

调中健胃丸质量标准研究

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摘要: 目的 探索调中健胃丸的质量标准。方法 采用薄层色谱法对调中健胃丸中丹参、白术、半夏进行定性鉴别;采用高效液相色谱法测定处方中芍药有效成分芍药苷的含量。结果 薄层色谱中在与对照药材色谱相应的位置上均可检出丹参、白术、半夏相应的斑点;芍药苷在 $0.12 \sim 0.6 \mu\text{g}$ 内呈良好的线性关系, $r = 0.9991$, 平均回收率为 98.66%, RSD 为 0.70%。结论 该方法操作简便,结果准确,重复性良好,可作检测调中健胃丸质量的控制标准。

关键词: 调中健胃丸;芍药苷;TLC;HPLC

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Study on the Quality Standard of Regulating Spleen – Stomach and Strengthening Stomach Pill (Tiaozhong Jianwei Pill)

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Abstract: Objective: To investigate the quality standard of Regulating Spleen – Stomach and Strengthening Stomach Pill (Tiaozhong Jianwei Pill). **Method:** TLC was used to identify *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, *Atractylodes macrocephala* and *Pinellia ternata* in Tiaozhong Jianwei Pills. The content of paeoniflorin in the prescription was determined by HPLC. **Result:** The corresponding spots of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, *Atractylodes macrocephala* and *Pinellia ternata* could be detected by TLC at the corresponding positions of the control herbs. Paeoniflorin showed a good linear relationship within $0.12 \sim 0.6 \mu\text{g}$, $r = 0.9991$, with an average recovery of 98.66% and RSD of 0.70%. **Conclusion:** The method is simple, accurate and reproducible. It can be used as a quality control standard for Regulating Spleen – Stomach and Strengthening Stomach Pill (Tiaozhong Jianwei Pill).

Keywords Regulating Spleen – Stomach and Strengthening Stomach Pill (Tiaozhong Jianwei Pill); paeoniflorin; TLC;HPLC

调中健胃丸由柴胡、炒白芍、丹参、麸炒白术、姜半夏、炒鸡内金等多味药组成,具有益气健脾,疏肝和胃的功效,临幊上主要用于功能性消化不良、慢性胃炎属肝郁脾虚、气滞型胃痛。方中柴胡为君药,为伞形科植物柴胡或狭叶柴胡的干燥根,性微寒,味苦、辛,归肝、胆、肺经。具有疏散退热,疏肝解郁,升举阳气的功效,临幊主要用于感冒发热、胸胁胀痛、月经不调等症。炒白芍为臣药,为

白芍的炮制品,为毛茛科植物芍药的干燥根,性微寒,味苦酸,归肝脾经,主产于浙江、安徽、四川等地。具有养血敛阴、柔肝止痛、平抑肝阳的功效,临幊上主要用于阴虚发热、腹痛、月经不调等症^[1]。其主要成分为单萜和苷类化合物,《中国药典》2015年版规定其指标性成分为芍药苷。现代研究发现,芍药苷具有抗自由基氧化损伤、抑制细胞内钙超载等药理作用,体内实验研究发现芍药