Flos Lonicerae 200-300, *Radix Isatidis* 200-300, *Herba Pogostemonis* 60-100, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 200-300, *Radix Rhodiolae* 60-100, menthol 5-9, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 60-100, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 60-100, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 200-300, wherein the method for separating includes the following steps:

(1) the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition is separated by AB-8 macroporous resin, and then eluted with water, 10% ethanol, and 30% ethanol in sequence, and then the 30% ethanol eluate is collected and the solvent is recovered to obtain a 30% ethanol extract;

(2) the 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1) is loaded to the reversed-phase silica gel ODS-AQ-HG, S-50μm, and mixed; after a mixed ODS is naturally dried, the mixed ODS is loaded to a sample column and the medium pressure preparative liquid chromatograph is used for separation, the separation column packing is ODS-AQ-HG, S-50μm; successively 10% methanol is used, 5 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and numbers thereof are 10%-1, 10%-2, 10%-3, 10%-4, 10%-5; 20% methanol is used for eluting, 6 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and numbers thereof are 20%-1, 20%-2, 20%-3, 20%-4, 20%-5, and 20%-6; the eluate is collected and the solvent is recovered respectively, and eluting dry extracts which are numbered 10%-1, 10%-2, 10%-3, 10%-4, 10%-5 and eluting dry extracts which are numbered 20%-1, 20%-2, 20%-3, 20%-4, 20%-5 and 20%-6 are obtained;

(3) the 10%-1 eluting dry extract obtained in step (2) is dissolved with 30% methanol, and the solution is filtered through a 0.45 μm microporous membrane and preliminarily separated by high-performance liquid chromatography; the mobile phase is methanol-water 22:78, the flow rate is 1ml/min, the detection wavelength is 210nm; chromatographic peaks with retention time of 3-9min, 9-11min, 19-22min, 22-26min, 26-30min, 37-41min and 44-48min are collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure, and the following separations are performed respectively:

3-9min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 5:95, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with retention time of 25-27 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 14: Cornoside;

9-11min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 12:88, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10

8.5, *Herba Ephedrae* 88, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 80, *Herba Houttuyniae* 284, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 95, Plaster 277.

According to the method for separating eighteen components provided by the present invention, preferably, the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made by the following steps:

(1) the crude drugs are weighed according to the weight ratio, chosen for the clean ones and ground;

(2) the ground *Herba Pogostemonis* is further ground, 10 times amount of water is added to extract the volatile oil, and extraction time of the volatile oil is 8 hours, and then the volatile oil is collected and is reserved for use; after the extract is filtered, the residue is discarded and the filtrate is reserved for use;

(3) *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* are extracted with 12 times amount of 70% ethanol for 3 times, 2.5 hours each time; extracts are mixed and filtrated, the ethanol is recovered, and filtrate is reserved for use;

(4) *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae* are boiled in 12 times amount of water, then the *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* is added and boiled twice, 1 hour each time; extracts are mixed and filtered, and filtrate obtained is combined with the filtrate obtained after extracting *Herba Pogostemonis* in step (2), and condensed into a clear extract having a relative density of 1.10-1.15 at 60°C, and then ethanol is added to adjust alcohol concentration to be 70%, refrigerated (for example, 4°C) , filtered, and the ethanol is recovered until no alcohol taste, the clear extract is obtained and reserved for use;

(5) the clear extract obtained in step (4) is combined with the alcohol extract obtained in step (3), and then condensed into a clear extract having relative density of 1.15-1.20 at 60°C; dried to obtain total extract and reserved for use.

The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is made from 13 kinds of traditional Chinese medicines, such as *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Flos Lonicerae* and *Herba Ephedrae*, which has the functions of clearing distemper and detoxifying, ventilating lung and releasing heat, and is used for treating influenza. It has a definite and significant effect on treating influenza and acute upper respiratory infections. In order to elucidate the pharmacological action mechanism of this compound and the scientific connotation of the compatibility regulation of compounded drugs, it is necessary to conduct a systematic study on its fundamentals of substances.

In view of the above, the chemical ingredients of the pharmaceutical composition according to

In an embodiment of the present invention, the method for separating eighteen components in a traditional Chinese medicine composition is provided, the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight: *Fructus Forsythiae* 200-300, *Herba Ephedrae* 60-100, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 40-60, *Herba Houttuyniae* 200-300, *Flos Lonicerae* 200-300, *Radix Isatidis* 200-300, *Herba Pogostemonis* 60-100, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 200-300, *Radix Rhodiolae* 60-100, menthol 5-9, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 60-100, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 60-100, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 200-300, wherein the method for separating includes the following steps:

(1) the traditional Chinese medicine composition is prepared into total extract, and then the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition is separated by AB-8 macroporous resin, and then eluted with water, 1 vol.% ethanol, and 30 vol.% ethanol in sequence, and then the 30 vol.% ethanol eluate is collected and the solvent is recovered to obtain a 30 % ethanol extract;

(2) the 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1) is loaded to the reversed-phase silica gel ODS-AQ-HG, S-50μm and mixed ODS is obtained by mixing; after a mixed ODS is naturally dried, the mixed ODS is loaded to a sample column (for example, its length is 8cm and its diameter is 4cm) and the medium pressure preparative liquid chromatograph is used for separation, the intermediate pressure separation column (for example, 40cm in length and 5cm in diameter) is packed with ODS-AQ-HG, S-50μm; first, 10 vol.% methanol is used, 5 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and numbers thereof are 10%-1, 10%-2, 10%-3, 10%-4, 10%-5; then, 20 vol.% methanol is used for eluting, 6 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and numbers thereof are 20%-1, 20%-2, 20%-3, 20%-4, 20%-5, and 20%-6; 10% methanol eluent and 20% methanol eluent are collected respectively and the solvent is recovered respectively, and eluting dry extracts which are numbered 10%-1, 10%-2, 10%-3, 10%-4, 10%-5 and eluting dry extracts which are numbered 20%-1, 20%-2, 20%-3, 20%-4, 20%-5 and 20%-6 are obtained;

(3) the 10%-1 eluting dry extract obtained in step (2) is dissolved with 30 vol.% methanol, and the solution is filtered through a 0.45 μm microporous membrane and preliminarily separated by high-performance liquid chromatography; the mobile phase is methanol-water 22:78, the flow rate is 1ml/min, the detection wavelength is 210nm; chromatographic peaks with retention time of 3-9min, 9-11min, 19-22min, 22-26min, 26-30min, 37-41min and 44-48min are collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure, and the following separations are performed respectively (the objects of separation here are the samples from the fractions corresponding to each chromatographic peak with retention time after solvent recovery; 3-9min chromatographic peak, 9-11min chromatographic peak, 19-22min chromatographic peak, 22-26min chromatographic peak, 26-30min chromatographic peak, 37-41min chromatographic peak, and

eluent for each fraction is: 44.4-66.7ml of 20% methanol for 1g of 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1).

In some embodiments, the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight:

Fructus Forsythiae 200, *Flos Lonicerae* 300, *Radix Isatidis* 200, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 40, *Herba Pogostemonis* 60, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 300, *Radix Rhodiolae* 100, menthol 9, *Herba Ephedrae* 60, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 100, *Herba Houttuyniae* 200, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 100, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 200.

In some embodiments, the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight:

Fructus Forsythiae 300, *Flos Lonicerae* 200, *Radix Isatidis* 300, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 60, *Herba Pogostemonis* 100, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 200, *Radix Rhodiolae* 60, menthol 5, *Herba Ephedrae* 100, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 60, *Herba Houttuyniae* 300, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 60, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 300.

In some examples, the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight:

Fructus Forsythiae 278, *Flos Lonicerae* 294, *Radix Isatidis* 285, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 55, *Herba Pogostemonis* 95, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 290, *Radix Rhodiolae* 87, menthol 8.5, *Herba Ephedrae* 88, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 80, *Herba Houttuyniae* 284, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 95, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 277.

The total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition as described above is made by the following steps:

(1) the crude drugs are weighed according to the weight ratio, chosen for the clean ones and ground;

(2) the ground *Herba Pogostemonis* is further ground, and the volatile oil is extracted by adding water, which is 10 times the weight of the *Herba Pogostemonis*; the extraction time of volatile oil is 8 hours, and then the volatile oil is collected and is reserved for use; after the extract is filtered, the residue is discarded and the filtrate is reserved for use;

(3) *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* are extracted with 70wt% ethanol for 3 times, 2.5 hours each time; wherein the weight of 70% ethanol is 12 times the total weight of the *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei*; then the extracts are mixed and filtrated, the ethanol is recovered, and the filtrate is reserved for use;

(4) *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae* are boiled in water, wherein the weight of water is 12 times the total weight of the *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae*; then the *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* is added and boiled twice, 1 hour each time; the extracts are mixed and filtered, and the filtrate obtained is combined with the filtrate obtained after extracting *Herba Pogostemonis* in step (2), and condensed into a clear extract having a relative density of 1.10-1.15 at 60°C, and then ethanol is added to adjust alcohol concentration to be 70%, refrigerated (for example, 4°C) , filtered, and the ethanol is recovered until no alcohol taste, the clear extract is obtained and reserved for use;

(5) the clear extract obtained in step (4) is combined with the alcohol extract obtained in step (3), and then condensed into a clear extract having relative density of 1.15-1.20 at 60°C; dried to obtain total extract and reserved for use.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

The traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight: 20kg of *Fructus Forsythiae*, 30kg of *Flos Lonicerae*, 20kg of *Radix Isatidis*, 4kg of *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei*, 6kg of *Herba Pogostemonis*, 30kg of *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, 10kg of *Radix Rhodiolae*, 0.9kg of menthol, 6kg of *Herba Ephedrae*, 10kg of *Semen Armeniacae Amarum*, 20kg of *Herba Houttuyniae*, 10kg of *Radix Glycyrrhizae*, 20kg of *Gypsum Fibrosum*; **the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made by the following steps:**

(1) the crude drugs were weighed according to the weight ratio, chosen for the clean ones and ground;

(2) the ground *Herba Pogostemonis* was further ground, and the volatile oil was extracted by adding water, which was 10 times the weight of the *Herba Pogostemonis*; the extraction time of volatile oil was 8 hours, and then the volatile oil was collected and was reserved for use; after the extract was filtered, the residue was discarded and the filtrate was reserved for use;

(3) *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* were extracted with 70wt% ethanol for 3 times, 2.5 hours each time; wherein the weight of 70wt% ethanol was 12 times the total weight of the *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei*; then the extracts were mixed and filtrated, the ethanol was recovered, and the filtrate was reserved for use;

molecular formula of the compound was determined to be $C_7H_6O_3$ based on the NMR data.

^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 600 MHz)δ_H: 9.68 (CHO), 7.22 (1H, br s, H-2), 6.89 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-3), 7.25 (1H, br d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-4).

^{13}C-NMR (DMSO-d_6, 150 MHz) δ_C: 191.1 (CHO), 128.8 (C-1), 115.5 (C-2), 145.9 (C-3), 152.2 (C-4), 114.3 (C-5), 124.5 (C-6).

The above hydrogen spectrum characteristics and carbon spectrum data were basically consistent with the reports in reference [16,17], and the compound was identified as 3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde.

Example 2

The traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight: *Fructus Forsythiae* 30kg, *Flos Lonicerae* 20kg, *Radix Isatidis* 30kg, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 6kg, *Herba Pogostemonis* 10kg, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 20kg, *Radix Rhodiolae* 6kg, menthol 0.5kg, *Herba Ephedrae* 10kg, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 6kg, *Herba Houttuyniae* 30kg, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 6kg, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 30kg; **the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition was made by the following steps:**

(1) the crude drugs were weighed according to the weight ratio, chosen for the clean ones and ground;

(2) the ground *Herba Pogostemonis* was further ground, and the volatile oil was extracted by adding water, which was 10 times the weight of the *Herba Pogostemonis*; the extraction time of volatile oil was 8 hours, and then the volatile oil was collected and was reserved for use; after the extract was filtered, the residue was discarded and the filtrate was reserved for use;

(3) *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* were extracted with 70wt% ethanol for 3 times, 2.5 hours each time; wherein the weight of 70wt% ethanol was 12 times the total weight of the *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei*; then the extracts were mixed and filtrated, the ethanol was recovered, and the filtrate was reserved for use;

(4) *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae* were boiled in water, wherein the weight of water was 12 times of the total weight of the *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae*; then the *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* was added and boiled twice, 1 hour each time; the extracts were mixed and filtered, and the filtrate obtained was combined with the filtrate obtained after extracting *Herba*

Pogostemonis in step (2), and condensed into a clear extract having a relative density of 1.10 at 60°C, and then ethanol was added to adjust alcohol concentration to be 70wt%, refrigerated under 4°C, filtered, and the ethanol was recovered until no alcohol taste, the clear extract was obtained and reserved for use;

(5) the clear extract obtained in step (4) was combined with the alcohol extract obtained in step (3), and then condensed into a clear extract having relative density of 1.15 measured at 60°C; and dried to obtain the total extract and reserved for use.

The separation method steps were the same as those in Example 1. As a result, the eighteen compounds described in Example 1 were separated.

Example 3

The traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight: 27.8 kg of *Fructus Forsythiae*, 29.4 kg of *Flos Lonicerae*, 28.5 kg of *Radix Isatidis*, 5.5 kg of *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei*, 9.5 kg of *Herba Pogostemonis*, 29 kg of *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, 8.7 kg of *Radix Rhodiolae*, 0.85kg of menthol, 8.8kg of *Herba Ephedrae*, 8kg of *Semen Armeniacae Amarum*, 28.4kg of *Herba Houttuyniae*, 9.5kg of *Radix Glycyrrhizae*, 27.7kg of *Gypsum Fibrosum*; **the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition was made by the following steps:**

(1) the crude drugs were weighed according to the weight ratio, chosen for the clean ones and ground;

(2) the ground *Herba Pogostemonis* was further ground, and the volatile oil was extracted by adding water, which was 10 times the weight of the *Herba Pogostemonis*; the extraction time of volatile oil was 8 hours, and then the volatile oil was collected and was reserved for use; after the extract was filtered, the residue was discarded and the filtrate was reserved for use;

(3) *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* were extracted with 70wt% ethanol for 3 times, 2.5 hours each time; wherein the weight of 70wt% ethanol was 12 times the total weight of the *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei*; then the extracts were mixed and filtrated, the ethanol was recovered, and the filtrate was reserved for use;

(4) *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae* were boiled in water, wherein the weight of water was 12 times of the total weight of the *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae*; then the *Semen*

Claims

1. A method for separating eighteen components in a traditional Chinese medicine composition, the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight: *Fructus Forsythiae* 200-300, *Herba Ephedrae* 60-100, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 40-60, *Herba Houttuyniae* 200-300, *Flos Lonicerae* 200-300, *Radix Isatidis* 200-300, *Herba Pogostemonis* 60-100, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 200-300, *Radix Rhodiolae* 60-100, menthol 5-9, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 60-100, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 60-100, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 200-300, wherein the method for separating includes the following steps:

(1) the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition is separated by AB-8 macroporous resin, and then eluted with water, 10% ethanol, and 30% ethanol in sequence, and then the 30% ethanol eluate is collected and the solvent is recovered to obtain a 30% ethanol extract;

(2) the 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1) is loaded to the reversed-phase silica gel ODS-AQ-HG, S-50μm, and mixed; after a mixed ODS is naturally dried, the mixed ODS is loaded to a sample column, and a medium pressure preparative liquid chromatograph is used for separation, the separation column packing is ODS-AQ-HG, S-50μm; successively 10% methanol is used, 5 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and numbers thereof are 10%-1, 10%-2, 10%-3, 10%-4, 10%-5; 20% methanol is used for eluting, 6 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and numbers thereof are 20%-1, 20%-2, 20%-3, 20%-4, 20%-5, and 20%-6; the eluate is collected and the solvent is recovered respectively, and eluting dry extracts which are numbered 10%-1, 10%-2, 10%-3, 10%-4, 10%-5 and eluting dry extracts which are numbered 20%-1, 20%-2, 20%-3, 20%-4, 20%-5 and 20%-6 are obtained;

(3) the 10%-1 eluting dry extract obtained in step (2) is dissolved with 30% methanol, and the solution is filtered through a 0.45 μm microporous membrane and preliminarily separated by high-performance liquid chromatography; the mobile phase is methanol-water 22:78, the flow rate is 1ml/min, the detection wavelength is 210nm; chromatographic peaks with retention time of 3-9min, 9-11min, 19-22min, 22-26min, 26-30min, 37-41min and 44-48min are collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure; and the following separations are performed respectively:

3-9min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 5:95, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these

conditions, the chromatographic peak with retention time of 25-27 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 14: Cornoside;

9-11min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 12:88, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with retention time of 32-35min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 10: Ferruginoside B;

19-22min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 18:82, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with a retention time of 31-35 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 9: Forsythoside E;

22-26min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 16:84, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with a retention time of 32-37 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 18: 3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde;

26-30min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 18:82, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with a retention time of 38-42 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain a mixture of compound 11: D-Amygdalin and compound 12: L-Amygdalin;

37-41min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 18:82, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with a retention time of 52-56 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 13: Sambunigrin;

44-48min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid

chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 22:78, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with a retention time of 41-44 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 15: 4-Hydroxy-4-methylenecarbomethoxy-cyclohexa-2,5-dienone;

(4) the 20%-2 eluting dry extract obtained in step (2) is dissolved in 30% methanol and filtered through a 0.45 μm microporous filter membrane, and high-performance liquid chromatography is used for preliminary separation; mobile phase is methanol-water, 22:78, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10μm; chromatographic peaks with retention time of 14-17min, 17-19min, 22-24min, 29-34min, and 35-40min are collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure, and the following separations are performed respectively:

14-17min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 15:85, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peaks with retention time of 38-40min and 45-47min are collected, the solvent in 45-47min chromatographic peaks is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 7: Lianqiaoxingan C; the solvent in 38-40 min chromatographic peaks is recovered under reduced pressure and then purified by high performance liquid chromatography, the mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 13:87, the flow rate:10 ml/min, and the detection wavelength: 210 nm, chromatographic column: 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm, under this condition, the chromatographic peak with retention time of 52-56min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 6: Ferruginoside A;

17-19min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 15:85, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, chromatographic peaks with retention time of 28-30 min and 37-44 min are collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 16: Liriodendrin and compound 2: Forsythoside I respectively;

22-24min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 17:83, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with a retention time of 22-25 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 8:

Calceolarioside C;

29-34min chromatographic peak: after recovering the solvent under reduced pressure, white solids are precipitated during standing process, and centrifuged at 5000rpm to obtain compound 17: glycyrrhizin-7-O-β-D-glucoside; supernatant is further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 16:84, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with retention time of 40-45min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 3: Forsythoside H;

35-40min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 16:84, flow rate: 10ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with retention time of 34-45 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 1: Forsythoside A;

(5) the fraction 20%-4 and fraction 20%-5 obtained in step (2) are mixed, and is dissolved with 30% methanol and filtered through a 0.45μm microporous membrane, and high-performance liquid chromatography is used for preliminary separation; mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 15:85, flow rate: 15ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; chromatographic peaks with retention time of 15-17 and 35-40 min are collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure; wherein,

15-17 min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: acetonitrile-water, 15:85, flow rate: 12ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, chromatographic peak with retention time of 15-16 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 5: Isolugrandoside;

35-40min chromatographic peak: being further purified by high performance liquid chromatography, mobile phase: methanol-water, 25:75, flow rate: 12ml/min, detection wavelength 210nm, chromatographic column: YMC-Pack R & D ODS-A, 250 × 20 mm, S-10 μm; under these conditions, the chromatographic peak with retention time of 26-29 min is collected, and the solvent is recovered under reduced pressure to obtain compound 4: Lugrandoside;

wherein the total extract of the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made by the following steps:

(1) 13 kinds of the crude drugs including menthol are weighed according to the weight ratio, chosen for the clean ones and ground;

(2) the ground *Herba Pogostemonis* is further ground, 10 times amount of water to the weight of the *Herba Pogostemonis* is added to extract the volatile oil, and extraction time of the volatile oil is 8 hours, and then the volatile oil is collected and is reserved for use; after extract is filtered, the residue is discarded and the filtrate is reserved for use;

(3) *Fructus Forsythiae*, *Herba Ephedrae*, *Herba Houttuyniae*, and *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* are extracted with 12 times amount of 70% ethanol for 3 times, 2.5 hours each time; extracts are mixed and filtrated, the ethanol is recovered, and filtrate is reserved for use;

(4) *Flos Lonicerae*, *Gypsum Fibrosum*, *Radix Isatidis*, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* and *Radix Rhodiolae* are boiled in 12 times amount of water, then the *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* is added and boiled twice, 1 hour each time; extracts are mixed and filtered, and filtrate obtained is combined with the filtrate obtained after extracting *Herba Pogostemonis* in step (2), and condensed into a clear extract having a relative density of 1.10-1.15 at 60°C, and then ethanol is added to adjust alcohol concentration to be 70%, refrigerated, filtered, and the ethanol is recovered until no alcohol taste, the clear extract is obtained and reserved for use;

(5) the clear extract obtained in step (4) is combined with the alcohol extract obtained in step (3), and then condensed into a clear extract having relative density of 1.15-1.20 at 60°C; dried to obtain total extract and reserved for use.

2. The method for separating eighteen components according to claim 1, wherein in the step (1), the amounts of the eluent water, 10% ethanol, and 30% ethanol are 40ml eluent water, 17.6ml 10% ethanol, 45ml 30% ethanol for 1g the total extract of Chinese medicine composition.

3. The method for separating eighteen components according to claim 1, wherein the amount of the reversed-phase silica gel ODS-AQ-HG in step (2) is: 8g of the reversed-phase silica gel ODS-AQ-HG for 1 g of 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1), wherein 3g is used for mixing with 1 g of 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1), and 5g is used as the packing for the medium pressure separation column.

4. The method for separating eighteen components according to claim 1, wherein in step (2), successively 10% methanol is used; 5 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and the amount of eluent for each fraction is: 66.7ml of 10% methanol for 1g of 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1); 20% methanol is used for eluting, 6 fractions are obtained in order of elution, and the amount of eluent for each fraction is: 44.4-66.7ml of 20% methanol for 1g of 30% ethanol extract obtained in step (1).

5. The method for separating eighteen components according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight:

Fructus Forsythiae 200, *Flos Lonicerae* 300, *Radix Isatidis* 200, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 40, *Herba Pogostemonis* 60, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 300, *Radix Rhodiolae* 100, menthol 9, *Herba Ephedrae* 60, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 100, *Herba Houttuyniae* 200, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 100, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 200.

6. The method for separating eighteen components according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight:

Fructus Forsythiae 300, *Flos Lonicerae* 200, *Radix Isatidis* 300, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 60, *Herba Pogostemonis* 100, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 200, *Radix Rhodiolae* 60, menthol 5, *Herba Ephedrae* 100, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 60, *Herba Houttuyniae* 300, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 60, *Gypsum Fibrosum* 300.

7. The method for separating eighteen components according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the traditional Chinese medicine composition is made from crude drugs with the following part by weight:

Fructus Forsythiae 278, *Flos Lonicerae* 294, *Radix Isatidis* 285, *Radix et Rhizoma Rhei* 55, *Herba Pogostemonis* 95, *Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae* 290, *Radix Rhodiolae* 87, menthol 8.5, *Herba Ephedrae* 88, *Semen Armeniacae Amarum* 80, *Herba Houttuyniae* 284, *Radix Glycyrrhizae* 95, Plaster 277.