CMPR311

Week 10

Medical Development in the Qing Dynasty

Chinese Medicine Department
Session content

- The social-economic-political and medical changes in Qing dynasty
- Medical development in Qing dynasty
- Formation of the epidemic febrile disease doctrine and set: the four masters in Wen Bing theory:
  - Ye Tianshi, 叶天士 and Four levels syndrome differentiation
  - Xue Shengbai, 薛生白
  - Wu Jutong, 吴鞠通 and San Jiao syndrome differentiation
  - Wang Mengying 王孟英
Qing Dynasty 清朝
(1644 – 1911)

The Development of Febrile Disease (Wen Bing, 温病) theory
The Development of Febrile Disease
(Wen Bing Theory)
Part 1
Chinese Civilization (19)
The Qing Dynasty

(students please watch in your own spare time)

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgDpwV1puwM
The Social, Economic and Political characteristics of Qing dynasty:

- The Qing dynasties marked the later period of feudalism.
- Popular thinking and culture were autocratic.
- Intellectuals went to research on medicine rather than serving the governments.
- Many Confucian physicians emerged, learning outside the government system, and the apprentices system was popular.
- The final years of Qing Dynasty 1800-1911: This is the dark age of China in modern history
The two opium wars

The **Opium Wars**, also known as the **Anglo-Chinese Wars**:  

- First Opium War from 1839 to 1842 and  
- the Second Opium War from 1856 to 1860  
- The Treaty of Nanking was signed
The Treaty of Nanjing 南京条约

- opened the way for further opium trade
- ceded territory including Hong Kong
- unilaterally fixed Chinese tariffs at a low rate
- granted extraterritorial rights to foreigners in China (which were not offered to Chinese abroad)
- diplomatic representation.
The First Sino-Japanese War
(1 August 1894 – 17 April 1895) War of Jia Wu (甲午戰爭)
- Troops of the Eight nations alliance in 1900. Left to right: Britain, United States, Australian(British), British India, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan

- Summer palace was burnt down by the British and American troops
The social-economic-medical changes after the wars

- The Qing dynasty was much weakened by long wars. The gap between China and the West gradually widened.

- Along with enormous and far-reaching changes, role of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) was changing too.
Medical Developments
During 1368 – 1911AD

- the beginning of Chinese Medicine struggle
- The further development of Wen-Bing
- New anatomy
- Use of the Smallpox virus to combat smallpox
- Supplement to the Ben Cao Gan Mu and plant therapy
- Publishing Boom in Encyclopedias and medical books
- Rise of western medicine and integrated TCM
TCM at the beginning of the Qing dynasty

- In 1700s China, a publishing boom in encyclopedias-including medical books, i.e., the *Gujin Tushu Jicheng* (Collection of Ancient and Modern Works), appeared in print in 1726. 520 of its 10,000 chapters deal with medicine;

- School of thought Wen Bing (it also refers to “warm diseases” or febrile disease) continued to develop since the Ming dynasty due to epidemics of febrile diseases plagued China for centuries.

- The concepts that evolved from this school are still applicable today. It is often discussed in relation to the treatment of epidemic and infectious diseases.
Wen Bing (Warm Disease) Theory

Wen=warm/feverish    Bing=disease

Wen bing theory differs from Shang Han Lun (Treatise on Cold Diseases) in its analysis of the characteristics of epidemics and therapeutic methods.

- In ancient China, warm disease was recognized:
  - In The Yellow Emperor's Inner Canon. Warm disease was called Ke Du (serious toxin).
  - In the book of Formulas to Keep Up One's Sleeve (Zhou Hou Fang), it was called pestilent qi.
  - Up to the Qing dynasty, Ye Tianshi indicated that warm disease was a special warm evil.

the Development of Wen Bing Theory

- Though there are numerous references to warm diseases in very ancient Chinese medicine texts, **warm disease theory was not developed as an independent system until the Qing dynasty.**

- There were several schools of warm disease theory, dating from the Ming and Qing dynasties.

- **The five medical experts** who most significantly influenced the development of Warm Disease theory were Wu YouKe, Ye Tianshi, Xue Shengbai, Wu Jutong, and Wang Mengying.
Wen Bing theory form and development

- Reform of epidemic febrile disease doctrine: Wu Youke and his febrile factor theory

- Formation of the epidemic febrile disease doctrine and sect: the most contributed scholars were the “four major physicians of the Qing dynasty”—Ye Gui, Xue Xue, Wu Tang and Wang Mengying.
Wu youke 呉又可
(Wu youxing 吳有性) (c.1582- c.1652)

- Wu youke Was born in Wuxian of Jiangsu province at the end of Ming or the beginning of the Qing dynasty. At that time epidemic febrile diseases widely spread and Wu saw many mistakes of the treatment for epidemic febrile diseases.

- Wu then devoted himself to the study of infectious epidemic febrile diseases, and wrote the *Wen Yi Lun* 温疫論 (Treatise on epidemic febrile diseases) in 1642. *Wen Yi Lun* is the first book publication that discusses systematically the characteristics and treatment of epidemics, which differed from Shang Han Lun.
Wu youke 呉又可
(Wu youxing 呉有性) (c.1582- c.1652)  cont.

- Wu raised many new theories about infectious disease, key points list as follows:

  ➢ Epidemic disease is caused by the epidemic pathogenic factor of a material. “epidemic febrile disease is a kind of disease not caused by Wind, Cold, Summer heat or Damp but is affected by Li qi (戻気) which is an abnormal substance in the air.—the theory of an epidemic pathogenic factor was a great milestone in TCM treatment of infectious disease.
Wu youke 吳又可
(Wu youxing 吳有性) (c.1582- c.1652)  cont.

- An epidemic pathogenic factor enters the body by through the nose and mouth--this was the first theory to assert that warm pathogens enter the body through the mouth and nose.

- Distinctive features of epidemic pathogenic factors causing disease. “epidemic pathogen factors” were material but we could not see them.

- Infectious epidemic febrile diseases have an incubation period
The school of Warm disease

- After Wu Youke and his representative publication Wen Yi Lun 瘟疫论, a few new theories and therapeutic methods had been developed that distinguish warm disease and epidemic diseases from cold damage/diseases.

- This kind of approach to the understanding of epidemic diseases therefore came to be known as "the school of Warm Diseases".

- The prominent representative of this school are: Ye Tianshi, Xue Shengbai, Wu Jutong and Wang mengying.

(deeper discussion and details related to the four major physicians of Wen Bing will be in session 11)
Ye Tianshi 叶天士
(Ye Gui 叶桂 1667-1746)

- Was from a famous physician family; the prominent representative of the school of Wen Bing /warm disease.
- He introduced his theory that warm diseases develop and transmit through four phases, namely the Wei, Qi, Ying, and Xue aspects. He therefore developed the 4 Levels of Heat penetration (Wei, Qi, Ying and Xue 卫, 气, 营, 血).
- the Treatise on Warm Heat (Wen Re Lun, 温热论), which contributed a great deal to the study of epidemic febrile diseases.
Ye Gui & Wen Re Lun 温热论

- *Wen Re Lun* 温热论 is from the Qing Dynasty
- It was taught by Ye Gui 叶桂 and recorded by his student Gu Jing-Wen 顾景文.
- This book tells how Wen Re will happen and the stages of Wen Re disease.
- The book also brings out the four stages of Warm Febrile Disease （Wen Bing）: Defense (Wei), Qi, Construction (Ying), and Blood (Xue).
- These four stages also tell how serious the Warm Febrile Disease has been (Defence is the least serious and Blood is the most serious).
The book also discusses the meaning of the tongue, the teeth, macule, and papule examination (from observation of these things, you can obtain the health condition of a person).

This book is a pioneer of this area and is the starting point of the Warm Febrile Disease school of thought.

Xue Shengbai / Xue Xue
薛生白/ 薛雪
(1681-1770)

- He concentrated on discussing damp-heat factors. He added to the Wen Bing theory with the notion that whenever you have Heat, you also have Dampness。

- He clearly explained that damp-heat usually occurs from a combination of external yang brightness and internal greater yin factors affecting each other.

- He published his ideas in his Detailed Analysis of Damp-Heat (Shi Re Tiao Bian 湿热条辨).
Wu Jutong/ Wu Tang
吴鞠通/ 吴瑭 (1758-1836)

- He made a thorough study of *Su Wen in Huang Di Nei Jing*, created / expanded on the ideas of Ye Tianshi by developing a system of differential diagnosis based on the pathological changes in the triple burners (San Jiao Heat Patterns differentiation 三焦辨证).

- He summarized his findings and published them in his *Detailed Analysis of Warm Diseases (Wen Bing Tiao Bian 温病条辨)*.

- He specified nine different types of fevers, and concluded that only one of them was contagious.
Wang Mengying 王孟英/王士雄
(1808-1866)

- He developed insights on the cause of warm fevers, their symptoms, and their treatment methods.
- He published his ideas in several books, the most important of which is *Warm Disease Latitudes and Longitudes* (*Wen Re Jing Wei* 温热经纬).
The Wen Bing theory & Management of Epidemic and infectious diseases

- Treatment of infectious diseases is one of the most important disciplines of Chinese medicine.
- Chinese medicine in general, especially the Shang Han school and the Wen Bing school hold much evidence on responding to changes in the climate, environment and some newly diseases.
- The emergence of drug resistant microbes, plus pandemics such as SARS and Avian Flu, point to Chinese medicine as an effective treatment. Examples:
  - the 1918 influenza pandemic in China,
  - SARS in 2003,
  - the 2009 HIN1 influenza, etc.
SARS in 2003 China

- The Centre for Disease Control and Prevention in China has classified SARS as a disease related to Wen Bing based on the close resemblance between the two types of illnesses.

- The Centre also advised health practitioners to refer to traditionally prescribed treatments and recommendations.

- James Maguire from the WHO medical team said “patients in the hospital using TCM have more rapidly recovered from the disease, able to bring down their fever and leave the hospital after 18 days.”

(based on the statistics of patients in The Guangdong Provincial Hospital of TCM & the 1st Affiliated Hospital of GuangZhou University of TCM)
Relevant Articles


- A Cultural and Linguistic Translation of Warm Factor Epidemics Wenbing as Seasonal Viral Influenza Epidemics in Australia 
Relevant Articles (cont.)

  

  

- Ye Gui and Treatise on Warm-heat Diseases
  
  https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtcms.2017.10.001
Summary & Discussion

- Summarize this session learning
- Influence on current TCM practice of those Masters of Wen Bing theory (the 5 masters of Wen Bing school of thought)
- Questions?
Main References


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