CLAIMS

1. A traditional Chinese medicinal composition for preventing and/or treating ischemia reperfusion injury, characterized in that the traditional Chinese medicinal composition consists of salvianolic acids, Panax Notoginseng saponins and total saponins of Astragalus; the weight ratio thereof is (4-16): (1-4): (1-16).

2. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 1, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to Panax Notoginseng saponins and total saponins of Astragalus is (4-16): (1-8): (1-16).

3. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 2, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to Panax Notoginseng saponins and total saponins of Astragalus is (4-16): (1-4): (1-16).

4. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 3, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to Panax Notoginseng saponins and total saponins of Astragalus is (4-8): (1-4): (1-16), or (8-16): (1-4): (1-16).

5. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 4, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to Panax Notoginseng Saponins and total saponins of Astragalus is (4-8): 1: (5-16), or (4-8): (1-2): (1-5).

6. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 5, characterized in that the traditional Chinese medicinal composition consists of salvianolic acids, Panax Notoginseng saponins and total saponins of Astragalus in a weight ratio of 4:1:5.

7. A formulation comprising the traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to any one of claims 1-6, characterized in that the formulation consists of the traditional Chinese medicinal composition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

8. Application of the traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to any one of claims 1-6 in the preparation of a medicament for treating and/or preventing ischemia reperfusion injury.

9. The application according to claim 8, characterized in that the ischemia reperfusion injury includes but not limited to, cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury, myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury, renal ischemia reperfusion injury, lower limb ischemia reperfusion injury, ischemia reperfusion injury of spinal cord, retina ischemia reperfusion injury, flap ischemia reperfusion injury, or ischemia reperfusion caused by the following reasons: thrombolysis, off-pump coronary artery bypass, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, extracorporeal circulation of cardiac surgery, cardiopulmonary-cerebral resuscitation, replantation of severed limbs, organ transplantation and the like.

10. The application according to claim 8, characterized in that the medicament is a combination of the traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to any one of claims 1-6 with tPA according to a ratio of 10: (5-20) during promotion of thrombolysis.

Claims

1. A traditional Chinese medicinal composition for preventing and/or treating ischemia reperfusion injury, characterized in that the traditional Chinese medicinal composition consists of salvianolic acids, *Panax Notoginseng* saponins and total saponins of *Astragalus*; the weight ratio thereof is (1-16): (1-16): (1-16).

2. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 1, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to *Panax Notoginseng* saponins and total saponins of *Astragalus* is (4-16): (1-8): (1-16).

3. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 2, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to *Panax Notoginseng* saponins and total saponins of *Astragalus* is (4-16): (1-4): (1-16).

4. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 3, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to *Panax Notoginseng* saponins and total saponins of *Astragalus* is (4-8): (1-4): (1-16), or (8-16): (1-4): (1-16).

5. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 4, characterized in that in the traditional Chinese medicinal composition, the weight ratio of salvianolic acids to Panax Notoginseng Saponins and total saponins of *Astragalus* is (4-8): 1: (5-16), or (4-8): (1-2): (1-5).

6. The traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to claim 5, characterized in that the traditional Chinese medicinal composition consists of salvianolic acids, *Panax Notoginseng* saponins and total saponins of *Astragalus* in a weight ratio of 4:1:5.

7. A formulation comprising the traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to any one of claims 1-6, characterized in that the formulation consists of the traditional Chinese medicinal composition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

8. Application of the traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to any one of claims 1-6 in the preparation of a medicament for treating and/or preventing ischemia reperfusion injury.

9. The application according to claim 8, characterized in that the ischemia reperfusion injury includes but not limited to, cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury, myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury, renal ischemia reperfusion injury, lower limb ischemia reperfusion injury, ischemia reperfusion injury of spinal cord, retina ischemia reperfusion injury, flap ischemia reperfusion injury, or ischemia reperfusion caused by the following reasons: thrombolysis, off-pump coronary artery bypass, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, extracorporeal circulation of cardiac surgery, cardiopulmonary-cerebral resuscitation, replantation of severed limbs, organ transplantation and the like.

10. The application according to claim 8, characterized in that the medicament is a combination of the traditional Chinese medicinal composition according to any one of claims 1-6 with tPA according to a ratio of 10: (5-20) during promotion of thrombolysis.