Week 12

Spread and Development of TCM in
- Japan
- Korea

Chinese Medicine Department
Session Contents

- Influence of China on medicine in Japan and Korea
- History & development of Chinese medicine in Japan
- History & development of Chinese medicine in Korea
Influence of China on medicine in Japan & Korea

- Expansion of Chinese power into the Korean peninsula
- Medical exchanges with Korea
- Medical exchanges with Japan
Expansion of Chinese power into Korean and Japan

- Historically speaking, China was ever the dominant force in many societies in Eastern Asia (Japan and Korea) and South-eastern Asia (i.e., Vietnam), and exerted a great influence on the culture, religion, language, medicine, government, art and communication.

- Those societies in Asia had been part of the Chinese cultural sphere due to politics, trade, migration, and occupation.

East Asia, Chinese Influence in (2009).
Expansion of Chinese power into Korean and Japan

- According to most of the recorded history of East Asia (Japan and Korea) and South-eastern Asia, “it is safe to say that the healing traditions of most Asian cultures are intertwined to some extent, much as their religious philosophies are”.

Relevant history video link (student please watch in your own time as a pre-reading resource):
Chinese medicine spread and developed in Asian countries:

Korea & Japan
Chinese medicine In Korea
History of Chinese Medicine in Korea

- Korea has its own traditional medicine with deep influence of Chinese medicine.

- Stone and bone needles were also found in North Hamgyoung (now in North Korea)

- Worm, wood and garlic are ‘eatable medicine’.
The 3 Kingdoms (57 AD until 668)

Influence of Chinese Medicine -
1) intense researches on herbs

2) Medical theories were based on Medicine of Song and Yuan dynasties (China)
Medical exchange between China and Korea

- In the Ming and Qing dynasties (China), in addition to the frequent exchanges between China and Korea, Korean physicians carried out wide research in traditional Chinese medicine and herbology. Their most influential achievements were the two most famous medical works compiled by Korean physicians based on Chinese medical classics:

1. **Yi Fang Lei Ju** (*Collection of classified Formulas*)-written by Jin Limen and others

2. **Dong Yi Bao Jian** (*Previous Mirror for Oriental Medicine*)-compiled by Xu Jun

the Concise Prescriptions of Royal Doctors

In 1226 Choi Chong-jun published a book: ‘the Concise Prescriptions of Royal Doctors’

It has contents of many ancient Chinese medical books which had been lost for a long time
‘Dongeui Bogam’

In 1592 Heo Jun published

‘Dongeui Bogam’

Influenced Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese medicine
In early 19th century

Lee Je-ma published
‘Sasang typology’

4 personality types & emotions:
Tae-Yang (太陽), So Yang (小陽),
tae-eum (太陰) & So-Eum (小陰)
Traditional Korean medical treatments

Traditional Korean Chinese medicine is called Han-Yi / Han Fang (漢醫/漢方) and the capital city of Korea was called Han Cheng (漢城) which indicated the influence of Chinese medicine and Chinese culture (Han Cheng was changed into Seoul in 2005); traditional Korean medical treatment include:

- Herbs:
- Acupuncture:
- Moxibustion:
- Aromatherapy:
- Meditation:

漢 = Han = Chinese
方 = Fang = (Herbal)Formula
Acupuncture & Moxibustion introduced to Korea

- In the sixth century, Acupuncture & Moxibustion were introduced to Korea:
  - The Emperor Liangwu sent medical doctors and craftsmen to Baiji in AD 541;
  - The Xinluo royal court of Korea in AD693 gave the title of Acupuncture Professor to those who taught acupuncture students;
Chinese medicine in Korea

With the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries,

- many Korean imperial physicians / doctors came to China to study Chinese medicine, and

- China (government) gave great assistance to Korea to set up Chinese medicine training courses and schools in Korea. E.g., The Ming dynasty government separately appointed imperial physician as professors who were in charge of answering Korea students questions and then sorted these contents into a book *Yi Xue Yi Wen (medical Questions)*; regular conference was carried out between China and Korea.
Chinese Medicine Education in Korea

National School of Traditional Korean medicine established in 2008 after closed for over 100 years by the Japanese

Special graduate schools
Summary: Chinese medicine in Korea

Over time, Chinese philosophy, culture, language and Chinese medicine had influenced deeply the east Asian countries, including Korea. Chinese medicine spread throughout Asia, Korean Medicine emerged with Chinese medicine, and afterwards diverged from Chinese Medicine, eventually becomes their own medicine, i.e, Sasang approach is a good example.


Chinese medicine in Present day Korea

- “Oriental Medicine” is the English name Koreans prefer for what is known in most of the rest of the world as Chinese Medicine. Among themselves, Koreans call it “Korean medicine.” They believe their traditional medicine is as much Korean as it is Chinese, since for around 2,000 years they have adapted medical theories, practices, and even prescriptions from China to fit Korean needs”.

Chinese medicine in Japan
History of Chinese Medicine in Japan
(Andrews, Bridie, 2014)

“Japan had been importing Chinese models of government institutions and laws, Chinese translations of Buddhist sutras, and Chinese medical books and practices since the seventh century”.

“Over the course of the following centuries, Japanese elites continued to import, read, and comment on Chinese medical works”.

“By the beginning of the Tokugawa period (1616-1867 CE), the most important currents of medical thought in Japan were those that followed the works of the first-century physician Zhang Ji, author of the Treatise on Cold Damage (Shanghan lun in Chinese, these same characters are pronounced as Shinkanron in Japanese), and the teachings of the Chinese ‘four great physicians of the Jin and Yuan dynasties’ (1115-1368 CE)”.

Medicine in Japan

Ancient medicine in Japan:
- Japan’s adoption of the Chinese official system and Chinese medicine c. 646 AD
- Tamba no Yasuyori wrote I Shin Po 醫心方 (Yi Xin Fang) c. 982-984.
- Manase Dousan 曲直瀬道三 (c.1508-1597) promotes Jin-Yuan schools of thought
- Sugiyama Waichi 杉山和一 (c.1610-1695)
- Hanaoka Seishu 華岡青洲 (1760-1835) combines Dutch surgery with herbal anesthesia
- Rise of Western medicine & suppression of Kanpo
Traditional Chinese medicine in Japan is called Kampo medicine (漢方医学), “Kam po (漢方)” in short

漢 = Han = Chinese
方= Fang=(Herbal)Formula
How was Chinese medicine introduced to Japan

○ **Route 1**: 221-210 BC the first Emperor of China – looking for eternal life medicine, sent emissaries across the eastern sea to Japan

○ **Route 2**: via Korea in 562 AD when Japan adopted Kampo, Confucianism and Buddhism
Empress Suiko sent envoys to China and brought back classic medical texts to further develop their medical field.
Ministry of health & Free dispensary system

In 701

Empress Komyo established:

Ministry of health &
Free dispensary system for needy
Jian Zhen 鉴真 (in Japanese Ganjin)

In 753
A Chinese Buddhist monk Jian Zhen (in Japanese Ganjin) went to Japan

Brought medical tests and collection of herbs to the palace

Wang, ZG. (1999).
Influence of Zhang Zhongjing 张仲景 & Sun Simiao 孙思邈 in Japan

After 814 Japan went into isolation

Continued to use the formulas, medical theories and practices of Zhang Zhongjing （Zhang Ji） and Sun Simiao

Until 15 century
School of Gosei-ha

Tashiro Sanki (1465-1537) spent 12 years in China

Established School of Gosei-ha (a small medical school) expanded during 17th Century
Manase Dosan & Igaku tienseiki

- Manase Dosan – student of Tashiro

Complied Keiteki-shu (a book on internal medicine in 8 vols)

He also established a medical school called Keiteki-in in Kyoto

- His son, Igaku tienseiki, wrote a book of case studies and developed a new group of herbal formulas
Todo Yoshimasu & Koho-ha school

Todo Yoshimasu (1720-1773) set up Koho-ha school which focussed on the causes of diseases and their treatment.

It used classic formulas and practical knowledge.
Kampo started to decline around 1590 when Portuguese introduced western medicine into Japan.

Some argue it was the Dutch not Portuguese.
Kampo practice in Japan

Kampo used fixed combinations of herbs in standardized proportions according to the classical literature of Chinese medicine.

The medicines are exactly the same ingredients under the ministry’s standardization methodology.
Regulations and safety precautions are much stronger and tighter for Japanese Kampo than any other Herbal medicines.

Yr 2000 survey = > 70% GP prescribed Kampo medicines
Nihon Yakkyokuho (日本薬局方) = the Japanese Pharmacopoeia

Lists 165 herbal ingredients that are used in Kampo medicines
Although Kampo has been developed in Japan over 1500 years, only recently have Kampo practitioners sharing their knowledge outside Japan.
Acupuncture & Moxibustion introduced to Japan

- In the sixth century, Acupuncture & Moxibustion were passed on to Japan:
  - The Chinese Government presented the book Canon of Acupuncture to the Mikado of Japan in AD 552.
  - Zhi Cong of Wu County brought Charts of Acupuncture and Moxibustion and other medical books to Japan.
Sugiyama Waichi 杉山和一

- Blind but mastered medical classics
- Became a famous doctor of acupuncture. Trained under the emperors physician Irie Yoshiyaki who emphasised the importance of the Spirit in healing.
- Established 54 acupuncture schools for the blind. The tradition of blind acupuncturists continues to the present
- Systemised and developed abdominal diagnosis based on the Nan Jing
- Introduced guide tube to reduce pain
Chinese Medicine and Western medicine in Japan after the Japanese medical reforms

- Influence by the Japanese modernization and the win in the wars (1894-95 Japan-China war; 1905 Russo-Japan War), Chinese medicine gradually declined in Japan, meanwhile the western medicine has been widely spread and developed.

- Western medicine first arrived Japan with Portuguese Jesuit missionaries in the middle of the sixteenth century. This link between foreign religion and medicine was reinforced after 1590 by Franciscan missionaries, who built leper hospitals as extensions of their new convents.
Chinese Medicine and Western medicine in Japan after the Japanese medical reforms (cont.)

o Since then, “Chinese students rushed to study the Japanese model of East Asian modernity. Chinese intellectuals and bureaucrats constantly invoked the Japanese reforms of the Meiji Restoration (1868-1911) as the model for China to follow with regard to military modernization, constitutional reform, education, and the teaching and regulation of science and medicine”.

o the Chinese medical developments of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) attracted little attention in Japan.

Summary:

Acupuncture and Moxibustion in Japan & Korea

- Since the traditional Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion was introduced to Japan and Korea, acupuncture and moxibustion have been regarded as an important part of their traditional medicine and handed down up to now.
Summary: CM history in Japan

- In the seventh century, the Japanese government sent many doctors to China to study Chinese medicine.
- In AD 702 the Japanese government issued an Imperial Order to copy the medical educational system of the Chinese Tang Dynasty and set a speciality of acupuncture and moxibustion.
- With the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, China also gave assistance to Japan to set up training courses and schools have been set up.
- Since 1890s, Japanese system of education, the teaching and regulation of science and medicine was regarded as model for China to follow.
Extra reading: relevant research articles


Extra reading: relevant research articles


Summary & Discussion

- Summarize this session learning.
- Questions?
Student Feedback Surveys (SFS)

Want to contribute to improving this subject? We’re listening!

The first 15 minutes of the next class for this subject you will be provided with the opportunity to complete the Student Feedback Survey.

Please bring your laptop, tablet, or smart phone to your next class so that you can complete the survey in class time.

https://simonegiuliani.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/listening1.jpg
Main References


[http://www.china.org.cn/english/MATERIAL/185663.htm#5](http://www.china.org.cn/english/MATERIAL/185663.htm#5)
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