

Veterinary Botanical Medicine Association

CERTIFICATION EXAM INFO, STUDY & CASE REPORT GUIDE

The VBMA seeks to provide animal owners, farmers, and veterinarians with some standard of competency by which to choose a veterinary herbalist. **Veterinarians** certified by VBMA will earn the title “Certified Veterinary Herbalist” (CVH) and are automatically eligible for consideration as a candidate for diplomate status. **Non-veterinary herbalists** will earn the title “Certified Veterinary Herbalism Educator” (CVHE).

Certification by the VBMA will require:

- Passing the exam (100 - 200 questions) with a grade of at least 70%
- Submission of 3 case reports - publication quality, as we will encourage publication for peer review
- Donation of at least 10 test questions for future exams

Examination is administered yearly by the VBMA. The exam is held every year at the AHVMA conference in the USA, where the VBMA holds their symposium. Other arrangements can be made if necessary. Exam fee is \$100. If you're interested in taking the exam, please email office@vbma.org. The application for the exam can be found [HERE](#) as well.

The Exam will be divided into modules, and the herbalist must decide on:

Species of Interest

1. dog/cat
2. horse
3. food animal or mixed animal

Area of Herbal Medicine

1. Western herbs
2. TCM

The written examination is multiple choice and will be administered over 2-3 hours. An herb identification section of the test may be administered during the same session. Western herbs will be identified orally or in writing from slides or fresh plant material, and Chinese herbs will be identified from samples.

Veterinary herbalists are certified as possessing a high level of competence, and should be familiar with the science, traditional use, and energetics of herbs. The herbalist should stay abreast of the accumulating research on herbs, particularly studies in companion and food animals. Modern herbalism is indeed becoming a synthesis of many traditions, and since competent herbalists keep up with the emerging literature, it is expected that there will be some crossover between Western and Chinese herbs in their knowledge. An additional hint to help pass this test is to study where the same or similar plants are used in multiple traditions or systems.

Non-U.S. herbalists should note that the English system of pounds, ounces and degrees fahrenheit will predominate the test, although some metric measures are also included.

We anticipate that in order to pass this test, the herbalist should have completed at least 2-3 intensive courses (100+hours each) in herbal medicine, 2-5 years of self-guided study, and at least 1-2 years of clinical practice using herbs. We have not yet begun recommending training programs that may be appropriate to attain VBMA certification, but hope to have a program in place to do so in the near future.

Approximate study areas to emphasize are:

Section I: Animal Physiology (10%)

This section will concentrate on physiology for the species chosen by the examinee. Questions may include normal temperature, pulse, and respiration and species-specific pharmacokinetics and toxicology. There will be questions that require the nonveterinary herbalist to identify life threatening and other serious disorders that require emergency or conventional care.

Section II: Pharmacology and Toxicology (15%)

This section is the same for both TCM and Western medicine. It will require knowledge of different classes of herb constituents (alkaloids, resins, etc). The toxicology section will require that the herbalist be aware of theoretical considerations, but especially that the herbalist knows of toxicologic case reports already reported in a variety of species. Examples from BOTH Western and TCM herbs may be used, as the ability to know and identify toxic species is of paramount importance for the herbalist.

Section III: Materia Medica (30%)

This section will cover in depth knowledge of individual herbs - indications, common uses and contraindications for EITHER TCM or Western herbs, depending on which test the applicant has chosen.

Section IV: Clinical Strategies (35%)

This section will include a system by system test of the herbalist's ability to choose herbs for different clinical conditions in the species of interest, as well as recognize well known or commonly used formulas of EITHER TCM or Western herbs, depending on which test the applicant has chosen.

Section V: Botany, Wild crafting, Plant and Herb Identification (10%)

This brief section concentrates on endangered species, plant identification, and plant preparation. It may cover BOTH Western and TCM herbs.

Western herbs which may be included in the identification section may include:

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Alchemilla	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>
Angelica, Chinese (Dong quai)	<i>Angelica sinensis</i>
Artichoke	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>
Ashwaganda	<i>Withania somnifera</i>
Astragalus	<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>
Bacopa	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bitter melon	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
Black cohosh	<i>Actea racemosa</i>
Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Blood Root	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Blue cohosh	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Boswellia	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>
Buchu	<i>Agathosma betulina</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus europeus, L, virginicum, L. americanum</i>

Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Pleurisy root Asclepius tuberosa</i>
Cascara	<i>Cascara sagrada</i>
Cayenne	<i>Capsicum minimum</i>
Chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
Chaparral	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Chaste Tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Corydalis	<i>Corydalis yanhusuo</i>
Cordyceps	<i>Cordyceps sinensis</i>
Corn silk	<i>Zea mays</i>
Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Devils Claw	<i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i>
Echinacea	<i>E. angustifolia, E. purpurea</i>
Elder flower	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>
Eleutherococcus	<i>Eleutherococcus senticosis</i>
Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Gentian	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinalis</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Ginseng	<i>Red Panax ginseng</i>
Ginseng	<i>American Panax quinquefolius</i>
Goldenseal	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>
Gotu kola	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
Guggul	<i>Commiphora mukul</i>
Gymnema	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus oxycantha</i>
Hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Joe-Pye Weed	<i>Gravel Root Eupatorium purpureum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Kava kava	<i>Piper methysticum</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula spp.</i>
Lemon balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Licorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>

Linden	<i>Tilia europea</i>
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia inflata</i>
Maitake	<i>Grifola frondosa</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Milk thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Mint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Myrrh	<i>Commiphora spp</i>
Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Nettles	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>
Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Pokeroot	<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>
Prickly Ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum and other spp.</i>
Psyllium	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium praetense</i>
Rehmannia	<i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i>
Reishi	<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>
Saint Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Scullcap (American)	<i>Scutellaria laterifolia</i>
Shitake	<i>Lentinus edoides</i>
Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Senna	<i>Cassia alexandrina, Cassia angustifolia, fm. Cassia senna</i>
Slippery Elm	<i>Ulmus fulva</i>
Stillingia	<i>Stillingia sylvatica</i>
Stone Root	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>
Tea	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tea Tree	<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>
Turmeric	<i>Cucurma longa</i>
Usnea	<i>Usnea barbata</i>
Uva Ursi	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild Yam	<i>Dioscorea villosa and other spp.</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthum</i>
Yarrow	<i>Yarrow millefolium</i>

Yellow dock	Rumex crispus
Yucca	Yucca schidigera

Chinese herbs which may be included in the identification section may include:

PIN YIN NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME AND MEDICINAL PART USED
Ai Ye	<i>Artemisa argyi, A. vulgaris</i>	Mugwort herb
Bai Dou Kou	<i>Amomum kravanh</i>	White Cardamon fruit
Bai Fan		Alum
Bai Guo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo nut
Bai He	<i>Lilium brownii, L. colchesteri, L. pumilum, L. longiflorum</i>	Lily bulb
Bai Ji Tian	<i>Morinda officinalis</i>	Morinda root
Bai Jie Zi	<i>Brassica alba</i>	White mustard seeds
Bai Shao	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>	White Peony
Bai Xian Pi	<i>Dictamnus dasycarpus</i>	Dictamnus, Chinese dittanyroot bark
Bai Zhi	<i>Angelica dahurica</i>	Angelica root
Bai Zhu	<i>Atractylodes macrocephala</i>	White Atractylodes rhizome
Bai Zi Ren	<i>Biota orientalis</i>	Arbor-vitae seed, Biota seed
Ban Bian Lian	<i>Lobelia chinensis</i>	Chinese lobelia herb and root
Ban Lan Gen	<i>Isatis baphicacanthus, Isatis tinctoria, I. indigotica, Baphicacanthus cusia</i>	Chinese woad root
Ban Xia	<i>Pinellia ternata</i>	Cooked rhizome of Pinellia
Ban Zhi Lian	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i>	Barbart scullcap herb
Bi Ba Long	<i>Piper longum</i>	Pepper fruit
Bi Xie	<i>Dioscorea hypoglauca, D. septemloba, D. futschauensis</i>	Yam tuber
Bian Xu	<i>Polygonum avicularis</i>	Polygonum root, Knotweed root
Bing Lang	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Betel nut
Bing Pian	<i>Dryobalanops aromatica, Blumea balsamifera</i>	Borneol
Bo He	<i>Mentha haplocalyx, M. arvensis</i>	Mint herb
Bu Gu Zhi	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>	Psoralea seed
Can Sha	<i>Bombyx mori</i>	Silk worm casting
Cang Er Zi	<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>	Cocklebur fruit, Xanthium fruit
Cang Zhu	<i>Atractylodes lancea, A. chinensis</i>	Red Atractylodes rhizome
Ce Bai Ye	<i>Biota orientalis</i>	Biota tops
Chai Hu	<i>Bupleurum chinensis</i>	Bupleurum root
Chan Tui	<i>Periostracum cicadae</i>	Cicada shed skin
Che Qian Zi	<i>Plantago asiatica or Plantago depressa</i>	Plantain seed
Chen Pi	<i>Citrus reticulata, C. tangerina</i>	Aged orange peel
Chen Xiang	<i>Aquillaria agallocha, A. sinensis</i>	Aquillaria wood, Aloeswood

Chi Shao	<i>Paeonia rubra</i>	Red Peony root
Chi Shi Zhi		Red Kaolin
Chou Wu Tong	<i>Clerodendron trichotomum</i>	Glorybower leaf
Chuan Bei Mu	<i>Fritillaria cirrhosa, Fritillaria thunbergia, Fritillaria unibracteata, F. przewalskii, F. delavayi</i>	Fritillary bulb
Chuan Niu Xi	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>	Achyranthes root
Chuan Xin Lian	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Green chiretta herb; Andrographis herb
Chuan Xiong	<i>Ligusticum chuanxiong</i>	Szechuan Lovage root, Cnidium root
Ci Ji Li	<i>Tribulus Terrestris</i>	Tribulus fruit
Ci Shi		Magnetite
Cong Bai	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Spring onion bulb
Da Fu Pi	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Areca nut peel
Da Huang	<i>Rheum palmatum, R. officinale or R. tanguticum</i>	Rhubarb root and rhizome
Da Ji	<i>Euphorbia pekinensis, Knoxia valerianoides</i>	Peking spurge root; euphorbia root
Da Qing Ye	<i>Isatis tinctoria, I. Indigota, Baphicacanthus cusia; Polygonum tinctorium, Clerodendron cyrtophyllum</i>	Chinese woad leaf
Da Suan	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Garlic bulb
Da Zao	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Chinese date, Jujube fruit
Dan Dou Chi	<i>Glycine max</i>	Prepared soy bean
Dan Shen	<i>Salvia miltorrhiza</i>	Salvia root
Dang Qui (Tang kuei)	<i>Angelica sinensis</i>	Angelica root
Dang Shen	<i>Codonopsis pilosula</i>	Codonopsis root
Di Fu Zi	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Kochia fruit, broom cypress root
Di Gu Pi Lycium root bark,	<i>Lycium chinense, L. barbarum</i>	Wolfberry root bark
Di Long	<i>Pheretima aspergillum, Allolobophora caliginosa</i>	Earthworm
Di Yu	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Burnet root
Ding Xiang	<i>Caryophylla</i>	Cloves
Dong Chong Xia Cao	<i>Cordyceps Sinensis</i>	Cordyceps caterpillar fungus
Dong Kui Zi	<i>Malva verticillata</i>	Mallow seed
Du Huo	<i>Angelica pubescens</i>	Angelica root
Du Zhong	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	Eucommia bark
E Jiao	<i>Colla Corii Asini</i>	Donkey hide gelatin
E zhu	<i>Curcuma</i>	Turmeric root
Fan Xie Ye	<i>Cassia angustifolia, C. acutifolia</i>	Senna leaf
Fang Feng	<i>Ledebouriella divaricata, L. sesiloides</i>	Siler root
Fang Ji: see Guang Fang Ji and Han Fang Ji		
Fu Ling	<i>Poria cocos</i>	Poria sclerotium

Fu Pen Zi	<i>Rubus Chingii</i>	Raspberry fruit
Fu Xiao Mai	<i>Triticus aestivus</i>	Light wheat
Fu Zi	<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i>	Prepared Aconite root
Gan Cao	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Licorice root
Gan Jiang	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger root
Gao Ben	<i>Ligusticum sinense, L. jeholense</i>	Chinese Lovage root, Ligusticum root
Ge Gen	<i>Pueraria lobata, P. thunbergiana</i>	Kudzu root
Ge Jie	<i>Gecko gecko</i>	Whole gecko lizard
Gou Qi Zi	<i>Lycium chinense</i>	Wolfberry fruit
Gou Teng	<i>Uncaria rhynchophylla, U. sinensis</i>	Gambir stem and thorn
Gu Ya	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Germinated rice
Gua Lou	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii, T. uniflora, T. rosthornii</i>	Trichosanthes fruit
Gua Lou Ren	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii, T. uniflora, T. rosthornii</i>	Trichosanthes seed
Guang Fang Ji	<i>Aristolochia fangchi, Cocculus trilobus</i>	Aristolochia root; Stephania root
Gui Zhi	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	Cinnamon twigs
Hai Piao Xiao	<i>Sepia esculenta, Sepiella maindroni</i>	Cuttlefish bone
Hai Zao	<i>Sargassum pallidum, s. fusiforme</i>	Sargasso seaweed
Han Fang Ji	<i>Stephania tetrandra; Sinomenium acutum</i>	Stephania root
Han Lian Cao	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Eclipta herb
He Huan Pi	<i>Albizia julibrissa</i>	Mimosa tree bark
He Shou Wu	<i>Polygonium multiflorum</i>	Fo-ti root
He Ye	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Lotus leaf
Hei Zhi Ma	<i>Sesame indica</i>	Black sesame seed
Hong Hua	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Safflower
Hou Po	<i>Magnolia officinalis</i>	Magnolia bark
Hu Huang Lian	<i>Picrorhiza scrophulariaefolia</i>	Picrorhiza rhizome
Hu Jiao	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Pepper fruit
Hu Lu Ba	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Fenugreek seeds
Hu Tao Ren	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut
Hua Jiao	<i>Zanthoxylum bungeanum</i>	Chinese Prickly Ash fruit, Szechuan pepper
Hua Shi		Talc
Huai Hua Mi	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Sophora flower
(Huai) Niu Xi	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>	Achyranthes root
Huang Bai	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork-tree bark
Huang Lian	<i>Coptis chinensi, C. deltoidea, C. teetoidess</i>	Coptis root

Huang Qi	<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>	Astragalus root
Huang Qin	<i>Scutellaria baicalensis, S. amoena, S. viscidula</i>	Baical Scullcap root; Scullcap root
Huo Ma Ren	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Cannabis seed, Hemp seed
Huo Xiang	<i>Agastaches pogostemon, Agastache rugosa, Pogostemon cablin</i>	Patchouli herb
Ji Nei Jin	<i>Endothelium corneum</i>	Chicken gizzard lining
Ji Song Rong	<i>Agaricus blazei</i>	Agaricus mushroom
Jiang Can	<i>Bombyx batryticatus</i>	Silkworm body
Jie Geng	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	Balloon flower root, Platycodon root
Jin Qian Cao	<i>Lysimachia christinae, Desmodium styracifolium</i>	Lysimachia herb
Jin Sha Teng	<i>Lygodium japonica</i>	Japanese Fern leaf; Lygodium leaf
Jin Yin Hua	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle buds and flowers
Jin Ying Zi	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Rosehip
Jing Jie	<i>Schizonepeta tenuifolia</i>	Schizonepeta herb
Ju Hua	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Chrysanthemum flowers
Jue Ming	<i>Zi Cassia obtusifolia, C. tora</i>	Cassia seed
Ku Shen	<i>Sophora flavescens</i>	Sophora root
Xing Ren	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot seed
Kuan Dong Hua	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot flower
Kun Bu	<i>Laminaria japonica, Ecklonia kurome</i>	Laminaria seaweed
Lian Qiao	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Forsythia fruit
Long Dan Cao	<i>Gentiana scabra, G. triflor, G. manshurica</i>	Chinese Gentian root
Long Gu		Fossilized Bone (usually of mammals)
Long Yan Rou	<i>Euphoria longan, Arillus euphoria</i>	Longan fruit
Lu Dou	<i>Phaseolus radiata, P. mungo</i>	Mung Bean seed
Lu Hui	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Aloe leaf juice concentrate
Lu Rong	<i>Cervus Nippon</i>	Pilose deer antler
Ma Chi Xian	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane herb; Portulaca herb
Ma Dou Ling	<i>Aristolochia debilis, A. contorta</i>	Aristolochia fruit, Birthwort fruit
Ma Huang	<i>Ephedra sinica</i>	Ephedra stems
Mai Men Dong	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>	Mondo grass root
Mai Ya	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Malt; germinated barley
Man Jing Zi	<i>Vitex routnidifolia</i>	Vitex fruit
Mi Meng Hua	<i>Buddleia officinalis</i>	Butterfly bush flower bud
Mo Yao	<i>Commiphora myrrh</i>	Myrrh resin
Mu Dan Pi Tree	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Peony root bark
Mu Li	<i>Ostrea spp.</i>	Oyster shell

Mu Tong	<i>Akebia trifoliata</i> , <i>A. quinata</i> , but <i>Akebia</i> species may be substituted with <i>Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> , <i>Clematis armandii</i> , or <i>Clematis montana</i>	Akebia vine
Mu Xiang	<i>Aucklandia lappa</i>	Costus root
Mu Zei	<i>Equisetum hiemalis</i>	Chinese horsetail herb, Scouring rush, herb, shave grass herb
Niu Bang Zi	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Burdock seed
Nu Zhen Zi	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet berry
Pi Pa Ye	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat leaf
Pu Gong Ying	<i>Taraxacum mongolicum</i>	Dandelion herb and root
Qian Niu Zi	<i>Pharbitis nil</i> , <i>P. purpurea</i>	Morning glory seed
Qiang Huo	<i>Notopterygium incisum</i> , <i>N. forbesii</i>	Notopterygium root, Chiang Huo root
Qin Jiao	<i>Gentiana macrophylla</i> , <i>G. straminea</i> , <i>G. crassicaulis</i> , <i>G. tibetica</i>	Large leaf gentian root
Qin Pi	<i>Fraxinus rhynchophylla</i>	Korean Ash bark
Qing Hao	<i>Artemisia annua</i> , <i>A. apiacea</i>	Wormwood herb
Qing Pi	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Green tangerine peel
Qu Mai	<i>Dianthus superbus</i> , <i>D. chinensis</i>	Dianthus flowering tops; Chinese Pink flowering tops; Fringed Pink flowering tops
Quan Xie	<i>Buthus martensis</i>	Whole scorpion
Ren Shen	<i>Panax ginseng</i>	Korean Ginseng root, Red Ginseng root
Rou Cong Rong	<i>Cistanches deserticola</i> , <i>C. salsa</i>	Broomrape stem, Cistanche stem
Rou Dou Cou	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Nutmeg seed
Rou Gui	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	Inner bark of Cinnamon
Ru Xiang	<i>Boswellia carterii</i>	Boswellia resin, Frankincense
San Qi	<i>Panax pseudoginseng</i> , <i>P. notoginseng</i>	Pseudoginseng root, Notoginseng root
Sang Ji Sheng	<i>Viscum coloratum</i> , <i>Viscum album</i> , <i>Loranthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Taxillus chinensis</i> , <i>T. sutchuensis</i> , <i>L. yadoriki</i>	Mistletoe stems, Loranthus stems
Sang Shen	<i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry fruit
Sang Ye	<i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry leaf
Sang Zhi	<i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry twig
Sha Ren	<i>Amomum villosum</i> , <i>A. xanthioides</i>	Cardamon fruit
Sha Shen	<i>Adenophora glehnia</i> , <i>A. tetraphylla</i> , <i>A. stricta</i> , <i>Glehnia littoralis</i>	Glehnia root
Shan Dou Gen	<i>Sophora tonkinensis</i> , <i>S. subprostrata</i>	Sophora root
Shan Yao	<i>Dioscorea opposita</i>	Yam tuber
Shan Zha	<i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> , <i>C. cuneata</i>	Hawthorn fruit
Shan Zhu Yu	<i>Cornus officinalis</i>	Cornus fruit
Shang Lu	<i>Phytolacca acinosa</i> , <i>P. esculenta</i>	Poke root

Shen Qu		Medicated leaven (combination of grains and yeast)
Sheng Di Huang	<i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i>	Rehmannia root
Sheng Jiang Fresh	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	ginger root
Sheng Jiang Pi	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Fresh ginger root peel
Sheng Ma	<i>Cimicifuga (Actea?) foetida</i> , <i>C. dahurica</i> , <i>C. heracleifolia</i> ,	Chinese black cohosh rhizome, Bugbane rhizome
Shi Chang Pu	<i>Acorus graminei</i>	Sweetflag rhizome, Acorus rhizome
Shi Gao	<i>Gypsum fibrosum</i>	Gypsum
Shi Wei	<i>Pyrrosia lingua</i> , <i>P. shearerii</i> ; <i>P. petiolosa</i>	Pyrrosia leaf
Shu Di Huang	<i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i>	Cooked Rehmannia root
Su He Xiang	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>	Rose maloe resin, Liquidambar, Styrax
Su Zi	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Perilla fruit and seed
Suan Zao Ren	<i>Ziziphus spinosa</i>	Sour jujube seed
Tao Ren	<i>Persica</i>	Peach kernel
Tian Ma	<i>Gastrodia elata</i>	Gastrodia rhizome
Tian Hua Fen	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i>	Trichosanthes root
Tian Men Dong	<i>Asparagus conchinchinensis</i> , <i>A. officinalis</i>	Asparagus shoot and root
Ting Li Zi	<i>Descurainia sophia</i> , <i>Lepidium apetalum</i>	Lepidium seed
Tu Fu Ling	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Smilax rhizome; greenbrier rhizome
Tu Si Zi	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i>	Cuscuta seeds
Wu Wei Zi	<i>Schisandra chinensis</i>	Schisandra fruit
Wu Yao	<i>Lindera strychnifolia</i>	Lindera root
Wu Zhu Yu	<i>Evodia ruteacarpa</i> , <i>e. officinalis</i> , <i>E. bodinieri</i>	Evodia fruit
Xi Xin	<i>Asarum sieboldii</i> , <i>A. heteropoides</i> , <i>A. mandshuricum</i>	Chinese wild ginger herb and root
Xi Yang Shen	<i>Panax Quinguefolium</i>	American ginseng root
Xia Ku Cao	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self heal herb
Xian He Cao	<i>Agrimonia pilosia</i>	Agrimony herb
Xian Mao	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Orchid-eye grass rhizome
Xiang Fu	<i>Cyperus rotundifolia</i>	Nut grass rhizome, Cyperus rhizome
Xiang Zi	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Celosia seeds
Xiao Hui	<i>Xiang Foeniculum vulgaris</i>	Fennel fruit
Xin Yi Hua	<i>Magnolia</i>	Magnolia flower
Xing Ren	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot kernel
Xuan Fu	<i>Inula japonica</i> , <i>I. Britannica</i> , <i>I. chinensis</i>	Hualnula flower
Xuan Shen		Scrophularia root, ningpo figwort root
Yan Hu Suo	<i>Scrophularia ningpoensis</i> , <i>S. buergeriana</i>	Corydalis yanhusuo Corydalis root
Ye Jiao Teng	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i>	Fleeceflower stem

Yi Mu Cao	<i>Leonurus heterophylla</i>	Chinese motherwort herb
Yi Yi Ren	<i>Coix lachryma jobi</i>	Coix seeds, Job's Tears seeds
Yi Zhi Ren	<i>Alpinia oxyphylla</i>	Black cardamon
Yin Chen Hao	<i>Artemisia capillaris, A. scoparia</i>	Capillaris herb; Yinchenhao herb
Yin Yang Huo	<i>Epimedium grandiflorum</i>	Epimedium leaf
Yu Jin	<i>Curcuma longa, C. aromatica, C. kwangsinensis</i>	Curcuma tuber
Yu Li Ren	<i>Prunus japonica, P. humulus</i>	Bush cherry pit
Yu Zhu	<i>Polygonum odoratum</i>	Solomon's seal rhizome
Ze Lan	<i>Lycopus lucidum</i>	Bugleweed herb
Ze Xie	<i>Alisma orientalis, Alisma plantagoaquatica v. orientale</i>	Water plantain rhizome, Alisma rhizome
Zhe Bei Mu	<i>Fritillaria thunbergii, F. verticillata</i>	Fritillaria bulb
Zhi Ke	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Bitter orange fruit
Zhi Mu	<i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i>	Anemarrhena rhizome
Zhi Shi Citrus	<i>aurantium</i>	Immature orange fruit
Zhi Zi	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia fruit
Zhu Ling	<i>Polyporus umbellatus</i>	Polyporus sclerotium
Zhu Ru	<i>Bambusa brevifolia, Phyllostachys nigra</i>	Bamboo shavings
Zi Cao	<i>Lithospermum erythrorhizon, Arnebia euchroma or Macrotomia euchroma, Onosma paniculatum</i>	Lithospermum root, groomwell root, arnebia root

Chinese formulas to know:

Zhen Tang
 Ba Zheng Tang
 Ba Wei Di Huang Wan
 Bai He Gu Jin Tang
 Bai Hu Tang
 Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tian Ma Tang
 Be Xie Sheng Shi
 Bu Gan Tang
 Bu Yang Huan Wu Tang
 Bu Zhong Yi Qi Tang
 Dang Gui Shao Yao San
 Du Huo Ji Sheng Tang
 Er Xian Tang
 Ge Xia Zhu Ye Tang
 Gui Pi Tang
 Huang Lian Jie Du Tang
 Huo Xiang Zheng Qi Wan
 Jin Gui Shen Qi Wan
 Liu Wei Di Huang Wan
 Long Dan Xie Gan Tang
 Ma Zi Ren Wan
 Ping Wei San
 Ren Shen Ge Jie San
 San Ren Tang
 Sang Piao Xiao San

Shao Fu Zhu Ye Tang
Shen Ling Bai Zhu San
Shen Qi Wan
Shen Tong Zhu Yu Tang
Si Jun Zi Tang
Si Miao San
Si Wu Tang
Su Zi Jiang Qi Tang
Xiao Feng San
Xiao Yao San
Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin
Tian Wang Bu Xin Dan
Tao Hong Er Chen Tang
Wei Ling Tang
Wen Dan Tang
Xiao Huo Luo Dan
Xue Fu Zhu Ye Tang
Yi Guan Jian
Yin Qiao San
Yu Nu Jian
Yu Ping Feng Sane
Yunnan BaiYao
Zhi Bai Di Huang Wan
Zhu Ling San
Zuo Gui Wan

Suggested Study Resources:

- Wynn, Susan and Fougere, Barbara. 2006 Veterinary Herbal Medicine. Mosby.
ills S and K Bone, 2000. Principles and Practice of Phytotherapy. Churchill Livingstone, New York NY
- Wynn S, and Marsden S, 2002. Manual of Natural Veterinary Medicine: Science and Tradition. Mosby, St Louis.
- Huiesheng, Xie , 1994.Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine. Beijing Agricultural University Press, Beijing, China
- Wynn, Susan, 1999. Emerging Therapies: Using Herbs and Nutraceutical Supplements for Small Animals. AAHA
- Press,Schoen, A. and S. Wynn. 1998. Complementary and Alternative Veterinary Medicine: Principles and Practice. Mosby-Yearbook, St.Louis, MO
- Wulff-Tilford M, and G Tilford, 1999. AllYou Ever Wanted to Know About Herbs for Pets. Bowtie Press, Irvine, CA.
- Pengelly, Andrew, 1997. The Constituents of Medicinal Plants. Sunflower Herbals, Merriwa, Australia. (U.S. distributor - Herbalist and Alchemist 800-611-8235, Broadway, NJ)
- Brinker FJ: Herb Contraindications and Drug Interactions (2 ed), Sandy, OR, Eclectic Medical Publications, 1998
- Kuhn MA, Winston D, 2000. Herbal Therapy and Supplements: A Scientific and Traditional Approach. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

Newall Carol et al, 1996. Herbal Medicines: a guide for health care professionals. The Pharmaceutical Press.

Williamson EM, Evans FJ, 1998. Potters New Cyclopaedia of Botanical Drugs and Preparations, Saffron Walden, The C.W. Daniel Company Limited.

Bensky, D. and A. Gamble, 1993. Chinese Herbal Medicine: Materia Medica. Eastland Press, Inc. Seattle, WA.

Bensky, D. and R. Barolet, 1993. Chinese Herbal Medicine: Formulas and Strategies. Eastland Press, Inc. Seattle, WA.

Case Report Guidelines:

Case reports should be at least 2000 words and should focus on cases treated exclusively with herbal medicine, and perhaps nutritional management. Patients treated with additional acupuncture, chiropractic, homeopathy, drug therapy etc should not be submitted. The outline below suggests a logical structure for each report:

Abstract

Signalment

Diagnosis

Conventional and (traditional or energetic) methods by which the diagnosis was obtained should be clearly detailed. Laboratory results (as opposed to an interpretation of them) should be included. For radiography, MRI or CT results, a digital image or radiologist's report should be included.

Treatment

Herbs used, rationale for use, doses, frequency and duration of use

Results

This should be a detailed presentation of how the animal's signs were monitored and how they changed over a reasonable period of time, clearly linked to the initiation and changes in herbal therapy (or any other therapy added).

Discussion, including literature review

Pathophysiology of the disorder

State of research and traditional/ethnobotanical uses of herbs reported

Discussion of why the author thinks the herb changed the course of the disease

Conclusions

References