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 time)

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgDpwVlpuwM
The 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 古今图书集成 (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 differed 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 Tian-Shi 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.
Wu youke 吳又可
(Wu you-xing 吳有性) (c.1582–c.1652)

- 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.

- Epidemics are not caused by wind, cold, or damp but by *Li qi* (戾氣) which is an abnormal substance in the air and can enter the body through the mouth and nose - *This was the first theory to assert that warm pathogens enter the body through the mouth and nose*

- 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.
Ye Tian-Shi 叶天士
(Ye Gui 叶桂 1667-1746)

- Was from a physician family; the prominent representative of the school of 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).
Ye Gui & Wen Re Lun 温热论（cont.）

- 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 Ju-Tong/ 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 Tian-Shi 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
(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 H1N1 influenza, etc.
Extra information:

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 type 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

  

  

  
Relevant Articles (cont.)


- Ye Gui and Treatise on Warm-heat Diseases

  [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtcms.2017.10.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtcms.2017.10.001)
Summary & Discussion

- Summarize this session learning
- Influence on current TCM practice of the these Masters of Wen Bing theory
- Questions?
Main References


Main References


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