### 和漢薬製剤開発部門 Department of Kampo-pharmaceutics

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#### 研究目的 Aims of the research projects

和漢薬製剤開発部門は、富山県と県内の薬業界からの寄付部門として2004年7月に開設された。本部門は富山県の薬業(とくに配置薬産業)を支援する実用研究(Kampo-pharmaceutics)と人材育成を目指している。さらに漢方医療の経験知を継承検証しこれに現代科学の客観知を加味して漢方医療情報研究(Kampo-informatics)を行い、県民の健康福祉にも貢献する。

これらの研究と教育は富山医科薬科大学21世紀 COE プログラム「東洋の知に立脚した個の医療の 創生」の基盤研究と連携して遂行される。

#### 研究概要 Research projects

I)新和漢薬製剤(とくに配置薬)の開発支援研究(Kampo-pharmaceutics)

1) 漢方薬材研究:

和漢薬製剤原料生薬の資源科学研究

【原著論文:2,6;総説:1】

2) 漢方薬剤研究:

新和漢薬製剤の開発と評価研究

【原著論文:3,4,7,8】

新和漢薬処方を考案する医薬史学的基礎研究【原著論文:1】

Ⅱ)既存の漢方製剤の評価研究

【原著論文:5】

Ⅲ)漢方医療情報研究(Kampo-informatics)

1) 漢方医療情報の蒐集と評価と公表

【著書:1,2;その他論説:3】

2) 漢方医薬学の教育啓蒙活動

【その他講演:10-24】

なお、2004年1月から6月までの谿と何の研究業績は、以前の所属(漢方薬学分野)で実施されたものであるが、この和漢薬製剤開発部門の項に記載する。

#### ◇著書 Books

- 1)(分担執筆)谿 忠人: 漢方薬総論:薬局・薬店における漢方製剤の使い方.「OTC ハンドブック」堀美智子(監修)学術情報流通センター,東京,2004年,pp.1035-1039.
- 2) 谿 忠人 (著):「漢方処方ガイドー疾患別漢方処方の使い分けー」. (改訂第3版), 株式会社 マディソン, 東京, 2004.

#### ◇原著論文 Original papers

1) 府和隆子, 片貝真寿美, 小曽戸 洋, 谿 忠人:『内外傷弁惑論』における内傷治療の用薬規範. 和漢医薬学雑誌, 21(2):100-106 (2004).

Abstract: Nei-Wai-Shang-Bian-Huo-Lun (Naigaisho-benwaku-ron in Japanese) written in the 13 th century is a traditional Chinese medical formulary discussing differentiation on endogenous and exogenous diseases. The endogenous diseases (Nei-Shang in Chinese and Naisho in Japanese) manifested as dyspepsia, anorexia, short breath and fatigue are morbid conditions of deficiency of *pi*-and *wei qi* (Hi-I-Ki-Kyo in Japanese), which is correspondent to decline in digestive function. For curing the deficiency of *pi*- and *wei-qi* caused by intemperance in eating and drinking, overwork, and excessive emotional changes, the formulary was recommended Bu-Zhong-Yi-Qi-Tang Hochu-Ekki-To in Japanese), in which 4 drugs (Astragali, Glycyrrhizae and Ginseng Radices, and Atractilodes Rhizome) act as a principle drugs replenishing *qi*, which means the functions (vital energy) of various organs of the body. The use of two drugs (Cimicifugae and Bupleuri Radices) in the formulation, which is used for morbid condition of muscle and loosening organs as prolapsed uterus, is a noteworthy theory in the formulary. Furthermore, the use of the drugs with sweet in taste and cold in nature used in the formulation Shang-Mai-San (Sho-Myaku-San in Japanese), which is used for syndrome of dry cough with short breath and palpitation to improve the heat syndrome induced by deficiency of *yin* (In-Kyo in Japanese), is also characteristic of the formulary.

## 2) Majima T., Yamada T., Tega E., Sakurai H., Saiki I., Tani T.: Pharmaceutical evaluation of liquorice before and after roasting. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 56 (5): 589-595 (2004)

Abstract: Liquorice has been used for allergic-inflammatory and liver disorders in both traditional Chinese and modern medicine. In traditional Chinese formulations, roasted liquorice has been mainly used than un-roasted liquorice. In the present study, pharmaceutical characteristics of liquorice before and after roasting were compared to clarify the pharmaceutical significance of the roasting. Although roasted liquorice contained less glycyrrhizin (GL, an anti-allergic component) than un-roasted liquorice, the inhibitory potency of roasted liquorice extract (200 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) on IgE-mediated triphasic ear swelling in mice was much greater than that of un-roasted liquorice. In order to search for additional active ingredients, roasted liquorice extract was subjected to gel-chromatography to give an anti-allergic fraction (Fa) of molecular weight ranging from 15,000 to 200,000 or more, in which GL was not detected. By testing the activity of the various fractions, it was proved that the anti-allergic effect of roasted liquorice was due to GL, its metabolite glycyrrhetic acid (GA), and the Fa fraction. The inhibitory potency of the Fa fraction (15 and 75 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) prepared from roasted liquorice was stronger than that prepared from un-roasted liquorice. Therefore, a pharmaceutical implication of the roasting of liquorice seems to be associated with increased anti-allergic property of the Fa fraction. It is also notable that oral administration of the high molecular mass fraction (Fa) significantly inhibited IgE-mediated ear swelling 6 days after challenge at doses as low as 3, 15 or 75 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>.

3) Baba T., Nishino T., Tani T.: Citri Unshiu Pericarpium prolongs mean residence time of guaiacol after oral administration of wood creosote pill to rats. *J. Trad. Med.*, 21(3):137-142 (2004)

Abstract: In Japan, wood creosote pills containing four herbal drugs have been used to treat food poisoning and

diarrhea. It was previously reported that among the four herbal drugs used, Citri Unshiu Pericarpium (CUP2, Chinpi in Japanese) plays an important role in sustaining the dissolution of the active constituents of wood creosote (guaiacol) from the pill. To clarify the pharmaceutical role of CUP2 in this pill, pharmacokinetic interactions between CUP2 and guaiacol were examined after oral administration of a wood creosote pill containing four herbal drugs (P4R) to rats. The mean residence time (*MRT*) of guaiacol in the P4R-treated rats was significantly longer than that of the rats treated with a variant pill (P4R with a reduced amount or without CUP2). There were no significant differences in the area under the mean concentration versus time curve from zero to 5 h (*AUC*<sub>0-5</sub>h) between the two groups. The prolongation effect of CUP2 on the *MRT* of guaiacol was thought to be partly due to the mean dissolution time (*MDT*) of guaiacol from the pill. Since a long *MRT* and *MDT* are indexes of the duration effects of drugs, CUP2 might be a good adjuvant for prolonging anti-diarrhea effects after oral administrations of wood creosote pills.

4) 後藤博三, 嶋田 豊, 谿 忠人, 関矢信康, 引網宏彰, 酒井伸也, 柴原直利, 寺澤捷年: 富山オリジナルブランド配置薬の生活習慣病モデル動物に対する効果. 和漢医薬学雑誌, 21 (4): 199-204 (2004).

Abstract: A new original formulation containing crude drugs used for self-medication was developed by the joint project of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Inductries Association in Toyama, Toyama Prefecture (Toyama Prefectural Institute for Pharmaceutical Research) and Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University. This formulation was consists of 11 crude drugs. In this study, the effect of the formulation on the model animals of life-style related disease was studied. Spomtaneously hypertensive rats added to hypercholesterol diet were given this formulation in chow for 8 weeks. The results indicated that this formulation caused a decrease in vasocontraction induced by phopholipase A2. Plasma triglyceride and lipid peroxide were significantly decreased, but blood pressure was not changed. Furthermore spontaneously diabetic rats were given this formulation in chow for 4 weeks. The results indicated that this formulation caused a decrease in plasma triglyceride, lipid peroxide and fibrinogen significantly, but blood glucose was not changed. From these results, it was supposed that this formulation exerted the suppression effect of vasocontraction, improvement effect of fatty metabolism and decrease effect of fibrinogen. And this formulation is thought to be useful drug to prevent the vasocomplication based on life-style related disease.

5) Chung H.-J., Maruyama I., Tani T.: Inhibition of vascular smooth muscle cell migration by serum from rats treated orally with Saiko-ka-Ryukotsu-Borei-To, a traditional Chinese formulation. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 56 (10): 1323-1326 (2004)

Abstract: Oral administration of Saiko-ka-Ryukotsu-Borei-To (SRB: a traditional Chinese formulation) has been found to prevent intimal thickening of the carotid artery after balloon endothelial denudation in cholesterol-fed rats. To clarify the mechanism of this effect, the present study investigated whether SRB inhibits vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) migration, which plays an important role in the development of intimal thickening after endothelial injury. The serum (SRB-serum) sampled from cholesterol-fed rats treated orally with SRB for 3 days before and 4 days after the injury dose-dependently inhibited the migration of cultured VSMCs. On the other hand, SRB extract added directly to cultured VSMCs did not inhibit the migration. It is remarkable that SRB-serum, which might contain a much lower concentration of SRB ingredients compared with SRB-extract, inhibited the cultured VSMCs migration.

The present testing system-using serum obtained from animals treated orally with traditional Chinese formulations could be a useful tool for clarifying the pharmacological efficacy of such drugs including many non-absorbable components. Furthermore, it should be useful for searching for new active compounds in serum after oral administration of traditional Chinese formulations whose active metabolites have not been identified.

## 6) Yokota Y., Suzuki H., Tani T.: Discrimination of genuine and alternative bear bile preparations by principal component analysis. *J. Trad. Med.*, 21(5): 231-236 (2004).

Abstract: Bear bile preparations (Fel Ursi and Yu-tan in Japanese) has been traditionally prepared from gallbladder bile of wild bear and used for the treatment of gastric and hepatobiliary disorders. Due to the decline of wild bear resources, bear bile preparations might be adulterated with cattle or pig bile to fulfill the market demand. In order to define and confirm the quality of bear bile preparations we established the principal component analysis (PCA) based on eight HPLC-peak area data for the discrimination of genuine bear bile preparations from alternative (false and mixed) ones. By the present PCA method, the genuine bear bile was clearly discriminated from cattle, pig and/or bile mixture. Furthermore out of 173 samples of commercial bear bile preparations collected from 1975 to 2002 in Japan, 48 samples of false and mixed bile preparations were found. The present PCA method based on eight HPLC-peak area data made it possible to discriminate between genuine bear bile preparations and alternative ones

# 7) Chung H.-J., Shirasaki S., Tani T.: Inhibitory effects of a newly devised crude drug-formulation on intimal thickening after endothelial injury in rats. *J. Trad. Med..*, 21 (6): 278-280 (2004)

Abstract: A new preparation (PanaWang) containing eleven crude drugs was devised for self-medication to relieve subjective symptoms attendant to life-style diseases. The inhibitory effects of oral administration of PanaWang on the "accelerated atherosclerosis model" in intimal formation in rat carotid arteries after balloon endothelial denudation was examined. Administration of PanaWang 3 days before and 7 days after denudation dose-dependently suppressed the increased intimal thickening. In immunohistochemical analysis performed using a monoclonal anti-proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) antibody to stain vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) in the intimal area, administration of PanaWang for 10 days reduced the proliferation of VSMCs. The inhibitory potency of PanaWang on VSMC proliferation partly contributes to its preventive effect on intimal thickening. These results indicated that, PanaWang might be useful for preventing atherosclerosis after endothelial injury resulting from long-term inappropriate life-styles.

8) 関矢信康、後藤博三, 谿 忠人、嶋田 豊:新開発の富山オリジナルブランド配置薬処方の活性酸素種消去活性および神経細胞保護作用の検討. 和漢医薬学雑誌, 21(6):287-293 (2004).

Abstract: The present study was performed to evaluate Toyama original brand formulation A and B about the scavenging activity for superoxide anion and hydroxyl radical by using electron spin resonance method and protective activity against nitric oxide (NO) donor-induced neuronal death in cultured cerebellar granule cells. As a result, both formulation A and B showed strong radical scavenging effects. It appeared that *Corydalis turtschaninovii* Besser forma yanhuso Y.H.Chou et C.C.Hsu and *Magnolia obovata* Thunberug which were not contained in prescription B, had strong scavenging activities for superoxide anion and hydroxyl radical with the analysis for constituents of the formulations. Furthermore, both formulation A and B had protective effects against NO donor--induced neuronal death in cultured cerebellar granule cells. The protective effect of formulation A was somewhat stronger than that of formulation B. *Corydalis turtschaninovii* and *Magnolia obovata* also had protective activities against NO-mediated neuronal death. From these findings, Toyama original brand formulation A may be more useful than formulation B for maintaining and improving health.

#### ◇総説 Review articles

1) 谿 忠人:中国で栽培した Glycyrrhiza uralensis 根の評価~ 薬用甘草資源の確保と中国の砂漠 化防止を目指して ~Minophagen Medical Review, 49(2): 49-60 (2004).

#### ◇学会報告 Scientific presentation

#### 1. 特別講演, 国際学会, シンポジストなど

- 1) 谿 忠人:(特別講演) 芍薬甘草湯と西洋薬の相互作用-腸内細菌の代謝活性と活性代謝物の吸収動態変動を中心にして-. 日本東洋医学会北陸支部,2004.7.11. 福井.
- 2) He J-X., Goto E., Akao T., Tani T.: Alterations of intestinal metabolism of paeoniflorin and pharmacokinetics of its metabolite paeonimetabolin-I from Shaoyao-Gancao-Tang by some co-administered synthetic drugs. 5<sup>th</sup> International Congress on Natural Medicine, 2004. 9,4-5. Shenyang (China).
- 3) 谿 忠人:(シンポジウム:薬学・医学教育改革における生薬学の将来) 漢方医療薬学からみた生薬学の研究と教育. 日本生薬学会第51回年会,2004.9.9,神戸.
- 4) 谿 忠人:(シンポジウム:予防薬学-食と健康-) 飽食の時代に適した予防的和漢薬製剤の開発. 第6回地域研究交流フォーラム「21世紀の薬箱」,2004.10.8,大阪.

#### 2. 一般報告

- 5) Rauchensteiner F., Matsumura Y., Yamamoto Y., Yamaji S., Tani T.: Development of environmental friendly analysis of *Glycyrrhiza* species from Europe and China by capillary zone electrophoresis (CZE) The 124<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of Pharmaceutical Society of Japan. 2004.3.29-31, Osaka.
- 6) 佐藤祐司,何 菊秀,谿 忠人,赤尾光昭:芍薬甘草湯の鎮痛鎮痙作用-甘草成分グリシクマリンによる腸管収縮抑制- 日本薬学会第124回年会,2004.3.29-31,大阪.
- 7) 佐藤祐司,後藤博三,嶋田 豊,谿 忠人,井上正浩,赤尾光昭:甘草成分グリシクマリンのラット血管収縮抑制作用:内皮異存性,非依存性弛緩.第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8.21-22,富山.
- 8) 永井秀昌,山本 豊, Rauchensteiner F., 佐藤祐司,赤尾光昭,谿 忠人:中国内蒙古で栽培した Glycyrrhiza uralensis 根と薬用甘草との腸管収縮抑制作用の比較.第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8.21-22,富山.【若手優秀発表賞受賞】
- 9)後藤恵美,何 菊秀,赤尾光昭,谿 忠人:下痢病態における芍薬甘草湯成分の腸内細菌による代謝および血中動態変動,第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8.21-22,富山.
- 10) 片貝真寿美, 谿 忠人:『千金方』傷寒方(第九・十巻)における用薬法.第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8.21-22,富山.
- 11) 大野賢二, 鄭 和珍, 谿 忠人:防風通聖散の血管内皮細胞擦過傷害後の内膜肥厚抑制作用. 第21 回和漢医薬学会大会, 2004.8.21-22, 富山.
- 12) Chung H-J., Liu Y., Maruyama I., Tani T.: Serum obtained from cholesterol-fed rats orally treated with Oren-gedoku-to inhibits migration of vascular smooth muscle cells. 第21回和漢 医薬学会大会, 2004.8.21-22, 富山.
- 13) 谿 忠人,白崎聖子,鄭 和珍:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬の創案と血管内皮細胞擦過傷害後の内膜肥厚と血管平滑筋細胞の増殖抑制作用.第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8.21-22,富山.
- 14) 後藤博三,嶋田 豊,谿 忠人,関矢信康,引網宏彰,酒井伸也,柴原直利,寺澤捷年:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬の生活習慣病モデル動物に対する効果.第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8. 21-22,富山.
- 15) 関矢信康,嶋田 豊,後藤博三,古田一史,谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド処方A, Bの活性酸素種消去活性および神経細胞保護作用の検討. 第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8.21-22,富山.
- 16) 所 崇,谿 忠人,北島 勲:関節リウマチに薬効を示す漢方方剤の探索と転写因子活性調節機能の解明.第21回和漢医薬学会大会,2004.8.21-22,富山.
- 17) 谿 忠人:漢方医療薬学の諸問題-腸内細菌の配糖体代謝に着目した薬物相互作用を中心にして-. 平成16年度科学技術振興調整費「漢方有効性の検証方法の確立と応用展開」報告会(主催:鹿児島 大学医学部臨床検査医学), 2004.12.17. 鹿児島.

#### ◇その他(漢方医薬の Health and Medical Information 活動):

#### 1. 論説

- 1) 谿 忠人:漢方医療薬学(漢方薬材学と漢方薬剤学). 和漢薬, No.615:1-2 (2004).
- 2) 谿 忠人:巻頭言-言葉の限界と有用性-. 漢方の臨床,51(7):873 (2004).
- 3) 谿 忠人, 国重敦子, 山形和子, 大石蕗子, 堀美智子: 実践的問題解決塾23. 配糖体の吸収 (1.「アグリコン」て, 何? 2. この抗生物質, 漢方薬と一緒にのんでもいいですか?). 調剤 と情報, 10(8): 1089-1098(2004)
- 4) Rauchensteiner Florian: Kampo How the Japanese update traditional medicine. *Viennese Ethnomedicine Newsletter*, 7(1): 24-30 (2004).

#### 2. 新聞など

- 5)谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬(パナワン)開発の経過(記事).薬日新聞.2004.1.14.
- 6)谿 忠人:産官学で配置用の滋養薬(記事). 北陸中日新聞. 2004.2.16.
- 7) 谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発研究(富山県薬業配置部会連合会定例部会長会の講演記録)、薬日新聞、2004.3.3、3.10
- 8)谿 忠人:配置向け和漢薬の開発(記事). 北日本新聞. 2004.4.26.
- 9)谿 忠人:貝原益軒『養生訓』に学ぶ. CiC市民健康講座(主催:財団法人富山県観光物産センター) (記事). 北日本新聞. 2004.5.16.

#### 3. 講義・講演・ラジオ

#### 1) 配置販売員研修と富山オリジナルブランド配置薬の広報

- 10) 谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発研究の概要. 富山県薬業配置部会連合会記念講演会 (主催:富山県薬業連合会). 2004.1.9. 富山.
- 11) 谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬の狙い. 富山県薬業配置部会連合会幹部会及び青年配置員の合同研修会(主催 富山市商工労働部薬業物産課). 2004.1.13. 富山.
- 12) 谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド医薬品「パナワン」について. 第38回富山県医薬品配置薬業者 大会(主催:富山県薬業連合会), 2004.8.18. 富山.
- 13) 富山医科薬科大学:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発(ポスター展示). NEAR2004・中国(主催:富山県/ジェトロ/NEAR2004中国実行委員会). 2004.9.7-8. 富山.
- 14) 富山医科薬科大学:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発(ポスター展示). ほくほくFGビジネスフォーラム(主催:ほくほくFG). 2004.9.13. 富山.
- 15) 谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド医薬品「パナワン」について、水橋薬業会10周年記念講演会 (主催:富山県水橋薬業会), 2004.10.15. 富山.
- 16) 富山医科薬科大学:富山県の産官学が連携した富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発(ポスター展示). 産官学ビジネスショウ(主催:名古屋大学研究協力・国際部), 2004.11.17-19. 名古屋.
- 17) 谿 忠人:富山オリジナルブランド配置薬(PanaWang)研究の概要と寄付部門「和漢薬製剤開発研究部門」の開設経緯. 和漢薬・バイオテクノロジー成果発表会(主催:富山県厚生部), 2004. 12.2. 富山.

#### 2) 健康福祉啓蒙活動

- 18) 谿 忠人:漢方薬文化を知り感じる.放送大学面接授業.2004.4.17-18.富山県立大学・富山医科薬科大学
- 19) 谿 忠人:貝原益軒『養生訓』に学ぶ、CiC 市民健康講座(主催:財団法人富山県観光物産センター)、2004.5.15. 富山.
- 20) 谿 忠人:配糖体について. ラジオ NIKKEI. 2004.6.19.
- 21) 谿 忠人:縄文人が飽食すると……? (二毛作で人生を過ごす漢方医療の知恵). 富山県民生涯学習カレッジ(主催:富山地区生涯学習団体協議会), 2004.10.1. 富山.
- 22) 谿 忠人:二毛作人生を過ごすための養生と漢方医療の知恵. (主催:年をとらないための生活講

- 座), 2004.11.11 富山.
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#### 1. 学内

- 1) 済木育夫博士:和漢薬研究所・病態生化学分野教授「富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発研究」 2001 4~
- 2) 嶋田 豊博士:医学部・和漢診療学講座教授「富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発研究」2001.4~
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- 1) 西野隆雄博士:大阪薬科大学・附属調剤薬局講師「漢方方剤や生薬製剤の生物薬剤学的研究」 1998.3~
- 2) 丸山征郎博士:鹿児島大学医学部・臨床検査医学教授「動脈硬化を予防する漢方方剤の研究」 1999 4~
- 3) 小曽戸洋博士:北里研究所東洋医学総合研究所・医史学研究部部長「漢方用薬の医薬史学的研究」 2000.4~
- 4)鈴木英世博士:富山県薬事研究所・所長「動物生薬の規格評価研究」2002.4~

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- 2) 鄭 和珍博士:梨花女子大学校薬学部生薬学教室(韓国)・博士研究員「血管平滑筋細胞に及ぼす 漢方薬の研究」2003.4~

#### ◇学外活動・非常勤講師等

- 1) 谿 忠人: (財) 大阪漢方医学振興財団 (理事) (1998.3~現在に至る)
- 2) 谿 忠人:放送大学学園非常勤講師(2004.4.1~2005.3.31)

#### ◇学会役員等

- 1) 谿 忠人:和漢医薬学会 理事 (2000.4~2004.3) (J. Trad. Med. 編集委員長:2004.4.~現在に至る)
- 2) 谿 忠人:日本生薬学会 評議員(2002.4~2004.3)
- 3) 谿 忠人:東亜医学協会 評議員(2003.4~現在に至る)

#### ◇研究費取得状況

- 1) 平成16年度21世紀 COE プログラム「東洋の知に立脚した個の医療の創生」(分担:谿 忠人)「基盤研究:地球環境に配慮した薬用資源の開発と漢方薬学的評価」
- 2) 富山県薬業連合会共同研究 (代表: 谿 忠人) 「平成16年度富山オリジナルブランド配置薬開発研究 |
- 3) 平成16年度富山県受託研究「和漢薬・バイオテクノロジー研究」(分担: 谿 忠人)「冷えと痛みに対する和漢薬の探索」

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真々田和矢 卒業論文:『傷寒論』から特定生薬の用薬規範を探る~和漢薬製剤の創案を目指した医薬 史学的研究~

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2004.3 課程博士(薬学)

何 菊秀 Influences of co-administered synthetic drugs on bioavailability of glycyrrhizin and paeoniflorin from Shaoyao-Gancao-Tang and proposal of an appropriate medication regimen to alleviate the problems 2004.3 修士 (薬学)

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- 1) 2004.5.14: 丸山征郎教授(鹿児島大学医学部・臨床検査医学)「動脈硬化を予防する漢方方剤の研究」打ち合わせ
- 2) 2004.8.20-25: 鄭 和珍博士(梨花女子大学校薬学部,韓国)「血管平滑筋細胞機能に及ぼす漢方方剤の研究」打ち合わせ