

KS-1 Understanding of the body system in Sasang Constitutional Medicine and its physiology and pathology (四象體質醫學의 人體觀과 生理病理觀)

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The Sasang Constitutional Medicine (SCM), a medical tradition originating from Korea, is distinguished from the rest of the traditional East-Asian medicine (TEAM) in its philosophical background, theoretical development, and especially the fundamental rationale that analyzes the structure and function of the human body within a quadrifocal scheme.

In SCM, the body structure is comprehended within the Sasang quadrifocal scheme and the body function within the context of the energy-fluid and water-food metabolism controlled by four main organs (Lung, Spleen, Liver and Kidney). Also, the concept of Seong-Jeong (性-情) is used to explain the structural and functional variations between different constitutional types that arise from the constitutional variations in the organ system scheme, which are in turn caused by constitutional deviations in Seong-Jeong.

The requisite energy (保命之主), one of the central themes in SCM, is the constitutionally differentiated functional energy required to maintain health and preserve life. It is contained and controlled by the “small” organ in each constitutional type: the inhaling and concentrative energy becomes the requisite energy in the Taeyang type (who has a “large” Lung system and a “small” Liver system) due to the “small” Liver system and the resultant deficit in the inhaling and concentrative functions; the exhaling and dispersive energy becomes the requisite energy in the Taeum type (who has a “large” Liver system and a “small” Lung system) due to the “small” Lung system and the resultant deficit in the exhaling and dispersive functions; the clearing Eum (Yin) energy becomes the requisite energy in the Soyang type (who has a “large” Spleen system and a “small” Kidney system) due to the deficit in the discharging and expelling functions and the deficiency of the cold energy that serves as the basic structural and functional unit of the Kidney system; the warming Yang energy becomes the requisite energy in the Soeum type (who has a “large” Kidney system and a “small” Spleen system) due to the deficit in the containing and accumulating functions and the deficiency of the warm energy that serves as the basic structural and functional unit of the Spleen system. The concept of requisite energy, the basic energy needed by each constitutional type in order to maintain homeostasis, is fundamental in explaining the SCM physiology and pathology.

The Sasang pathology is remarkably different from that of TEAM in that the incomplete self-cultivation in thoughts and deeds and the excessive greed are thought to affect the mind-body continuum and generate pathological changes. These pathological changes injure the “small” organ in each constitutional type and exacerbate the imbalance between the “small” and the “large” organs. More complex patterns of disease arise based on this basic pathology, depending on the patient’s Basal Symptoms (素證) and Requisite Energy.

CURRICULUM VITAE

- Assistant professor, Department of Sasang Constitutional Medicine, College of Oriental Medicine, Kyung Hee University
- The Society of Sasang Constitutional Medicine, Editorial director
- The Society of Korean Medicine for Obesity Research, Academic director
- Sasang Constitutional Medicine specialist (licensed by the Korean government)
- Residency at Oriental Medical Hospital of Kyung Hee University (Department of Sasang Constitutional Medicine)
- Kyung Hee University Graduate School (MSc and PhD in Sasang Constitutional Medicine)
- Kyung Hee University College of Oriental Medicine

KS-2 The ward management in Korean Oriental Medicine Hospital

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In Korea, medical system is divided into Western conventional medicine and Oriental traditional medicine. Doctor of Oriental Medicine is licensed by Korean Government via examination after finishing 6-year course in colleges of Oriental medicine. They have general privilege and responsibility as medical professionals, but are not able to prescribe western medicine or to order radiographic and laboratory examination.

There are 163 Oriental Medical general hospitals and 12,000 private oriental clinics while 1,600 conventional western general hospitals and 27,500 private western clinics in Korea. More than 90% of licensed Oriental medical doctors are practicing in their own private clinics. The biggest Oriental Medical hospital is in the Kyunghee University Medical Center, which operates 250 beds. Other than Kyunghee University, 10 more universities have their own hospitals in South Korea.

Since 2002, specialists in 8 departments of Oriental medicine has been licensed also by Korean Government (Ministry of Health and Welfare) after mastering of 1-year course of internship and 3-year course of residency in Oriental Medical hospitals as well as passing license examination. Like conventional western medical hospitals, training doctors such as interns and residents mainly take care of ward patients in Oriental Medical hospitals.

In Oriental Medical hospitals, stroke patients take the greatest portion which is followed by low back pain, sequelae of traffic accidents, spinal cord injury, facial palsy and chronic fatigue et cetra. Most are chronic state but sometimes patients in acute stages also managed in Oriental Medical ward with the collaboration of western medicine.

In the bigger oriental medical hospitals, oriental medical doctors collaborate with counterpart western medical doctors for evaluation and managements, if necessary. The smaller ones, however, employ the western medical doctors for emergency and western medical care. General cares like catheter insertion, enema, irrigation, and arterial blood sampling are done by training Oriental medical doctors.

According to the statistics, inpatients stay 18 days in Oriental Medical hospital regardless of disease code. They get the treatments during daytime such as acupuncture, physical therapy, moxibustion, exercise, chuna (tuina manual therapy), pharmacopuncture, cuppings depending on their symptoms and general conditions.

Herbal medicines are prepared by pharmacist everyday and provided 3 times a day, while ready-made pills or powders are prescribed for emergency or auxiliary conditions. Although all of the oriental medical doctors in hospital are well-trained for emergency case, western medical doctors are ready for the urgent medical situations.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Hojun Kim OMD., Ph.D.,

EDUCATION

University: College of Oriental Medicine, Kyunghee Univ.

Graduate School of Oriental Medicine, Kyunghee Univ.

Major: Oriental Rehabilitation Medicine

Degree: Ph.D

Thesis for PhD: Paeonia Radix decreases Intracerebral Hemorrhage-induced Neuronal Cell Death via Suppression on Caspase-3 Expression in Rats

MAJOR FIELDS

Musculoskeletal diseases such as spinal and joint diseases

Obesity management

Herbal fermentation using probiotics for obesity and metabolic disease

EXPERIENCES IN MAJOR FIELDS

- ▶ Internship and Residency as specialist training course in Oriental Rehabilitation Medicine in the Dept. of Oriental Rehabilitation Medicine, Hospital of Oriental Medicine, Kyunghee Medical Center (1997, 1999-2002: 4 years)
- ▶ Assistant professor, Pochon CHA University, college of medicine (2003-2005)
- ▶ Assistant Professor, Dongguk University, college of oriental medicine (2005-2010)
- ▶ Associate Professor, Dongguk University, college of oriental medicine (2010-present)

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- ▶ President, the Society of Korean Medicine for Obesity Research
- ▶ Life time member, Korean academy of Oriental Rehabilitation

李鍾秀 (Jongsoo Lee OMD., Ph.D.)

大韓韓醫學會 會長 (現)

慶熙大學校 韓醫科大學 教授

慶熙醫療院 韓方病院 韓方再活醫學科

Medicine

MAJOR THESES

- The Effect of Microcurrent Electrical Neuromuscular Stimulation on Low Back Pain
- Effect of Herbal Ephedra Sinica and Evodia Rutaecarpa on Body Composition and Resting Metabolic Rate (Journal of Acupuncture and Meridian Studies)
- Influences of trunk muscles on lumbar lordosis and sacral angle (European Spine Journal)
- Evaluation of RNA amplification method for high-density DNA microarray (BioChip Journal)

MAJOR NATIONAL PROJECTS

- Anti-obesity effect of probiotics-fermented Ephedra Sinica (Korean National Research Fund)
- The effect of Ephedra and Evodia for decreased basal metabolic rate during low-calorie diet (Korean National Research Fund)
- Development of novel probiotics using fermented oriental herbs (Korean Small and Medium Business Administration)
- A pharmacogenomic study for Korean Traditional Herbs for obesity: a randomized double-blind controlled clinical study (Ministry of Health and Welfare)
- Development of novel hepato-protective nutritional supplements using fermented oriental herbs (Korean Small and Medium Business Administration)

REFERENCES

Available upon request

健康保險審査評價院 診療費審査 非常勤審査委員
自動車保険 診療報酬紛争審議會 韓方審査専門委員