Discussion on the External Treatment Characteristics of Liu Junzi’s Ghost Relics Prescription

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Keywords: Liu Junzi Gui Ji Fang; External treatment; Clinical application

Abstract. To explore the types, dosage forms and high frequency Chinese herbal medicines for external treatment of diseases in Liu Junzi Gui Ji Fang. Using Excel 2013 and SPSS Modeler 14.1 statistical software as tools, the external prescriptions in the Song Dynasty block-printed "Liu Junzi Gui Ji Fang" were analyzed statistically. External prescriptions accounted for 50.98% of the total prescriptions, 17 kinds of diseases were treated, mainly for carbuncle, sore and golden sore; high-frequency Chinese medicines were Angelica dahurica, Angelica sinensis, Xiongzhi, rhubarb, etc. External prescriptions could be divided into seven categories, and the main conciliating agents were animal and plant fat. As the first surgical monograph in China, "Liu Junzi Gui Ji Fang" summarizes and analyses the rules of external treatment of diseases, high frequency Chinese medicine and compatibility, with a view to providing guidance and inspiration for the clinical use of modern Chinese medicine for external treatment.

External treatment refers to all kinds of treatment methods besides oral administration. It is an important part of traditional Chinese medicine. It can make up for the deficiency of internal treatment methods by laying equal stress on internal treatment. Liu Junzi’s ghost remnants is the earliest surgical monograph in the existing ancient books of our country. There are many prescriptions for external treatment of traditional Chinese medicine, such as lotion, ointment and fumigation, which are used to treat carbuncle, scabies and nausea. External prescriptions accounted for such a large proportion, one related to the author's status as a military doctor, and the other related to the heat and toxicity accumulated in the muscular surface caused by the prevailing use of cold food powder in the society at that time. This paper summarizes the contents of prescriptions related to external treatment in Liu Junzi's Gui Ji Fang, and provides new therapeutic ideas for external treatment of traditional Chinese medicine nowadays.

1. Classification of External Therapeutic Prescriptions for Diseases

The original ten volumes of Liu Junzi's ghost remnants are five volumes carved in the Song Dynasty[1]. Volume I and the attached one are not included in the statistics because they are the analysis and discussion of diseases. From Volume 2 to Volume 5, 153, there were 78 prescriptions, accounting for 50.98% of the total prescriptions. There were 17 kinds of treatments for diseases, including 35 prescriptions for carbuncle and gangrene, accounting for 44.87% of the total prescriptions. Twenty-seven prescriptions (34.61%) of the external treatment group and eight prescriptions (10.25%) of the external treatment group were used. Four prescriptions were used to treat scabies, accounting for 5.12% of the external prescriptions. Burns and scalds, blisters and scars were treated three times, accounting for 3.84% of the external treatment group. The prescriptions for the treatment of scrofula, rash and scrofula were 2 times each, accounting for 2.56% of the external treatment group. The treatment of bamboo puncture into hands and feet suppuration, malignant meat, furuncles, Dan and nasal obstruction was 1.28% of the external treatment group[2].

2. Summary of High Frequency Chinese Medicine

Among 78 external prescriptions in Volume 2 to Volume 5 of Liu Junzi's ghost remnants, the first 17 of them are high frequency Chinese medicine: Angelica dahurica 35 times, angelica 31 times, 30
times of Xiong Huang, rhubarb 29 times, peony 27 times, Scutellaria 24, Rhizoma Coptidis 21, licorice 19, Baihe 17, asarum 17, Astragalus 16, porcine fat 16, Herba sorghum, aconite extract, raw land times, turpentine, and realgar. In high frequency traditional Chinese medicine, the taste is bitter and bitter, and the nature of medicine is cold[3].

3. Formulation Analysis of External Therapeutic Prescriptions

The form and application of 78 external prescriptions in Liu Junzi Gui Yi Fang can be roughly divided into 7 dosage forms, with their respective proportions as follows: There were 65 plasters, accounting for 83.33% of the external prescriptions, and 5 patches, accounting for 6.41% of the external prescriptions. Four dispersions accounted for 5.12% of the external prescriptions, and one nasal stuffing agent accounted for 1.28% of the external prescriptions. One cold spraying agent accounted for 1.28% of the external prescriptions, and one fumigant accounted for 1.28% of the external prescriptions. One lotion accounted for 1.28% of the external prescriptions.

In "Liu Junzi Gui Ji Fang", the most used external dosage form is plaster, and according to the needs of the disease, adjust the way of medication, you can apply it alone or on the cloth and then paste it on the skin lesions [4]. Traditional Chinese medicine plaster is to use the principle of meridian tropism of traditional Chinese medicine and the efficacy of drug coordination to form a large compound of multi-flavor drugs, in order to give full play to the good effect of drugs. Because the plaster is used for thin sticking of muscle surface, the thick-smelling medicines are taken from the plaster, and lead the group of medicines by introducing medicines to open knots and travel directly to the hospital. The plaster attached to the body stimulates nerve endings, expands blood vessels through reflex, promotes local blood circulation, improves the nutrition of surrounding tissues, and achieves the purposes of detumescence, anti-inflammation and analgesia. At the same time, the drug penetrates into the subcutaneous tissue through the skin, and produces the relative advantage of drug concentration locally, thus playing a strong pharmacological role. In addition, the external use of traditional Chinese medicine is not limited to external treatment, such as the introduction of medicines into the meridian of Radix Angelicae Dahuricae containing warm, bitter and warm rhinitis, strong stimulation through nerve reflex, can regulate the body function and promote the formation of antibodies. After the drug penetrates the skin and mucosa, it enters the systemic circulation through blood vessels or lymphatic vessels, and can also produce systemic drug effects [5]. The fumigant has direct therapeutic effect by burning and heating, which contains volatile oil and other pharmacological active ingredients. The thermal effect of fumigant can dilate blood vessels, increase blood flow, promote the regression and absorption of inflammation, and transmit to the central system through abundant skin receptors and respiratory organs, and then through nerve reflex pathway, cause the response of various tissue systems (excitation first, then inhibition). It has the functions of sedation, relieving itching and pain, helping sleep and eliminating fatigue. As the body temperature rises, the metabolism of the human body accelerates, the secretion of sweat glands increases, and a large amount of sweat is discharged, and harmful metabolites of the human body are discharged accordingly [6].

4. Matrix Type

Among the seven formulations of Liu Junzi Gui Ji Fang, the base agents are divided into four categories: Animal or vegetable fat, animal feces, animal ridges or bone marrow, honey. Animal fat such as pig fat [7]: sweet and slightly cold, can treat skin chapped, sore, scald fire. Animal excrement such as chicken excrement white: bitter and salty cold, can dispel wind, diarrhea, heat and detoxification, external application treatment of tendon and vein contracture, poisonous insect bites and scars caused by them. Animal spinal cord such as sheep's medulla: sweet and warm, with Yin filling, moisturizing lung and skin, clearing heat and detoxifying effect, for carbuncle ulcer caused by heat poisoning significant effect. Honey, as a common blending agent of external dosage forms, has a smooth taste[8]. Modern pharmacological studies have proved that honey contains abundant natural antioxidants and has many functions such as detoxification, antimicrobial,
anti-inflammatory, moisturizing, anti-corrosion, wound protection, promoting cell regeneration and osmotic absorption. "Compendium of Materia Medica" records that honey has the function of "smearing soup with fire, instantly relieving pain". Its external use can treat ulcer astringency, rubella itching, water and fire burns, and chapped hands and feet [9].

### 5. Analysis of High Frequency Chinese Medicine

Excel was used to sort out the top 17 high frequency Chinese medicines and their symptoms, and the association rules were analyzed by SPSS Modeler 14.1 statistical software. Under the conditions of 40% support, 80% confidence, 5% maximum precondition and (> 1) enhancement, core binary Chinese medicine combinations were obtained as shown in Table 1.

#### Table 1. Relevance Analysis of High Frequency Traditional Chinese Medicine of Liu Junzi Guizhi Prescription

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug combination</th>
<th>Support [%]</th>
<th>Confidence [%]</th>
<th>Lifting degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angelica sinensis-Angelica dahurica</td>
<td>55.556</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb-Angelica dahurica</td>
<td>55.556</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarum-aconite</td>
<td>44.444</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica sinensis-Angelica dahurica-Rhubarb</td>
<td>44.444</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Selection of External Chinese Medicine

When using the method of external treatment of traditional Chinese medicine, we need to consider the limitation of the medication site on the dosage form of external use and the influence of the type of external use of traditional Chinese medicine on the external use site. For example, for large-area topical use of skin, plaster or water lotion is usually chosen instead of powder or powder [10]. One is that powder powder powder is difficult to be applied to the skin in large areas, and the other is that even if it is adhered to the skin for a long time, its effective ingredients are difficult to be absorbed by the skin due to dosage forms. Powder and powder for external use are suitable for traumatic hemorrhage [11]. The dry dosage form has the characteristics of increasing adhesion when it meets water. It can reduce the secretion of blood and pus on wound surface. Facial skin is delicate [12]. In order to avoid allergy, pigmentation and scar formation, it is necessary to avoid the use of external Chinese medicines with high irritation and heavy plant pigments. If skin lesions require high humidity, sterility and durability of administration, plaster and dressing should be preferred. It contains rich animal and vegetable oils, which can greatly increase the moisturizing power and effectively isolate harmful substances such as dust from the outside for stimulation of the lesion, and reduce the probability of long-term healing and infection of the wound. It is applied to the affected area because of its high adhesion and difficult to fall off. It can exert a lasting effect on the lesion [13].

### 7. Discussion

Ghost Legacy Prescription is the first existing surgical monograph in China. The description of the classification, dosage forms and medication for the treatment of diseases is concise and practical. It has formed unique academic ideas in vivid description of disease names, in-depth analysis of pathogenesis, breakthroughs in differentiation and treatment, and flexible application of prescriptions and medicines. It has left valuable therapeutic experience, which can be used for
reference and academic development of contemporary surgery. Guiding significance. In today's highly praised classics and strong clinical practice, careful study of "Liu Junzi Gui Ji Fang" can excavate important theoretical and practical value, which will have an important impact on us to give full play to the characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine, improve dialectical thinking, and guide the clinical practice of traditional Chinese medicine surgery [14].

8. Acknowledgement


9. Reference


