



**International
Standard**

ISO 9319

**Traditional Chinese medicine —
*Poria cocos sclerotium***

Médecine traditionnelle chinoise — Poria cocos sclerotium

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

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 www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Poria cocos sclerotium is the dried sclerotium of the fungus *Poria cocos* (Schw.) Wolf (Polyporaceae). It is a medicinal herb which has been widely used as functional food and crude drug to promote urination to drain dampness, fortify the spleen and calm the heart in Asian countries for thousands of years.

The products of *Poria cocos* sclerotium are sold all over the world. There are at least 23 countries and regions using *Poria cocos* sclerotium and its products. Major users include China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Viet Nam, Malaysia and Singapore. Factors including producing areas, processing, packaging and storage conditions affect the quality of *Poria cocos* sclerotium. The quality of *Poria cocos* in the market can be unstable.

Poria cocos sclerotium is recorded in the Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China^[1], the European Pharmacopoeia^[5], the Japanese Pharmacopoeia^[2] and the Korean Pharmacopoeia^[4]. However, the requirements and test methods of *Poria cocos* in these national and regional standards are varied and can cause barriers to international trade. In addition, due to its great demand in the global market, trade in *Poria cocos* sclerotium can be complicated by adulteration and substitution issues. The establishment of an International Standard for *Poria cocos* sclerotium is therefore necessary to ensure quality consistency, support clinical safety and effectiveness and promote international trade.

As national implementation can differ, national standards bodies are invited to modify the values given in [5.6](#) and [5.7](#) in their national standards. Examples of national and regional values are given in [Annex C](#).

Traditional Chinese medicine — *Poria cocos* sclerotium

1 Scope

This document specifies the quality, safety requirements and test methods for *Poria cocos* sclerotium that is derived from the fungus *Poria cocos* (Schw.) Wolf.

It is applicable to *Poria cocos* sclerotium sold and used as natural medicines in international trade, including Chinese materia medica (whole medicinal materials) and decoction pieces.

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 18664, *Traditional Chinese Medicine — Determination of heavy metals in herbal medicines used in Traditional Chinese Medicine*

ISO/TS 21310, *Traditional Chinese medicine — Microscopic examination of medicinal herbs*

ISO 21371, *Traditional Chinese medicine — Labelling requirements of products intended for oral or topical use*

ISO 22217, *Traditional Chinese medicine — Storage requirements for raw materials and decoction pieces*

ISO 22258, *Traditional Chinese medicine — Determination of pesticide residues in natural products by gas chromatography*

ISO 22590, *Traditional Chinese medicine — Determination of sulfur dioxide in natural products by titration*

ISO 23723, *Traditional Chinese medicine — General requirements for herbal raw material and materia medica*

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 <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

***Poria cocos* sclerotium**

dried sclerotium of the fungus *Poria cocos* (Schw.) Wolf (Polyporaceae) (syn. *Wolfiporia cocos* (F.A. Wolf) Ryvarden & Gilb.; *Wolfiporia extensa* (Peck) Ginns)

3.2

whole poria

whole dried *Poria cocos* sclerotium (3.1) with skin (3.5)

3.3

cubic poria

peeled *Poria cocos* sclerotium (3.1) without skin (3.5) cut in cubic pieces, variable in size