



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



January-February 2022 Newsletter

Editor-in-chief

Monique Simmonds
(m.simmonds@kew.org)

Executive editor

Simon Ming Yuen Lee
(SimonLee@um.edu.mo)

Consulting editor

Ping Guo
(s193231@hkbu.edu.hk)



A. GP-TCM RA updates

01

- A1 Editorials and editorial opinions/news
- A2 Letter to editor
- A3 Association updates
- A4 Member's achievements
- A5 Welcome new members
- A6 Current Corporate Members/ Institutional Members

B. Report, Story and News

03

- B1 Report
 - Regional report
 - Interest groups report
- B2 Feature story- Interview with members or TCM experts
 - Xin Chen
- B3 Other hot topics and TCM news



C. Post-conference report

D. Recommended reading and/or recent research highlight

09

E. Upcoming events and calendar

F. Resources

10

- F1 Journal: call for papers
- F2 Research collaboration matching
- F3 Research funding opportunities
- F4 Career opportunities

G. Student Corner

18

- G1 Scholarship
- G2 Education program opportunities
- G3 Others

H. Public education and outreach

20

I. Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

22



New members of GP-TCM RA (January-February 2022)

Ordinary Members

Yanping Wang	Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China
Fatma Sezer Şenol Deniz	Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey
Antony Kam	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Rajat Goyal	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Haryana, India
Dawn Au	Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China

Student Members

Stefanie Tiefenbacher	University of Graz, Austria
Xinyuan Wang	University of Oxford, UK





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	



Xin Chen 陈新

- Director, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences
- Interim Director, State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (University of Macau) [SKL-QRCM (UM)]
- Distinguished Professor, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau
- Distinguished Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Macau
- Guest Investigator, National Cancer Research, National Health Institute

Affiliation

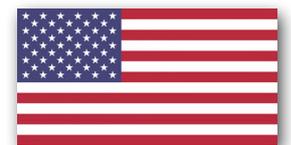


Self-introduction: covering your affiliation, how you've first crossed the path with TCM/ medicinal research and your recent research projects.

- PhD, Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherland
- MD, Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, China
- MSc, Hubei University of Chinese Medicine, China
- BSc, Hubei University of Chinese Medicine, China
- Traditional Chinese Medicine Physician in China
- Licensed Acupuncturist in Maryland, USA
- Licensed Chinese Medical Doctor in Macau, China



From 1991 to 1998, I was a research physician at the Shenzhen Institute of Integrative Chinese and Western Medicine, Shenzhen Red Cross Hospital (Now called: Shenzhen 2nd People's Hospital). In 1998, I decided to change my research field from clinically-orientated studies to fundamental laboratory research in immunology using my background of alternative medicines. I started my Post-Doctoral training at the School of Pharmacy and Biomedical Sciences, University of Portsmouth, UK. Then in April of 1999, I joined the Laboratory of Molecular Immunoregulation, National Cancer Institute (NCI)-Frederick, NIH, USA, as a Visiting Fellow. In 2001, I became a Scientist II in the Laboratory of Molecular Immunoregulation, Basic Science Program, SAIC-Frederick, Inc., NCI-Frederick. From 2011 to 2014, I was a Senior Scientist in the same group. Then in October of 2014, I joined the University of Macau.





Would you like to share with us how you've first cross the path with TCM/ medicinal plant/ alternative and complementary medicine? How does it make you carry on engaging with the research and development of this field now?

I chose to become a Traditional Chinese Medicine Physician because of my family, it was my family tradition, my family believes in TCM and several generations of my family were Traditional Chinese Medicine physician in China.

At the beginning, TCM was not my interest and I knew very little about TCM, I was more interested in scientific research (my family chose the path for me and I could not easily quit university because university admission was very competitive back in 1979). So that instead of practising TCM, I continued my study to pursue master and PhD degrees. I could do research on TCM even though I did not believe in TCM. It could still become my research interest as I could understand more about TCM.



During my TCM research training, I found that NIH was a very good research institute and they were also looking for someone with TCM background. So I joined the NCI, NIH and started my research and engagement in immunology.

NIH National Institutes of Health
Turning Discovery Into Health

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?

“ I think TCM research experiment models should be physiologically relevant.

When I was working in Shenzhen, I was handling a major project, which was to evaluate the effect of Chinese herbs on immune cells (as it was believed that the beneficial effect of TCM was by the modulations of immune functions). Our team and I had collected lots of Chinese herbs, and herbal extracts were added to immune cell culture. Then we evaluated the activity of immune cells. But now I think this method is problematic because these herbal extracts contained cell debris or fibre which non-specifically stimulated the activity of immune cells and this could lead to false positive experimental results.

I believed that TCM and immunology research should be **physiologically relevant**, it is best to be conducted using in vivo models. However, when using in vitro models, we must ensure that the in vitro model is well controlled and not affected by irrelevant substances.





What are you working on recently? Any specific project that you would like to share with us?

Currently, I am working on research in

- **Chinese medicine** - Cellular and molecular basis of immunoregulatory effect of Chinese medicine
- **Immunology** - Biological and pharmacological regulation of CD4+FoxP3+ regulatory T cells [Tregs]
- **Translational research** - Development of novel immunotherapy and Chinese medicine-derived therapeutics for the treatment of cancer and autoimmunity.



To further explore the term “Good Practice”, how would you describe “Good Practice” in TCM Research and Development especially in relate to Acupuncture – Moxibustion and Meridians?

“ I can share with you about acupuncture. In western countries; some of them recognise acupuncture as a medical device. Personally, I am also interested in research on acupuncture and immune regulations.

Commonly, 80% of the patients go for acupuncture treatments because of pain (such as muscle pain). The mechanism of how acupuncture eases pain is controversial. Some suggested that acupuncture could induce the release of neuromodulators, such as adenosine, which is also an immunosuppressive molecule. (*Nat Neurosci, volume 13, issue 7, pages 883-888 (2010)*)

Acupuncture treatment can provide long-term and short-term pain relief. Perhaps this short-term pain relief is not due to modulation of immune system, it is simply because acupuncture treatments stimulate the release of endorphin (a neurotransmitter) which reliefs stress and pain in the body.

However, for the long-term pain relief, I can share my personal story, I regularly performed acupuncture treatment on my **Zu San Li (ST36)** acupuncture point to treat my chronic knee pain. Long-term pain is likely to be caused by inflammation; the stimulation of acupuncture point induces the release of dopamine which is effective to reduce inflammation response. Hence it is a promising treatment of sciatic nerve pain as described in a scientific paper. (*Nature Medicine, volume 20, pages 291–295 (2014)*)

It is delighted to see that more acupuncture researches are being reported in advance scientific journal.





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

“ I think it is a great opportunity to look into the relationship between acupuncture and immune regulation; it is an interesting research topic. We should look into how TCM could **enhance our host defence capacity against invading pathogens**, rather than the claim of how TCM could ‘activate’ our immune system (as randomly activating our immune system is never good). 🤖

At the same time, **drug-resistance pathogen** is also an important area of research, as this is causing the death of many. And it is worth looking into whether TCM and acupuncture treatment could solve this problem.



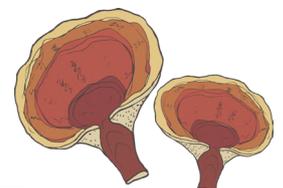
🎙️ Related Stories: Xin Chen

I can share a story between fungi and human, we all know that fungi existed on this earth far earlier than human beings and they have undergone thousands of years of evolution, in order to survive. Nowadays, we eat mushroom and fungi, and fungi ‘eats us’ too. For instance, fungal infection on skins/nails. There is no doubt that fungi and human co-exist. If our body or body’s immune system stops working, our body will be ‘eaten by’ fungi (one of the process how dead body decompose). Therefore, the immune system of our body has also evolved to fight against fungal infections. There are receptors which recognise fungi invasion in our body; the immune system of a healthy living human protects the body from fungal infections.



Some believe that certain food or TCM that we consume could enhance the function of our immune system. However, when we consume mushrooms or fungi, our digestive system will first play it’s role by digesting the mushroom and fungi, therefore, only very little intact substance/compound will reach our immune system to cause any effects. I think we are lucky that eating mushroom and fungi usually do not affect our immune system directly, otherwise it could cause problems every time we enjoy our meal. But nonetheless, I believe that certain food we eat will eventually reach our gut microbiota, which will also have an effect on our body.

I believe certain food is beneficial to our gut microbiota when reaching the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.





i Chinese Medicine Culture Space set up the Beijing Winter Olympics Main Media Center for the promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine.



News and photo adapted from:



ii [Anti-pandemic with traditional Chinese medicine] Zhang Boli: Preventing Omicron, traditional Chinese medicine can make a big impact.

【中医药抗疫】张伯礼：阻击奥密克戎，中医药大有作为

中国中医 2022-01-12 16:15

本公众号为国家中医药管理局官方微信，如果您还未关注，请点击上方蓝色“中国中医”进行关注

内容来源：中国中医药报

记者：方碧陶

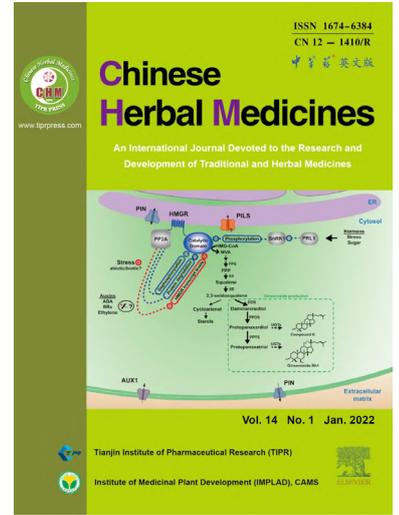
News and photo adapted from:



为落实中西医并重、中西医结合、中西药并用的疫情防控方针，发挥中医药特色优势，天津市卫生健康委在“人民英雄”国家荣誉称号获得者，天津中医药大学名誉校长张伯礼院士指导下，发布天津市新冠肺炎隔离医学观察人员中药预防方案。预防处方由张伯礼院士拟定，适用于医学观察期密切接触者及次级密切接触者等人群。1月9日，由天津中医药大学第一附属医院煎煮的7000余袋中药预防汤剂已在第一时间送往天津津南区、南开区，分发给在核酸检测一线的工作人员以及隔离人员。



iii Chinese Herbal Medicines Tianjin Editorial Board/Youth Editorial Board meetings were successfully held in Tianjin.



News and photo adapted from:



iv World Health Organization chief given report on use of traditional Chinese medicine in fighting Covid-19



News and photo adapted from below



https://www.scmp.com/news/china/science/article/3164137/world-health-organization-chief-given-report-use-traditional?module=perpetual_scroll_0&pgtype=article&campaign=3164137





The millennia-old medicine that is still used today

i

THE DRIED ROOT and rhizome of the two plants below are the most esteemed Chinese medicinals used as universal remedies and tonics today.

Author: Ping Guo

*“A concise history of Asian and American ginsengs!
A great piece for GP-TCM RA newsletter readers!”*



Asian ginseng has been used medicinally since the Eastern Han Dynasty (about AD 25 to AD 220). It powerfully tones vital *qi* and the *qi* of all the organs, engenders fluids, stops thirst, calms the spirit, and benefits the mind.



Asian ginseng (*Panax ginseng*, Araliaceae)

American ginseng has been incorporated into Chinese *materia medica* since the Qing Dynasty (1644~1911). Cool in property, it tones *qi*, nourishes *yin*, clears heat, and engenders fluids.



American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*, Araliaceae)



Dr Ping Guo is based at the School of Chinese Medicine at Hong Kong Baptist University.

Photographs are provided with prior consent from Medicinal Plant Images Database (<https://library.hkbu.edu.hk/electronic/libdbs/mpd/>) and Chinese Medicinal Material Database (<https://library.hkbu.edu.hk/electronic/libdbs/mmd/>) of HKBU.

The advisor under which this column was prepared was Prof Aiping LU of the School of Chinese Medicine at Hong Kong Baptist University.

Article, previews and other information are adapted from link below:
<https://www.fridayeveryday.com/the-millennia-old-medicine-that-is-still-used-today/>



The special issue is now open for submission. Deadline of submission is 28 February 2022.

Special Issue	10 Years' Anniversary of Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine – Research Association
Deadline	28-February-2022
Details	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/phytomedicine/call-for-papers/call-for-papers-for-the-special-issue-10-years-anniversary-of-good-practice-in-traditional-chinese-medicine-research-association
 Editor(s)	Monique Simmonds, Aiping Lu, Clara Bik-San Lau, Thomas Efferth, Nicky Robinson

GP-TCM RA special issue guidelines for authors below:

GP-TCM RA Phytomedicine Special issue 2022

Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association 10 years celebration

Guest Editors

Monique Simmonds, Aiping Lu, Clara Bik-San Lau, Thomas Efferth, Nicky Robinson

The key aim of this special issue is to provide updates on the progress being made in the areas of traditional Chinese medicine covered by the seven special interest groups within the association. The Chairs of the different special interest groups will be helping to co-ordinate reviews and research papers covered by their areas. Researchers who are not members of the Association but who have shared interests in the topics covered by the Association are also encouraged to submit original research papers or reviews.

All papers and reviews must be submitted online directly to Phytomedicine (under this special issue) by January 2022.

- Special Interest Groups and their respective Chairs and Co-chairs
- Quality Control - Min Ye (Chair) and Rudolf Bauer (Co-Chair)
- Pharmacology and Toxicology – Pierre Duez (Chair) and Hongxi Xu (Co-Chair)
- Clinical Studies – Zhaoxiang Bian (Chair) and Myeong Soo Lee (Co-Chair)
- Regulatory Aspects – Mei Wang (Chair) and Gerhard Franz (Co-Chair)
- Acupuncture – Moxibustion and Meridians – Nicola Robinson (Chair), Lixing Lao (Co-Chair) and Jianping Liu (Co-Chair)
- Good Clinical Practice Guidelines (GCPG) – Vivian Taam Wong (Chair) and Chris Chan (Co-Chair)
- Publication standards for TCM research– Rob Verpoorte (Chair) and Thomas Efferth (Co-Chair)
- Main Instructions for submissions (further details can be found on the Phytomedicine website)



GP-TCM RA special issue guidelines for authors cont.

Types of manuscript

Original research papers

Articles should not exceed **12-15 typewritten pages** or up to **5,000 words**, including references, tables and figures. Previously reported methods should be referenced only.

General comments for research papers

- The percentage of text similarity/(self)plagiarism should be below 20 %
- The chemical structures and the purity of the compounds should be given
- Animal experiments with single doses of tested compounds are not acceptable. At least two doses have to be tested.
- Synergistic or antagonistic drug interactions have to be demonstrated with the isobologram method, which is the gold standard to provide convincing evidence for synergistic or antagonistic drug interactions. Simple bar diagrams and dose-response curves or with single doses of both combined agents is not sufficient.

Chemoprofiling

As pointed out in the guidelines for authors, chemical characterization of extracts of plants or herbal mixtures is mandatory (e.g. HPLC-MS based chemoprofiling) and has to be provided.

Network pharmacology

Signaling pathways identified by network pharmacological approaches have to be verified by independent methods (i.e., proteomic data by western blotting, transcriptomic data by real-time RT-PCR).

Molecular docking studies

In silico studies using molecular docking approaches are not stand-alone techniques and results have to be experimentally validated in vitro. Otherwise, they remain hypothetical. Without functional assays (e.g., enzymatic inhibition) and binding studies (e.g., by surface plasmon resonance, isothermal calorimetry or microscale thermophoresis), there is no evidence, whether or not in silico results are correct. Molecular docking calculations need to be performed at least three times to calculate mean values and standard deviations, because deviations of 2 kcal/mol can occur. The calculation of predicted binding values (pKi in μM) is necessary.



GP-TCM RA special issue guidelines for authors cont.

Clinical trials

- Clinical trials have to follow the CONSORT standards (<http://www.consort-statement.org/>). 
- The 25-item checklist has to be filled upon resubmission of a revised manuscript  (<http://www.consort-statement.org/checklists/view/32--consort-2010/66-title>)
- A statement is required that all patients gave their WRITTEN informed consent to participate on the study and that the data will be published.
- Please upload the ethical approval letter as e-component/supplementary file. It will not be published later on, but will only serve as internal documentation of ethical correctness of the treatment of patients.
- Conflict of interest statement: The nature and details of participation by one or more pharmaceutical companies, which provided the study medication and financing for this trial should be fully and clearly disclosed.

Review articles

Review articles must provide concise and critical updates on a subject of current interest in traditional Chinese medicine.

The following criteria should be fulfilled:

- The percentage of text similarity/(self)plagiarism should be below 20 %.
- Which inclusion and exclusion criteria for publications did you choose?
- Which databases have been screened?
- Which keywords have been used to extract the relevant literature?
- Review articles have to be prepared in a systematic manner, e.g. according to the PRISMA criteria (= preferred reporting items for systematic review) (<http://prisma-statement.org/>). 
- An appealing review should be based on a critical assessment of the literature published, not just a compilation of the literature sources.

For all other requirements for publication please look at:

 <https://www.elsevier.com/journals/phytomedicine/0944-7113/guide-for-authors>



Next page





ii

Journal: Longhua Chinese Medicine **LCM** LONGHUA CHINESE MEDICINE
AN OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL TO BRIDGE CHINESE MEDICINE TO THE WORLD

Topic	Pharmacology of Chinese Herbal Medicine
Deadline	TBC
Details	https://lcm.amegroups.com/post/view/pharmacology-of-chinese-herbal-medicine-ongoing
 Editor(s)	<p>Zhi-Xiu Lin Hong Kong Institute of Integrative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China</p> <p>Hong-Xi Xu School of Pharmacy, Shanghai University of Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, China</p> <p>Yan-Fang Xian School of Chinese Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China</p>



iii

Journal: Journal of Ethnopharmacology

Topic	Special Issue “Licorice”
Deadline	31-March- 2022
Details	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-ethnopharmacology/call-for-papers/call-for-papers-for-the-special-issue-licorice-in-journal-of-ethnopharmacology
 Editor(s)	<p>Min Ye, Peking University, China.</p> <p>Xue Qiao, Peking University, China</p>





v

Journal: Processes



Topic	Special Issue "Natural Products for Drug Discovery and Development"
Deadline	15-March- 2022
Details	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/processes/special_issues/Natural Drug
Editor(s)	<p>Antony Kam, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p>Shining Loo, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p>Simon Ming-Yuen Lee, University of Macau, Macao, China</p>



vi

Journal: Frontiers in Pharmacology



Topic	Naturally-occurring Peptides and Proteins as Leads for Drug Discovery and Development
Deadline	Abstract: 03-April-2022 Manuscript 02-June-2022
Details	https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/32458/naturally-occurring-peptides-and-proteins-as-leads-for-drug-discovery-and-development
Editor(s)	<p>Antony Kam, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p>Shining Loo, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p>Simon Ming-Yuen Lee, University of Macau, Macao, China</p> <p>James P Tam Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p>





澳門大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU

Research Assistant Professor Recruitment Program University of Macau, China.

i

Details: https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/rskto_rap_10_2021/

Full/Associate/Assistant Professor in Chinese Medicinal Science (Research & Development of Chinese Medicine), University of Macau

ii

Details: https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms_faa_08_2021/

Associate/Assistant Professor, Chinese Medicinal Science, University of Macau, China.

iii

Details: https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms_aap_06_2021/



香港大學
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Research Assistant, School of Chinese Medicine Hong Kong University

iv

Details: <https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/509045/research-assistant-iii>

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

v

Details: <https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/508959/tenuretrack-associate-professorassistant-professor>

Post-doctoral Fellow, School of Chinese Medicine Hong Kong University

vi

Details: <https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/508841/postdoctoral-fellow>
<https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/508824/postdoctoral-fellow>



vii

Research Assistant Professor (Microbiology), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6350&f=job_details

viii

Research Assistant Professor in Immunology, Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6351&f=job_details

ix

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6206&f=job_details

x

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (Clinical Research), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5925&f=job_details

xi

Research Assistant (Basic Science), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6196&f=job_details





xii

Research Coordinator (rank at Junior Research Assistant), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6177&f=job_details

xiii

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

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6178&f=job_details

xiv

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (Clinical Research), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5922&f=job_details

xv

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (Bioinformatics), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5923&f=job_details

xvi

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (CMC or Basic Science) , Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5924&f=job_details





i

Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Programme

 Details: <https://research.ie/funding-category/postgraduate/>

ii

Government of Ireland Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme

 Details: <https://research.ie/funding-category/postdoctoral/>



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

iii

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

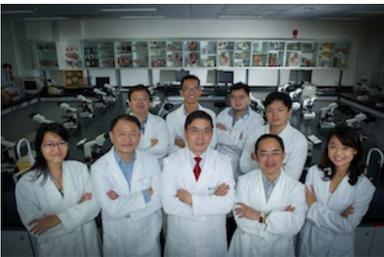
Details: <http://www.scm.cuhk.edu.hk/en-gb/programs/research-master-doctoral-program/phd-in-chinese-medicine>



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



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



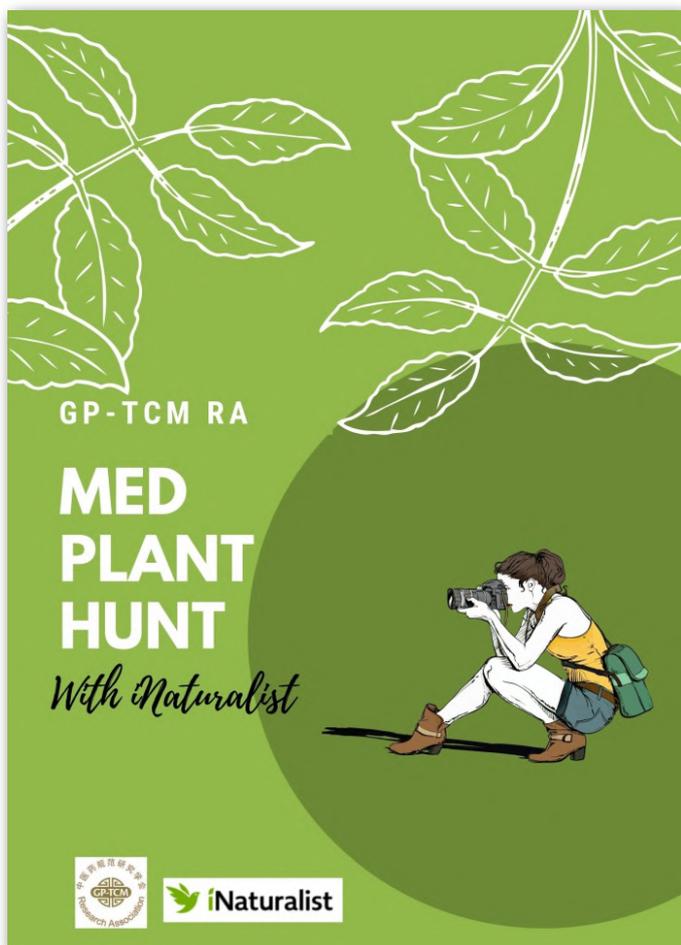
Doctoral Degree in Biomedical Science
Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau

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



For inquiries about Med Plant Hunt, please send email to
gptcm_medplanthunt@outlook.com



Registration form



How to upload



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 for registration)



Online registration



How to join



Registration form



How to upload



Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum × morifolium*, Asteraceae, 菊花, left)
and wild chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum indicum*, Asteraceae, 野菊花, right)



Having been cultivated in China since ancient times and spread globally, chrysanthemum is now an enormous hybrid complex with many ornamental and medicinal cultivars. Widely distributed in China, India, Japan, Korea and Russia, wild chrysanthemum is the primary parental species of chrysanthemum, yet the other parentage is obscure.

Official in Chinese pharmacopoeia since 1963, the dried flower head (capitulum) of chrysanthemum (chrysanthemi flos) disperses wind-heat, calms the liver and brightens the eyes. Based on different production regions (provinces such as Zhejiang, Henan, Anhui and Shandong) and post-harvest handling methods, at least 8 types of medicinal materials are available at herbal markets. These commercial products can be roughly divided into white chrysanthemum and yellow chrysanthemum. It is believed that the white variety is more suitable in treating dry eyes with blurred vision as in Lycium Fruit-Chrysanthemum and Rehmannia Pill (Qi Ju Di Huang Wan) because of its better functions of calming the liver and brightening the eyes. Because the yellow variety is more bitter than the white variety, it is therefore better for dispersing wind-heat as in Mulberry Leaf and Chrysanthemum Drink (Sang Ju Yin) for the superficial stage of a warm pathogen disease mainly manifested as slight fever and cough.

Official in Chinese pharmacopoeia since 1977, the dried flower head of wild chrysanthemum (chrysanthemi indici flos) is focusing on clearing heat, resolving toxicity and reducing swelling. It is indicated for furuncles, carbuncles, and sore throat.

菊花

清寒傲雪白黄花
篱下渊明日渐斜
赏菊重阳常饮酒
吉祥如意惠千家

野菊花

深黄花管类球形
草地田边带笑迎
已是全身皆入药
岂容瘟疫再流行

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/EVhKCFG5jgVOrFWrIGBmKaoB1C2ITLI7FWoGAgKyfgnnTw?e=widGAK

Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum × morifolium*, Asteraceae, 菊花, left)
and wild chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum indicum*, Asteraceae, 野菊花, right)



Chinese Materia Medica Highlights



Just click here to enjoy the video: https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/jesskuok_umac_mo/EVhKCFG5jg_VOrFWriGBmKaoB1C2ITLI7FWoGAgKyfqnTw?e=widGak

Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

菊花 野菊花

The January-February 2022 Newsletter of GP-TCM Research Association

Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

清寒傲雪白黄花
篱下渊明日渐斜
赏菊重阳常饮酒
吉祥如意惠千家

菊花

Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum × morifolium, Asteraceae)

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

Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

Having been cultivated in China since ancient times and spread globally, chrysanthemum is now an enormous hybrid complex with many ornamental and medicinal cultivars. Widely distributed in China, India, Japan, Korea and Russia, wild chrysanthemum is the primary parental species of chrysanthemum, yet the other parentage is obscure.

Official in Chinese pharmacopoeia since 1963, the dried flower head (capitulum) of chrysanthemum (*chrysanthemi flos*) disperses wind-heat, calms the liver and brightens the eyes. Based on different production regions (provinces such as Zhejiang, Henan, Anhui and Shandong) and post-harvest handling methods, at least 8 types of medicinal materials are available at herbal markets. These commercial products can be roughly divided into white chrysanthemum and yellow chrysanthemum.

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

2022

Please visit our website for more details!

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

The above colour photographs, English texts and Chinese poems are contributed by Prof Hubiao Chen (Hong Kong), Dr Ping Guo (Hong Kong) and Prof Jing Liu (Shenzhen), respectively. This column is advised by Prof Zhongzhen Zhao (Hong Kong). Animation is produced by Carol Zhan Yinglong (University of Macau).