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摘 要 集

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比较史 Comprarative history

A01 The pulse diagnosis: a brief comparative study among Traditional Mexican Medicine and Traditional Chinese Medicine

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The use of the pulse taking as a diagnostic method is well known and studied into traditional Chinese medicine, however, in Mexico there are many localities where the medical native medicine is still remains useful and one of the most common techniques to examine patients is pulsate. The medicine man of those communities is capable to distinguish some illness using the pulse procedure; therefore he organizes and communicates the appropriate therapy for his patient. The general aim of this paper is a brief comparative review between both medical traditions; the particular purpose is to begin a historiography study dedicated to recognize similitudes and differences about the use of pulse diagnosis. The revision of a few critical analysis concerning to each one traditions could mainly help to futures researches in the field of history and anthropology Mexican.

Key Words: pulse diagnosis, pulse examination, traditional Chinese medicine, traditional Mexican medicine

A02 “Zhi Wei Bing” -治未病- preventive medicine of Traditional Chinese medicine similarities to the Jewish ancient medical doctrines of Maimonides - the known Jewish physician

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Ancient wisdom of medical physicians –may be a true `light tower` to promote basic proven axioms in modern medical science: Healthy life habits and medical prevention are far better approach than any other clinical approach.

Those were as well true main basic pillars of medical ideology for both the Chinese traditional medicine (“Zhi Wei Bing”) and the jewish tratidional one .

`Maimonides` (Μαϊμωνίδης), - Rabbi Moses ben Maimon (Hebrew: מֹשֶׁה בֶּן־מַימוֹן;), or Rambam by acronym is considered as one of the greatest historical Jewish minds of all times who lived almost 900 years ago, a medieval Sephardic Jewish philosopher scientist and Rabbi head of the Egypt Jewish community, and a great physician .

While examining his medical assays and concepts regarding Illness and Health– it is clearly noticeable that he highly valued preventive medicine – above clinical medicine

As he explains – in his assay REGIMEN OF HEALTH sent to the King al-Afdal, son of Salah –A-din:

"The art of medicine comprises three regimens, of which the First and most noble is the regimen of a healthy one. Which is a regimen of the state of health so that it shall not be lost.

The second is the regimen for the sick, which is, the employment of the craft to restore one's lost health; this is known as the art of cure. "

Much the same attitude was prominent ‑ in Traditional Chinese Medicine: “Zhi Wei Bing” - 治未病 principle of Prvention

Nei Jing wrote 4610 years ago – "The sages of antiquity did not treat those who were already sick, but those who were not sick... When a disease has already broken out and is only then treated, would that not be just as late as to wait for thirst before digging a well"

Traditional Chinese physicians were rewarded for preventing disease: Chinese Village physician's responsibility was to keep the village from getting sick in the first place. In return, the village citizens took care of his needs (fed him, clothed him, etc.)

Once people got sick, they were unable to support the doctor. Thus it made more sense for him to keep them well than to wait until they were sick.

Although there is a common literature knowledge for the prognostic and economic advantages for primary prevention over secondary and tertiary one policy makers still tend to prioritize the only clinical (tertiary) prevention i.e. – curing the sick instead of preventing the disease.

Modern Western Medicine is rewarded to cure illness whereby policy makers should have restore the ancient attitude presented by "Zhi Wei Bing"

The article will demonstrate some similarities of prevention between ancient different cultures of prevention– and will propose an epi-modern approach for health policy in light of historical perspective.

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A03 Evidence of a Health Care Partnership Between the People's Republic of China and the USSR in the mid-20th Century

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Political and economic relations between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) flourished during the 1950s, until they were radically ended. The relationship facilitated partnership in economic, scientific, technical and cultural terms, and that also involved health care.

The collection of the Pauls Stradins Museum of the History of Medicine in Riga has a lot of evidence about this partnership and the development of health care in the PRC during the middle part of the last century. The most visually expressive collection involves more than 100 posters related to sanitary education in China, as produced between 1953 and 1962.

The posters have been received by the museum in different ways. Eight have the date of 1953, and their origins are unknown. They probably were once part of the private collection of the founder of the museum, Professor Pauls Stradins. Ideological posters mostly propagandise the loyalty of young people toward the political course of the new PRC, and the link to promotion of health care is rather vague.

The second group of posters is dated between 1955 and 1958, and it was a gift from Yevgeni Pavlovsky (1884-1965), a distinguished Russian zoologist and parasitologist, also an academic at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Pavlovsky studied the origins of various diseases in nature, organising many scientific expeditions to Central Asia. Between 1961 and 1963, he presented the museum with some of his personally collected items. Most of these were documents, books and engravings related to Islamic medicine, as well as 24 posts from PRC related to environmental protection and health care. They relate to didactic public education on topics such as dealing with flies, molluscs, rats, sparrows and mosquitoes, personal hygiene, proper washing of hands before eating, care of children's fingernails, preserving the cleanliness of bodies of water, the proper way to use drinking water for people and livestock, the proper preparation of fish and meat, as well as how to wash and clean vegetables.

The largest group of posters (86 in all) is dated between 1958 and 1962. After a delegation of Chinese doctors and health care bureaucrats has visited the museum, the posters were sent to the museum in 1963, as a gift from PRC Health Care Ministry. The posters focus on sanitary education – the health of mothers and children, the proper treatment of patients, vaccination, personal hygiene, brushing of teeth and oral hygiene, preservation of vision and job safety, the proper posture of children and adolescents, the normal anatomy, the physiology of digestion, nutrition, etc. Eight of the posters focus on pregnancy, childbirth and care for infants.

A comparison of propaganda posters devoted to sanitary issues in the PCR and the USSR in the mid-20th century shows their ideological aspects. The artistic style of the two kinds of posters is similar.

The size of the posters varies, but most are 53x76 cm in size. Most of them are offset in full colours and printed on paper. One poster was printed on verge type paper.

Information is presented via drawings and photographs, and the texts are laconic. There are seals on some of the posters. The posters were issued in 5,000 to 400,000 copies.

This evidence of the medical history of PRC is of great cultural and historical value, and so a further study of the collection together with medical historians and other specialists from the PCR could facilitate the organisation of an international travelling exhibition. The fact that this would be of interest is seen in the experience of the Pauls Stradins Museum of the History of Medicine. For the past year, visitors have been very much interested in the 18 Chinese posters that are on display.

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编史学 Historiography

B01 The Analysis on the Influence of Medical Data Mining on Medical Historiography（医学大数据挖掘对医史学研究的影响分析）

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With the advent of medical data age, traditional concept of medical research and clinical research has been changed. Massive data resources for medical history research has opened up a new way to discover and explore the research areas and research methods that the predecessors can not achieve. Especially the continuous improvement of the function of text mining, knowledge map and social knowledge network, so that researchers can intuitively study the field of medical history of large sample data by the data, graphics, network, and rely on quantitative data resources to study and evaluate the research object. This paper tries to analyze the potential value of the study of medical history by analyzing the essence and characteristics of big data and the function of current mainstream analysis and mining software. Promoting the study of medical humanities to transform from scholarship of interpretation into scholarship of discovery, so as to enrich the digital humanities research content.

Key Words: big data; data mining; medical history; research methods

随着医学大数据时代的到来,已经改变了医学科研和临床研究的传统观念。海量丰富的数据资源也为医史学研究开辟了一个全新的途径去发现和探究前人无法实现的研究领域和研究方法。特别是文本挖掘、知识图谱以及社会知识网络功能的不断完善，使研究者能够更加直观的通过数据、图形、网络来研究医学史研究领域的大样本资料对象，依靠量化的数据资源对研究对象进行研究和评判。本文力图通过剖析大数据的本质和特点，以及目前主流分析挖掘软件的功能，分析

其对医史学研究的潜在价值。促进医学人文学科由注重解释和理解的解释型学术（scholarship of interpretation）转变为发现型学术（scholarship of discovery），从而充实数字人文的研究内容。

关键词：大数据；数据挖掘；医史学；研究方法

公共卫生史 History of Public Health

C01 A Hilly Region's Fifty-year Search for Hygienic Modernity: Narcotics in Newly Discovered Judicial Records of Longquan, 1900-1949

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For decades scholars have long accepted such an image of drugs like opium resisted the modernization of China, but recently faced up to challenges from both history and public health studies declared that the beneficial effect of opium is actually more significant. To seek the causer of drug problem (government policies or drug itself), we should turn to archives in modern China. Discovered at the Archives Bureau of Longquan by scholars from Zhejiang University in 2007, judicial records of Longquan (Longquan sifa dang'an 龙泉司法档案) by far remains as the largest judicial records in number during the late Qing and early Republican periods. These records, however, still remain beyond medical historians' main horizons as only less than one percent of these judicial records have been published. By re-examining the matters drug-related in judicial records of Longquan, we can learn that suspects always connected drug addiction with their illness and a large portion of drug-gang members were employed in drugstores. These facts turn new lights on the transition of drugs from angel to devil. Furthermore, the trends of drug taking do not correspond with central government's enforcement of anti-drugs movement, which shows the effort of a local hilly region to maintain its public health under the storm of modernization. However, stimulants like cocaine as well as hallucinogens like mescaline had neither appeared on the judicial records of Longquan, stressing the limited purchasing power of local people. Limited economic status also leads to the rising of morphine instead of opium, which reveals that drug consumption was no long the symbol of upper class. All aforementioned phenomena reflect a different face of drugs compared with the image constructed under the "biopower" of central government, and contribute to our understanding of "Hygienic Modernity" during modern China.

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C02　1949 年后血吸虫病防治中的血防领导小组：以上海为例

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血吸虫病，俗称“水臌病”或“大肚子病”，是由一种寄生蠕虫——血吸虫在人体或动物体血管内发育所引起的一种严重危害人体健康的疾病。血吸虫病在我国境内广泛流行，流行区曾遍及长江流域及其以南的 12 个省、自治区、直辖市的 324 个县、市。1 现在的上海市所辖地区在历史上也是全国血吸虫病严重流行地区之一，尤其是位于上海西郊的青浦,是全国 10 个血吸虫病严重流行县之一。纵观上海市血吸虫病防治工作，1955 年 11 月成立的中共中央防治血吸虫病九人小组，以及随后上海市委、流行县的县委和乡、镇党委分别建立的七人、五人和三人血防领导小组非常重要。专门的血防领导小组的成立，加强了党与政府对于

血防工作的统一领导，加强了血防工作的群众参与，也是导致血防大跃进的一个重要因素。

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古典医学史 History of Ancient Medicine

D01 Plato, Aristotle and Galen: theory of soul and its significance for the history of medicine

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The significance of Plato's tripartite theory of the soul is well-known to historians of science. However, its direct influence on the development of medical theory was not completely clear in modern historiography.

The primary source of further information on this matter is Galen's treatises "In Platonis Timaeum commentarii fragmenta" (Eng.: Commentary on Plato's 'Timaeus') and "De Placitis Hippocratis et Platonis" (Eng.: On the Doctrines of Hippocrates and Plato), that have been translated by us into Russian from Ancient Greek. In these writings, Galen offers very important interpretations of Plato's ideas which help us understand their value for the development of medicine from 3rd century B.C. to 2nd century A.D.

The inferior parts of the soul, according to Plato, are mortal. Galen added the crucial understanding of their structure, assuming that it matches the structure of organs in which they reside. Therefore Galen validated Plato's idea of the mortality of these two parts of the soul. After all, if human flesh is corruptible, the inferior parts of the soul, which reside in corruptible organs, must also be corruptible. Galen's theory on the direct involvement of the corresponding part of the soul in facilitating certain physiological processes was also an important idea, which was significant for further development of medicine.

The superior part of the soul, according to Plato, resides in the brain, is immortal, and after death, the body separates from it and rises to the other world. Galen gave this theory a clear, practical medical definition: the death of a person comes at that moment when, due to certain pathological processes, brain tissue is no longer able to contain the

substance of the superior, immortal part of the soul. The bonds joining them are irreversibly weakened and the soul separates from the body. For instance, this may happen due to apoplexy. We can legitimately call Galen's logic of reasoning pathogenetic.

According to his theory, an apoplectic attack occurs due to the onset of a state of "plethora", i.e., the overfilling of brain tissue with pathological fluids. As a result of the "plethora", brain tissue is extremely cooled, which becomes the direct cause of the breakdown of the bonds between it and the immortal part of the soul. It is clear that Galen using the language of speculative hypothesis sufficiently describes a hemorrhagic stroke.

Following Galen, we turn our attention to Aristotle's "mistake" in claiming that the heart is the "origin of all nerves". Aristotle claimed that the functions of rational control of arbitrary functions of the body lie not in the brain, but in the heart. Galen points to the purely theoretical, abstract nature of Aristotle's ideas, explaining that by the "ignorance of anatomy". Through anatomical autopsies and physiological experiments, he proves that the center of control of arbitrary movements is in the brain, and signals are transmitted to all body parts through nerves.

Galen's theory cannot be qualified as strictly scientific in the modern sense. Hence we use the term "protoscience" to describe it. However, the explanatory potential of Plato's tripartite theory of the soul was sufficiently high to offer solutions to the basic concepts of life and death, as well as a host of other systemic categories, forming the basis of the world view for Rationalist physicians up to the 17th century.

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D02 Vivisection in Greek and Roman Medicine

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The extent to which ethical considerations were taken into account in medical experimentation in Greece and Rome is a subject on which little available evidence exists. That experiments were carried out on human subjects, if not systematically, at least occasionally, is well known.

No issue in medicine attracted so much ethical discussion in the classical world as did vivisection. The Greek medical profession was divided over this practice. The two major medical sects, the Dogmatists and the Empiricists, disagreed about whether vivisection was ethically permissible.

Crucial to this discussion was the physician's conception of duty to his art, particularly to the advancement of medicine. The moral and ethical imperative for Greek and Roman physicians to engage in medical research or experimentation as a result of practicing vivisection depended in part on the position of the respective physician in the medical hierarchy and the time and place in which he practiced.

In spite of the debate between the Dogmatists and the Empiricists, the public hostility to vivisection never disappeared and it fueled popular criticism of the medical profession.

The continued fascination with vivisection that is apparent in certain Roman imperial writers from Celsus to Augustine reflects not an attack on contemporary practice, since human dissections had long since ceased to be performed, but rather a general aversion to any form of scientific examination of the human body. It indicates a popular hostility to any form of medical experimentation that ultimately made even the dissection of cadavers impossible.

A modern-day medical controversy is the conception of babies known as 'savior-siblings.' These children are conceived for the express purpose of later donating organs or cells for a sibling suffering a fatal disease such as cancer. The advent of the savior sibling is related to vivisection in that it potentially exploits and harms one living human being for the sake of another's health.

D03 Dentistry from the Prehistoric to the Roman Times

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It is a fact that Medicine and the relevant sciences, such as dentistry, were developed before doctors and dentists existed. Dentistry was initially practiced by the same people who practiced medicine, as well. In the prehistoric era, the available evidence derives from the assessment of human skulls. It has been shown that the prehistoric man used substances of plants to treat different forms of pain.

In the Egyptian papyrus Ebers, which is considered the first written piece of evidence of known medicine, it is mentioned that the Egyptians used different drugs for

dental treatment, i.e. abscesses and gum inflammation. It is also possible that alternative treatment included extraction of teeth as part of the treatment. It seems, however, that dental diagnosis and treatment were in a primitive condition and therapy was part of general medicine, without specialized doctors. In ancient China, in the Nuei-King Book, there are two chapters dealing with the diseases and treatment of teeth and gums. More specifically, in the first chapter, it is mentioned that cold is the causative factor of dental diseases. The second chapter includes references to different drugs used for the treatment of dental abscesses (cements, ointments). Hammurabi's Law Code of the 18th Century B.C. refers to practices of medicine and dentistry in Babylonia. In ancient India, plant therapy through Ayurveda became very important in the treatment of mouth disorders. Semitic cultures cared for their teeth and knew about dental caries and its consequences. The Phoenicians had a great experience in dentistry. Archaeological findings from the 4th – 5th BC include a prosthesis in the lower mandible, where natural and ivory-made teeth are bonded together with a golden brace. Homer also referred to teeth. Hippocrates examined the teeth from the anatomic and physical point of view. In Greece, dental care was usually performed by the priests. During the Roman era Cicero mentioned artificial teeth. Pliny and Galen also wrote about teeth. The famous dentist Casselius lived in Rome. Celsus, and Aretaeus of Cappadocia wrote that syphilis could cause some form of dental disease. The Romans used various measures to clean their teeth and treat halitosis. Generally, throughout the entire course, from the prehistoric years to the Roman era, different techniques and surgical interventions for the management of dental pain and the treatment of various dental diseases were observed.

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D04 Fournier Gangrene as Divine Punishment: Two Cases of Roman Emperors

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Aim and Objectives: To present two cases of Fournier Gangrene occurring in two state leaders renowned for their cruelty and hostile attitude against Christianity.

Material and Methods: The review of the historians of the time who described the disease mainly with literary language, attributing the symptoms and the consequent death to divine wrath.

Results: Fournier gangrene is a type of polymicrobial necrotizing infection affecting mainly the perineal, perianal, or genital areas and it is named after the French venereologist Jean Alfred Fournier (1832-1914), who described five cases of previously healthy young men with a rapidly progressive gangrene of the penis and scrotum without apparent cause in 1883. Today, Fournier gangrene remains a rare but still life-threatening disease usually affecting genitourinary tract, lower gastrointestinal tract caused by both anaerobic and aerobic bacteria. The most known sufferers may have been Herod the Great, King of Judea (74-4 BC) who might have ordered the Massacre of the Innocents in his quest to kill the baby Jesus and the Roman Emperor Galerius (303-311 AD) who convinced his Co-Emperor Diocletian to begin one of the last and the greatest Christian persecutions in the Roman Empire. Herod was guilty of many brutal acts including the murder of one of his 10 wives and three of his 14 children. On the other hand, Galerius fearing, perhaps, that his illness was the vengeance of the Christian God, from his sick-bed at Nicomedia he issued on April 30, 311, an edict grudgingly granting toleration for Christians (Edict of Toleration).

Conclusions: It was a common literary motif in ancient texts to describe the end of the wicked in very gruesome details. Readers were ready to accept historians' testimony about the type of death Herod and Galerius experienced. Many of the literary conventions were used to describe the death of evil people.

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D05 Introduction to Paracelsus´ Archidoxae (1569) by J. Gregor Macer Szepsius

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Less known humanistic author Johannes Gregor Macer Szepsius (1530 – after 1579) from Slovakia, who studied and lived in Krakow, wrote typical Latin occasional poetry (panegyrics and poems of congratulation on the achievement of some higher academic title), but he also became interested in alchemy and natural sciences. He has published some works on this topic including the edition of Latin translation of Paracelsus´ work Archidoxae libri X (Krakov 1569), to which he also wrote the introductory word, marginal notes and index. Macer Szepsius says in the introduction that he has a friendly relationship with the translator Adam Schröter (1525 – 1572), Silesian humanist and alchemist, and that he was involved in the translation as well. He praised him for translating it in Latin, because it can be read by nations from the Mediterranean Sea to the Arctic Ocean. Macer Szepsius defends the release of Paracelsus' work against his enemies and marks their criticism as barking. He rejects the view that there is not yet time to publish this work and argues that Paracelsus wrote this work for himself and his

followers so that they, scattered around the world, can come together in this way. According to the author of introduction, there are five reasons to publish this translation. The very first one is the goal for which we were created by god, to know the works of Christ through theology and the work of nature through philosophy, and nowhere else is the anatomy of the whole nature given better than in this Paracelsus´ book. The second reason is to constantly remind great merits of so called res publica litteraria, Republic of Letters, i. e. international intellectual community. The third task is to restore the luminosity of Paracelsus' philosophy and medicine, since the bad opinion about it was beginning to prevail, because of its inadequate knowledge and inexperience. The fourth goal is to provide a flawless and reliable text of the work, because some authors have already stolen the work text, and the scribal errors have completely discredited it. Regardless the common benefit for the sick as well as the healthy people, the last reason is the author himself who wrote this to make it public. Some of the introduction ideas are parallel with the ideas from dedication letter to A. Laski by A. Schröter. In further development of alchemical literature this text was of some importance, the French Renaissance alchemist Bernard Gilles Penot (1519-1617) literally described some passages from Macer's introduction in his work Apologia G. Bernardi Penoti (1600), which was also published in 1602 in second volume of well known compendium of early alchemical writings Theatrum chemicum.

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D06 The Role of Hypothesis in the Discovery of Blood Circulation（假说在血液循环理论形成中的作用）

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The discovery and presentation of the theory of blood circulation is of epoch-making significance in the history of Western Medicine, making medicine a scientific dicipline. Doctors in ancient Greece knew the connection between heart and blood vessels, but they thought arteries were filled with air from lungs. Galen, the ancient Rome doctor, however, discovered that blood vessels were filled with blood by autopsy, and corrected the wrong views in ancient Greek. The idea that the blood travelled in a single straight way, whether in veins or arteries, as the tides moved up and down in one-way systems, was Galen's famous circulatory theory. His theories dominated and influenced Western medical science for more than 1,300 years. Until the 16th Century, having making numerous anatomical experiments, Belgian anatomist Andreas Vesalius had doubted Galen's "microporous" hypothesis. The discovery of pulmonary circulation by Spanish doctor Servetus through lots of experiments was the first step of establishing the theory of blood circulation. In 1574, Italian anatomist Fabricius ab Acquapendente described the structure, location and distribution of valves in the veins in detail, and the discovery of venous valve was the major step for establishing circulation theory. Then, William Harvey, a British physician, proposed the hypothesis of blood circulation on the basis of his predecessors' researches, and finally established the theory of blood circulation by experiments in 1628. Due to the limitations of science and technology at that time, Harvey did not know how the blood moves from arteries to veins, but he built up the circulation hypothesis of "heart-arteries-veins-heart" by experiments， it was not until 1661 that Italy's anatomy scientist Malpighi discovered the capillaries between the arteries and veins, the discovery of capillaries supplemented Harvey's theory of blood circulation.

As Engels put it, "as long as natural science is thinking, its form of development is the hypothesis." The progress of establishing the theory of blood circulation is the history of making hypotheses by generations of scientists. There is a have unique duality exist in the hypotheses, which is limitation and scientific nature, the relation of which is dialectic unification. The limitation is that scientists set hypothesis, because of the experience of predecessors and inherited the theory, to discover the unknown from the known was affected by original mode of thinking. While the scientific experiments

gained its significance, more and more scientists questioned the traditional theory, and were able to challenge traditional theories, so as to make rational judgments. The establish of blood circulation theory is advancing step by step based on the hypothesis, the duality of hypothesis makes it possible to get rid of false to retain the truth in the scientific exploration.
Key Words: blood circulation, anatomy, hypothesis, history of medicine

血液循环理论的发现和提出在西方医学史中具有划时代意义，从而将医学引向了科学发展的道路。古希腊的医生虽然知道心脏与血管的联系，但他们认为动脉内充满由肺进入的空气。古罗马医生盖仑通过解剖活体动物发现血管中充满血液，并且提出血液无论是在静脉或动脉都是以单程直线运动方式往返运动，犹如潮汐一样一涨一落朝着一个方向运动的血液运动假说，从而纠正古希腊流传下来的错误看法。盖仑的血液运动理论在 2~16 世纪时期被信奉为“圣经”，不可逾越。16 世纪比利时解剖学家维萨里通过解剖实验，对盖仑理论中涉及的“微孔”假说提出质疑，直至西班牙医生塞尔维特经过实验研究提出肺循环假说，使得在发现血液循环的道路迈出第一步。意大利解剖学家法布里修斯在 1574 年详细描述了静脉中瓣膜结构、位置和分布，静脉瓣膜的发现对血液循环理论的建立是重大进步。继而，英国医生哈维在前辈研究的基础上提出血液循环假说，并通过反复实验研究最终于 1628 年创立了血液循环理论。由于受当时条件所限，哈维并不清楚血液怎样由动脉流到静脉，只是根据实验做出血液由心脏经过动脉到静脉再回到心脏这样循环流动的假说，直到 1661 年，意大利解剖学家马尔比基发现动脉与静脉之间的毛细血管，从而完善了哈维的血液循环学说。

恩格斯指出：“只要自然科学在思维着，它的发展形式就是假说。”血液循环理论的发现是一代又一代科学家不断提出的假说史。这些假说都具有其独特的二重性：局限性和科学性，两种属性辩证统一，局限性在于科学家设定假说时，由于承袭前人的经验和理论，导致用已知推未知时不能完全摒弃原有的思维模式；科学性则在于科学实验被重视，使得更多科学家对传统的理论提出质疑，并能做出理性判断。血液循环理论的诞生正是基于假说的步步推进，假说的二重性则使其在科学探索中能够去伪存真。
关键词：血液循环；解剖；假说；医学史

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D07 Innovative gynecological methods in Antiquity: fertility, baby's sex tests and contraception

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Ancient Egyptian physicians showed great initiative and impressive human body knowledge, although rudimentary, while precocious pregnancy diagnosis was practiced. To ensure woman health during and after pregnancy and delivery, probably the first problems they have to solve, a highly specialized practitioner in obstetrics and gynecology apparently wrote the prescriptions. However we don't have proof that the specialty existed, neither any word for midwife, obstetrician or gynecologist is known. Kahun Papyrus, surviving since Middle Kingdom (about 2025-1700 BC), is the most Ancient document on gynecology known to exist and the first medical testimony in

Egypt. The treatise reflects the thinking that superficial symptomatology should be related to internal disorders and shows also a concern about birth control and contraceptives, the role of intercourse in conception, including tests of fertility, pregnancy, and unborn baby sex. Besides, other sources about the subject are: Ebers, Berlin, London, Carlsberg VIII, Smith, Ramesseum IV Papyri.

A wide range of procedures are recommended in Kahun, Berlin and Carlsberg papyri. These tests - including the induction of vomiting and breast examination-, have parallels in the Hippocratic gynecological treatises On the Nature of the Woman, On the Diseases of Women, Generation, On the Nature of the Child, On Sterile Women and in the Aphorisms. They often took literally references of Egyptian Papyri related to women's health and diseases (P. Berlín 3038 and Carlsberg VIII), containing also a women's urine-based pregnancy test measuring hormonal effects on germination.

On the other hand, a Chinese Baby Gender Calendar was created about 700 years ago, according to folklore, by a Chinese scientist who supposedly buried some data in a Royal tomb near Peking. The methods of traditional Chinese medicine to treat infertility since around 200 AD, was acupuncture, Chinese herbs and boiled twigs, continued presently with complex formulas of various extracts from barks, roots, leaves, flowers, and plants, more than 150 herbs. Sometimes they included exotic ingredients, as Ancient Egyptians usually did, such as deer antlers or sea horses. Modern science has proposed in the last years a new solution for the treatment of infertility and conception, Assisted Reproduction Technologies.

Children, considered a blessing in Ancient Egypt, took care of their parents in their old age. However an occasional desire to prevent conception did actually exist, as today in our society, preceding their rudimentary methods the recent strategies with shorter-term modalities and long-acting reversible contraception. In Ancient Greek society, male dominance extended even to childbirth. Abortion, condemned in the Hippocratic Oath, was permitted under Greek law though, and infanticide, particularly of female newborns, was widely carried on.

Women practiced birth control in Antiquity mainly through their knowledge of plants and herbs, although in ancient China, women were advised to drink hot mercury

to prevent pregnancy without knowing the terrible side effects like sterility, kidney failure, brain damage and even death. Nowadays, instead, an expanded range of hormone-based contraceptives has been developed, creating a medical innovation in 1952, the pill that separated sexual practice from conception.

护理史 History of Nursing

E01 Mowfung Chung—A Banner for Chinese history of Nursing（钟茂芳——中国护理史的一面旗帜）

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Many distinguished figures have made great contributions for the nursing profession in the history of Chinese Nursing Association, and Mowfung Chung is the top one of them. Her proposal of the standard term for “nurse” in Chinese was given significant meaning in an article published in The British Journal of Nursing of April, 1928. After the People’s Republic of China was founded, her great contributions have been written in nursing textbooks for inheritance and development.

I. Introduction to Mowfung Chung

Mowfung Chung (also named as Fengzhen Ma and Elsie Mowfung Chung in English) was the first Chinese woman who took a nursing training in the West. She was born in a Chinese emigrant family in Southeast Asia in 1884. In 1909, she graduated from Guy’s Hospital School of Nursing in London, England. As soon as she returned to China, she was appointed as the nursing teacher in the Pei-Yang Women’s Medical School and Hospital in Tianjin, and later the headmaster of the nursing school. She worked there for six years. With rich nursing knowledge and high level of English, she made historical contributions for the development of nursing in Tianjin and in China.

II. Contributions of Mowfung Chung to Nursing Profession in China

Mowfung Chung was the first teacher using British nursing textbook in her teaching. As she worded in the Pei-Yang Women’s Medical School and Hospital, she used the nursing textbook of M. N. Oxford from Guy’s Hospital, London, which she translated into Chinese as Kan hu yao yi (A handbook of Nursing). The book was published in China in 1913 with the aid from Yuan Shih-K’ai. With this book, she introduced the international nursing standard to Chinese nurses. She also brought the nursing concept of Florence Nightingale into her teaching, proposing the professional ethics of life-saving and devotion, and helping nurses build positive attitude and offer

quality services to patients.

In 1914, Mowfung Chung became the only Chinese member attending the First Conference of the Nurses Association of China, and was elected the only Chinese Vice President of the Association. She proposed that the term kanhu be replaced by hushi for the English word “nurse”, which promoted its professional meaning and was adopted and used to the present day.

III. Research Work on Mowfung Chung in Tianjin

Mowfung Chung is all in tianjin in China. The tianjin nursing community earnestly excavated and arranged, including publicity and writing, to study the "the watch and care" which she translated in 1913. And he went to the UK on a field trip.

在中国中华护理学会的历史上，为护理事业做出突出贡献的前辈，钟茂芳位列第一。1928 年英国护理杂志第 4 期介绍了钟茂芳为中国护士名称定义的职业意义。新中国成立后，她的贡献载入护理教科书。

1、钟茂芳简介

钟茂芳，英文名字 Elsie Mowfung Chung。1884 年生于南洋群岛华侨家庭，1909 年毕业于英国伦敦 GUY`s Hospital 护校。是中国第一位留学海外的护理专业人员。回国后即被天津北洋女医学堂聘用。1909—1915 年在天津北洋女医学堂任看护教习，后任护士学校校长。她有很高的专业理论水平和英语能力。在任期间，对天津和中国护理发展做出了历史性功绩。

2、 钟茂芳对中国护理事业发展的特殊贡献

中国第一位使用英国护理教材的人。1909 年在天津北洋女医学堂任职时就使用英国伦敦 GUY`s Hospital 的护士 Miss M. N. Oxford 编写的《看护要义》，1913 年在大总统袁世凯资助下将此书翻译成中文出版。让当时刚刚起步的中国护士接受、了解国际护理规范

最早引进南丁格尔护理理念，提倡救死扶伤，无私奉献的职业道德，使护校学生树立正确职业思想，为患者提供有品质的护理服务。

1914 年中华护士第一次代表大会第一位中国护士，并被选为唯一中国人担任的副会长。她提出将英文 Nurse 汉译的“看护”建议改为“护士”，提升了护士职业的知识素养，沿用至今。

1915 年钟茂芳加入国际护士会并被选为荣誉副会长，是中国在国际护理组织上获得的第一个职务。

3、天津对钟茂芳的研究

钟茂芳在中国工作年代全部在天津度过。天津护理界认真发掘和整理，包含宣传和写入专著，对她 1913 年翻译的《看护要义》深入研究。并亲赴英国实地考察。

E02 “With You on the Mission”: The History and the Development of the Israeli Army Nurses

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Background and Rational: The development of nursing as a profession was influenced by military, religious, popular and scientific sources. A comprehensive, international historical review of the history of military nursing is still lacking. In Israel, the research of the history of nursing is still in its infancy and in the field of military nursing only one research has been conducted. Military nurses served the army since the beginning of the military organization. Most of them had been inserted in military hospitals which been closed in 1949. “What happened to the nurses since the military hospitals closing?” is one of the questions of the research.

Purpose of study: This research aims to fill the gaps and describe, historically and chronologically, the development of the military nursing in Israel from its independence (1948) to the fourth decade (1978-1987). The military nurses story will be examined from historical, sociological and gender aspects.

Methodology: The study will include historical research methods, with three main sources analyzed: an extensive literary review of the political, social and security background in Israel in the relevant time periods, document analysis from archives and digital data sources and also an Oral History interviews with military nurses and their peers at the Ministry of Health and the Medical Corps who served during the relevant time period.

Findings: The Israeli military nurses' area of action was varied. The recruiting and training processes were unique and were adapted to the country national missions.

Conclusions: The story of the Israeli military nurses interlaced together with the story of the state of Israel. Their contribution was both to the civilian and the military fields.

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机构史 History of Institute

F01 The inheritance of craftsmanship spirit in China Medical University（工匠精神在中国医科大学的传承）

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In Shenyang, China, there is a university that inherits the spirit of craftsmanship from Japan due to its unique history. That is China Medical University. In August 1911, the Japanese South Manchuria Railways Company established the South Manchuria Medical School in Mukden. In 1924, the South Manchuria Medical School was upgraded to Manchuria Medical College, with a seven-year educational system, which was the largest medical university in Northeast China of the highest academic and medical level. After 1945, Manchuria Medical College was renamed to China Changchun Railway Medical University, Railway Medical College and National Shenyang Medical College successively. In 1948, it was merged into China Medical University. Whether the unique history of Manchuria Medical College or the historical accumulation of the Military Medical School of the Red Army, China Medical University has been continuously inheriting and developing the professional spirit to heal the wounded and rescue the dying. As time develops, doctors craftsmanship spirit has taken on new connotations: that is professionalism, meaning to take full responsibility at work, to refine on technical skills and to make continued successes in safeguarding people’s lives and health.

在中国沈阳，有这样一所大学，他传承着日本的工匠精神，是由于他独特的历史形成所致，这就是中国医科大学。1911 年 8 月，日本国南满洲铁道株式会社在奉天设立南满医学堂， 1924 年，南满医学堂升格为满洲医科大学，学制 7 年，是东北地区规模最大的，学术、医疗水平最高的医科大学。1945 年后，满州医科大学先后更名中长铁路医学大学、铁路医学院、国立沈阳医学院。1948 年合并为

中国医科大学。无论是满洲医科大学的独特历史，还是红军军医学校的历史积淀，中国医科大学一路走来，不断传承和发展的就是救死扶伤的专业精神。 随着时代的发展，医生的“工匠精神”也有了新的内涵：就是专业精神，对工作极端负责，对技术精益求精，为维护人民生命健康再立新功！

F02 China Medical University on the Long March（长征路上的中国医科大学）

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Eighty years ago, China Medical University participated in the epic Long March of 12,5000km with the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army. Eighty years has passed yet the stories of the Long March never faded over time. Prime Minister Zhou Enlai who was cured during the march, President Peng Longbo who sacrificed his life, the graduates on the road…those stories have become valuable records of history and gave the Long March spirit with new interpretations.

80 年前，中国医科大学跟随中国工农红军谱写出一部两万五千里长征的英雄史诗。80 年过去了，关于长征的故事并没有被时间冲淡，学员救治周恩来、牺牲的彭龙伯校长、长征中的毕业生……在历史的长河中，焕发出更加夺目的光彩，为发扬长征精神赋予了新内容。

F03 Mao Zedong visited China Medical University seven times（毛泽东七次到访中国医科大学）

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China Medical University, has developed under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and has received attention from the party and state leaders since its

establishment. There are written records that Mao Zedong had seven visits to China Medical University, for conveying greetings, making inspection, delivering reports, or paying visits, which left a valuable spiritual wealth to China Medical University.

中国医科大学自成立之日起，就在中国共产党的领导下发展壮大，一直得到党和国家领导人的关心。有文字记载，毛泽东曾七次到访中国医科大学，有慰问、有视察、有报告，有参观，给中国医科大学留下了一笔宝贵的精神财富。

F04 Institutions, Researchers, and Medical Community in Shanghai, 1937-1941（机构、研究人员与上海的医学共同体网络，1937-1941）

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After 13th August Incident, the health care and medical research in some hospitals in Shanghai were severely affected. After the war of the Pacific in 1941, Japanese troops entered the Concessions of United States, UK, and other countries, some church hospitals were closed or evacuated from Shanghai. By investigating the changes in the number of the academic conferences, academic lectures, laboratory services, and library interlending services in some institutions during this period, we can observe the internal structure of the medical community network and its change, can found the impact on the health care and medical research in Shanghai before and after 13th August, 1937.
Key Words: “13th August” Incident, medical community, church hospital, Japanese military

“八一三”事变后，上海一些医院的医疗与研究受到严重影响。1941 年太平洋战争后，日军进入英美等国的租借地，一些教会医院或关闭或撤离上海。通过考察这一时期一些医院的学术会议、学术讲座、实验室服务、图书馆互借服务等数量的变动情况，可以窥察这一时期医学共同体网络的内部结构及其变动状况，从而可以发现上海沦陷前后的日军侵略对上海医疗与医学研究的影响。
关键词：“八一三”事变 医学共同体 教会医院 日军

F05 Peking Union Medical College and the Formulation of the Scientific Medicine System in the Era of Republic of China

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The goal of this study is to explore the influence of Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) on the development of the scientific medicine system, especially medical education, in the history of Republic of China.

PUMC was established in the specially social and historical environment. In 1914, the Rockefeller Foundation created the China Medical Board (CMB) with the aim of developing a comprehensive scientific medicine system gradually in China, which was expected to benefit Chinese. For this purpose, PUMC was bought by CMB in1915 from six missionary and was reorganized and reestablished. The new buildings group was completed in 1921. Since then, PUMC started to become the leading part of the intelligent application of modern medical sciences over time in the process of the establishment of modern scientific medical education, such as medical research, nursing and midwifery education, public health education, throughout the Republic of China.

PUMC has a significant effort of the promotion of medical education and public health care. PUMC developed a unique tradition and culture in the process of transplant and localization of western medicine, although it was known as the Johns Hopkins of China given that it benefited much from the experience of western countries, especially U.S. In the medical education practice, PUMC created a characteristic form, namely PUMC-ism, which it cultivated many outstanding experts, scholars and medical professionals, such as John B. Grant, David Black, Robert Lim, Jui-heng Liu and C. C. Chen, etc, who have improved the development of Chinese modern medicine and the establishment of modern health care system. This definitely provided precise and valuable medical education experiences for future.

As a first-rate medical college, PUMC possessed an important status in the history of modern medical education in China. In order to grasp the agent of the formation of

PUMC tradition and culture, and get hold of the thread of Chinese modern science history in depth, it is of significance to have a systematic and deep exploration of the history of the establishment and development of PUMC in the period of 1914-1949.

F06 Brain Drain in Another Way: Early Western Women Physicians at China's Late-nineteenth-century Mission Hospitals

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Documents have revealed that Chinese women of higher classes in the 19th century did not readily yield themselves to the treatments by male missionary physicians, no matter how anguishing or how fatal their illnesses might be. Although the protestant mission societies were eager to approach this half of China's population by medicinal way since a very early time, it took almost 40 years for any of them to begin sending female physicians to China. Lucinda L. Coombs, M.D., the first female medical missionary to China, was sent by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She arrived in Beijing in 1873. A number of others followed her footsteps. These women started an enterprise that was totally new in China, that is, hospitals for women and children as well as women's medical schools. One of the more notable ones, Leonora Howard King, M.D., succeeded in paving the way for missionaries to reach the highest officials of Qing government. Others also worked in posts with considerable responsibility and won recognition both for their status in missionary work and for their medical skills. This paper gathered information about the earliest women medical missionaries who came to China before 1890; traced the medical backgrounds of most of them, and discussed the factors that may have influenced their decisions to go to China. Data indicates that these women belonged to the first outputs of women's medical education in the United States. Among the 21 females discussed, three quarters graduated from various women's medical colleges, especially the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. A quarter graduated from the medical school of Michigan University, then the only co-educational medical college in America. Some of these women were bound to work as

medical missionaries, for they had turned to the church for financial supports in the course of receiving a medical education. Others may have entered the mission field simply because they yearned to be a doctor, at a time when women physicians met staunch rejection in American society but warm acceptance in China. Mission organizations played a definite role in creating opportunities for these woman in medical practice. This paper comes to the conclusions that 1), the shortage of medical personnel was the main hindrance for mission societies to dispatch women physicians to China; 2), the opening of medical education to female students in the United States greatly improved the situation, thus resulting in the unique phenomenon that from this single country came to China all the earliest western women physicians. Therefore, the entrance of American women into medical profession as qualified physicians, the aggressive overseas expansion of the protestant churches, and the encouraging environment for western women physicians to practice in China, combined to accelerate a small-scaled "brain drain" from the United States to Late Qing China.

F07 The Gas Research Work of Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research (雷氏德医学研究院的毒气研究工作)

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Henry Lester was a British Christian and construction engineer. In 1867, he came to China and soon became a rich man in Shanghai. The "Lester Foundation" was set up because Henry Lester set up his will in his lifetime to use his legacy to develop the education and health in Shanghai. In 1932, Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research was established by this foundation. In 1957, this institute renamed the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute. During this period, the researchers engaged in many scientific researches. In September 1937, in this very period, the Department of Pathology of this institute jointly published a special issue: military gas disease prevention and simple therapy. Combined with the history of gas test of Japanese Army

（take the Kwantung Army Unit 516 as an example）in China at the same period, the special issue reflected some situation of chemical warfare and gas test related on China from another point of view. And what’s more, they can be used as evidence of gas test to some extent. At the same time, the institute made an important contribution to the war-time medicine, military medicine and national defense medicine of the People’s Republic of China.

Key Words: Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Shanghai Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute, Kwantung Army Unit 516, chemical warfare, gas test

1867 年英国基督徒、建筑工程师亨利•雷氏德来到中国，不久成为上海的富豪。他生前立下遗嘱，将其遗产用于发展上海的教育卫生事业，因此成立了“雷氏德基金会”。在此基金会的资助下，雷氏德医学研究院于 1932 年建立，1957 年该院改名为上海医药工业研究院。这期间，该研究院的科研人员从事了多项科研工作。其中，在 1937 年 9 月这一非常时期，由该院病理部共同发表了一期特辑：军用毒气病之预防及简易疗法。结合同时期日军（以关东军 516 部队为例）在中国实施毒气试验的部分历史，这些论文从另一个角度对当时化学战、毒气试验等相关的若干问题进行了重要的补充，并可在一定程度上作为毒气试验的佐证。同时该研究院也为战时及新中国医学、军事医学、国防医学做出了重要的贡献。

关键词：雷氏德 雷氏德医学研究院 上海医药工业研究院 毒气 毒气战

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F08 Study on Traditional Chinese medicine hospital of the auxiliary capital --- the only National Hospital of traditional Chinese medicine in the Republic of China（民国时期惟一国立中医医院——陪都中医医院研究）

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In the period of the Republic of China, the government did not bring traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) into the formal education system on the grounds of "unscientific". In order to integrate TCM into the formal education system, the community of TCM established the affiliated hospital based on the relevant regulations in the school codes of the government. In April 1929, the Ministry of health of the national government promulgated the regulations on the hospital management, which

made relevant provisions on disinfection, surgery and autopsy, and accordingly prohibited the TCM to be called hospital. The TCM hospitals actively improved the conditions and staffing in accordance with the government requirements for hospital, and finally obtained the formal permission from the Executive department to allow TCM being named as "hospital", but the "traditional Chinese medicine" should be added at the front of the "hospital" to show the difference.

After the Sino - Japanese War erupts, the community of TCM was actively involved in the Anti-Japanese rescue work, and at the same time encouraged the TCM circles to sever as government officials. The TCM thus gained the support of the government in the auxiliary capital Chongqing City. In May 1944, the only one National Hospital of TCM—the TCM Hospital of Chongqing was established formally, which was directly under the Department of health. The director of this TCM hospital is Chen Yuren, the dean of the TCM Committee of the Department of health. The funding and personnel salary were paid by the Department of health. The hospital conditions were very simple with no ward and pharmacy. Only outpatient clinic was set up in the hospital, including Internal medicine Department, Surgery Department, Gynecologic Department and Pediatrics Department, where the TCM is principal treatment. The average daily outpatient service was about 100 people, but the treatment was very cheap, and even was free for the families of Anti Japan soldiers and very poor persons. In the same area and the same period, the Western Medicine National Hospital—the Chongqing Central Hospital was moved to the Gaotanyan of the Shapingba, including Internal medicine Department, Surgery Department, obstetrics and gynecology Department, ophthalmology Department, E.N.T. department, dermatology Department, venereal disease Department, Inspection room, X-ray room and Operating room, etc. This hospital had over 300 beds. The average outpatient service was more than 3200 persons per month, and there are about 200 inpatients (1944 data) per month.

The difference between two National Hospitals in republic period can be part of reaction of different living conditions between the Western medicine and the TCM. Although the TCM hospital in Chongqing was allowed to be called as hospital, it actually is the TCM clinic. The government of the Republic of China ignored the

characteristics of TCM, and simply managed TCM hospital according to the administration rules of Western medicine, Although the TCM community tried the best to study and improve, it very difficult to meet the government standard for hospital. However, the TCM hospital, especially the national TCM hospital still was an important achievement of fighting against the government to ignore the national conditions and ban the TCM. The advantage of Western medicine hospital is advanced equipment, standardized diagnosis and management, while the advantage of TCM clinic lies in the clinical diagnosis experience of famous doctors. Therefore, the ideal management mode of government for hospital is to capture the advantages of TCM and western medical hospitals. The hospital should has advanced equipment, standardized diagnosis and management, in addition to the famous TCM doctors with different characteristics.

民国时期政府以中医“不科学”为由未将中医纳入正规教育体系，经中医界努力抗争终获办学资格。为将中医纳入正规教育体系，中医界按照政府学校规程中有关规定纷纷筹建附属医院。1929 年 4 月，国民政府卫生部公布《管理医院规则》，对消毒、手术、尸体解剖等方面都有相关的规定，并据此禁止中医称医院。各中医医院按照要求积极改进医院条件和人员配置，终于 1938 年获得行政院行文正式允许中医称“医院”，但应冠以“中医”字样以示区别。

抗日战争爆发后，中医界积极投入到抗战救护工作中，同时支持中医人士出任政府官员，在陪都重庆中医获得了政府支持，于 1944 年 5 月正式成立了惟一一个国立中医医院——陪都中医院，直属卫生署，由卫生署中医委员会主任陈郁任院长，办院经费和人员薪资由卫生署拨付。医院条件简陋，无病房无药房，仅设门诊，分内、外、妇、儿四科，以中医为主，平均日门诊量约 100 余人，但诊费低廉，军属、抗属和赤贫者免费就诊。而同时期同地区的西医国立医院——重庆中央医院于 1944 年 2 月迁至沙坪坝高滩岩后，分为内、外、妇产、小儿、眼、耳鼻喉、、皮肤、花柳各科及检验室、爱克斯光室、手术室等科室，共设有病床 300 多张，每月平均门诊约 3200 余人，住院人数约 200 余人（1944 年数据）。由两间国立医院的差别可以部分反应当时中、西医的不同生存状况，陪都中医院虽然号称医院但实际为中医门诊部。

民国政府无视中医自身特点，简单地以西医的医院管理规则管理中医医院，中医界虽努力学习改进，终难符合政府医院之标准，但是民国时期的中医医院尤其是国立中医医院仍然是中医界抗争政府罔顾国情取缔中医的重要成果。西医医院的优势在于先进的设备、规范化的诊疗和管理，而中医诊所的优势在于名医的临床诊疗经验。因此，政府管理医院的理想模式是撷取中、西医院优势，医院拥有先进的设备、规范化的诊疗和管理、各具特色的名中医。

F09 Influence of Peking Union Medical College on Medical Development in Tianjin（协和医学院对天津医学发展的影响）

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In December 1941, Peking Union Medical College Hospital (PUMCH) was occupied by the Japanese invasion force. Unable to continue working in PUMCH, some medical professionals moved to Tianjin successively and managed to work in the nine foreign concessions. Their arrival brought medical care of Tianjin into a new era of development, exerting a historical influence on the founding of specialized hospitals, hospital management, training of professionals, establishment of research institutions, and publication of academic works.

There are thirty-four medical experts who came to Tianjin, covering specialties of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, pediatrics, cerebral surgery, oncology, urology, orthopedics, radiology, nursing and so on, forming a solid foundation for their development in Tianjin.

In the spring of 1942, Zhang Jizheng, Fang Xianzhi, Ke yingkui and Deng Jiadong initiated and founded a hospital named Tianhe Hospital, meaning “the PUMCH in Tianjin”. Jin Xianzhai, Bian Wannian, Fang Xianzhi, Lin Song and Zeng zhaode set up the Enguang Hospital. They became the famous western medicine hospitals in Tianjin. Zhu Zongyao established Xieji Hospital for Tuberculosis in 1942, and in 1947, Shi Xiguang set up China’s first specialty of urologic surgery.

The management style of PUMCH was also introduced to these hospitals in Tianjin. Besides, Chen Lude, who graduated from the nursing school of PUMCH, was employed as the director of nursing department in Engung Hospital. She adopted the order book and ward regulations of PUMCH, and they were promoted to other hospitals in the city, some of which are still in use today.

With the proposal of Zhu Xianyi, Yang Jishi, Jin Xianzhai, Lei Aide and other experts from PUMCH, Tianjin Medical College was founded in 1951, as the first medical college of the People's Republic of China. Zhu Xianyi was appointed the first president. National training programs in orthopedics, oncology and cerebral surgery were developed there with the authorization of the Ministry of Health.

In 1952, Jin Xianzhai established China's first tumor ward in Tianjin Municipal People's Hospital, which was later developed into Tianjin Cancer Hospital. Deng Jiadong founded the hematology in China and set up the Hematology Hospital in Tianjin, which became the clinical base for Chinese hematology.

After the outbreak of the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea in 1950, at the advice of PUMCH expert group, Tianjin Central Hospital of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Tianjin Pediatric Hospital, Tianjin Stomatological Hospital, and Tianjin Ophthalmic Hospital were successively set up, forming a special pattern of medical care with specialized hospitals in Tianjin.

While working in PUMCH in 1930, Lei Aide, the first Chinese medical photographer, took the photographs of carcinoma of perineum and tumor on a child's back, the earliest medical photographs in China. Later he set up the medical photography studio in Tianjin Municipal People's Hospital, as one of the earliest medical photography studios in China.

Experts from PUMCH also set up several research institutions for oncology, hematology, pediatrics, otolaryngology, endocrinology, orthopedics, and gynecology and obstetrics, setting the concept of the integration of research and clinical practice. They also published dozens of academic works on internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, neurology, pathology, and so on, some of which are the pioneering works in the specialties in China.

Chen Lude established the Department of Nursing in Tianjin Medical College in 1980s and offered the first higher education nursing program in the People's Republic of China, cultivating high-level nursing talents for both Tianjin and China. Chen Lude herself became the first person in Tianjin who was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal.

Some photographs are attached to this paper.

1941 年 12 月太平洋战争爆发，日军占领了协和医院，当时在医院的医务人员无法工作，便陆续来到天津。因为天津是九国租界地，这些专家在租界地行医，可以得到保护。他们的到来为天津医学发展开始了一个崭新的时代，在形成专科、医院管理、培训专业人才、建立研究机构，出版学术论著等方面，都有历史性作用。

协和专家教授来津位计 34 人。专业覆盖很广，内、外、妇、儿、脑外、肿瘤、泌尿、骨科、放射、护理等，为天津各学科发展打下了基础。

1942 年春，张纪正、方先之、柯应夔、邓家栋发起建立天和医院，意寓：天津的协和；金显宅、卞万年、方先之、林崧、曾昭德等 7 人开办恩光医院。恩光医院和天和医院成为天津有名的西医院。1942 年朱宗尧、1947 年施锡恩先后在天津创立协济结核病医院和泌尿外科专业。

协和专家创办的医院都引用协和医院管理模式，并聘请协和护理专业毕业的陈路得女士为护理部主任。陈路得把协和医院的医嘱本、病房管理制度带到恩光医院实施，并在全市推广。有的沿用至今。

1951 年，根据朱宪彝、杨济时、金显宅、雷爱德等协和专家的提议，创建了天津医学院，这是新中国开办的第一所医学院，朱宪彝任首任院长。肿瘤、骨科、脑外科都受卫生部委托办班，为全国培养人才。

1952 年，金显宅在天津人民医院建立我国第一个肿瘤科，后发展为天津肿瘤医院。邓家栋建立了中国的血液病学，并在天津建立了血液病医院，成为中国血液病学临床基地。

1950 年，朝鲜战争后，经协和专家组建议，陆续建立了天津中心妇产科医院、市儿童医院、市口腔医院、市眼科医院等。专科医院成为天津医疗服务的特有格局。

雷爱德 1930 年在协和医院时拍摄的会阴癌与小儿后背肿瘤，为中国最早的医学摄影照片，是中国医学摄影第一人，雷爱德在天津市立人民医院建立了医学摄影室，是我国最早医学摄影室之一。

协和专家在津先后建立了肿瘤研究所、血液病研究所、儿科研究所、耳鼻喉研究所、内分泌研究所、骨科研究所、妇产研究所。形成了科研与临床相结合的医学发展思路。

协和专家们先后出版了内科、外科、妇产科、神经科病理科等数十种专业著作，有的是国内第一本专业论著。

协和医学院护理专业毕业的陈路得女士，上世纪 80 年代在天津医学院创建护理系，是新中国第一个护理高等教育专业。陈路得是天津获得南丁格尔奖第一人，为天津乃至全国培养高级护理人才。

正文附照片若干张

F10 Special Historical Heritage of China Medical University（中国医科大学特殊的历史传承）

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China Medical University was the first medical institute established by the Communist Party of China and the only school that had completed the entire 12,500km Long March while persisted in school running throughout the journey. It was also one of the earliest schools that conducted Western Medicine education in a college scale in China. CMU’s history is composed of two lines and three parts. The two lines refers to a red line, which embodies the red cradle, and a white line, which reflects the white angel. The three parts are made up of China Medical University, the former National Shenyang Medical School and the former private Liaoning Medical College.

From the perspective of the red line – the red gene, China Medical University is the closest to China’s revolutionary history. Because of its origin as the cradle of red doctors and its revolutionary history, the University has always been putting morality

education as the first priority.

From the perspective of the white line- angel in the white coat, the University has two major cultural backgrounds - British and Japanese.

The Japanese origin can be traced back to the National Shenyang Medical School, formerly known as the Manchuria Medical College, the best university in China at that time equivalent to the Peking Union Medical College Hospital. The British origin can be traced back to the Private Liaoning Medical College, formerly known as the Mukden Medical College, the earliest medical university in Northeast China.

The former private Liaoning Medical College was renamed to Liaoning Medical University after the Ministry of Health of the Northeast Administrative Committee was mandated to govern the school. In 1883, Dugald Christie (1855-1936), a Scottish with British nationality, M.D., established Mukden Hospital and its affiliated western medical school, which was the first western medicine hospital in Northeast China. In 1912, Mukden Medical College was established, which was the first medical university in Northeast China, and was later renamed as Mukden Medial Specialized College, Shengjing Medical University and Private Liaoning Medical College.

On November 2nd of 1948, CMU absorbed and took over the former National Shenyang Medical School and the former Private Liaoning Medical College. Since then, a new China Medical University has been formed to start a new history.

CMU's red gene embraced with the high teaching quality and rigorous teaching style of the Manchuria Medical College and Mukden Medical College, has contributed to the elevation of CMU's comprehensive power, and laid a solid foundation for the "three basics & three stricts" in CMU's teaching style.

中国医科大学是中国共产党最早创建的院校，是唯一以学校名义参加两万五千里长征并在长征中继续办学而且走完全程的院校；是我国最早进行西医学学院式教育的医学高校之一。历史是由两条线、三部分构成。即：红线——红医摇篮；白线——白衣天使。三部分：中国医科大学、原国立沈阳医学院和原私立辽宁医学院。从红线——红色基因来看，中国医科大学是中国最红的学校。红医摇篮，红色历史，是学校自成立以来，始终把立德树人放在首位的重要原因。从白线--

白衣天使线看。即：英系、日系两大文化渊源。

日系--国立沈阳医学院：前身是满州医科大学，被誉为与协和等同，是中国最好的大学。英系--私立辽宁医学院：前身为奉天医科大学，是中国东北最早的医科大学。

辽宁医科大学是原私立辽宁医学院由东北行政委员会卫生部代管后的校名。1883 年，司督阁（1855-1936）英国籍苏格兰人、医学博士，创办了东北第一家西医院——盛京(施)医院，附设西医学堂。1912 年，成立了东北三省第一所医科大学——奉天医科大学，几易其名为奉天医科专门学校、盛京医科大学及私立辽宁医学院。

1948 年 11 月 2 日，中国医科大学接收、合并了原国立沈阳医学院和原私立辽宁医学院，组成了新的中国医科大学，开启了新的历史篇章。

中国医大的红色基因，满州医大、奉天医大高水平的教学质量与严谨的教风学风融合在一起，助力中国医科大学实力水平提升。也为中国医大教学上的三基三严注入了厚重底蕴。

F11 Su Dongpo and the first populist government hospital in China [苏东坡与首家平民公立医院“安乐坊”]

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Scholar physician, who are good at both Chinese medical skill and Confucianism, are the result of a combination of Confucianism and traditional Chinese medical science by the influence of neo-confucianism in the Song Dynasty. Scholar physician emphasized that to be a doctor not only for livelihood, but also for social responsibility to benevolence for our country, society and people. In Song Dynasty, many scholars practiced this theory, formed in the society a favorable atmosphere, not work for fame or gain, save patients for benevolence, which had a profound tremendous impact to the later generations. Su Dongpo, one of the scholar physician representatives, was world-

famous for his poetry, painting and calligraphy, cooking, Chinese medical and water project. In 1089, Su Dongpo had taken up the post of the governor in Hangzhou second time. When he entered on his second year of office as governor on May, 1090, an outbreak of plague occurred in the area because of drought and flood disasters and famine in successive years. While symptoms showed up as limbs cold, abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever, aversion to cold and articular pain. Su Dongpo take out five hundred pence of gold, and grant two thousand from public funds as cure fund，then establish healing centre named “Anle Fang”, and managed by government in order to treat the poor patients infected with the plague speacilly. The prescription named "Shen San Zi", and recorded in 《Su xue shi fang》and 《Su shen liang fang》，those are most classified as hot and acrid which therapeutic effect is obvious. Monks as medical staff in healing center mainly, and every patient need to be recorded because of the formal health care system. In addition to government's support also accept to donations in order to maintain the fund of opreation of healing center. Referenced from the pattern of Lengyanyuan healing center, Su Dongpo set up in the fisrt hospital which is established by government and sponsored by common people, and this is the great initiative in the medical history of China.

儒医指既习医术，又通儒学者，受宋代理学影响而产生，是儒学与医学相结合的产物。儒学，自汉朝起在中国占统治地位，在宋明时期达到了巅峰。将宋明理学思想与中医学相结合，强调行医不仅仅是个人谋生的手段，更是利民安国之仁术，甚至将救人与拯世视为同务。受此观念影响，宋代产生诸多儒医代表性人物，他们形成济世救人、不为名利、仁爱施治的行医作风及尚德尚医的良好风气，对后世有着极其深远的影响。苏东坡，作为宋代文学的代表性人物，在诗、词、文、书、画、医药、烹饪、水利等方面均有所建树。他著医书、救百姓、办医馆，是一位不得不提的儒医。公元 1089 年，苏东坡第二次出任杭州太守，时值杭州连年旱涝灾害，而于 1090 年 5 月爆发大面积瘟疫，病人表现为手脚冰凉、腹痛腹泻、发热恶寒、肢节肿痛。苏东坡拿出黄金五十两，并从公款拨二千钱，作为治病基金，在众安桥北设立治病坊，名为“安乐坊”，由官府主持，专门收治感染瘟疫的穷苦病人。治病药方“圣散子”，收录于《苏学士方》和《苏沈良方》

中，多为辛热药物，疗效明显，活人无数。病坊内的医务人员主要由僧人担任，每位病人都记录在案，医疗制度已经较为正规。维持病坊运营的资金除官方支持外，还有接受捐施。苏东坡借鉴楞严院病坊模式创立的中国第一家官办民助平民医院，为中国医学史一大创举。

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疾病史 History of Disease

G01 Eradication of Filariasis on Kinmen Islands in Post War Taiwan (1950s-1970s)

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To explore the reestablishment of quarantine or public health infrastructure in Taiwan, scholarship on the medical history of postwar Taiwan has focused on anti-malarial and anti-tuberculosis campaigns. The continuity or discontinuity of Japanese colonial medicine and standard American medicine in postwar Taiwan is currently debated. In addition, many research and prevention activities on infectious diseases or chronic diseases remain ignored and unexplored. In the attempt to delineate the social and environmental dimensions of parasitic disease in postwar Taiwan, this paper constructs the story of the eradication of filariasis on Kinmen Islands during the 1950s to 1970s through the analysis of medical journals, research reports, and the archives of National Yang-Ming University (NYMU) and National Defense Medical College (NDMC).

The Kinmen Islands are a strategic position in the Taiwan Strait conflict, which has previously been studied in the context of high politics and international diplomacy. In 1952, the Kinmen Islands were identified as an endemic area of filariasis, a parasitic disease caused by infection with filarial worms and spread by mosquitos. Extensive studies, which aimed to avoid the infection of servicemen on military bases, were conducted beginning in 1969 and were funded by the US Army Far East Research and Development Group, as well as by the National Science Council. Research activities, including vector (mosquito) surveys, blood screening, and clinical investigation, were conducted by NDMC. Beginning in 1974, all inhabitants and servicemen on Kinmen Islands were required to consume common salt medicated with DEC (diethylcabamazine), which was administrated and controlled by the Chinese Navy.

After control measures were taken, no more filarial cases were reported and the infection rate by mosquitos declined to 0% by 1977. DEC-medicated salt was identified as a simple, rapid, safe, cheap, efficient, and optimal method for filariasis prevention, control, or eradication in filariasis-endemic areas in the world.

This paper presents the argument that the radical treatment of filariasis in the Kinmen Islands relied on the introduction of medical technology, which was provided as international aid, and was achieved only under special military control. This paper can offer another perspective for medical historians to examine the study of parasitic diseases in postwar Taiwan.

G02 Spatial-temporal Difference and Influence of Concept of Prevention and Treatment to Infectious Diseases: A Case Study of Cholera

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Whether human beings can control or even conquer some infectious disease is not just related to the medical technique itself, but the result of specific ideas and behaviors of prevention. Many of them are often neglected. The epidemiological history of cholera can be an example. The prevalence of cholera has a significant spatial and temporal difference; Asia has been one of the main areas of cholera, and the situation is much more serious in India, Bangladesh and South-East Asian areas. The reason is that the concept of disease prevention and treatment in the oriental traditional medicine has obvious characteristic of individualization. This concept is centered on clinical medicine and the primary goal is to cure diseases. By contrast, in the West it is characterized by strong socialization and epidemiology is the core. The principal goal is to prevent diseases. But there are some differences in the Orient. Chinese traditional medicine shares similar characteristic of individualization to India, and there are also some similarities with Western traditional medicine. Therefore, its developing tendency towards understanding of infectious disease is consistent with Western medicine to

some extent, which makes Chinese traditional medicine and Chinese society be more liable to accept Western medical understanding.

Key Words: cholera, concept of prevention and treatment, China, India

G03 Manchurian Plague of 1910-1911 in Russian newspaper cartoons: death, local pride and vanity

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The aim of the paper is to analyze and interpret pictures in Harbin newspaper "Novaya zhizn'" about an epidemic of pneumonic plague in 1910-1911 in Harbin. We have found 22 drawings relating to plague: independent satirical drawings and combination of several pictures. In the first months of the epidemic the newspaper mocked a way of life of the Chinese, traditional Chinese medicine and the Chinese administration. In January 1911, in caricatures of the plague were appeared senior officials of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER). Later V.M. Bogucki, P.B. Haffkine and other Russian doctors, who fought with the plague, had become heroes of satirical drawings in Harbin newspaper. The newspaper " Novaya zhizn'" was also printed picture un memory of plague victims among the medical staff. Two drawings were devoted to Mukden antiplague Conference (April 1911), one of which shows the "cunning" and "insidious" Chinese. In winter of 1910-1911 the Board of Chinese Eastern Railway in St. Petersburg had sent group of experienced epidemiologists headed by prof. D.K. Zabolotny to Harbin. There he became one of the initiators of vaccination against plague, extermination of rats, and he participated in numerous meetings. All this activity had been derided by cartoonists in the Harbin newspaper. There was a tension in the relationship between Harbin doctors and D.K. Zabolotny. At Mukden conference in April 1911 the conflict occurred. At the end of May 1911 a group of doctors made protest against D.K. Zabolotny. Due to the emotional reaction of professor at the protest, he was challenged to a duel. Immediately after that

team of prof. D.K. Zabolotny managed to diagnose a plague-infected tarbagan. Series of cartoons was devoted to this conflict.

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技术史 History of Technology

H01 Francisco Xavier de Balmis, the spread of the smallpox vaccine from Spain to the Americas, the Philippines and China

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Edward Jenner discovered the method of vaccination in 1796 after inoculating the secretion of a pustule from the hands of a woman infected with cowpox to the boy James Phipps. With this method the child became ill from a mild form of bovine pox and being exposed to human smallpox did not become ill. His method improved the variolation that had been practiced in India and China and which had spread in part of Europe. The variolation was that a healthy person had contact with the scabs of a person suffering from smallpox, with which often the healthy person also had smallpox and died.

His research was spread rapidly, in five years he had practicers almost everywhere in the world, but also with many critics. The Spanish Empire, headed by King Carlos IV, after corroborating its effectiveness in Spain and knowing that smallpox strongly attacked its territory in New Spain, decided to carry out an expedition to bring the vaccine to the Americas, this project was called The Real Philanthropic Expedition of the Vaccine and to direct it was selected to Dr. Francisco Xavier de Balmis.

The objectives of the expedition were to distribute the vaccine free of charge among the population from the Kingdom of Spain to all the overseas Viceroyalties, Create the Vaccination Boards to instruct in the preparation, administration and conservation of the vaccine to the local health. The Royal Philanthropic Expedition of the Vaccine sailed aboard the corvette Maria Pita of the port of La Coruña on November 30, 1803, to transport the vaccine took 22 children to transport vaccine lymph directed for the rector of the “Casa de Expósitos de Coruña”, Isabel Zendal Gómez; As well as assistants, practitioners, nurses and crew of the boat. They also carried with them 500 volumes of

the translation that Balmis had made of Jacques Louis Moreau de la Sartre "Historical and Practical Treaty of the Vaccine."

After making a stopover in the Canary Islands, the expedition went to the Americas, arriving in Puerto Rico on February 9, 1804, also visited Caracas, New Granada, Havana, Guatemala and Mexico. It should be noted that the Expedition, although it was in charge of Balmis, had to separate in commissions and groups directed by its helpers to be able to cross more territory.

When Francisco Xavier de Balmis arrived in Mexico in 1804, the smallpox vaccine was already applied in some parts of the country, so his most important task, besides teaching the technique of arm-to-arm variolation, was to establish vaccination Throughout the territory of New Spain, that could guarantee the conservation of the vaccine lymph. These vaccination meetings were established in the municipalities with the largest population and were in charge of individuals until 1884, when the Higher Health Council at the federal level, was in charge of its administration.

After crossing Mexico, they left to the Philippine Islands in the boat Santa Barbara. Once arrived in Manila, Francisco Xavier de Balmis established the Vaccination Board and left a commission that would carry the vaccine throughout the territory for 2 years. Later Balmis left for China in the frigate Diligencia, specifically for Macao on September 3, 1805, where different routes were taken to publicize the vaccine. Already sick and exhausted, Balmis returns to Spain aboard the ship Bon Jesús de Alem, but not before going to the English Island of Santa Elena where he delivers his last reserve of vaccine. He arrived in Madrid in September 1806.

Meanwhile, the Philippine commission returned to Mexico, where the Royal Philanthropic Vaccine Expedition was terminated.

H02 The Social and Cultural History of X-ray in China,About its Knowledge and Technology Spreading in China(1896-1949) [X 光在华的社会文化史（1896-1949）]

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The study and invention on X-ray was increased rapidly after it was discovered in 1895 by Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen, a German physician, and it was distributed rapidly into China. However, the equipment of X-ray was used in a very small range in China until 1920 stages. In modern China, the X-ray was regarded as the re-invention of the miraculous mirror in ancient China, and it was endowed many social and cultural metaphor meanings. It was regarded as having the miraculous function which can discern the social reality, and it arised many stories. Studying the spread of X-ray in China, we can take it as an example to learn the social and cultural meanings of western science, technology and the material culture in modern China.
Key Words: X-ray;Medicine; Modern China: Social Metaphor

X 光于 1895 年被德国物理学家伦琴发现后，相关研究与发明迅速展开，并很快传入我国。只是有关 X 光的知识在我国传播虽早，但 X 光设备除了部分教会医院、医学院外，在我国传入与使用并不广，直到 20 世纪三十年代。X 光传入中国后，被人们认为是古代中国洞见肺腑的神镜在当时的发明，X 光被赋予了种种社会文化意义，具备洞察各种社会事实真相的功效，期间演绎出种种有趣的故事，X 光机也被人们赋予多种用途。研究 X 光在中国的传播，有助于理解近代西方科技及物质文化在近代中国的社会文化史意义。

H03 Historical Development of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

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Sudden cardiac arrest remains a leading cause of death in the world, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is the main method to rescue cardiac arrest. This paper presents an overall review of the historical origination and development of CPR from the following aspects: opening airway, artificial ventilation, cardiac compression,

defibrillation and electrical pacing. In addition, some outstanding facts and figures have been extracted from old publications and then they have been analyzed, systematized and reconsidered from the scientific background of the important events and historical effects throughout the development of CPR. The establishment of modern CPR and its related technical methods are the crystallization of wisdom and hard work of many scientific figures. By reviewing the developmental process of each aspect of the above could contribute to conclude the experience and discipline in this historical process so as to grasp the developmental sequence of CPR and understand deeply and further develop the CPR.

Key Words: Sudden Cardiac arrest, Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, History of medicine

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H04 Study on the Historical Origin of the Small Splint Fixation ——a Core Technology of Traditional Chinese Medical Orthopedics and the Philosophical Thinking on that

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Fracture is a common disease in orthopedics department. Through the literature review of ancient and modern studies, it can be found that the treatment of fracture mainly revolves around the fixation. Based on the relative literature recorded in The Handbook of Prescriptions for Emergencies written by Hong Ge in Dongjin dynasty, the small splint fixation, which is the core technology in the treatment of fracture, was taken as an example to analyze the technical basis of its occurrence from three aspects,

such as external medicine, fixation materials and fixation methods. The occurrence of small splint fixation was closely related to textile technology and metallurgical technology at that time. It is expected to objectively restore the situation of its occurrence at that time and to provide Chinese medical doctors a thinking space of treatment technical changing. And this paper tried to show the methodological significance and scientific value of the small splint fixation, and tried to find new way of development of traditional Chinese medical orthopedics.

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H05　　20 世纪 30 年代卡介苗接种在中国的实践

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Wang Liang introduced Bacille-Calmatte-Guerin(BCG) to China in 1933 in order to prevent tuberculosis. He established a BCG laboratory and make BCG strains by himself in Chongqing, and vaccinated children around. In 1938 Shanghai Pasteur Institute also built a BCG laboratory, and promoted BCG vaccination in Shanghai. But in 1930s the medical profession all over the world was skeptical to BCG efficacy, which impeded the promotion of BCG vaccination in China. Without the collaboration of the government and the national medical profession, tuberculosis problem in China

couldn’t improve by the effort of a single doctor or an institute.

Key Words: BCG, tuberculosis, Wang Liang, Shanghai Pasteur Institute

1933 年王良将卡介苗引入中国，自建实验室制造卡介苗并在周围为婴孩接种以预防肺结核。1938 年上海巴斯德研究所也建立卡介苗实验室，并在上海推行卡介苗接种。但在 20 世纪 30 年代国内外医学界对卡介苗还存在怀疑态度，这也影响了当时卡介苗接种在中国的推广，单靠个人或单个机构的努力，不能显著降低中国的肺结核发病率。

关键词：卡介苗，肺结核，王良，上海巴斯德研究所

H06 Contemporary Historical Changes and Analysis of In Vitro Diagnostics（当代体外诊断历史变迁与分析展望）

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In vitro diagnostics are coming into being with the development of modern laboratory medicine, at the same time, the application of the new scientific technology promote greatly the development path of In vitro diagnostics industrialization. And promote and facilitate the development of laboratory medicine accordingly.

In vitro diagnostics can be traced back to 430 B.C.. Through analyzing urine symptom of the patients, the Greek doctor Hippocrates can perform diagnosis and timely treatment to help the patients. And in 1590, the Dutch Hans Jansen created the original microscope design. It was a real change that the human vision realized from the macroscopic to microcosmic, which greatly benefited the entire medicine. With the development of medical science and the growing demand for the laboratory tests since the 20th century, the scientists used some different methods to achieve biochemical and immune diagnostics of human body indexes.

The development of technology of in vitro diagnostics had gone from the original manual method to automatic analysis, from cytology to DNA and RNA. With the rapid

advent of new instruments and synthetic reagents, which greatly enriched and promoted in vitro diagnostic industry. In vitro diagnostics have an unparalleled historical chance and will be one of the most dynamic biomedical fields.

By analyzing the contemporary key elements evolution of in vitro diagnostics (IVD), especially the rise in vitro diagnostic to the development of molecular diagnostics and precision medicine, from clinical laboratory to POCT, from basic research to the global regulation industry, this research is to expound the complex process and value of biomedical technology development and application.

Key Words: In vitro diagnostics; molecular diagnostics; Precision Medicine

当代体外诊断的历史变迁与检验医学的发展密不可分，其新科学技术的应用极大推动了体外诊断产业化发展道路，也相应推动和促进了检验医学的发展。

体外诊断的历史可以追溯到公元前 430 年希腊医生希波克拉底通过尿液对患者辅助诊断，再到 1590 年荷兰人 Hans Jansen 设计制造了最原始的显微镜，把人类的视觉从宏观引入到微观，给医学界以极大的帮助。20 世纪以来，伴随着科学技术的发展和诊断需求的增加，科学家们应用不同的方法实现了对人类生化和免疫等多指标的检测。

体外诊断（IVD）技术从最原始的手工法发展到全自动分析，从细胞学发展到 DNA、RNA，同时各种合成试剂和诊断仪器的出现，体外诊断产业得到了极大的发展。体外检测（IVD）正迎来历史发展的机遇，成为生物医学领域中最具活力和发展前景的子行业之一。

本研究通过梳理当代体外诊断（IVD）关键要素的演进历程，从体外诊断的兴起和发展，到分子诊断和精准医疗的崛起，从临床实验室到 POCT 即时诊断的演变，从基础研发走向产业的全球监管，以此阐明生物医学技术发展与应用的复杂过程和价值。

关键词：体外诊断；分子诊断；精准医疗；即时诊断

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H07 Historical Development and Trend of Technology of In Vitro Diagnostics (IVD) in China（中国体外诊断技术发展及演化趋势）

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Since the founding of New China, the development of in vitro diagnostics of China has passed more than 60 years. The development of technology of in vitro diagnostics had gone from the original manual method to the whole process of standardization, intelligent, automation management. The discipline concept of in vitro diagnostics are changing from the "Medical examination" to "laboratory medicine", and to provide a significant role in the clinical pathological and physiological information, participate in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with main component.

Through the half-century of development, implications the features that of different era, major technological milestones, and the pioneers making this effort, as well as the future development trend, which will become the clue of thesis presents to the readers.
Key Words: In vitro diagnostic; Technological changes; Era characteristics

中国体外诊断的历史变迁自新中国成立之日起，如今已经走过六十多个年头。中国体外诊断技术的发展经历了从经典手工、作坊式设备，到标准化、智能化、自动化管理的全过程。体外诊断在学科理念上也从“医学检验”到“检验医学”发生着重大转变，并为临床提供重要的病理、生理信息，是患者诊疗过程中的主要组成部分。

在过去半个多世纪的发展历程中，体外诊断在不同时代所赋予的不同特征，经历的重大技术里程碑，为此付出的开拓者们，以及未来发展趋势，将会成为文章的主线呈现在读者面前。
关键词：体外诊断；技术变迁；时代特征

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H08 Back to the future. From Ramazzini (1633-1714) to ICHD 3 beta edition: history of osmophobia as a newly identified clinical marker of migraine

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The diagnosis of a primary headache is clinical and based on the fulfilment of its characteristics reported by the patient with the diagnostic criteria of the current International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD 3beta) (1). Osmophobia (Os), defined as an unbearable perception, during an attack, of odors that are non-aversive or even pleasant outside the headache, had been identified as an accompanying symptom of migraine (M) since ancient times. As early as the second century AD, Aretaeus of Cappadocia reported that the sense of olfaction is altered during a M attack (“scents and unpleasant odours are equally intolerable”). After him, among others, Galen (129-199 AD), Avicenna (980 ca-1037), Ramazzini (1633-1714), Liveing (1832-1919) and Gowers (1845-1915) confirmed this observation. Despite these time-honored observations, until recently the relationship between Os and headache had been under-investigated. In the last years our research group wrote extensively on this issue. As evidenced in a comprehensive review that we published recently (2), collecting 14,360 subjects, 2281 of which were pediatric patients, Os is a highly specific clinical marker

of M and therefore should be inserted within its ICHD diagnostic criteria. Such interesting research had been inspired to us by the work, “De morbis artificum diatriba”. His author, the founder of Occupational Medicine, Bernardino Ramazzini (Carpi 1633 – Padova 1714) had a great interest in headache, giving emphasis on the triggering role of odors on different categories of workers. From an autobiographical reference on his own osmophobia (“We still have to visit many other foul smelling shops.. Every time that I entered such places gave me a strong upset stomach, ..headache, and spasms of vomiting..”), we can understand the reason of such unexpected interest on osmophobia within a treatise on the occupational medicine: indeed, we infer that Ramazzini was a migraineur whose attacks were triggered by offending odors.

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H09 From Charging to Free and Paying: The Strategy of the Introduction of Vaccination into China

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Smallpox is a severe infectious disease that has killed millions of people through the ages. The procedure of variolation to prevent smallpox has been practiced in China for hundreds of years and spread abroad. When cowpox inoculation (vaccination) was introduced into China in the 19th century, it did not went well continuously. The financial support from the businessmen made it possible for the Guangzhouv Bureau of Vaccination to offer free service, and to allot small premiums named “guojin” to those who came back to give the pustules. This approach was later followed by the Beijing Bureau of Vaccination. By the 1870s, to attract more people，the Shanghai Municipal Council declared that the poor who came to get vaccinated could get a certain fee. In the face of the long history of tradition of variolation, vaccination was confronted with doubts and pressure from all over the society at the beginning. The strategy of free and paying had helped its disseminate in China greatly. The progressive promotion of vaccinations made the western medical technology start to play an important role in China.

天花是一种烈性传染病，曾夺取很多人的性命。中国自古就有人痘接种预防天花的方法，并传播至海外。19 世纪初，牛痘接种术传入中国时并不顺利，推行缓慢。来自洋行商人的经济支持，使广州种痘局可以免费施种，并给予同意“取浆养苗”者以“菓金”以保留痘种。这种方法后来被北京的京都种痘局所效仿。至 19 世纪 70 年代，上海工部局为了吸引更多的人来接种，实行了贴钱制度，前来接种的穷人可以得到一定的调养费。面对悠久的人痘接种传统，牛痘接种术在

传入中国时面临着来自各方的疑惑与压力，免费与付费措施促进了其在华的传播。牛痘接种术的逐步推广，使西方医学技术真正开始在中国显示出重要作用。

H10 The Past and Present of Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardiomyopathy and Morrow Procedure

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Objectives： British surgeon Brock and pathologist Teare (Fig. 1) described the clinical and pathological characteristics of hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy(HOCM) in 1957, which is considered the 1st year of HOCM study. We aim to commemorate the 60th year of the history of surgical treatment for HOCM and express our sincere respect to those who have played an important role in promoting both the recognition and treatment alternatives of this disease at this conference.

Methods ： By searching the key words of “Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardiomyopathy”、“myectomy”、“myotomy”、“idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis ”、“Andrew Glenn Morrow” in PUBMED, corresponding with Professor Braunwald、Derani etc.， we gained the literatures about HOCM from 1957 to 2017, analyzing the our cognitive evolution and surgical treatment to HOCM。

Results： In1957, 100 years before the coming of cardiac catheterization, surgeon and pathologist from Britain reported Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, which was named as “acquired aortic subvalvular stenosis”, simultaneously by the results of operative inspection and autopsy respectively.[1,2] In 1959, Cleland, also a British surgeon, pioneeringly tried to partially resect the hypertrophied septum via transaortic approach to abolish impedance of left ventricular outflow tract(LVOT) for patients with HOCM.

[3] In 1960，doctor A.G Morrow adopted and improved this procedure to complet his first transaortic septal myomyectomy, later known as the *Morrow Procedure*. [4] Kirklin from mayo clinic tried myectomy via a 2cm incision on left anterior ventricular wall in two cases in 1961, by which he could get a better surgical vision. [5] In 1963, professor Lillehei considered the transatrial approach was a better way to optimizing the operative field. [6] In 1971, Cooley raised his view of mitral replacement for dealing with this kind of left ventricular obstruction[7] while Konno believed the ventriculo-aortic ventriculotomy was a better way to solve this problem. Mr. A.G. Morrow published the first long term surgical outcome of *the Morrow Procedure* of 83 patients on *Circulation*. [8] When it came to 1990，Germany surgeon Messmer published his surgical strategy of extended myectomy by broadening and deepening the resection area and separating the abnormal links between septum and matral apparatus at subaortic region, by which he could eliminate the systolic anterior motion(SAM) related mitral regurgitation completely.[9] However, some controversies about concomitant mitral valvuloplasty merged later. In 1992，Mclntosh thought longitudinal mitral plication was an optional procedure for abolishing mitral regurgitation during surgery[10] while Kofflard[11] believed that augmenting anterior mitral leaflet by pericardial autograft could effectively reduce postoperative mitral insufficiency. In 2007, professor Dearani[12] from the Mayo Clinic summarized the surgical experience of his team by emphasizing the extended myectomy and dividing anomalous muscles and chordea between septum and mitral apparatus. In 2016, professor Song from Fuwai Hospital published his research, in which he believed that no concomitant mitral procedure should be exerted in myectomy for eliminating SAM related mitral regurgitation, because only if a satisfying myectomy was completed, there should no SAM and mitral regurgitation remained,[13] which is of same opinion with doctors in Mayo Clinic.[14]

As every cardiologist and cardiac surgeon knows, doctor A.G Morrow pioneeringly designed the creative Morrow Procedure for treating patients with HOCM, otherwise, few doctors know the anecdote of him that doctor Morrow himself was a patient suffering from HOCM. Four years after his creating of the Morrow Procedure, doctor Morrow was diagnosed as the “idiopathic hypertrophic subaoritc stenosis” by his

colleague and friend Eugen Braunwald(Fig. 2) via the auscultation result of the typical murmur. What is intriguing is that doctor Morrow refused any advanced test to confirm the diagnosis or treatment for this disease, he didn't want to talk about it. Dr. Morrow experienced HOCM related symptoms (i.e. exertional dyspnea, near-syncope, atrial fibrillation, and ultimately, stroke). He refused medicine for therapy, cardiac catheterization for confirming the diagnosis, and septal myectomy (Morrow Procedure) to relieve his LVOT obstruction. Then the first surgeon to perform the myectomy operation to relieve LVOT obstruction in HOCM patients, a procedure which he designed, and which bears his name, died of HOCM suddenly at his 60 years of age at home. He was diagnosed as HOCM by autopsy, eventually (Fig. 3).[15]

Conclusion： After the 60 years, HOCM has evolved from a less known disease to a relatively benign disease with long natural course via the appropriate clinical management(optimal medication, septal reduction therapy, etc.). In the forthcoming years, multidisciplinary team work, international communication and collaboration will be the vital factors to promote the development of HOCM.

Key words： Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy；surgical treatment；History

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精神病学史 History of Psychiatry

I01 The Insulin Myth in Chinese Psychiatry: A Study on Insulin Coma Therapy in China

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As one of the major physical treatments for schizophrenia in the history of psychiatry, insulin coma therapy (ICT), also known as insulin shock therapy, was formerly regarded by historians "either as an embarrassing stumble on the path to modern biological psychiatry or as one member of a long line of somatic therapies used to treat mental illness in the mid-twentieth century." It was referred as "short-lived" and commonly used as an example accompanied by electroconvulsive therapy and leucotomy to show how brutal medical treatment can be in the history of psychiatry in documentaries and movies. In the past two decades, scholars in history and psychiatry started to review the history of ICT with new perspectives. Close examinations on the historical records, along with judicious analysis and deduction revealed that the popularity of ICT has far more intricate reasons which was related to political, social, ideological, psychological accounts. As some researchers rewrote the story of ICT in the mainstream history of psychiatry, several remarkable essays about the history of ICT in Britain, America, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland and the Soviet Union have been published.

Yet, among all the existing studies, little attention has been paid to the history of ICT in China, whether internationally or domestically. Based on the available materials, it is noted that the application of ICT followed a unique trajectory in China. ICT was still widely prescribed by Chinese psychiatrists as late as 1980s, but it has been abandoned by their European and American colleagues in 1960s.

Shortly after Manfred Sakel "invented" ICT, detailed knowledge of the therapy was brought to China by Dr. Fanny Gisela Halpern, who worked in the Division of

Neurology and Psychiatry in National Medical College in Shanghai. In the autumn of 1936, Dr. Halpern started the first trial of ICT in Shanghai. At the end of 1941, her colleagues published their research on 139 patients. Other important studies about ICT came from hospitals in Shanghai and Beijing. In the late 1940s, ICT was used in some big cities where psychiatry was better developed than other parts of China, such as Shanghai, Beijing, and Chengdu. But on the whole, restricted by the number and scale of mental hospitals, ICT was not widely used in the Republican China.

Beginning with the controversial article "The Insulin Myth" which argued ICT was less effective than it seemed and even placed patients in unnecessary dangers, ICT started facing more and more doubts from medical society and outside. In the late 1950s, the terminal stage of ICT has come due to overwhelming proponents of the new psychopharmacology and new evidence from randomized controlled trials published in leading medical journals like The Lancet, JAMA. The time period from 1950 to 1960 was often regarded as the turning point of ICT in history of medicine. But in China, the application of ICT in medical practice reached its peak in 1950s, especially before the widely use of chlorpromazine around 1957.

Essays about ICT can be seen on medical journals in China in 1980s. Although the World Health Organization (WHO) has clearly pointed out in the 1990s that "the majority of studies concerning efficacy and side effects of insulin therapy are not scientifically well conducted," "the increase in the worldwide practice of treating psychosis with modern neuroleptic and other psychotropic drugs should make insulin treatment a form of therapy considered only in the rare cases of otherwise intractable illness," ICT was still recommended for the treatment of schizophrenia in one of the most popular psychiatry textbook (edition I~V) from 1980 to 2009 in China .

I would argue that the unique destiny of ICT in China have something to do with the popularity of Pavlovian theory in China. As previous researches showed, psychiatrists in the Soviet Union had successfully constructed a theoretical basis of ICT based on Pavlov's theory. ICT was widely used and became dominant therapeutic method in the Soviet Union. In the early 1950s, Learning-from-the-Soviet-Union Campaign had tremendous influence in China. Hence, Pavlov's theory became the

political-academic orthodoxy in psychiatry. Advanced workshops like 'Learning Pavlov's Theory Workshop' which was directed by the Ministry of Health of the PRC, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the All-China Federation of Natural Science were held in momentous scale. Promising psychiatrists and medical scientists were sent to the Soviet Union for further training. The bibliography the ICT parts in the psychiatry textbook mentioned above was more or less based on the localization of Pavlov's theory of Schizophrenia in China. Also, the chief editor of all five editions, who was the leading psychiatrist and the only Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering majored in psychiatry, was trained in the Soviet Union. Also, the methodology of medical research has strong impact on the academic opinions about the efficiency of ICT.

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I02 Is Wrong with the Gene: a Case Study of 300 Psychiatric Archives in a Local Hospital in China

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In the field, family members of psychiatric patients question the doctors about the cause of diseases and the ineffectiveness of treatments. Psychiatric doctors often told them it is the result of "gene" though many researches pointed out psychiatric disease is contributed by different factors. A classic psychiatric book edited by famous Chinese psychiatrist Chen Yuchun "Psychiatry" used two chapters to discuss relations between societal/cultural factors and mental illness. Ethnographic studies on cross-culture also highlighted the role of cultural knowledge in shaping illness and deviant behavior.

Then, why doctors comforted patients' family members with such an answer? What is the family members' comprehension of "gene explanation"? On one hand, gene explanation made family members guiltless to themselves and their patients; unfortunately, it leads to desperation to wait for the arrangement of destiny. Many family members finally abandoned their patients. For the doctors, relation between societal/cultural factors and psychiatric diseases is a "puzzle" as they can feel but could not explain. Treatments therefore intensively focused on antipsychotic drugs, which created a vicious circle with the high reoccurrence rate that family members couldn't understand why a "disease" cannot be cured by pills, just like other diseases in their daily lives. So, could there be alternatives for them to know what happened on their patients? This paper thus will explore 300 patients' archives from varied years to address a question of how socio-history change related to the development of psychiatry disease locally.

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I03 The implementation of insulin shock therapy in China（1939-1996）[胰岛素休克疗法在中国的实施（1939-1996）]

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Insulin shock therapy is a kind of mental disease treatment prevalent between the 1930s and 1950s. This method was widely used by lots of countries including China since it was formally invented by M. Steck in 1933, which laid the foundation for the modern treatment of psychosis. Psychiatric treatment is epoch-making. After the 1950s, due to the widespread use of antipsychotic drugs, this therapy was gradually out of clinical.

In China insulin shock therapy was introduced in the late 1930s. As the insulin shock therapy was only about 55% efficiency, and there were a variety of post-treatment complications, China introduced insulin lasting coma therapy, insulin and semi-coma therapy to accelerate the treatment of insulin coma. Besides, China introduced a combination of insulin shock therapy with electrotherapy therapy, and insulin shock therapy with drug therapy. This paper mainly combs the specific implementation process of the above-mentioned treatment methods, aims to restore the specific application form of insulin shock therapy and its improved therapy, and trys to discuss the problems reflected in the process of improving the innovation of insulin shock therapy and its solution Countermeasure.

Key Words: insulin; shock therapy; China

胰岛素休克疗法是 20 世纪 30 年代-50 年代之间盛行的一种精神病学治疗方法，该方法自 1933 年由 M. Steck 正式发明以来，迅速为各国广泛采用，奠定了精神病现代治疗的基础，在精神病治疗学上具有划时代意义。20 世纪 50 年代后，由于抗精神病药物的广泛应用，该疗法逐渐退出临床。

我国于 20 世纪 30 年代末开始引入胰岛素休克疗法。由于胰岛素休克疗法治疗有效率仅 55%左右，且存在多种治疗后并发症，我国又先后引入了胰岛素持久

昏迷疗法，胰岛素半昏迷疗法，加速胰岛素昏迷疗法。在胰岛素休克疗法与其他疗法联合应用方面，先后引入了胰岛素休克疗法与电休克疗法的联合应用，胰岛素休克疗法与药物治疗的联合应用。以本文主要梳理了上述几种治疗方法的具体实施过程，旨在还原胰岛素休克疗法及其改良疗法的具体应用形式，并试图探讨胰岛素休克疗法在改良革新过程中所反映出的问题及其解决对策。

关键词：胰岛素；休克疗法；中国

I04 Yan Jun (1504-1596): China's First Specialized Psychiatrist（颜钧——中国最早的专业心理医生）

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In the 16th century, Yan Jun (1504-1596), a follower of Wang Yangming's (1472-1529) famous philosophy of heart-mind, came to Nanchang City for the purpose of "treating spiritual disorders (for others)", serving as the earliest specialized psychiatrist in Chinese history. Curing Luo Ru-fang's (1515-1588) serious psychoses for three times, Yan is comparable with Sigmund Freud in terms of his psychiatric practices as well as his theories. The end Yan set for his patients was happiness, and the particular methods or techniques he most frequently used for solving their spiritual disorders included presenting lectures, talking, and a kind of meditation he designed.

明代中期，江西永新县人颜钧（山农）在南昌开馆“急救心火”，成为中国历史上最早的专业心理医生。他三次治愈罗汝芳的心疾，其理论与弗洛伊德的理论颇有可比较之处。他以快乐为宗旨，为化导人心，运用宣讲、谈话、静坐等固定手段与技术。颜钧的成就，根植于宋明理学的进展，是对阳明心学进行积极应用的产物，同时也缘于明代的特殊背景及颜钧本人的能力。

I05 The process of the depression diagnostic criteria in domestic development [抑郁症诊断标准的中国本土化发展沿革]

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Depression, as a western concept of disease, the diagnosis and development in western society, especially the development history of the United States experienced a relatively long period of time.The concept of depression after landing in China has experienced from other concepts, such as in the process of localization of neurasthenia synechia entanglements of the state of the process to the change of connotation and denotation clearly defined.No matter from the concept itself to clarify and diagnostic criteria of clinical and epidemiological investigation, the public acceptance of the people, and many other aspects have undergone a huge controversy and evolution process.

The author divided the changes of the concept of depression in China into three stages, respectively:the pre-concept period; the concept of "Brownian motion" period and the clear concept of the establishment period.As a name of disease, diagnosis standard is undoubtedly the best interpretation of the concept.In this paper, from the United States official psychiatric diagnosis standard DSM (DSM1 DSM2 DSM3, DSM4, DSM5), international disease diagnosis standard ICD (ICD9, ICD10, ICD11), China's official psychiatric diagnosis standard CCMD (CCMD2, CCMD3) three major dimensions by carding the historical process of the diagnosis of depression and explore its intrinsic logic relationship, analyzes the difference between China, the United States and the worldwise standard of the diagnostic criteria of depression.

抑郁症做为一个西方泊来的疾病概念，其诊断和发展在西方社会尤其是美国

经历了相对较长时段的发展历史。抑郁症的概念在中国落地后的本土化过程中经历了从其它概念如神经衰弱的黏连纠葛不清的状态到内涵和外延清晰界定的变革过程。无论从概念本身的厘清、诊断标准的临床应用还是流行病学的调查、大众百姓的接受程度等诸多方面都经历了巨大的争议和演进过程。

笔者将抑郁症概念在中国的变迁分为了三个阶段，分别为前概念阶段、概念的“布朗运动”时期、概念的清晰确立时期。而作为一个疾病名称，诊断标准无疑是概念的最好诠释。本文从美国官方精神病诊断标准 DSM（DSM1、DSM2、DSM3、DSM4、DSM5）、国际疾病诊断标准 ICD（ICD9、ICD10、ICD11）、中国官方精神疾病诊断标准 CCMD（CCMD2、CCMD3）三个大的维度逐一梳理抑郁症的诊断的历史进程并探求了其内在逻辑和关系，辨析了中国抑郁症的诊断标准与美国抑郁症的诊断标准、国际抑郁症的诊断标准的差异性。

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I06 Collective Unconsciousness: Interpretation on the Atrocity of the Japanese Unit 731 from the Cultural Psychological Perspective

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After the World War II, the United States leaded the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal which was convened to try the leaders of the Empire of Japan for war crimes. However, the United States Army made a deal with Japanese and obtained large quantity of materials about biological warfare and experiment on human body carried on by the Japanese Unit 731. Based on these investigations and materials, series of reports were formed, which were key evidence of crime. The article will try to give some interpretation on the atrocity of the Unit 731 from the cultural psychological perspective.

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名医 great doctors

J01 The Influence of Dugald Christie on Higher Medical Education of Northeast China（司督阁对中国东北高等医学教育的影响）

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This article introduced the medical practice, school running and living experience of Dr. Dugald Christie in Northeast China, with a focus on his enlightenment and influence on higher medical education of Northeast China. Through research and study on the book of Dr. Dugald Christie Ten Years in Manchuria, the book of his wife Dugald in Manchuria, the book of Prof. Xingzhe Chen Shengjing Medical Affairs, the book composed by Shenjing Hospital Brief History of Mukden Medical College, along with a substantial amount of academic materials from the internet and websites of international academic institutions, we studied the forty years of Dugald Christie's life in China from 1983 to 1922. He has experienced the chaos during the sino-Japanese war, the Boxer Rebellion, the Russo-Japanese War and the Battle of Mukden; he has endured the natural disasters of the flood of Hun River, the cholera epidemic in Asia and the pestilence outbreak in Northeast China. He has left invaluable historic legacy and fortune for the medical industry in the northeastern and even the entire China. He founded the first Western clinic and hospital in Shenyang – Shengjing Shi Hospital. He founded the Shengjing Medical School (which later developed into the Mukden Medical College and became part of China Medical University). He initiated western medical education in Northeast China and cast a profound influence on higher medical education of Northeast China.

Key Words: Dugald Christie, Northeast China medical, medical education

本文介绍了司督阁医生在东北地区的行医办学生活经历，重点阐述了他对东北地区高等医学教育的启蒙和影响。我们通过对司督阁医生编著的《满洲十年》，其夫人编著的《满洲的司督阁》以及陈醒哲编著的《盛京医事》，盛京医院编写的《奉天医科大学简史》的材料研究，并且充分利用了网络与国外学术机构网站收集了大量学术资料，研究了从 1983 年到 1922 年，司督阁医生在中国的四十年。他经历了中日甲午战争、义和团运动、日俄战争奉天会战的劫难，度过了浑河洪水、亚洲霍乱、东北鼠疫的灾祸，为东北乃至中国医疗界留下了宝贵的历史遗产和精神财富；他创建了沈阳地区第一家西医诊所，第一家西医院——盛京施医院，创建了盛京医学堂（即后来的奉天医科大学，后并入中国医科大学），开创了东北地区西医教育的先河，并对中国东北地区的高等医学教育起到重要影响。

关键词：司督阁、东北医学、医学教育

J02 Nikolai Pirogov and the Crimean War

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At the age of 14 Nikolai Pirogov started study medicine at Moscow State University. He Pirogov graduated from Moscow University in 1828 with excellent results and the qualifications of a physician. He was sent to continue his education at the University of Tartu (Dorpat), where the tuition was in German, and which was considered the best university of Czarist Russia at the time. After tests at his own university and St Petersburg Academy of Sciences, Pirogov became a student at the Professors Institute of Tartu (Dorpat) University (EHA, Stock 402, Series 4, Item 488). Great emphasis was placed on independent work: taking notes from books, writing critical articles or reviews and doing practical research: anatomical preparation, dissection, assistance at surgical operations. While preparing anatomical specimens, N. Pirogov worked under the supervision of prosector G. J. A. Wachter.. In his book Problems of Life. An old doctor’s diary (Issakov, S., 1986, p. 159; Pirogov, N., 1950, p. 337), Pirogov noted that he did not learn as much from the numerous lectures at the

universities of Germany and France as from privatissimum with Wachter during the first semester in Tartu (Dorpat). Instruction on surgical operations, however, was given to Pirogov by Prof. J. Chr. Moier. With great love for his work, he acquired knowledge about the human body. In 1832, Pirogov defended his doctoral dissertation Num vinetura aortae abdominalis in aneurysmate inguinali adhibitu facile ac tutum sit remedium? (Is ligation of abdominal aorta in the case of inguinal aneurysm an easy and safe remedy?). Although the Faculty of Medicine considered Pirogov too young (25) to become a professor, he was nonetheless elected on 9 March 1836 to the post of extraordinary professor of Tartu (Dorpat) University. On 6 March 1837, Pirogov was appointed to the post of full professor. On 31 January 1841, N. Pirogov was transferred to the post of professor at the Medical Surgical Academy of St. Petersburg.

In September 1854, when thousands of the wounded died in Sevastopol Pirogov forwarded a petition to send him to the theatre of the war. With a group of other medical doctors, Pirogov arrived to Sevastopol in winter 1854. His work in Sevastopol saved many lives. He worked as an army surgeon in the Crimean War. He established the scientific principles of field surgery and of tactics of medical service. He developed the theory of injuries, of primary amputations and immobilization, the principles of sorting and evacuating the wounded from the battlefield. He encouraged female volunteers as an organised corps of nurses, the Khrestovozdvizhenskaya community of nurses established by Grand Duchess Yelena Pavlovna, echoing the efforts made by Florence Nightingale for the British. He replaced starch splints with plaster splints. N. Pirogov also developed several methods of general anaesthesia. In 1847 N. Pirogov started to use ether anaesthesia during surgery (including on the battlefield). He devised a mask for general narcosis, an apparatus for administration of general anaesthetics via the rectum and the methods of intratracheal narcosis. He also demanded that narcosis experts should be trained.

From his works in the Crimea, he is considered to be the father of field surgery. His experience in field surgery published in German in 1864 became a standard reference that would be used for many years thereafter.

J03 The Famous Doctors' Former Residence in the Five-Avenue Area in Tianjin, China（中国天津五大道名医故居）

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The Five-Avenue Area in Tianjin is famous for its Chinese history and culture, many exotic style constructions there reveals the history and culture of the city, the owner of these constructions were mainly nobilities and influential people in the modern history of China, who have left indelible footprints and many legendary stories in Tianjin.

In the modern history of China，western medicine entered into China. Tianjin, as the northern base of "Westernization Movement", is one of the earliest port cities. There are some western hospitals, such as, Christian London Missionary Society Hospital (today's Mackenzie Memorial Hospital), Isabella Fisher Hospital（today's Children's Hospital）,etc. They were mainly founded by western missionary society, while other western hospitals founded by the state or private were mainly small. In the early 1940s, after the outbreak of the Pacific War, Peking Union Medical College was occupied by the Japanese army, a group of patriotic physicians, who couldn't stand being ruled by Japanese, came to Tianjin，and then established hospitals, created medical and nursing education in Tianjin, filling the gaps of some western medicine in Tianjin, perfecting the categories of western medicine in Tianjin. They were called the "Union Group", and "Peiyang Group ", "Xiao Heyan Group ", making the level of Tianjin medical technology ahead of China, becoming a milestone in the development of western modern medicine in Tianjin. These physicians had been living in the Five-Avenue Area for years, forming an elite group of physicians, who enriched the humanistic connotation of " The Five-Avenue Area ",but they are rarely noticed by the public. Once upon a time, they healed the wounded and rescued the dying people in the Five-Avenue Area, making outstanding contributions to the development of medical and health undertakings in Tianjin and China. As time goes by, all the people and all the things

have changed, but those patriotic physicians and their contributions will always be remembered by all the Chinese people.

天津五大道是"中国历史文化名街"， 诸多具有异国情调的历史风貌建筑 彰显了这座城市的历史钩沉与文化底蕴，这些建筑曾经的主人，多为中国近现代历史上的社会名流和风云人物，他们在这片土地留下了抹不去的足迹和诸多传奇故事。

作为"洋务运动"的北方基地，近代天津是西方医学进入中国最早的口岸城市之一，当时的西医院就有基督教伦敦会医院（马大夫纪念医院）、美以美会妇婴医院（儿童医院）等，多为西方教会创办，国家公办或国人私办的西医院大多不成规模。20 世纪 40 年代初期，太平洋战争爆发后，北平协和医学院被日军占领，一批爱国医师，不堪日本人统治，纷纷来到天津创建医院，开办医学与护理教育，填补了西医学科的一些空白，健全了西医学科的门类，称之"协和派"，与"北洋派"、"小河沿派"并举，使天津的医疗技术水平领先全国，成为天津西方现代医学再次发展壮大的里程碑。多年来他们在这里相约而居，形成一个名医荟萃的白衣精英群体，丰富了五大道的人文内涵，却鲜引人注目。曾几何时，他们以看病救人，救死扶伤为己任，活动在五大道周边的街巷，为天津及全国医疗卫生事业的发展作出了重要的贡献。斗转星移，时过境迁，故人已去,逝者如斯，皆先哲之言,惟今昔有别,物是人非而已。

少数民族医学 Medicine of Minority

K01 The Transformation of Mongolian Medicine in the 20th Century's China

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On the differences of both regional features and social beliefs, the characteristics and contents of modernities are different from each other. In China, socialist modernization has carried out since the socialist state established in 1949. For example, traditional medicines have been asked to combine with or integrate into modern medicine or science and technology for decades. In the result, the traditional medicines (or cultures) have transformed diversely and have gradually lost their own features. In the case of traditional Mongolian medicine, how it has transformed in the Modern history of Inner Mongolia is an important topic of medical history. So, in this article, according to examining the institutionalization of traditional Mongolian medicine, the treating activities and preventive measures against the contagious diseases (or the endemic diseases), and its scientific researches and the modern educational system, I will demonstrate and argue that traditional Mongolian medicine had started its modernization during Japanese occupied period of Inner Mongolia and reached its socialist modernization in the end of the 20th century. Especially, it is considered that the modernization has achieved its greatest prosperity in the first decade of the 21st century.

K02 Zhuang'S Mo Religion and The nature view of The Zhuang's medicine

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Mo religion is a traditional religion created by Zhuang ancestors , It adores Buluotuo whom are regaded creator of the world, Mo scripture is religious records.

View of Sanjie on Mo scripture form Zhuang’s traditional concept about universe; View of Bomie on Mo scripture is the philosophic thinking way for Zhuang to know the world. View on Universe of Sanjie and View of Bomie on Mo scripture that there are a profound effect on the formation of zhuang’s medical theories, which form foundation of The nature view of The Zhuang’s medicine: "Yin and Yang being the principle，Three gas synchronization".

Key Words: Mo religion; Zhuang’s Medicine； Views of Nature

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K03 Brief history of collation and editing of ancient literature of Sowa rigpa in China after 1949（1949 年以来中国藏医古籍整理史概述）

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Since 1949, the collation and editing (zhengli) works of ancient literature of Sowa rigpa in China have experienced 3 stages: early scattered zhengli works (1949-1978), organized zhengli works by the government (1979-2000), and publishing institutions involved zhengli works (2001-2016). At present, the most important Sowa rigpa ancient books have been collated and republished, and became the foundation of inheritance of Sowa rigpa. However, the zhengli methods still had a few shortcomings. The academic

discipline “Sowa rigpa Literature” should be established systematically to solve the problems, and then improve the development of Sowa rigpa in the end.

我国藏医古籍整理工作开展 60 余年，从早期零散进行的古籍整理（20 世纪 40-70 年代）开始，到国家组织规模化的文献整理（20 世纪 80 年代-21 世纪初），再到出版机构共同参与整理出版（21 世纪以后），基本上完成了对藏医药重要古籍的整理工作，成为藏医药学术传承和发展的基础。尽管如此，藏医古籍整理工作中仍存在一些理论和方法上的不足，应系统建立“藏医文献学”学科，以充分发挥藏医古籍对藏医学术发展的促进作用。
关键词：藏医；古籍；整理史

丝绸之路上的医学 Medicine along Silk Road

L01 Medicine on the Silk Road

Author： Nasim H Naqvi, Ibrahim Shaikh

In this presentation the authors have addressed the role the Silk Road played in the p rogress and spread of medicine across the civilisations. Medicine has evolved as a caring vocation spreading the World over during a long period of time, in due course becoming 'the Greatest Benefit to Mankind'. The Silk Road played rather significant role in the spread and progress of medicine including its practice；research；teaching and training. How all this evolved may be seen even today. Considering this background, the concept of globalisation is not new, it was started 1000s of years ago with the network of trade routes we call the Silk Road. Despite the political turmoil and wars the trade among nations flourished providing opportunities for cultural exchanges and the Silk Road was the route such collaboration took place among various civilisations. It was due to these prolonged cultural exchanges, movement of people and ideas that brought about freshness in thought, which thrived and offered everyone equal opportunities to contributing towards medical progress. The Silk Road also assured that no single civilisation can claim cultural superiority in any intellectual pursue. This premise is more true if we consider the medical progress outside the modern times. The scholarly travellers helped to disseminate the knowledge by writing or translating the manuscripts and transferring techniques and tools of trade during their travels.

The presentation gives a brief time line of the Silk Road then marks out some of the earliest Greek medical men who practised their healing skills migrating to the Silk Road countries. It is apparent that despite conflicts and tremendous upheavals the medicine thrived and innovative ideas that helped the sick were readily adopted and accepted by the practitioners of various cultures. One of the authors has travelled the length of the Silk Road from East to West visiting major cities, museums, historical sites and meeting peoples. The presentation contains pictures of relevant material that

he came across as regard the history of medicine, highlighting the important features of the fascinating evolutionary journey of medicine across the empires and kingdoms. The pictures are arranged in chronological order as far as possible.

The evidence of important role of the Silk Road in this respect may be witnessed at the archaeological sites, museums and collections of Manuscripts exhibited at many places ail along the Silk Road. Finally, it is concluded that in the advancement of medicine no single civilisation or culture can claim superiority, the outcome was the result of shared human endeavour.

L02 Chinese Drugs on the Mediterranean in Antiquity: A Transdisciplinary Inquiry

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The materia medica used in Classical Antiquity has been summed up by the Greek author Dioscorides, in the work entitled De materia medica.This vast encyclopedia brings together all the natural resources of vegetable, animal and mineral origin from all over the Mediterranean environment used for the preparation of medicines. Some such bstances are identifid by Dioscorides as Indian. A preliminary inquiry has revealed that these Indian substances might not come just from the Indian peninsula, but rather from beyond, the Himalayan region and also China. They were traded through India and knowledgte of their exact geographical origin got lost. This paper will investigate some of these materia medica. To do so, it will screen all the products identified as Indian by Dioscorides and will identify their native distribution on the basis of current phylogenetic research, in addition to their area of domestication known through paleo-archeobotany. It will further explore the possible routes through wich these materia medica entered into the Greek World and recreate their pre-history, that is, their history before any written documentation.

L03 Myrrh in Mediterranean and Chinese Medical Traditions: A Comparative Study

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Myrrh is an oleo-resine produced by various species of the genre Commiphora. It grows in a very specific environment located in the south of the Arabic Peninsula, in a region corresponding to present-day Yemen. The exudate of the trees was known and used as a medicinal product in Antiquity and was traded as a precious commodity. Interestingly enough it appears in the most ancient corpus of medical data of the Mediterranean World, the Hippocratic Collection, the most ancient treatises of which date back to the 5th century BC. Also, it appears in the Chinese written medical tradition, but not before the 6th century AD. It is significant however that the uses in the two medical traditions, though distant both geographically and chronologically, correspond pretty much. This paper will present the data to be found in the Greek and Chinese medical literature and ask the question of their origin: are they related to each other or do they derive from a common body of knowledge?

思想史 Intellectual History

M01　A Brief History of Women's Health Movement in the US（美国妇女健康运动简史）

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Women's Health Movement in the US emerged among the second wave of feminism in the late 1960s. With the first women's health conference holding in New York in 1971 as a symbol ,and the publication of Our Bodies,Ourselves written by the Boston Women's Health Book Collective in 1973 as an important achievement, the women's health movement became a significant part of feminism movement in the US. As a feminism liberation movement in the medical field, it opposed the medical monopoly caused by the growth of medical knowledge and the application of new technologies, meanwhile it took psychological and social factors into consideration of women's health.It advocated women's self-care, and emphasized women's autonomy right and control of their own bodies. Through the brief review of the women's health movement's history,this paper explores its position in women's health history and influences on women's health nowadays.

Key Words: women's health movement; feminism; O*ur Bodies,Ourselves*

美国妇女健康运动兴起于上世纪 60 年代末第二波女权主义的浪潮之中。以 1971 年在纽约第一届妇女健康大会的召开为标志，1973 年“波士顿妇女健康写作集体”书写出版的《我们的身体，我们自己》一书为重要成果，妇女健康运动成为美国女权运动中一个非常引人注目的组成部分。作为医疗领域内的妇女解放运动，它反对当时由医学知识增长与新技术应用造成的医学垄断，并将心理与社会因素纳入妇女健康的考量范畴，倡导妇女的自我保健，强调妇女对自己身体的自主权与控制权。本文通过对妇女健康运动发展历程的回顾，探究其在妇女健康

历史中的地位，以及对当今妇女健康的影响。

关键词：妇女健康运动；女性主义；《我们的身体，我们自己》

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M02 Four Faces in the Medicalization of Premenstrual Syndrome

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Premenstrual Syndrome (ICD-10: N943; ICD-9-CM: 625), though lacking concrete and conclusive research results or consensus within medical community regarding to definition, mechanism and treatment, has become a medical entity and a popular concept via the social process of medicalization in the Western world. How did this happen? I argue that this process occurred through four mutually reinforcing phenomena, i.e. medical research, pharmaceuticalization, media promotion and liberal

critiques. First, medical practitioners and scientists coined the term to describe broadly defined biochemical processes. However, the category has been unstable, as there are no clear diagnostic criteria, defined estimates of prevalence, deep understandings into pathology or standard treatments; even the research itself is seriously doubted by peer review. Give the number of disputes around its definition, how did PMS become an acknowledged entity? I argue that pharmaceuticalization was one of the forces that pushed the medicalization of PMS. Participants such as biomedicine industry, consumers and managed care providers are craving to create a need that could then be satisfied with profitable pharmaceutical products like progesterone or Safarem(fluoxetine). Each participant had their own interests behind promoting PMS. Additionally, the media, which is more than a tool for advertising, reflected and reinforced the general public's views about PMS. The negative impression of women as fragile or insane in correlation with menstruation reflected longstanding Western traditions which linked women's mental health with female reproductivity. Thus, through the analysis into the image of PMS in media, the birth of PMS can be seen as fitting the implicit stereotype of certain western values in the language of modern medicine or science. Finally, liberal critiques focused on cultural and feminist study also helped to create the image of PMS. In analyzing its meanings, one can ask if PMS is culturally bounded. Why is it not as popular in China as in America? If it is indeed culturally bounded, is it socially constructed to some degree? Additionally, tensions within feminist groups have helped to ferment the debate over PMS as well: one side has argued that PMS stigmatizes female physical conditions, redistributing power in a patriarchal society in the terms of body and gender, and that the research methods and corresponding language are biased; other feminist groups think that to ignore PMS is to deny the special status that women possess in society and that alternative treatments should be put forward based on a feminist consciousness. However, these two perspectives are not entirely incompatible. Serious scholars in cultural and feminist studies have helped to push further research into the way that PMS has been shaped by medical research, pharmaceuticalization, and media coverage.

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M03 Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage: from Dilemma to Breakthrough

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The safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (hereinafter referred to as “ICH”) was put forward by UNESCO in “Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage” (hereinafter referred to as the “Convention”), which can be regarded as a key event and significant outcome of the world culture diversity campaigns. To date, 174 countries and regions have joined the Convention1, and China, under the decision of the approval of the Convention by the NPC in August, 2004, became its sixth party. Besides, China enacted the Intangible Cultural Heritage Law in 2011, advancing the booming safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage in China.

Traditional Chinese Medicine (hereinafter referred to as TCM), as a treasure in the Chinese culture, is one of the forms of the precious ICH for mankind. It inherited the

ancient philosophy thought of “the heavens and humanity as one”, evolved into distinct recognition and practice toward life and disease during its long historical development. However, in an era of the economic globalization, TCM saw changes in cultural ecology in which its exists and develops: cognitive thoughts and cultural connotation fading, social respect and recognition of its values gradually decreasing, feature diagnostic techniques and treatment on the verge of passing down, thus leading to a lack of inheritors for traditional medical philosophy and experience. Under such circumstance, the safeguarding of the ICH provides a set of concepts and methods in solving these problems. Modern culture diversity campaigns provide safeguarding to TCM as a form of ICH, and safeguard the cultural roots for and bring hope to it. It means a lot to the inheritance and development of TCM.

The safeguarding of TCM as a form of ICH, similar to other forms of ICH in China, was first introduced from top to bottom by the government. In July, 2006, the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine specially set up the “Committee for Traditional Chinese Medicine to Be listed in the World Intangible Cultural Heritage”, with its office in Chinese Institute of Medical and Literature, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, responsible for the TCM be to listed as the candidate of the world intangible cultural heritage and its protection. In May, 2006, TCM, under the ninth category, was listed in the first batch of state-level ICH protection, including nine programs, namely “cognitive approach of TCM life and disease”, “diagnostic method of TCM”, “Chinese herbal medicine processing”, “traditional preparations guidance for TCM”, “acupuncture and moxibustion”, “bonesetting therapy of TCM”, “TCM culture in Tong Ren Tang”, “TCM culture in Hu Qingyu Tang”, “traditional Tibetan medicine”, and 29 TCM inheritors recognized as the first batch of representatives at the state-level.2 The publicity of the first batch listed aroused tremendous response, and the inheritor community was encouraged to get themselves listed as a candidate from bottom to top in all places. Afterwards, there was another three batches of TCM programs and inheritors getting listed. Today, there are over 130 TCM items getting listed. And another 74 inheritors have been designated. In November, 2010, “Acupuncture and moxibustion of traditional Chinese medicine” got listed on the

Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. ICH safeguarding lists have been created nationwide at the provincial, city and county levels, which have included hundreds of TCM programs, advancing its publicity across the whole nation.3 TCM programs won respect from and was valued by the society, gaining support from the government, and the representative inheritors secured inherence subsidy and established their own studios. The inheritor group was increasingly expanded, which to some extent implemented the requirements put forward by the Convention and brought hope to the breakthrough of TCM development.

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M04 The Application of Obstetric Ultrasound：History and Controversies（产科超声技术使用的历史及争论）

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Many revolutionary advances in obstetric ultrasound have made the body highly visible. Optimistic attitudes suggest that ultrasound images provide more and more objective and neutral information for facilitating and rationalizing women to make choices, until the body becomes fully transparent and automatically hands over hidden secrets. However, critical minds think that we should take the high uncertainty of this imaging technology and its application into consideration, which depends on who is watching, what to expect and how to explain. Instead of bringing a sense of security to women, technical progress have produced a new uncertainty and anxiety. This paper combs the historical process of the invention、application and commercialization of

obstetric ultrasound, clarifies the controversies over this process in the aspects of technology application, social culture and values attached. Obstetric ultrasound has changed the traditional role of doctors and patients, affected the doctor-patient relationship, and reshaped the physiology and pathology experience of women, which is a field of the joint participation and reconstruction of science and technology、social culture and the values attached.
Key Words: Obstetric ultrasound；Body；Doctor-patient relationship；Feminism

产科超声带来的诸多革命性进展使得身体变得高度可视化。乐观的态度认为，超声图像提供了越来越多客观中立的信息，便利和理性化了女性的选择，直至身体变得完全透明，自动交出隐藏的秘密。批评的态度则认为成像技术本身及其应用具有高度的不确定性，取决于谁在看、看什么以及如何解释，技术进展非但没有增加确定性，反而产生了新的不确定性和焦虑。本文着重梳理超声技术出现、应用以及商业化的历史进程，并从技术应用、社会文化、价值观念层面厘清超声技术使用带来的争论，认为超声技术改变了医生和患者的传统角色，影响了医患关系，也重塑了女性的生理、病理体验，是一个科学技术、社会文化和价值观念共同参与和重构的场域。
关键词：产科超声；身体；医患关系；女性主义

M05 The Study of Medicine Development From Culture Vision—— On Feyerabend's Medicine Ideas（医学发展的文化审视——费耶阿本德医学观探微）

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Culture and medicine affect and depend on each other, harmonious symbiosis: pluralistic cultures make pluralistic medicines , pluralistic medicines protect health of many nationalities .The dilatation of western culture hegemonism in the world results in reduction of non western medicine, even disappearance ,which is one of important factors that result in modern medicine-monism . Protection whole global human beings

health must protect pluralistic medicines.

Key Words: Feyerabend; pluralistic cultures ; pluralistic medicines

文化与医学相互作用、相互依存、和谐共生；多样性文化孕育了多样性医学，多样性医学守护着多民族人民的健康。西方文化霸权主义在全球的扩张导致非西方医学的减少甚至消失是现代医学一元论产生的重要因素之一。保护全球人类健康必须保护多样性医学。

关键词：费耶阿本德；多样性文化；多样性医学

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M06 The Changes in the concept of Bu Zhong Yi Qi and Philosophical Thinking on it

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By expounding the ancient and modern connotations of Bu Zhong Yi Qi, which is an important therapeutic concept in traditional Chinese medicine, this paper tried to confirm the incommensurability in the traditional Chinese medical theory.

The concept became popular mainly due to the Bu Zhong Yi Qi Decoction created by Dongyuan Li, who is one of the four great physicians of the Jin and Yuan period. This formula is widly used to treat with the syndrome of sinking of qi due to spleen deficiency. The meaning of Bu Zhong Yi Qi here almost equals to tonifying and replenishing the qi of middle-jiao energy. And it is also widely accepted and are still in use nowadays. However, at least in the Eastern Han Dynasty, Bu Zhong Yi Qi was recorded in Sheng Nong's herbal classic as the efficacy of some herbs. And in the books printed before Jin and Yuan period, the herbs with the efficacy of Bu Zhong Yi Qi, such

as Baiying, Baihao, Gui, Baihe, Maogen and Zicao, are not considered to have the function of tonifying and replenishing the qi of middle-jiao energy in the later time. Obviously, the concept of "Bu Zhong Yi Qi" had different or at least more extensive meanings than that in Dongyuan Li’ s period. In addition, before Jin and Yuan period, Bu Zhong Yi Qi is more often separated as two effects of herbs, which are Bu Zhong and Yi Qi. Bu Zhong means tonifying the interior body, and Yi Qi means boosting physical strength.

This phenomenon of incommensurability is not rare in the traditional Chinese medical theory, and it leads to the difficulties of understanding and inheriting the theory. Therefore, the same words in different doctors' theories can not be simply used as evidence to prove each other. What we should do first is to make sure whether the connotations of words they refer to are the same. Not only in the traditional Chinese medicine, the incommensurability of concepts is also exist when comparing the traditional Chinese medicine and modern medicine. Different languages reflect different cultural backgrounds. Translation can not be absolutly accurate. Therefore, to achieve the combination of traditional Chinese medicine and modern medicine from the aspect of theory, we first need to admit the existence of incommensurability, and then to solve it.

M07 A Further Discussion on the Understanding of Basic substance and Life Element in Eastern and Western Traditional Medical Philosophy（东西传统医学哲学对“基本物质与生命元素”的认识沿革的再探讨）

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Since the seventeenth century, the Western world has gradually abandoned the traditional concept of natural philosophy and this part of the world opened up a new way of experimental research. However, China and India, the eastern part of the world still explain the theory of life and disease with the original theories and methods. With

the development of modern science, the research in physics and bioscience gradually jumped out of the original single reductionism, and more inclined to methods of research which are more integrated; in the meanwhile, the research in physics and bioscience became consistent with some traditional epistemology about matter and life at the level of scientific philosophy. From the perspective of the previous reductionism and mechanism The traditional faction got shelved due to the tinge of holism and vitalism. There's no doubt that traditional medical Philosophy factions share some commonness because of frequent contacts. But each faction formed unique logic differences In the process of self-improvement, especially in the faction of Tibetan medicine which is formed from the seventh to the ninth century. That is all because the ancient India Ayurveda, Chinese medicine and Greek medicine have been spread to Tibet, and their core concept had a big effect on Tibetan medicine.

Through the study of the formation of the unique theoretical system in Tibetan medicine, we can summarize the pathological characteristic of the ancient traditional medicine as: (1) Whether using the different modes to explain the natural and life; (2) Consider life as different perceptual objects of perceptive organs (visual, tactile or otherwise); (3) The difference of structure and its function, as well as the definition about the elements of nature and life. on the basic of summarizing ancient factions, Tibetan medicine Obeyed with four elements (earth, water, fire and air) and three causes (Lung, Tripa and Péken) to respectively explain natural and life, Be distinguished from the characteristics of five-elements theory of traditional Chinese medicine that make a unified explanation of nature and life; Four elements and three causes are as object of Tactile organs, but also different from the vision-based of Greek humorism. And given it a strict and systematic theoretical explanation for the function and definition about the four elements and three causes. The rigor of the logic will be build a solid bridge for an effective dialogue between traditional and modern medicine.

Key Words: Eastern and western; traditional medicine; philosophy; life and disease; evolution of understand

自十七世纪，西方世界逐步摒弃了传统自然哲学观念，开辟了新颖的实验研

究道路。然而，中国和印度等世界东部仍以原有的理论与方法解释着生命与疾病的原理。经过现代科学的不断发展，物理和生命科学领域的研究渐渐跳出了原先单一的还原论独圈，更多地倾向于“整体”、“整合”的研究方法，同时在科学哲学层面又与某些传统对物质和生命的认识论相重合。尽管，从以往自然科学的“还原”及机械论视角看，传统派系因带有“整体”及活力论色彩而搁置一边。毋庸置疑，东西方传统医学哲学派系之间曾因发生过频繁的联系而具有一定的共性。但各体系在自身完善的过程中形成了独特的逻辑差异，这一点在成形于七至九世纪的藏医学中表现的较为突出。因为，中古早期印度阿瑜吠陀、中医学、希腊医学均流传到了西藏，其核心思想对藏医学留下了很深的印迹。通过对藏医学独特理论体系形成史的考察，我们能够把古老传统医学的病理学特点可归纳为：[1]对自然和生命体（疾病）是否分开采用不同的解释模式；[2]生命元素作为不同感受器官（视觉、触觉或其他）的感知对象；[3]自然与生命体基本元素的循序结构及其功能、定义的不同。藏医学在总结古老流派的基础上，遵从了以四元素（土、水、火、风）和三因（隆、赤巴、培根）分别解释自然物质与生命体（疾病），与中医对其用五行学说进行统一解释的特点相区别开来；四元素、三因均作为触觉器官的感知对象，也要区别于希腊的以“视觉为主”的四体液学说。并对四元素和三因分别在自然物质与生命体（疾病）中的本质及功能方面建立了严格、系统的理论解释。其逻辑的严密性将对传统和现代医学的有效对话搭建了坚实的桥梁。

关键词：东西方;传统医学;哲学;生命与疾病;认识沿革

M08. Analyzing the Problem of Brain Death from Latour 's Translation Theory(从拉图尔的转译理论看脑死亡问题)

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Abstract: In Bioethics, there are various explanations for brain death. However, it is difficult to solve the problem of brain death from the perspective of teleology or from the perspective of obligation. Even from the perspective of normative ethics to set a standard for ethical problems of brain death, only practical problems can be solved. However, in people's bioethics, value theory is often mixed with the content of

epistemology. In the choice of whether or not to accept the criteria for brain death, the first need to solve is what the problem of brain death is. Although the criteria for the determination of brain death had appeared in the 1960s, but in reality the brain death problem is still in the black box. Starting from the translation theory of SSK, turning scientific assertions into acts through the "interest" of public helps to solve the black box problem of technology, so as to clear the epistemological barrier for brain death.
Keywords: Latour, translation, brain death, black box, SSK

在生命伦理学中，对于脑死亡问题有着各种各样的解释。然而，无论从目的论角度还是从义务论的角度去理解脑死亡问题，均难以解决各个观点之间的论争。即便从规范伦理学的角度为脑死亡的伦理问题设定一个标准，也只能解决实践上的问题。然而，在人们的生命伦理观中，除了价值论以外往往还杂糅了认识论的内容。在选择要不要接受脑死亡的标准之前，首先需要解决的是脑死亡究竟是什么的问题。尽管 20 世纪 60 年代就已经出现了脑死亡的判定标准，但在现实中脑死亡问题仍处于黑箱之中。从 SSK 的转译理论出发，将科学断言通过公众的“兴趣”转变为事实，有助于解开技术的黑箱问题，从而为脑死亡问题清除认识论的屏障。
关键词：拉图尔　转译　脑死亡　黑箱　SSK

学科史 History of discipline

N01 On Whales, Chocolate and Bodies. A Short Story of Anatomical Theatres in Rome

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No ancient anatomical theatre survives today in Rome, at least not in its original form. Yet there were at least five anatomical theatres in this city who saw at work renowned anatomists, physicians and scientists such as Marcello Malpighi, Giovanni Maria Lancisi, Giorgio Baglivi and many others.

Every attempt to rethink constructive, academic, social and religious events that accompanied the existence of those educational and scientific structures, can throw new and interesting lights on the evolution of medicine and its teaching in the centre of Christianity.

Think of an enlightened Pope such as Benedict XIV sipping a cup of chocolate while visiting the anatomical theatre, recently restored by his order; look at the big embalmed whale hanging from the ceiling just in front of the theatre entrance door; take part in collecting alms in suffrage for the soul of the deceased person, whose body has just been dissected in front of you…

Everything accounts for the relevance of studying the history of anatomical theatres in Rome, in Italy and beyond.

This presentation shall be also the opportunity to present to ISHM community a new Italian-based interdisciplinary working group on the Anatomical Theatres of our Country: the THESA Project. While the famous anatomical theatres of Padua and Bologna are worldwide well known, there are almost fifty anatomical theatres in Italy – between extant and disappeared - whose architectural, scientific and social history still has to be explored thoroughly and in a comparative way.

N02 Achievements in endocrinology of PUMC during 1917-1941

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Foundered by Rockefeller Foundation in 1917, Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) quickly became successful in China, and acquired a lot of achievements in the following era. Endocrinology, one of the most exciting subjects of PUMC, was investigated by a group of doctors of internal medicine, including Hannon RR, Liu Shih-Hao, Chu Hsien-Yi, Wang Shu-Hsien, Chou Shou-Kai, Yu Tsai-Fan and Snapper Isidore. The most important achievement of this group was about osteomalacia/rickets. Liu Shih-Hao and his research group published serial articles entitled “Calcium and Phosphorus Metabolism in Osteomalacia”. In the 13 papers, they discussed in depth the treatment and prevention of osteomalacia and rickets, resulting in effective treatments for osteomalacia, which was particularly important for pregnant and nursing women. They accumulated plenty of data of PUMC, and nominated “Renal Osteodystrophy”, which was published on Science in 1942. Also in this paper, Liu and Chu pointed out that an old drug, dihydrotachysterol, can effectively treat renal osteodystrophy, while Vitamin D cannot. Liu Shih-Hao and his research group also did some valuable work about diabetes: PUMC began to use insulin in July, 1923, which was probably the first use of insulin in China; and Wang Shu-Hsien summarized 405 cases of diabetes patients of PUMC in 1937. In 1936, Liu Shih-Hao published the 1st Chinese case of insulinoma on Journal of Clinical Investigation, and the patient was cured after surgery. In 1939, Chu Hsien-I and colleagues diagnosed a case of pheochromacytoma, probably the first case of pheochromacytoma in China. In 1942, as the head of department of internal medicine of PUMC, Snapper I. published his famous book, Chinese Lessons to Western Medicine, described diagnosis and treatments of many diseases in PUMC, considerable parts of which discussed about endocrine and metabolic diseases. Achievements in endocrinology of PUMC during 1917-1941 were surprising in history of medicine of

China.

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N03 The Other Side of A Coin ——The Interpretation of Quantixinluan

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QuanTiXinLuan is regarded as the first book of introduce Western anatomy and physiology in modern China. Benjamin Hobson，the writer is also considered the pioneer of spread of westren medical knowledge. But what is the other side of this book? The paper attempts to interpret QuanTiXinLuan from two aspects，text content and compile strategies, hoping to understand the book more comprehensively.

On the one hand, the argument from four aspects that takes the basic framework of QuanTiXinLuan as the breakthrough point and combined with the text content. First, discuss the important of skeletal structures、musculature form skin to the bones and

muscles, point out the wonderful creation of the Creator; second, form the brain to the eyes、hands、nose、mouth, finally it is concluded that not only the human body ,but also the human mind were made by the God, then it advocate kindness and punish evil; Third, discuss the digestion a s the breakthrough point, involving the organs, then from the reproductive system to the process of nurturing the human embryo, they're all the creation of the Creator; The last but not the least, set special chapter on the "creature" articles to point out that the world and the people are made for God, set chapter of "the soul " in order to ascribe save souls to God. Through the whole text ,we can find the religion factors throughout the chapters of this book , emphasized the one topic is God Creates Man. Wherever we go – East, West, North, or South –the origin is created by God, The soul needs God's salvation.

On the other hand, Benjamin Hobson and his collaborator use some compiler strategies when compilation of the book. For example, use TCM terminology to explain the Western medicine, apply the knowledge of Western anatomy and physiology to explain TCM names. These means wants to narrow the distance between Chinese and Western medicine. Also present the different view on anatomy in order to highlights the advantages of western medicine. The strategies paved the way for advocate the soul needs God's salvation and God is the only savior.

Interpretation of QuanTiXinLuan, it is undeniable that the value of spread western medicine and promote the development of Chinese medicine. But we should not neglect strong missionary beliefs through the whole text. Through the Western understanding of the human body to express the worship of God Creator .On the other hand, through TCM terminology、theoretical knowledge to weaken the resistance of the spread of western medicine and cite the lack of Chinese medicine in order to strengthen the advantages of Western medicine. All of these lay the foundation for the dissemination of religious beliefs in a sense.

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N04 The introduction of the first physiological textbook in the junior high school

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Hygienic physiology by Dorman Steele was selected as the first textbook for the junior high school during the late Qing Dynasty. This paper mainly introduces the social background and the reform in education at that time, the study experience of the author and the translators and the comparison of the two version respectively translated by He Yushi and Xie Honglai. Through analyzing the content, the features of this textbook was summarized. The arrangement of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, the design of the experiments and questions and the introduction of the emergency treatment are all the highlights in this book which are worth learning for the teachers and the editors of biology. The aim is to find the rule of change in content from the historical perspective.
Key words: *Hygienic physiology*; biological textbook

药物史 History of medication

O01 Ustification via modern verification of some treatments for humans and some plants' nourishments recommended by ancient Greek authors

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Introduction: Believing that the History of Medicine has to create new paths to reach the mainly indifferent to it younger generation we have been involved during the last few years in research aiming to verify via modern knowledge and hi-tech laboratory findings the proposed beneficial properties of remedies recommended by ancient Greek medical authors and in one instance by folk medicine. In this work the accumulated results of our experience is presented.

Method: We compared the old recommendations for the use of several therapeutic agents with the current scientific opinion of their action. In two instances we experimentally tested their validity. The results of our studies on each agent have been published in international journals. However, this is the first time that an overall presentation takes place increasing the impact of our conclusions.

Results: We studied the effect of the following agents on specific ailments: 1) Extracts of the olive tree for treating cancer. The notion came to our attention through the personal diary of a provincial local doctor. We published it in our medical journal 20 years ago and recently the Indole-3-acetic acids they contain were found efficient for targeted cancer therapy, 2) Artemisia against malaria. The extract of the plant was promoted during the last three decades by Chinese doctors as Chinese traditional herb medicament against malaria. We traced the origin of its use in Dioscurides' Materia Medica who recommended it for tertiary fevers and megalosplenia and published our findings, 3) Perspiration for treating oedema and renal failure. Several ancient authors including Hippocrates, Galen and later Oribasius and Protospatharious recommended hot, steam and sun baths for treating oedema and renal failure by excreting fluid and

toxins via perspiration. We contacted a one year's experimental study on hundreds of Renal Replacement Therapy patients and the validity of the ancient wisdom was proven. 4) Meliloton which was recommended by Hippocrates and Galen for treating legs' ulcers. It did a comeback as the drug Angipars promoted by the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, and the Pasteur Institute of Iran, whom we contacted and later published our results 5) Eighteen plants recommended by Dioscurides for treating cataract plus a paste of sea mussels and the minerals Pumice Stone, Copper Pyrites, Turquoise and Earth-like stone. We established that all of them were either strong antioxidants, which work on the assumption that a lack of anti-oxidants can put someone at a higher risk for eye diseases, such as cataract, and secondly sterols, which are targeted against certain lanosterol inhibitors that cause cataract, 6) The use of urine as fertilizer. Since time immemorial urine was recommended as fertilizer in many ancient societies. We contacted a one year's experiment in our farm irrigating beetroots with a dilution of human urine, while another lot was used as controls. There was a highly significant difference in weight in the urine-irrigated group.

Conclusions: In light of our results many of these old treatments far from a being fancy quackery agree with modern science as documented by their biological action. Thus, studying the History of Medicine acquires a practical value.

O02 From Insulin to Insulim : The Made of Chinese Insulin in Republican China

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Discovered in 1921, insulin was regarded as one of the earliest "miracle drugs" that showed the power of modern medicine. Many countries acquired patent from the Insulin Committee in University of Toronto in 1920s, but China was not among them. Doctors from Peking Union Medical College once had the plan of manufacturing

insulin domestically, yet, due to the lack of fundamental apparatus and raw materials, and concerns for financial reasons, the manufacture of insulin in China had not been put into serious consideration. Insulin was imported to China from an American pharmaceutical company, the Eli Lilly & Co. in 1923. Imported insulin with different brand names from various countries soon flooded into China. In 1941, the Pacific War broke out and the supply of imported insulin was cut off as a result. As the lives of patients with severe diabetes mellitus were at risk, scientists in Public Health Department of Shanghai Municipal Council, businessmen from local pharmaceutical companies, even the patients themselves and their family members were forced to figure out ways to make insulin in China. Among those participates, one of the local Chinese pharmaceutical company, the Yang's Institute of Chemistry Therapy produced insulin with the brand name "insulim". After the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the owner who was also the chief chemist of Yang's Institute of Chemistry Therapy became one of the leading authors of the biochemistry part of the first pharmacopeia of PRC and helped coined the biological standardization of insulin in China. The techniques used in insulin manufacture in his company in Republican Shanghai later became the source of techniques applied in large scale insulin manufacture in pharmaceutical companies in People's Republic of China. By going through the documents of the manufacture of insulin in Shanghai International Settlement during war time from 1941 to 1944, and other resources of relevance, the authors tried to find the technical source of insulin manufacture in Chinese insulin industry. Also, the authors tried to establish a micro-history study to show a vivid image of the participants and how they interacted with each other in war time Shanghai, and to make sense of how the scientific, political, cultural, economic and social factors of a local society shaped the knowledge and practice of insulin manufacture in modern China.

Key Words: Insulin, Pharmaceutical company, Pacific War

O03 Three Findings of Early Antibiotic Research in Peoples Republic of China（关于新中国早期抗生素研究的三个发现）

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Antibiotics are key drugs for clinical treatment of various infectious diseases. They are also important in health care and defense strategies. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the central government paid great attention to and supported the development of antibiotics. China soon obtained remarkable achievements in this field. I have reviewed a large amount of literature and interviews, and discovered that: 1. professor Wei-Shen Chang is the key founder of the development of antibiotics in China; 2, the role of Suzhou people in antibiotics research; 3. the development of antibiotics is the first major scientific and technological achievement from the founding of the new Chinese government.
Key Words: antibiotics, founder, Suzhou people

抗生素是临床治疗各类感染病的关键药物，在医疗卫生及国防战略方面具有十分重要的地位。1949 年新中国成立后，中央政府高度重视和支持抗生素的研制，很快取得了举世瞩目的成就。本人经过查阅大量文献资料和走访调研，获得三个发现：1.张为申教授的抗生素事业奠基人身份；2.苏州人在开创我国抗生素事业中所起的作用；3.抗生素是新中国成立后第一个取得重大科技成果的学科。
关键词：抗生素 奠基人 苏州人

O04 Visiting Pills, Vacation Pills, Various “Quick Action” or “Just One Time Pills” for Emergency or Peri-Coital Contraception in China

Author：Carol Stamm

Peri-coital or emergency contraception is timely and minimizes contraceptive side effects as it is only used when needed, not continuously. Such products much be

efficacious, appealing, affordable, and easily available to reduce unintended pregnancy. Utilization of these products is consistent with concerns of population limitation on a societal level, and possibly family planning on an individual level as well. These factors may explain the use of various substances used for visiting pills, vacation pills, various "Quick Action" of "Just One Time Pills", some of which have never achieved great popularity in China and certainly not elsewhere despite the economic and health implications, and possible easy access. Review of the historic methods of emergency or post coital contraception used in China reveals novel compounds, and early efforts with compounds now widely used elsewhere. Analysis of the methods used in China for emergency or peri-coital contraception is important in understanding the evolution of emergency contraception throughout the world.

Emergency or peri-coital contraception pills are contraceptive pills used in close proximity to intercourse, typically afterwards to prevent pregnancy, typically felt to work through inhibition of ovulation. Worldwide, levonorgesterel and ulipristal acetate are now the primary emergency contraceptive pills. Early work on levonegresterel emergency contraception occurred in China. The extended utility of levonorgesterel EC beyond 48 hours after unplanned intercourse also occurred in China. Nasal administration of levonorgestrel was also explored in China. Exploration of numerous novel compounds including norethisterone, megasterol acetate, gestrinone, mifepristone, quingesterol, norgestrienone, and anordrin also occurred. Of these, mifepristone was the most widely adopted elsewhere.

Various state family planning messages stressed population limitation. These messages were targeted to married women, who preferred or were offered intrauterine devices and sterilization. Unmarried women had options of abortion or these various pills. Despite the thorough research on various substances, the innovative technologies, and the at least reasonably available peri-coital pills or emergency contraception pills, the oral pills do not seem to have played a substantial contraceptive role in China. Possibly the messages regarding contraception did not reach the group most at risk for unintended pregnancy. This seems consistent with emergency contraceptive use or non-use elsewhere.

医学革命 Medical Revolution

P01 Carol Davila –a promoter of the academic medical and surgical study

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In a crucial moment in the history of our country (The Unification of The Romanian Principates), dr. Carol Davila was a promoter of the academic and surgical study , by being able to successfully manage to organize , implement and improve institutions and educational programs which, in time , became standards of excellence. The process started with the official decision to start the “School of Small Surgery”, and later on to convert this into the bigger and more prestigious “School of Surgery”. Not only did dr. Davila realize the need for the existence of superior schools of medicine, surgery and pharmacy, but, moreover, he noticed the lack of infrastructure , and he corrected this matter with the help of a library and a botanical garden, among other improvements. With his office of general inspector of the sanitary service, he immediately started the “Medical Monitor” and he sent young people to study their PH D theses in France. Furthermore, he started the Romanian Pharmacopoeia and supported the creation of hospitals throughout the country. All his ambitions and honors reached an important peak on the 2nd of November 1869 with the Faculty of Medicine from Bucharest. The first PH. D. thesis to be sustained there was a surgical one –Schmidt’s “ Incarcerated hernias”, 1873. Carol Davila had a remarkable contribution in the development and improvement of the scientific medical education in two of the XIXth century Romanian Principates.

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P02 The significance of Modern Medical Evolution – to Scientific Revolution

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If the significance of modern medical revolution to the Scientific Revolution wanted to be illustrated, then of course, some important concepts, like “medical science”, “revolution”, “science” and “religion”, related to topic of these fields will be involved in my study and research range. Frankly, before better introduction of “Modern Medical Science Revolution”, it was difficult to explain the relationship and significance of “Modern Medical Science Revolution” and “Modern Scientific Revolution”, therefore, to start with, I would like to state “Modern Scientific Revolution” and then try to make it clear, after all, the association between the two is obvious.

As for the course and development of the history of Scientific Revolution, I am inclined to agree with Professor Zhang Butian’s view in the book “Scientific Revolution of Historiography”, translated by H. Floris Cohen,” especially the viewpoint about “how ‘Science’ comes into the new world from the old world”2 in another book of his “Re-creation of the world: how the modern science is produced”. Therefore, after careful consideration, I decided to briefly demonstrate my understanding of the “meaning of medical revolution to the modern Scientific Revolution” focusing on the following three aspects:

1. What is the Scientific Revolution?
2. The eve when Scientific Revolution breaks out;
3. The significance of medical science revolution in modern times.

Key Words: modern medical science revolution, Scientific Revolution, Vesalius, Copernicus

P03 Being Cured by Surgical Operations but no Pains: Sensory History and the Anesthesia

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The employment of anesthesia to surgical operations was one great watershed of the development of surgery from its traditional form to modern one. It not only changed the nature of surgery and the operation scene completely, but also brought patients with a new personal experience of surgical operations—being cured by operations but no pains. It is really one of the greatest benefits to mankind.

This article will explore the changes and differences took place in operation scene and personal operation experience, focusing on the comparing them before and after the anesthesia was employed in surgical operations to control the subsequent pain. Sensory history will be introduced as the basic methodology. We hope it will provide new insights into the understanding and cognition of the benefit to patients and the development of surgery resulted from the anesthesia.

By Comparing what they (patients, doctors, doctors' assistants and observers) saw, heard and felt, and their contents of certain paintings of operation scenes, the concerned persons' reports, diaries and memories, the cultural influences of anesthesia will be thickly described and showed in details in this article.

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P04 The evolution of patient transport from arms to air ambulances

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Patient transport, from the first wounded or ill person up to the present day, has evolved in parallel with advances in means of transport and technology. Within this period, a number of methods for carrying the sick and wounded have been developed. Along with geographic conditions, wars, and natural disasters, socio-economic advances of societies have played a critical role in the development of these methods. Patient transport has encompassed a wide variety of methods, beginning with carrying patients in others' arms or on backs, to devices resembling stretchers using boards or cloth, animals such as horses or camels, vehicles pulled by animals, and extending to motorized vehicles such as ambulances, boats, trains, and helicopters. Development of these methods has occurred parallel to advances in medicine and examination of these methods reveals another facet of the history of medicine. For example, modes of patient transport provide information regarding the value that societies place on the

sick, how patient welfare is ensured, and where and under what conditions medical intervention takes place. In addition, this study also explains which of these methods are used in what geographies, which are preferred under what kinds of socio-economic conditions, and presents details concerning the level of medical science during times of war or major outbreaks in which developments in patient transport were made. Thus, our study aims to investigate the subject of patient transport from an evolutionary perspective.
Key words: Patient, transportation, evolution

医学交流史 History of medicine exchange

Q01 A History of Renal Medicine in the 19th Century Muslim Areas of Nigeria: An Exploratory Study

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A lot has been achieved in the history and development of medical sciences in the nineteenth century Northern Nigeria. One of the remarkable contributions in the sector was the codification and developing as well as integrating the study of medicine in the mainstream curriculum of the region. Further, specialized medical cases such as liver, kidney and heart diseases and cure were given an exceptional place in the practice they deserved. These cases are still complex medical issues in the twenty first century same as they were identified and addressed in the 19th century.

This paper therefore, examines the content of treatise written by Sultan Muhammad Bello, 1787-1837 Risalat al-Amrad al-Kulyah wa Ilajiha (treatise on Kidney diseases at its cure), which was essentially a response to the request and compliant by Emir of Zazzau to Sultan Muhammad Bello on the ailments disturbing him. In the treatise, Bello diagnosed the Emir as having Kidney problem through careful examination of the symptoms he narrated. In that light, he prescribed medication to cases relation to stone in the kidney, swollen of the kidney as well as wind in the kidney. Generally, he provided a general guide to preservation and maintenance of renal health through adoptions of some guiding principle and dieting. Primarily, a historical study of the manuscript with a view to revealing the content of diagnosis, prescriptions, as well as establishing its relevance for contemporary scientific examination, and dissemination for public consumption, and buttressing the historical legacies of that great and egalitarian African Muslim civilization.

Q02 Health for all and Provision of Alternative Medicine in Africa: The Chinese Herbal Medicine in Northern Nigeria

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There are many militating factors against the availability, affordability and accessibility of heath care services especially in the developing countries, which almost all African countries belong. Problems such as poverty, corruption, poor leadership, as well as exorbitant prices of modern medicine has denied majority of Africans opportunity to medication and quality health care systems. Consequently, alternative medicine in form Traditional African Medicine, (which has now been officially recognized in some countries in Africa) and Chinese Herbal Medicine are two major sources of hope as alternative medicine for the common man in Africa.

The paper thus, examines in this light the cause and consequences of the proliferation of Chinese Herbal Medicine in Northern Nigeria, which is a combination of traditional and modern in terms of its packaging, usage, and applicability. Fundamentally, the paper surveys the factors for the demand of the Chinese Herbal medicinal products among the people of the area, types of the drugs, specifically, assessing the confidence and efficacy among users of the drugs. Finally, the future of the Chinese Herbal Medicine as the major medical option in Northern Nigeria and its consequences on Nigeria-China relations will also be studied.

Q03 English Translation of Traditional Chinese Medicine:A Historical Carding and Researching（中医英译史梳理与研究）

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The traditional medicine of Chinese nation created is the richest and the most

vitality medical system, which is preserved by the world's nation. Since 300 years ago, TCM has been translated into English and spread to Europe. In order to effectively promote the spread of Chinese medicine all around the world, we should review the history and carding the development of the English translation of TCM. Meanwhile, we should with history as a mirror, sum up the successful experience and the characteristics of English translation of TCM in the different historical period, to find the factors which affecting the development of English translation of TCM, then analyzing them. At the same time, in order to supply the reference on developing of English translation of TCM, which the background is cultural globalization.
Key words: traditional Chinese medicine; History; English translation

中华民族所创造的传统医学,是现今世界各民族所保存下来的最丰富也是最具生命力的医学体系。中医早在 300 年前就被译成英文传播到了欧洲各国。为了有效地推动当下中医在世界范围内的传播，我们有必要回顾历史，梳理中医英译的发展过程，以史为镜，归纳总结中医英译的成功经验及其不同历史时期的特点，查找影响中医英译发展的要素，并对其进行分析，以期为中医英译在文化全球化这一大背景下的发展提供借鉴。
关键词：中医；历史；英译

Q04 The Birth of the China-U.S. Collaborative Project on Neural Tube Defects Prevention（“中美预防神经管畸形合作项目”之缘起）

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The China-U.S. Collaborative Project on Neural Tube Defects Prevention in 1990s is the largest scientific cooperation project between China and America since the foundation of People’s Republic of China. With the purpose of evaluating the effect of women taking folic acid daily before and during pregnancy to prevent neural tube defects, cooperation was developed between the National Center for Maternal and Infant Health, Beijing Medical University and U.S. Center for Disease Control and

Prevention. Research was conducted in more than 30 cities and counties, reaching a positive result, reducing neural tube defects rate of newborns dramatically, and achieving promising social and economic benefits. However, there were rare historic researches on such a massive and important project. This paper organized and studied the communication materials of early stages between China and America, the Project Newsletters during the project, and books and papers published because of the project, aiming at presenting the initial foundation process of this project, and analyzing the reasons why this project can start off smoothly, so that people can understand the Sino-American cooperation approaches under the historic context at that time, and that the approaches hopefully could benefit the scientific cooperation projects between China and America in the future.
Key words: China-U.S. Collaborative Project on Neural Tube Defects Prevention, cooperation, foundation process, historic study

二十世纪九十年代的中美预防神经管畸形合作项目是建国以来中美最大的科研合作项目。以研究妇女妊娠期前后每日服用叶酸预防神经管畸形的效果为目的，北京医科大学中国妇婴保健中心同美国疾病控制与预防中心展开合作，在中国 30 余市、县进行调查，最后得出积极的结果，极大降低了新生儿神经管畸形率，取得了显著的社会效益和经济效益。然而，对如此庞大而重要的项目却鲜有历史性研究。本文整理研究了该项目初期中美双方的交流材料、项目进行过程出版中的《项目通讯》、以及项目所产出的书籍和论文等，旨在梳理该项目最初创立的过程，分析该项目能够得以顺利开始的原因，以期了解在当时的历史语境下的中美合作方式，并希望能对未来中美科研项目的开展有所助益。

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Q05 Giuseppe Messerotti Benvenuti: An Italian Military Doctor Focusing On The Boxer Rebellion

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At the beginning of the XX century the Sino-Western interactions turned into the violent Boxer Uprising or Yihetuan Movement: the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists led an uprising in northern China against the spread of Western and Japanese influence. From June to August 1900, the Boxers besieged the foreign district of Beijing (then called Peking), China's capital, until an international force subdued the uprising. On August, after fighting its way through northern China, an international force of over 20,000 troops from eight allied nations (Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) was in charge to take Beijing and rescue the foreigners and Chinese Christians. An Italian medical lieutenant, Giuseppe Messerotti Benvenuti (Modena, 1860-1935), the heir of a wealthy land-owner Italian family, was in charge at the camp military hospital in Tientsin first and soon after at the Huang Tsun barracks in Peking, working not only as a surgeon, but also as a war photo-reporter.

The Authors will show the shifting from missionary medicine in China, as performed by Westerners since the times of Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) and Michele Ruggieri (1543-1607) - the founding figures of the Jesuitic China missions-, to the new paradigm of colonial medicine, according to the Foucault idea of "biopower": how the power of medical knowledge and public health transform human life through mechanisms of control at the level of both the individual and population. By the way the Italian physicians' background, his training and Colonial Service experience

coupled with technical photo-expertise, buttressed by professional skills and practice, prompted Messerotti Benvenuti towards the membership to the Military Order of the Dragon: an international circle of highly skilled professionals who probably helped to start the first structured secret service in Italy. Original sources and research help understanding of the social and cultural aspects of medical history.

Q06 Conflict and Fusing between Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine（中西医的冲突与融合）

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Complex interaction between Chinese medicine and Western medicine for several hundred years has being a model of conflict and fusing among civilizations. When the two medical systems met In later stage of Ming dynasty (17th century in the Western), Chinese medicine despised and repelled Western medicine in the background of anthropological difference between the Eastern and the Western and in that time, Western medicine had not finished its modernization. In later stage of Qing dynasty (19th century in the Western), Chinese medicine transformed its manner for Western medicine from despising and repelling to mastering and receiving, and when Western medicine had finished its modernization, set up whole the medical system on the base of anatomy, physiology, and pathology. Now, the relationship between two medical systems was more complex, apart from anthropological difference, the new background of sociological difference between tradition and modern added. In middle stage of 20th century, Western medicine advanced by leaps and bounds under arming by modern science and technology full, the third background of intellectual difference between science and humanities appeared. This time, Chinese medicine had been going to admire and end in Western medicine. In turning from old century to new one, the situation that Chinese medicine looked up at Western medicine and Western medicine overlooked Chinese medicine began to change. Because of pluralism enlarging,

increasing of limiting in Western science and recovering of value in Eastern culture, the two medical systems have been going to look straight ahead and meet each other. To fuse both advantage and eliminate their weakness are the increasing common understanding. There are three projects, modernization of Chinese medicine, integrating Chinese medicine and Western medicine, reforming the system for health care ,can be collaborated by the two aspects, in the course, integrated research on information system of life, enhancing theory for physiotherapy and rehabilitation, improving pattern on prevention and treatment of tumor are the preferential fields for deep interacting and sticking together.
Key Words: anthropological difference; sociological difference; intellectual difference; repel; receive; end in; fusing

中西医经历了数百年复杂相互作用，成为文明冲突与融合的典范。明朝后期（西方 17 世纪），西医现代化尚未完成，当两个医学体系相遇时，体现出东西方人类学维度差异，表现为中医对西医的轻视与排斥。西医院广泛建立的清朝后期（西方 19 世纪），西医完成现代化，将医学体系建立在解剖学、生理学和病理学基石之上，此时两个医学体系的关系除了以前的人类学维度，又增加了传统与现代的社会学维度新差异，复杂程度增加，中医对西医的态度从轻视与排斥变为汇通与接受。到了 20 世纪中期，西医在现代科学技术的充分武装下突飞猛进，两个医学体系之间出现了第三个维度，即科学与人文之间的知识学差异，中医对西医的态度变为仰慕与归入。然而到了世纪之交，中医仰视西医以及西医俯视中医的局面开始变化。由于文化多元思想的影响力不断扩大、西方科学的局限性日益明显加之东方文化价值被重新发现，两个医学体系开始朝着彼此平视的方向而行。融合两者特长，消除两者缺陷成为日益增进的共识。中医现代化、中西医结合、医疗体制改革是两个医学体系可以共同担负的三项建设工程，而生命信息系统集成研究、提高理疗与康复体系理论水平以及肿瘤防治模式优化则是两者深度互动与融合的优先领域。
关键词：人类学差异；社会学差异；知识学差异；排斥；汇通；归入；融合

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Q07 Matteo Ricci and Interpretations of Traditional Chinese Medicine in His Time

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One of the reasons for the inaccurate interpretations of Chinese medicine by Jesuits in Ming and Qing dynasties is the development of western medicine. The transformation of traditional medicine into modern paradigm enables missionaries to perceive traditional Chinese medicine as bearing similarities with the western counterpart and lacking norms of modern science at the same time. Matteo Ricci's interpretations of traditional Chinese medicine and Chinese medical education, together with the descriptions of medical experience by him and other Jesuits in China, will be re-evaluated in such transitional phase of western medicine and thus the reason(s) for his inaccurate, even misinterpretation of traditional Chinese medicine will be discussed.

Key Words: inaccurate interpretation, comparison, transitional phase, Matteo Ricci

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Q08 Parallels of Unani and Georgian Traditional Medicine

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Objectives. Development of Ionian philosophy of nature provided sound scientific basis for progress and growth of medicine and in this environment Unani medical system emerged.

Hippocrates (460-377 BC) is believed to be the founder of Unani theory.

Unani system continues humorism of Hippocrates, according to which balance between four humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile) in the organism provides health while their imbalance causes pathologies. This system was further enriched by Galen (131-200), Rhazes (850-932) and Avicenna (980-1037). Their works were translated into Latin and European languages and were taught in medieval European universities. Unani medicine was preferred in Asia and particularly in India. Its roots were brought to India by Arab merchants. Unani particularly flourished in 13th – 17th centuries. Its followers subordinated Indian medicines to clinical trials, added numerous local remedies in their system and thus enriched traditional medicine.

Methodology. Textual investigation and comparative analyze of Unani Medicine Formulary and medieval Georgian Medical Manuscripts (GMM).

Summary. Ancient Georgian traditional medicine was in such position and due to geographical location of Colchis and Iberia it was regarded as the part of medicine of antique world, it as also influenced by Arabian medicine. This is confirmed by ancient Greek and Roman authors in their works, as well as ancient Georgian literary sources, containing ideas of famous Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Jewish doctors. Study and comparative analysis of medical terms in interrelation of the medical recipes showed numerous similarities with respect of the names of diseases, as well as remedies (phytonyms, zoonyms, minerals).

Conclusion. Here we should add that abundant flora, fauna and useful minerals of

South Caucasus allowed Georgian people adding of remedies of local origin to Georgian traditional medicine, and make certain contribution ro development of traditional medicine of the countries of antique civilization and take deserved place by their side.

Q09 Introduced of Western medicine and the influence of the medical ethics in the Republic of China（西医传入对民国时期医德的影响）

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During the period of the Republic of China , the construction of medical ethics has attracted the attention of a great physicians and medical groups, Din fu bao first discussed in the "Ten morals of physician" that physicians should have ten kinds of quality. After this, the article of medical ethics emerge in endlessly. The most classic is "medical ethics" written by Song Guobin, closely linked with practice, and establish the medical ethics as an independent discipline. Since then, the Chinese medical association and the national association of physicians are also put forward their corresponding medical ethics argues like" the physician rules" and " the physician creed". The medical ethics during the period of the Republic of China inherited the content of the traditional medical ethics, but also learned the related content of western medical ethics, formed their own characteristics.
Key Words: medical ethics influence

民国时期，医学伦理学的建设引起了医师们和医学团体的注意，在丁福保的“医师十德”中首先讨论的是医师应具备十种素质。在此之后，医学伦理学的文章不断地出现。最经典的是宋国宾写的“医学伦理学”，与实践密切相关，并将医学伦理作为一种独立的学科。从那时起，中国医学协会和全国医师协会也提出了相应的医学伦理，如“医师规则”和“医师信条”。摘要中华民国时期

的医学伦理继承了传统医学伦理的内容，但也吸取了西方医学伦理学的相关内容，形成了自己的特色。

关键词：医学伦理 影响

Q10 The pneumatic paradigm in ancient cardiovascular physiology

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The most ancient conceptions of the cardiovascular system seem to share some significant characteristics. Ayurvedic medicine is one of the world's oldest medical systems, originated in India more than 3.000 years ago. Its system was based on three dosha (vital energies) which pervaded the body. In particular, the Vata, which was composed of space (akasha) and air (vāyu), regulated all the movements in the body (nervous and cardio-circulatory systems).1 Traditional Chinese medicine elaborated the concept of Ki, a vital energy circulating in the body. Ki was divided into the respiratory or celestial energy taken from outside through breathing (tianqi); the nourishing energy produced by aliments (yinqi); and the ancestral energy inherited from the parents (jing).2 Egyptian medicine was based on the idea that the heart was the centre of the organism, from which the vessels brought to the body all the substances needed for its functioning such as air, food, and blood. In addition, the wastes produced by the body were discharged in these vessels. Finally, in the heart was placed also the Ka, the immortal part of human soul.3 Greek medicine elaborated, other than the theory of humours, also a pneumatic vision of the body. Started from Alexandrine physicians of the III century BC, it was fully elaborated by Galen of Pergamon (129-216 AD) and dominated Western medicine for more than a millennium. The body produced three spirits: the natural spirit in the liver, regulating instincts and circulating in the veins; the vital spirit in the heart, regulating emotions and circulating in the arteries; the animal spirit in the brain, regulating thoughts and will, and circulating in the nerves.4

Therefore, it seems possible to speak about a common "Pneumatic paradigm in

ancient cardiovascular physiology", shared by the most ancient medical theories from Ayrveda to Greek, Hellenistic and Roman sciences. A common vision in which the body was filled by spirits and airs and fluids circulating through the vessels with physiological, psychological and possibly pathological effects.

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Q11 The church hospital and the spread of Western medicine in modern Anhui area of influence （近代安徽地区的教会医院及西医传播影响）

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Along with the modern western, missionaries went deep into the interior of China, establish and carry out missionary medical activities of the church hospital.In the main city and port area .In the case of Anhui, mainly Hefei Christian Hospital, Huaiyuan people hospital, Wuhu yijishan hospital, Tongren Hospital of Anqing. Through the survey data and oral archives, the establishment and development of medical technology, the above analysis of Anhui Presbyterian Hospital medical system, medical personnel training, medical activities status, for the spread of Western Medicine, the relationship between the missionary with the medical, relates to influence on Anhui's modern social and political culture. Through the study of typical demonstration of main church hospitals in Anhui area, pay attention to the research of modern regional church hospitals and medical activities, analyzes their influence on modern medicine in Anhui area and the development of public health, medical missionary activities for the inquiry to change people's ideas the role of health care, promote modernization.

近代随着西学传入，传教士深入中国内地，建立教会医院开展传教及医疗活动，主要在

城市及口岸地区，以安徽为例，主要有合肥基督医院、怀远民望医院、芜湖弋矶山医院、安庆同仁医院等。通过档案资料与口述调查，分析以上安徽教会医院建立发展中医疗技术、医事制度、医疗人才培养、医疗活动状况等，对于西医传播的作用，传教与医疗的关系，涉及对安徽近代社会政治文化的影响。本文通过对安徽地区主要教会医院的典型性实证研究，关注近代地域性教会医院及医疗活动的研究，分析他们对于安徽地区近代医学与公共卫生发展的影响，探究教会医疗活动对于改变国人的观念，促进卫生医疗事业近代化的作用。

Q12 Chinese Medicine Study in Germany in the first half of 21th century -The Manfred Porkert's works of Chinese Medicine study（二十一世纪上半叶的德国中医研究——满晰博（Manfred Porkerk）半个世纪的中医研究著作梳理）

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Chinese Medicine Study in Germany is as a part of the research of Chinese Medicine in Europe since sixteenth century. Along with the communication between China and Europe, Chinese Medicine in Europe is not only the legend, which exist in the stories of adventurers, but also a kind of academic medical research in theory and in practice. For the latter Manfred Porkert did a lot of job. Prof. Manfred Porkert is one of the most important scholar for Chinese Medicine Study in Germany, who wrote a lot of works about the traditional and contemporary Chinese medicine research in the first half of 21th century, which were translated in many kind of languages. This paper try to discuss the history and development of Chinese Medicine Study in Germany, which is based on the works of Manfred Porkert in his lifetime.

德国中医研究发轫于 16 世纪以拉丁语为主的欧洲中医研究，并一直保存着本土化的发展逻辑。随着中外交流的日益频繁，中医从冒险家笔下的神奇疗法，成为了从理论到实践都值得研究的传统医学，在这个过程中德国医生满晰博教授作出了不可忽视的贡献，是当代德国中医研究当之无愧的代表人物之一。满晰博

从二十世纪五十年代开始研究中医，翻译许多当代中国的中医教材，编纂、出版了大量中医书籍，并被翻译为多种语言。本文尝试通过梳理其半个多实际的中医著作，探寻二十一世纪上半叶德国中医研究的发展脉络及其内在的发展逻辑。

Q13 The Dissemination of Western Medicine in Late Qing Dynasty of China from The *Shun Pao*（从《申报》看晚清西医在中国的传播）

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The Shun Pao had the longest time and the greatest influence in modern times of China,which published plenty of articles about the western medicine．As a commercial newspaper，it spread the knowledge of western medicine in various ways. The editorials in Shun Pao had nice attitude toward Western medicine，which regarded western medicine as the general trend，and tended to believe that both the Chinese medicine and Western medicine had their advantages and disadvantages, hence，it indicated that a mixture of Chinese medicine and Western medicine was a better choice. The news in The Shun Pao not only involved general professional knowledge of western medicine,but also included a great of information about western hospitals and medical books. The advertisements about western medicine accounts for a large proportion. In a word，The Shun Pao offered a channel to learn about western medicine for chinese at that time, and objectively accelerated the localization process of spreading of western medicine.

Key words: The Shun Pao; Western medicine;late Qing Dynasty

《申报》是近代中国出版时间最长、影响最大的一份报纸，蕴含着丰富的涉医材料。作为一份商业性报纸，《申报》通过各种方式传播西医知识：《申报》的论说文对西医持欢迎态度，认为其崛起是大势所趋，大力倡导西医卫生观念和介绍西医科技，认为中西医各有所长，倡导中西医的融合；《申报》新闻报道不仅涉及到各类西医专业的知识，还介绍了许多和西医院、西医书籍有关的信息；《申

报》的医药广告中，关于西方医药的广告占据了很大的比例。总之，《申报》为晚清时期的中国人提供了了解西方医学的渠道，客观上加速了西医传播的本土化进程，起到了舆论引领的积极作用。

关键词：《申报》；西医；晚清

Q14 Two Medically Significant Connections between Romania and China

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China and Romania are far away countries. Yet several links existed between them since early times. A surprising connection archaeologists lately noticed is the obvious resem¬blance of the Romanian Cucuteni (5500 - 2800 B.C.) and the Chinese Yangshao (5000 - 3000 B.C.) Neolithic-Eneolithic cultures. Both Cucuteni and Yangshao potteries, e.g., display related magical symbols with potential propitiatory functions. These motifs include the spiral, the wavy or broken line, the thread, cord or string, the serpent and labyrinth pat¬terns, the connected hooks or twinned signs, like the yin-yang diagrams. Such symbols and colours reflect and protect life, its social and cosmic cycles in health and prosperity, in disease and death. (1) Possible explanations for these apparently correlated civilizations are looked for. (2) Molecular archaeology could offer sugges¬tions in the future for interpreting such similar cultural archetypes encoding medical significance, too. Later the first Roma¬nian born scholar who traveled to China, metaphorically called "the Romanian Marco Polo", was the spatharios Nicolae Milescu "the snub-nosed" (1636-1708). In his early years this outstanding humanist and diplomat got involved in a political plot, having his nose cut off as a punishment. Soon after he left his homeland. Romanian chronicles report he went to Germany and underwent successful rhinoplasty, probably according to Sush¬ruta's technique. As a representative of the Russian tsar, Milescu traveled to China in 1675-1678 and wrote two important books: Travel

Journal from China and The Descrip¬tion of China. If in his travel diary Milescu only mentioned some herbs beneficial to health, in the latter report he briefly characterized Chinese medicine, too. He insisted on the nu¬me¬rous volumes dealing with medical topics and the high level of Chinese medicine, sur¬pas¬sing the efficiency of the healing art in Europe, even though European doctors mastered a lot of knowledge and theories. Milescu outlined the extremely thorough pulse examination of the hand ”veins”, lasting about half an hour. Even though ”annoying”, the method allowed Chinese physicians to correctly diagnose the disease, its location, the painful organ, and administer the right treatment. He noticed the involvement of alchemist doctors who equally knew and prepared a lot of remedies, but, similarly to European alchemists, they were just good tricksters, selling illusive drugs supposedly conferring immortality. Among the numerous herbs and roots, boiled or not, given to patients, the ginseng was particularly famous and effective especially in weakened persons or in those already on their death bed. Therefore ginseng, i.e. man-shaped root, was borne by all people day and night. However it could be harmful to healthy subjects for ginseng increased both blood quantity and body heat. Describing China`s various regions, Nicolae Milescu always pointed out the existence of healing lake or river water, of different medicinal herbs and roots. He also presented the well known Chinese tea, its multiple varieties, able to cure illnesses, but most of all, to purify the body under different circum¬stances, to counteract sleepness, tiredness, laziness and maintain brain arousal. (3) Milescu popularized China's education system and artistry considered a real jewel in the ring.

Key words: medicine, history, Nicolae Milescu, China

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Q15 Review and Prospect on the Research of Missionary Western Medicine Translation in the Late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China（清末民国传教士西医译介研究述评与展望）

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The period of the Late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China is critical for Western medicine's being introduced into China and medical missionaries are the overwhelmingly major translators. From the 1980s and 1990s, increasing researchers in medical history and transition studies have been exploring the missionary Western medicine translation in three phases with more perspectives and findings. To refine the research, future researchers of history and translation may work together in at least four fields in two layers of Western medicine's text translation and social impacts.
Key Words: Late Qing Dynasty and Republic of China, missionary, western medicine translation

清末民国是近代西方医学传入我国的关键时期，西医学著作的翻译基本都出自医学传教士之手。上世纪 80、90 年代以来，医史界和翻译界研究者对清末民国传教士西医译介问题进行了长期深入的探究，在三个阶段体现出不同的研究特质，视角愈加多元，成果不断深化，队伍逐渐壮大。未来两界学者可以就该论题开展从文本译介到社会影响的两个层面至少四个领域的合作探索，以拓展和深化清末民国传教士西医译介的跨学科综合研究。
关键词：清末民国，传教士，西医译介

Q16 Multilateral Health Diplomacy of People's Republic of China: 1949-1978（当代中国多边卫生外交之肇始： 1949—1978）

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During 1949 -1978, the World Health Organization (WHO) was the only international health system which People's Republic of China actively attempted and eventually succeeded in constructing cooperative relationship. Although there might not be pregmatic technical cooperation in retrospect, till their quasi-cooperation was adapted to China's contemporary health diplomacy strategy and national interest and marked a milestone of China's multilaterial health diplomacy. Their interaction can be divided into two stage: 1949-1972, China act as a challenger of international health system and meanwhile, explored the possibility of resuming its legal position in the WHO, therefore, there maintained a tension of pleading and resistence underlying their relationship. 1973-1978, China turned into an actual participant of international health system, with their relationship into a tentative stage. Centered on serving the diplomatic strategy of uniting the third world contries, promoting *Primary Health Care*, *Traditional Chinese Medicine* and the ideologicla advantage of socialism and self-reliance became the three engines driving China's participation in China-WHO cooperation during this period.
Key words: World Health Organization; Multi-lateral Health Diplomacy; Primary Health Care; Traditional Chinese Medicine

1949—1978 年，世界卫生组织是中国唯一主动建立合作关系的国际卫生机构，虽非“务实的技术合作”，但确是符合中国当时卫生外交战略的实质性合作，是中国多边卫生外交之肇始。双方在这一时期的互动可分为两个阶段：1949—1972 年，中国作为国际卫生机制的挑战者，双方保持着一种接触又对抗的张力；1973—1978 年，中国作为参与者，双方进入试探和磨合的阶段，服务于当时团结第三世界国家的外交策略，倡导初级卫生保健、传统医学的价值和宣扬意识形态的优越性成为推动中国积极参与双方卫生合作的三大引擎。
关键词：世界卫生组织，多边卫生外交，初级卫生保健，传统医学

Q17 William Edward Macklin in Nanking: The memory of a missionary physician （南京的马林（W.E Macklin）：传教士医生的本土化尝试）

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William Edward Macklin (1860-1947), whose Chinese name is Ma-Lin (马林), graduated from Toronto University School of Medicine in 1880. Sent by the Christian church, Macklin arrived in Nanking in April via Japan and Shanghai. He lived in Cai-Zi Temple of near Drum Tower. In 1887, with help of F. E. Meigs, dean of Christ College and endowment of local authority, the construction of a four-story building was started to in 1890 at the foot of Drum Tower Gang and finished at the end of 1892. The hospital was named as Christ Hospital and commissioned Macklin as director, so the hospital was often referred to as Macklin Hospital. Adhering to the principle of "treating princess and beggars equally", the hospital provided free service to one third of their patients every year. In January of 1914, Macklin left the hospital and continued to priest and practice medicine in a clinic on the street of Hua Shi Da Jie in the south of the Nanjing. Macklin left for America in 1927 and stayed there for the rest of his life. During this period, Macklin was devoted to writing and complied over 20 books. He worshiped the belief that "the credit of Hua-Tuo is to cure the body, while the power of God is to save the soul", whereby he practiced missionary medicine for decades and contributed to medical education. During 1896-1909, he cultivated 13 students. He established voluntary hospitals and schools during his 40 years' stay in Nanking, translated a number of works from English to Chinese, and was actively engaged in helping refugees during warlord. It is worthy tracing back his trajectory in the city of Nanking and examining this particular snapshot of history after more than a century.

Q18 Matteo Ricci's influence on Wang Kentang's study of Five movements and Six dlimates (利玛窦对王肯堂运气理论的影响)

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Theory of Five movements and Six dlimates, which is a knowledge that the ancients used to discuss seasonal rules of natural changes and its effects on diseases, is a part of the constituent elements of traditional Chinese medicine theory. Many Doctors through all ages had a great many elaborate about it. A famous physician Wang Kentang in the Ming Dynasty， his work named *An Exploration of the Source of Medicine*, has fully discussed the theory of Five movements and Six dlimates. He tried to connect the five internal organs with five movements， and discuss six meridians from the view of Six dlimates, In this way, many of the previous puzzles could be solved reasonably. He also recorded a lot of medical records about clinical using of the theory. Wang Kentang also have an academic essay named *Yu Gang Zhai Bi Zhu*, In which he recorded a lot of astronomical calendar knowledge. These knowledge comes from an Italy missionary Matto Ricci. This article mainly discusses Matteo Ricci's influence on Wang Kentang in astronomical calendar field, And the manifestation of this influence in Wang Kengtang's opinion of Five movements and Six dlimates.

利玛窦对王肯堂运气理论的影响

运气学说又称五运六气学说，是中医学理论的构成要素组成部分。历代医家对此进行了诸多论述。明代著名医家王肯堂的《医学穷源集》中关于运气学说的论述非常丰富，不仅阐述了五运木、火、土、金、水，六气厥阴风木、少阴君火、少阳相火、太阴湿土、阳明燥金、太阳寒水，以及自然界五运六气的变化与人体五脏之气、三阴三阳六经之气的运动是内外相通相互关联的，还应用大量临证医案分析解读五运六气学说。此书集中体现了王肯堂关于运气学说的临床诊治与应用的学术思维。本文尝试通过梳理其学术随笔《郁冈斋笔麈》中的天文、历法内

容，考察其对传教士利玛窦带来的西方天文学知识的学习和认识，并讨论这些知识对他重视并深入研究五运六气学说的影响和意义。

医学教育 Medical Education

R01 Modern Military Medicine Education founded in Tianjin（近代中国军事医学教育在天津开创）

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Tianjin located in the bottom of nine rivers is the gateway of China's capital, Beijing, and it is also one of the earliest opened trading ports in China and the northern base of "Westernization Movement" in modern China. In modern times, Tianjin continuously absorbed and integrated the suddenly invaded advanced western civilization, and Tianjin set a precedent in the field of military modernization and western medicine education in China. In 1902, Yuan shikai，the governor of the state of Chihli Province and Minister of Peiyang, changed the "Peiyang Medical School " in the former French Concession to the "Peiyang Naval Medical School".On November 24,1902, the "Peiyang Military Medical School" was founded in Dong Menwai Street with the Maritime Bureau(located in Nan Xie Street) as its school building to foster the Peiyang surgeons. Zheng Ping Kagasho Jiro ,a Japanese surgeon,wasappointed the chief teacher, Xu Hua-qing as the headmaster.Students mainly learnt western medicine, physics,chemistry,English, Japanese, Chinese, etc are learnt at the same time.In 1906, "Peiyang Military Medical School" was moved to Huang wei Road, including 150 students, adding a new subject "pharmacology". In February 1907, 35 students who was the first phase of this medical school were all employed by the army. In 1912, the school was taken over by the army department, renamed the "Military Medical School", li xueying was appointed the principal, (one of the first phase of graduates).The development of the Military medical school reflected the slow exploration in the Chinese military medicine education. Later, the school went through several migration and rebranding because of war, and

became the predecessor the National Defense Medical Center (NDMC), Taiwan's oldest university. It is the earliest military medical school in modern China, and set a precedent in the field of military medicine education in modern China.

天津地处九河下梢，为京城门户，是我国最早开放的通商口岸和洋务运动的中心，北方开放的前沿和近代中国“洋务”运动的基地，近代天津对于骤然涌入的西方先进文明不断吸纳与融合，军事近代化以及其西方医学教育均开全国之先河。 1902年,直隶总督兼北洋大臣袁世凯将原法租界海大道北洋医学堂改为北洋海军医学堂；同年11月24日，于天津东门外以海运局（南斜街原浙江会馆）为校舍，建北洋军医学堂，以培养北洋陆军军医为办学宗旨，聘请日本军医正平贺精次郎为总教习，命徐华清担任总办，课程以西医学为主，兼修理化，英、日、汉文等。1906年北洋军医学堂迁至天津黄纬路，有学生150名，增设“药科”。1907年2月第一期毕业35名学生全被军队任用。 1912年学校被陆军部接管，更名为“陆军军医学堂”，校长李学瀛（医科第一期毕业）。从北洋军医学堂到陆军军医学堂的发展沿革,反映了近代中国军事医学教育的缓慢探索过程。其后，学校因战火几经迁徙或更名， 是台湾历史最悠久学府“国防医学院”（National Defense Medical Center，NDMC）的前身。 为近代中国最早的军医学校，开近代中国军事医学教育先河。

R02 Professional Education at a Comprehensive University:the Characteristics of Pre-med Training at Yenching University, 1925-1952（综合大学中的职业教育：燕京大学医学预科教育的特色，1925-1952）

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At the beginning of 20th century, the reform of medical education in America raised an idea that pre-med education should be set at comprehensive universities. It is Peking Union Medical College that the first one to apply and insist on the idea in China. PUMC

entrusted Yenching University to provide pre-med training for its future medical students from 1925 to 1952. Yenching University took advantage of itself as a comprehensive univerisity to lay a solid foundation of general education for PUMC medical students before they accepted professional education. This type was very different from other medical colleges. Yenching University has trained lots of talented people for PUMC and made great contribution to the medical education of China.
Key words: pre-med education; Peking Union Medical College; Yenching University; general education; professional education

20 世纪初，美国医学教育改革提出，要将医学预科教育设立在综合大学中。在中国，最早实行并一直坚持于此的是北京协和医学院。自 1925 年起，协和医学院委托燕京大学办理医学预科教育，直至 1952 年。燕京大学充分发挥综合大学的各项优势，为协和医学生在其职业教育前打下坚实的通识教育基础，显示出与民国时期其它医学院校不同的特点，为协和培养优秀人才、为中国的医学教育界作出了重要的贡献。
关键词：医学预科；协和医学院；燕京大学；通识教育；职业教育

R03 William Henry Welch and the introduction of modern medical education into China

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William Henry Welch（1850.4.8-1934.4.30），a famous American doctor， the first principal of John Hopkins medical school and one of the founders of the modern medical education system of it, . He also actively participated in the Rockefeller foundation's Chinese projects, even visited China twice in 1914 and 1921. As far as we know, he was quite significant in the process of establishing the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, especially in the design of its system, personnel arrangements and other aspects. He played an important role in it, and had an important impact in the

introduction of modern medical education system into China and the development of Chinese medical education. His work is mainly conducted in the United States, archives are mainly in the United States, too. While in China we can rarely find enough files about him. Thus his work and contributions in the medical history of China is in need of more study.

Key Words: William Henry Welch, PeKing Union Medical College, Rockefeller Foundation

William Henry Welch（韦尔奇，1850.4.8-1934.4.30），美国知名医学界，也是美国现代医学教育体制的重要奠基者之一，约翰霍普金斯医学院首任院长，约翰霍普金斯医学教育模式的开创者。他在洛克菲勒基金会任职期间曾积极参与洛克菲勒基金会的中国项目，并于 1914、1921 年间两次率团来华访问考察。就目前已知资料来看，他在北京协和医院的建立过程中，在制度设计、人事安排等方面起到了很大的作用，为中国的现代医学教育体制的引入以及之后中国医学教育的发展产生了深远影响。他的工作主要在美国进行，档案资料等也主要在美国，中国国内相关资料匮乏，故关于他对中国医学史的影响存在着相当的研究空白。

关键词 ：韦尔奇，北京协和医学院 ，洛克菲勒基金会

R04 A Passive Differentiation: Discussions on Modern Chinese Medicine Textbooks（被动的分化：近代中医教材分科探讨）

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The basic theory of traditional Chinese medicine teaching materials was generally based on the use of text annotation, while clinical specialty was organized by diseases. After the establishment of the Republic of China, the educational system lacked of traditional Chinese medicine. Traditional Chinese medicine was considered "unscientific", which was first of all refer to the non-systematic and non-organized

features of its education. In order to strive for the right of establishing schools and entering national education system, the traditional Chinese medicine was passively set up and differentiated according to the outline of Western medicine at that time, which caused the emergence of a number of " physiology" and "pathological" words in traditional Chinese medicine textbooks, following the format of western medicine in clinical textbooks, making the academic traditional Chinese medicine into a fragmented situation.
Key words: traditional Chinese medicine education; pre-modern.

传统中医教育的教材，医学基础理论部分基本是采用经文注解式，临床专科则以病为纲。民国学制建立后，所颁布的医学教育大纲缺失中医。中医被认为“不科学”，首先是指教育上的不系统、无条理。中医界为争取开办学校权利和进入国家教育系统，被动地按照当时西医教育大纲来设置和分化课程，使近代出现了一批以“生理”、“病理”等命名的中医教材，并在临床教材中仿效西医的格式，客观上使中医学术出现支离割裂的状况。
关键词：中医教育；近代

饮食与医学 Diet and Medicine

S01 Diet and plague: an empirical tentative approach through political, medical and ecclesiastical arguments by Ludovico Antonio Muratori (1672-1750)

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Ludovico Antonio Muratori was a prominent character in the eighteenth-century Italian intellectual setting. He spent his commitment in many fields of knowledge, now being considered the father of Italian historiography. In 1722 he wrote the book “Del governo della peste, e delle maniere di guardarsene” (On the management of the plague and how to protect against it). The book is divided in three main sections (“libri”), considering political, medical, and ecclesiastic perspective. In 16th century, Fracastoro (De Contagione, 1546) put forward a contagionist theory, identifying as the cause of the plague the “seminaria morbi” (seeds of disease, also reported by the Roman philosopher and poet Lucretius and by Galen). In the 18th century, however, the most popular theory on the origin of the plague was still the miasma theory. The miasma was identified with a corrupted, poisoned air, which contained undetectable entities that, when inhaled or absorbed trough the skin, caused the plague. Opposed to the miasma theory, which explained the large involvement of the population during the epidemics as due to the diffuse inhalation of the corrupted air, the contagionist theory maintained, instead, that the unknown pathogen would pass from one to another individual, either directly or indirectly, such as through fomites (e.g. clothes, furnishing). In this perspective, isolation and quarantine were the only effective measures to prevent the plague. Relevant for the development of the disease was considered also the patient's individual profile (mainly mood and tempering). Another main rampart against the disease was identified in the diet. These points are well described in Libro secondo. The first advice is to avoid unhealthy foods and faulty drinks. Moreover, Muratori adds: “It

should be useful to abstain from too fat meats such as pork, salmon and eel.. Other doctors agree in abstaining from sweets, sugar, and wines or spirits, whereas very useful are lemon, oranges, cedar, currant, pomegranate and cotogn apples, to be squeezed with wine upon foods because their acidity and astringent power can prevent the consumption of spirits and blood." On the other hand, these suggestions are not to be generalized. Doctors are divided on the efficacy of garlic and onions against the plague, some suggesting a large use and others convinced that, mostly garlic, are dangerous for the body. Muratori states that "…garlic, called by Galen rusticorum Triaca (farmer's panacea), with its sharp and keen odour improves ventricular digestion and introduce in body fluids strong flavours against the plague effluvium. So that these products of our kitchen garden protect from the poisonous spirits of plague." Many pages are dedicated also to the techniques to treat bubbles locally, with the use of both surgical and chemical methods, applying revulsive poultices.

In conclusion, in this book Muratori addresses the diet problem within a global approach to the illness, integrating medical problems also with a political and ecclesiastical perspective, in a comprehensive, modern view.

S02 Nutrition Science in China during World War II

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When we talk about the studies in history of science of World War II, a highlight topic is how scientists took part in the war through their scientific research. However, existing studies mainly focus on the developed countries , while such studies of China have not been fully explored. What types of research did wartime Chinese scientists engage in? How did they contribute to the victory of the war? And how did they contribute to the development of science? My research will take nutrition science as a typical case to examine the Chinese scientific activities in World War II. Nutrition research was critical to a protracted war, such as the Anti-Japanese war of China (1937-

1945). Archival research shows that in the stage of strategic stalemate, the number of soldiers dying of the nutritional or health problems was much larger than the number of soldiers killed in battles. During the war, the founders of Chinese nutrition science, such as Wan Xin, Zheng Ji, Wang Cheng-fa and Shen Tong carried out nutrition surveys, conducted experimental and quantitative research, and improved nutrition and health conditions for both soldiers at the battlefield's front and citizens at the rear. Based on their studies, several governmental plans were made to meet urgent needs of the war. Meanwhile, Chinese nutritional scientists published a considerable number of high-level articles in leading academic journals. During the war, some foreign scientists, such as Joseph Needham, visited China. Needham had been to the laboratories of all the four above-mentioned scientists. He believed that just as in the western world, when war broke out, Chinese scientists, at home and abroad, got together into the rear area, engaged in research closely related to the war, gained government's support and served the urgent needs of wartime China. Doubtlessly, wartime Chinese nutritional scientists had contributed to both the victory of Anti-Fascist War and the promotion of human knowledge. That is why Joseph Needham described China as "the science outpost".

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中医社会史 Social History of Chinese Medicine

T01The Relationship between Miao Xiyong's Work and the Intellectual Trend in Late Ming Dynasty（狂奴亦人豪：论缪希雍《神农本草经疏》与"尊经复古"之关系）

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Miao Xiyong is a medical practitioner in Dongwu, Haiyu of the late Ming Dynasty. Because of his work Shennong bencao jing shu (Annotation of the Canon of the Divine Husbandman's Materia Medica), he has become an important figure in the medical history. However, the previous researches of Miao and his works only focused on several aspects, including textual research of his works, compilation of a chronicle of his life and the study of his medical thought. By making use of historical materials such as official history, local records, literature anthologies and allographic prefaces, this paper attempts to reconstruct the image of Miao Xiyong as an ambitious person responsible for people and society in political chaos. Meanwhile, from the perspective of intellectual history, the paper re-examines the relationship between Annotation and the trend of Zunjing fugu (respecting the classics and restoring the ancient practices). The first part of the paper focuses on the social background in which Annotation is written and the direct reason why it is written. Monk Daguan, Shen lingyu, Yu Yuli, Guo Zhengyu are important figures involved in the political cases of the Wanli Emperor reign, who are all very close to Miao. After their traumatic experience, Miao began to reorganize the book, with a wish to fulfill the ambitions left unfilled by his friends. The second part discusses the relationship between Annotation and the trend of Zunjing fugu. Different from the mainstream writing, Miao "interprets the classics" in the form of exegesis and commentaries; his academic philosophy echoes that of scholars from

Donglin Academy, such as Gao Panlong; he even confronts the abuses of the Mind School with the approach from reading books in prudence to knowing the Way in materia medica. The third part examines how the various materials in the late Ming and early Qing dynasties evaluates Miao and his writings. This paper finds that the construction of Miao's image has shifted from promotion of his characters to evaluation of his academic achievements. There are two major reasons for this change. First, the record of the correspondence between the Miao and the Donglin people is limited. Second, the Qing Dynasty scholars' academic preference has influenced their evaluation of Miao.

Keywords: Miao Xiyong; Shennong bencao jing shu (Annotation of the Canon of the Divine Husbandman's Materia Medica); political case; Zunjing fugu (respecting the classics and restoring the ancient practices)

晚明东吴海虞医者缪希雍因撰写《神农本草经疏》而成为医史重要的讨论对象，以往研究多集中于其文本考证、年谱修纂及医学思想等方面。本文试图利用正史、地方志、文人文集、文人赠序等其它史料，重构缪希雍身处政治乱局依然“志存经世”的形象；同时从学术史的角度，重新审视《神农本草经疏》与明代“尊经复古”潮流之关系。文章第一部分将重点叙述《神农本草经疏》成书的社会背景与直接原因。涉及万历朝“续妖书案”中的重要人物，达观、沈令誉、于玉立、郭正域等都与缪希雍过从甚密，在好友纷纷遇难后，缪氏重新整理资料，以期完成友人未竟之志。第二部分将讨论《神农本草经疏》与“尊经复古”风潮之间的关系。有别于本草主流，缪氏以注疏形式“发神圣千古之奥”，其学术理念与东林书院高攀龙等人之所倡相呼应，缪更是以“识字—读书—通经—明道”的方法来对抗王学流弊。第三部分考察了明清之际各种材料对缪氏及其著作的记录和评价，本文发现旁人对其形象的塑造，从宣扬其品格转向了臧否其学术，究其原因，一方面是由于缪希雍与东林人士之交往的记载有限；另一方面，清人注重考据的学术倾影响了他们对缪希雍的评价。

关键词：缪希雍；《神农本草经疏》；续妖书案；尊经复古

T02 Women, Imperial Power and National Medicine ------A Study on the Effect of Emperor Renzong' Illness under the Acupuncture and Moxibustion Treat to the Development of National Medicine in the Northern Song Dynasty.

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In the Northern Song Dynasty, Emperor Renzong was legendary figure. Being Emperor Zhenzong' son, his biological mother named Li was Imperial Concubine Liu's maidservant. He was adopted by Imperial Concubine Liu at birth. By parent-son relationship in law, Imperial Concubine Liu wield the imperial power and ruled in place of emperor behind a screen when Emperor Renzong was younger. After took emperor's place, Emperor Renzong soon suffered from an illness. The officials of Emperor's Medical Board gave treatment by many ways. Unfortunately, the Emperor Renzong's illness didn't take a turn for the better. Princess Li recommended Xuxi who was good at acupuncture and moxibustion for the treatment. As effective as god, Xuxi gave Emperor Renzong a quick cure by three times acupuncture treat. The accident was an important historical juncture for the development of national medicine. The paper studies the antecedents and consequences that Imperial Concubine Liu adopted the Emperor Renzong, wield the imperial power and ruled in place of emperor from the view of gender, gives a explanation how Xuxi gave Emperor Renzong a quick cure by acupuncture treat, how the accident became a an important historical juncture for the development of national medicine by imperial power's intervene and cultural, economic and technological factors. The paper argues that in the society that wemen are inferior to men, Imperial Concubine Liu wield the imperial power and ruled in place of emperor behind a screen when Emperor Renzong was younger by traditional system of adoption. She played an important part in Emperor Renzong's education and treatment. It was the emperor's attaching importance to national medicine, the well-known Bronze Acupuncture Figure was made and spread, the active involvement of the officials push the development of national medicine quickly by checking medical

documents, making laws and fostering medical education.

Keywords: Women，Emperor Renzong，Acupuncture and Moxibustion，National Medicine，the Northern Song Dynasty

T03 Study of hydrotherapy in ancient China and its lost reason(中国古代水疗法的文献整理及其消失原因研究)

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Hydrotherapy is a kind of therapy method which using in different physical state water, but without any herbal ingredients or medical drugs dissolving in it, to cure diseases during clinical practice. As Traditional Chinese Medicine (T.C.M.) theoretical system established in ancient China, Acupuncture-moxibustion therapy and herbal therapy have developed as the two main therapy methods for illness, while the hydrotherapy seems to purposely hide its role in this system. This article focuses on the consciousness of water the ancient Chinese people held as an entry point to illustrate the reason that hydrotherapy lost itself in history. As a result, we found that the images ancient Chinese people granted to water both in spiritual and cultural dimension may the reason that lead to the consciousness changes of water in ancient China. Considering the fact that the records about this ancient therapy method are scattered in medical books from different academic schools, and there still no one particular monograph to talking about it, we further do a systematic review on hydrotherapy. After the review in ancient medical books, more clues were found. One of our finding is that hydrotherapy was once widely used in internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, paediatrics, ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology, etc. And another finding which is important as well is doctors from different departments would flexibly use different hydrotherapy ways for their patients in clinic, including drinking , sprinkling , pouring , watering , showering , soaking , washing (particular for foot), shampooing, bathing. Among these methods, shampooing is regarded as a method related with side effects rather than

therapeutic method. Drinking, sprinkling, pouring and soaking can date from Han dynasty; however, there exist some differences between pouring and soaking. Although watering, showering and washing hold different names, no proof can be listed to distinguish these three methods from the four ones in Han dynasty. Compared with methods in Han dynasty,watering, showering and washing, these three methods just share different names, different level from the former methods, or different sites of action .But from the aspect of treatment. the latter hydrotherapy methods can be regarded as supplements to the four Han dynasty ones.

水疗法是指以水的不同形态起到治疗作用而不添加任何药物的一种治疗法。中医学自其现有的发端，就已经形成了以针灸、药物为主要治疗方法的格局，关于水疗法的遗失原因，笔者以古人对于水的认识为切入点进行分析，发现古人赋予了水更多精神、文化层面的概念是导致其认知转向改变。而现有关于水疗法的记载多零星散在于各医学著作中。通过对这些古代医学著作的整理发现，水疗法治疗范围涉及内科、外科、妇科、儿科、产科、眼科、耳鼻喉科，操作方式有饮、噀、灌、渍、浇、淋、洗、沐、浴、濯的不同描述。其中洗、沐的描述多与不良反应相关，不作为一种治疗方法。饮法、噀法、灌法、渍法最晚可追溯到汉代，而灌法、渍法分别又有不同的含义。浇、淋、濯虽然名称不同，但不能证明其操作方法较汉代四种水疗方法有本质区别，较之或为名称的互义，或有程度的改变、或指专有操作部位，但在其治疗疾病层面上，可以看作是对汉代水疗法的补充。

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T04 Difficult reconstruction: The formation of the body concept of traditional Chinese medicine in modern times

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In modern times, the transmutation of the concept of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the body represented by Huang Di Nei Jing, mainly derived from the change of traditional space-time notion, especially the impact of western anatomy. In the face of the impact, some doctors sticked to the tradition, denying western anatomy by using the body theory of Traditional Chinese Medicine. On the basis of the view that traditional Chinese medicine also has anatomy, more doctors compared the body theory of traditional Chinese medicine to the frame and criterion of the western anatomy. In order to realize the body concept of traditional Chinese medicine being expounded by itself, modern doctors ran works on two aspects: First, to explain the connotation of the body concept of the Traditional Chinese Medicine, the meaning of the traditional space-time notion should be confirmed. Only in this way could the rationality be illustrated that the body theory of Traditional Chinese Medicine applied the traditional space-time notion to explain and construct body functions. Second, in stark contrast to the western body theory based on anatomy, the focus of the body concept of Traditional Chinese Medicine was to elucidate the dynamic capabilities of life, which should be emphasized.

Key words： body concept, traditional Chinese medicine, western medicine, modern times

T05 Images of tea in Ming dynasty herbals: A Research mainly based on herbs Illustrations （明代本草中茶的形象——以本草插图为主的探讨）

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茶作为中国的传统饮料，在历史中有多种形象，从传说中的神农以茶解毒，到唐 宋以来以饮茶为风雅的艺术追求，逮及明清，茶叶经济成为国家重要的利源，在此过 程中，茶被医家用来治疗疫病的形象少有研究予以关注，但是茶所具有的养生治病形 象，在古人认识茶的过程中从未间断。明代开始，中国传统的药物学著作——本草中 大量出现关于茶的记载，这些记载不仅包括详细的文字，还包括大量的彩印图，墨线 图，就笔者收集到的六十余部明代本草著作来看，茶所呈现出来的经典形象是一株花 叶茂盛的小型灌木，茶叶可以治疗诸如积食，头风，瘟疫等具体疾病，同时茶叶也有 果实和日常调味品的形象。除却这些描述，茶在本草中亦有仙草灵药的形象，吊诡的 是，在茶被神化的治疗形象存在的同时，明代诸如李时珍等医家已经能够用中医理论 来分析饮茶的弊端，在明清茶被社会大众广泛接受的社会文化背景中，茶在本草中的 矛盾形象就变得可以理解，茶的治疗功能使得它能够进入本草，但茶的文化形象是深 化茶的治疗形象的重要依据，而这两者的相互作用，是饮茶文化盛行的重要推动力量，体现出医学与社会文化的多维互动。

关键词:明代本草、茶、功效、形象、饮茶文化。

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清 陆廷灿《续茶经》清文渊阁四库全书本 五，类书
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T06 Exaggerated and Imaginary Stories Involving the Medicine in Jottings of the Tang Dynasty

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In the 1970s and 1980s, we have sorted out the document about medical from the ancient jottings. However, many medical stories were abandoned, because they were seen as superstitious. While in today's view, these stories have great value in helping us

to understand the social medical condition and the people's psychology at that time. In this article, we collected and analyzed more than 40 cases of exaggerated stories about medical or disease in jottings and novels of the Tang Dynasty. These tales can be divided into four categories: the distortion of the body, the bizarre disease, the weird therapeutic method and the rescuers who have magic skills. Via analyzing these cases carefully, we could find that there are realistic foundations behind the stories more or less. At that time, it's difficult for people to give scientific explanations for certain physical abnormality or specific disease, the only way is trying to explain them with the existing ideology. So the ghosts or spirits that had not yet been exited were used to interpret causes of the disease or curative effects. Furthermore, people often treat the serious illness with deeply fear, when they're talking about these diseases, they will demonize these unconsciously. Meanwhile conversely, some healers or treatments would be deified unavoidably when they were legend significant effect, because people are longing for salvation. Also there are some cases what are hard to find credible basis in real life. Some of these are meticulous designed by literati, their real intention is to talk about politics and to satirize current affairs. Another possibility is that religious figures invented these stories to expand influence and attract followers. Exploring the social and historical reasons for why such such absurd and weird medicine-related stories sprang up in Tang Dynasty substantially, we can find that it's mainly related to the following factors: the literary style at that time upheld queerness; the special interpretation ability of traditional Chinese medicine theory; the extensive social impact of religions thoughts, for example Buddhism and Taoism; the limitations of the era of medical research capacity; and so on. In addition, through the narrative of these texts, we can find some details about the medical conditions of the civil society in the Tang Dynasty. For example the composition of the healer, besides the professional doctor, the monk who has medical knowledge, and the witch doctor as we know, there are also many other therapists that are widely accepted, just like the family member of the patient who has more experience in terms of dealing with illness, or the ordinary craftsmen who grasp some treatments of a certain kind of disease, even somebody who suddenly acquired the ability to heal because of a strange encounter. Furthermore, in

terms of medical expenses and the income of the doctor，due to the number of healers is very limited, some effective healers often get huge amounts of money even if they don't understand the theory of medical at all.

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T07 Man-made Enrich Blood Syrup as a Case to Explore Medical Impact of The Man-made Tonic and Public Health Care Trend(1912~1949) (以人造自来血为例论人造“补药”对医疗保健的影响与社会保健风潮（1912~1949 年）)

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Explore the man-made enrich blood syrup’s social background and medical environment of the time ,and its curative effect on body.Study its positive function and negative influence on public awareness and behavior of health care.During 1912~1949,medical care had became a new trend among the public which arose in need of people,political situation and medical science popularization,and man-made tonic played a new important role.

Key words: social history of medicine, health care drug, man-made enrich blood syrup

研究人造自来血产生的年代、社会与医疗背景、药品特点和功效作用，考察其作为民国时期民族制药的人造“补药”典型代表，在传播过程中对民众医药保健认知及行为产生的积极推动作用与消极负面影响，指出在 1912 年~1949 年间，医药保健已成为一种社会风潮，而受人民需要、政治时局与医药知识大众化科普影响而诞生的人造“补药”在其中扮演重要的“新角色”。

关键词：医疗社会史，保健药品，人造自来血

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T08 The Origin on “Three Emperors in ancient China” and “The Famous doctors throughout ten dynasties” in Water- and-Land Murals of Pilu Temple (毗卢寺水陆壁画中“三皇”及“十代名医”缘起考)

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“The Three Emperors in ancient China” and “The Famous doctors throughout ten dynasties” in Water-and-Land murals of Pilu Temple in Hebei Province belong to human in former times who were released souls from purgatory in dharma assembly of

Buddhism . Not only have they their connotation of Buddhism, but also possess their primitive and local connotation, which has close relations with The Three Emperors System that doctors sacrificed and famous doctors who were engaged in sacrifice in Yuan Dynasty. Fu Hsi, Shennong and Yellow Emperor (Huangdi) were sacrificed as ancestors of medicine, which resulted from establishment of medical institutions and promotion of medicine status. These famous doctors who were engaged in sacrifice referred to famous officials of Yellow Emperor known as Top ten famous doctors at first and then gradually evolved into Sun Simiao and Wei Cizang who have some influence in fork.

河北毗卢寺水陆壁画中的“三皇”与“十代名医等众”，在佛教水陆法会中属于被超度的“往古人伦”，有着佛教的内涵；但“三皇”与“十代名医”有着更为原始的、本土的内涵，与元代医祀三皇制度及从祀的名医有着密切关系。伏羲、神农、黄帝三皇作为医药之祖被祭祀，是伴随着元代医事制度的建立、医学地位的提升而产生的；其从祀之名医，由最初誉为“十大名医”的黄帝名臣，到后来逐渐演化为在民间颇有影响的孙思邈、韦慈藏等“十代名医”。

T09　从三官书到投龙金简——长生术与皇权的若即若离

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In the late Han Dynasty，*sanguanshu* of Five-Dou-Grain Taoism, the purpose is to remove the crime and cure the disease, has become an important management tools for early Taoist believers. However, nationalized and militarized organizations of Taiping Taoism and Five-Dou-Grain Taoism, the Yellow Turban chaos, Zhang Lu’ regime established of political and religious unity led to the resentment of the rulers and the intellectual class, which also promoted Taoism to self-reform. The purpose of this reform was to remove the "three pseudo-laws" and to complete the transformation of Taoism to the “cave heaven and blessed region land”. In the process, the nationalization, militarization of Taoism’s characteristic is removed, and private affairs of the functions,

such as longevity, immortality and other functions, was carried forward. The basically function of *sanguanshu* was replaced by the *toulong* ceremony and the original function of removed the crime and cure the disease of *sanguanshu* is promoted to the "primary" function of becoming Xian with the Taoist reform, even the concept of "primary" has profoundly affected the development of Chinese medicine and medicine. Tang Dynasty imperial power use *toulong* ceremony as a conversion from private business of the emperor to deliberately promote of public affairs. From the *sanguanshu* to the *toulongjian*, it is clear to see the process from one side that Taoism reformed has been attached to imperial.

从汉代五斗米道开始，道家养生思想就一直与“治国”、“长生”密切相关，不仅有思想的阐述，更有现实组织上的努力。但是伴随着黄巾起义和张鲁政权的失败，皇权对原始道教的打压迫使道教摒弃所谓“三张伪法”，整顿教义，与政治组织和民间淫祀划清界限，但是与长生乃至成仙有关的法术手段始终是道教徒靠近庙堂的工具，武则天投龙金简与《升仙太子碑》的出现标明了武周王朝末期道教思想逆袭的成功。在这个过程中，医药始终被视为长生成仙术的“初阶”，《神农本草》所采取的药品三分法也是来自于长生思想的影响，这不能不说是影响医学发展的重要因素。

T10 How the Image of Yu Yue 's Abolishment of Chinese Medicine Constructed (俞樾废止中医的形象是如何建构的)

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It is a kind of imagination that Yu Yue’s Abolishing of Medicine was regarded as the source of the movement for abolition of Chinese medicine. From the historical scene of the medical culture of the Qing Dynasty, at that times there were a lot of negative cognitions about physicians such as “vulgar physicians everywhere” (yongyi bian tianxia), “decline of physicians’ offspring “(yibu changhou), “curing means to kill

patients" (xingyi sharen), and so on. Yu Yue's Abolishing Medicine was one among them. Only it is more theoretical. From the perspective, we presume the idea of Yu Yue' abolishment of Chinese medicine was a misreading of history. Construction of Yu Yue's image of abolishing Chinese medicine by contemporary scholars in Chinese medicine field has a close relationship with their lack of knowledge of historical training, their group's psychology hurt by movement for abolition of Chinese medicine and historical view of causality theory.
Key Words: Yu Yue; On Abolishing Medicine; abolition of Chinese medicine; construction

将俞樾"废医论"视为民国废止中医运动的源头是一种臆想。从清代医疗文化的历史场景来看，当时社会存在着诸多对医家的负面认知——"庸医遍天下"、"医不昌后"、"行医杀人"等等，俞樾"废医论"是其中之一。只不过，这种认知更加学理化。由此推断俞樾废止中医的想法是对历史的误读。当代中医界学者对俞樾废止中医形象的建构，除了与他们缺乏史学训练的知识背景有关，还有与他们遭受废止中医运动创伤的群体心理和因果论史观有着密切的关系。

关键词：俞樾、"废医论"、废止中医、建构

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T11 A study on self-employed group of Traditional Chinese physicians during the era of Republic of China

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Traditional Chinese Physicians Association was the only self-employed group of traditional Chinese physicians' organization in Chengdu in 1930s. From its establishment to reorganization, Traditional Chinese Physicians Association of Chengdu acted as the intermediary between the local government and local TCM practitioners. To be more specific, the organization not only helped the government to supervise traditional Chinese physicians but also made a significant contribution to the development of TCM in south west china. After the Anti-Japanese War, the prejudice towards TCM was much less than before and the social status of Chinese physician was largely improved. However, Traditional Chinese Physicians Association of Chengdu gradually went downhill rather than becoming prosperous in that period. In this thesis, the author gave a detailed introduction on the Traditional Chinese Physicians Association of Chengdu and analyzed the factors that lead to its decline. By studying its interaction with the local government and other medical practitioners, the author tried to show the condition of self-employed group of TCM in early 19th in south west China and to demonstrate the complex process of the transition of Chinese local society since modern times.

T12 From local to global——The modern transformation and transmission of TCM in the cultural philosophy vision (走向全球化的地方性——中医学现代转型与传播的曲折进程)

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At present, the development of TCM is facing opportunities and challenges. The application value of TCM is easy to obtain social identity relatively, but the academic legitimacy confirmation is a difficult problem which always exists. If TCM wants to go toward the world, however, converting from local knowledge into universal knowledge, it must overcome this obstacle. As the matrix of the TCM, the unique value of Chinese traditional culture is necessary to be interpreted, but we should never forget that the strong supporting coming from science and technology is the most quick and reliable way to obtain international recognition about TCM.

Key words: Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)，modern transformation，

transmission，culture，science

中医学的应用价值相对易于取得社会认同，但其学理合法性的确认始终是个难题，长久以来争议颇多。而中医学欲化地方性为普遍性，更快走向世界，必须超越这一障碍。作为中医学之母体，中国传统文化的独特价值固然亟待阐释，但强大的科学诠释与哲学辩护是中医药获得国际认可最为可靠的途径。
关键词：中医学 现代转型 传播 文化 科学

T13 Lü Kun's *Shizheng Lu* and the Public Pharmacy in Ming China

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Late Ming scholar-official Lü Kun (1536-1618) recorded in his *Shizheng Lu* (*Records of Substantial Politics*) the numerous policies he adopted to revitalize local governmental administration as well as to relieve the people's burdens during his tenure as Grand Coordinator of Shanxi. Among these policies were some aimed at reviving the local public medical system, with the huimin yaoju, or the public pharmacy being a key component. As a rare extant text by a Ming scholar-official dealing specifically with local medical administration, the relevant paragraphs in *Shizheng Lu* provide us a glimpse of how the public pharmacy was actually operated in Ming times, and what kinds of problems haunted it.

Historically, the public pharmacy had its origin in the Song, and was inherited by the Yuan and the Ming. Zhu Yuanzhang, the founder of the Ming, expanded this system greatly in 1370 by ordering every prefecture, sub-prefecture and county to establish a public pharmacy. By this point, however, the way this institution functioned had dramatically changed. It neither sold medicine to the public nor owned land nor any independent source of income, as it had in the Song and Yuan periods. Rather, Zhu

Yuanzhang designed it to be a charitable organization providing the poor people with free medicine. This trait of the Ming public pharmacy was inherited from the Yuan; as was the existence of a hereditary family registration category of medical households, whose labor the state levied to support the local public medical system. Many scholars, drawing on materials such as the Veritable Recordes of the Ming and local gazetteers, have noted the widespread and rapid decline of the public pharmacy in the Ming. Lü Kun's *Shizheng Lu* makes it clear that among other factors, the nature of the Ming public pharmacy as a corvée duty on the medical households is to blame for the pharmacy's miserable failure. Not only did the medical households have to work at the public pharmacy without recompense, but they were also constantly abused by local officials - forced into taking extra duties, faced with shortage of financial support for purchasing medicinal materials, or even suffering extortion of free medicines by the families and servants of local officials.

It is also worth noting that although out of the intention of providing better medical service to the people, the reforms of Lü had the potential to further burden the ordinary people, including the medical houses. He ordered all the local governments under his jurisdiction to guarantee their funding for the pharmacies by collecting extra taxes; he even made it clear that the pharmacies should prepare medicine for officials passing through. These reforms may have worked temporarily; but no evidence of any late Ming regional or national revival of the public pharmacy after Lü left his post has been found. The Qing, which succeeded the Ming, made no effort to restore the public pharmacy system. In a sense, the ironic reform plan from Lü Kun marked the end of the public pharmacy in pre-modern Chinese history.

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中医史 History of Traditional Chinese Medicine

U01 The Textual History of the Zhouhou beiji fang 肘后备急方

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While the Zhouhou beiji fang is attributed to the 4th century scholar, Ge Hong 葛洪, the earliest received versions of the text are the heavily edited Ming Dynasty editions from the mid-16th century. With nearly 1200 years of uncertain history, determining a textual history of the Zhouhou beiji fang is fraught with challenges. By looking closely at the text we can not only learn more about the history of the text and address some of the challenges in authorship, commentary, and printing, but also learn more about techniques found within the text to determine their potential for practical use in modern medicine.

U02 The Early Exchange of Materia Medica along the Silk Road

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The Silk Road connected cultures in antiquity from China to Europe through trade and also the exchange of medical knowledge. While these medicinal trade routes were firmly set in the Tang Dynasty with texts such as the Haiyao Bencao 海药本草, interactions and the exchange of medicines may have begun much earlier. By looking at the recently discovered medical manuscripts at Laoguan shan 老官山 it is possible to explore the potential of much earlier exchanges of medical knowledge than previously believed. Linguistic correlation, Early and Middle Chinese reconstruction, geographic distribution of plants, received and discovered medical texts, and exploration of textual histories will be used to create a clearer picture of the exchange

of medicines in Antiquity.

U03 Review of the private Chinese Medicine undertakings during the Republic of China（民国时期民办中医事业述评）

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During the whole Republic of China,the central government only develop the west Medicine undertakings, refuse to develop the Chinese Medicine undertakings .The Chinese Medicine field raise fund,develop the Chinese Medicine undertakings, and make great achievement.

1、Objective of private Chinese Medicine

The purpose of private Chinese Medicine is Chinese medicine as the main medicine, supplemented by western medicine that come from the the end of the Qing Dynasty.They keep to the subjectivity of the Chinese Medicine,rufuse to assimilated by the west Medicine.

2、Sketch of private Chinese Medicine

The private Chinese Medicine undertakings include five part, Society、 medical treatment、education、books and periodicals、library. Although the scale is small,but it’s feature and Strengths is very obvious. In this regard,the Good management、effective treatment、cultivate talents、inheriting and innovating、spread to public. The Chinese Medicine field

keep the tradition and achieve modernization transformation.

3、review of the reasons for successful hosting

The Republic of Chinaformed a pluralistic ideology and culture.Bring about the prosperity of science and technology.The most inportant feature of the culture of the Republic of China is diversity.The Chinese culture based view is the most influential one.

The representative is Chenyinque and others.Chinese cultural standard view affects

Chinese Medicine directly. Make their subject consciousness very strong. At the same time ,it will direct the development direction of private TCM undertakings, that is, to develop in strict accordance with the laws of traditional Chinese Medicine.

Key words: Review, private Chinese Medicine, the Republic of China

整个民国时期，除了西化的陪都中医院，官方拒绝举办其他中医事业。在政府职能阙如的条件下，中医界自筹资金，自主创办中医事业。由于按照中医发展规律，所以取得骄人成绩。

一、民办中医事业宗旨

民办中医事业的发展宗旨是以“中医为主，西医为辅”。民国中医界深信中医的永世价值，承继清末的“中学为主，西学为辅”方针，固守中医的主体性，坚决抵制削足适履的“西化”。

二、民办中医事业概述

民办中医事业主要包括五个部分，分别是学会、医疗、教育、书刊及藏书。尽管民办中医事业规模有限，但是特色优势十分明显。可以概括为：行业正确管理、医疗疗效卓著、培养精英人才、发行书刊及收藏珍籍，创新与继承并行。图书馆对公众开放，利于传布中医。民国中医界举办中医事业，以本来面目保存中医血脉，并实现现代化的初步转型。

三、成功举办原因述评

民国形成多元思想文化，造就科学技术的繁盛。民国文化的最大特征是多元性，中国文化本位观是最具影响力的一种，代表人物是陈寅恪等人。中国文化本位观直接影响中医界，使他们的的主体意识十分强烈。同时，直接左右民办中医事业的发展方向，即严格按照中医规律进行发展。

U04 Spring Rain in the Apricot Garden:A Story of TCM Teaching & Learning through Four Generations

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This is an oral history of science and technology based on interviews I conducted in 2007-2008 as well as references provided in the form of footnotes and appendixes.

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has made significant contributions to human welfare for thousands of years and its detailed process of teaching and learning, despite labeled as “mysterious”, has come to light in this case study of the Apricot Garden – Gold Formulae TCM Hospital linking four generations through modern history.

Jufu XUE, the protagonist, starts the storytelling with his childhood dream in a loving family of honest parents. His father, Dr. Peiji XUE, with inter-disciplinary talents in history, medicine and arts, unwavering determination through vicissitudes of life, and extraordinary confidence in his own healing skills, laid solid foundation for Jufu’s training in Chinese medicine and pharmacy, studying with multiple teachers of various specialties, and successful founding and promoting of the hospital, which historically serves as a substantive unit of remedies and records for patients and materials for preserving evergreen medical, textual and cultural memories.

Dr. Chenyu Zhu, strong in Chinese medicine and western medicine, innovative in combining both academic thoughts, and exemplar in clinical treatments and theoretical writings, has been one of the most influential teachers in Jufu’s life, broad-minded in vision and father-like in personality, articulating expectation for his career orientation and requirement for his family obligation. Jufu has enjoyed great companionship of intimate colleagues and faithful students, among whom his wife, son and daughter utter their emotions and observations of him and his endeavor, and well prepared the team for future prospects and challenges.

Some of the specialized practices of TCM, however, have been commonly or even professionally neglected or misunderstood, such as cures for certain acute diseases, favors for disadvantaged groups, and balances for inconsistent public policies.

Examples given in relevant sections and paragraphs are noteworthy, and further researches must be undertaken with diverse methods within the framework of longue durée history. Voices, raised in earlier decades, remain rational and vigorous in answering the call of our times for scientific-technologic explorations by intensified mutual cooperation.

TCM physicians with compassion and erudition are usually compared to medical Confucius. Teachers' impartation and students' cultivation involve the interplay between inheritance and originality inspired by passion and aspiration, and the quality teaching-learning is critical in the mission for health care and disease control, motivating creations out of traditions, reviving our civilization by reliving life and refreshing awareness. That is also why encouraging and devoted teachers are highly respected by accomplished students and eternally cherished by ordinary people.

Last but not the least, the work is prefaced with a brief account of the hospital academy written in classical Chinese by the author deeply touched by these legendary characters over the last century and composed of three chapters requisitely accurate in terms of scientific history for immediacy yet properly imaginative with regard to chronological background for accessibility.

U05 Decline of Picking *sha* Therapy in Modern China（近代中国挑痧疗法的衰落）

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Picking *sha* Therapy, bloodletting applied to disease of *sha*, became popular toward the end of Ming dynasty. Later, in Qing dynasty, as the domain of the disease was continuously expanding, application of the therapy increased as well. Since the latter half of the 19th century, voices of disapproval were heard in succession, eventually leading to the decline of the therapy. The causes for this were multifarious and interrelated. In addition to concerns about the medical technique itself, relevant

factors include folk belief, law, public education, and the careers and morality of practitioners.

挑痧疗法，即放血疗法在痧病中的应用，于明末开始盛行。随着痧病的病域在清代不断扩大，挑痧的应用也愈来愈广。19 世纪后半叶以来，反对的声音陆续出现，挑痧疗法逐渐衰落。个中缘由颇为复杂，除医疗技术本身之外，还包括风俗、法律、大众教育、从业者的职业与道德等多种因素。

U06 Review of Research on Bronze Acupuncture Figures in Japan

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Bronze acupuncture figure was one of the most important and special tangible cultural heritages in Chinese medicine history. Derived from China in Ming Dynasty, bronze acupuncture figures were gradually spread to many other countries due to wars. In the meantime, culture and technology of imitating acupuncture figures was communicated distantly.

Japan shared the most similar cultural history to China, as well as traditional medical technologies. In recent years, several Chinese researchers have conducted study on bronze acupuncture figures collected in Japan from diverse perspectives.

This study aimed at analyzing most research findings about Japanese bronze acupuncture figures in China by review relevant monographs and papers. We found that recent research mainly included two aspects of work, namely collection of historical materials and investigation on a specific figure.

One of the most comprehensive works on collection of historical materials was made by Professor MA Jixing. He has collected and described nine different bronze acupuncture figures in Japan, earliest one of which was made in AD 1716 (Qing Dynasty in China). Professor MA has given detailed descriptions on the material, size,

feature, meridians and points and locations of these figures. Other main historical works conducted by several researchers were analyzed as well afterwards.

Typical investigative research on a specific figure focused on one most controversial bronze acupuncture figure in Tokyo National Museum. Before 1990s, researchers both in China and Japan thought this figure as the one derived from China in Song or Ming Dynasty. However, according to research in 1989 conducted by Japanese researchers, as well as textual analysis made by Professor HUANG Longxiang, this bronze figure was proved to be made around 1800s.

All current research has shown a basic historical picture of bronze acupuncture figures in Japan. However, several profound problems relevant to the evolvement of Japanese bronze acupuncture figures were seldom brought into focus. For instance, why did bronze acupuncture figures have such influences on Japanese acupuncture? What specific changes did bronze acupuncture figures bring to Japanese acupuncture history? What did all differences between Chinese and Japanese bronze acupuncture figures mean? Solutions to these problems were believed to be able to complete the history of communication of acupuncture culture between China and Japan.

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U07 Medicine Historiographic Research on Fragrant Medicines in Ming and Qing Dynasties

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A brief review of using “the spices and perfumes” as fragrant medicines (herbal aromatic) before Ming Dynasty was given in the first part of the paper. The second section introduced how “the spices and perfumes” written in the herbal literature, and presentation in two parts, one is the herbal literature, another is pedigrees of “the spices and perfumes”. The former introduce the “fragrant grass” and “aromatic wood” and “medicine distillate”, while the later introduce the incense. The third part introduced the source of the “the spices and perfumes”, and put greater emphasis on native and exotic. The fourth part described the clinical trials of the spices and perfumes. The fifth part analyzed the social environment and ideology and culture and the attitude of the rulers would influence the use of the spices and perfumes.

The first part of the paper intorduced the spices and perfumes used as medicine before Ming Dynasty, and summarized the characteristics of using them.

The second section introduced how “the spices and perfumes” written in the herbal literature in Ming and Qing dynasties, and presentation in two parts, one is the herbal literature, another is pedigree of “the spices and perfumes”. The former introduce the “fragrant grass” and “aromatic wood” and “medicine distillate”, while the later introduce the incense. The aromatic medicine was divided into classes such as the “fragrant grass”, “aromatic wood”, “medicine distillate” and flowers and so on. We can find some pedigrees of incense with the relationship of medicine, and pedigree of “the spices and perfumes” in Ming dynasty concluded the prescription of past dynasties while the remarkable characteristics in Qing dynasty was steaming the

incense and take the distillate for clinical.

The third part described the source of the “the spices and perfumes”, and put greater emphasis on native and exotic. The exotic of the “the spices and perfumes” was the same as the previous generation. They were given to emperors as tribute, through purchasing or by other means. The native “spices and perfumes” were moschus, eaglewood, atractylodes, mint and even the camphor and menthol. Under the “ban on foreign trade” policy, the number of the exotic spices was very limited, so the great demand of spices promoted the planting of localization.

The fourth part described the clinical trials of the spices and perfumes. It’s the internal history of our research. The spices and perfumes used in medical widely during the Ming and Qing dynasties, used internal or external, burning or incense ashes and so on. In addition, some research in the Ming and qing dynasties shows that it’s a process of deepening cognition of the spices in processing, decoction and medical records of the corrosion of spleen by the aroma.

The fifth part analyzed the social environment and ideology and culture and the attitude of the Emperors would influence the use of the spices and perfumes. From external history, the factors such as social, cultural, political and economic can influenced the use of the spices and perfumes.

U08 Difficult reconstruction：The formation of the body concept of traditional Chinese medicine in modern times

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In modern times, the transmutation of the concept of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the body represented by Huang Di Nei Jing, mainly derived from the change of traditional space-time notion, especially the impact of western anatomy. In the face of the impact, some doctors sticked to the tradition, denying western anatomy by using the body theory of Traditional Chinese Medicine. On the basis of the view that

traditional Chinese medicine also has anatomy, more doctors compared the body theory of traditional Chinese medicine to the frame and criterion of the western anatomy. In order to realize the body concept of traditional Chinese medicine being expounded by itself, modern doctors ran works on two aspects: First, to explain the connotation of the body concept of the Traditional Chinese Medicine, the meaning of the traditional space-time notion should be confirmed. Only in this way could the rationality be illustrated that the body theory of Traditional Chinese Medicine applied the traditional space-time notion to explain and construct body functions. Second, in stark contrast to the western body theory based on anatomy, the focus of the body concept of Traditional Chinese Medicine was to elucidate the dynamic capabilities of life, which should be emphasized.

Key words：body concept, traditional Chinese medicine, western medicine, modern times

U09 Modern Medical Value and Cultural Value of Ancient Music Therapy Cases（古代音乐治疗医案的现代医学价值与文化价值）

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There are the records of various forms of music therapy cases in all kinds of historical materials and medical books. With the development of modern science, ancient music therapy principles in these records have got modern scientific interpretation. In addition to revealing the modern medical value of "sonic therapy", "induced α wave" and "music guided imagery", its characteristics of "natural therapy" is also of great reference significance to modern medicine. The cultural value of ancient music therapy medical records is reflected in that the traditional Chinese medicine theory and the ancient music therapy thought have multi-level isomorphism relations, that is, the health concept and life consciousness of "our nation" and "localization" is embodied from the simple theory to the common cultural genes and until the macro anthropological perspective.

Keywords: Music Therapy, Modern Medicine, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Cultural Value

在各类史料和医书中记载了各种形式的音乐治疗医案，随着现代科学的发展，这些案例中古老的音乐治疗原理获得了现代科学的解读，除了“声波治疗”、“诱发α波”“音乐引导想象”等现代医学价值被揭示外，其“自然疗法”的特点对现代医学亦有借鉴意义；古代音乐治疗医案的文化价值，体现在中医理论和古代音乐治疗思想具有多层次同构关系，即从简单的理论对应，到共同的文化基因，直至由宏观的人类学视角体现出“本民族”、“本土化”的健康理念和生命意识。
关键词：音乐治疗 现代医学 中医 文化价值

U10 The disease characteristics and historical achievements of the three species of bamboosilk in the Western Han Dynasty

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Names of diseases and symptoms from pre-Qin Dynasty to Western Han Dynasty that have been well documented in the Mawangdui silk manuscript Prescriptions for 《Fifty Two Prescriptions》, 《Maishu Binghou》 (a book on vessels, symptoms and signs of diseases unearthed in Zhangjiashan Han tombs), and 《Sixty Prescriptions》 unearthed in Laoguanshan Han tombs are examined and interpreted based on existing research outcomes to categorize clinical disciplines and discuss their historical value and significance, in order understand characteristics of earlier names of diseases and syndromes in China and related historical achievements. It is discovered that the names of diseases and syndromes in 《Sixty Prescriptions》 are more closely related to literature about bibliography and hereditary medicine. They have been firstly recorded and many of them are still used nowadays, so their academic value and historical achievements are more outstanding.

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U11 Characteristics of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Therapy and Their Relevance to Ancient Chinese View of the Body（针灸疗法特点与古代身形观）

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View towards the body can be treated as the very beginning of medicine. The characteristic of acupuncture-moxibustion therapy is conducting physical stimulation on the surface of body. As one of treatments which have most intimate relation with figure of body in TCM, acupuncture-moxibustion calls for more knowledges and thoughts on tissues and structures of body surface. This special request to acupuncture practitioners threw a great influence on the formation, development and expression of ancient Chinese view on the body. Likewise, analysis on the expressions of body, especially the surface, will assist understand and cognition of acupuncture-moxibustion concepts and theories.

This research starts from a brief introduction on characteristics of different stages in the development of ancient Chinese anatomy. The relationship between acupuncture-moxibustion and ancient view of the body is mainly discussed and analyzed from several aspects, namely, the technology of acupuncture-moxibustion

and observation on body surface, elements relevant to acupuncture-moxibustion in the expression and description of body, the connotation of the body in acupuncture-moxibustion concepts, the value of acupuncture-moxibustion towards development of surface anatomy, etc.

对身形的认识，是医学的基础。针灸疗法的特点是经体表施与物理刺激。作为中医疗法中与身形关系最为密切的一种治疗手段，针灸需要并促进对体表组织结构的认识和知识积累，影响着中医对身形的表达，是中国古代身形观形成的重要因素之一。反之，对身形表达方式的分析，可以帮助理解和认识针灸理论概念。本文在概要介绍中国古代解剖发展阶段特点的基础上，主要对针灸与古代身形认知的相互关系，从针灸技术与体表观察、身形表达中的针灸因素、针灸概念的身形内涵、针灸对表面解剖学发展的意义等方面内容，作一梳理和初步分析。

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U12 The History of TCM Pediatrics in China since the Founding of PRC

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Since the founding of PRC, TCM pediatrics has certain development both in theory and clinic. The education development, unified teaching materials construction, academic works publication, basic theory and clinical research progress of TCM pediatrics were reviewed to show the history of TCM pediatrics in China since the founding of PRC. Meanwhile, the discipline establishment, the specialty and academic

team building, norms construction, guidance formulation and application of TCM pediatrics in recent 35 years were reviewed.

Key words: TCM; pediatrics; history; since the founding of PRC

U13 On the appearance and its background of present term-Traditional Chinese Medicine（今义“中医”一词的出现及其背景）

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The present term-Traditional Chinese medicine- was found in First Lines of the Practice of Surgery in the West compiled by Benjamin Hobson in 1857. At that time there were about 270 years since Western medicine was introduced to China. It has been recognized that the medicine imported from the west is different from the original medicine in china. As a missionary doctor, Hobson compared the similarities and differences between Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western medicine. In order to be understood by Chinese people, Hobson adopts domesticating translation, his own dictating and written statements of Chinese people (such as Scholar Guan) when compiling Western medical books. It seems to be accidental that the term of Traditional Chinese medicine appeared and referred to China's original medicine, while in reality it is the inevitability of historical evolution.

Key words: Traditional Chinese medicine; term; Hobson; First Lines of the Practice of Surgery in the West; historical background

今义“中医”一词见于 1857 年英国合信编译的《西医略论》。这时距西方医学传入中国约有 270 年，人们已经认识到从西方传入的医学不同于中国原有的医学。合信作为传教士医生，比较中西医之异同；在编译西方医书时，为了能被中国人理解，采用归化译法，本人口述、华人（如管秀才）协助笔述等方法。“中医”一词出现并指代中国原有医学看似偶然，实为历史演进至此之必然。

关键词：中医；名词；合信；西医略论；历史背景

U14 From “Huhuo Bing”(狐惑病) to “Huyu Bing”(狐蜚病) in Shanghan Lun: A Study of the Reconstruction of medical knowledge in Ming and Qing Dynasties

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Through systematically combed and analysed a large number of documents related to “Huhuo Bing”(Fox-puzzle syndrome) in the medical books from Han Dynasty to Qing Dynasty, I found that physicians had gradually changed their understanding of “Huhuo Bing” in the historical background of medical development. “Huhuo Bing” first appeared in Shanghan Lun written by Zhang Zhongjing in Han Dynasty, and Zhang thought “Huhuo Bing” was a disease typhoid-like fever. But physicians generally rejected this statement in the Qing Dynasty, many of them considered “Huhuo Bing” as “worm syndrome”. Accordingly, “Huhuo Bing” should be “Huyu Bing”. In fact, the formation of this cognition was a process that physicians blended “Huhuo Bing” and "dampness"(湿蜃) to be one thing. Ancient physicians used the medical knowledge of their time to reinterpret the concepts and causes of ancient diseases. These new understandings were recorded in the texts focused on the exegesis and interpretation of Shanghan Lun. It is important to point out that this writing style was obviously influenced by the Confucian writing mode.

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U15 Romanian Contributions to Acupuncture Studies

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Acupuncture became better known to Romanians after 1934 when Nicolae

Vatamanu, a skil¬led physician and medical historian, edited a book on ”Modern Reflexotherapy”. In 1958 the Minis¬try of Health accepted acupuncture as a medical practice. Several doctors specialized in this therapy. Between the '60s - '80s acupuncture was intensely studied and many works were published. In 1973 the 1-st National Symposium on Acupuncture was held in Bucharest. In 1977 an International Congress on Acupuncture and Applied Tech¬no-lo¬gy fol¬lowed. Since 1979, the Ministry of Health organized courses of initiation, improve-ment and qualification in acupuncture. A tight cooperation with Chinese specialists develo-ped. Both physicians and physicists were enthusiastic about this traditional medical approach. They envisaged new methods meant to more easily identify, characterize and act upon acupunctural points. A principal goal was to diagnose and morpho-functionally ex-plain the points' and energetic meridians' significance. Electronography was the first ori¬gi-nal approach Florin Ioan Dumitrescu, MD, PhD, set up in 1975. (1) In 1977 the Congress on „New Frontiers in Science” held in San Remo (Italy) awarded him an Honorary Pla-quet¬te for his dis¬covery of electronography, an investigation anticipating computerized medical imaging systems. In a dis¬tinct way it complemented the Kirlian photography already obtained in 1934. Radioactive isotopes we¬re also used to indicate meridians. In 1981, Drs. Tiberiu Rai¬bulet and Virgil Bagu reported pioneering results concerning a radioactive tracer of the bladder meridian, circulation along meridians and relationships with corresponding organs, respectively. (2) Electronography instead relied on the electro- luminescent explo¬ration of living enti¬ties using electrono-optical conversions. It gave details on the proximal electrical environment rendering evident permanently structured elements in the form of adherent and free airoions surrounding living organisms. Electro-nography enabled elec¬tro¬¬dermal acu¬points' accurate discrimination through electrono-dermo¬diagnosis, a method protected by patent since 1970. Subsequently more precisely targeted electroacupuncture (electro¬sti¬mu¬la¬tion) was per¬formed. Magnetic fields were also applied on these areas with dynamic electrical pro¬perties. Needle insertion itself elicited mecha¬nical stimulation associated with either thermal or electrical stimulation. Similarly to manual

acupuncture, thermal, electrical and magnetic methods modulated che¬¬¬mical medi¬a-tors' release and nervous impulse transmission, as pointed out by many re¬search teams. Acupuncture has even been called a repolarization therapy. Thermo-electro-dermal patterns dependent upon water quantity and quality, including sudoral and lesion fields, were analysed, too. Dumitrescu's convertography, in turn, a non-luminescent examination, va¬lo¬ri-zed records of multiple electrono-optical conversions occurring within electro¬magnetic fields of living structures yielding "bioelectric patterns", and even "phantom images" whe-ne¬ver applicable. Concur¬rently, Dr. Dumitrescu imagined electronic reactometry methods, aiming at properly measuring neurovegetative acupuncture impact. His device received a pa¬tent in 1973. Acupoints revealed dif¬ferences in health and disease. It has been proven that biorhythms equally influenced acupuncture effects. Drs. Theodor and Marius Caba imple¬mented homeosiniatry in Romania. They wrote about and prac¬ticed this method associating acupunc¬ture and homeopathy. (3) Romanian authors focused on living body energetic structures explaining acupuncture and its consequences in terms of physiological, constitutional and informational recovery. Pa¬ral¬leling conventional medicine, alternative medicines were thus promoted. A ho¬listic integrative perspec¬tive opened on a seemingly re-liable experimental basis.

Key words: acupuncture, electronography, elctrodermal points, homeosiniatry

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U16 Research on Relevance between "Shengji Zonglu Shanghanmen" and "Taiping Shenghuifang Shanghanmen"（《圣济总录•伤寒门》与《太平圣惠方•伤寒门》方论相关性研究）

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Shengji Zonglu was compiled at the end of the Northern Song Dynasty; whereas Taiping Shenghuifang at the beginning of the Northern Song Dynasty. They are both the large medical books compiled by the government and reputed as two classical medical books of traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions in the Northern Song Dynasty. Taiping Shenghuifang collects the medical achievements before the Northern Song Dynasty and does not receive the amendment by Jiaozhengyishujv, in the book, the contents of Shanghanmen remain the original ones and are taken as another version of Shanghanlun, which is actually called Chunhua Version of Shanghanlun. Shanghanmen in Shengji Zonglu collects the medical achievements during the Northern Song Dynasty, which is limited to one more hundred years in the Northern Song Dynasty. According to the classification, Shanghanmen becomes an independent category in the book and has some relevance to the Chunhua Version of Shanghanlun. As for Shanghanmen in Shengji Zonglu, there are 69 Chapters, which is classified by syndromes and 1015 traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions. By studying and analyzing the traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions one by one, it is discovered that the traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions in the book are quoted from 16 classical traditional Chinese medicine books, which are Shanghanlun, Jinguiyaolve,Zhouhoufang,Qianjinfang,Qianjinyifang,Waitaimiyaofang,Lishangxuduanfang,TaipingShenghuifang,Yixinfang,Bojifang,Bencaotujng,Sushenliangfang ,Hejijvfang,Zhengleibencao, Shanghanzongbinglun, Leizhenghuorenshu. Among them, 68 famous traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions cited from TaipingShenghuifang, and 685 famous traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions firstly appear in Shengji Zonglu , which reflect the development conditions and level of traditional Chinese medicine in theory on prescriptions in Song Dynasty. By classifying, summarizing and analyzing the theory on prescriptions in Taiping Shenghuifang, the relevance

between Shengji Zonglu and Taiping Shenghuifang are reflected.

Key words: Shengji Zonglu; Taiping Shenghuifang; theory on Prescriptions; Relevance

《圣济总录》《太平圣惠方》分别成书于北宋末期、北宋初期，均是由政府组织编纂的大型医学方书，堪称北宋方书之双璧。《太平圣惠方》集宋初及以前的医学成就，该书未经校正医书局修订，书中伤寒内容保持古貌，被作为《伤寒论》的另一版本“淳化本《伤寒论》”。《圣济总录》集北宋百余年间医学成就，其按门分类，书中单设伤寒一门，其伤寒内容与“淳化本《伤寒论》”在方论上有一定相关性。《圣济总录•伤寒门》按病证分 69 篇，方论共 1015 条，通过对其方论逐一地考证分析，发现其方论引自《伤寒论》《金匮要略》《肘后方》《千金方》《千金翼方》《外台秘要方》《理伤续断方》《太平圣惠方》《医心方》《博济方》《本草图经》《苏沈良方》《和剂局方》《证类本草》《伤寒总病论》《类证活人书》16 本经典文献，其中 62 条“有名方”引自《太平圣惠方》，685 条“有名方”在《圣济总录》首次出现，反映宋代医学在方论方面的发展状况与水平，通过对其引自《太平圣惠方》的方论进行分类汇总分析，从而反映二者方论的相关性。

关键词：圣济总录；太平圣惠方；方论；相关性

U17 The Textual Research on the Materia Medica of The Book of Songs（《诗经》本草名物考述）

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The Book of Songs is the earliest collection of poems in our country, collecting poetry from the early years of the Western Zhou Dynasty to the Spring and Autumn Period. In the existing 305 poems, there are many poems depicting animals and plants, most of which were included in the the herbal books after Qin and Han Dynasty, as a drug to treat a variety of diseases. In the *Book of Songs*, by direct

description, or through the other expression of indirect expression like Bi(metaphor) and Xing(analogy). There is a lot of detailed description of medicinal plants and animals, including growth cycle, picking season, habitat, morphological characteristics and any others. The medicinal value of the flora and fauna recorded in *the Book of Songs* can also be verified from other books in later generations. Because of its unique morphological characteristics or medical value, in *the Book of Songs* there are several parts description, which emotions and feelings are expressed through Bi and Xing. However, the pharmacological knowledge is limited, and even some records are biased, due to *the Book of Songs* Period of pharmacology knowledge is still immature, in addition to the book itself is not a herbal book.

Key words: traditional Chinese medicine; the Book of Songs; traditional Chinese medicine names

《诗经》是我国最早的诗歌总集，收集了西周初年至春秋时代的诗歌。在现存 305 篇诗歌中，有不少诗歌描绘有动植物，其中多数被后世本草书籍所收录，作为药物来治疗各种疾病。在《诗经》中，通过直接描写，或通过比兴等手法间接表现，也不乏对药用动植物详细记载，包括药用动植物生长周期及采摘时节、生长地区及生长环境、形态特征甚至治疗疾病等各方面叙述。而《诗经》中所记载的动植物的药用价值，从后世其他典籍中也能得到验证，其中《诗经》中部分关于药用动植物的描写，就是因为其具有独特的形态特征或药用价值，借助比兴的手法，用以表达作者的感情。但由于《诗经》时代药物学知识还未完全成熟，加之其本身也不是本草专书，使得有些关于药物学知识的记载有限，甚至有些记载会有所偏差。

关键词：中药；诗经；药物名称

U18 Explanation on the “Tian Gui” in TCM based on the literature research （基于文献解读中医学“天癸”之谜）

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"Tian Gui" was first seen in the Su Wen Ancient Ideas on How to Preserve Natural

Healthy Energy, which is closely related to human reproduction, is a very important concept on the body and life recognition in TCM. Due to the rich cultural background, its connotation has been explained with different opinions, and it is difficult to clarify. By collecting and researching on “Tian Gui” recorded in ancient Chinese literatures and the relevant records, we hold that “Tian Gui” was not explained or interpreted completely and deeply in the later generations, it is necessary to explore “Tian Gui” in the word more widely of the traditional Chinese culture. The ancient literature shows that both men and women have “Tian Gui”, but the two connotation is different; the connotation of “Tian Gui” not only include life cycle, reproductive function but also attaches great importance to water, essence and qi. The related literature shows that the proposition of “Tian Gui” is closely related to the ancient water worship culture and the thought of aquatic things. At the same time, it is necessary to understand the life cycle connotation of "women seven and man eight" deeply from the angle of ancient mysterious culture.
Keywords: Tian Gui; connotation; water; essence; qi; textual research; exploration

“天癸”一词，首见于《素问•上古天真论》，与人类生殖繁衍密切相关，是中医药学对身体和生命认知中非常重要的一个概念，由于天癸富有浓郁的文化色彩，其内涵一直众说纷纭，难以厘清。本文通过梳理考证中医药古代文献中对“天癸”一词的相关记载，认为天癸在后世的研究中并没有给与深入和全面的解读，因此有必要将“天癸”一词置身于更为广阔的中国传统文化土壤去探求。古代文献显示男女皆有“天癸”，但二者内涵又有所不同；天癸的内涵除了中医学中的生命周期、生殖功能，还要重视其与水、精、气相关的三个重要层面。相关文献显示天癸的提出与古代水崇拜文化、水生万物的思想密切相关，同时还需从古代术数文化的角度才能深入理解其女七男八的生命周期内涵。
关键词：天癸；内涵；水；精；气；考证；探析

U19 Examination on the Names of Eye Diseases in The Book of Pulse Excavated From Zhang Jiashan（张家山《脉书》目病病名释义考辨）

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This thesis has carried out an in-depth discussion from piphilology and TCM ophthalmology after the detailed examination on the basis of reviewing the existing research results of three disease names including Jin (滑), Mai Jin (脉滑) and Nan (赧) in Mai Shu (《脉书》The Book of Pulse). Current interpretations mostly confuse Jin (滑) and Mai Jin (脉滑) as the disease like cataract wrongly. This thesis believes that Mai Jin (脉滑) should be black eyes outside the nebula like pterygium instead of cataract and Nan(赧) refers to tarsitis.

Keywords: Mai Shu (《脉书》The Book of Pulse), Jin (滑), Mai Jin (脉滑), Nan (赧)

对张家山《脉书》中的滑（浸）、脉滑（浸）、赧三个病名在回顾现有研究成果的基础上详加考辨，从文字学和中医眼科学进行了较为深入的论述。认为现有释义中多将滑（浸）与脉滑（浸）两病混为一谈，认为其为白内障之类，甚为不妥；脉滑（浸）不是白内障，而应是翳状胬肉等黑睛外翳病症；目际为眼弦，“赧”是眼弦赤烂。

关键词：《脉书》；滑（浸）；脉滑（浸）；赧；释义

V01 Al Ijaza fi Tib (degree in medicine): an example from Fez

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The lexical definition of ijaza is “permission” while its technical meaning is “permissionto narrate.” In the field of hadith or others is permission to transmit, whether to report thehadith or the content of a book. Islamic civilization has practiced the early ijaza system. The aim was, at first, to prevent errors occur in the transmission of hadith: the scholars of hadith have therefore established the ijaza the system that somehow endorsed mutual trust between teachers and their students. The ijaza has actually been a major Islamic contribution to the evolution of human civilization for a millennium. It is equivalent to diplomas and certificates that students get nowadays. The ijaza was not attributed only in religious sciences. It also applied for all the life sciences. Thus it was in force in the medical education. The head physician of the fourth century AH, Sinan ibn Thabit, attributed the ijaza anyone who wanted to practice medicine, after they passed an exam in the specialty they wanted to practice. Ar-

Razi wrote in his famous treatise of al-Hawi medicine. "The candidate to medical ijaza firstundergoes an anatomy exam. If he does not know, it is unnecessary to examine the sick. " We present here the Ijaza (the last documented) delivred by Al Quarawiyin University,(even if we could not find any proof about the cited university, but the fact that this ijaza was delivred from fez, may refer to Al Quarawiyin University.

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V02 Sabuncuoglu's Contributions To Albucasis's Book On Surgery In His Manuscript Named Cerrahiyyetu'l-Haniyye (Imperial Surgery)

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The manuscript named *Cerrahiyyetü'l-Haniyye (Imperial Surgery)* by the renowned 15th century Ottoman physician and surgeon Serefeddin Sabuncuoğlu (1386-1468) is considered the most important illustrated book on surgery depicting human figures in Turkish-Islamic literature and was the first medical text written in Ottoman Turkish. This significant achievement, which made Sabuncuoğlu famous, is actually in large part a translation of the 30th chapter of the book *Kitabü't-Tasrif fit-Tıb (Et-Tasrif)* by Muslim physician Albucasis (Zehravi) (936-1013). The colored illustrations showing procedures performed on human figures drawn in the style of miniatures that Sabuncuğlu included in his translation were particularly innovative for 15th century Islamic medicine. C*errahiyyetü'l-Haniyye* is the first work in the Turkish-Islamic world in which the human body was depicted with the aim of explaining surgical techniques, and as such is a unique work. In his translation, Sabuncuoğlu not only added drawings of human figures, which until that time had not been seen in Turkish-Islamic medicine and were taboo, but also created a unique work by injecting his own knowledge and experience. The book has been the subject of numerous studies, particularly with regard to the original illustrations. However, to this day, there has not been a thorough presentation of Sabuncuoğlu's contributions to Zehravi's text. Therefore, this paper aims to present the contributions that Sabuncuoğlu made to the original text in his translation of Zehravi's book.

V03 Les filles de Transylvanie qui ont voulu devenir médecins et pharmaciens: l' ouverture des portes de l'université pour les femmes à l'aube du 20e siècle

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Quand Emmeline Pankhurst a fait son discours sur le droit de vote des femmes et leur situation dans la société, le 24 mars 1908, à Londre, l'Université Franz Joseph, Cluj, Transylvanie a ouvert dèjà ses portes pour les femmes: en 1897 la Faculté des Mathématiques et Sciences Naturelles, en 1900 la Médecine, en 1902 la Pharmacie. Le premier diplome de pharmacien en Transylvanie a recu Thinagel Szerafin en 1903, vingt-huit ans plus tard que Madeleine Brès, la première femme francaise est devenue docteur en médecine. Les universités francaises, suisses et belgiques acuiellent des femmes dèjà en deuxieme moitié du XIXeme siècle, mais la resistance a été plus aggressive en Monarchie Austro-Hongroise. Plusieurs médecins ont considéré les femmes incapables pour exercer la médecine (leur point de vu: la "nature"de la femme). Un membre du jury d'examen de baccalauréat a accordé un qualificatif insuffisant pour les femmes en 1906 pour faire impossible leur accèses à Faculté.

Le professeur de morphopathologie Antal Genersich promouvoit l'éducation de la femme en médecine, il observe que les patients-femmes n'ont pas toujours confiance en médecins - hommes. Pour la fille du professeur Genersich a été impossible de fréquenter les cours de la faculté de Cluj, ainsi elle s'inscrire à l'Université de Zurich.

La lutte est sévère, en Autriche-Hongrie les femmes ne peuvent pas entrer à l'Université.

Enfin, la societé a accepté la présence des femmes, comme médecins et pharmaciens. D'abord elles s'occupent de pédiatrie et puériculture, un peu plus tard elles deviennent très actives: elles participent et présentent ses recherches et études à Réunion Annuelle de la Societé du Musée de la Transylvanie. Parmi les médecins de

l'Hopital Israelite de Satu Mare, ouvert en 1927 sont plusieurs médecins-femmes.

Eduquées et courageuses, en milieu multiculturel, beaucoup des filles de Transylvanie se tournent vers l'enseignement superieure. Elles sont présentes à Faculté de Pharmacie et Médicine à Cluj, mais aussi à Budapest. La première femme avec diplome de pharmacie de l'Université de Vienne a été une fille venue de la Transylvanie (Scheint Frida).

Les nouvelles diplomées travaillent indépendamment (la premiere pharmacien-femme de Transylvanie a obtenu la licence pour l'officine en 1909) ou se marient avec leur collegues et conduisent et etablissent ensemble un cabinet ou une officine (Scheint Frida et Seidnitzer Hugo reviennent de Vienne a Bistrita, Transylvanie).

La premiere pharmacien-femme Thinagel Szerafin et son mari K.Pesthy Mihaly a été le premier couple de pharmaciens en Transylvanie en 1904.

V04 Research on Association of Temperature with Cerebrovascular and Cardiovascular Diseases in Beijing

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How to know the relationship between meteorological condition and disease? Research on association of temperature with Cerebrovascular and Cardiovascular Diseases in Beijing maybe is good example for historical research. The rate of hospitalization and mortality on Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular diseases is one of top 10 diseases among urban residents within the city of Beijing, which is higher than those of cancer and other diseases. Data from the meteorological database of China Meteorological Administration was selected and the temperature configurations in terms of daily minimum temperature, daily mean temperature, and daily temperature difference from January 1 to December 31 of 2012 were analyzed. The data set of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases including the daily myocardial infarction

(ICD: 21-22) and cerebral infarction (ICD: 63) were chosen from a class-A hospital in Beijing, totally amounting to 12933 cases. Four patient groups including under the age of 44, 45-59, 60-74 and over 75 years old were analyzed by the aid of spss17.0. We look for the strongest correlation index with bivariate correlation analysis.

We found that the number of male cardiovascular and cerebrovascular patients was more than the number of female patients in the four groups, with the maximum value appearing in the group of 45-59. In particular, the number of female Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular patients showed a peak within the group of 60-74. The temperature factor, to certain content, induced some effects on cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. It seemed the effect of temperature is much greater in persons of middle-aged and aged over 70 years, with patients appearing annual maximum peak in winter and larger fluctuation in autumn. Furthermore, the maximum and minimum numbers of patients just appeared shortly after the peak temperature peak, probably implying a lagged effect between the number of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases and the temperature in Beijing.

A statistically significant correlation has been found between temperature and mortality. This relationship is not monotonic, but mortality increases in proportion to the variance in ambient temperature from a range of temperatures that varies from winter to summer in Beijing. And the study would be like to offer a methodology for history of medicine.

Key words: Aardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, temperature, correlation, weather, historical methodology


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