

INDICATIONS FOR *ARTEMISIA VULGARIS* PART II (16th–21st century)

IN YELLOW: HOLISTIC* AND TCM**-TERMS

AUTHOR TITEL PUBLICATION DATE / PRINT DATE	NAME OF THE PLANT	PRIMARY QUALITIES (2 out of 4)		SHEN	FIRE UPPER WARMER	MIDDLE WARMER	SPLEEN			WATER	Extraordinary meridian CHONG-MAI Thrusting Vessel (acupuncture route)	EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS	OTHERS	
		DRY (DEGREE)	WARM (DEGREE)											LOWER WARMER
OTHER PRINTED HERBALS IN GERMAN Jakobus Theodorus Tabernaemontanus (1522–1590) Neuw Kreuterbuch mit schönen künstlichen und leblichen Figuren (1588)	ARTEMISIA rubra + alba many false herbs!	2 nd DEGREE “dries the remaining dampness”	3 rd DEGREE Increased when together with nutmeg, myrrh, cinnamon, savine (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>); Recomandations about warm intake			Spleen-Qi deficiency							Frog in the throat	
POLISH HERBALS Stefan Falimirz <i>O ziołach y o moczy gich</i> (1534)	BYLICA (Mother of all herbs) In the picture of the plant: “ <i>Arthimesia</i> , <i>Bylicia</i> , <i>Deifos</i> ”	3 rd DEGREE	3 rd DEGREE			Blockage from – COLDNESS – PHLEGM							CAVE: Dryness!	
Marcin z Urzędowa (1500–1573) Zielnik polski (1595)	ARTEMISIA	1 st DEGREE “diluting”	2 nd DEGREE “the middle of”											
Szymon Syreński (1540-1611) Zielnik Simona Syrenniusa (1613)	BYLICA ARTEMISIA	1 st DEGREE “dilutes” “expells”	2 nd DEGREE “drains” “penetrates”		PHLEGM	COLDNESS				COLDNESS			with (common) tormentil and nutmeg	
17 th + 18 th CENTURY Johann Schröder (1600–1664) Artzney-Schatz (German version 1685)	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> – Rother Beyfuß (red mugwort) – Weißer Beyfuß (white mugwort) (two different arts!)	2 nd DEGREE	1 st DEGREE											
Johann Heinrich Zedler (1706–1751) Universal LEXICON (1732–1754)	ARTEMISIA: – <i>vulgaris</i> – <i>major</i> – <i>latifolia</i> encyclopaedic listing	in text: „warms and strengthens”				Sweet-like (other authors hitherto: spicy, bitter)	Spleen-Qi- insufficiency							
(ZEDLER) MOXA (Moxibustion) (P. KLIN)	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> , if necessary <i>Folium Artemisiae Argyi</i>	VERY DRY (4+)	VERY HOT (4+)	“for the so-called cold gout, which comes from watery and slimy dampness”; Arthralgy = Bi-Syndroms CAVE: Inflammantion and redness										
MODERN PHYTOTHERAPY Gerhard Madaus (1890–1942) <i>Lehrbuch der biologischen Heilmittel</i> (1938)	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> + national names (8x) + traditional names	in text: “eliminates cold Dampness” “warms”		tonicizing									TCM (important!)	
Hans Hermann Julius Hager (1816–1897) <i>Handbuch der pharmaceutischen Praxis</i> (first edition 1876) (newest edition 2015)	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>													
POLISH SOURCES FROM 18 TH CENT. UNTIL NOW	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> Bylica pospolita WEED													
KOMMISSION E 1978–1995 (negative –) Monography 1988	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> BEIFUSS HERBA <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> BEIFUSS RADIX													
KOMMISSION E	VERDICT: “Since the effectiveness for the claimed applications is NOT verified, a therapeutic administration is NOT recommended”													
A.VULGARIS IN XXI CENTURY A significant growth of interest in research after the Nobel Prize for <i>A. annua</i> in 2015 (artemisinin-malaria) Most of the studies were from outside Europe, mostly from Asia (India, China, South Korea, Japan): – known spice – this species is cheap in cultivation (option of micro- propagation) “Panaceum” according to EBM	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. 107 Latin synonyms! + trivial names Reasons for multiple naming: see slide no. 5 of the presentation Pharmaceutical raw material: – <i>Artemisiae vulgaris</i> <i>Herba</i> (herb) – <i>Artemisiae vulgaris</i> <i>Radix</i> (root)													
TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine) NOT A CHINESE HERB! as equivalent shall be regarded <i>Folium Artemisiae argyi</i> = Chinese/silver Mugwort Described together with <i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> HERBA RADIX	dry dispersing to transform/to change (Hua) 化 BITTER (2 nd –3 rd grade) SPICY (1 st grade)	warm (1 st degree)	Neurasthenia ^{xxv} (insomnia)	(palpitations)	Stomach-Qi Deficiency ⁱⁱⁱ	Spleen-Qi Deficiency ⁱⁱ cold Dampness of Spleen ^{iv}	Stagnation of Liver-Qi ⁱ Damp-heat in Liver and Gallbladder ^{xvi}	diarrhea ^{xiix/13} (Xie Xie)	Kidney-Yang insufficiency ^{xiv} Damp-cold in the Urinebladder ^{xv}	(Qi)-insufficiency & Cold-related hemorrhages ^{xiii} Unstoppable/chronic bleeding ^x		MOXA ^v Elimination of pathogenic residual factors from the stage of Shao Yang (Lesser Yang) ^{xi} Opening of the body surface [releasing the exterior] ^{xii} Stimulation of Wei-Qi ^{xiii} Epilepsy ^{xxiii/12} Cramps/Spasms ^{xxiii/5} Cramps/Spasms with children ^{xxiv/14} Transformation of phlegm ^{xxviii} (Hua)	