

Research and Reflection on the utilization of ancient Chinese medicine literature resources

Linggeng Yan

Library of Nanjing University of Chinese medicine, Nanjing, 210023, People's Republic of China

linggengyan@gmail.com

Abstract. Ancient literature resources are an important carrier for the continuous development and inheritance of Chinese cultural resources, and also an important source for modern industrial development and technological innovation. Ancient books of traditional Chinese medicine are an important part of ancient book literature resources. Through the utilization of ancient books of traditional Chinese medicine, traditional Chinese medicine can be rejuvenated in aspects such as theoretical innovation of traditional Chinese medicine, research and development of new drugs, preservation of human cultural heritage, and promotion of traditional Chinese culture. At the same time, it is necessary to clarify the relationship between the ontology and content of ancient books of traditional Chinese medicine, and identify the non scientific parts, excavating the potential value of the ancient books of traditional Chinese medicine.

Keywords: Traditional Chinese medicine; Ancient literature resources; Utilization research; Use reflection.

1 Introduction

As a kind of paper cultural relics, ancient book literature resources carry cultural resources. However, due to their age, paper cultural relics are easily damaged and have become the targets of rescue. The essence of rational development and utilization of ancient book literature resources is to explore the value of ancient book literature resources and transform them into products, promote the protection and inheritance of ancient book literature resources, enhance the vitality and sustainable development of ancient book literature resources, and not only realize the traditional culture It also plays an important role in promoting economic development and social progress [1]. Yale University East Asia Library, in conjunction with off campus visiting programs, launches "Know before You Go: Reserving East Asia In U.S." series of lectures, inviting other experts from major East Asian libraries in the United States to introduce the collection characteristics, digital projects, and visiting study projects of various institutions. Through this project, Yale University faculty and students are encouraged to better utilize the special collection resources of the East Asian Library in the United States [2]. The Oxford University Laboratory has established cooperative relationships

[©] The Author(s) 2024

Z. Zhan et al. (eds.), Proceedings of the 2024 10th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science Research (ICHSSR 2024), Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 858, https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-277-4_10

with multiple researchers to jointly explore the mysteries hidden in the collection of literature. Among them, research on the collection of parchment letters and Mexican manuscripts has made certain progress, and the research results are publicly available on the website for readers to have a deeper understanding of the collection[3].

2 Current Research Status of Utilization of Ancient Chinese Medicine Book Resources

Ancient Chinese medicine books are an important part of ancient literature resources and are a summary of the painstaking experience of doctors of past generations over thousands of years. It is believed that the current utilization of ancient Chinese medicine literature resources mainly focuses on three aspects: compilation and publication, digital construction and reading promotion.

2.1 Organizing and Publishing

After eight years of hard work, the Science and Technology Department of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine has cooperated with relevant ancient Chinese medicine book preservation units nationwide to sort out 417 kinds of ancient Chinese medicine books since the Tang Dynasty, and published 406 kinds, totaling 80 million words, covering medical classics, basic theories, Traditional Chinese medicine diagnosis and other types [4]. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine jointly organized the compilation of "Chinese Medicine Collection", with most Chinese medicine colleges and universities across the country participating. It is expected that 2,300 ancient Chinese medicine books will be photocopied and published [5]. Various collection units of ancient Chinese medicine books are also actively organizing their own publishing. For example, the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine Information of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences took 22 years to photocopy and publish 165 titles in the "Complete Collection of Ancient Chinese Medicine Books." Later, he edited and published 37 books in the series "Orphan Series of Ancient Chinese Medicine Books" [6-7]. Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine published the "Bibliography of Rare Books on Ancient Chinese Medicine" in 2012, which included 205 of the most distinctive rare books on Chinese medicine and presented them to brother universities [8]. Compiling and publishing ancient Chinese medicine books makes the classic theories and clinical experiences hidden in the boudoir accessible to more scholars, and also promotes the dissemination of Chinese medicine knowledge.

2.2 Digital Construction

The Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine Information of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences [6-7] has used ancient book microfilming and digitization technology to build databases on topics such as health care and febrile diseases of ancient Chinese medicine. It also conducts knowledge mining of ancient Chinese

medicine databases and builds a digital bibliographic platform for ancient ethnic medical books. Beijing University of Chinese Medicine uses a combination of image scanning and OCR to digitize the ancient books collected by Ren Yingqiu Library, and uses text mining technology to analyze, build a digital knowledge system of text visualization technology, and finally build a searchable ancient books bibliographic database. and full-text database [9]. Based on the data mining system, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine conducts digital development of ancient medical records of Bashu traditional Chinese medicine [10]. Digital indexing was also conducted on the description of the external characteristics of the unique ancient Chinese medicine books [11]. Digital construction is undoubtedly an important means for the utilization of ancient Chinese medicine resources, and it also provides a strong guarantee for the subsequent development of ancient Chinese medicine resources.

3 The Contemporary Value of Utilization of Ancient Traditional Chinese Medicine Resources

If the resources of ancient Chinese medicine books are shelved in a cabinet, or if the resources of ancient Chinese medicine books are stored in a hard drive or computer, it will be a huge waste of resources. Pursuing the past for the present is the current basic policy for the utilization of ancient Chinese medicine resources. It is necessary to fully explore the connotation of ancient Chinese medicine literature resources and reflect the contemporary value.

3.1 Innovation in Traditional Chinese Medicine Theory

The theory of traditional Chinese medicine is formed in the process of continuous development. The ancients were limited by the conditions of science and technology at that time, and they constantly summarized and sublimated the theory of traditional Chinese medicine based on a large number of clinical trials. With the development of science and technology, modern science continues to penetrate In the research of traditional Chinese medicine, through scientific research, we promote the sublimation of traditional Chinese medicine theory and generate new theories, which in turn guide clinical practice, which is consistent with the materialist epistemology. For example, Xia Guicheng, a master of traditional Chinese medicine at the Jiangsu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, has been engaged in gynecological research all his life. Some clinical diseases are difficult to explain with traditional Chinese medicine theory. Therefore, he read a large number of ancient medical books such as "Fu Qing Zhu Gynecology" and conducted a lot of research, in-depth reading and understanding, put forward the pathology theory of intermenstrual period, and enriched and developed the theory of modern Chinese medicine and gynecological medicine [12]. On the basis of ancient Chinese medicine books, Academician Wu Yiling's team systematically constructed theories such as collateral disease, choroidology, and gi collaterals, developed Tongxinluo capsules and other products, and carried out evidence-based medical research, proving the exact efficacy and achieving good economic results, benefits and social benefits.

3.2 Medical Practice Innovations Such as New Drug Development

The research and development of new traditional Chinese medicine drugs requires a lot of investment and takes a long time. If you blindly conduct a large number of screenings, you will not be able to achieve good results. If you conduct targeted research under the guidance of ancient Chinese medicine books, it is easy to get twice the result with half the effort, and it is easier to successfully develop new traditional Chinese medicine drugs. Guizhi Fuling Pills are derived from "Synopsis of the Golden Chamber". Jiangsu Kangyuan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. developed Guizhi Fuling Capsules based on the research of existing ancient literature resources. It is widely used in clinical medicine for acute uterine fibroids in modern medicine., chronic uterine pelvic inflammatory disease and other diseases [13]. Nobel Prize winner Tu Youyou was inspired by the use of artemisia annua clearly recorded in "Emergency Prescriptions" and developed artemisinin. In addition to treating malaria, artemisinin derivatives were also found to be able to treat lupus erythematosus [14]. As the disease spectrum changes, the diseases of modern people are often different from those of ancient people. Many diseases are not even recorded in ancient books. Through modern scientific research, active ingredients in traditional Chinese medicine have been discovered, and new traditional Chinese medicines and new drugs have been developed. There are numerous successful cases. enumerate. For example, it was found that Bupleurum plus Longgu Oyster Decoction can treat epilepsy, neurosis, Meniere's epilepsy syndrome, chronic hypertension and other diseases with chest fullness and irritability as the main clinical symptoms [15]. Epimedium is used to treat liver cancer, and arsenic trioxide, the main component of arsenic, is used to treat acute promyelocytic leukemia. Qingfei Paidu Decoction treats novel coronavirus infection, and based on this, the patent medicine Lianhua Qingwen Capsule was developed, which is widely used in clinical practice.

4 Construction of Strategies for Utilizing Ancient Traditional Chinese Medicine Resources

Since the management and protection of ancient Chinese medicine books in my country started relatively late, the current situation is very serious. Many precious ancient book resources are at risk of disappearing at any time. It is necessary to increase the protection, arrangement, excavation and utilization of ancient Chinese medicine books.

4.1 Clarify the Relationship Between the Ontology and Content of Ancient Chinese Medicine Book Resources

Ancient Chinese medicine books are treasures of my country's ancient science and technology and culture, important carriers of thousands of years of medical practice experience, and the source of inheritance and innovation of traditional Chinese medicine. At present, the protection and utilization of ancient Chinese medicine books are insufficient and the good and bad are mixed. It is difficult to focus on discovering the essence. Most of the work remains at the stage of sorting and publishing the resource ontology. It is necessary to make in-depth use of modern information technology to organize and rediscover the knowledge content of ancient TCM books in multiple dimensions, accelerate the transformation and application of ancient TCM books, and sort out and excavate the essence of ancient TCM books. Promote the inheritance, innovation and development of traditional Chinese medicine and improve people's health and well-being.

4.2 Identify the Non-Scientific Parts of Traditional Chinese Medicine Ancient Book Resources

Science reflects the inherent laws of objective things and is repeatable. The resources of ancient Chinese medicine books are generated from thousands of years of clinical experience, and there must be many non-scientific contents. Many conclusions cannot be repeated experiments, and the assertions are illogical and sometimes ambiguous. When using the content of ancient Chinese medicine resources, it must be combined with modern technology, use modern scientific and technological terms, and provide reasonable explanations. Identify the non-scientific parts of ancient Chinese medicine resources and prevent them from being applied clinically, causing harm to patients or delaying the pathogenesis.

4.3 Discover the Potential Value of Ancient Chinese Medicine Resources

Most of the contents in ancient Chinese medicine resources describe phenomena. How to understand the essence through phenomena and tap its potential value deserves the attention of modern Chinese medicine science and technology workers. It is an undeniable objective fact that famous Chinese medicine experts have used the resources of ancient Chinese medicine books to achieve good clinical effects in treating diseases. This shows that the treatment methods of traditional Chinese medicine can withstand the test of clinical practice and have objective authenticity. However, its root cause and mechanism are still unclear, and the efficacy of traditional Chinese medicine cannot be repeated or guaranteed. It is necessary to explore the potential value of ancient traditional Chinese medicine resources through scientific experiments and understand the internal movement laws of objective things.

5 Conclusion

Researching and making good use of ancient Chinese medicine literature resources is an important way for the development of traditional Chinese medicine. Only by scientific research on ancient Chinese medicine resources on the basis of good protection of ancient Chinese medicine resources can we adapt to the needs of the times for traditional Chinese medicine and make traditional Chinese medicine better. Play a bigger role.

references

- Scaliger Institute. (2018). https://www.library.universiteitleiden.nl/ special-collections/ scaliger-institute.
- 2. Mark your Calendar! NEW EAL workshop series: "Know before You Go: Researching East Asia in U.S.".(2018).https://web.library.yale.edu/news/2016/01/ mark- your- calendar-new-e al-workshop-series-know-you-go.
- 3. Heritage Science projects.(2018). https:///www.bodleian. Ox. Ac.uk / weston / our -work / heritage -science / projects.
- 4. He Xiaolu. (2019) 406 important ancient Chinese medicine books published. Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine Management, 27(01):139.
- Chen Renshou. (2022) Analysis on the current situation and key issues of compilation of ancient Chinese medicine books. Journal of Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine (Social Science Edition), 23(03): 165-170.
- Zhang Weina, Li Hongtao, Li Bing, Fu Yongchi, Tong Lin, Zhang Huamin. (2015)A 10-year review and outlook on the protection and utilization of ancient books in the library of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences. Chinese Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine Library and Information, 39(05):14 -17.
- Zhen Yan.(2020) Construction of Bibliographic Platform Resources for Ancient Ethnic Medical Books. Beijing, Institute of Chinese Medical History Documentation, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences.
- 8. Zhang Yun, Li Wenlin. (2015)Promotion and utilization of ancient books in the library of Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Chinese Journal of Medical Library and Information Technology, 24(12): 25-27+41.
- 9. Huang Yinghua, Wang Limin, Li Min, Liang Yongxuan.(2016) Practice and prospects of ancient book protection in Beijing University of Chinese Medicine Library. Chinese Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine Library and Information, 40(04): 35-37.
- Nie Jia, Ren Yulan, Jiang Rongxing, Xu Xia. (2015)Construction and application of data mining system for ancient Chinese medicine medical records in Bashu. Chinese Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine Library and Information, 39(04): 13-15.
- 11. Hou Yan, Jiang Rongxing, Ren Yulan, Li Jiming, Liu Chuan, Li Zheng. (2011) Protection and digital construction of unique ancient Chinese medicine books. Chinese Journal of Medical Library and Information, 20(02): 30-31+70.
- Tang Xingran, Zhou Huifang, Zhong Qiuxi, Feng Hua. (2021)Traditional Chinese medicine master Xia Guicheng treats hyperprolactinemia infertility based on the "heart (brain)-kidney-uterus reproductive axis" theory. Traditional Chinese Medicine Information, (12):62-65.
- Deng Shuhua, Zhu Xiuqing, Li Lu, Wang Zhanzhang, Lu Haoyang, Tan Yaqian, Huang Shanshan, Hu Jinqing, Ni Xiaojia, Zhang Ming, Shang Dewei, Wen Shuguan. (2021)Visual analysis of domestic research progress of Guizhi Fuling Capsules. Chinese Clinical Pharmacology Journal of Science and Technology, 37(14):1887-1889.
- 14. Meng Miaomiao. Tu Youyou: Artemisinin, (2021)a gift of traditional Chinese medicine to the world. New Century Intelligence, (Z0):93-97.

 Zhang Yan, Guo Weifeng, Du Linlin. (2021) Bupleurum plus Longgu Oyster Decoction for the treatment of emotional diseases. Acta Traditional Chinese Medicine, 36(08): 1616-1618. DOI: 10.16368/j.issn.1674-8999.2021.08.338.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

