Rehmanniae Glutinosae Conquिताe, Radix</i>
Shui Niu Jiao	水牛角	<i>Bubali, Cornu</i>
Suan Zao Ren	酸枣仁	<i>Zizyphi Spinosae, Semen</i>
Suo Yang	鎖陽	<i>Cynomorii Songarici, Herba</i>
Tao Ren	桃仁	<i>Persicae, Semen</i>
Tian Hua Fen	天花粉	<i>Trichosanthis Kirilowii, Radix</i>
Tian Ma	天麻	<i>Gastrodiae Elatae, Rhizoma</i>
Tian Men Dong	天門冬	<i>Asparagi Cochinchinensis, Tuber</i>
Tian Nan Xing	天南星	<i>Arisaematis, Rhizoma</i>
Tu Fu Ling	土茯苓	<i>Smilacis Glabrae, Rhizoma</i>
Tu Si Zi	菟絲子	<i>Cuscutae Chinensis, Semen</i>
Wang Bu Liu Xing	王不留行	<i>Vaccariae Segetalis, Semen</i>
Wei Ling Xian	威靈仙	<i>Clematidis, Radix</i>
Wu Jia Pi	五加皮	<i>Acanthopanax Gracilistylus Radicis, Cortex</i>
Wu Mei	烏梅	<i>Pruni Mume, Fructus</i>
Wu Wei Zi	五味子	<i>Schisandrae Chinensis, Fructus</i>
Wu Yao	烏藥	<i>Linderae Strychnifoliae, Radix</i>
Wu Zhu Yu	吳茱萸	<i>Evodiae Rutaecarpae, Fructus</i>
Xi Xian Cao	豨薟草	<i>Siegesbeckiae, Herba</i>
Xi Xin	細辛	<i>Asari cum Radice, Herba</i>
Xia Ku Cao	夏枯草	<i>Prunellae Vulgaris, Spica</i>
Xian He Cao	仙鶴草	<i>Agrimoniae Pilosea, Herba</i>
Xian Mao	仙茅	<i>Curculiginis Orchiodis, Rhizoma</i>
Xiang Fu	香附	<i>Cyperi Rotundi, Rhizoma</i>
Xiang Ru	香薷	<i>Elsholtziae seu Moslae, Herba</i>
Xiao Hui Xiang	小茴香	<i>Foeniculi Vulgaris, Fructus</i>
Xin Yi Hua	辛夷花	<i>Magnoliae, Flos</i>
Xing Ren	杏仁	<i>Pruni Armeniacae, Semen</i>
Xu Duan	續斷	<i>Dipsaci Asperi, Radix</i>
Xuan Fu Hua	旋覆花	<i>Inulae, Flos</i>
Xuan Shen	玄參	<i>Scrophulariae Ningpoensis, Radix</i>
Yan Hu Suo	延胡索	<i>Corydalis Yanhusuo, Rhizoma</i>
Ye Jiao Teng	夜交藤	<i>Polygoni Multiflori, Caulis</i>
Yi Mu Cao	益母草	<i>Leonuri Heterophylli, Herba</i>
Yi Tang	飴糖	<i>Saccharum Granorum (Maltose)</i>
Yi Yi Ren	薏苡仁	<i>Coicis Lachryma-jobi, Semen</i>
Yi Zhi Ren	益智仁	<i>Alpiniae Oxyphyllae, Fructus</i>
Yin Chen Hao	茵陳	<i>Artemisiae Yinchenhao (Capillaris), Herba</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Yin Yang Huo	淫羊藿	<i>Epimedii, Herba</i>
Yu Jin	鬱金	<i>Curcumae, Tuber</i>
Yuan Zhi	遠志	<i>Polygalae Tenuifoliae, Radix</i>
Ze Lan	澤蘭	<i>Lycopi Lucidi, Herba</i>
Ze Xie	澤瀉	<i>Alismatis Orientalis, Rhizoma</i>
Zhe Bei Mu	浙貝母	<i>Fritillariae Thunbergii, Bulbus</i>
Zhen Zhu	珍珠	<i>Margarita</i>
Zhi Cao Wu	制草烏	<i>Aconiti Kusnezoffii Praeparata, Radix</i>
Zhi Gan Cao	炙甘草	<i>Glycyrrhizae Uralensis, Radix</i>
Zhi Ke	枳殼	<i>Citri Aurantii, Fructus</i>
Zhi Mu	知母	<i>Anemarrhenae Asphodeloidis, Rhizoma</i>
Zhi Shi	枳實	<i>Citri Aurantii, Fructus Immaturus</i>
Zhi Zi	梔子	<i>Gardeniae Jasminoidis, Fructus</i>
Zhu Ling	豬苓	<i>Polypori Umbellati, Sclerotium</i>
Zhu Ru	竹茹	<i>Bambusae in Taeniis, Caulis</i>
Zi Cao	紫草	<i>Arnebiae seu Lithospermai, Radix</i>
Zi Su Ye	紫蘇葉	<i>Perillae Frutescentis, Folium</i>
Zi Su Zi	紫蘇子	<i>Perillae Frutescentis, Fructus</i>
Zi Wan	紫菀	<i>Asteris Tatarici, Radix</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

INFORMATION ONLY

These herbs are either illegal or considered toxic in the United States and are replaced by other medicinal herbs with similar properties in preparations. They are used in many classic formulas; therefore, they are included in this list for their instructional value only. Herbs indicated on this page *will not be used* for testing purposes.

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Chuan Wu	川烏	<i>Aconiti Carmichaeli, Radix</i>
Cong Bai	蔥白	<i>Allii Fistulosi, Bulbus</i>
Feng Mi	蜂蜜	<i>Mel</i>
Fu Zi	附子	<i>Aconiti Carmichaeli Preparata, Radix Lateralis</i>
Gan Sui	甘遂	<i>Euphorbiae Kansui, Radix</i>
Ge Jie	蛤蚧	<i>Gecko</i>
Hu Gu	虎骨	<i>Tigris, Os</i>
Hu Lu Ba	葫蘆巴	<i>Trigonellae Foeni-graeci, Semen</i>
Hu Po	琥珀	<i>Succinum</i>
Huo Ma Ren	火麻仁	<i>Cannabis Sativae, Semen</i>
Jiang Can	僵蠶	<i>Bombyx Batryticatus</i>
Liu Huang	硫磺	<i>Sulphur</i>
Lu Jiao	鹿角	<i>Cervi, Cornu</i>
Qian Niu Zi	牽牛子	<i>Pharbitidis, Semen</i>
Quan Xie	全蠍	<i>Buthus Martensi</i>
She Xiang	麝香	<i>Moschus, Secretio</i>
Shi Chang Pu	石菖蒲	<i>Acori Graminei, Rhizoma</i>
Shi Jun Zi	使君子	<i>Quisqualis Indicae, Fructus</i>
Su He Xiang	蘇合香	<i>Liquidis, Styrax</i>
Tan Xiang	檀香	<i>Santali Albi, Lignum</i>
Wu Gong	蜈蚣	<i>Scolopendra Subspinipes</i>
Wu Ling Zhi	五靈脂	<i>Troglodyteri seu Pteromi, Excrementum</i>
Xi Jiao	犀角	<i>Rhinoceri, Cornu</i>
Xiong Dan	熊膽	<i>Ursi, Vesica Fellea</i>
Zhu Sha	硃砂	<i>Cinnabaris</i>
Zi He Che	紫河車	<i>Hominis, Placenta</i>

APPENDIX G: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

Herbal formulas included on this list will provide the basis for herbal formula questions used on the examination. Herbal formula nomenclature and formula ingredients are taken from Bensky and Barolet's *Chinese Herbal Medicine: Formulas and Strategies*, 1990. The formulas presented here are listed in the reference material but are not endorsed as safe by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Acupuncture Board, or the Federal Food and Drug Administration

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Release the Exterior</i>	<i>Jie Biao Ji</i>	解表劑
Ephedra Decoction	Ma Huang Tang	麻黃湯
Cinnamon Twig Decoction	Gui Zhi Tang	桂枝湯
Kudzu Decoction	Ge Gen Tang	葛根湯
Ginseng Powder to Overcome Pathogenic Influences	Ren Shen Bai Du San	人參敗毒散
Bupleurum and Kudzu Decoction to Release the Muscle Layer	Chai Ge Jie Ji Tang	柴葛解肌湯
Honeysuckle and Forsythia Powder	Yin Qiao San	銀翹散
Mulberry Leaf and Chrysanthemum Decoction	Sang Ju Yin	桑菊飲
<i>Formulas that Clear Heat</i>	<i>Qing Re Ji</i>	清熱劑
White Tiger Decoction	Bai Hu Tang	白虎湯
Ephedra, Apricot Kernel, Gypsum, and Licorice Decoction	Ma Xing Shi Gan Tang	麻杏石甘湯
Coptis Decoction to Relieve Toxicity	Huang Lian Jie Du Tang	黃連解毒湯
Gentiana Longdancao Decoction to Drain the Liver	Long Dan Xie Gan Tang	龍膽瀉肝湯
Artemisia Annua and Soft-shelled Turtle Shell Decoction	Qing Hao Bie Jia Tang	青蒿鱉甲湯

APPENDIX G: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Drain Downward</i>	<i>Xie Xia Ji</i>	<i>瀉下劑</i>
Major Order the Qi Decoction	Da Cheng Qi Tang	大承氣湯
Minor Order the Qi Decoction	Xiao Cheng Qi Tang	小承氣湯
Regulate the Stomach and Order the Qi Decoction	Tiao Wei Cheng Qi Tang	調胃承氣湯
<i>Formulas that Harmonize</i>	<i>He Jie Ji</i>	<i>和解劑</i>
Minor Bupleurum Decoction	Xiao Chai Hu Tang	小柴胡湯
Rambling Powder	Xiao Yao San	逍遙散
Frigid Extremities Powder	Si Ni San	四逆散
Pinellia Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium	Ban Xia Xie Xin Tang	半夏瀉心湯
<i>Formulas that Expel Dampness</i>	<i>Qu Shi Ji</i>	<i>祛濕劑</i>
Five-Ingredient Powder with Poria	Wu Ling San	五苓散
Polyporus Decoction	Zhu Ling Tang	豬苓湯
Five-Peel Powder	Wu Pi San	五皮散
Calm the Stomach Powder	Ping Wei San	平胃散
Agastache Powder to Rectify the Qi	Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San	藿香正氣散
Eight-Herb Powder for Rectification	Ba Zheng San	八正散
Angelica Pubescens and Sangjisheng Decoction	Du Huo Ji Sheng Tang	獨活寄生湯
True Warrior Decoction	Zhen Wu Tang	真武湯

APPENDIX G: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Warm Interior Cold</i>	<i>Wen Li Ji</i>	溫里劑
Regulate the Middle Pill	Li Zhong Wan	理中丸
Frigid Extremities Decoction	Si Ni Tang	四逆湯
Major Construct the Middle Decoction	Da Jian Zhong Tang	大建中湯
Evodia Decoction	Wu Zhu Yu Tang	吳茱萸湯
<i>Formulas that Tonify</i>	<i>Bu Yi Ji</i>	補益劑
Four-Gentlemen Decoction	Si Jun Zi Tang	四君子湯
Tonify the Middle and Augment the Qi Decoction	Bu Zhong Yi Qi Tang	補中益氣湯
Four-Substance Decoction	Si Wu Tang	四物湯
All-Inclusive Great Tonifying Decoction	Shi Quan Da Bu Tang	十全大補湯
Restore the Spleen Decoction	Gui Pi Tang	歸脾湯
Six-Ingredient Pill with Rehmannia	Liu Wei Di Huang Wan	六味地黃丸
Generate the Pulse Powder	Sheng Mai San	生脈散
Kidney Qi Pill from the <i>Golden Cabinet</i>	Jin Gui Shen Qi Wan	金櫃腎氣丸

APPENDIX G: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Treat Phlegm</i>	<i>Qu Tan Ji</i>	<i>祛痰劑</i>
Two-Cured Decoction	Er Chen Tang	二陳湯
Warm the Gallbladder Decoction	Wen Dan Tang	溫膽湯
Stop Coughing Powder	Zhi Sou San	止嗽散
Pinellia, Atractylodis Macrocephalae, and Gastrodia Decoction	Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tian Ma Tang	半夏白朮天麻湯
Fritillaria and Trichosanthes Fruit Powder	Bei Mu Gua Lou San	貝母瓜蒌散
<i>Formulas that Regulate the Qi</i>	<i>Li Qi Ji</i>	<i>理氣劑</i>
Pinellia and Magnolia Bark Decoction	Ban Xia Hou Po Tang	半夏厚樸湯
Escape Restraint Pill	Yue Ju Wan	越鞠丸
Perilla Fruit Decoction for Directing Qi Downward	Su Zi Jiang Qi Tang	蘇子降氣湯
Tangerine Peel and Bamboo Shavings Decoction	Ju Pi Zhu Ru Tang	橘皮竹茹湯
Arrest Wheezing Decoction	Ding Chuan Tang	定喘湯
<i>Formulas that Invigorate the Blood</i>	<i>Huo Xue Ji</i>	<i>活血劑</i>
Peach Pit Decoction to Order the Qi	Tao He Cheng Qi Tang	桃核承氣湯
Drive Out Stasis in the Mansion of Blood Decoction	Xue Fu Zhu Yu Tang	血府逐瘀湯
Cinnamon Twig and Poria Pill	Gui Zhi Fu Ling Wan	桂枝茯苓丸
Warm the Menses Decoction	Wen Jing Tang	溫經湯

APPENDIX G: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Calm the Spirit</i>	<i>An Shen Ji</i>	<i>安神劑</i>
Emperor of Heaven's Special Pill to Tonify the Heart	Tian Wang Bu Xin Dan	天王補心丹
Sour Jujube Decoction	Suan Zao Ren Tang	酸棗仁湯
Licorice, Wheat, and Jujube Decoction	Gan Mai Da Zao Tang	甘麥大棗湯
<i>Formulas that Expel Wind</i>	<i>Zhi Feng Ji</i>	<i>治風劑</i>
Eliminate Wind Powder from <i>True Lineage</i>	Xiao Feng San	消風散
Gastrodia and Uncaria Decoction	Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin	天麻鉤藤飲
Minor Invigorate the Collaterals Special Pill	Xiao Huo Lou Dan	小活絡丹
<i>Formulas that Reduce Food Stagnation</i>	<i>Xiao Dao Ji</i>	<i>消導劑</i>
Preserve Harmony Pill	Bao He Wan	保和丸
<i>Formulas that Stabilize and Bind</i>	<i>Gu Se Ji</i>	<i>固澀劑</i>
Jade Windscreen Powder	Yu Ping Feng San	玉屏風散
Stabilize the Menses Pill	Gu Jing Wan	固經丸
Four-Miracle Pill	Si Shen Wan	四神丸