## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 20759

Second edition 2023-12

# Traditional Chinese medicine — *Artemisia argyi* leaf

decin. Médecine traditionnelle Chinoise — Artemisia argyi feuille



Reference number ISO 20759:2023(E)



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Published in Switzerland

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#### **Foreword**

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 249, Traditional Chinese medicine.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20759:2017), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes are as follows:

- in 3.6, cross-reference to 7.7 corrected to 7.6;
- <u>Clause 10</u> g) removed to comply with updated drafting rules;
- in <u>Annex D</u>, edition dates of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia and the Taiwan Herbal Pharmacopoeia updated; all data from the Japanese Pharmacopoeia removed due to difference of the original plant of mugwort leaf;
- minor editorial changes.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

### Introduction

Mugwort leaf is a traditional herbal medicine. It is mainly used for the treatment of irregular menstruation, infertility, hematemesis, epistaxis, metrorrhagia and pruritus in China and some other countries. It is also the raw material for the famous moxibustion therapy, many pharmaceutical preparations and healthcare products. Mugwort leaf originates from the three species of plants *Artemisia argyi* Lévl. et Vant., *Artemisia princeps* Pampanini and *Artemisia montana* Pampanini. The three original species mainly grow in China and Korea, and the second and third species also grow in Japan. Among them, the dried leaf of *Artemisia argyi* Lévl. et Vant. has been used most extensively worldwide. This document was developed mainly to control the quality of *Artemisia argyi* leaf for direct medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes.

For reference, the limit values of the relevant target substance and moisture, total ash and acidinsoluble ash have been provided in Annex D. In addition, factors affecting the quality of Artemisia argyi leaf include pH and organic matters of soil, light, harvest time, as well as cultivation techniques. These factors cannot be controlled by sample analysis. Therefore, relevant information is described in SOR PROLITION SORROBATION SORR Annex E as a reference.

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## Traditional Chinese medicine — Artemisia argyi leaf

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies the minimum requirements and test methods of *Artemisia argyi* leaf for medicinal use. It is suitable for identification and quality control of this herbal medicine.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 928, Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash

ISO 930, Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash

ISO 939, Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content

ISO 6571, Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method)

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="https://www.electropedia.org/">https://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 3.1

#### Artemisia argyi leaf

dried leaf of the plant Artemisia argyi Lévl. et Vant., which belongs to the family Asteraceae

#### 3.2

#### reference medicine

authentic medicine from the dried leaf of *Artemisia argyi* Lévl. et Vant., used for reference in thin layer chromatogram analyses of the sample

#### 3.3

#### volatile oil content

substances in the sample entrained by steam under the conditions specified in **Annex B** 

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in ml per 100 g of dry duct.

[SOURCE: ISO 6571:2008, 3.1, modified — Definition revised.]

#### 3.4

#### 1,8-cineole content

mass fraction of 1,8-cineole ( $C_{10}H_{18}O$ ) in the sample determined in accordance with the method of Annex B