

手厥陰心包

經之圖

凡九穴  
左右十八穴

# HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN ANCIENT CHINA



- Many of today's energy healing therapies have their basis in ancient *Chinese healing techniques*,
- Almost all of the Asian or eastern methods include **balancing of the life force energy** in order to perfect the flow of nature's rhythms within the human body. This is done as a way to prevent disease before it begins.

## **1) Mythological Period:**

**HUVAMĪN (NUY-KĪM)**

**Founding of Chinese pharmacopea is  
attributed to him.**





## **2. Scientific Period:**

### **SHEN-NUNG (PEN TSAU TSIU)**

**He is known as the father of Chinese pharmacy.**

**Herbal drugs; opium, ravend, aconite, croton in addition to them inorganics; iron, arsenic, sulfur and so on, such drugs are used even today.**

**MATERIA MEDICA** :The first medicine book  
printed in printing house

# Reasons of Diseases

- **Supernatural powers**
- **Deterioration of the balance of YING and YANG**
- **Nature was formed from WOOD, FIRE, EARTH, METAL, and WATER. Deterioration of the balance of fluids in the body causes disease.**



# Ying and Yang

- Generally **Yang** refers to positive; male, sun, hot, etc.,
  - The upper part of the body, the exterior part of the body, and the back are all Yang.
- **Ying** refers to negative; female, moon, cold, etc.
  - The lower part of the body, the interior part of the body, and the abdomen are all Yin.



# THE FOUR BASICS OF HEALTH IN ANCIENT CHINA

- **Blood** (hsueh), **energy** (çi), **nutrition** (ying) and **resistance** (wei)
- **Blood is responsible for body nutrition and the state of blood affects the other three components.**



# Diagnosis

- **checking the patient's pulse; 200 different pulse were defined. They had expressed the human's pulse could be affected with the seasons.**
- **examining the patient's tongue, voice and body;**
- **observation of the patient's face and ear;**
- **observation of the patient's body for tenderness;**
- **examination of the vein on the index finger on children;**
- **comparisons of the relative warmth or coolness of different parts of the body.**



# **THE PHYSICIANS IN ANCIENT CHINA**

- 1. Court physicians**
- 2. Alchemists; life-seeker**
- 3. Folk healers; they are treating patients with herbal medicines**
- 4. Blind masseurs; they are treating patients with massage**
- 5. Physicians doing acupuncture**
- 6. Physicians related to fracture dislocations**



# Treatment

1. Acupuncture, exercise, massage, and moxa were applied.
2. HUA TU, a Chinese surgeon, was father of anesthesia.
3. Smallpox, diabetes mellitus, measles, syphilis, cholera were being treated.
4. They used plants based on their shapes and colors in treatment.

***Smallpox vaccine*** was administered for the first time by the ancient Chinese.

The first official pharmacy was opened in 1076 in China.

# **THEORIE DE SIGNATURE**

## **«*like cures like*» principle**

**The doctrine of signatures states that herbs resembling various parts of the body can be used by herbalists to treat ailments of those body parts.**

**A theological justification, as stated by botanists such as William Coles, was that God would have wanted to show men what plants would be useful for.**

# THEORIE DE SIGNATURE

## «*like cures like*» principle

Paracelsus (1493–1541) developed the concept, writing that «Nature marks each growth ... according to its curative benefit»

The writings of **Jakob Böhme** (1575–1624) spread the doctrine of signatures. He suggested that God marked objects with a sign, or "signature", for their purposes.



# Signatures of some plants used in herbalism

**Eyebright, used for  
eye infections**

**Lungwort, used for  
pulmonary infections**

**Toothwort, used for  
tooth ailments**



# THEORIE DE SIGNATURE

## «*like cures like*» principle

It is today considered to be pseudoscience, and has led to many deaths and severe illnesses.

For instance birthwort, once used widely for pregnancies, is carcinogenic and very damaging to the kidneys.







# Acupuncture

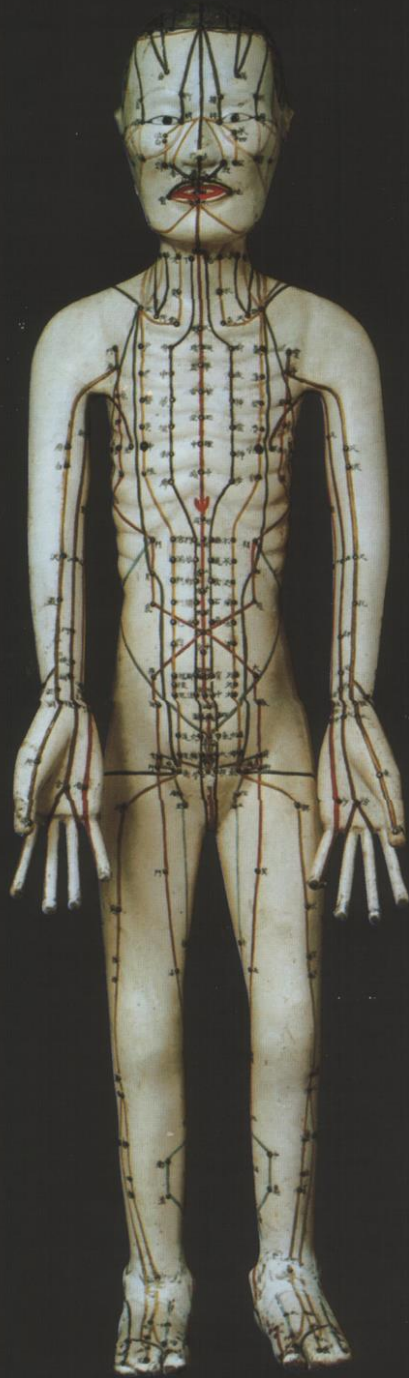


- **Acupuncture**; Acupuncture needles are inserted in an attempt to balance the opposing forces of yin and yang. Yin and yang are balanced when a person is healthy. Injury or illness cause yin and yang to become distressed and unbalanced
- **Moxa**; Like all traditional Chinese treatments, the goal of moxibustion is to bring the body into balance. In this case, balance is achieved by the burning of dried mugwort (*artemesia vulgaris (pelinotu)* in Latin), close to or directly on the skin.

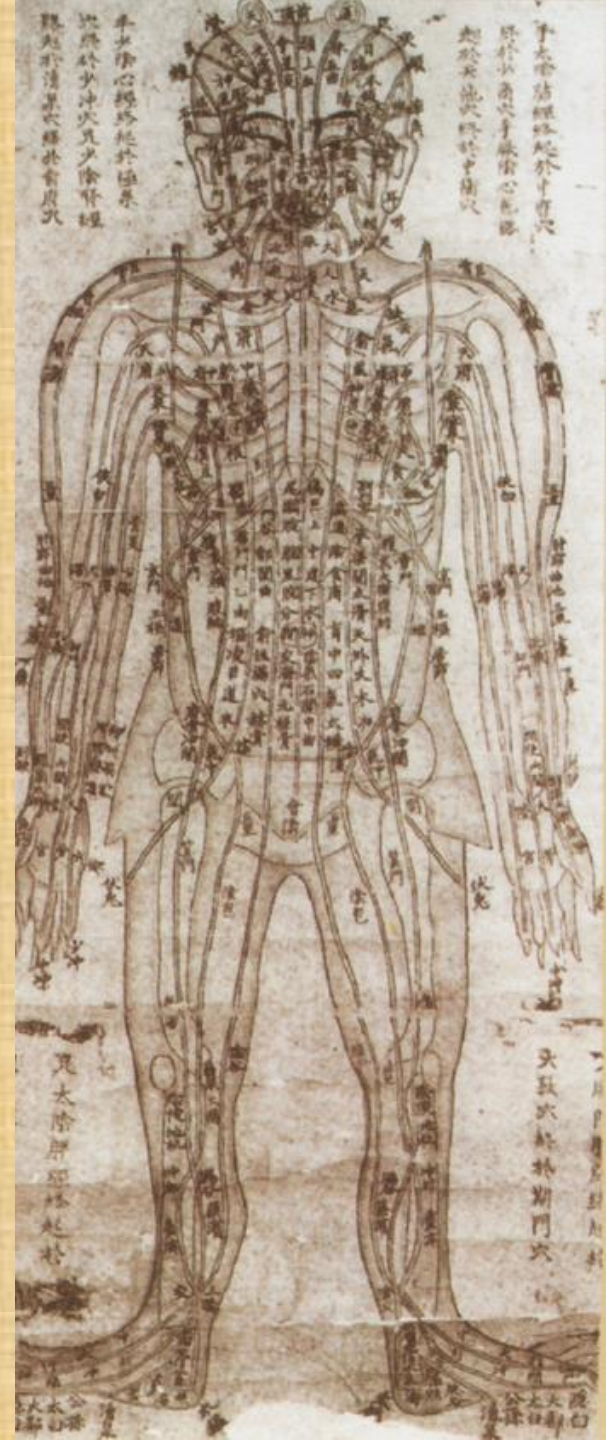




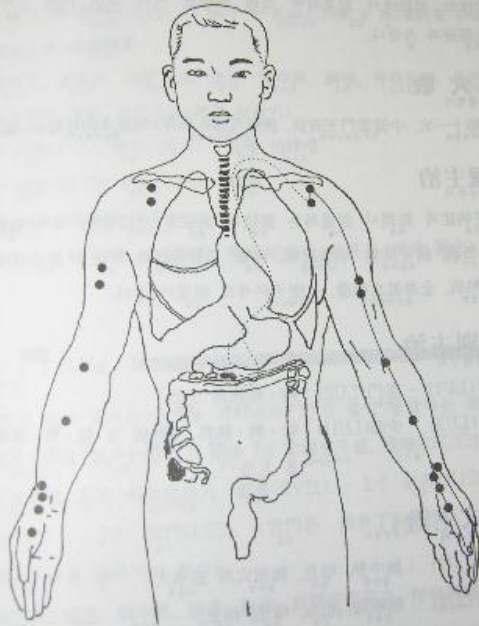




# Acupuncture on a figure

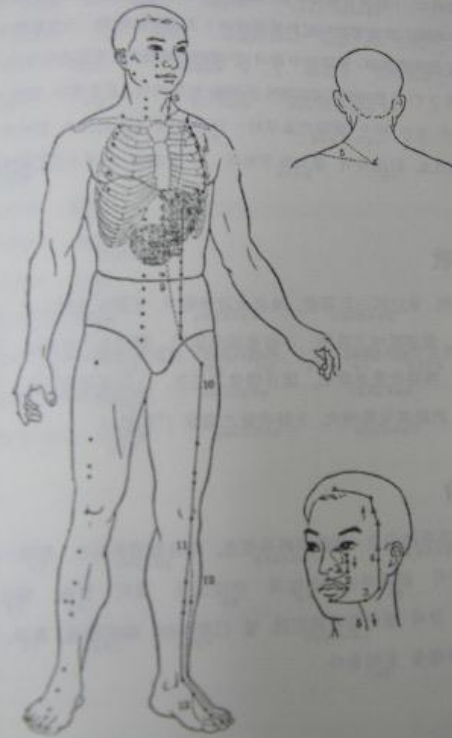


[手太陰肺經]  
수태음폐경  
(Lung Meridian, LU)



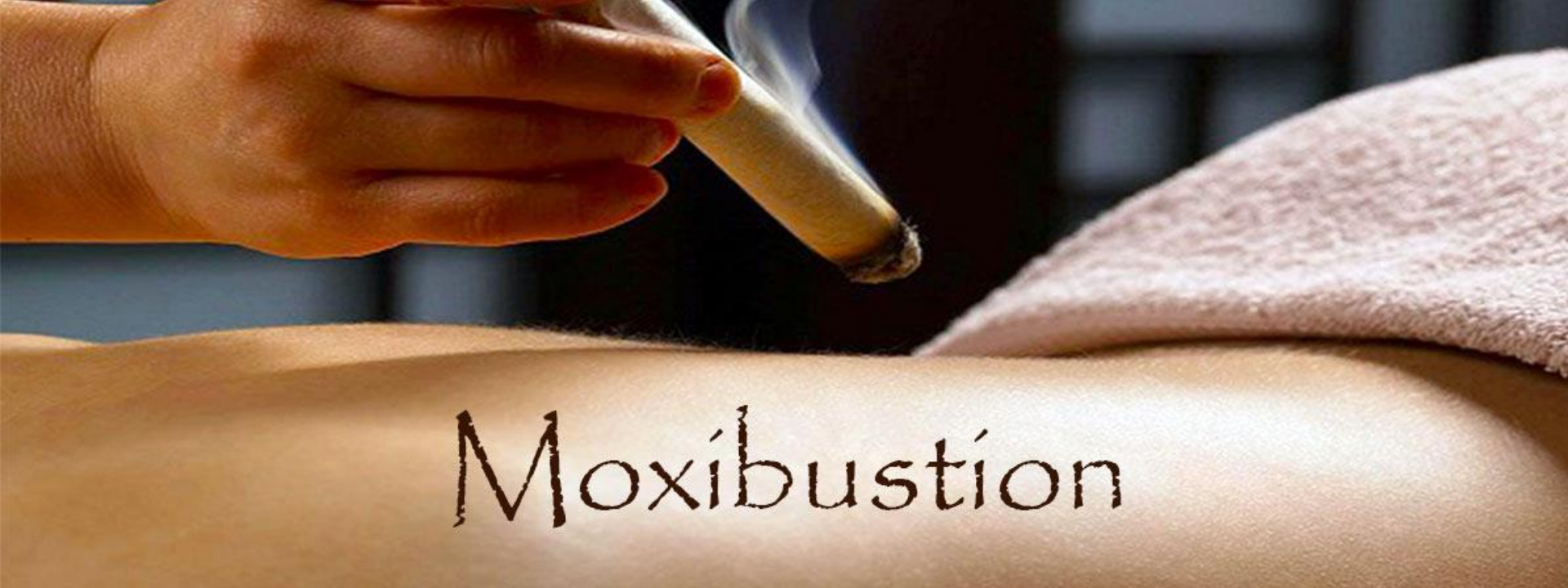
<< 그림 1. 수태음폐경 유주도 >>

[足陽明胃經]  
족양명위경  
(Stomach Meridian, ST)



<< 그림 3. 족양명위경 유주도 >>





Moxibustion





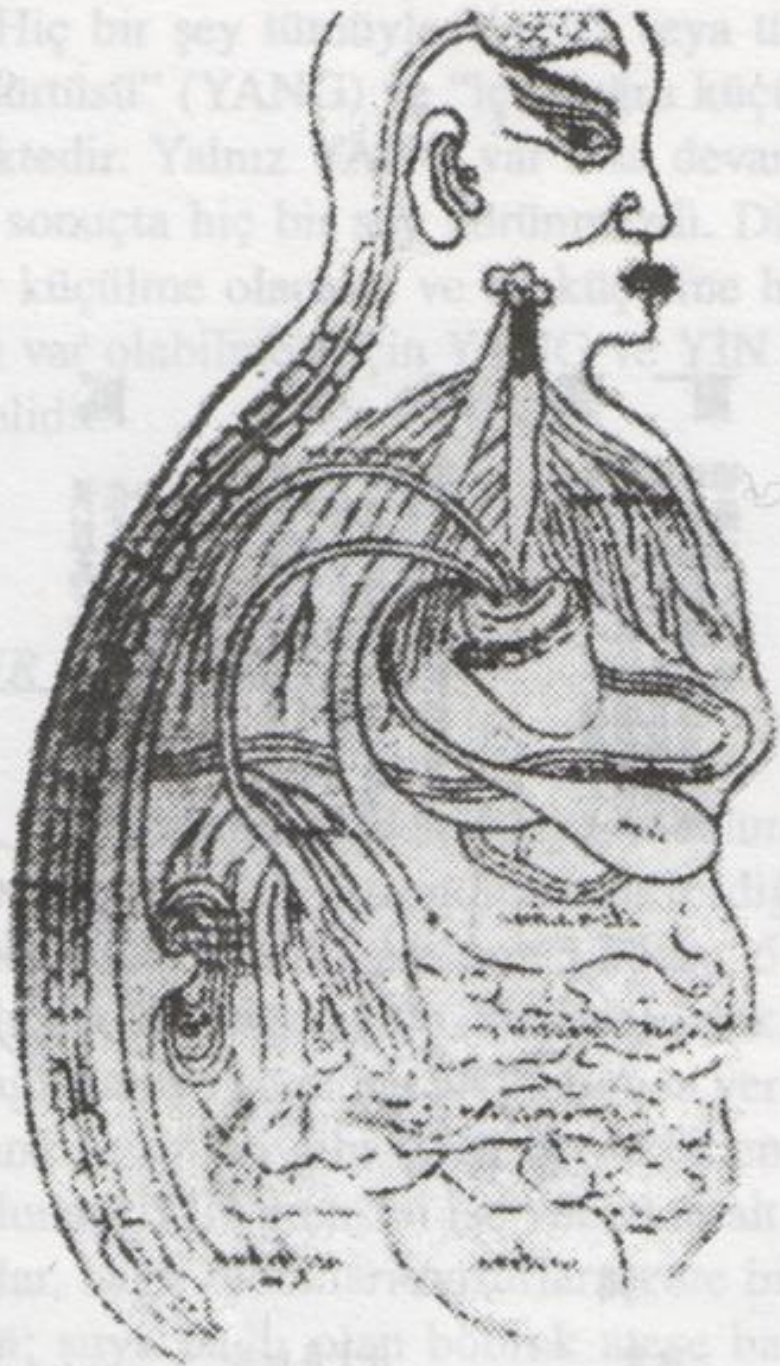
- Moxa is understood within a modern Western medical framework to be a *natural diuretic*, as well as a *moderate stimulant*. It is also an *emmenagogue*, which means that it can trigger an increase of blood flow to the pelvic area – especially the uterus.
- Like acupuncture, the healing properties can be presented by stimulating the nerve endings of the existing chakras in our bodies, solve the blockages in these points and ensure the re-flow of energy.







That is all for this week...



肝

右在膈下其四指生三葉  
右四葉共七葉附于  
胃之筋九指下素明  
刺禁論云肝居下左後



或以為其藏在右其脈  
在左者非 素問靈蘭秘  
典論云肝者將軍之  
官謀慮出焉

心

此經本有名有形其經絡  
起于腹下之天通而上于  
中結之中通其結在右之  
下有筋結暴心者是也其  
筋在右寸尺中



絡包心

肺

心包絡在右寸尺中  
其脈起于腹下之天通而  
上于中結之中通其結在  
右寸尺中



肺系  
九指  
六葉  
兩耳

難經曰加重三斤三兩六葉兩  
耳凡八葉三葉魄 四書如蓋  
骨者十脊之第二椎中有二十  
四空行列分布諸氣之氣為諸  
氣之華蓋 又難經曰喉嚨重  
十二兩廣一寸長一尺一寸九  
節咽門重十二兩廣一寸半至  
胃長一尺六寸腸胃者伯前曰  
咽門重十二兩廣一寸

胃

胃重二斤六兩八分五釐  
寸長一尺六寸五分五釐  
曲如盤之狀二斗水一斗  
五升合水一湖口謂之五  
合以此堆積其去非今用  
之升斗地胃者倉廩之官  
五味出焉



食皖

心

心重十二兩附著于  
脊之第五椎附下膈  
上有七孔三毛髮結  
止三合主藏神



肺系  
肝系  
五葉系皆  
屬于心  
脾系

大腸

平人絕氣滿伯  
高日大腸大四  
寸半長二丈一  
尺八寸一斗水  
七升半



大腸  
直接大腸  
使氣通  
陰

難經曰大腸重  
二斤十二兩附  
胃屬同長直腸  
曰五指大腸四  
寸半長二丈一  
尺八寸一斗水  
七升半