



# Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association 中医药规范研究学会



July-August 2022 Newsletter

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- A5 Welcome new members
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## i The latest issue of WJTCM, the official journal of GP-TCM RA, is published.

Please click here for [electronic pdf file](#)



The banner features the WJTCM logo on the left, the text 'WJTCM World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine' in the center, and the GP-TCM Research Association logo on the right. Below the logo is the text 'Sponsored by WFCMS Official Journal of GP-TCM RA'. At the bottom is a blue navigation bar with icons and labels for 'About', 'Articles', 'Special Issues', 'Authors', 'Search', and 'Subscribe'.

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## Events in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of GP-TCM RA

### ii The 10th GP-TCM RA Annual Meeting on 22&23 September 2022

# The 10<sup>th</sup> GP-TCM RA ANNUAL MEETING

22-23 September 2022 (Virtual meeting)



## *Celebration of 10-year Anniversary*



Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association (GP-TCM RA) was founded in Leiden, the Netherlands in April 2012

### Confirmed keynote speakers:

**Prof. Yung-Chi Cheng**  
Yale University, USA

**Prof. Ka-Kit Hui**  
UCLA Center for East-West Medicine, USA

**Prof. Clara Bik-San Lau**  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR

**Dr. Chris Chan**  
The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR

**Prof. Monique Simmonds**  
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK

**Prof. Amala Soumyanath**  
Oregon Health & Science University, USA

**Dr. Xiao-Yang Hu**  
University of Southampton, UK

### More distinguished speakers in 7 Interest Groups:

- Regulatory Aspects
- Quality Control
- Pharmacology and Toxicology
- Publication
- Acupuncture – Moxibustion and Meridians
- Clinical Studies
- Good Clinical Practice Guidelines

**Free registration is required. Please use link below for registration:**

<https://forms.gle/qLkryhi7M4icJoYA>



Please scan this QR code if the link does not work

(Zoom link will be sent to all registrants in mid-September)



## All are welcome!



The 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (Virtual) of  
The Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association  
22-23 September 2022

**Tentative program**

**22 September 2022 (Thursday) UK time 9 am – 2.15 pm (China time 4 pm – 9.15 pm)**

Moderator: Prof. Clara Bik-San Lau, Secretary-General and President-Elect of GP-TCM RA

**UK time**

9.00 am – 9.15 am **Opening ceremony**

Chairperson of Keynote Session 1: Mr. Abraham Chan, BoD Member of GP-TCM RA

9.15 am – 9.45 am **Keynote speech**

**Prof. Monique Simmonds, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK**

Topic: To be confirmed

9.45 am – 10.15 am **Keynote speech**

**Prof. Clara Bik-San Lau, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China**

“Discovery of the new therapeutic value of a popular medicinal plant *Andrographis paniculata* in esophageal cancer – from bench to bedside“

10.15 am – 10.30 am Break

10.30 am – 11.15 am **Interest group - Regulatory Aspects**

Chair by **Dr. Mei Wang and Prof. Gerhard Franz**

Topic: TCM entering EU markets

11.15 am – 12 noon **Interest group - Quality Control**

Chair by **Prof. Min Ye and Prof. Rudolf Bauer**

Topic: Recent developments in the quality control of Chinese materia medica

12 noon – 12.15 pm Break

12.15 pm – 1.00 pm **Interest group - Pharmacology and Toxicology**

Chair by **Prof. Pierre Duez and Prof. Hongxi Xu**

Topic: Innovations in *in vitro* toxicology beyond the classical 2D culture models: model organisms and 3D cultures

1.00 pm – 1.45 pm **Interest group – Publication**

Chair by **Prof. Rob Verpoorte and Prof. Thomas Efferth**

Topic: The future: Big data, Open data; Meaningful integration in repositories and the role of good practices

Chairperson of Keynote Session 2: Prof. Aiping Lyu, Past President and Executive Council Member of GP-TCM RA

1.45 pm – 2.15 pm **Keynote speech**

**Prof. Yung-Chi Cheng, Yale University, USA**

“WE Medicine and the Development of the Systems Biology Cancer Drug YIV-906”

-----End of Day 1 session-----



**23 September 2022 (Friday) UK time 8 am – 1 pm (China time 3 pm – 8 pm)**

Moderator: Prof. Simon Ming-Yuen Lee, BoD member and newsletter executive editor of GP-TCM RA

Chairperson of Keynote Session 3: Dr. Tai-Ping Fan, Treasurer and Executive Council Member of GP-TCM RA

UK time

8.00 am – 8.30 am **Keynote speech**

**Prof. Ka Kit Hui, UCLA Center for East-West Medicine, USA**

“Covid-19 and Chinese herbal medicine – from clinical research to practical use”

8.30 am – 9.00 am **Keynote speech**

**Prof. Amala Soumyanath, Oregon Health & Science University, USA**

“Towards optimized clinical trials of *Centella asiatica*, a neurologically active botanical”

9.00 am – 9.45 am **Interest group - Clinical Studies**

To be confirmed

9.45 am – 10.00 am Break

10.00 am – 10.45 am **Interest group - Good Clinical Practice Guidelines**

Chair by **Prof. Vivian Taam Wong and Dr. Chris Kam-Wa Chan**

Topic: Is the clinical practice guideline ready for implementation?

Chairperson of Keynote Session 4: Prof. Lee-Yan Sheen, BoD member of GP-TCM RA

10.45 am – 11.15 am **Keynote speech**

**Dr. Chris Kam-Wa Chan, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China**

“Prevention of diabetic nephropathy by the use of individualized Chinese medicines formulae”

11.15 am – 11.30 am Break

Chairperson of Keynote Session 5: Prof. Helen Sheridan, BoD member of GP-TCM RA

11.30 am – 12 noon **Keynote speech**

**Dr. Xiao-Yang Hu, University of Southampton, UK**

“Herbal medicine and antimicrobial resistance: research in Southampton”

12 noon – 12.45 pm **Interest group - Acupuncture – Moxibustion and Meridians**

Chair by **Prof. Nicola Robinson, Prof. Lixing Lao and Prof. Jianping Liu**

Topic: Developments in acupuncture research

12.45 pm – 1.00 pm Concluding remarks & Awards presentation

-----End of Day 2 Session-----





### iii Launch of Phytomedicine Special Issue



No.	Author	Title
45 accepted papers (status: 10 August 2022)		
1	Yin Ting Cheung	Real-world Data on Herb-drug Interactions in Oncology: A scoping Review of Pharmacoepidemiological Studies
2	Yin Xiong	Market Access for Chinese Herbal Medicinal Products in Europe—A Ten-year Review of Relevant Products, Policies, and Challenges
3	Nicola Robinson	Acupuncture as a post-stroke treatment option: a narrative review of clinical guideline recommendation
4	Myeong Soo Lee	Warm needle acupuncture for osteoarthritis: A systematic review and meta-analysis
5	Wing Fai Yeung	Self-administered Acupressure for Insomnia Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial
6	Wing Fai Yeung	Parent-administered Pediatric Tuina for Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms in Preschool Children: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial Embedded with a Process Evaluation
7	Haiyong Chen	Acupuncture for de Quervain's tenosynovitis: a randomized controlled trial
8	Jialing Zhang	Acupuncture for cancer-related insomnia: a systematic review and meta-analysis
9	Lixing LAO	A Combination of Electroacupuncture and Auricular Acupuncture for Postoperative Pain after Abdominal Surgery for Gynaecological Diseases: A Randomized Controlled Trial
10	Sven Schröder	Acupuncture improves chemotherapy-induced neuropathy explored by neurophysiological and clinical outcomes – the randomized, controlled, cross-over ACUCIN trial
11	Haitao Xiao	Therapeutic effects and mechanisms of Zhen-Wu-Bu-Qi Decoction on dextran sulfate sodium-induced chronic colitis in mice assessed by multi-omics approaches
12	Xiaobo Li	An integrated strategy for anti-inflammatory quality markers screening of traditional Chinese herbal medicine Mume Fructus based on phytochemical analysis and anti-colitis activity
13	Qingshan Li	The protective effects of Mai-Luo-Ning injection against LPS-induced acute lung injury via the TLR4/NF-κB signalling pathway
14	JUN LU	Activation of mitochondrial-associated apoptosis signaling pathway and inhibition of PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway by voacamine suppress breast cancer progression
15	Ning Gu	Guanxin V alleviates acute myocardial infarction by restraining oxidative stress damage, apoptosis, and fibrosis through the TGF-β1 signalling pathway
16	Rui-rui Wang	The improvement of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis by Poria cocos polysaccharides associated with gut microbiota and NF-κB/CCL3/CCR1 axis
17	Jiang Zheng	Development of a mechanism-based biomarker for Dioscorea bulbifera L. exposure and hepatotoxicity in rats
18	Li Yang	Mass spectrometry-based profiling and imaging strategy, a fit-for-purpose tool for unveiling the transformations of ginsenosides in Panax notoginseng during processing
19	Jun He	Alkaloids From Dendrobium and Their Biosynthetic Pathway, Biological Activities and Total Synthesis
20	Peng Chen	The pathogenesis and treatment mechanism of Parkinson's disease in the perspective of traditional Chinese medicine
21	Jiang Zheng	Diosbulbin B: an important component responsible for hepatotoxicity and protein covalent binding induced by Dioscorea bulbifera
22	Yuhong Huang	Efficacy and Safety of Zicuiyin Decoction on Diabetic Kidney Disease: A Multicenter, Randomized Controlled Trial
23	Jia-Feng Wang	Chemical diversity, biological activities and Traditional uses of and important Chinese herb Sophora

*Next page*



### iii Launch of Phytomedicine Special Issue



No.	Author	Title
45 accepted papers (status: 10 August 2022)		
24	Hongjun Yang	Yi-xin-shu Capsule Ameliorates Cardiac Hypertrophy by Regulating RB/HDAC1/GATA4 Signaling Pathway based on Proteomic and Mass Spectrometry Image Analysis
25	Mimi Ko	Metabolomic analysis of Gyejibongnyeong-Hwan for shoulder pain : A randomized, wait-list controlled pilot trial
26	Zhen Chen	Mechanisms of Pancreatic Tumor Suppression of the Xiang-lian Pill: An Integrated In Silico and In Vivo Study
27	Myeong Soo Lee	Herbal medicine for COVID-19: An overview of systematic reviews and meta-analysis
28	Aisong Zhu	Integrated meta-analysis, data mining, and animal experiments to investigate the efficacy and potential pharmacological mechanism of a TCM tonic prescription, Jianpi Tongmai formula, in depression
29	Yao Dai	Evidence construction of Huangkuai Capsule against chronic glomerulonephritis: A systematic review and network pharmacology
30	Jiayue Yang	Evidence Construction of Chinese Herbal Formulae for the Treatment of H. pylori Positive Peptic Ulcer: A Bayesian Network Meta-analysis
31	Clara Bik San Lau	Identification of active components in Andrographis paniculata targeting on CD81 in esophageal cancer in vitro and in vivo
32	Yan-Fang Xian	Anti-Atopic Dermatitis Effect of a Modified Huang-Lian-Jie-Du Decoction and Its Active Fraction on 2,4-Dinitrobenzene and MC903-Induced Mouse Models
33	Min Ye	A network pharmacology-based strategy to explore the pharmacological mechanisms of Antrodia camphorata and antcin K for treating type II diabetes mellitus
34	Zhong Zuo	Effects of Combination Treatment with Metformin and Berberine on Hypoglycemic Activity and Gut Microbiota Modulation in db/db Mice
35	Jian Li	Transcriptomic profiling revealed the role of apigenin-4'-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnoside in inhibiting the activation of rheumatoid arthritis fibroblast-like synoviocytes via MAPK signaling pathway
36	Qihe Xu	Antifibrotic activities of Scutellariae Radix extracts and flavonoids: comparative proteomics reveals distinct and shared mechanisms
37	Duanyong LIU	Bupi Yichang Pill alleviates dextran sulfate sodium-induced ulcerative colitis in mice by regulating the homeostasis of follicular helper T cells
38	Hong-Xi Xu	The natural compound from Garcinia bracteata mainly induces GSDME-mediated pyroptosis in esophageal cancer cells
39	Ge Lin	Nrf2-mediated liver protection by 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic acid against pyrrolizidine alkaloid-induced toxicity through PI3K/Akt/GSK3 $\beta$ pathway
40	Wei Shen	A systematic review and meta-analysis for the primary prevention of high risk of stroke by Nao-an capsules
41	Duanyong LIU	Astragaloside IV alleviates ulcerative colitis by regulating the balance of Th17/Treg cells
42	Wenwei fu	A review on computational approaches that support the researches on Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCM) against COVID-19
43	Helen Sheridan	The Traditional Chinese Medicine Houttuynia cordata Thunb decoction alters intestinal barrier function via an EGFR dependent MAPK (ERK1/2) signalling pathway
44	Gertrud Morlock	Multiplex planar bioassay detecting estrogens, antiestrogens, false-positives and synergists as sharp zones on normal phase
45	Yulong Xu	Latent tree analysis for the identification and differentiation of evidence-based Traditional Chinese Medicine diagnostic patterns: A primer for clinicians

### iv GP-TCM RA workshop on 29 November 2022

*More details to be announced later.*





## *New members of GP-TCM RA (July-August 2022)*

### Ordinary Members

**Meng Wang**

Hebei Normal University, China





Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, China (Pharmacy College)	
China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan (Department of Chinese Pharmaceutical Sciences and Chinese Medicine Resources)	
Dalian Fusheng Natural Medicine Development Co. Ltd., China	
Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine, China	
Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, China	
Henan University of Science & Technology, China (Chemical Engineering and Pharmaceutics College)	
Hong Kong Baptist University (School of Chinese Medicine)	
Hutchison Whampoa Guangzhou Baiyunshan Chinese Medicine Co. Ltd., China	
Infinitus (China) Company Ltd.	
PuraPharm International (H.K.) Ltd., Hong Kong	
Shanghai Hutchison Pharmaceuticals, China	
Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, China (School of Pharmacy)	
Universitatea de Vest Vasile Goldis, Arad, Romania	
Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, China (School of Pharmaceutical Sciences)	
Zhengzhou University of Industrial Technology, China	



# Duez Pierre



## Affiliation

*Unit of Therapeutic Chemistry  
& Pharmacognosy, University of Mons (UMONS)*



*Briefly describe your experience with TCM R&D*

After working for several years in the study of African herbal medicines, I have approached Chinese herbs and encountered the drama of the so-called "*Chinese herbs nephropathy*" that touched Belgium in the 90s. The substitution of *Stephania tetrandra* roots by an *Aristolochia* has led to severe renal destructions that touched more than one hundred young women, associated with cases of carcinoma and heart problems. This was a major event that led to the quasi disappearance of TCM importers in Belgium. I then developed a strong interest in toxicology, which led me to defend a PhD in genotoxicity, and also an interest in the safety of TCM. I had the chance to participate in Dr Qihe Xu's GPTCM project to develop the 2 fields in concert with great colleagues (and now good friends) from Europe and China.



Duez Pierre



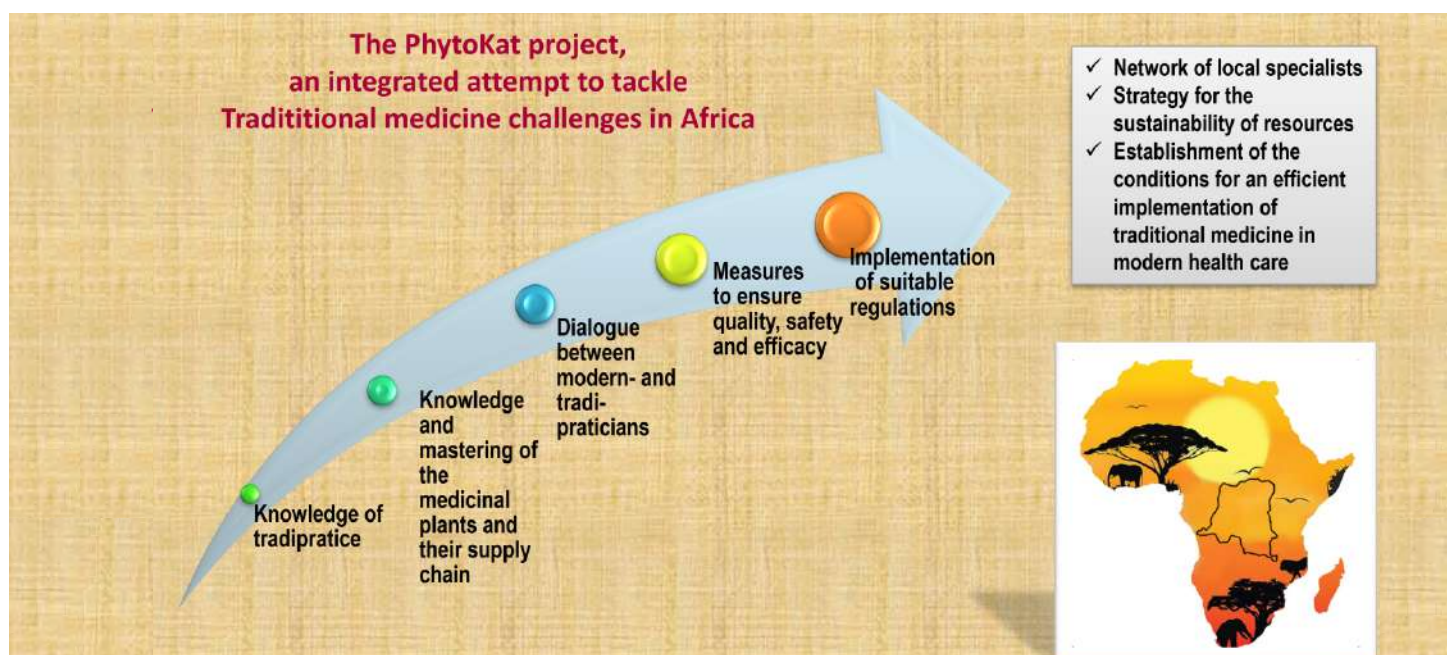


*Would you like to share with us how you've first crossed the path with TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine and what makes you carry on engaging with the research and development of TCM now?*

In the frame of a cooperation project of the Université Libre de Brussels (ULB) with Burkina Faso, my initial training was in analytical chemistry with applications to African medicinal plants production, quality control and extraction. I then moved on to a small Belgian company that was importing Chinese herbs already for several years, but with extremely limited quality control. The assigned goals were the development of a control laboratory and quality monographs. Upon the demise of the company, I worked in 2 half-time jobs, (i) in an international pharmaceutical company regulatory department; and in (ii) ULB, in clinical chemistry and toxicology, that led to a PhD. Right on time to take on the direction of the ULB Laboratory of Pharmacognosy in which we developed cooperation projects with Vietnam, Rwanda, Madagascar, Burundi, Algeria, Uganda and DR Congo in the field of herbal medicines. I then moved on to the University of Mons (UMONS), pursuing these activities. The GPTCM project was fascinating as it gave us a comprehensive view of the intriguing TCM field, encompassing all aspects of quality, pharmacology, toxicology, clinical trials, regulatory and acupuncture. Definitely giving the wish to deepen and to know more.

Upon the creation of GPTCM-RA, I have become life member; I've been elected to the Board and I'm currently chair of the Pharmacology and Toxicology Interest Group. I represent Belgium in the EDQM TCM working party (aspects of quality) and in the European Medicines Agency Monographs & Lists Working Party (MLWP, HMPC; aspects of safety and efficacy). All these activities reinforce our knowledge of the field and underline some critical aspects, leading to some research ideas and projects.

Notably, through 4 research projects in Burkina Faso ("MT-Qual", 2022-2027), DR Congo ("PhytoKat", 2017-2022; "TradiQual", 2022-2026), and Madagascar (TradiMad", 2022-2027), we are now working to apply the principles of herbal medicine modernization in developing countries, aiming at training a set of young researchers in the many facets of the disciplines required for a safe and efficient recourse to traditional medicine. These projects are based on the WHO strategy for the integration of traditional medicines in conventional healthcare systems.





*How would you describe “Good Practice in TCM Research and Development”, would you like to share with us any example that you would regard as good practice? Or any bad experience that you have encountered?*

Good practices are needed in the field of TCM that sometimes looks like a "gold rush", with companies appearing overnight, that have much more emphasis on packaging and advertising than on the quality, efficacy and safety of products. Also, the current trend of "modernization", that entails changes in plant cultivation, herbs processing and/or extraction methods, and "globalization", that means observing stringent rules of targeted markets, both require careful implementation, especially for herbs with still imperfectly characterized active compounds and safety profiles.

Good practices are being implemented in the pharmaceutical fields, in Asia, US, Europe, even in some African countries, which is a big step forward; but there is still a wide gap in the food supplement and medical device sectors that may remain at-risk areas.

A very bad experience is the *Stephania - Aristolochia* confusion (a confusion apparently common until the 90s) that allowed to dramatically establish the toxic properties of the latter drug. Since then, *Aristolochia* species have been banned from the EU and Chinese markets but are still reportedly used in several countries (Morocco, Rwanda,...), which indicates the need for good practices also in disseminating and gathering information. ”



Duez Pierre





*As the current Chair of the Pharmacology and Toxicology Interest Group of GP-TCM RA, how would you describe “Good Practice” in TCM Research and Development especially in relate to the Pharmacology and Toxicology research?*

“ Pharmacology and Toxicology represent an important area of research with significant progress in the past decade. Given the 3Rs (replacement, reduction, and refinement) now required for animal studies and the ethical difficulties and costs of human studies, *in vitro* techniques have become very popular with the development of many creative and powerful models. But most of these rarely consider the pharmacokinetics (PK) aspects and the probability of bumping into pan-assay interfering compounds (PAINS), yielding data that may or may not be relevant to clinical or toxicological effects.

There is still a need for good practices to reduce the number of possibly false-leading studies and to render the publication process more careful to these aspects. \_\_\_\_\_



Duez Pierre

*In your opinion, what is the latest trend in the research and development of TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine? Is there any suggestion you would like to give us?*

“ As stated by our colleague Liz Williamson, most of the current "simple" cellular models in 2D cultures hardly distinguish “*pharmacological actions*” from “*toxicity responses*” and, by evidence, cannot replicate the link between the test system and other body organs. Nevertheless, these models have allowed major discoveries in pharmacology and toxicity mechanisms.

A further level of complexity, and representativity, of models resides:

- In *in vitro* 3D cultures, i.e., spheroids that comprise different types of cells organized in a complex structure. Such a model mimics key features of an organ microenvironment, including its extracellular matrix, organ-specific and non-specific cells, and progenitor cells.
- In "simple" whole-organism models, e.g. those based on *Danio rerio* (zebrafish) or on *Caenorhabditis elegans*.

But, although genetic and imaging techniques allow functional and morphological studies, solid endpoints remain difficult to define and validate, a major challenge in many areas. \_\_\_\_\_





*Do you see any challenges and opportunities in the future development of TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine.*

#### Major challenges reside

- In "modernizing" practices: make sure that modifications in cultivation, processing,... do not substantially modify the phytochemistry and then the properties of plant material; i.e. avoid the pharmaco-toxicological and clinical study of a material that would be different from those traditionally used.
- In defining the exact biological meaning of "*complex synergisms*" that are vaunted for many herbal products, alone and in associations, very often in the absence of mechanisms or even proofs.
- In establishing the real clinical interest, if any, of natural antioxidants as so many papers rely on this as an assumption of clinical benefit.



**Duez Pierre**



### **i International joint research led by Dr Fan QU's group from Zhejiang University, China reveals the efficacy of acupoint hot compress on postpartum recovery**

The postpartum period, especially the first few weeks after childbirth, could be a challenging time for mothers, as they experience adjustments to life with newborns, as well as discomfort and stress brought by postpartum urinary retention, contraction pain, breastfeeding concerns and other puerperal complications. Postpartum care is very significant to promote lifelong physical and psychological well-being of mothers and newborns.

Acupoint hot compress, with a combination of acupoints and natural physical agent heat, is considered as an effective complementary treatment in regulating the pressure pain threshold and improving the quality of life. Previous studies have found that warm compress bstage intervention can substantially reduce the intensity of pain on the day after delivery. Due to its non-invasive feature, acupoint hot compress has great potential to become a physically and mentally more acceptable treatment option for postpartum care.

However, the effects of acupoint hot compress on early puerperium remain uncertain due to lack of evidence-based support from clinical trials.

On May 23, 2022, the team led by Dr. Fan QU, Director of the Department of Chinese Integrative Medicine from the Women's Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University in collaboration with the team of Prof. Jisheng HAN from Peking University, the team of Prof. Myeong Soo LEE from the Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, as well as Prof. Nicola Robinson from London South Bank University and Dr HU Xiaoyang(Mio) from University of Southampton, published a paper entitled "Effect of Acupoint Hot Compress on Postpartum Urinary Retention After Vaginal Delivery A Randomized Clinical Trial" in the journal JAMA Network Open (<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2792535>).

This study provides an evidence-based recommendation that acupoint hot compress may be considered as an adjunctive intervention in postpartum care.

More information: Dr. Yuhang ZHU and Dr. Fangfang WANG from Women's Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, and Dr. Jue ZHOU from Zhejiang Gongshang University are the co-first authors. Dr.Fan QU from Women's Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University is the corresponding author.

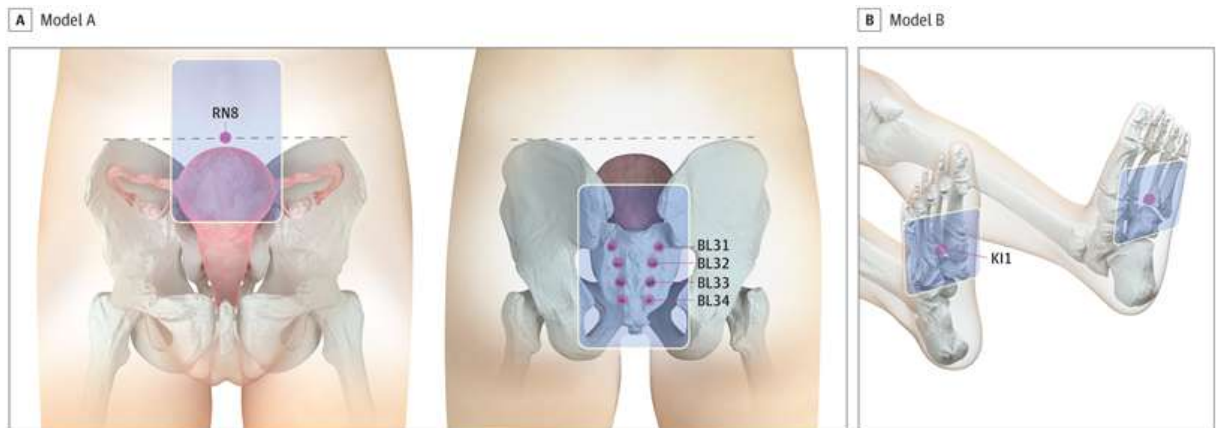
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**i** International joint research led by Dr Fan QU's group from Zhejiang University, China reveals the efficacy of acupoint hot compress on postpartum recovery



Dr.Fan QU



Location of the Acupoints Used for the Intervention Group







## ii Innovative Health Initiative launches its first calls for proposals



EN English

News and photo adapted from:

Home &gt; News &gt; Innovative Health Initiative launches its first calls for proposals

NEWS | 29 June 2022 | Brussels, Belgium | Research and Innovation

### Innovative Health Initiative launches its first calls for proposals



The Innovative Health Initiative (IHI) Joint Undertaking has launched its first calls for proposals, with topics on cancer, cardiovascular diseases and neurodegenerative diseases, as well as on cross-cutting issues such as the use of health data and early stage studies of medical devices. IHI is a public-private partnership between the EU and several health industry associations. IHI projects are funded jointly by the EU (from Horizon Europe budget) and by the private partners who bring mostly in-kind contributions.

## iii A thousand species of Chinese Herbal genomics plan was launched by Chengdu University of TCM

引领中药研究走向生命科学研究最前沿  
成都中医药大学发布“千种本草基因组计划”

强国号发布内容


 成都中医药大学  
2022-07-02

+ 订阅



News and photo adapted from:





## iv The French edition of "World Chinese Medicine" magazine was launched

### 《世界中医药》杂志法国版创刊

中国中医 2022-07-11 16:27 发表于北京

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记者：陈晨

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**新华社巴黎7月9日电** 《世界中医药》杂志法国版启动暨编委会成立仪式8日在法国中部的谢尔河畔塞勒市以线上视频和现场结合形式举行。

中国驻法国大使馆公使陈力出席仪式，在致辞中对该杂志法国版创刊表示祝贺。他说，《世界中医药》杂志法国版将成为中法两国中医药领域新的交流平台，也将成为法国人民了解中医药的良师益友。



## v Nature Spotlight on Precision Medicine in China:

nature > spotlight

Spotlight | 29 June 2022

### Precision medicine



Large disease data sets are helping scientists in China and beyond to identify molecular patterns for particular conditions. These, together with genetic testing, allow clinicians to tailor treatments to individuals.



News and photo adapted from below:  
<https://www.nature.com/collections/dbafabjahe?utm>





## Landscape of DILI-related adverse drug reaction in China Mainland

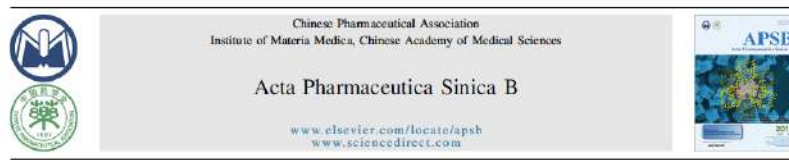
**Author:** Jiabo Wang, Haibo Song, Feilin Ge, Peng Xiong, Jing Jing, Tingting He, Yuming Guo, Zhuo Shi, Chao Zhou, Zixin Han, Yanzhong Han, Ming Niu, Zhaofang Bai, Guangbin Luo, Chuanyong Shen, Xiaohe Xiao

**Journal:** *Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B*

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsb.2022.04.019>



Detail: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211383522002076?via%3Dihub>



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Landscape of DILI-related adverse drug reaction in China Mainland

Jiabo Wang<sup>a,b,c,d,†</sup>, Haibo Song<sup>c,†</sup>, Feilin Ge<sup>a,d,†</sup>, Peng Xiong<sup>a</sup>, Jing Jing<sup>a</sup>, Tingting He<sup>a</sup>, Yuming Guo<sup>a</sup>, Zhuo Shi<sup>a</sup>, Chao Zhou<sup>a</sup>, Zixin Han<sup>a</sup>, Yanzhong Han<sup>a</sup>, Ming Niu<sup>a</sup>, Zhaofang Bai<sup>a</sup>, Guangbin Luo<sup>a</sup>, Chuanyong Shen<sup>c,\*</sup>, Xiaohe Xiao<sup>a,\*</sup>

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Adverse drug reactions;  
Drug-induced liver injury;  
Spontaneous reporting system;  
Database;  
Socio-demographic index;  
Pharmacoepidemiology;  
Pharmacovigilance;  
Geographical disparity

**Abstract** Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is a type of *bigarre* adverse drug reaction (ADR) damaging liver (L-ADR) which may lead to substantial hospitalizations and mortality. Due to the general low incidence, detection of L-ADR remains an unsolved public health challenge. Therefore, we used the data of 6.673 million of ADR reports from January 1st, 2012 to December 31st, 2016 in China National ADR Monitoring System to establish a new database of L-ADR reports for future investigation. Results showed that totally 114,357 ADR reports were retrieved by keywords searching of liver-related injuries from the original heterogeneous system. By cleaning and standardizing the data fields by the dictionary of synonyms and English translation, we resulted 94,593 ADR records reported to liver injury and then created a new database ready for computer mining. The reporting status of L-ADR showed a persistent 1.62-fold change over the past five years. The national population-adjusted reporting numbers of L-ADR manifested an upward trend with age increasing and more evident in men. The annual reporting rate of L-ADR in age group over 80 years old strikingly exceeded the annual DILI incidence rate in general population, despite known underreporting situation in spontaneous ADR reporting system. The percentage of herbal and traditional medicines (H/TM) L-ADR reports in the whole number was 4.5%, while 80.60% of the H/TM reports were new findings. There was great geographical disparity of reported agents, *i.e.* more cardiovascular and antineoplastic agents were reported in higher socio-

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<sup>†</sup>These authors made equal contributions to this work.

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*Another piece of comprehensive and excellent report on DILI drug adverse effect from Dr XiaoHe Xiao.*







## The role of research in China's successful elimination of malaria

**Author:** Xiaohong Li, Youyou Tu, Linhua Tang, Qi Gao and Pedro L. Alonso

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### The role of research in China's successful elimination of malaria

The elimination of malaria from China relied on local decision-makers who tested and implemented interventions, combined with a centralized drug discovery program. This holds lessons for other malaria-endemic countries.

Xiaohong Li, Youyou Tu, Linhua Tang, Qi Gao and Pedro L. Alonso

The elimination of malaria in China, formerly the largest malaria-endemic country, represents a considerable public health achievement of global resonance. Multiple factors have contributed to driving the malaria burden from an estimated 30 million annual cases in the 1950s to the interruption of transmission. However, the role of research and a flexible, contextually adapted problem-solving approach in driving this endeavor has remained insufficiently described and acknowledged.

A two-pronged approach was followed in China. First, research and innovation were stimulated for the development of new products, such as antimalarial medicines, insecticides and repellents for vector control. Second, a large number of baseline studies were performed that described the epidemiology of malaria and thus the notable heterogeneity across different strata, which informed variations and adaptations in the operational implementation of control activities, allowing a problem-solving approach to be used by local decision-makers and implementers.

#### Drug development

With a documented history of over 3,000 years, malaria is the most described disease in Chinese traditional medicine. Inspired by this legacy, Chinese scientists made efforts to extract active compounds from herbs or plants to discover and develop new drugs. An early example is Chàng Shan (*Dichroa febrifuga*, Lour)<sup>1</sup> (Table 1), the constituent ingredient of which was found to be 148 times more potent than that of quinine in the 1940s<sup>2</sup>. The extraction of artemisinin from *Artemisia annua* (by Y.T. and colleagues), a better-known story, led to the development of derivatives such as artemether, artesunate and dihydroartemisinin<sup>3,4</sup>. Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) are the current first-line therapy for the treatment of malaria globally. Extraction from herbs led to the discoveries of other compounds with antimalarial activity<sup>5,6</sup> (Table 1).

**Table 1 | Compounds with antimalarial activity discovered in China**

Name	Chemical structure	Extraction or synthesis	Indication	References
Dichroine B 常山碱	Dichroine (β- and γ-isomerides)	Extraction from plant <i>Dichroa febrifuga</i> , Lour	Antimalarial activities Anti-arrhythmia drug	1,2
Artemisinin 青蒿素	Sesquiterpene peroxide compound	Extraction from plant <i>Artemisia annua</i>	Anti-malarial drugs	3,4
Yingzhaosu A 鹰爪甲素	Sesquiterpene peroxide compound	Extraction from plant <i>Ariabobys uncinatus</i> (L.) Merr	Antimalarial activities	5
Zincpolyanemine 精罗素	A natural zinc compound	Extraction from plant <i>Polyalthia littoralis</i>	Antimalarial activities	6
Lumefantrine		Synthesis	Anti-malarial drug	4
Pyronaridine		Synthesis	Anti-malarial drug	4
Naphthoquine		Synthesis	Anti-malarial drug	4

For example, the sesquiterpene peroxide compound of yingzhaosu A inspired the study of the chemical structure of artemisinin<sup>7</sup>. Although most of these compounds have not become antimalarial drugs for a variety of reasons, their novel chemical structures opened new routes for drug development. Following a similar scheme, a botanical repellent, later known as p-menthane-3,8-diol (PMD), was found in 1970 in a plant called *Eucalyptus maculata citriodora*. The chemical was quickly commercialized as a product called Quenling and has been widely used in China and elsewhere<sup>8</sup>.

Using a synthetic approach, other efficacious medicines such as pyronaridine, benflumetol (lumefantrine) and naphthoquine were synthesized in China between 1970 and 1981 (Table 1)<sup>9</sup>. The majority of these new antimalarial drugs and products were developed during the so-called Project 523, launched as a response to chloroquine resistance. The stunning achievements of this project in a mere

13 years, in the midst of the cultural revolution, were the result of the efficient coordination of nearly 60 institutions across different disciplines in China.

#### A problem-solving approach

In 1955, the World Health Organization (WHO) launched the global malaria eradication program (GMEP). As the then Director General of WHO claimed: "we have the knowledge and tools, it is a matter of going out and doing it". The GMEP was seen as a managerial challenge that needed no further research<sup>10</sup>. At odds with this view, 70 malaria stations and research institutes were established in China in 1957 after the national eradication program was launched<sup>10</sup>. These research stations undertook numerous baseline epidemiological and entomological surveys, followed by intervention studies, as well as building capacity in research including basic malariology<sup>11</sup>. Today, no malaria-endemic countries are using the same model of local research stations that China used, perhaps

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## Evolution of innovative drug R&D in China

**Author:** Guanqiao Li , Yang Liu , Hongxi Hu , Shuona Yuan , Liyun Zhou & Xiaoyuan Chen

**Journal:** *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*

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Detail: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41573-022-00058-6>

### NEWS & ANALYSIS

FROM THE ANALYST'S COUCH

## Evolution of innovative drug R&D in China

Guanqiao Li, Yang Liu, Hongxi Hu, Shuona Yuan, Liyun Zhou and Xiaoyuan Chen



Scientific and technological advances, in combination with government incentives and regulatory reforms, have fuelled strong new drug R&D activities in China. To analyse these changes, we studied therapeutic agents originating in China or in-licensed by Chinese companies that have entered clinical development but not received marketing authorization in any country (domestic investigational agents). Agents were divided into three categories based on the drug target, mechanism of action (MoA), and the most advanced development stage in comparison to global counterparts. Drugs with novel target(s) or novel MoAs that do, or do not, have class-leading clinical development status worldwide are defined as first-in-class or fast-follower, respectively. Those with the same targets and similar MoAs to already-approved drug classes are considered me-too.

For details of the dataset and analysis, see Supplementary Box 1.

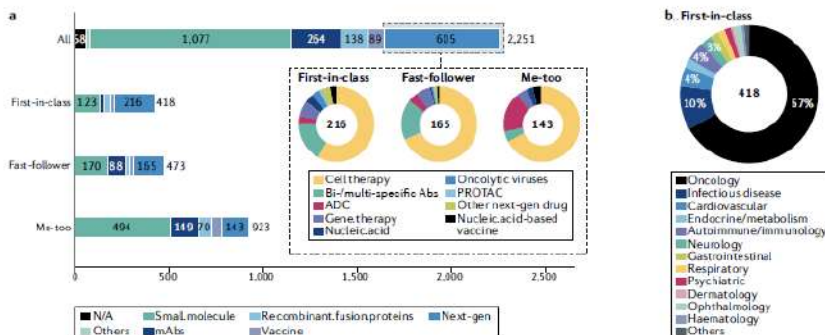
#### Analysis

**Overall trends.** As of 1 July 2021, there were 2,251 domestic investigational agents (including drugs and biologics) across all therapeutic areas in China, comprising 418 first-in-class, 473 fast-follower and 923 me-too agents (FIG. 1). Oncology was by far the most active therapeutic area, with 55% of agents overall, followed by infectious diseases, with 11% (FIG. 1 and Supplementary Fig. 1).

With R&D innovation still in its infancy in China, me-too agents accounted for half of the pipeline. The largest groups were concentrated in oncology, including 71 CD19-directed chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapies, 37 PD1/PDL1-based monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) and 28 HER2-targeted therapeutics (FIG. 2 and Supplementary Fig. 2).

Based on the success of me-too drugs, many biopharma companies have gained confidence to pursue fast-follower or first-in-class agents, such as the first BLYS/APRIL dual-targeted fusion protein telitacept for treating lupus, which received approval in 2021. A total of 194 (46%) first-in-class agents are designed against novel targets. Next-generation technologies also have a key role in the transition towards first-in-class agents (FIG. 1), often through addressing established targets such as HER2 in novel ways (FIG. 2).

Among next-generation agents, cell therapies represent the largest number of active agents, followed by bispecific or multi-specific antibodies (FIG. 1; Supplementary Fig. 3). Cell therapies are regulated by dual-track supervisory systems in China, in which products can either be registered as investigational new drugs (INDs) with the health authority, or be tested



**Fig. 1 | Overview of the investigational drug pipeline in China (including vaccines).** **a** | The 2,251 agents were classified into first-in-class, fast-follower and me-too therapies based on the mechanism of action. The agents were also classified into five main groups (small molecules, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), recombinant fusion proteins, vaccines, and next-generation agents (next-gen)) based on the drug types. Products unamenable to classification owing to inadequate information were included in a 'not applicable' (NA) group, and those not fitting into

the main groups were included in an 'Others' group. Different subgroups of next-gen agents are shown in doughnut charts. ADC, antibody-drug conjugate; PROTAC, proteolysis-targeting chimera. **b** | The 418 first-in-class agents were grouped by different therapeutic areas. Therapeutic areas with less than 20 products and products unamenable to classification owing to inadequate information or not fitting into the main therapeutic areas were included in an 'Others' group. For details, see Supplementary Box 1.



## Characterization of the incense sacrificed to the sarira of Sakyamuni from Famen Royal Temple during the ninth century in China

**Author:** Meng Ren, Xinlai Ren, Xinyi Wang, and Yimin Yang

**Journal:** *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*

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**PNAS**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ANTHROPOLOGY  
CHEMISTRY



### Characterization of the incense sacrificed to the sarira of Sakyamuni from Famen Royal Temple during the ninth century in China

Meng Ren<sup>1</sup>, Xinlai Ren<sup>1</sup>, Xinyi Wang<sup>1</sup>, and Yimin Yang<sup>1,2</sup>

Edited by Li Liu, Stanford University, Stanford, CA; received July 14, 2021; accepted April 11, 2022 by Editorial Board Member Elsa M. Redmond

Incense has played a critical role in daily life, medication, rituals, and religions since antiquity. With the opening up of the Silk Road, incense became one of precious trade products between China and other civilizations. Although many historical literatures record the introduction and use of exotic incense in China, archaeological evidence has been rarely found, and little is known about their composition, origin, and function. Famen Royal Temple, renowned for storing the sacred finger bone sarira of Sakyamuni Buddha, was venerated by some emperors during the Tang dynasty (618 to 907 CE), and a lot of incense had been sacrificed during the luxurious royal greeting ceremonies for Buddha's sarira according to historic records. In this study, we present the results of chemical analyses on three types of incense discovered in the underground palace of Famen Temple. Elemi resin and highly scented agarwood were identified in two sarira containers. In particular, elemi was first reported in Buddhist activities and in ancient China. The fragrant powder kept in a small silver container was a mixture of agarwood and frankincense, providing the earliest direct evidence of making *Hexiang* (blending of aromatics) in ancient China, also reflecting the contemporary knowledge of exotic incense. Our findings offer a glimpse into incense offerings in royal rituals associated with sarira worship during the ninth century and reflect the impact of the incense trade along the Silk Road in historical China.

the Silk Road | Buddhism | elemi | agarwood | frankincense

Aromatic substances and their products were highly prized in antiquity with widespread use in religions, ceremonies, and funerals as well as in medicine, cosmetics, perfumes, and facial treatment; thus, incense plays a critical role in the long-distance trade (1, 2). In particular, frankincense and myrrh—both of which are aromatic resins obtained from trees in the Burseraceae family native to the regions of northeast Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and India (3, 4)—have long been proposed as main commodities in ancient incense trade. The demands for these items in both Western and Eastern societies have promoted the development of what are known today as the Incense Routes. Originating from Arabia, this network of trade routes was also an important part of the Silk Road, connecting ancient Arabian, Somalia, Egypt, India, Europe, Southeast Asia, and China through routes across both land and sea (2, 5–7). This essential network served more than just as a channel for trading of luxury goods such as incense, spices, silk, gold, and precious stones but also for the exchange and distribution of religions, art, languages, and technologies worldwide (7, 8).

Incense culture has a long history in China approximately dating back to the pre-Qin period (before 221 BCE) and played a prominent role in ancient Chinese religions and court activities, as well as in many aspects of their daily lives (9). Local herbs such as fragrant thoroughwort, lily magnolia, and mugwort were mainly used by ancient Chinese until the Western Han dynasty (202 BCE to 8 CE), and they were often mentioned in historical records such as *Shi Jing* (*Book of Songs*) and *Chu Ci* (*Elegies of the South*) (10). With the opening up of the Silk Road in the late second century BCE, exotic incense was gradually introduced into China through land passageways from the Western Regions (9, 11). Since then, the use of incense was becoming prevalent in the upper classes, involving court etiquette, indoor incense, entertainment, and purification, etc., which might have facilitated the appearance of incense burners, typically represented by *Boshanlu* (mountain censer). Meanwhile, such exotic items also appeared in south China through the maritime routes, and some scholars believe that frankincense may have appeared in China no later than the Western Han dynasty based on the aromatic resin discovered in the Nanyue King's mausoleum (whose occupier was the second king of Nanyue State ruling from 137 to 122 BCE), which was identified closest to frankincense by infrared spectroscopy (12, 13).

#### Significance

Incense has been linked to ceremonies, religions, medicines, and cosmetics worldwide for thousands of years. While Chinese texts in the Tang dynasty (618 to 907 CE) indicate that numerous exotic aromatic substances were already being introduced into China through the land and maritime Silk Road, this has been rarely demonstrated archaeologically. This study identifies three types of incense associated with the sacred sarira of Sakyamuni Buddha from the underground palace of Famen Royal Temple in central China, providing direct evidence of aromatics including elemi, agarwood, and frankincense as well as their composite product, namely *Hexiang* (blending of aromatics), in Buddhist activities, which may have promoted the spread of incense and the development of aromatic knowledge systems in medieval China.

Author contributions: M.R. and Y.Y. designed research; M.R. and Y.Y. performed research; M.R. and Y.Y. analyzed data; M.R., X.R., X.W., and Y.Y. wrote the paper; and X.R. provide the archaeological background. The authors declare no competing interest.

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Published May 16, 2022.







## Wildlife Protection in Traditional Chinese Medicine

2022  
Oct.

Date: 16/10/2022

Details:

[http://www.wildlifeprotectionintcm.com/  
conference/](http://www.wildlifeprotectionintcm.com/conference/)



## Wildlife Protection in TCM

### ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

**Wildlife Protection in Traditional Chinese Medicine**

- Celebration of the Year of Tiger (2022)

<b>Location:</b>	Hilton San Francisco Financial District 750 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA, USA Online session streaming simultaneously
<b>Date:</b>	Sunday, October 16, 2022
<b>CEUs:</b>	7 (NCCAOM and CAB)



# Wildlife Protection in Traditional Chinese Medicine



[www.wildlife-protection-intcm.com](http://www.wildlife-protection-intcm.com)

Celebration the Year of Tiger

**16**  
OCTOBER  
2022

**Location:**  
Hilton Financial District San Francisco  
750 Kearny Street  
San Francisco, CA, USA  
(Online session simultaneously)  
CEUs: 7 (NCCAOM and CAB)

**Conference Co-Chairs:**  
Yemeng Chen, Ph.D., LAc.  
Lixing Lao, Ph.D., LAc.

2022

In traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), wildlife products have been prescribed in China for a long history and consumed by the public as medicinal ingredients. Certain wildlife species are now on the edge of extinction due to such demand. TCM professionals are an important intermediate actor in the wildlife consumption chain as they can directly communicate with consumers and guide consumption behaviours. This conference marks a celebration of a successful effort of removing of tiger bone from TCM usage 24 years ago (year of tiger). The conference aims to invite TCM practitioners, TCM researchers, wildlife preservation advocates and other stakeholders to discuss the issues and challenges of wildlife protection, such as pangolins in TCM practice.

## Conference Organizations:

New York College of Traditional Chinese Medicine  
(NYCTCM)



Virginia University of Integrative Medicine  
(VUIM)





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**WILDLIFE PROTECTION  
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## CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

### Wildlife Protection in Traditional Chinese Medicine

- Celebration of the Year of Tiger (2022)

#### Conference Organizations:

New York College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (NYCTCM)

Virginia University of Integrative Medicine (VUIM)

**Location:** Hilton San Francisco Financial District

750 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA, USA

*Online session streaming simultaneously*

**Date:** Sunday, October 16, 2022

**CEUs:** 7 (NCCAOM and CAB)

### Abstract submission deadline August 1, 2022

#### Abstract submission

Please upload your abstracts (500 words) to the conference website at [www.wildlifeprotectionintcm.com](http://www.wildlifeprotectionintcm.com). If accepted, you will be invited to submit a poster to be displayed at the conference. We would like to invite abstracts in the following topics:

- Research activities on botanical substitutes for endangered wildlife
- Survey results in the area of wildlife protection in TCM
- Epidemiological studies on illegal trafficking of endangered wildlife
- Education standards and teaching effort in TCM schools on wildlife protection in TCM
- Local and national regulations regarding wildlife protection
- Effort in wildlife protection in patent herbs production
- Awareness among TCM professionals, e.g. successful case studies using botanical Chinese herbal treatment for illness without using wildlife in the TCM practice
- Any other topics that are related to the protection of wildlife in TCM

Please visit [www.wildlifeprotectionintcm.com](http://www.wildlifeprotectionintcm.com) for more information.

If you have a question, please contact Luna at [wildlifetcm@gmail.com](mailto:wildlifetcm@gmail.com)





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<b>Deadline</b>	20-November-2022
<b>Details</b>	<a href="https://www.mdpi.com/journal/processes/special_issues/Natural_Drug">https://www.mdpi.com/journal/processes/special_issues/Natural_Drug</a>
<b>Editor(s)</b>	<p><b>Antony Kam,</b> Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p><b>Shining Loo,</b> Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p><b>Simon Ming-Yuen Lee,</b> University of Macau, Macao, China</p>





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- Preparation of electronic authorization documentation in eCTD format
- Regulatory Intelligence China

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- Experience in dealing with regulatory authorities is an advantage
- Experience with dossier writing, especially of CMC documents desirable
- Business fluent English and Chinese language skills
- Good MS Office skills, ideally knowledge of docuBridge or comparable system (eCTD tool)
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## High-level or Young Talents with Overseas Work Experience in 2022

Institute of Chinese Materia Medica, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences (ICCM,CACMS) is seeking 1-2 high-level or young talents with overseas work experience in accordance with various 2022 National Talent Programs to promote the sound development of talents and disciplines.



Details: <http://www.icmm.ac.cn/Article/tzgg/2022/03/03/2440.html>

Details in English: [https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/jesskuok\\_umac\\_mo/EkR-cgGr-HZPizDKNpOGQ7oB2KYviavj-u3C4H1De6m\\_JQ?e=Ay7SoD](https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/jesskuok_umac_mo/EkR-cgGr-HZPizDKNpOGQ7oB2KYviavj-u3C4H1De6m_JQ?e=Ay7SoD)



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Full/Associate/Assistant Professor in Chinese Medicine,  
Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences. University of Macau, China



Details: [https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms\\_cm\\_faa\\_07\\_2022/](https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms_cm_faa_07_2022/)

iv

Full/Associate/Assistant Professor in Chinese Medicine  
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Details: [https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms\\_prs\\_faa\\_03\\_2022/](https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms_prs_faa_03_2022/)





香港大學  
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

vi

Tenure-Track Associate Professor / Assistant Professor, School of Chinese Medicine,  
The University of Hong Kong

Details: <https://www.careerjet.hk/jobad/hk1a8a53144c6706d90d0c2f1aa2e96e7f>



香港中文大學  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

vii

Research Assistant(s), Institute of Chinese Medicine,  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Details: [https://cuhk.taleo.net/careersection/cu\\_career\\_non\\_teach/jobdetail.ftl?job=210002PD&tz=GMT%2B08%3A00&tzname=Asia%2FMacau](https://cuhk.taleo.net/careersection/cu_career_non_teach/jobdetail.ftl?job=210002PD&tz=GMT%2B08%3A00&tzname=Asia%2FMacau)

viii

Postdoctoral Fellow(s), Institute of Chinese Medicine,  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong


Details: [https://cuhk.taleo.net/careersection/cu\\_career\\_non\\_teach/jobdetail.ftl?job=210002PE&tz=GMT%2B08%3A00&tzname=Asia%2FMacau](https://cuhk.taleo.net/careersection/cu_career_non_teach/jobdetail.ftl?job=210002PE&tz=GMT%2B08%3A00&tzname=Asia%2FMacau)






Research Assistant Professor, School of Chinese Medicine,  
Hong Kong Baptist University

ix

 Details: [https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page\\_id=6&job\\_id=6572&f=job\\_details](https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6572&f=job_details)


Post-Doctoral Research Fellow,  
Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development,  
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

x

 Details: [https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page\\_id=6&job\\_id=6742&f=job\\_details](https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6742&f=job_details)


Research Assistant Professor (Chinese Herbal Medicine and Gut Microbiology),  
Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development,  
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

xi

 Details: [https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page\\_id=6&job\\_id=6740&f=job\\_details](https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6740&f=job_details)


Research Assistant Professor (Gut Immunology),  
Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development,  
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

xii

 Details: [https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page\\_id=6&job\\_id=6739&f=job\\_details](https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6739&f=job_details)


Research Assistants (Basic Science) ),  
Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development,  
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

xiii

 Details: [https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page\\_id=6&job\\_id=6741&f=job\\_details](https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6741&f=job_details)


Research Coordinator ),  
Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development,  
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

xiv

 Details: [https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page\\_id=6&job\\_id=6736&f=job\\_details](https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6736&f=job_details)

Senior Research Assistant (Clinical),  
Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development,  
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

xv

 Details: [https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page\\_id=6&job\\_id=6738&f=job\\_details](https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6738&f=job_details)



Trinity College Dublin

Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath  
The University of Dublin

i

## China Scholarship Council (CSC) – Trinity College Dublin Joint Scholarship Programme

 Details: <https://www.tcd.ie/study/international/scholarships/Postgraduate/csc.php>







## 香港中文大學中醫學院

School of Chinese Medicine  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

i



PhD in Chinese Medicine  
School of Chinese Medicine,  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

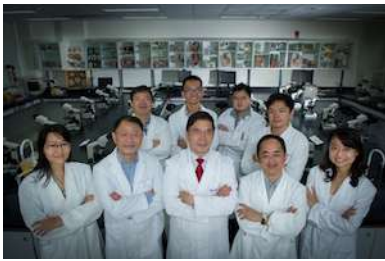
Details: <http://www.scm.cuhk.edu.hk/en-gb/programs/research-master-doctoral-program/phd-in-chinese-medicine>



香港浸會大學  
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

中醫藥學院  
School of  
Chinese Medicine

ii



Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Biomedical Sciences/  
Chinese Medicine/ Translational Medicine/ Pharmacy in  
Chinese Medicine  
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

Details: [https://scm.hkbu.edu.hk/en/education/research\\_postgraduate\\_programmes/index.html#list/0](https://scm.hkbu.edu.hk/en/education/research_postgraduate_programmes/index.html#list/0)



LKS Faculty of Medicine  
The University of Hong Kong  
香港大學李嘉誠醫學院

中醫藥學院

iii



PhD in Chinese Medicine  
School of Chinese Medicine, The University of Hong Kong

Details: <https://scm.hku.hk/Views/Programme/English-MPhilPhD.html>



澳門大學  
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU  
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU



中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室 (澳門大學)  
Laboratório de Referência do Estado para Investigação de  
Qualidade em Medicina Chinesa (Universidade de Macau)  
State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine  
(University of Macau)

中華醫藥研究院  
Instituto de Ciências Médicas Chinesas  
Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences

iv



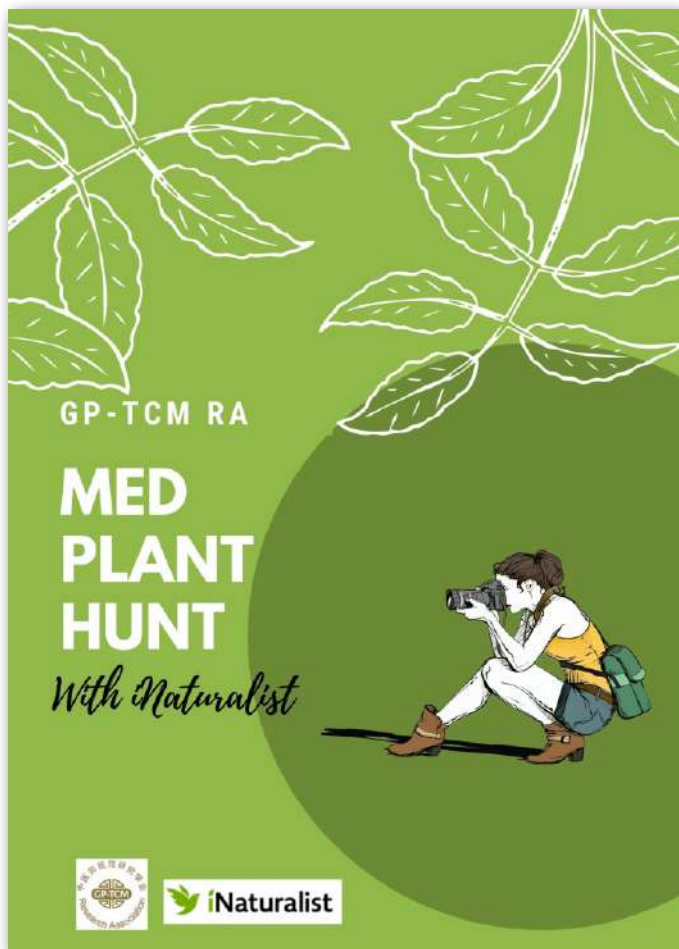
Doctoral Degree in Biomedical Science  
Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau

Details: <https://sklqrcm.um.edu.mo/doctoral-degree-in-biomedical-science/>



## Med Plant Hunt with iNaturalist

i



In order to promote conservation of wildlife, especially wild medicinal plant and TCM herbs, and their environment, a challenge on **“Med Plant Hunt”** is launched.

The aim of challenge is to encourage our members to identify and recognize the morphological features of living wild medicinal plant in nature.

### Eligibility:

Med Plant Hunt is free and open to all GP-TCM RA members.

Entries must abide by the guidelines below.

### Rules & Guidelines:

iNaturalist is a nature app to help you identify the animals and plants around you and provide a platform to connect you and experts to share about nature. Users can record and share their observations and the findings can enrich scientific data repositories like the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.

Create your own account and share your wild medicinal plant observation to mobile iNaturalist app or iNaturalist website.

### How to enter:

1. Complete the registration form with iNaturalist user ID.
2. Make the observation of living wild medicinal plant around you with iNaturalist app/website.
3. With the submitted iNaturalist ID, your observation for entry will be automatically recorded and results will be announced in the coming issue of the newsletter.



How to join



Registration form



How to upload

For inquiries about Med Plant Hunt, please send email to

[gptcm\\_medplanthunt@outlook.com](mailto:gptcm_medplanthunt@outlook.com)





## Med Plant Hunt with iNaturalist

i



### Prizes:

- **Adventurous Observer:** The highest number of observed species
- **TCM Photographer:** Best photo shoot
- **Lucky Observer:** Observe rare species



The selected entries will be published on the next issue of the newsletter. An electronic certificate and a **complementary gift** (e.g. water bottle ideal for outdoor activities, sponsored by Macau Pharmacology Association) will be given.



澳門藥理協會

# MED PLANT HUNT

*With iNaturalist*

## Med Plant Hunt Registration Form

Name:

Email:

Affiliation:

Country or region:

### iNaturalist account information

User name:

User email:

(Please send the form to [gptcm\\_medplanthunt@outlook.com](mailto:gptcm_medplanthunt@outlook.com) for registration)



Online registration



How to join



Registration form



How to upload





Chinese cassia (*Cinnamomum cassia*, Lauraceae, 肉桂, left) and Indonesian cassia (*Cinnamomum burmanni*, Lauraceae, 阴香, right)



The dried tender branch (cinnamomi ramulus) and the dried stem bark (cinnamomi cortex) of Chinese cassia are common Chinese medicinals that are listed in Chinese Pharmacopoeia. Cinnamomi ramulus releases the exterior, warms and unblocks the channels and collaterals, as well as assists the *yang*. It is indicated for wind-cold exterior excess or deficiency syndromes, wind-cold painful obstruction, lack of fluid transformation due to spleen *yang* deficiency, and palpitation due to the heart *yang* deficiency. Cinnamomi cortex supplements the fire of the vital gate, leads the fire back to its source, assists the *yang*, disperses cold, warms and unblocks the channels and collaterals. It is indicated for syndromes of kidney, spleen or heart *yang* deficiency, upward floating of deficient *yang*, and a wide variety of painful syndromes.

The dried stem bark (cinnamomi burmanni cortex) of Indonesian cassia is a folk medicinal that is recorded in some regional medicinal material standards. Cinnamomi burmanni cortex warms the interior, alleviates pain, expels cold, dispels wind, reduces swelling, and stops bleeding. It is indicated for stomach pain of cold nature, joint pain due to wind-dampness, and traumatic injuries.

Stem barks of Chinese cassia, Indonesian cassia and Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*, Lauraceae, 锡兰肉桂) are common spices as well in the international food industries. Attention should be paid that the confusion regarding to their common names may occur. As a matter of fact, the term cinnamon may apply to Chinese cassia, Indonesian cassia and Ceylon cinnamon.

### 肉桂

辣甜皮厚用时长  
常配佳肴作料香  
琴抚西施梧叶落  
疾来非是补元阳

### 阴香

伞冠态美气轩昂  
革叶长圆暗亦光  
止泻祛风医骨痛  
常同桂树共为香

The above colour photographs, English texts and Chinese poems are contributed by Prof **Hubiao Chen** (Hong Kong), Dr **Ping Guo** (Hong Kong) and Prof **Jiqing Liu** (Shenzhen), respectively. This column is advised by Prof **Zhongzhen Zhao** (Hong Kong).

 Just click here to enjoy the video: [https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/jesskuok\\_umac\\_mo/EX6vHwxexCJFui5gEQmS8zEBLe\\_mncXISR0j5FGArAh-ow?e=cYyjNZ](https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/jesskuok_umac_mo/EX6vHwxexCJFui5gEQmS8zEBLe_mncXISR0j5FGArAh-ow?e=cYyjNZ)





Chinese cassia (*Cinnamomum cassia*, Lauraceae, 肉桂, left) and Indonesian cassia (*Cinnamomum burmanni*, Lauraceae, 陰香, right)



## The July-August 2022 Newsletter of GP-TCM Research Association



Chinese Materia Medica Highlights



Just click here to enjoy the video: [https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/person/jesskuok\\_umac\\_mo/EX6vHwxexCJFui5gEQmS8zEBLe\\_mncXISR0j5FGArAh-ow?e=cYyjNZ](https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/person/jesskuok_umac_mo/EX6vHwxexCJFui5gEQmS8zEBLe_mncXISR0j5FGArAh-ow?e=cYyjNZ)

Poetry recitation in Mandarin

肉桂

lù	tián	jié	hòu	yòng	shí	cháng
辣	甜	皮	厚	用	时	长
cháng	pèi	jiā	zuò	liào	xīng	
常	配	佳	作	料	香	
qín	tuō	xī	shī	wú	yè	luò
琴	抚	西	施	梧	叶	落
jì	lái	fēi	shì	bù	wú	yáng
疾	来	非	是	补	无	阳

Poetry recitation in Cantonese

陰香

傘冠態美氣軒昂  
革葉長圓暗亦先  
止瀉祛風醫骨痛  
常同桂樹共為香

Chinese cassia (*Cinnamomum cassia*, Lauraceae, 肉桂) and Indonesian cassia (*Cinnamomum burmanni*, Lauraceae, 陰香)

The dried tender branch (cinnamomi ramulus) and the dried stem bark (cinnamomi cortex) of Chinese cassia are common Chinese medicinals that are listed in Chinese Pharmacopoeia. Cinnamomi ramulus releases the exterior, warms and unblocks the channels and collaterals, as well as assists the yang. It is indicated for wind-cold exterior excess or deficiency syndromes, wind-cold painful obstruction, lack of fluid transformation due to spleen yang deficiency, and palpitation due to the heart yang deficiency. Cinnamomi cortex supplements the fire of the vital gate, leads the fire back to its source, assists the yang, disperses cold, warms and unblocks the channels and collaterals. It is indicated for syndromes of kidney, spleen or heart yang deficiency, upward floating of deficient yang, and a wide variety of painful syndromes.

The above colour photographs, English text and Chinese poems are contributed by Prof. Hahsue Chen (Hong Kong), Dr. Ping Gan (Hong Kong) and Prof. Jing Lin (Shenzhen), respectively. This column is advised by Prof. Zhongshan Zhao (Hong Kong).



Please visit our website for more details!

<http://www.gp-tcm.org/>



The above colour photographs, English text and Chinese poems are contributed by Prof. Hahsue Chen (Hong Kong), Dr. Ping Gan (Hong Kong) and Prof. Jing Lin (Shenzhen), respectively. This column is advised by Prof. Zhongshan Zhao (Hong Kong). Animation is produced by Carol, Zhen-Yingting (University of Macau).