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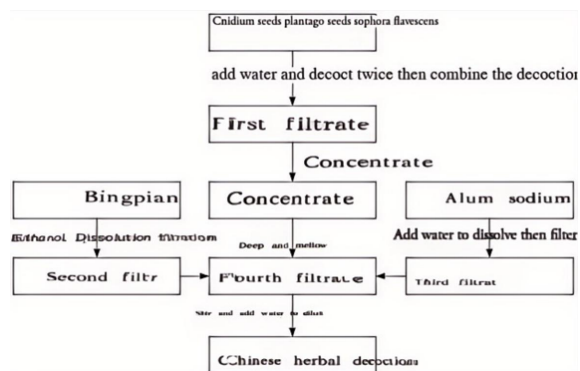
1 page for claims, 9 pages for description, and 1 page for drawings

(54) Title of Invention

A Traditional Chinese Medicine Agent for the Prevention and Treatment of Gynecological Diseases and Its Preparation Method and Application

(57) Abstract

This invention discloses a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, along with its preparation method and application, which belongs to the field of gynecological technology. The TCM preparation is formulated from a TCM composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases. The TCM is measured by weight. After preparing the TCM composition into a TCM preparation, it is pressed into a dosage form carrier to produce a medicinal pad. The medicinal pad prepared with the TCM liquid of this invention has the effects of clearing heat, drying dampness, antibacterial, and antipruritic, and can be used to prevent and treat gynecological diseases such as vulvovaginal candidiasis, non-athlete's disease, vulvar pruritus, and vulvar eczema.



1. A Traditional Chinese Medicine Composition for the Prevention and Treatment of Gynecological Diseases, Characterized in That: by Weight Parts, Natural medicinal extracts, high bioavailability, slightly moistening agents.

2. A traditional Chinese medicine composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases according to claim 1, characterized in that: by weight parts, *Sophora flavescens* 240-260 parts, *Cnidium monnieri* 190-210 parts, *Plantago asiatica* 200 parts, *Angelica sinensis* 170 parts, *Chuanxiong* 170 parts, *Fritillaria thunbergii* 150 parts, alum 125 parts, *Mentha haplocalyx* 125 parts, and borneol 17 parts.

3. A traditional Chinese medicine composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that: by weight parts, *Sophora flavescens* 250 parts, *Cnidium monnieri* 200 parts, *Plantago asiatica* 200 parts, *Angelica sinensis* 170 parts, *Ligusticum chuanxiong* 170 parts, *Aconitum carmichaelii* 150 parts, alum 125 parts, *Mentha haplocalyx* 125 parts, and borneol 17 parts.

4. A method for preparing a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) agent for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases using the TCM composition as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that: the method comprises the following steps:

(1) Take 240-260 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 180-220 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 180-220 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 110-140 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, 140-160 parts of *Flos Radix Bupleuri*, 160-180 parts of *Radix Angelicae Sinensis*, and 160-180 parts of *Rhizoma Chuanxiong*, add an appropriate amount of water for decoction. After decoction, obtain the first filtrate.

(2) The first filtrate is concentrated to obtain the concentrate.

(3) The fourth filtrate was obtained by alcohol precipitation of the concentrated liquid.

(4) Take 16-18 parts of borneol, dissolve with ethanol after pretreatment, and get the second filtrate by filtration;

(5) Take 110-140 parts of alum, dissolve the alum and preservative with water after pretreatment, and get the third filtrate after filtration;

(6) The second filtrate, third filtrate, and fourth filtrate were mixed, diluted with water, and stirred to obtain the traditional Chinese medicine preparation, wherein the ethanol content in the preparation was 15%-20%.

5. The preparation method of a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) agent for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases according to claim 4 is characterized in that: in step (1), the amount of water added during decoction is 6-8 times the total weight of *Cnidium monnieri*, *Plantago asiatica*, *Sophora flavescens*, *Mentha haplocalyx*, *Smilax glabra*, *Angelica sinensis*, and *Ligusticum chuanxiong*, and the decoction is performed twice, each time for 1-3 hours. After the two decoctions are completed, the two decoction liquids are combined to obtain the first filtrate.

6. The preparation method of a traditional Chinese medicine agent for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases according to claim 4 is characterized in that: the mass ratio of the concentrated solution to the first filtrate in step (2) is 3:1000.

7. The preparation method of a traditional Chinese medicine agent for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases according to claim 4 is characterized in that: in step (3), the alcohol precipitation is performed by dissolving the concentrated solution with a 98% ethanol solution by mass fraction to remove heavy metals from the concentrated solution.

8. The preparation method of a traditional Chinese medicine agent for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases according to claim 4 is characterized in that: in step (4), the ethanol used is anhydrous ethanol, and the mass ratio of anhydrous ethanol to borneol is 100:2; in step (5), the ratio of alum to preservative to water is 1:1 to 1:2.

9. A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, characterized in that: the TCM preparation is prepared by any of the methods as claimed in claims 4 to 8.

10. The application of a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases as claimed in claim 4 in the preparation of a medicinal pad, characterized in that: the application comprises pressing the TCM preparation into a dosage form carrier to prepare a medicinal pad for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, wherein the content of the TCM preparation in each medicinal pad is 4.5 ml.

A Traditional Chinese Medicine Agent for the Prevention and Treatment of Gynecological Diseases and Its Preparation Method and Application

technical field

[0001] The present invention relates to the field of gynecological technology, particularly to a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, as well as its preparation method and application.

Background technology

[0002] Currently, the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases such as vulvovaginal candidiasis, non-athymic vulvitis, vulvar pruritus, and vulvar eczema are mostly carried out by oral or topical medications or open surgery.

[0003] For oral medications, since the drug components are digested by the digestive organs before entering the bloodstream to exert therapeutic effects, the first step is digestion. Consequently, the active ingredients undergo alteration or loss, significantly reducing their efficacy at the target site. After being digested in the digestive system, the drugs are absorbed through the intestines, then detoxified by the liver, and subsequently transported via the bloodstream to the affected area, resulting in suboptimal therapeutic outcomes. Additionally, since the drug composition includes not only therapeutic components but also side effects, it may adversely affect the human body.

[0004] Traditional treatment methods such as topical chemical agents, laser therapy, and microwave therapy often provide only symptomatic relief rather than addressing the root cause, offering only temporary symptom alleviation without achieving a cure. Moreover, these treatments are associated with significant side effects, and post-treatment women are prone to developing androgenetic characteristics, including facial hair growth, prominent Adam's apple, and hoarseness. Additionally, they may lead to premature ovarian failure, reduced estrogen levels, and an increased incidence of cardiovascular diseases. Patients are also at risk of adverse effects such as obesity, hypertension, heart disease, and osteoporosis. Open surgery imposes substantial physical trauma on patients and requires prolonged recovery. Furthermore, the removal of the uterus disrupts the uterine immune and endocrine regulatory functions, causing significant physiological and psychological harm. Postoperative complications such as premature menopause and endocrine disorders may occur, and the procedure is not conducive to maintaining normal marital life.

[0005] Therefore, there is a need for a safe and effective method to prevent and treat gynecological diseases.

Invention Content

[0006] To address the issues present in existing technologies, the present invention provides a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formulation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, along with its preparation method and application. This formulation exhibits therapeutic effects such as clearing heat and drying dampness, as well as antibacterial and antipruritic properties.

[0007] To achieve the above objectives, the present invention adopts the following technical solution:

[0008] A traditional Chinese medicine composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, calculated by weight parts, comprises: *Sophora flavescens* 230-270 parts, *Cnidium monnieri* 180-220 parts, *Plantago asiatica* 180-220 parts, *Angelica sinensis* 160-180 parts, *Chuanxiong rhizome* 160-180 parts, *Aconitum carmichaelii* 140-160 parts, alum 110-140 parts, *Mentha haplocalyx* 110-140 parts, and borneol 16-18 parts.

[0009] Furthermore, by weight parts, the composition includes 240-260 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 190-210 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 170 parts of *Chuanxiong rhizome*, 150 parts of *Baibu rhizome*, 125 parts of alum, 125 parts of mint, and 17 parts of borneol.

[0010] Furthermore, the formula included 250 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 200 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 170 parts of *Chuanxiong rhizome*, 150 parts of *Baibu rhizome*, 125 parts of alum, 125 parts of mint, and 17 parts of borneol.

[0011] A method for preparing a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases using a TCM composition, the method comprising the following steps:

[0012] (1) Weigh 230-270 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 180-220 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 180-220 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 110-140 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, 140-160 parts of *Hydrangea diffusa*, 160-180 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, and 160-180 parts of *Chuanxiong*, then add an appropriate amount of water for decoction. After decoction, obtain the first

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[0013] (2) The first filtrate was concentrated to obtain the concentrate;

[0014] (3) The fourth filtrate is obtained by alcohol precipitation of the concentrated solution.

[0015] (4) 16-18 parts of borneol were weighed, and after pretreatment, they were dissolved in ethanol. The second filtrate was obtained by filtration.

[0016] (5) Weigh 110-140 parts of alum, dissolve the alum and preservative after pretreatment with water, filter after dissolution, get the third filtrate;

[0017] (6) The second filtrate, third filtrate, and fourth filtrate obtained were mixed, diluted with water, and stirred to obtain the traditional Chinese medicine preparation, wherein the ethanol content in the traditional Chinese medicine preparation is 15%-20%.

[0018] Furthermore, the water volume added during decoction in step (1) should be 6-8 times the total weight of *Cnidium monnieri*, *Plantago asiatica*, *Sophora flavescens*, *Mentha haplocalyx*, *Smilax glabra*, *Angelica sinensis*, and *Ligusticum chuanxiong*, and the decoction should be performed twice, with each decoction lasting 1-3 hours. After completing both decoctions, the two decoction solutions should be combined to obtain the first filtrate.

[0019] Furthermore, the mass ratio of the concentrated solution to the first filtrate in step (2) is 3:1000.

[0020] Furthermore, in step (3), the alcohol precipitation employs a 98% ethanol solution to dissolve the concentrated solution, which is used to remove heavy metals from the concentrated solution.

[0021] Furthermore, the ethanol used in step (4) is anhydrous ethanol, and the mass ratio of anhydrous ethanol to borneol is 100:2, wherein the ratio of alum to water and preservative in step (5) is 1:1 to 1:2.

[0022] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, wherein the TCM preparation is prepared by any of the aforementioned methods.

[0023] The application of a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, wherein the application comprises compressing the TCM preparation into a dosage form carrier to prepare a medicated pad for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, with each medicated pad containing 4.5ml of the TCM preparation.

[0024] Clinical benefits: Compared to existing technologies, this invention's traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition features a well-balanced herbal system. The principal herbs—Bitter Herbs (Kushen) for heat-clearing, dampness-drying, insecticidal, and antipruritic effects—form the core. Snakebed Seeds (Shechuanzi) dispel wind-cold and relieve itching, while Plantain Seeds (Cheqianzi) promote diuresis and dampness elimination. Angelica (Danggui) and Chuanxiong (Chuanxiong) activate blood circulation, unblock collaterals, regulate menstruation, and alleviate pain, enhancing the principal herbs' efficacy. Aconite (Bai Bu) and alum (Bai Fan) detoxify, repel parasites, and dry dampness. Mint (Bohe) disperses wind-heat and clears the head and eyes. Borneol (Bingpian) opens orifices, awakens consciousness, and diffuses aromatically to guide all herbs to their target meridians. This optimized combination achieves comprehensive effects including heat-clearing, dampness-drying, antibacterial, and antipruritic actions.

[0025] The preparation method of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formulation described in this invention is simple and practical. Using this method, the TCM composition is pressed into a dosage form carrier to create a medicinal pad, which is then applied directly to the female vulva. Since the vulva has a higher drug absorption rate than any other skin area, the medication can remain in the venous and microcirculatory networks for an extended period, thereby enhancing its therapeutic effects. This formulation is used to treat gynecological conditions such as vulvovaginal candidiasis, non-athlete's foot, vulvar pruritus, and vulvar eczema, achieving the goal of external treatment for internal diseases.

Figure caption

[0026] Figure 1 illustrates the preparation method of the traditional Chinese medicine formulation as described in the present invention.

[0027] Figure 2 illustrates the application of the traditional Chinese medicine formulation as described in this invention.

Specific Implementation Method

[0028] The present invention is further described with reference to the accompanying drawings and embodiments.

[0029] A traditional Chinese medicine composition, used for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprises, by weight, 230-270 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 180-220 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 180-220 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 160-180 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 160-180 parts of *Ligusticum chuanxiong*, 140-160 parts of *Stemona japonica*, 110-140 parts of alum, 110-140 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, and 16-18 parts of borneol.

- [0030]** Composition and Administration:
- [0031]** kuh-seng
- [0032]** Source: This product is the dried root of *Sophora flavescens* (*Sophora flavescens*) from the legume family.
- [0033]** Taste and Meridian: Bitter, Cold. Meridians: Heart, Liver, Stomach, Large Intestine, Bladder.
- [0034]** Functions and Indications: Clearing heat and drying dampness, killing parasites, and promoting diuresis. Indicated for febrile dysentery, hematochezia, jaundice with urinary retention, red or white vaginal discharge, vulvar swelling and pruritus, eczema, damp sores, pruritic skin, scabies, and leprosy; for external use in trichomonal vaginitis.
- [0035]** *Cnidium monnieri*
- [0036]** Source: This product is the dried mature fruit of the plant *Cnidium monnieri* (Serpent bed) from the family Apiaceae. It is harvested when the fruit matures in summer and autumn, then cleaned of impurities and sun-dried.
- [0037]** Properties and Meridians: Pungent, bitter, warm, with slight toxicity. Enters the Kidney Meridian.
- [0038]** Functions and Indications: Warming the kidneys and strengthening yang, drying dampness, dispelling wind, and eliminating parasites. Indicated for impotence, cold uterus, and cold-damp leukorrhea. Dampness-bi syndrome with lumbago; external application for vulvar eczema, pruritus vulvae, and trichomonal vaginitis.
- [0039]** plantago seed
- [0040]** Source: This product is the dried mature seeds of Plantaginaceae or *Plantago*.
- [0041]** Taste and Meridian: Sweet, slightly cold. It enters the Liver, Kidney, Lung, and Small Intestine meridians.
- [0042]** Functions and Indications: Clearing heat and promoting diuresis, resolving dampness and relieving dysuria, improving vision, and eliminating phlegm. Indicated for edema and distension, dysuria with painful urination, summer-dampness diarrhea with red, swollen, and painful eyes, and fever-induced cough.
- [0043]** *Angelica sinensis*
- [0044]** Source: This product is the dried root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oler.) Diels, a plant of the Plantaginaceae family.
- [0045]** Properties and Meridians: Sweet, pungent, warm. Enters the Liver, Heart, and Spleen meridians.
- [0046]** Functions and Indications: To replenish blood and activate blood circulation, regulate menstruation and relieve pain, moisten the intestines and promote bowel movements. Indicated for blood deficiency with sallow complexion, dizziness and palpitations, menstrual disorders, dysmenorrhea, abdominal pain due to deficiency-cold, constipation from intestinal dryness, rheumatic arthralgia, traumatic injuries, carbuncles and sores, etc.
- [0047]** *Ligusticum wallichii*
- [0048]** Source: This product is the dried rhizome of *Ligusticum chuanxiong*, a plant of the Apiaceae family.
- [0049]** Properties and Meridian Tropism: Pungent and warm, enters the Liver, Gallbladder, and Pericardium meridians.
- [0050]** Functions and Indications: Promotes blood circulation and regulates qi, dispels wind and relieves pain. Indicated for menstrual disorders, amenorrhea and menstruation induction, abdominal pain due to masses, stabbing pain in the chest and ribs, swelling and pain from trauma, headache, and rheumatic arthralgia.
- [0051]** the tuber of *stemona*
- [0052]** Source: This product is the dried tuberous root of *Stemona japonica*, *Stemona moniliformis*, or *Stemona* spp., all belonging to the Stemonaceae family.
- [0053]** Taste and Meridian: Sweet, bitter, slightly warm. Enters the Lung Meridian.
- [0054]** Functions and Indications: Moistens the lungs to relieve cough, eliminates parasites to relieve itching. Used for parasitic diseases, eczema, dermatitis, lice eradication, maggots eradication, scabies, etc.
- [0055]** alum
- [0056]** Source: This product is derived from the processing and refining of the sulfate mineral alumina. It primarily contains potassium aluminum sulfate hydrate ($KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$).
- [0057]** Taste and Meridian: Sour, astringent, cold. Meridians: Lung, Spleen, Liver, Large Intestine.
- [0058]** Functions and Indications: For external use, it detoxifies, kills parasites, dries dampness, and relieves itching. White alum is used for eczema and scabies. Dried alum is used to absorb dampness, astringe sores, stop bleeding, resolve corruption, and treat pruritus and leukorrhea.

[0059] *Mentha haplocalyx*

[0060] Source: This product is the dried above-ground part of *Mentha haplocalyx*, a plant belonging to the Lamiaceae family.

[0061] Properties and Meridians: Pungent, Cool. Enters the Lung and Liver Meridians.

[0062] Functions and Indications: Dispels wind-heat, clears the head and eyes, and promotes eruption. Indicated for wind-heat common cold, headache, stomatitis, urticaria, measles, etc.

[0063] borneol

[0064] Source: This product is obtained by distilling and cooling the trunk of the plant *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) in the family Lauraceae, or by chemical synthesis using turpentine, camphor, etc.

[0065] Properties and Meridians: Pungent, bitter, slightly cold. Enters the Heart, Spleen, and Lung meridians.

[0066] Functions and Indications: To open the orifices and awaken consciousness, clear heat and relieve pain. Used for conditions such as unconsciousness, convulsions, various ulcers, sore throat, mouth ulcers, and eye diseases.

[0067] Example 1

[0068] On the one hand, a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition is provided for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases. The composition, by weight parts, comprises *Sophora flavescens* 270 parts, *Cnidium monnieri* 180 parts, *Plantago asiatica* 200 parts, *Angelica sinensis* 170 parts, *Ligusticum chuanxiong* 170 parts, *Fritillaria thunbergii* 150 parts, alum 125 parts, *Mentha haplocalyx* 125 parts, and borneol 17 parts.

[0069] On the other hand, with reference to Figure 1, a method for preparing a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formulation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases using a TCM composition is provided, the method comprising the following steps:

[0070] (1) Weigh 270 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 180 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 220 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 125 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, 150 parts of *Hydrangea diffusa*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, and 170 parts of *Chuanxiong*, then add an appropriate amount of water for decoction. After decoction, obtain the first filtrate. The water volume is six times the total weight of *Cnidium monnieri*, *Plantago asiatica*, *Sophora flavescens*, *Mentha haplocalyx*, *Hydrangea diffusa*, *Angelica sinensis*, and *Chuanxiong*. Decoct twice, each time for 1 hour. After the two decoctions, combine the two decoctions to obtain the first filtrate.

[0071] (2) The first filtrate was concentrated to obtain a concentrate, with a mass ratio of the concentrate to the first filtrate of 3:1000;

[0072] (3) The fourth filtrate was obtained by alcohol precipitation of the concentrated solution, in which the concentrated solution was dissolved by 98% ethanol solution to remove the heavy metals in the concentrated solution.

[0073] (4) 17 parts of borneol were weighed, and after pretreatment, they were dissolved in anhydrous ethanol. The second filtrate was obtained by filtration, with a mass ratio of anhydrous ethanol to borneol of 100:2.

[0074] (5) Weigh 125 parts of alum, dissolve the alum and preservative after pretreatment with water, filter after dissolution, get the third filtrate, the volume ratio of alum and preservative to water is 1:2;

[0075] (6) The second filtrate, third filtrate, and fourth filtrate obtained were mixed, diluted with water, and stirred to obtain the traditional Chinese medicine preparation. The ethanol content in the traditional Chinese medicine preparation was 15%-20%. When the ethanol content in the traditional Chinese medicine preparation was within the range of 15%-20%, the dilution was stopped.

[0076] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, wherein the TCM preparation is prepared by the method described in this embodiment, and the TCM preparation described in this embodiment is a volatile liquid formulation.

[0077] The application of a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation, which involves compressing the TCM preparation into a dosage form carrier to prepare a medicated pad for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, wherein the content of the TCM preparation in each medicated pad is 4.5 ml.

[0078] It should be noted that, as shown in Figure 2, the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formulation is pressed into the dosage form carrier under low temperature (0°C) and high pressure (3 atmospheres). The content of TCM in each dosage form carrier is 4.5 mL, and the dosage form carrier is a medical pad made of bamboo fiber material. Finally, the dosage form carrier loaded with TCM is packaged, sterilized, and stored.

[0079] Example 2

[0080] On the one hand, a traditional Chinese medicine composition is provided for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprising, by weight, 260 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 190 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 170 parts of *Ligusticum chuanxiong*, 150 parts of *Stemona japonica*, 125 parts of alum, 125 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, and 17 parts of borneol.

[0081] On the other hand, with reference to Figure 1, a method for preparing a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formulation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases using a TCM composition is provided, the method comprising the following steps:

[0082] (1) Weigh 260 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 190 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 125 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, 150 parts of *Hydrangea diffusa*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, and 170 parts of *Chuanxiong*, then add an appropriate amount of water for decoction. After decoction, obtain the first filtrate. The water volume is 8 times the total weight of *Cnidium monnieri*, *Plantago asiatica*, *Sophora flavescens*, *Mentha haplocalyx*, *Hydrangea diffusa*, *Angelica sinensis*, and *Chuanxiong*. Decoct twice, each time for 3 hours. After the two decoctions, combine the two decoctions to obtain the first filtrate.

[0083] (2) The first filtrate was concentrated to obtain a concentrate, with a mass ratio of the concentrate to the first filtrate of 3:1000;

[0084] (3) The fourth filtrate was obtained by alcohol precipitation of the concentrated solution, in which the concentrated solution was dissolved by 98% ethanol solution to remove the heavy metals in the concentrated solution.

[0085] (4) 17 parts of borneol were weighed, and after pretreatment, they were dissolved in anhydrous ethanol. The second filtrate was obtained by filtration, with a mass ratio of anhydrous ethanol to borneol of 100:2.

[0086] (5) Weigh 125 parts of alum, dissolve the alum and preservative after pretreatment with water, filter after dissolution, get the third filtrate, the volume ratio of alum and preservative to water is 1:1;

[0087] (6) The second filtrate, third filtrate, and fourth filtrate obtained were mixed, diluted with water, and stirred to obtain the traditional Chinese medicine preparation. The ethanol content in the traditional Chinese medicine preparation was 15%-20%. When the ethanol content in the traditional Chinese medicine preparation was within the range of 15%-20%, the dilution was stopped.

[0088] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparation for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, wherein the TCM preparation is prepared by the method described in this embodiment, and the TCM preparation described in this embodiment is a volatile liquid formulation.

[0089] As shown in Figure 2, a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formulation for gynecological disease prevention and treatment is prepared by compressing the TCM into a dosage carrier as described in Example 1 to form a medicated pad. Each medicated pad contains 4.5ml of TCM. The dosage carrier is a medical pad made of bamboo fiber material. The TCM-loaded dosage carrier is then packaged, sterilized, and stored.

[0090] Example 3

[0091] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprising, by weight parts: 240 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 210 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 170 parts of *Chuanxiong* rhizome, 150 parts of *Aconitum carmichaelii*, 125 parts of alum, 125 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, and 17 parts of borneol.

[0092] The preparation method for Chinese herbal medicine formulations using the composition of this embodiment is identical to that described in Embodiments 1 or 2, except for the composition itself. Similarly, the medicinal pads prepared with the composition of this embodiment follow the same preparation method as that in Embodiment 1, which will not be reiterated here.

[0093] Example 4

[0094] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprising, by weight parts: 230 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 210 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 220 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 160 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 170 parts of *Chuanxiong* rhizome, 150 parts of *Baibu* rhizome, 125 parts of alum, 125 parts of mint, and 17 parts of borneol.

[0095] A preparation method for Chinese herbal medicine formulations using the composition of the present embodiment, wherein the preparation method is identical to that described in Embodiments 1 or 2, except that the composition used is the one specified in the present embodiment. The medicinal pads prepared from the Chinese herbal medicine formulations using the composition of the present embodiment are also prepared by the same method as described in Embodiment 1, and all of these methods are not further detailed here.

[0096] Example 5

[0097] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprising, by weight parts: 230 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 220 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 180 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 180 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 160 parts of *Chuanxiong* rhizome, 160 parts of *Baibu* rhizome, 125 parts of alum, 125 parts of mint, and 17 parts of borneol.

[0098] The preparation method for Chinese herbal medicine formulations using the composition of this embodiment is identical to that described in Embodiments 1 or 2, except for the composition itself. Similarly, the medicinal pads prepared with the composition of this embodiment follow the same preparation method as that in Embodiment 1, which will not be reiterated here.

[0099] Example 6

[0100] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprising, by weight parts: 250 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 200 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 180 parts of *Chuanxiong* rhizome, 140 parts of *Baibu* rhizome, 110 parts of alum, 140 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, and 16 parts of borneol.

[0101] The preparation method for Chinese herbal medicine formulations using the composition of this embodiment is identical to that described in Embodiments 1 or 2, except for the composition itself. Similarly, the medicinal pads prepared with the composition of this embodiment follow the same preparation method as that in Embodiment 1, which will not be reiterated here.

[0102] Example 7

[0103] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprising, by weight parts: 250 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 200 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 170 parts of *Chuanxiong* rhizome, 140 parts of *Aconitum carmichaelii*, 140 parts of alum, 110 parts of *Mentha haplocalyx*, and 18 parts of borneol.

[0104] The preparation method for Chinese herbal medicine formulations using the composition of this embodiment is identical to that described in Embodiments 1 or 2, except for the composition itself. Similarly, the medicinal pads prepared with the composition of this embodiment follow the same preparation method as that in Embodiment 1, which will not be reiterated here.

[0105] Example 8

[0106] A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) composition for the prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases, comprising, by weight parts, 250 parts of *Sophora flavescens*, 200 parts of *Cnidium monnieri*, 200 parts of *Plantago asiatica*, 170 parts of *Angelica sinensis*, 170 parts of *Chuanxiong* rhizome, 150 parts of *Baibu* rhizome, 125 parts of alum, 125 parts of mint, and 17 parts of borneol.

[0107] The preparation method for Chinese herbal medicine formulations using the composition of this embodiment is identical to that described in Embodiments 1 or 2, except for the composition itself. Similarly, the medicinal pads prepared with the composition of this embodiment follow the same preparation method as that in Embodiment 1, which will not be reiterated here.

[0108] It should be noted that sodium benzoate is the preferred preservative in this specification, with all embodiments containing 5 parts of sodium benzoate.

[0109] It should be noted that the bottom of the medical pad prepared by the present invention is further provided with release paper (e.g., adhesive paper), which is bonded to the bottom of the medical pad via an adhesive.

[0110] Usage and dosage of medical medicated pads: Remove the release paper from the back of the medical medicated pad and stick it to the center of the patient's underwear, directly applying it to the affected area of the perineum. Use it in close contact with the vulva. Use one pad per day, with each pad lasting for 24 hours. Use it three days before and four days after menstruation. A course of treatment is 20 days. For more severe cases, an additional pad can be used before going to bed at night.

[0111] It should be noted that the medicinal pad described in this invention exhibits unique therapeutic effects on common diseases of the female internal and external reproductive systems. As is widely known, the female vulva has a higher drug absorption rate than any other skin area in the body. The reason lies in the fact that the female vulva, including the labia majora, clitoris, perineum, external urethral orifice, Bartholin's glands, and paraurethral glands, contains an exceptionally rich network of branch veins, sensitive nerve plexuses, lymphatic vessels associated with blood vessels, and a dense microcirculatory system. Particularly, the pelvic venous walls are thin and lack anterior venous valves. These anatomical characteristics are highly conducive to the absorption of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) agents in the medicinal pad described in this invention, enabling the drugs to remain stored in the venous and microcirculatory networks for an extended period to exert therapeutic effects, thereby achieving the goal of treating internal diseases externally. Additionally, organs such as the vagina, uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries are supplied with nutrients and metabolites by a dual vascular supply system. These organs, all classified as internal reproductive organs, possess gonadal secretory functions that influence reproduction and secondary sexual characteristics. If these organs undergo pathological changes, the medicinal pad described in this invention can correct them, restoring normal function. Symptoms such as menstrual disorders, increased vaginal discharge, or sexual dysfunction can gradually disappear.

[0112] Performance Testing of Pharmaceutical Cushions

[0113] In addition, the pharmaceutical pads prepared by various embodiments of the present invention underwent sensory shape evaluation, physicochemical analysis, and microbiological testing. The results, as shown in Tables 1 to 3, all met the relevant national standards, including GB/T8939—2008, the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2015 Edition), and DB61/T1001.1-1001.5-2015.

[0114] Table 1 Sensory Property Test

[0115]	Project	Test Results
	Color	Visual inspection: Pale yellow surface
	Odor	Smell: a herbal aroma
	Appearance	Clean and uniform; the waterproofing layer is intact, with no defects, lumps, or mold
	Dimensions	Overall length (L) $163 \pm \text{mm}$, maximum width (B) $65 \pm 5 \text{ mm}$, minimum width (B2) $50 \pm 5 \text{ mm}$

[0116] Table 2 Physicochemical Indicators and Thin-Layer Testing

[0117]	Project	Test Results
	Alkaloid Identification	Positive reaction, good efficacy
	Volatile Oil Identification	Positive reaction, easy to volatilize
	Fluorescence Reaction	Shows blue-violet fluorescence, no fluorescent agent added, safe
	Thin-layer Chromatography of <i>Sophora flavescens</i>	The chromatogram of the test sample shows spots of the same color at the positions corresponding to those in the reference chromatogram

[0118] Table 3 Microbial Indicator Testing

[0119]	Project	Test results
	Total bacterial colony count (cfu/g)	≤ 200
	Total number of fungal and yeast colonies (cfu/g)	≤ 100
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus	Not detected

[0120] clinical verification

[0121] 1. Case selection was performed according to the following case screening criteria:

[0122] There were 11 cases of vulvitis caused by fungi, 14 cases of non-athymic vulvitis, 10 cases of vulvar pruritus, 9 cases of vulvar eczema, 11 cases of vulvovaginal candidiasis, 15 cases of bacterial vaginosis, and 10 cases of trichomonas vaginitis, totaling 80 patients with an age distribution ranging from 16 to 60 years.

[0123] 2. A total of 80 cases were randomly divided into an experimental group and a control group, with 60 cases in the experimental group and 20 cases in the control group. The experimental group used medical pads prepared with the traditional Chinese medicine formulation of this invention, while the control group used Yimu brand motherwort sanitary pads produced by Shandong Yimu Women's Products Co., Ltd.

[0124] 3. Each case was treated with the medical pad or the control product (*Lysimachia chinensis*) sanitary pad as described in this invention (applying 1-2 pieces per day to the center of underwear in close contact with the vulva), for a duration of 14 days. The efficacy of the treatment was statistically analyzed using the percentage method through outpatient follow-up visits, examinations, and laboratory tests, and the preventive effect of the experimental group was determined.

[0125] Evaluation Method: Based on clinical manifestations, symptoms were categorized into five items: vulvar pruritus or pruritus with pain, increased vaginal discharge, yellowish vaginal discharge, foul-smelling vaginal discharge, and lower abdominal pain. Each symptom was scored from mild to severe, assigned 0, 2, 4, or 6 points respectively. Decibel-based scoring was performed, and a total score was calculated. Scores were recorded and compared before, during, and after treatment. Concurrently, the results of vaginal secretion analysis and gynecological examinations were compared before and after treatment to conduct a comprehensive evaluation.

[0126] The clinical evaluation criteria are as follows:

[0127] Clinical cure: Complete disappearance of clinical symptoms, with normal vaginal discharge examination and gynecological examination.

[0128] Clinical efficacy: Compared with the pre-treatment scores, the clinical scores after treatment showed a significant reduction in the number of vaginal discharge lesions. Vaginal secretion examination and gynecological examination results improved markedly compared to pre-treatment levels, with clinical symptoms largely resolved.

[0129] Effective: Clinical scores were compared before and after treatment, showing a reduction in scores post-treatment. Vaginal secretion examination and gynecological examination demonstrated certain improvements compared to pre-treatment levels, with clinical symptoms also showing improvement.

[0130] Invalid: No change in clinical scores before and after treatment, no improvement in vaginal secretion examination and gynecological examination compared to pre-treatment levels, and no improvement in clinical symptoms.

[0131] The results of the clinical trials are shown in Tables 4 to 5:

[0132] Table 4 Summary of Symptom Improvement Results

[0133]			Pre-treatment Score	Post-treatment Score	Improvement Rate
	Pruritus Vulvae	Test Group	222	16	92.8%
		Control Group	74	22	70.3%
	Leukorrhea	Test Group	656	92	86.0%

[0134]

	Control Group	218 points	80 points	63.3%
Secretions Examination	Test Group	50 abnormal cases	11 abnormal cases	78.0%
	Control Group	13 abnormal cases	5 abnormal cases	61.5%

[0135] As shown in Table 4, the improvement rate of various symptoms in the experimental group was significantly higher than that in the control group, indicating that the experimental group had a better effect on improving symptoms.

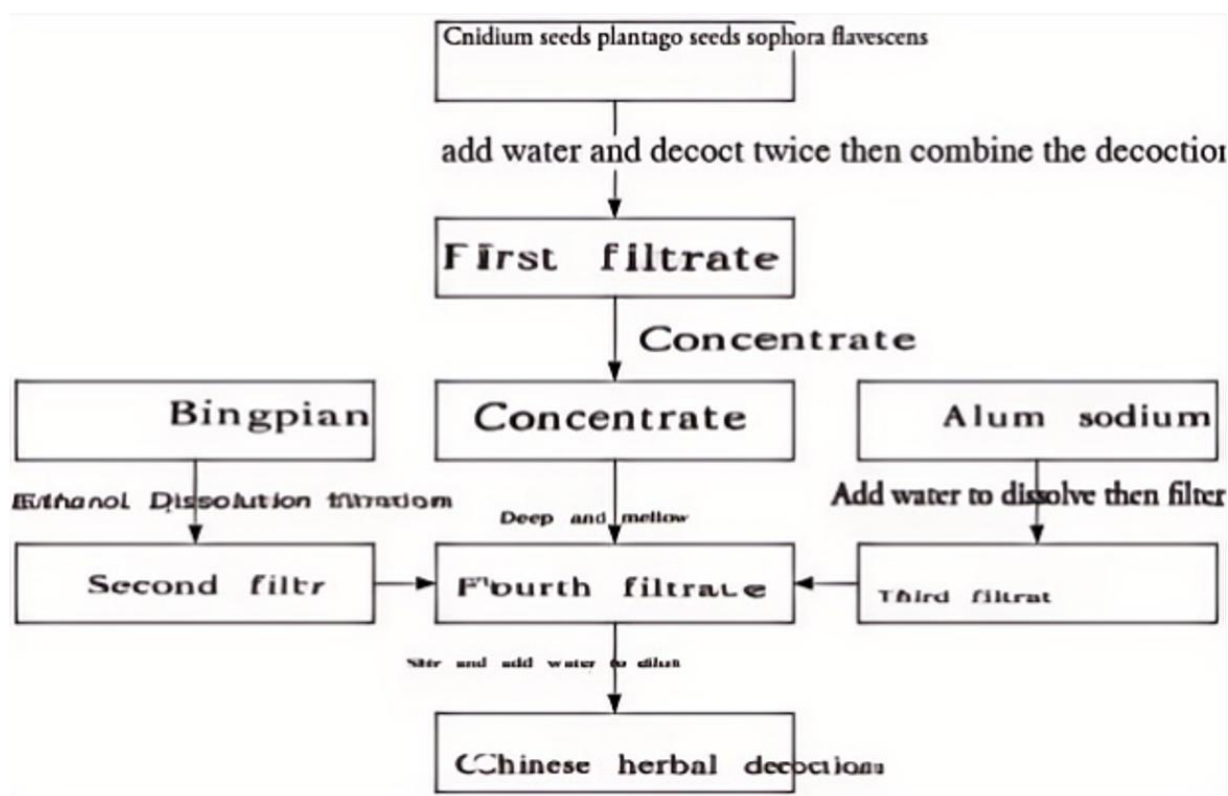
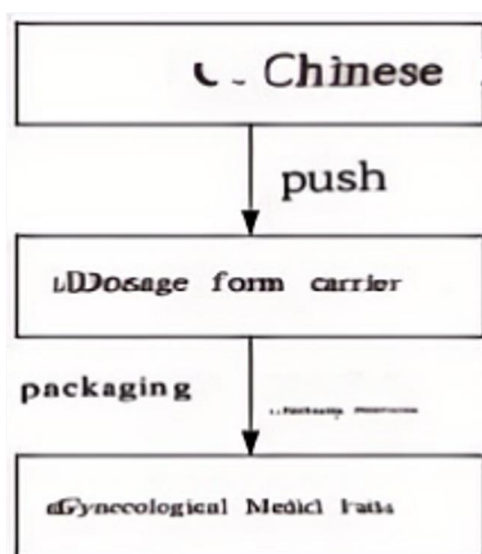
[0136] Table 5 Summary of Clinical Trial Results

[0137]

Group	Number of cases	Recure	Excellence	Valid	Of no avail	Total effective rate
Test team	60 cases	6	29	23	2	96. 7%
Control group	20 cases	0	2	15	3	85. 0%

[0138] The Ridit test ($u = 3.5274$, $P < 0.01$) demonstrated statistically significant efficacy of the experimental group compared to the control group, with no adverse events or side effects observed during the trial. Clinical validation in 80 cases confirmed that the medicated pad prepared by this invention possesses reliable safety and efficacy. It is indicated for the prevention and treatment of gynecological conditions including vulvovaginal candidiasis, non-athlete's disease vulvitis, vulvar pruritus, and vulvar eczema. Additionally, it provides adjunctive therapy for symptoms such as vulvar pruritus and increased vaginal discharge caused by gynecological vaginitis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, and adnexitis. The product enhances the disease resistance of female reproductive organs and meets clinical application standards.

[0139] The above describes the preferred embodiment of the present invention. It should be noted that ordinary skilled persons in the technical field may make various improvements and refinements without departing from the inventive principles, and such modifications shall be deemed to fall within the scope of protection of the invention.

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