What is claimed is:

1. An andrographolide enteric targeting micropellet is composed of a blank pellet, a drug layer and an enteric coating layer, wherein said drug layer contains the andrographolide, a polymer A which a copolymer of methacrylic acid and methyl methacrylate in a ratio of 1:2 that dissolves under a condition of pH≥7.0 and an excipient;

where said ratio of the andrographolide and polymer A is present in a ratio of from about 1:1.5 to about 1:0.5 by weight wherein said ratio provides for the release of a majority of the andrographolide in the distal portion of a human body colon of a sufferer of inflammatory bowel disease; and wherein the weight gain of the drug layer is 20 wt %~100 wt %, said enteric coating layer containing a polymer B which is a copolymer of methacrylic acid and ethyl acrylate in a ratio of 1:1 that dissolves under a condition of pH≥5.5 and an excipient; and

wherein the weight gain of the enteric coating layer is 5 wt %~30 wt %.

2. The micropellet according to claim **1**, wherein the excipient of the drug layer is selected from the group consisting of plasticizer, anti-sticking agent, pigment, hydrophilic polymer and surfactant; and wherein the excipient of the enteric coating layer are selected from the group consisting of plasticizer and anti-sticking agent.

3. The micropellet according to claim **2**, wherein the excipients of the drug layer are plasticizer and antisticking agent, wherein the plasticizer is at least one selected from the group consisting of triethyl citrate, dibutyl sebacate, propanediol and polyethylene glycol, and wherein the plasticizer is 10~70 wt % of the polymer A of the drug layer, and wherein said anti-sticking agent is talc, and is 25~100 wt % of the polymer A of the drug layer, or where said anti-sticking agent is glyceryl monostearate, which is 2~20 wt % of the polymer A of the drug layer.

4. The micropellet according to claim **1**, wherein the diameter of the blank pellet is 200~600 μm, and wherein the blank pellet is 10~70 wt % of the weight of the micropellet.

5. The micropellet according to claim **2**, wherein said ingredients are present in proportion by weight parts: blank micropellet:andrographolide:polymer A:plasticizer:anti-sticking agent:surfactant=200:(10-100):(10-100):(1-15):(1-30):(0-3).

6. A method of preparing the micropellet of claim **1** comprising the following steps:
(1) applying drug to the blank micropellet by

a). dispersing the polymer A into a pharmaceutical solvent to allow the polymer A to dissolve in the solvent fully by mechanical stirring to obtain a polymer A solution; adding the excipient into the polymer A solution and then adding the andrographolide to the polymer A solution and then stirring well to provide a polymer A coating solution;

b). weighing the blank micropellet and charging the blank micropellet into a fluidized bed; adjusting the air flow in the fluidized bed to such a degree that the micropellet is well fluidized; starting a heating device and heating the well fluidized blank micropellet until temperature of the well fluidized blank micropellet material reaches a preset value; starting a peristaltic pump to which atomizes the polymer A coating solution through a spray gun to uniformly disperse the polymer A coating solution on the surface of the blank micropellet to obtain a drug-loaded micropellet;

(2) preparing the enteric coating layer by

a). dispersing the polymer B into a pharmaceutical solvent to allow the polymer B to dissolve in the solvent fully by mechanical stirring to obtain a polymer B solution; adding the excipient into the polymer B solution and then stirring well to provide a polymer B coating solution;

b). charging aforesaid drug-loaded micropellet into a bottom-spray device of the fluidized bed, and uniformly spreading the polymer B coating solution to form the enteric coating layer; wherein the weight gain of the enteric coating layer is 5 wt %~30 wt %.

7. The preparation method according to claim **6** comprising following steps:
(1) applying drug to the blank micropellet by

a). dispersing the polymer A into the pharmaceutical solvent which is ethanol such that the content of polymer A is 5 wt %; fully dissolving the polymer A in the ethanol by mechanical stirring to form the polymer A solution and continuing to uniformly stir the polymer A solution; adding excipient which is plasticizer, anti-sticking agent and the surfactant sodium dodecyl sulfate into the polymer A solution, and then adding the andrographolide to the polymer A solution and then stirring well to provide the polymer A coating solution;

b). weighing the blank micropellet which is a sucrose micropellet having a diameter of 200~600 μm and charging the sucrose micropellet into a fluidized bed; adjusting air flow to such a degree that the sucrose micropellet is well fluidized; starting the heating device and heating the well fluidized sucrose micropellet until the temperature reaches the preset value of 25~35° C., starting the peristaltic pump which atomizes the polymer A coating solution through a spray gun to uniformly disperse the polymer A coating solution on the surface of the sucrose micropellet to obtain a drug-loaded sucrose micropellet;

(2) preparing the enteric coating layer by

a). dispersing the polymer B into the pharmaceutical solvent ethanol to allow the polymer B to dissolve in the ethanol fully by high-speed shearing mechanical stirring to obtain a polymer B solution; adding the excipient of the plasticizer and anti-sticking agent into the polymer B solution and stirring well to provide the polymer B coating solution;

b). charging aforesaid drug-loaded sucrose micropellet into a bottom-spray device of the fluidized bed, and uniformly spreading the polymer B coating solution to form the enteric coating layer; wherein the weight gain of the enteric coating layer is 8 wt %~20 wt %.

8. An andrographolide enteric targeting preparation, comprising a capsule or granule prepared from the micropellet of claim **1**.

9. A method of preparing medicine for treating inflammatory bowel disease comprising utilizing the micropellet of claim **1**.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein said inflammatory bowel disease is ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.

11. The method according to claim **9** wherein treating inflammatory bowel disease includes improving colon adhesion, intestinal wall red swelling and thickening and decreased elasticity.

12. The method according to claim **9** wherein treating inflammatory bowel disease includes reducing colon ulcer surface, hemorrhagic spot and perforation.

13. The method of claim **9**, wherein the medicine for treating inflammatory bowel disease is an enteric-coated preparation.

14. The method of claim **9**, wherein the medicine for treating inflammatory bowel disease is an enteric targeting micropellet.

15. The method of claim **14**, characterized in that said enteric targeting micropellet is prepared into a granule or capsule.

16. A method of preparing medicine for treating inflammatory bowel disease comprising utilizing, the targeting preparation of claim **8**.