Amended Claims

1. Tofu for smoking abstention, comprising tofu and brown sugar, wherein the tofu is brined tofu, and the brined tofu and the brown sugar have a weight ratio of 6~8 : 4~2.

~~2. The tofu for smoking abstention according to claim 1, wherein the tofu is brined tofu.~~

~~3. The tofu for smoking abstention according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the tofu and the brown sugar have a weight ratio of 6~8 : 4~2.~~

2~~4~~. The tofu for smoking abstention according to claim ~~3~~1, wherein the brined tofu and the brown sugar have a weight ratio of 7 : 3.

3~~5~~. A method of making the tofu for smoking abstention according to any one of claims 1~2~~4~~, comprising the following steps:

preparing the brined tofu and the brown sugar with a ratio of 6~8 : 4~2;

forming holes in the brined tofu and then sprinkling the brown sugar on the brined tofu uniformly, or sprinkling the brined brown sugar on the tofu uniformly and then forming holes in the tofu; and

finally steaming the tofu separated from water for 5 minutes.

~~6. A method for smoking abstention, comprising: taking the tofu for smoking abstention according to any one of claims 1~4.~~

Statement for submission with IPOS

As to the Written Opinion of the International Search Authority of the PCT application, the applicant has made amendments to claim 1, i.e., adding the technical features of claims 2 and 3 into the claim 1, deleting the original claims 2 and 3, accordingly amending the original claims 4 and 5, and deleting the original claim 6, please refer to the amended claims. The applicant believes that the amended claims are non-obvious in view of D2 (Shen Xiaoci, "Folk Prescription Recommendations for Smoking Cessation Using Traditional Chinese Medicine", Family & Traditional Chinese Medicine, no. 1, Page 25, January 2005)推荐几则中医戒烟方"，沈小赐，《家庭中医药》第 1 期，1 月 2005，第 25 页）for the following reasons.

I. Changes produced by the preparation methods of D2 and the present invention being different

Raw tofu, which is defined with respect to cooked tofu, refers to tofu in which only physical changes occur at constant temperature, without prolonged heating or steaming, and thus the molecular structure of amino acids does not vary, and the amino acids have strong activity; cooked tofu refers to tofu in which chemical changes occur in the protein of the cooked tofu after prolonged heating or steaming, peptide bonds of the amino acids are destroyed, and the activity of the amino acids disappear.

In D2, the raw tofu added with brown sugar is well steamed. Therefore, after the raw tofu undergoes long time steaming, the activity of the amino acids

disappear, that is to say, the peptide bonds of the amino acids in the steamed tofu break, and chemical change has occurred.

In the present invention, the purpose of "steaming the tofu separated from water for 5 minutes" is to make the tofu and the brown sugar mixing well, it is the physical changes that occur, and the tofu is not well cooked.

If the raw tofu in D2 is replaced with the cooked tofu, the amino acids within the protein in the brined tofu will be denatured after prolonged heating, having no effect of smoking abstention, this is demonstrated by the experimental results of the first seventh groups in Document 4 (measurements of smoking abstention effects of mixture of 20g of tofu and appropriate amount of brown sugar) issued by Longjiang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Daqing.

Thus, the mechanisms of the preparation method of the tofu for smoking abstention in the present invention and of the prescription for smoking cessation in D2 are different.

II. The tofu for smoking abstention in the present invention conforming to Medicinal and Edible theory in traditional medicine and traditional Chinese medicine theory and being scientific.

Smoking abstention is a process during which the body gets rid of dependence on nicotine toxin. It is recorded in "Shennong's Materia Medica" that "Shennong tasted a hundred of herbs, experienced 72 drugs daily, and solved by tea", which shows the example of getting rid of toxins in the body with food in the ancient. Medicinal and Edible theory in traditional medicine suggests that treatment with food also follows the principle of medication, for example, the amount or ratio of

ingredients and taking method of each treatment prescription are clearly described in fruit portion and vegetable portion of "Compendium of Materia Medica".

1. Ratio of the tofu for smoking abstention being scientific

The tofu for smoking abstention in the present invention comprises 350g of brined tofu (with effects of enhancing immunity, getting rid of fat and decreasing blood pressure) and 150g of brown sugar (with effects of promoting blood circulation and relieving blood stasis, replenishing blood and nourishing liver) with a ratio of 7: 3, the amount being clear and conforming to the principle of drugs compatibility in "Shennong's Materia Medica", and being scientific.

It is recorded in D2 “preparing 20g of raw tofu which is poked to form several holes into which brown sugar is added, and it is steamed well”, the amount or ratio is not clearly described, and does not conform to traditional Chinese medicine theory. In addition, for prescriptions of Chinese medicine, if the ingredients are same but amount or ratio is different, different diseases are treated, with greatly different treatment effects. For example, a prescription having 20g of prepared rehmannia root, 20g of meat wine dogwood, 20g of Cortex Moutan Radicis, 20g of Rhizoma Dioscoreae and 15g of Poria cocos is used to treat syndromes of deficiency of kidney, dizziness and tinnitus; a prescription having 18g of prepared rehmannia root, 18g of meat wine dogwood, 18g of Cortex Moutan Radicis, 18g of Rhizoma Dioscoreae and 12g of Poria cocos is used to treat lumbar disc herniation.

2. Eating method of the tofu for smoking abstention being scientific

It is recorded in "Huangdi Neijing Taisu. Wuchangzheng Dalun" diet principles such as "whether drugs or foods cannot be used excessively, otherwise the healthy atmosphere will be hurt". In the Description of the present invention, the time to eat the tofu for smoking abstention is clearly stated, and for smokers with different smoking index, the course of eating of the tofu for smoking abstention is different, these conform to the diet principles; in D2, there is no clear instructions for eating time, the relationship between smoking state and eating course of the smokers is not explained, which is contrary to the diet principles and not scientific.

3. Method for smoking abstention with food must ensure the eating principle of safety, health and science, which is the basis of smoking abstention with food. In D2, talking about smoking abstention without science deviates from the mind of therapy with food.

III. Principles for smoking abstention being essentially different

In the tofu for smoking abstention of this application, free amino acids are used to substitute receptor binding (as mentioned in the last response), blocking the body's dependence on nicotine, and achieving effect of smoking abstention essentially.

In D2, a smoker has a feeling of "sick" by eating "steamed tofu with brown sugar", is averse to smoke, and delays the time to smoke by eating a few teaspoons of the steamed tofu when wanting to smoke, achieving the effect of smoking abstention by means of willpower after a considerable period of time. As discussed in I, the protein has been denatured after prolonged well steaming, and the

denatured protein cannot reach the effect of getting rid of nicotine toxin, therefore, the method of quitting smoking in D2 is essentially different from that in the present application. Meanwhile, the experimental results in Document 4 show that the prescription for smoking cessation in D2 (regardless of raw plaster tofu or raw brined tofu) has no effect of smoking cessation, especially for heavy smokers with high smoking index, there is no effect of quitting smoking after eating.

IV. Stosstherapy with large-dose being used in the present invention

Stosstherapy with large-dose is generally used to treat cancer, but firstly used in the field of quitting smoking. In this application, the quality with 350g of brined tofu and 150g of brown sugar is about 15-25 times of that in D2, eating all at one time and continuous for 3 days, which illustrates that "large-dose" is creative. This is also be proved by the experimental data in Document 3 (measurements of smoking abstention effects under different ratios of tofu to brown sugar) issued by Longjiang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Daqing. The inventor has also measured the effect of the prescription for smoking cessation in D2, with the results in Document 4, which indicates that the prescription for smoking cessation with low-dose in D2 does not have any effect of smoking abstention.

V. The tofu for smoking abstention in the present invention having technical effects

1. The experimental results show that the ratio of the tofu for smoking abstention in the present invention is different from that of the prescription for smoking cessation in D2, with effects of smoking abstention being essentially different.

2. The eating method being different proves that the tofu for smoking abstention of this application is more regular than the prescription for smoking cessation in D2.

3. The time to achieve effect of smoking abstention being shorter proves that the tofu for smoking abstention of this application is more magical than the prescription for smoking cessation in D2.

In summary, from the view of aggregates, it is assumed that the raw tofu in D2 is replaced with brined tofu, then this substitution should have effect of smoking cessation, but the experimental results show that there is no effect of smoking cessation, proof by contradiction proves that the aggregate of the prescription for smoking cessation in D2 does not distribute, i.e., the prescription for smoking cessation in D2 and the tofu for smoking abstention in the present invention are two aggregates, the aggregate of the prescription for smoking cessation in D2 does not contain the aggregate of the tofu for smoking abstention but intersects with it, that is to say, the tofu for smoking abstention has partial subset different from the prescription for smoking cessation. And it can be seen from the experimental results that the tofu for smoking abstention in this application brings unexpected technical effects, and therefore is creative.

Based on the amended independent claim 1 being inventive, the amended dependent claim 2 with additional features to further define it also has inventiveness.

In addition, from the opinions stated above, it can be seen that the method of

making the tofu for smoking abstention of the present application is different from the preparation method of the prescription for smoking cessation in D2, thus the amended claim 3 has inventiveness in view of D2.

Further, Documents 3 and 4 and their English translation are enclosed.

豆腐与红糖不同配比下的戒烟效果测定

一、实验目的

通过实验，测定卤水豆腐和石膏豆腐与红糖在不同质量配比情况下的戒烟效果。

二、实验材料

取一定质量配比（共计 500 克）的大豆腐和红糖，在大豆腐上扎孔，把红糖均匀地洒在上面，放在锅内蒸 5-10 分钟，将豆腐蒸熟。每天早晨空腹一次全部食用，连吃三天后即可达到戒烟效果。

三、实验方法、步骤

在本院戒烟门诊和社会上招募志愿者，共计 140 人并分成 14 组每组 10 人，每组烟民的性别、年龄呈均匀分布，烟龄三年以上，身体健康，无吸毒等不良嗜好。

第一组食用卤水豆腐和红糖按 9：1 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第二组食用卤水豆腐和红糖按 8：2 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后有 1 人戒烟。

第三组食用卤水豆腐和红糖按 7：3 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后有 9 人戒烟。

第四组食用卤水豆腐和红糖按 6：4 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后有 2 人戒烟。

第五组食用卤水豆腐和红糖按 5：5 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第六组食用卤水豆腐和红糖按 4：6 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第七组食用卤水豆腐和红糖按 3：7 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第八组食用石膏豆腐和红糖按 9：1 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第九组食用石膏豆腐和红糖按 8：2 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后有 1 人戒烟。

第十组食用石膏豆腐和红糖按 7：3 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十一组食用石膏豆腐和红糖按 6：4 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十二组食用石膏豆腐和红糖按 5：5 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十三组食用石膏豆腐和红糖按 4：6 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

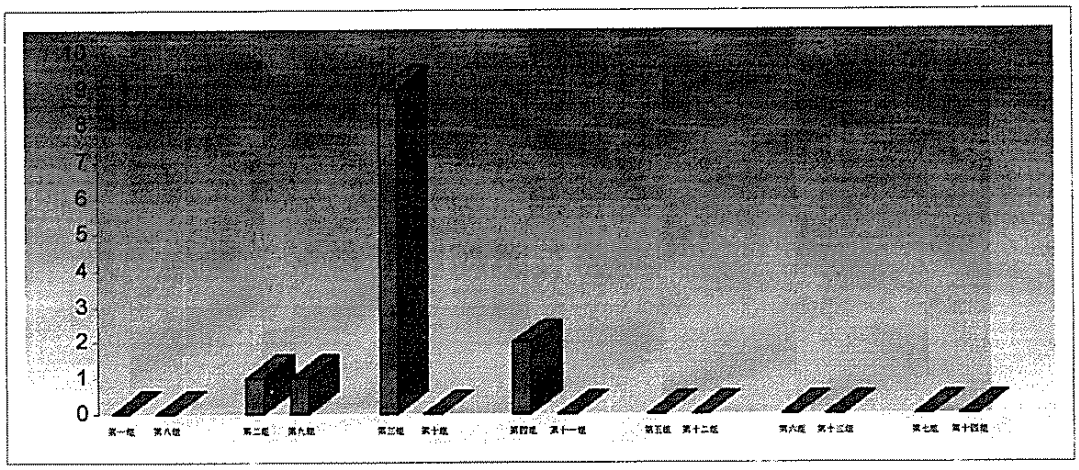
第十四组食用石膏豆腐和红糖按 3：7 质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

（说明：因卤水豆腐或石膏豆腐与红糖的质量配比达到 5：5 以后，志愿者很难一次将戒烟豆腐全部吃下，故第五、

六、七、十二、十三、十四组的志愿者每次均没能将戒烟豆腐全部吃下）

四、数据分析

根据各组实验数据制成统计图如下:



四、实验结论

1、卤水豆腐和红糖按一定质量配比制成的戒烟豆腐有戒烟效果，其中尤以按 7：3 配比制成的戒烟豆腐戒烟效果最佳。

2、石膏豆腐和红糖制成的“戒烟豆腐”无戒烟效果。

注：本实验结论对且仅对该人群的本次实验负责。

大庆龙江中医医院

二〇一二年四月二十四日

Measurements of Smoking Abstention Effects under Different Ratios of Tofu to Brown Sugar

I. purpose of experiments

Smoking abstention effects under different mass ratios of tofu to brown sugar are measured through experiments.

II. materials of experiments

Preparing tofu to brown sugar with a certain mass ratio (total mass being 500g), forming holes in the tofu, sprinkling the brown sugar on the tofu uniformly, and steaming the above tofu separated from water for 5-10 minutes, until the tofu is cooked. Taking once all the tofu every morning with the stomach empty, continuous for 3 days, and then smoking abstention can be achieved

III. method and steps of experiments

A total of 140 volunteers in smoking abstention clinic of this hospital and in the society are recruited, and divided into 14 groups, 10 persons per group, and sexes and ages of smokers of every group are distributed evenly. The smokers have a history of smoking above three years, with good physical health, and have no undesirable tastes such as drug-taking.

The volunteers in a first group take tofu for smoking abstention made from brined tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 9:1, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a second group take tofu for smoking abstention made

from brined tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 8:2, continuous for 3 days, and one volunteer gives up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a third group take tofu for smoking abstention made from brined tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 7:3, continuous for 3 days, and 9 volunteers give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a fourth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from brined tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 6:4, continuous for 3 days, and 2 volunteers give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a fifth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from brined tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 5:5, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a sixth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from brined tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 4:6, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a seventh group take tofu for smoking abstention made from brined tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 3:7, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in an eighth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from plaster tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 9:1, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a ninth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from plaster tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 8:2, continuous for 3

days, and one volunteer gives up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a tenth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from plaster tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 7:3, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a eleventh group take tofu for smoking abstention made from plaster tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 6:4, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a twelfth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from plaster tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 5:5, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

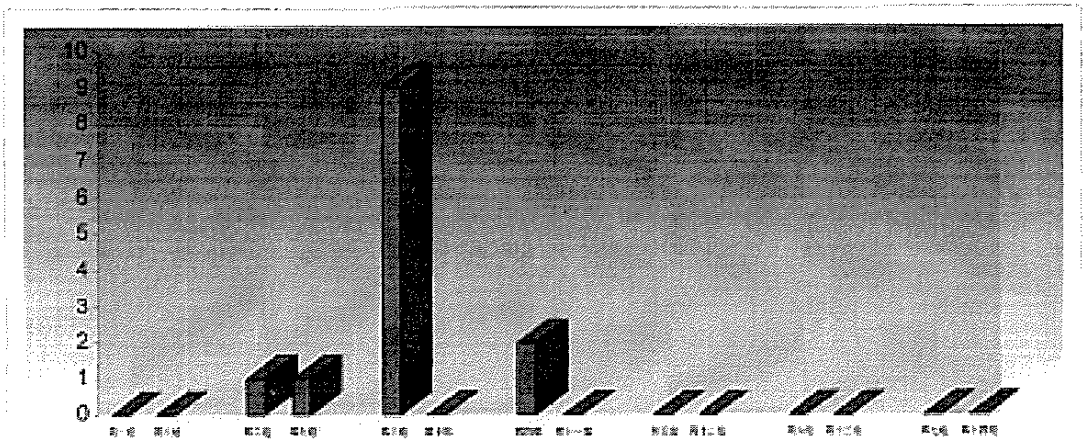
The volunteers in a thirteenth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from plaster tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 4:6, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a fourteenth group take tofu for smoking abstention made from plaster tofu and brown sugar with a mass ratio of 3:7, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

(Note: after the mass ratio of the brined tofu or the plaster tofu and brown sugar reaches 5:5, it is difficult for the volunteers to take once all the tofu for smoking abstention, and thus the volunteers in the fifth, sixth, seventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth groups do not take once all the tofu for smoking abstention.)

IV. data analysis

A statistical diagram is made as follows according to experimental data of each group.



V. conclusions of experiments

1. The tofu for smoking abstention made from brined tofu and brown sugar with certain mass ratios has smoking abstention effects, and the tofu for smoking abstention made with a mass ratio of 7:3 has the best smoking abstention effects.

2. The "tofu for smoking abstention" made from plaster tofu and brown sugar has no smoking abstention effects.

Note: The conclusions of experiments are only responsible for the persons in this experiment.

Longjiang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Daqing

(seal)

April 24, 2012

20克豆腐和适量红糖混合物的戒烟效果测定

一、实验目的

通过实验，测定戒烟方“生豆腐 20 克，戳数孔，加入红糖蒸熟食用”的戒烟效果。

二、实验材料

取 20 克生豆腐，戳数孔，加入适量红糖蒸熟，每天早晨空腹一次全部食用，连吃三天，一周后测定戒烟效果。

三、实验方法、步骤

在本院戒烟门诊和社会上招募志愿者，共计 140 人并分成 14 组每组 10 人，每组烟民的性别、年龄呈均匀分布，烟龄三年以上，身体健康，无吸毒等不良嗜好。

第一组用 20 克生卤水豆腐加入 2.22 克红糖(质量配比 9：1)蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第二组用 20 克生卤水豆腐加入 5 克红糖(质量配比 8：2) 蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第三组用 20 克生卤水豆腐加入 8.57 克红糖(质量配比 7：3) 蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第四组用 20 克生卤水豆腐加入 13.33 克红糖(质量配比 6：4) 蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第五组用 20 克生卤水豆腐加入 20 克红糖(质量配比 5：

5）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第六组用 20 克生卤水豆腐加入 30 克红糖(质量配比 4:6）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第七组用 20 克生卤水豆腐加入 46.67 克红糖(质量配比 3: 7）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第八组用 20 克生石膏豆腐加入 2.22 克红糖(质量配比 9: 1）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第九组用 20 克生石膏豆腐加入 5 克红糖(质量配比 8:2）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十组用 20 克生石膏豆腐加入 8.57 克红糖(质量配比 7: 3）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十一组用 20 克生石膏豆腐加入 13.33 克红糖(质量配比 6: 4）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十二组用 20 克生石膏豆腐加入 20 克红糖(质量配比 5: 5）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十三组用 20 克生石膏豆腐加入 30 克红糖(质量配比 4: 6）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

第十四组用 20 克生石膏豆腐加入 46.67 克红糖(质量配比 3: 7）蒸熟，连吃三天，一周后无人戒烟。

四、实验结论

用 20 克生豆腐，戳数孔，加入适量红糖蒸熟，每天早晨空腹一次全部食用，连吃三天，一周后无戒烟效果。

（此页无正文）

注：本实验结论对且仅对该人群的本次实验负责。

大庆龙江中医医院

二〇一二年五月七日

Measurements of Smoking Abstention Effects of Mixture of 20g of Tofu and Appropriate Amount of Brown Sugar

I. purpose of experiments

Smoking abstention effects of a prescription for smoking abstention are measured through experiments, with the prescription being "preparing 20g of raw tofu, pricking several holes and adding brown sugar in the holes, and steaming well and taking them".

II. materials of experiments

Preparing 20g of raw tofu, pricking several holes, adding appropriate amount of brown sugar in the holes, and steaming well, taking once all the tofu every morning with the stomach empty, continuous for 3 days, and smoking abstention effects are measured after one week.

III. method and steps of experiments

A total of 140 volunteers in smoking abstention clinic of this hospital and in the society are recruited, and divided into 14 groups, 10 persons per group, and sexes and ages of smokers of every group are distributed evenly. The smokers have a history of smoking above three years, with good physical health, and have no undesirable tastes such as drug-taking.

The volunteers in a first group take 20g of raw brined tofu adding with 2.22g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 9:1) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a second group take 20g of raw brined tofu adding with

5g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 8:2) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a third group take 20g of raw brined tofu adding with 8.57g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 7:3) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a fourth group take 20g of raw brined tofu adding with 13.33g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 6:4) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a fifth group take 20g of raw brined tofu adding with 20g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 5:5) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a sixth group take 20g of raw brined tofu adding with 30g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 4:6) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a seventh group take 20g of raw brined tofu adding with 46.67g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 3:7) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in an eighth group take 20g of raw plaster tofu adding with 2.22g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 9:1) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a ninth group take 20g of raw plaster tofu adding with 5g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 8:2) and steamed well, continuous for 3

days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a tenth group take 20g of raw plaster tofu adding with 8.57g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 7:3) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a eleventh group take 20g of raw plaster tofu adding with 13.33g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 6:4) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a twelfth group take 20g of raw plaster tofu adding with 20g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 5:5) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a thirteenth group take 20g of raw plaster tofu adding with 30g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 4:6) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

The volunteers in a fourteenth group take 20g of raw plaster tofu adding with 46.67g of brown sugar (with a mass ratio of 3:7) and steamed well, continuous for 3 days, but no volunteer give up smoking after one week.

IV. conclusion of experiments

Preparing 20g of raw tofu, pricking several holes, adding appropriate amount of brown sugar in the holes, and steaming well, taking once all the tofu every morning with the stomach empty, continuous for 3 days, and no smoking abstention effects are achieved after one week.

Note: The conclusion of experiments is only responsible for the persons in this experiment.

Longjiang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Daqing

(seal)

May 7, 2012