CLAIMS

1. A traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing or treating increased blood lipids, increased triglyceride, increased cholesterol, hyperlipidemia and atherosclerosis, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared by the following raw materials in part by weight: 20–30 parts of thorowax root, 10–20 parts of immature orange fruit, 5–15 parts of raw rhubarb, 5–10 parts of baical skullcap root, 5–15 parts of white peony root, 5–10 parts of dried ginger, 7–15 parts of leech, 5–15 parts of liquorice root, 5–15 parts of tangshen, 5–15 parts of largehead atractylodes rhizome and 10–20 parts of pinellia tuber.

2. The traditional Chinese medicine composition according to claim 1, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared from the following raw materials in part by weight: 25 parts of thorowax root, 15 parts of immature orange fruit, 10 parts of raw rhubarb, 6 parts of baical skullcap root, 10 parts of white peony root, 6 parts of dried ginger, 10 parts of leech, 10 parts of liquorice root, 10 parts of tangshen, 10 parts of largehead atractylodes rhizome and 15 parts of pinellia tuber.

3. A traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing or treating increased blood lipids, increased triglyceride, increased cholesterol, hyperlipidemia and atherosclerosis, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared by the following raw materials in part by weight: 20–30 parts of thorowax root, 10–20 parts of immature orange fruit, 5–15 parts of raw rhubarb, 5–10 parts of baical skullcap root, 5–15 parts of white peony root, 5–10 parts of dried ginger, 7–15 parts of leech, 5–15 parts of liquorice root, 5–15 parts of tangshen, 5–15 parts of largehead atractylodes rhizome, 10–20 parts of pinellia tuber and 10–35 parts of oyster shell.

4. The traditional Chinese medicine composition according to claim 3, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared from the following raw materials in part by weight: 25 parts of thorowax root, 15 parts of immature orange fruit, 10 parts of raw rhubarb, 6 parts of baical skullcap root, 10 parts of white peony root, 6 parts of dried ginger, 10 parts of leech, 10 parts of liquorice root, 10 parts of tangshen, 10 parts of largehead atractylodes rhizome, 15 parts of pinellia tuber and 30 parts of oyster shell.

5. A traditional Chinese medicine composition for preventing or treating increased blood lipids, increased triglyceride, increased cholesterol, hyperlipidemia and atherosclerosis, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared by the following raw

materials in part by weight: 20–30 parts of thorowax root, 10–20 parts of immature orange fruit, 5–15 parts of raw rhubarb, 5–10 parts of baical skullcap root, 5–15 parts of white peony root, 5–10 parts of dried ginger, 7–15 parts of leech, 5–15 parts of liquorice root, 5–15 parts of tangshen, 5–15 parts of largehead atractylodes rhizome, 10–20 parts of pinellia tuber, 10–35 parts of oyster shell and 5–12 parts of red yeast rice.

6. The traditional Chinese medicine composition according to claim 5, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared from the following raw materials in part by weight: 25 parts of thorowax root, 15 parts of immature orange fruit, 10 parts of raw rhubarb, 6 parts of baical skullcap root, 10 parts of white peony root, 6 parts of dried ginger, 10 parts of leech, 10 parts of liquorice root, 10 parts of tangshen, 10 parts of largehead atractylodes rhizome, 15 parts of pinellia tuber, 30 parts of oyster shell and 10 parts of red yeast rice.

7. The traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is an oral formulation.

8. The traditional Chinese medicine composition according to claim 7, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is a decoction, a granule, a tablet or a capsule.

9. A method for preparing the traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6, comprising: weighing raw materials, adding water with an amount 4–12 times of the raw materials, and decocting at 75–95 ℃ for 30–120 min to obtain a first decoction; adding water with an amount 3–10 times of the raw materials, and decocting at 75–95 ℃ for 30–120 min to obtain a second decoction; and combining the two decoctions, filtering and combining filtrates.

10. The method according to claim 9, comprising: weighing raw materials, adding water with an amount 8 times of the raw materials, and decocting at 80 ℃ for 60 min to obtain a first decoction; adding water with an amount 6 times of the raw materials, and decocting at 80 ℃ for 60 min to obtain a second decoction; and combining the two decoctions, filtering and combining filtrates.

11. Use of the traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6 in preparing a medicament for preventing or treating increased blood lipids.

12. Use of the traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6 in preparing a medicament for preventing or treating increased triglyceride.

13. Use of the traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6 in preparing a medicament for preventing or treating increased cholesterol.

14. Use of the traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6 in preparing a medicament for preventing or treating hyperlipidemia.

15. Use of the traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6 in preparing a medicament for preventing or controlling atherosclerotic plaques.

16. Use of the traditional Chinese medicine composition according to any one of claims 1–6 in preparing a medicament for preventing or treating atherosclerosis.