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HEALTHCARE & COSMETICS, SGS HONG KONG

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AURAMINE O AND ACONITINE IN HERBS

藥材之金胺 O 及烏頭鹼污染

Chinese herbs are the critical source of production, operation and development of Chinese Medicine industry. However, some lawless manufacturers process the Chinese herbs without following the standard procedures so that the products do not meet the requirements and even induce risk to human health.

中藥材是中醫藥業生產、經營和發展的源頭，然而有不法商人並沒有按照規範來處理中藥材，以至於那些中藥材產品未能達到標準，甚至對人體健康構成危害。



Recently, there are manufactures using industrial chemical dye **Auramine O** to process Chinese herbs in order to modify their appearance and sell them at a higher price.

最近，內地多家中藥廠被揭發利用化工色素**金胺 O** 進行染色，改變中藥材之外觀，從而以更高的價錢將之賣出。

Auramine O also called, Basic Yellow 2, is mainly used for the dyeing of paper, leather and etc. This compound is harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. It may cause skin and eye irritation. And it is known as a carcinogen. It can damage kidney and liver and even cause cancer in long-term use of high dosage. It was marked as non-edible substance by Ministry of Health of China in 2008.

金胺 O 又名鹼性嫩黃，主要用於紙、皮革等的染色。它屬於接觸性致癌物，可引起結膜炎、皮炎和呼吸道刺激症狀，長期過量食用，將對人體腎臟、肝臟造成損害甚至致癌。國家衛生部在 2008 年將其列為非食用物質。

SFDA has reinforced the inspection and examination on Chinese herbs to tackle the bastardized herbal Chinese products.

國家食品藥品監管局已加大監督檢查和監督檢驗力度，打擊假冒偽劣之中藥材產品。

Besides, **aconitine** poisoning incidents were frequently reported by Department of Health after people taking herbal Chinese medicine which contain aconitine. There are over 100 cases have been reported in Hong Kong since 2004.

另外，衛生署頻繁報導市民服用中藥材後的**烏頭鹼**中毒事件，本港 2004 年至今有逾 100 宗烏頭鹼中毒個案。

Aconitine is a kind of plant constituent which has high toxicity. It can be found in the raw and processed forms of Aconitum plant - Aconiti Radix, Aconiti Kusnezoffii Radix, Aconiti Lateralis Radix Praeparata and etc. Over dosage of aconitine can bring acute poisoning to human or even cause death.

烏頭鹼為一種植物成分，具強烈毒性。含烏頭鹼成份的藥材主要包括川烏、草烏、附子等烏頭類藥材。誤服含有過量烏頭鹼的藥材，會引致急性中毒甚至死亡。

Chinese Pharmacopoeia restricts the total amount of aconitine for the aforementioned Chinese herbs. For example, the total amount of Aconitine, Mesaconitine and Hypaconitine in Aconiti Radix Cocta should be no more than 0.040%.

<中國藥典>對上述藥材的烏頭鹼含量有嚴格規定，如制川烏的烏頭鹼、新烏頭鹼、次烏頭鹼的總量不得超過 0.040%。

As a leading testing company, we are now offering testing services for **Auramine O** or **Aconitine** on the raw and processed Chinese Herbs. If you have any queries, please contact our customer service representatives.

作為行內領先的檢測機構，我們提供中藥材及中藥飲片進行**金胺 O** 或**烏頭鹼**的測試。如有任何查詢，請與我們的客戶服務代表聯絡。

FOR ENQUIRIES:

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