



5. Internationaler Kongreß zur traditionellen asiatischen Medizin

5th International Congress on Traditional Asian Medicine
Halle (Saale), 18.-24. August 2002

Im Auftrag von / On behalf of
International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA (II)

Änderungen/Changes

Mittwoch/Wednesday 21.8

14.00-15.30 Uhr/hrs.

Historical and Textual Studies (II)

Neuer Vortrag/New Paper:

Zhen, Yan (Cai, Jingfeng): Location for Pulse-taking in Tibetan and Han (Chinese) Medical Systems

15.45-17.45 Uhr/hrs.

Cross-Cultural Transfers Today

Namensänderung/Change of Title:

Birkel, Johann: TCM — A Holistic Approach to Health in Western Medical Practice
(instead of: Praktische Erfahrungen mit TCM mit ganzheitlichem Zugang zur Gesundheit)

Donnerstag/Thursday 22.8.

9.00-17.30 Uhr/hrs.

Poster/Posters

Neue Poster/New Posters:

Bagde, Uttamkumar S. (Lankeshwar, Nilima): Mechanism of Zinc Resistance in *Shigella dysenteriae*

Arora, Saroj (Kaur, Kamaljit): Phytochemicals in Medicinal Plants as Natural Antimutagens

9.00-11.00 Uhr/hrs.

Techniques (I)

Streichung/Deletion:

Zhen, Yan (Cai, Jingfeng): Location for Pulse-taking in Tibetan and Han (Chinese) Medical Systems

Freitag/Friday 23.8.

15.45-17.45 Uhr/hrs.

Pharmaceutical Substances (VIII)

Streichung/Deletion :

Arora, Saroj (Kaur, Kamaljit): Phytochemicals in Medicinal Plants as Natural Antimutagens

New Abstract

Birkel, Johann <D>

TCM — A Holistic Approach to Health in Western Medical Practice

In western medicine disease or health is a result of actual technical standards, agreements on “the normal”, and sociological and economic circumstances. There is no individual approach to the patient’s daily life, nor to all kinds of symptoms one may present. The therapeutic effort is based on the idea of the one pathway of a single chemically defined molecule. Based on this idea medicaments – chemically defined single pharmaceutical substances – are given to every patient with this defined condition, neglecting the individual circumstances or inter-individual differences. In TCM the therapist has to look for the individual condition and every single symptom one may present to get a clear structure for making the right diagnosis. Then he must choose the proper therapeutic principle, and according to this the therapeutic methods and the individually selected prescription. The patient himself has to observe the directions of adequate lifestyle, dietetics and behavior. In praxi, the western patient expected pharmaceutical medicine to cure his symptoms, but the therapist only can offer single molecules based on the pathophysiological ideas. So the patient with symptoms but no organic findings or the one with chronic diseases stands alone, because very often there is no single pathophysiological pathway known as underlying his symptoms and complaints (esp. irritable bowel disease, chronic gastritis, art. hypertension, diabetes mellitus, chronic headache and so on). Defining the patient’s individual patterns and energetic dysbalances according to the system of TCM is then often the only way to cure his symptoms and main complaints, as shown in some examples.