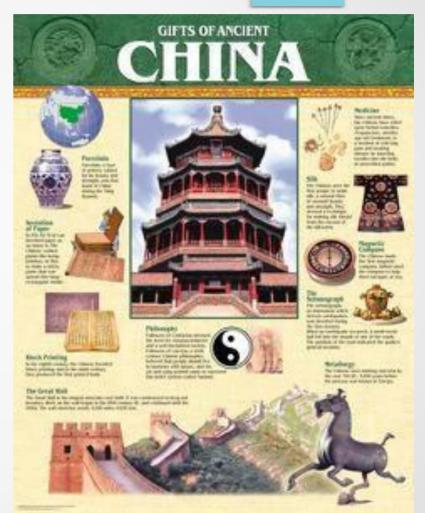
Traditional Chinese medicine and ancient Chinese medical ethics





Traditional Chinese medicine

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The Most Influential Texts



«Yellow Emperor's Canon of Interior Medicine»

«Shen Nong's Canon of Herbs»

«Compendium of Materia Medica»



Yin-Yang theory



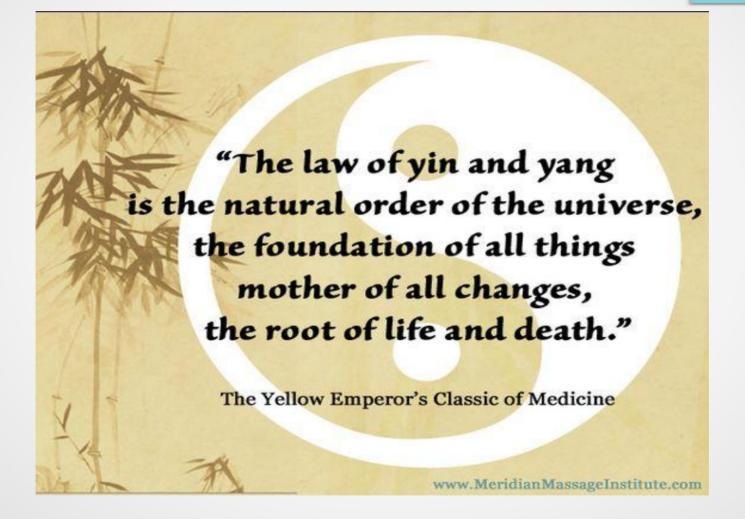
In Taoist thought, the Tao, or universal first principle, generated a duality of opposing principles that underlie all the patterns of nature. These principles, yin and yang, are mutually dependent as well as polar opposites. They are basic concepts in traditional Chinese medicine. Yin represents everything that is cold, moist, dim, passive, slow, heavy, and moving downward or inward; while represents heat, dryness, brightness, activity, rapidity, lightness, and upward or outward motion. Both forces are equally and in human necessary in nature well-being, and neither force can exist without the other. The dynamic interaction of these two principles is reflected in the cycles of the seasons, the human life cycle, other natural phenomena. and One objective of traditional Chinese medicine is

Yin-Yang theory



In addition to yin and yang, Taoist teachers also believed that the Tao produced a third force, primordial energy or **qi** (also spelled chi or ki). The interplay between yin, yang, and qi gave rise to the Five Elements of water, metal, earth, wood, and fire. These entities are all reflected in the structure and functioning of the human body.

Yin-Yang theory



"Five elements theory"



The five-phases theory, somewhat similar to the humourism theory, is made up of five elements, wood, fire, earth, metal and water. There are interpromoting, counteracting and harmonious relationships between them. The visceral phenomena, physiology and pathology of the body can be well explained by the harmony or disharmony of the five phases.

"Five elements theory"



Five Element psychology is based on TCM's Five Element theory, which comprehensive system organizes everything, including your internal organs, into five Universal interacting groups or patterns. The Five Element theory perceives that each organ has a specific emotion related to it. The expression and level of any emotion therefore is closely tied to and dependent on the level of its corresponding

organ's function

Causes of diseases

Endogenous

Exogenous

Intermediate

An endogenous cause consists of over stimulation of emotion, including joy, anger, melancholy, fear, fright, meditation and grief.

Exogenous causes consist of unseasonal changes of climatic factors, such as evil wind, cold, summer heat, dampness, dryness and fire.

The intermediate cause refers to burns, frostbite, bites from snakes, insects and other animals, injuries by metals and, last but not least, irregular and inadequate or intemperate food eating and drinking habits, as well as sexual activities.

The human being





Diagnostic methods

Observation indicates that doctors directly watch the outward appearance to know a patient's condition. As the exterior and interior corresponds immediately, when the inner organs run wrongly, it will be reflected through skin pallor, tongue, the facial sensory organs and some excrement.

Auscultation and olfaction is a way for doctors to collect messages through hearing the sound and smelling the odor. This is another reference for diagnosis.

Interrogation suggests that doctors question the patient and his relatives, so as to know the symptoms, evolution of the disease and previous treatments.

The taking of the pulse and palpation refer that doctors noting the pulse condition of patients on the radial artery, and then to know the inner change of symptom. Doctors believe that when the organic function is normal, the pulse, frequency, and intension of pulse will be relatively stable, and when not, variant.

Education

Tai Yi Shu

Imperial Academy of Medicine

300 faculties

Four departments:

internal medicine for adults

pediatrics

massage

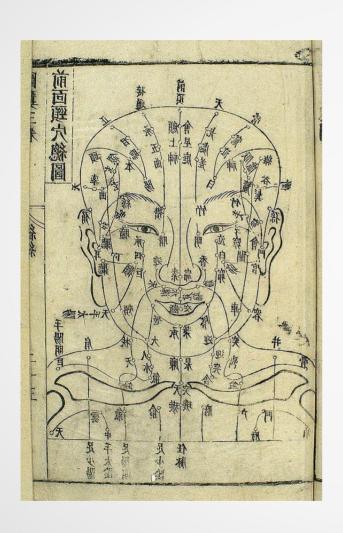
incantation

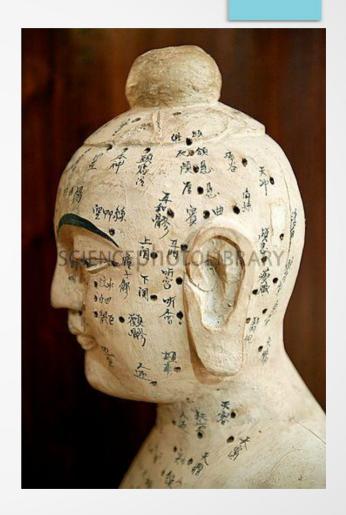
Acupuncture



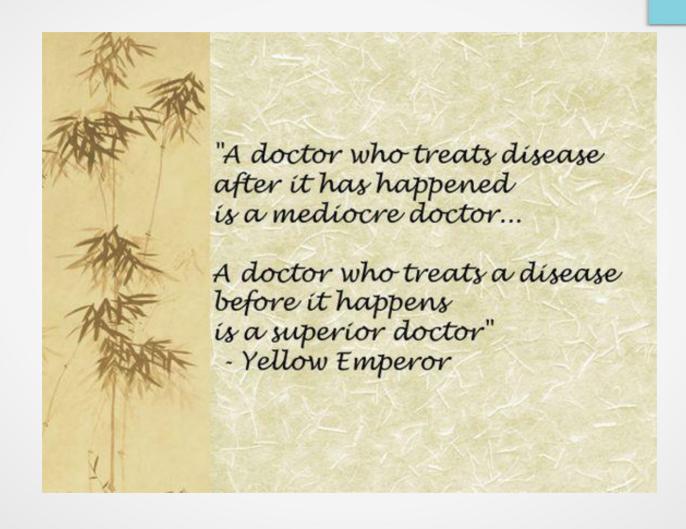


Acupuncture





Medical ethics



Medical ethics

Be erudite in medical knowledge and diligent in learning: all doctors should progress constantly and keep improving their skill of the medical art and technical know-how.

Be sympathetic to patients and serve them wholeheartedly. Serve all patients equally, regardless of their age, sex, wealth, rank, nationality and intelligence. Treat all patients as if they were your own relatives and their illness as if it were your own suffering. Meet the patient at any time or any place when a doctor's help is needed, notwithstanding any danger.

Be painstakingly careful in diagnosing a disease. Think carefully when prescribing treatment. Be objective and avoid any personal considerations of responsibility or being swayed by personal feelings.

Thank you!

