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## Structure of the Anthroposophic Pharmaceutical Codex, APC

**Part I** “Definitions” provides definitions and describes quality aspects as well as parameters related to anthroposophic medicinal products. The different stages incurred in the obtaining of a medicinal product, from the starting material to the dosage form, are described in this part.

**Part IIa** “General Monographs of specific production methods (Pharmaceutical processes)” contains general monographs concerning the types of preparations/ active substances that are prepared by specified procedures. Beneath the relevant general monograph(s), different specific production methods by which a particular type of a starting material can be prepared are either quoted from other pharmacopoeias or an APC production method is set out.

In this way, the relationship between the APC and other pharmacopoeias, as well as the option to define substances through their production methods are outlined.

Schematically the following order is applied:

### General monographs

*Definition, Identification, Tests, Assay, Storage, Recommended Designation*

### Specific production methods related to the particular general monograph

*Ph.Eur.  
Methods*

*HAB  
Methods*

*Ph.fr.  
Methods*

*APC  
Methods*

**Part IIb** “Monographs of starting materials and preparations” sets standards for specific starting materials and preparations. In their last section the monographs of the starting materials list

- a) Some existing anthroposophic preparations that utilise the starting material and/ or
- b) Manufacturing methods, described in the Ph.Eur., the HAB or the APC commonly used for the processing of the particular starting material. That list is not meant to be exhaustive.

**Part III**, information about dosage forms in anthroposophic pharmacy as well as production methods of specific dosage forms for anthroposophic medicinal products.

### Part IV “Appendices”

In **appendix I** starting materials for the preparation of anthroposophic medicinal products are listed (not excipients and vehicles). The appendices are numbered according to the related chapter in part I: 2.1., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 2.6.

In **appendix II** a link to the HPUS is given:

- Correlation table: Ph.Eur./HAB manufacturing methods used in anthroposophic pharmacy and corresponding manufacturing in the HPUS.

English name: Ph.Eur. or scientific	German name: HAB (and/or German)	French name or others	Abbreviated definition Further synonyms	Reference to Standard	Preparation method	Reference for use in anthroposophic medicine KC Monograph	Other
Agate water	(Achatwasser)		Water existing inside an undamaged Agate geode		Ph.Eur. 3.1.2		Der Merkurslab 2009; 62(6): 605-619
Amber	Succinum (Bernstein)		Fossilized tree resin	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1 (and 3.1.1 or 3.1.2), 4.1.2	Corpus vitreum/Succinum; Olibanum comp./Succinum; Rosmarinus comp.; Stannum/ Succinum; Succinum	
Amethyst	(Amethyst)		A violet variety of quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> )		API, Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Tropaeolum comp.	
Antimonite			See Stibnite				
Apatite	Apatit	Apatite	The natural mineral (calcium fluor- phosphate chem.: Ca <sub>5</sub> [(PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> , (OH,F,Cl)])	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Apatit; Apatit/Conchae; Apatit/ Phosphorus comp.; Apatit/Stannum; Cerebellum comp.; Conchae/ Ferrum ustum comp.; Ferrum praeparatum comp.; Stannum comp.	
Aqua maris	(Meerwasser)		See Seawater				
Aragonite	(Aragonit)	Aragonite	The natural mineral (calcium carbonate; chem.: CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		Répertoire de méd. antr.
Arandisite	(Arandisit)	Arandisite	The natural mineral (complex tin silicate)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Arandisit	Vademecum
Argentite	Argentit	Argentite	The natural mineral	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Argentit	Vademecum
Arsenopyrite	Arsenopyrit	Arsenopyrite	The natural mineral (arsenic-iron sulfide; chem.: FeAsS)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		Vademecum: Arsenopyrit
Aurum metallicum naturale	(Gold, gediegen)	Or natif	The natural mineral (naturally occurring gold with traces of other elements)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1 (and 3.2.2), 4.1.2	Aurum metallicum; Aurum/Prunus	
Barysilite	Barysilit	Barysilite	The natural mineral (Lead manganese silicate; chem.: Pb <sub>8</sub> Mn(Si <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> )		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Barysilit	Vademecum
Berthierite	Berthierit	Berthierite	The natural mineral (antimony-iron sulfide; chem.: FeSb <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> )		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		Vademecum
Bolus alba	(Bolus)		See Kaolinite				
Cassiterite	(Kassiterit, Zinnstein)	Cassitérite	The natural mineral (tin oxide; chem.: SnO <sub>2</sub> )		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Kassiterit	Vademecum: Kassiterit
Cerite	(Cerit)		The natural mineral (complex silicate of rare earth elements (cerium, lanthanum and others) and calcium, magnesium and iron)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Cor/Crataegus comp.	Vademecum

English name: Ph.Eur. or scientific	German name: HAB (and/or German)	French name or others	Abbreviated definition Further synonyms	Reference to Standard	Preparation method	Reference for use in anthroposophic medicine	
						KC Monograph	Other
Cerussite	Cerussit	Cérussite	The natural mineral (lead carbonate; chem.: PbCO <sub>3</sub> )	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2; raw material for production of Plumbum silicicum	Cerussit ; Plumbum silicicum	Vademecum
Chalcedony	(Chalcedon)		The natural mineral (silicic acid; chem.: SiO <sub>2</sub> )		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1 (and then 3.1.1), 4.1.2		
Chalcocite	(Chalkosin)	Chalkosine	The natural mineral (copper sulfide; chem.: Cu <sub>2</sub> S)	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1 (and then 3.2.2), 4.1.2	Chalkosin; Thyreoidea comp.	
Chalcopyrite	(Chalkopyrit)	Chalcopyrite	The natural mineral (copper-iron sulfide; chem.: CuFeS <sub>2</sub> )		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		
Chlorargyrite	(Chlorargyrit, Hornerz, Silberhornerz)		The natural mineral (silver chloride; chem.: AgCl)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Cartilago/Hornerz comp. ; Corpus vitreum/Hornerz comp.	
Chrysolite	(Chrysolith)	Chrysolithe	The natural mineral (magnesium-iron silicate; chem.: (Mg,Fe) <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>4</sub> )	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Chrysolith; Chrysolith comp.	Vademecum
Chrysoprase	(Chrysopras)		The natural mineral (silicic acid with small amounts of nickel)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1 (and then 3.2.2), 4.1.2		
Cinnabar	(Zinnober)	Cinnabaris naturale	The natural mineral (mercury sulfide; chem.: HgS)	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Agropyron comp.; Barium comp. ; Pyrit/Zinnober; Zinnober; Zinnober comp.	Vademecum
Cuprite	Cuprit	Cuprite	The natural mineral (copper oxide; chem.: Cu <sub>2</sub> O)	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Cuprit	
Diaspore	(Diaspor)		The natural mineral (aluminium oxide hydroxide; chem.: AlOOH)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		
Dioptase	Dioptas	Dioptase	The natural mineral (copper silicate; chem.: Cu <sub>6</sub> Si <sub>6</sub> O <sub>18</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O)	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Dioptas	
Dyscrasite	Dyskrasit	Dyscrasite	The natural mineral	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Dyskrasit	
Emerald	(Smaragd)		A green variety of beryl (aluminium- beryllium silicate; chem.: Al <sub>2</sub> Be <sub>3</sub> (Si <sub>6</sub> O <sub>18</sub> ), coloured by trace amounts of chromium and sometimes vanadium		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		
Ferrum sidereum	(Meteoreisen)	Ferrum sidereum	See Iron meteorite				
Ferrum silicicum naturale			See Nontronite				

English name: Ph.Eur. or scientific	German name: HAB (and/or German)	French name or others	Abbreviated definition Further synonyms	Reference to Standard	Preparation method	Reference for use in anthroposophic medicine KC Monograph	Other
Flint	(Flint, Feuerstein)	Silex	The natural mineral (chem.: silicic acid SiO <sub>2</sub> )		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2 (in Lapis cancri/ Flintstein together with Lapis cancri), Raw material for preparing Silex - Lapis cancri solutus (see app. 2.6)	Lapis Cancrici/Flintstein	
Fluorite	Flussspat	Fluorite	The natural mineral (calcium fluoride; chem.: CaF <sub>2</sub> )	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Ceratum Ratanhia comp.; Fluorit; Ratanhia comp.; Sal Maris comp.; Salvia comp.	
Galena	Bleiglanz	Galène	The natural mineral (lead sulfide; chem.: PbS)	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Betula/Mandragora comp.; Bleiglanz/Secale comp.; Galenit/ Retina comp.; Retina comp.; Retina/ Secale comp.	
Garnet (Glacies Mariae)	(Granat)		The natural mineral: Almandine (iron-aluminium silicate; chem.: Fe <sub>3</sub> Al <sub>2</sub> (SiO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> ) or other varieties See selenite		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		Der Merkurstab 2004; 57(1): 57-58
Gneiss	(Gneis)		The natural pale rock (Gneiss from Gastein (A); consisting of quartz, feldspar, mica and others); syn. Lapis albus		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2		
Granite	(Granit)	Granit	The natural rock (consisting of quartz, feldspar and mica and others)		Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Berberis/Prostata comp.; Berberis/ Uterus comp.; Disci/Rhus toxicodendron comp.; Rhus toxicodendron comp.	
Graphite	(Graphites) Graphit	Graphites	The natural mineral (hexagonal Carbon; chem.: C, with traces of iron and other elements)	HAB; Ph.fr.	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2	Ferrum rosatum/Graphites; Graphites; Pulvis stomachicus cum Bismuto praeparato; Tropaeolum comp.	
Halite	Halit		The natural mineral (sodium chloride; chem.: NaCl)	HAB	Ph.Eur. 3.1.1, API	Halit	
Hekla Lava			See Lava				
Hematite	Hämatit	Hématite	The natural mineral (iron oxide; chem.: Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	HAB	Ph.Eur. 4.1.1, 4.1.2 raw material for preparations acc. to HAB 37a		