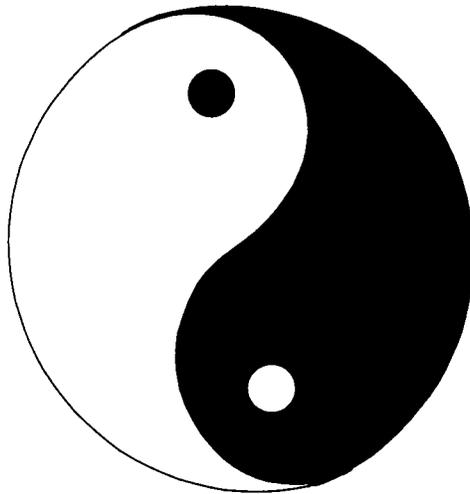


Preparation Guide



California Acupuncture Licensing Examination

February 2011

**California Acupuncture Board
444 N 3rd Street, Suite 260
Sacramento, CA 95811**

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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 2008 occupational analysis/validation report can be accessed on the Internet at the Acupuncture Board's examination web page at:

www.acupuncture.ca.gov/students/examination.shtml

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 may result in disqualification of the candidate's examination results.

- ⊗ Possession of study notes
- ⊗ Possession of cellular phone
- ⊗ Using personal pens or pencils
- ⊗ Looking onto another candidate's answer sheet
- ⊗ Possession of personal food and drink in exam room
- ⊗ 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 8 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:
 - ⊗ coats ⊗ multi-layered shawls ⊗ headwear/bands
 - ⊗ overcoats ⊗ multi-layered 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. 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 7.

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, you will be required to walk through a security metal detector and/or your body will be scanned with a handheld security metal detector. 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 you reach the scanning areas and register 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.
- For the afternoon session, all check-in and security procedures will be followed as occurred during the morning session.

SECTION 3: EXAMINATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Examination Details

The examination consists of 200 multiple-choice questions, which is broken into two parts. Each part contains 100 questions. You will have two hours and thirty minutes to complete each part. You will be given a 45 minute break in between the two parts. During the break you will not be permitted to remain in the testing area; it is strongly recommended that you use this time to eat a meal and stretch. Candidates with special accommodations will need to refer to their identification notice for specific 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 about the location and time the examination will be given.

The written examination will be administered at the Ontario Convention Center on **Thursday, February 10, 2011**. 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. Candidates who miss the morning testing session will not be allowed to participate in the afternoon testing session.

Directions to the Examination Site

The Ontario Convention Center is located at 2000 E. Convention Center Way, Ontario, CA 91764.

Directions from Los Angeles:

1. Go East on Route 10
2. Exit Vineyard Avenue, turn right
3. Go to third light – Holt Blvd., turn left
4. Go to first light – Convention Center Parking
5. Follow appropriate signs

Directions from Palm Springs:

1. Go West on Route 10
2. Exit Holt Blvd. to Convention Center on right hand side
3. Corner of Convention Center Way and Holt Blvd.
4. Follow appropriate signs

Directions from San Diego:

1. Go North on Route 15
2. Go West on Route 10
3. Exit Holt Blvd. to Convention Center on right hand side
4. Corner of Convention Center Way and Holt Blvd.
5. Follow appropriate signs

Directions from Las Vegas:

1. Go South on Route 15
2. Go West on Route 10
3. Exit Holt Blvd. to Convention Center on right hand side
4. Corner of Convention Center Way and Holt Blvd.
5. Follow appropriate signs

Directions from Orange County:

1. Go North on Route 57
2. Go East on Route 10
3. Exit Vineyard Avenue, turn right
4. Go to third light – Holt Blvd., turn left
5. Go to first light – Convention Center Parking
6. Follow appropriate signs

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.

**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.

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 appear mostly in the traditional print style with some simplified characters.

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 Ontario 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, you will be required to walk through a security metal detector and/or your body will be scanned with a handheld security metal detector.** To enter the testing room for both testing sessions, you must present the identification notice letter mailed to you by the Acupuncture Board and one form of current photo identification. Please note that expired or temporary identification will **NOT** be accepted. 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 identification notice and one of these forms of identification. Candidates who miss the morning testing session will not be allowed to participate in the afternoon testing session.

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. 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 about the test materials. The test administration comment side of this form is for you to comment about 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. Once the test booklets have been collected at the end of each session, you may have five minutes to complete any additional comments you wish to make. 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 and during your break.

Test-Taking Instructions

The examination consists of 200 multiple-choice questions, which is broken into two parts. Each part contains 100 questions. You will have two hours and thirty minutes to complete each part. 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 - [A] [B] [C] [D]

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. During the afternoon session you will not have access to the test booklet or answer sheet from the morning session.

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 (33%)
2. Developing a Diagnostic Impression (17%)
3. Providing Acupuncture Treatment (32%)
4. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (11%)
5. Regulations for Public Health and Safety (7%)

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 about clean needle techniques and California publications about 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.

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**

I. Patient Assessment (33%)

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) **Obtain Patient's History (15%)** - Assess patient's presenting complaints by gathering patient health and treatment history.
- (B) **Perform Physical Examination (14%)** - Assess patient's condition using Western and Oriental medical examination techniques.
- (C) **Evaluate for Supplements and Western Pharmacology (3%)** - Assess patient's use of supplements and Western pharmaceuticals to determine impact on patient's condition.
- (D) **Implement Diagnostic Testing (1%)** - Assess patient's condition by using results from Western diagnostic tests.

II. Developing a Diagnostic Impression (17%)

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 and treatment plan. The practitioner demonstrates a knowledge of how pathology in Western medicine relates to disease in traditional Oriental medicine.

- (A) **Form a Diagnostic Impression (7%)** - Form a clinical impression of patient's current health.
- (B) **Differentiation of Syndromes (4%)** – Evaluate patterns of disharmony using theories of Oriental medicine.
- (C) **Patient Education and Referral (4%)** – Integrate Oriental and Western medical concepts to educate patient and communicate with other health care providers.
- (D) **Develop Treatment Plan (2%)** – Develop treatment objectives and plan to address patient's therapeutic needs.

III. Providing Acupuncture Treatment (32%)

The practitioner implements knowledge of the therapeutic effects of points and combinations of points to normalize function and treat disharmonies. The practitioner uses anatomical landmarks and proportional measurements to locate and needle points on the body. The practitioner identifies clinical indications and contraindications for the use of acupuncture and alternate treatment modalities.

- (A) **Point Selection Principles (8%)** – Select acupuncture points to provide therapeutic treatment for disharmonies.
- (B) **Point Categories (8%)** - Select combinations of acupuncture points using point categories.
- (C) **Point Location and Needling Techniques (5%)** – Locate acupuncture points, insert needles, and apply needling techniques.
- (D) **Provide Auxiliary Treatment (8%)** – Enhance treatment effectiveness by providing supportive treatments.
- (E) **Implement Microsystems (1%)** – Implement scalp and auricular points in treatment.
- (F) **Observation and Modification (2%)** – Evaluate patient response to treatment and modify the existing treatment plan as needed.

IV. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (11%)

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

- (A) **Identification of Herbs (5%)** – Identify the properties, principles, characteristics, and relationships of herbs to treat pathology and prevent contraindications between herbs, herbal formulas, and Western pharmaceuticals. Demonstrate a knowledge of the complimentary therapeutic actions of points and herbal medicinals.
- (B) **Prescribe and Administer Herbs (6%)** – Treat patients by prescribing, administering, and modifying herbs and herbal formulas.

V. Regulations for Public Health and Safety (7%)

The practitioner understands and complies with laws and regulations governing infection control measures. The practitioner applies legal guidelines for office practice and maintenance of patient records. The practitioner adheres to legal requirements for reporting known or suspected abuse.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

I. Patient Assessment

1. An Acupuncturist examines a patient and finds a deviated and stiff, but normal-colored, tongue. Which of the following conditions would be indicated by this patient's tongue presentation?
 - A. Epilepsy
 - B. Bell's palsy
 - C. Trigeminal neuralgia
 - D. Cerebral vascular accident

Answer: D

2. A 35-year-old male patient reports that he has had a persistent cold and has been treating himself for the past two months with Yin Qiao San (Honeysuckle and Forsythia Powder) that he bought in a store. His fever, body aches, and sore throat are gone. His main complaint now is that he still has a dry hacking cough that keeps him up at night. He is also restless and constipated. Which of the following tongue and pulse characteristics should be seen in this patient?
 - A. Red cracked tongue; rapid, excess pulse
 - B. Red tongue with a geographic coating; rapid, thready pulse
 - C. Light red tongue with a thick yellow coating; rapid, rolling pulse
 - D. Light red tongue with a thin yellow coating; rapid, superficial pulse

Answer: B

II. Developing a Diagnostic Impression

3. A 23-year-old female patient who is phlegmatic complains of amenorrhea for the past two months, as well as severe pain and pressure in her lower abdomen for the last two days. She also complains of nausea, dizziness, and disinterest in food although she drinks a lot of soda. She states that she cannot get enough sleep, that she has been particularly stressed at work, and that recent, constant fights with her boyfriend are wearing her down. She has a pale complexion and a slow demeanor. Her tongue is pale with red around the sides, and her pulse is rolling and string-taut. The patient has a history of irregular menstrual periods. What diagnosis should be considered, and how should the patient be treated?
- A. Depression; treat with needles and herbs
 - B. Amenorrhea; treat with needles and herbs
 - C. Ectopic pregnancy; refer to a medical physician
 - D. Adrenal insufficiency; refer to a medical physician

Answer: C

4. Which of the following conditions would lead to a differential diagnosis of chronic rather than acute bronchitis?
- A. Weak Spleen causes Phlegm Damp to rise to the Lung, and Wind Cold invades the Lung
 - B. External Excess hinders spreading functions of the Lung Qi, and Phlegm Damp prevents Qi from descending
 - C. Weak Spleen causes Phlegm Damp to rise to the Lung, and Deficient Kidney cannot make Lung Qi descend
 - D. External Excess hinders spreading functions of the Lung Qi, and Excess in the Lung coincides with Deficient Kidney

Answer: C

III. Providing Acupuncture Treatment

5. Which of the following methods should be used to treat a patient with excessive sweating, cold limbs, and weak pulse?
- A. Moxibustion with salt
 - B. Moxibustion with garlic
 - C. Moxibustion with ginger
 - D. Moxibustion with warming needle

Answer: A

6. Which of the following points, if needled too deeply, can injure the apex of the heart?
- A. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the second intercostal space
 - B. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the third intercostal space
 - C. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the fourth intercostal space
 - D. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the fifth intercostal space

Answer: D

IV. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals

7. A 45-year-old female patient presents with nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and an oppressive feeling in her chest. In addition, the patient has a headache, lack of appetite, fever, an aversion to cold, and feels a general heaviness of the body. The patient's tongue has a thick, white, sticky coating, and her pulse is slow and rolling. Which of the following modified formulas should be prescribed to treat this patient?
- A. Wu Pi San (Five-Peel Powder); replace Chen Pi (*Citri Reticulatae, Pericarpium*) with Hou Po (*Magnoliae Officinalis, Cortex*)
 - B. Ping Wei San (Calm the Stomach Powder); replace Zhi Gan Cao (*Glycyrrhizae Uralensis, Radix*) with Mu Xiang (*Aucklandiae Lappae, Radix*)
 - C. Wu Ling San (Five-Ingredient Powder with Poria); replace Zhu Ling (*Polypori Umbellati, Sclerotium*) with Yi Zhi Ren (*Alpiniae Oxyphyllae, Fructus*)
 - D. Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San (Agastache Powder to Rectify the Qi); replace Bai Zhu (*Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Rhizoma*) with Cang Zhu (*Atractylodis, Rhizoma*)

Answer: D

8. A 62-year-old male patient presents with headache, photophobia, excessive tearing, and a red complexion. His tongue is red, and his pulse is string-taut and excess. Which of the following herbs should be combined to form a herbal formula for this patient?
- A. Jue Ming Zi (*Cassiae, Semen*), Bai Ji Li (*Tribuli Terrestris, Fructus*), and Ju Hua (*Chrysanthemi Morifolii, Flos*)
 - B. Tian Ma (*Gastrodiae Elatae, Rhizoma*), Gou Teng (*Uncariae cum Uncis, Ramulus*), and Huang Qin (*Scutellariae Baicalensis, Radix*)
 - C. Bai Shao (*Paeoniae Lactiflorae, Radix*), Fang Feng (*Ledebouriellae Divaricatae, Radix*), and Bai Zhu (*Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Rhizoma*)
 - D. Long Dan Cao (*Gentianae Longdancao, Radix*), Huang Qin (*Scutellariae Baicalensis, Radix*), and Chai Hu (*Radix Bupleuri*)

Answer: A

V. Regulations for Public Health and Safety

9. Which of the following conditions must be met for the patient's authorization for the release of medical information to be considered valid?
- A. Signed and dated by the patient; includes patient's Social Security number
 - B. Signed by the patient; signed and dated by a notary
 - C. Signed and dated by the patient or a legal guardian
 - D. Signed by the patient and a health care provider

Answer: C

10. Which of the following procedures is outside the scope of practice for an Acupuncturist?
- A. Using electroacupuncture
 - B. Using auricular acupuncture
 - C. Prescribing the use of mineral products
 - D. Injecting herbal tincture into acupuncture points

Answer: D

APPENDIX C: REFERENCE LIST

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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) 232-4636
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) 232-4636
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	(404) 498-1150
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
Fu Mai	浮脈	Superficial	Superficial	Floating
Chen Mai	沉脈	Deep	Deep	Submerged
Chi Mai	遲脈	Slow	Slow	Slow
Shu Mai	數脈	Rapid	Rapid	Quick
Xu Mai	虛脈	Deficient	Xu	Weak
Shi Mai	實脈	Excess	Shi	Strong
Hong Mai	洪脈	Surging		Huge
Xi Mai	細脈	Thready	Thready	Fine
Hua Mai	滑脈	Rolling	Rolling	Slippery
Se Mai	澀脈	Hesitant		Rough
Xuan Mai	弦脈	String-taut	Wiry	Wiry
Jin Mai	緊脈	Tense		
Ru Mai	濡脈	Soft		
Ruo Mai	弱脈	Weak		Weak
Cu Mai	促脈	Abrupt	Short	Short
Jie Mai	結脈	Knotted	Knotted	Knotted
Dai Mai	代脈	Regularly-Intermittent	Intermittent	Intermittent

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

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	白芨	<i>Bletillae Striatae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Ji Li	白蒺藜	<i>Tribuli Terrestris, Fructus</i>
Bai Jiang Cao	敗醬草	<i>Patriniae, Herba cum Radice</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	板蘭根	<i>Isatidis seu Baphicacanthi, Radix</i>
Ban Xia	半夏	<i>Pinelliae Ternatae, Rhizoma</i>
Bei Xie	萆薢	<i>Dioscoreae Hypoglauciae, Rhizoma</i>
Bi Ba	畢拔	<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	鼈甲	<i>Amydae Sinensis, Carapax</i>
Bing Lang	檳榔	<i>Arecae Catechu, Semen</i>
Bo He	薄荷	<i>Menthae Haplocalycis, Herba</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
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, Radix</i>
Ce Bai Ye	側柏葉	<i>Biotae Orientalis, Cacumen</i>
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	丹蔘	<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	黨蔘	<i>Codonopsis Pilosulae, Radix</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
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	冬瓜仁	<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	杜沖	<i>Eucommiae Ulmoidis, Cortex</i>
E Jiao	阿膠	<i>Asini, Gelatinum Corii</i>
E Zhu	莪朮	<i>Curcumae Ezhu, Rhizoma</i>
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	拘脊	<i>Cibotii Barometz, Rhizoma</i>
Gou Qi Zi	枸杞子	<i>Lycii, Fructus</i>
Gou Teng	鉤藤	<i>Uncariae cum Uncis, Ramulus</i>
Gu Sui Bu	骨碎補	<i>Drynariae, Rhizoma</i>
Gu Ya	谷芽	<i>Oryzae 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	海螵蛸	<i>Sepiae seu Sepiellae, Os</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
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	黃蓮	<i>Coptidis, Rhizoma</i>
Huang Qi	黃芪	<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	鷄內金	<i>Corneum Gigeriae Galli, Endothelium</i>
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>Tussilaginiflorae Farfarae, Flos</i>
Lai Fu Zi	萊菔子	<i>Raphani Sativi, Semen</i>
Lian Qiao	蓮翹	<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>Euphorbiae Longanae, Arillus</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
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 Germinantus, Fructus</i>
Man Jing Zi	蔓荊子	<i>Viticis, Fructus</i>
Mang Xiao	芒硝	<i>Mirabilitum</i>
Mo Yao	沒藥	<i>Myrrha</i>
Mu Dan Pi	牡丹皮	<i>Moutan Radicis, Cortex</i>
Mu Gua	木瓜	<i>Chaenomelis, 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>
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	人蔘	<i>Ginseng, Radix</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Rou Cong Rong	肉苁蓉	<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	沙蔘	<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	神柚	<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>Pyrrrosiae, Folium</i>
Shu Di Huang	熟地黃	<i>Rehmanniae Glutinosae Conquitae, Radix</i>
Shui Niu Jiao	水牛角	<i>Bubali, Cornu</i>
Suan Zao Ren	酸棗仁	<i>Zizyphi Spinosae, Semen</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
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 Gracilistylis 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, Herba cum Radice</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 Orchioideis, 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 Armeniaca, Semen</i>
Xu Duan	續斷	<i>Dipsaci Asperi, Radix</i>
Xuan Fu Hua	旋覆花	<i>Inulae, Flos</i>
Xuan Shen	玄蔘	<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</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
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	茵陳蒿	<i>Artemisiae Yinchenhao, Herba</i>
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 Lithospermi, 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 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>	Jie Biao Ji	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	人蔘敗毒散
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>	Qing Re Ji	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

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
Artemisia Annu and Soft-shelled Turtle Shell Decoction	Qing Hao Bie Jia Tang	青蒿鱉甲湯
<i>Formulas that Drain Downward</i>	Xie Xia Ji	瀉下劑
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>	He Jie Ji	和解劑
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>	Qu Shi Ji	祛濕劑
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

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
True Warrior Decoction	Zhen Wu Tang	真武湯
<i>Formulas that Warm Interior Cold</i>	<i>Wen Li Ji</i>	<i>溫裏劑</i>
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>	<i>補益劑</i>
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
<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

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
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	半夏厚朴湯
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
<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

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
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>	治風劑
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>	消導劑
Preserve Harmony Pill	Bao He Wan	保和丸
<i>Formulas that Stabilize and Bind</i>	<i>Gu Se Ji</i>	固澀劑
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