



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



September-October 2021 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

07

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

C. Post-conference report

17

D. Recommended reading and/or recent research highlight

19

E. Upcoming events and calendar

20

F. Resources

21

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

G. Student Corner

28

- G1 Scholarship
- G2 Education program opportunities
- G3 Others

H. Public education and outreach

30

I. Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

34



The 9th Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association Annual Meeting (virtual)

i

Date: 9-10 November 2021

Registration: Please use either link below for registration:

<https://forms.gle/Mo84kPeziQhUA1LW7> or <https://www.wenjuan.com/s/UZBZJvt6bEY/>



The 9th Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association Annual Meeting (virtual)

COVID 19 – the global role of herbal medicines

Dates: 9 November 2021 (Tuesday) & 10 November 2021 (Wednesday)
(10 am – 1.15 pm UK time, 6 pm – 9.15 pm China time)



Confirmed speakers from different parts of the world:

Prof. Rudolf Bauer
University of Graz, Austria

Prof. Thomas Efferth
Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany

Dr. Pakakrong Kwankhao
Chao Phraya Abhaibhubejhr Hospital, Thailand

Prof. Myeong Soo Lee
Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, South Korea

Prof. Cheng Lu
China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences,
Beijing

Prof. Pulok Kumar Mukherjee
Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable
Development, India

Prof. Alberto Carlos Pires Dias
University of Minho, Portugal

Prof. Yi-Chang Su
Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taipei

Dr. Mei Wang
Leiden University, The Netherlands

Dr. Weixiang Wang
Dutch Acupuncture Academy, The Netherlands

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

<https://forms.gle/Mo84kPeziQhUA1LW7>

or <https://www.wenjuan.com/s/UZBZJvt6bEY/>

(Zoom link will be sent to all registrants in early November)

All are welcome!



The 9th Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association Annual Meeting (virtual)

i



The 9th Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association Annual Meeting (virtual)

COVID 19 – the global role of herbal medicines

9 November 2021 (Tuesday) (10 am – 1.15 pm UK time, 6 pm – 9.15 pm China time)

UK time/China time

10 am – 10.05 am/

Welcome message from President of GP-TCM RA, **Prof. Monique Simmonds**

6 pm – 6.05 pm

Session 1

Chaired by Prof. Monique Simmonds

10.05 am – 11.25 am/

Basic knowledge on COVID-19 and therapeutic strategies against SARS CoV-2

6.05 pm – 7.25 pm

Prof. Thomas Efferth, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany

11.25 am – 11.50 am/

International policies and challenges on the legalization of traditional medicine/ herbal medicines in the fight against COVID-19

7.25 pm – 7.50 pm

Dr. Mei Wang, Leiden University, The Netherlands

11.50 am – 12.15 pm/

How does Chinese herbal medicine disperse the COVID-19 related brain fog

7.50 pm – 8.15 pm

Dr. Weixiang Wang, Dutch Acupuncture Academy, The Netherlands

12.15 am – 12.40 pm/

Discussion with all speakers in Session 1

8.15 pm – 8.40 pm

Chaired by **Prof. Rudolf Bauer** and **Dr. Tai-Ping Fan**

Session 2

Chaired by Prof. Clara Lau, Secretary-General and President-Elect of GP-TCM RA

12.45 pm – 12.50 pm/

Global situation of COVID-19 & Introduction to the experience sharing session of the use of herbal medicines in the management of COVID-19 and the rehabilitation

8.45 pm – 8.50 pm

12.50 pm – 1.15 pm/

The use of plants and natural products under the COVID-19 pandemic context in Portugal and Brazil

8.50 pm – 9.15 pm

Prof. Alberto Carlos Pires Dias, University of Minho, Portugal

10 November 2021 (Wednesday) (10 am – 1.15 pm UK time, 6 pm – 9.15 pm China time)

UK time/China time

Session 2 (continue)

Chaired by Prof. Clara Lau

10 am – 10.25 am/

The role of medicinal plants in the fight against COVID-19 in Europe

6 pm – 6.25 pm

Prof. Rudolf Bauer, University of Graz, Austria

10.25 am – 10.50 am/

The use of herbal medicines in Thailand for the management of COVID-19

6.25 pm – 6.50 pm

Dr. Pakakrong Kwankhao, Chao Phraya Abhaibhubejhr Hospital, Thailand

10.50 am – 11.15 am/

The development and application of NRICM101(台灣清冠一號) in the treatment of COVID-19

6.50 pm – 7.15 pm

Prof. Yi-Chang Su, National Research Institute of Chinese Medicine, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taipei

11.15 am – 11.40 am/

The use of TCM for the management of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China

7.15 pm – 7.40 pm

Prof. Cheng Lu, Institute of Basic Research in Clinical Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing

11.40 am – 12.05 pm/

The use of herbs from Ayurveda in COVID-19

7.40 pm – 8.05 pm

Prof. Pulok Kumar Mukherjee, Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal, India

12.05 pm – 12.30 pm/

The use of herbal medicine for COVID-19 prevention or treatment in South Korea

8.05 pm – 8.30 pm

Prof. Myeong Soo Lee, Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, South Korea

12.30 pm – 1.10 pm/

Discussion with all speakers in Session 2

8.30 pm – 9.10 pm

Chaired by **Prof. Vivian Taam Wong** and **Dr. Qihe Xu**

1.10 pm – 1.15 pm/

Closing remarks by **Prof. Monique Simmonds**

9.10 pm – 9.15 pm



Call for papers for the special issue: 10 Years' Anniversary of Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine – Research Association

ii

PHYTO
medicine

Journal: Phytomedicine

The special issue is now open for submission. Deadline of submission is 31 January 2022.

Special Issue	10 Years' Anniversary of Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine – Research Association
Deadline	31- January 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

The GP-TCM RA Annual General Meeting 2021 (Virtual) will be held on 15th December 2021.

iii





Revitalizing the science of traditional medicinal plants

i

REVITALIZING THE SCIENCE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS

Enhanced technologies and research standards for plant research could help strengthen the contribution of TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE TO DRUG DISCOVERY.

Produced by
nature research
custom media

One of the articles in the above collection has introduced Monique Simmonds' work at Kew and the GP-TCM RA: "Improving plant study replication through more controlled global standards is part of Simmonds' mission as the president of the Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association. Established in 2012, the association now involves 112 institutions and 24 countries, who work on creating better guidelines..."



Monique Simmonds

To view the full article, please click below:
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d42473-021-00478-9>



7,000: Roughly the number of samples in the traditional Chinese medicine collection at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. Credit: *Ileana_bt/Shutterstock*

The technical and taxonomic challenges of plant research are a source of fascination for Monique Simmonds, director of the Commercial Innovation Unit at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, in London, one of the world's largest botanical collections. But increased scrutiny of plant research aimed at pharmaceuticals is crucial, she says.

In 1998, Simmonds helped raise funds to create a 7,000-sample traditional Chinese medicine plant collection at Kew, and she currently leads a 300-strong research team focused on unlocking potential drugs derived from plants.

"Some fellow scientists are rightfully cynical about traditional Chinese medicine – some of the research, unfortunately, hasn't been done with the level of accuracy that you would need for a medicinal drug," she explains. "A common mistake would be to study different plant species in the same family, such as mistaking Korean and Chinese ginseng."



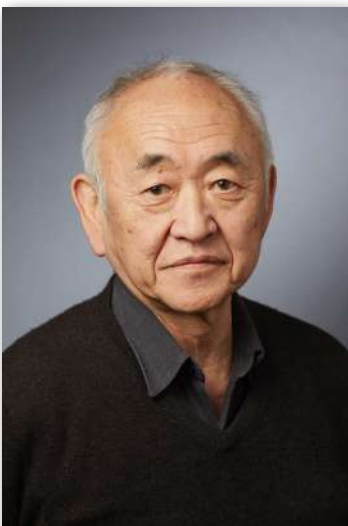
17,810: The number of plant species that have a medicinal use, out of some 30,000 plants for which a use of any kind is documented. Credit: *Marilyna/Stock/Getty Images Plus*

Improving plant study replication through more controlled global standards is part of Simmonds' mission as the president of the Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association. Established in 2012, the association now involves 112 institutions and 24 countries, who work on creating better guidelines.

"For example, we would recommend consultation with taxonomists to help independently verify the plants or plant parts being used in research," says Simmonds. "While taxonomy has been the backbone of Kew's scientific research, in the next 10 years accelerating taxonomy with machine learning and trait research – from genomic and chemical to morphological and ecological – will also be vital."

Warmest congratulations go to CGCM Chairman and GP-TCM RA Honorary Member Professor Yung-Chi Cheng for being awarded to 2021 CACM Qihuang International Prize

ii



Prof. Yung-Chi Cheng
Yale University, USA

Please click here for details



2021 年度中华中医药学会科学技术奖·岐黄国际奖拟授奖者名单

QH2021-01	Yale University School of Medicine; Department of Pharmacolog	Yung-Chi Cheng
	耶鲁大学医学院药理系	郑永齐



New members of GP-TCM RA (September-October 2021)

Ordinary Members

Laurence Dewachter	Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
Daniel Kam-Wah Mok	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong SAR, China
Man-Sau Wong	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong SAR, China

Student Members

Chris Spangenberg	University of British Columbia, Canada
--------------------------	--





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	



Dr. Mei Wang

Affiliation

*LU-European Center for Chinese Medicine
and Natural Compounds,
Institute of Biology,
Leiden University,
Sylviusweg72/2333BE,
The Netherlands*



☎ : +31(0) 715275027

💬 : +31653229672

✉ : M.Wang@biology.leidenuniv.nl

🌐 : universiteitleiden.nl/lueccm



Briefly describe your experience with TCM R&D

I hold a PhD (1988) in cell biology and genetics from Leiden University, the Netherlands and a BSc (1982) from the University of Peking, the P.R. China. In 1990, I was a post doc at Imperial Cancer research Fund, UK.

- 1991-2004: Research group leader at the Department of Applied Plant Science in the Netherlands Organisation of Applied Science (TNO).
- 2000-2010: Associate professor at Leiden University Institute of Biology,
- 2007-2017: Co-founder and Vice-Chairman and member of scientific committee of Sino-Dutch centre of Preventive and personalised medicine (SD-PPM), Leiden University/TNO,
- 2007-now: Director of SU Biomedicine BV
- 2008-now: Member of TCM working party at European pharmacopeia at the European Directory for the Quality of Medicine (EDQM) as expert representing the Netherlands.
- 2016- now: Chairperson and founder of Leiden University-European Center for Chinese Medicine and Natural Compounds (LU-ECCM), Institute of Biology, Leiden University, the Netherlands.
- 2019- now: Board of Directors of the Dutch Association for Phytotherapy NVF (in charge of education and research)
- 2019- now: ISO-TC249 member from The Netherlands (NEN)
- 2020- now: Associate editor of the scientific journal Phytomedicine.





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?

It was a happy time for me if I recall my childhood in a big family. My grandfather was a TCM doctor. I cannot remember when I first contacted TCM. However, I am sure that I was grown up in a family being surrounded by TCM.

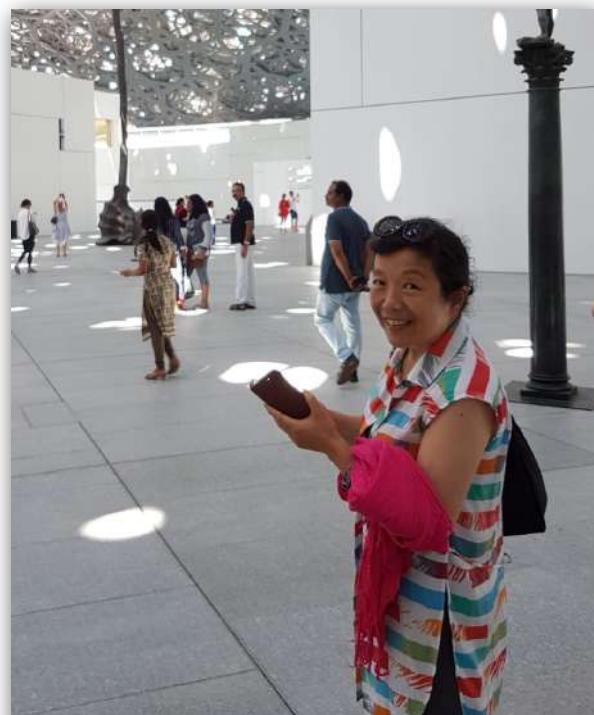
I was first trained at Peking University for a bachelor's degree of biology (1982) in Beijing, China, and then obtained a PhD from Leiden University in the Netherlands (1988). Since then, I have enjoyed a long and rewarding research career in Europe. During the period of my training in rigorous Western science, I have always cherished my Chinese roots.

I remember clearly that my first time to be attracted to the study of TCM was due to its fantastic synergistic nature among natural active ingredients. Such synergistic activities have for example been reported for the antimicrobial activity of the alkaloid berberine derived from TCM herbal drugs that is 100 times enhanced by 5'methoxyhydnocarpin (5'MHC). 5'MHC is a compound found in plant as alkaloid without antimicrobial effect. Therefore, herbal medicine including TCM may satisfy needs which are insufficiently addressed by current medicinal treatment. Next to this, it can provide mechanistic leads for novel therapeutic approaches.

As a combination of a synergistic multiple-target and multiple-component intervention strategy that is applied on a personalized basis, herbal medicine including TCM is gaining increasing appreciation worldwide for treatment of chronic diseases.

Providing scientific evidence of efficacies and insights into pharmacological working mechanisms of TCM is urgently needed to protect the consumer interests. Meanwhile, pan-European quality standards for Chinese herbal drugs are also needed to be established to guarantee Chinese herbal drug quality. In my vision, bridging TCM, which has a long traditional use experience, with modern pharmacology and medicine will provide new scientific insights and lead to the benefits for all over the world.

My understanding of TCM and Chinese culture in philosophy enables me to build a bridge for exchange of TCM between Europe and China based on scientific language. My experiences in research and education in academy and industry over the past 3 decades helped me to set up an innovative research/teaching program in the Netherlands in the area of herbal medicine including TCM from history, product development, quality control, as well as pharmacology using an unique perspective.



Mei in Louvre Abu Dhabi 2018





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?



In Europe, there is a significant number of TCM clinics, and the use of Chinese herbal drugs and TCM granules is rather popular. It is especially interesting for me to see a rising recognition of TCM granules in Europe. In respect to this, quality control of these products should be one of the important aspects to guarantee the qualities which are related to safe use of TCM products by consumers. A good aspect is that both the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines (EDQM) and member states are aware of this. Therefore, the quality monographs for Chinese herbal drugs are being elaborated at the European pharmacopoeia and the quality monographs for TCM granules are conducted at DAC (Deutscher Arzneimittel-Codex/Neues Rezeptur-Formularium (DAC/NRF)) in Germany.

EDQM is an organization which belongs to the Council of Europe (head quarter in Strasbourg, France) which is a leading organization that protects public health by:

- enabling the development,
- supporting the implementation, and
- monitoring the application

of quality standards for medicines and their safe use. Their standards are recognized as a scientific benchmark world-wide. The European Pharmacopoeia is legally binding in all member states. The activities elaborating quality monographs of Chinese herbal drugs for the European consumers/patients started in 2008 and till now there have been more than 80 Chinese herbal drugs quality monographs established at European pharmacopoeia.

The challenging aspect is the chain management of the quality control in EU. As in different member states, the statures of TCM products are different. For example, in Germany the TCM granules are seen as medicinal products, but not in other member states. This difference in regulation among member states, may give space to TCM products entering the market without being checked on quality.

The official registration of TCM products in EU member states is one of the important routes to guarantee the quality and legal acceptance. In 2012, we had a successful traditional use registration of a TCM herbal product derived from the extract of rhizome of *Dioscorea nipponica* Makino. Following this first registration, there several other TCM products also are successfully registered. This year we support a new multi-herbal formula, Xiao Yao tablet a typical TCM, to be successfully registered in the Netherlands.



Mei Qihuang award 2018



Mei with students 2019

As the current Chair of the Regulatory Aspects Interest Group of GP-TCM RA, how would you describe “Good Practice” in TCM Research and Development especially in relate to the regulatory aspects?

As a Chair of the regulatory aspects interest group and BoD member of GP-TCM, I have the mission of GP-TCM and want to support realizing the objectives of GP-TCM from European perspective.

I consider the key issues for “Regulatory Aspects Interest Group of GP-TCM RA” to be to explore international collaborations and share resources, expertise and good practice among academia, industry, and regulatory agencies.

It is important to promote high-quality evidence-based research of TCM and support the growth of GP-TCM via facilitating the work of Interest Groups and to stimulate potential collaborations, particularly between Europe and China. Our goal is to strengthen interdisciplinary collaborations in TCM research and development, to promote scientific research outcomes and latest developments in regulatory sciences to stakeholders, industry, professional groups, and the public, ultimately to enhance the global impact of GP-TCM.

We will also organize and prepare demonstration projects for TCM industries placing their products in EU market.

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?

“ For basic research and development of TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine, significant advances have been made globally in recent years, especially in China. It is quite interesting for me, as a scientist, to find the new progresses in modern life science being integrated into TCM studies very quickly in recent years. Examples can be found in molecular biological techniques, network pharmacology, etc, and more and more research being conducted in the field of understanding the working mechanisms of TCM.

However, as a teacher at Leiden university and an associate editor of Phytomedicine, I found that some basic (scientific) training for good practice of TCM is still missing in many research groups both in Europe and China.

Meanwhile, I am also glad to see more students who are interested in TCM/natural medicine because of current healthy issues related to chronic disease and lifestyle related health problem. Our GP-TCM RA shall play an important roles on providing training for sound scientific research for them.



Mei with students 2021





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

“ To be honest, there are many challenges for us in the field of TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine. But I would like to say that the most important thing at this moment for me is to train and guide the new generation of profession/scientist in the field of TCM/natural medicine in Europe.

The ambition of GP-TCM RA for the coming years is to increase active participation in more courses and in the development of a new education program in the field of phytomedicine, traditional medicine and multi-dimensional pharmacology based on the synergistic nature of herbal medicine.

Since the research field covers different disciplines, educational programs require fine-tuning for each group of students to be successful. The experiences in the academic research and education of experts in the past years and the insight in the industrial practice enable us to develop an innovative teaching program for students of life science, medical and pharmaceutical sciences, biology, botany and Asia studies, etc.

For example, it is my belief that for those who are active in the pharmaceutical field, it is relevant to learn more about pharmacological mechanisms of herbal medicines, interactions between herbal medicines and western medicine and quality control of modern phytomedicine now that the use of these products rapidly expanding in Europe. In addition to this, given the ongoing globalization, students in the Netherlands/Europe will benefit from getting acquainted with a different philosophy in science.

In addition, we need to strengthen the collaborations between industries and research institutes so that more TCM products can be registered in EU member states, which will be an important aspects for the acceptance of the TCM by more European member states. _____

🎙️ Related Stories: Dr. Mei Wang

At this moment, we are working on establishment of public data base for photos of Chinese herbal drugs adopted in European pharmacopeia and other frequently used Chinese herbal drugs. This is a close collaboration between the Chengdu Institute for Drug Control in China and DAC (Deutscher Arzneimittel-Codex/Neues Rezeptur-Formularium (DAC/NRF)) in Germany. This meaningful work will enable pharmacists in Europe to see the Chinese herbal materials when they are working on quality controls based on European pharmacopeia or pharmacopeia from other member states in EU.



Mei Bridge 2020



Xuanbin Wang

汪选斌

- Director of Laboratory of Chinese Herbal Pharmacology of Renmin Hospital, Hubei University of Medicine;
- Director of Hubei Key Laboratory of Wudang Local Chinese Medicines Research, Hubei University of Medicine;
- Vice-director of Institute of Biomedicine, Hubei University of Medicine.

Affiliation



Briefly describe your experience with TCM R&D

I graduated from Wuhan University School of Pharmacy as an MPhil. in May, 2006 and got my PhD degree with the field of pharmacology in Huazhong University of Science and Technology in 2009. I have studied in the University of Hong Kong, School of Chinese Medicine as a research assistant under the supervision of Prof. Yibin Feng from 2011 to 2013. Now I works as a professor and a pharmacist in-chief at Laboratory of Chinese Herbal Pharmacology of Oncology Center, Renmin Hospital and Hubei Key Laboratory of Wudang Local Chinese Medicine Research, Hubei University of Medicine.

- Oct. 2018-Dec. 2018 Visiting scholar. University Hospital, LMU Munich, Germany.
- Nov. 2013 – present Director. Hubei Key Laboratory of Wudang Local Chinese Medicine Research, Hubei University of Medicine.
- April 2013 – present Professor, Hubei University of Medicine; Pharmacist in-chief at Laboratory of Chinese Herbal Pharmacology of Oncology Center, Renmin Hospital, Hubei University of Medicine.



Adventure of exploring medicinal plants.



Xuanbin Wang





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?

When I was a boy, I lived in a rural village in the mountain area in Xiangyang, Hubei Province. Because of medical shortage, my mother had to treat me using folk medicine when I was ill. The bitter herbal decoctions made a deep impression on me. Of course I also ate some amazing medicinal fruits around my village such as Akebiae Fructus (预知子) and Crataegi Fructus (山楂). I have got to know such an important experience for me when I was a PhD student – my major was the field of pharmacology of integrative medicines. I have been studied anti-cancer Chinese medicines since then. Now, as a director of Laboratory of Chinese Herbal Pharmacology of Renmin Hospital, Hubei University of Medicine and director of Hubei Key Laboratory of Wudang Local Chinese Medicines Research (Hubei University of Medicine), developing Wudang Local Chinese medicines are my responsibility and interest. I am enthusiasm for studying Chinese medicines so much that I had cultivated Chinese medicinal plants such as *Polygonum multiflorum* Thunb. (何首乌) and *Akebia trifoliata* (Thunb.) Koidz. (三叶木通) in the herbal garden in my university. They evoke memories of my childhood.



You are a current BoD member of GP-TCM RA, 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?

In the case of the concept of “Good Practice in TCM Research and Development”, we should interpret traditional Chinese medicine theory to our western medicine colleagues with an “easy-understanding way”. This means we should establish a technological platform to standardize our research. e.g., when we study the effects and mechanisms of anti-cancer Chinese medicines, we may classify the underlying mechanisms targeting the various cancer hallmarks (Hanahan D, et al. 2011).



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?

The difficulty for research of Chinese medicines is their multiple active compounds as well as effects. However, fortunately, what the 21th century brings us is the era of omics, big data and artificial intelligence, which we may facilitate to investigate the PK and PD of Chinese medicines easily. Thus, it is suggested that we should employ the modern science and technology as many as possible to develop novel strategies for our research.



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

“ Though some progresses we have made, problems have been occurred because of inconsistent views, theory, and methodologies between Chinese medicine (CM) and Western medicine (WM). Here we proposed the relationship between CM and WM as a model of “DNA”. – They represent each “chain” of “DNA”, respectively –never crosses each other, but links with the “bases”. Unlike real DNA, here the bases are “all modern sciences and technologies” instead of “A, T, C, and G”, the bases of DNA (Please refer to my commentary in October 2020 GP-TCM RA NL) (<http://www.gp-tcm.org/2020/10/gp-tcm-ra-newsletter-october-2020/>). 🖱️

🎙️ Related Stories: Xuanbin Wang



“



”



*My group members cultivated *Akebia trifoliata* (Thunb.) Koidz. (三叶木通) in Baicao Yuan Herbal Garden in my university.*



“



”



*Investigation of cultivation and preparation on functional food “fairy tree” (*Premna puberula* Pamp., 长柄臭黄荆) leaves by cooperating with the local farm.*



i A symposium on the protection of intellectual property rights of traditional Chinese medicine was held in Nanyang to promote traditional Chinese medicine and protect the health of the people.

中医药知识产权保护工作座谈会在我市召开 弘扬中医国粹 护佑百姓健康

南阳发布 9月24日

中医药知识产权保护工作座谈会在我市召开

弘扬中医国粹 护佑百姓健康

申长雨刘玉江朱是西王智慧出席

9月23日，中医药知识产权保护工作座谈会在我市召开，会议贯彻落实习近平总书记视察南阳重要讲话和指示精神，聚焦助推南阳中医药事业产业不断做大做强。国家知识产权局党组书记、局长申长雨出席并讲话，副省长刘玉江致辞，市委书记朱是西主持，市长王智慧汇报南阳市有关工作。



Please scan here for details:

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzA5Nzk4MDYyNw==&mid=2649590265&idx=1&sn=7a0bf7a2bda2c94293127dfd61980bbf&chksm=8881b045bff63953c89b2422ba877fc59d834098c87d6956de14bc89d03fb71bcfc1bc804570&mpshare=1&scene=1&srcid=0924RqGcVaYPFEQkX1ZnW9U9&sharer_sharetime=1632712166910&sharer_shareid=3e27ac137607ade9c6a5b38013071b1d&exportkey=AjRliip8MLbCcjcj%2F9VuRyk%3D&pass_ticket=Q2ASXueada0zq32O4Gmocs03BF9v9tPA6VbfnvKMAZpLNns4kY1H3NnFsyBK1m2&wx_header=0#rd



ii China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences Holds 2021 Video Symposium on the Prevention and Treatment of COVID-19 by Chinese Austrian Traditional Chinese Medicine

中国中医科学院召开 2021 中奥中医药防治新冠肺炎视频研讨会

9月27日，中国中医科学院与奥地利欧亚太平洋学术协会共同主办的“2021中奥中医药防治新冠肺炎视频研讨会”在京召开。国家中医药管理局国际合作司副司长朱海东、中国中医科学院副院长李鲲出席会议并致辞，中国驻奥地利使馆科技参赞雷风云、欧亚太平洋学术协会主席劳施教授、奥地利中医药研究联盟负责人鲍儒德教授线上参会并致辞，来自奥地利、波兰以及我院的11位专家围绕新冠肺炎防控、临床治疗与研究、有效药物筛选、作用机制和变异病毒研究等方面的研究分享了学术进展。线上线下共计50余人参会。



News and photo adapted from the link below:

<https://www.cacms.ac.cn/zykxy/dtyw/202110/8d332a82186740d38b3d2e22c38f30c5.shtml>





iii Kam Wah Chung, a Chinese Medicine Mini-Documentary, to be Screened at the New York State International Film Festival.

中医药纪录片《金華昌》入围纽约国际电影节
Kam Wah Chung, a Chinese Medicine Mini-Documentary, to be Screened at the New York State International Film Festival



Please click here for details:

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzUzMDc5MjE2MA==&mid=2247492752&idx=1&sn=c541a0899a1c8027322dd03778d03919&chksm=fa4ecf1fcd3946090152857ad690de34fca0eb148d9ddc88b8eced368a1e385f5ab2da3f82e6&mpshare=1&scene=1&srcid=0925AIO3HMGi0j3MnZLF2suj&sharer_sharetime=1632712135830&sharer_shareid=3e27ac137607ade9c6a5b38013071b1d&exportkey=AgsGZc9ne1nAcwQaUSLYuVs%3D&pass_ticket=Q2ASXueada0qZk32O4Gmocs03BF9Vt9PA6VbfNtvKMAZpLNs4kY1H3NnFsyBK1m2&wx_header=0#rd

vi Published in Nature, Can the "acupoints" cure diseases? Ma Qiufu's team from Harvard found the neuroanatomical basis behind electroacupuncture.

Article

A neuroanatomical basis for electroacupuncture to drive the vagal-adrenal axis

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04001-4> Shenbin Liu^{1,2,3,4*}, Zhifu Wang^{1*}, Yangshuai Su^{1,5}, Lu Qi¹, Wei Yang¹, Mingzhou Fu¹, Xianghong Jing¹, Yanqing Wang^{1,6,7} & Qiufu Ma^{1,8}

Received: 14 March 2021



Please click here for details:

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pM6B9ybBEKrtcnX2CT_O2A





i The Training Workshop for Standardized Production in Chinese Materia Medica was held in Hubei, China on September 26, 2021



(Congwei Wang, Jing Wang, Xiaojun Li) The Training Workshop for Standardized Production in Chinese Materia Medica was held in Yesanguan Town, Hubei of China on September 26, 2021. This was the second training meeting in Hubei since 2020, when the Working Group in Standardized Production of Chinese Materia Medica of Hubei Province (SPCMHB) was established. One hundred and seventy attendees including farmers, industrial managers, experts, researchers and local officials participated in the meeting. This meeting is an epitome of standardization management in Chinese materia medica cultivation and production in China. Chinese materia medica production has been more than 2,000 years. As the applications and market demand expands, about only 30% herbal medicines are wild whereas 70% are cultivated in farmland. Thus, the standardized production of Chinese materia medica are closely associated with the quality, subsequently with the efficacy. However, species diversity, scattered resource area, limitations in technologies in cultivation, cross-industry production chain and other many factors affect the quality of Chinese materia medica. It is necessary to establish productive standardization for Chinese materia medica.

Hubei is a productive base for 700 kinds of the common medicinal herbs including 30 kinds with high quality and efficacy (Daodi Chinese materia medica) in the market. On December 25, 2020, the government of Hubei Province established the Working Group in SPCMHB. The group consisted of 29 experts from the disciplines in agriculturing, pharmaceutical industry, scientific institutions and medical services.

In the workshop, Prof. Dingrong Wan, the meeting chairman gave a talk on the Basic Guidelines on Standardized Production of Chinese Materia Medica, while Prof. Bisheng Huang, the chairman of the Working Group in SPCMHB presented the Key Factors on the Standard Development of Chinese Materia Medica. The attendees widely exchange the experience in standardized production of Chinese materia medica during the one-day training workshop (Congwei Wang, Jing Wang, Xiaojun Li).



The experts in the Training Workshop



Group photo for attendees



ii The 17th Annual Conference of Chinese Medicine Experimental Pharmacology Branch of China Association of Chinese Medicine (CMEPB) undertook in Yunnan University of Chinese Medicine (YUCM) on October 15



Meeting onsite of Yunnan University of Chinese Medicine.



Prof. Lei Xiong (the President of YUCM) gave a talk in the plenary session.



On October 15, 2021, the 17th Annual Conference of Chinese Medicine Experimental Pharmacology Branch of China Association of Chinese Medicine (CMEPB) was successfully held in Yunnan University of Chinese Medicine (YUCM). This was the second year for YUCM as a co-sponsor to organize the annual meetings of CMEPB. The conference adopted the mixture mode of both online and offline including 500 experts and students in the offline conference in Kunming, Yunnan Province, and 2000 attendees online.

In the opening ceremony, Prof. Lei Xiong, the president of YUCM, made a welcome speech and introduced the history and development of YUCM. Prof. Hong-xi Xu, the Chairman of CMEPB, thanked the organizers and volunteers especially Prof. Jie Yu, Prof. Xiufang Li, Prof. Qing Lin and Dr. Yunhui Shen, and all the speakers for their contributions in the meeting. Prof. Jie Yu, the dean of School of Pharmacy, YUCM, and Dr. Yun-hui Shen, the Secretary-General of CMEPB, hosted the opening ceremony.

A total of 12 experts across the country gave talks including Prof. Jian-gang Shen (the University of Hong Kong), Prof. Lei Xiong (YUCM), Prof. Yong-wen Zhang (Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine), Prof. Shi-jun Xu (Chengdu University of TCM), Prof. Hong Nie (Jinan University), and Prof. Rui-lan Gao (Zhejiang Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine). Moreover, four young scientists shared their latest achievements with the audience.

The meeting also received 134 abstracts covering the fields of metabolic diseases, immune pharmacology, cardiovascular pharmacology and so on.



By Xiu-fang Li, Xin-ying Zhuang
(Yunnan University of Chinese Medicine)



Prof. Jie Yu (the Dean of School of Pharmacy, YUCM) presided the opening ceremony.



Prof. Hong-xi Xu, the Chairman of CMEPB made a speech in the opening ceremony.



Prof. Qing Lin presided the plenary session.



A neuroanatomical basis for electroacupuncture to drive the vagal–adrenal axis

i

Article

A neuroanatomical basis for electroacupuncture to drive the vagal–adrenal axis

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04001-4> Shenbin Liu^{1,2,3,4*}, Zhifu Wang⁵, Yangshuai Su^{1,2}, Lu Qi¹, Wei Yang¹, Mingzhou Fu¹, Xianghong Jing¹, Yanqing Wang^{1,2,4} & Qiufu Ma^{2,3}

Received: 14 March 2021

Accepted: 7 September 2021

Check for updates

Somatosensory autonomic reflexes allow electroacupuncture stimulation (ES) to modulate body physiology at distant sites^{1–4} (for example, suppressing severe systemic inflammation^{5,6}). Since the 1970s, an emerging organizational rule about these reflexes has been the presence of body-region specificity^{7–9}. For example, ES at the hindlimb ST36 acupoint but not the abdominal ST25 acupoint can drive the vagal–adrenal anti-inflammatory axis in mice^{10,11}. The neuroanatomical basis of this somatotopic organization is, however, unknown. Here we show that PROKR2^{Cre}-marked sensory neurons, which innervate the deep hindlimb fascia (for example, the peritoeum) but not abdominal fascia (for example, the peritoneum), are crucial for driving the vagal–adrenal axis. Low-intensity ES at the ST36 site in mice with ablated PROKR2^{Cre}-marked sensory neurons failed to activate hindbrain vagal efferent neurons or to drive catecholamine release from adrenal glands. As a result, ES no longer suppressed systemic inflammation induced by bacterial endotoxins. By contrast, spinal sympathetic reflexes evoked by high-intensity ES at both ST25 and ST36 sites were unaffected. We also show that optogenetic stimulation of PROKR2^{Cre}-marked nerve terminals through the ST36 site is sufficient to drive the vagal–adrenal axis but not sympathetic reflexes. Furthermore, the distribution patterns of PROKR2^{Cre} nerve fibres can retrospectively predict body regions at which low-intensity ES will or will not effectively produce anti-inflammatory effects. Our studies provide a neuroanatomical basis for the selectivity and specificity of acupoints in driving specific autonomic pathways.

Author: Shenbin Liu, Zhifu Wang, Yangshuai Su, Lu Qi, Wei Yang, Mingzhou Fu, Xianghong Jing, Yanqing Wang & Qiufu Ma

Nature (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04001-4>



Details: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-04001-4?WT.ec_id=NATURE-202110&sap-outbound-id=2D17F9BD4D4049134712C87BBFBEDA150FB53153

ii

An interview with the Nobel Prize 2021 winners *Lancet* 2021;398:1392–1393

World Report



An interview with the Nobel Prize 2021 winners

Talha Burki speaks with Ardem Patapoutian and David Julius, winners of the 2021 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries of the receptors for temperature and touch.



From David Julius and Ardem Patapoutian

Julius used capsaicin, the chemical that causes your mouth to burn after eating a chilli pepper, to pinpoint the sensor that reacts to heat. “I have always been fascinated by the whole idea of natural products”, he said. “I guess you could call it chemical anthropology. Civilisations have consistently identified plants and animals that they can use for medicinal, culinary, or ritualistic purposes; then scientists come along and ask ‘what is going on here? How can we identify the specific compound that is causing the effect?’” He reels off a roster of drugs derived from the natural world, including morphine (from poppies), aspirin (from willow), and ACE inhibitors (from pit vipers). “There are plenty of reasons to preserve the biodiversity that we have left, but one of them is that we cannot afford to lose these sources of inspiration for new types of medicine; there is a lot there that has yet to be discovered”, Julius told *The Lancet*.



Details: <https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S01406736%2821%2902236-4>



9th GP-TCM RA Annual Meeting (Virtual)

2021 Nov

Date: 9-10/11/2021

Click here for registration

The 9th Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association Annual Meeting (virtual)

COVID 19 – the global role of herbal medicines

Dates: 9 November 2021 (Tuesday) & 10 November 2021 (Wednesday)
(10 am – 1.15 pm UK time, 6 pm – 9.15 pm China time)

COVID-19 is affecting the entire world. What are the potential roles of herbal medicines playing in different parts of the world against COVID-19? To find out, please join our Annual Meeting!

Confirmed speakers from different parts of the world:

<p>Prof. Rudolf Bauer University of Graz, Austria</p> <p>Prof. Thomas Efferth Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany</p> <p>Dr. Pakakrong Kwankhao Chao Phraya Abhaihubejhr Hospital, Thailand</p> <p>Prof. Myeong Soo Lee Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, South Korea</p> <p>Prof. Cheng Lu China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing</p>	<p>Prof. Pulok Kumar Mukherjee Institute of Bioreources and Sustainable Development, India</p> <p>Prof. Alberto Carlos Pires Dias University of Minho, Portugal</p> <p>Prof. Yi-Chang Su Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taipei</p> <p>Dr. Mei Wang Leiden University, The Netherlands</p> <p>Dr. Weixiang Wang Dutch Acupuncture Academy, The Netherlands</p>
--	---

Free registration is required. Please use either link below for registration:
<https://forms.gle/Mo84kPezQhUA1LW7>
 or <https://www.wenjuan.com/s/UZBZVt5bEY/>
 (Zoom link will be sent to all registrants in early November)
All are welcome!

2021 International Conference for Global Cooperation in Traditional Medicine

2021 Nov

Date: 8-10/11/2021

Click here for registration

2021 International Conference for Global Cooperation in Traditional Medicine

Date **Nov. 8(Mon.) – 10(Wed.), 2021**

Online Event

http://2021.ictm.org

Theme The role of TCM medicine within the healthcare system in the era of pandemic and post-pandemic.

Keynote

<p>Dr. Andrew Weil Executive Director, Center for Integrative Medicine, Harvard Medical School</p>	<p>Dr. Hyunjung Lee Executive Director, Institute of Traditional Medicine, Seoul National University</p>
---	---

Sessions

- NIKOM**
 - TCM Medicine – Government Policy, Plan and Current Status
 - Research on Herbal Ingredients
- CPG**
 - Korean Medicine CPG in National Healthcare System
 - Research & Development of CPG
 - Dissemination of CPG in National Healthcare System
- SKOM**
 - The Role of Traditional Medicine as Primary Healthcare
 - Korea-Japan Symposium – Use of Herbal Medicine in Clinical Environment
 - Korea-China Symposium – The Role of TM in the 'with Corona' era

Hosted by Organized by Sponsored by

The GP-TCM RA Annual General Meeting 2021 (Virtual)

2021 Dec

Date: 15/12/2021





The special issue is now open for submission. Deadline of submission is 31 January 2022.

Special Issue	10 Years' Anniversary of Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine – Research Association
Deadline	31-January-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





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>





Topic	Diabetes and Vascular Disease with TCM
Deadline	30-January-2022
Details	http://www.wjtcn.org/ch/reader/view_news.aspx?id=20201112161559001
 Editor(s)	<p>Qiao-Bing Huang Professor, Southern Medical University, China</p> <p>Zi-Lin Sun Professor, Southeast University, China</p> <p>Jing Li Professor, Guangzhou University of Chinese medicine, China</p>





iv

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</p> <p>Xue Qiao, Peking University</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</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/



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

**Professor/Associate Professor/Assistant Professor, School of Chinese Medicine
Hong Kong Baptist University**

iv

Details: <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/unijobs/listing/261867/professor-associate-professor-assistant-professor-school-of-chinese-medicine/>

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

v

Details: <https://www.careerjet.hk/jobad/hkca55acfcdb5ed21b8e224e22578abaad>

**Research Assistant Professor (Immunology, School of Chinese Medicine),
Hong Kong Baptist University**

vi

Details: <https://www.careerjet.hk/jobad/hk8cd2685f2d86a8a119725270c435d0ce>



vii



香港大學
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

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



Details: <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/unijobs/listing/256072/post-doctoral-fellow-school-of-chinese-medicine/>



NANYANG
TECHNOLOGICAL
UNIVERSITY
SINGAPORE

viii

(Tenure-Track/Tenured) Associate Professor in Chinese Medicine,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.



Details: https://ntu.wd3.myworkdayjobs.com/en-US/Careers/job/NTU-Main-Campus-Singapore/XMLNAME--Tenure-Track-Tenured--Associate-Professor-in-Chinese-Medicine_R00003085

ix

Visiting Professor (Traditional Chinese Medicine),
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.



Details: https://ntu.wd3.myworkdayjobs.com/en-US/Careers/job/NTU-Main-Campus-Singapore/Visiting-Professor--Traditional-Chinese-Medicine-_R00000845

x

Visiting Associate Professor (Traditional Chinese Medicine),
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.



Details: https://ntu.wd3.myworkdayjobs.com/en-US/Careers/job/NTU-Main-Campus-Singapore/Visiting-Associate-Professor--Traditional-Chinese-Medicine-_R00000846





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

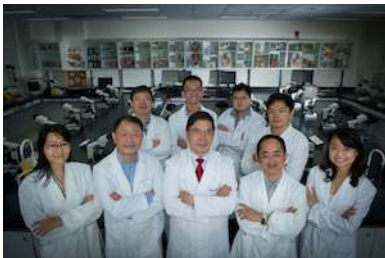
👉 Details: <http://www.scm.cuhk.edu.hk/en-gb/programs/research-master-doctoral-program/phd-in-chinese-medicine>



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



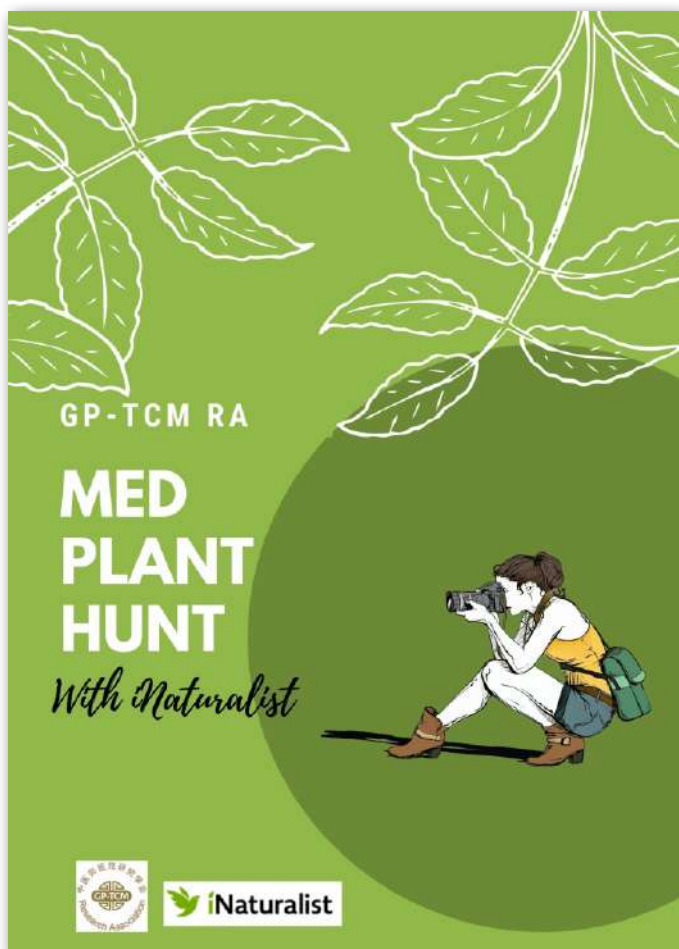
Doctoral Degree in Biomedical Science
Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau

👉 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



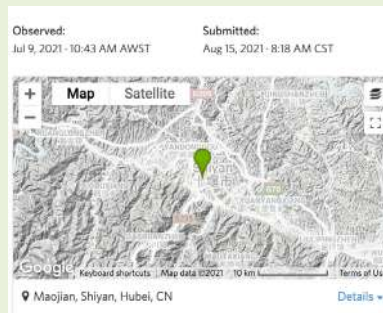
How to upload

Med Plant Hunt Best Photo Award

ii



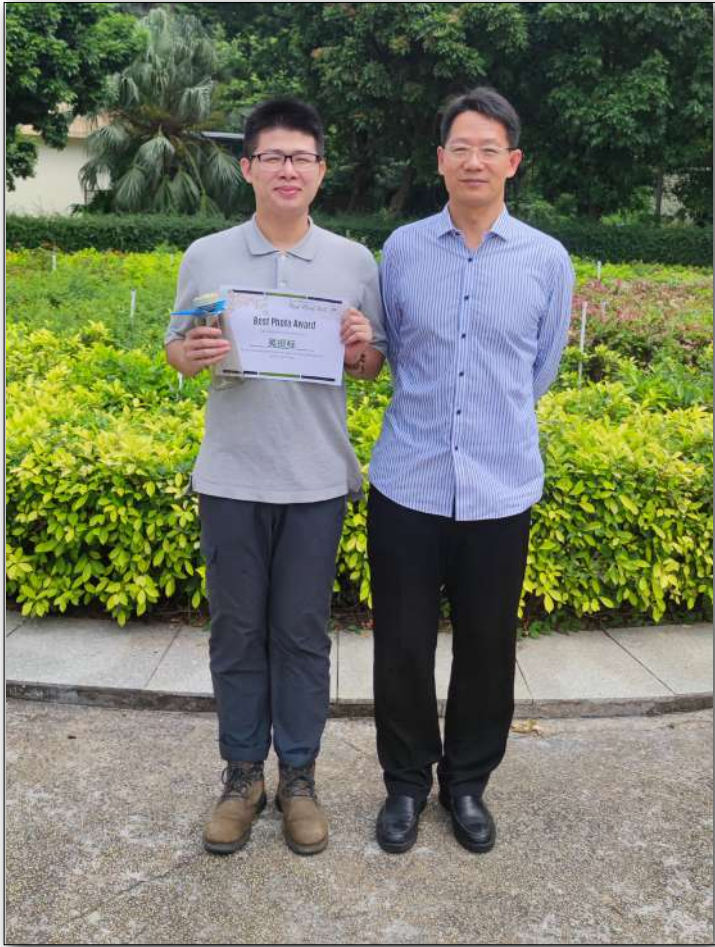
GP-TCM RA member,
Xuanbin Wang
Hubei University of Medicine



Name	Three-leaf Akebia (<i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz.) 三葉木通
Medical part	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dried canes. Chinese name: Mutong 木通 2. Dried or nearly mature fruits. Chinese name: Yuzhizi 預知子, Bayuezha 八月笮 or Bayuegua 八月瓜
Indications and usage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canes (Mutong): restlessness accompanied by thoracic fever, pharyngitis and pharyngodynia, dark urine, five types of stranguria, edema, generic contracting pain, amenorrhea and insufficient milk in lactating mothers. 2. Fruits (Yuzhizi): gastric and costal swelling pain, amenorrhea and agomenorrhea, difficulty in urination, bites by snakes and insects.
Reference	Adapted from https://libproject.hkbu.edu.hk/was40/detail?lang=en&channelid=1288&searchword=herb_id=D00313

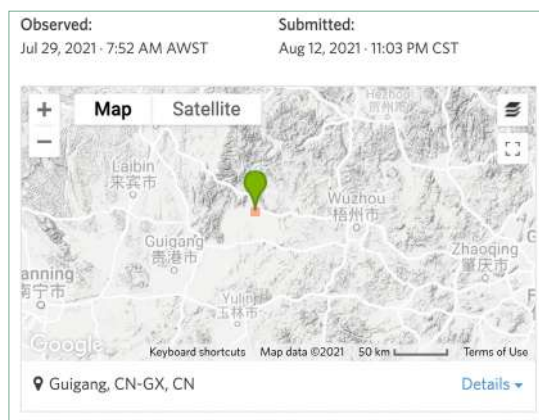
Med Plant Hunt Best Photo Award

ii



Tingbiao Wu (left) and GP-TCM RA member Guozhen Cui (right)

吴挺标 Tingbiao Wu
Master student in Pharmacology
Zhuhai Campus of Zunyi Medical University
Supervisor: Prof. Guozhen Cui



Name	Skyflower (<i>Duranta repens</i> Linn.) 假連翹
Medical part	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaves. Chinese name: Jialianqiaoye 假連翹葉 2. Fruits. Chinese name: Jialianqiaoguo 假連翹果
Indications and usage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaves (Jialianqiaoye): dissipating stasis, neutralizing poison. 2. Fruits (Jialianqiaoguo): stopping malaria, promoting blood circulation to arrest pain.
Reference	Adapted from https://libproject.hkbu.edu.hk/was40/detail?lang=en&channelid=1288&searchword=herb_id=D01139



Chinese hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *major*, Rosaceae, 山里红, left)
and mountain hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *pinnatifida*, Rosaceae, 山楂, right)



Official in Chinese pharmacopoeia, the dried fruit of Chinese hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *major*) or mountain hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *pinnatifida*) is known as Chinese medicinal shanzha (*crataegi fructus*). Only known from cultivation, the fruit of the former is red or dark red when ripe with a diameter of 2-2.5 cm, and is covered by grey macular dots. Harvested from wild resource, the fruit of the latter is smaller (1-1.5 cm in diameter) and is covered with less dense macular dots. According to Chinese *materia medica*, *crataegi fructus* reduces food stagnation (especially from meat and greasy foods), invigorates blood flow, and transforms blood stasis. It is indicated for abdominal distention and pain due to food stagnation, menstrual pain and postpartum lower abdominal pain, and painful obstruction of the chest due to blood stasis.

Influenced by the beliefs of the Doctrine of Signatures (法象药理), the colour (red skin and reddish yellow flesh) of hawthorn fruit was once thought to be connected to its clinical applications of the blood aspect. However, morphological and organoleptic characteristics of plants (such as their shape, colour, smell, and taste) are not always able to reveal their therapeutic value. Known as Chinese medicinal *shanzhaye* (*crataegi folium*), the dried leaf of Chinese hawthorn or mountain hawthorn is also official in Chinese pharmacopoeia. Not red at all, *crataegi folium* has similar applications to that of *crataegi fructus* in the aspects of invigorating blood flow and transforming blood stasis.


山里红

旧年探险冀山中
偶遇坡前数粒红
顺手摘来忙入口
酸甜疑是幼时逢

山楂

叶飘北国已秋凉
落地山楂入药忙
球似深红酸又涩
血淤食积用时长

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/EegZIZAMvYhLloMYTmRDn0UBzASb1d3bl-djPCej8wiVLw?e=B6SCtg

Chinese hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *major*, Rosaceae, 山里红, left) and mountain hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *pinnatifida*, Rosaceae, 山楂, right)



The September-October 2021 Newsletter of GP-TCM Research Association

Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

Chinese poetry recitation in Mandarin and Cantonese

Just click here to enjoy the video: https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/person/jesskuok_umac_mo/EegZIZAMvYhLloMYTmRdN0UBzASb1d3bl-djPCej8wiVLw?e=B6Sctg



Poetry recitation in Mandarin

山里红

旧年探險冀山中
偶遇坡前数粒红
顺手摘来忙入口
酸甜疑是幼时逢

Poetry recitation in Mandarin

山楂

叶飘北国已秋凉
落地山楂入药忙
球似深红酸又涩
血淤食积用时长

Chinese hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *major*, Rosaceae, left) and mountain hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *pinnatifida*, Rosaceae, right)

Official in Chinese pharmacopoeia, the dried fruit of Chinese hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *major*) or mountain hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* var. *pinnatifida*) is known as Chinese medicinal shanzha (*crataegi fructus*). Only known from cultivation, the fruit of the former is red or dark red when ripe with a diameter of 2-2.5 cm, and is covered by grey macular dots. Harvested from wild resource, the fruit of the latter is smaller (1-1.5 cm in diameter) and is covered with less dense macular dots.

山里红  山楂 

山里红

