

The Development History of Ancient Medical Politics and its Enlightenment to Contemporary Society

Chuhao Zhao¹, Chenxi Liu^{2*}

¹School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

²China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing 100700, China

*Corresponding Author.

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) wide attention again. After more than two thousand years of development, TCM has accumulated rich experience in medical and political management. In order to further promote the development of TCM, spread TCM knowledge and experience, and bring relevant enlightenment to the current medical and political management, we conducted a detailed research and exploration on the history of medical and political development in China over the past 2,000 years by means of literature collection and historical review, and came to the following conclusions: Ancient Chinese TCM talents have formed a perfect selection and assessment system, and it shows the characteristics of the institution setting is becoming more and more complete, the selection of medical officers is healing first, and the inheritance of medical knowledge is especially important. Some suggestions are put forward: the functions of TCM medical administration should be optimized based on classified management; The evaluation of medical talents should take the cure rate as the main standard. The scale of traditional Chinese medicine teacher education needs to be expanded in an orderly manner and private traditional Chinese medicine should be supervised in an inclusive and prudent manner.

Keywords: *Medical administration, Medical officer selection, The cure rate, Intergenerational inheritance.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is the treasure of ancient Chinese science and the key to opening the treasure house of Chinese civilization. In the long history of thousands of years, TCM has not only accumulated rich theoretical and practical experience and made great contributions to the establishment and development of medicine for all mankind, but also formed a complete system in medical administration, with unique characteristics in institutional setting, medical officer selection and appointment, medical personnel training and other aspects. With the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, TCM has once again drawn attention due to its high efficiency and participation rate. In 2021, when visiting a medical shrine in Nanyang, Henan Province, Chinese leaders pointed out, "In the past, the Chinese nation

has relied on traditional Chinese medicine for thousands of years to save lives. In particular, we have gained a better understanding of the role of TCM after the fight against major infectious diseases such as COVID-19 and SARS. We need to develop TCM, interpret TCM principles with modern science, and integrate TCM and Western medicine." It is of positive significance to inherit and develop the cause of TCM by sorting out the history of medical politics and summarizing the useful experience and some lessons for the management of traditional Chinese medicine today.

II. THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF ANCIENT CHINESE MEDICINE MANAGEMENT

Since ancient times, there has been a saying that "witch and doctor have the same origin", that is, in the ancient times of ignorance, the sorcerer in the tribe concurrently served as a doctor [1]. At that time, people believed that physical diseases were caused by ghosts and gods. Witches and wizards used symbols and mantras to drive away ghosts to cure diseases. This method could not only be described as superstition. Japanese writer Takashi Tsuchiya's "Tengou Mask" describes that when a sorcerer performs a witch blessing activity, according to the symptoms, they will add herbs to the water to make the patient drink, and the healing of the illness will be regarded as the effect of exorcism, which shows that the sorcerer also needs to master certain medical knowledge. At that time of traditional Chinese medicine has not yet independent, until the Western Zhou Dynasty formed the earliest medical officer management system, after the Qin and Han Dynasties to the Wei and Jin Dynasty inherited development, Sui and Tang Dynasties formed a relatively perfect appraisal system, the medical officer selection of Song Dynasty when the medical personnel selection idea produced major change, it started to get worse during Ming and Qing Dynasties, has since modern times of Chinese medicine "encirclement and suppression". The establishment and characteristics of medical and political institutions in the past dynasties are shown in TABLE I.

TABLE I. Establishment and characteristics of medical and political institutions in past dynasties

Dynasty	Establishment of medical institutions/functions	Medical education methods/institutions	Classification management method	Distinctive features
The Western Zhou Dynasty	physicians	From the teacher and family	There are four kinds of professional medical officers: food medicine, disease medicine, alternative medicine and veterinary medicine	Medical and sorcery separation, medical records
The Qin Dynasty	Director of the Imperial Medical Bureau, Cheng	From the teacher and family	Tai chang and Shaofu imperial doctor	
The Western Han Dynasty	Taichang and Shaofu imperial doctor	From the teacher and family		
The Eastern Han Dynasty	Director of the Imperial Medical Bureau	From the teacher and family	Medicines and remedies	
Wei and Jin	Imperial Medical Academy	From the teacher, family	The imperial doctor,	The

Dynasty		and government	veterinarian, etc	medical and pharmaceutical systems have developed a complete organizational structure, which is no longer subordinate to other administrative agencies, bringing the medical officer organization into the bureaucracy
Sui and Tang Dynasties	Imperial Medical Academy	From the teacher, family and government , medical examination	Doctor, acupuncturist, masseuse, incantation teacher	The medical examination process began
Song Dynasty	Hanlin Medical Officer Hospital	Teacher, family, tai Medical bureau, central medicine	Medical and pharmaceutical administration	Achieve classified management of medicine
Yuan Dynasty	Imperial Academy of Medicine	Mentor, family, medical college, medical imperial examination		The level of medical and govern

				ment institutions has reached an all-time high
Ming Dynasty	Imperial Academy of Medicine	Mentor, family, imperial doctor bureau		The system of "universal medical treatment"
Qing Dynasty	Imperial Academy of Medicine	Mentor, family, imperial doctor bureau		Stereotype in medical

2.1 The Early Qin Period

In the Western Zhou Dynasty, witch and doctor were separated and doctors became an independent profession [2], which also became a part of the medical and political organization. The Rites of Zhou also recorded that a complete medical service system was formed in the Western Zhou Dynasty. "The Rites of Zhou Tian guan Tomb Jae first" recorded in the responsibility of doctors for "palm medical decrees, gather poison to total medical matters. Among all kinds of diseases and 8 kinds of herbs in the world, doctors divide and cure them." [3] There are also four kinds of specialized medical officers: food doctors, dermatologists, dermatologists and veterinarians. For the medical officer needs to be assessed every year, according to the assessment results of different grades, there are staff sergeant, corporal, government, history, acts, "at the end of the year, check its medical affairs, in order to make its affairs". The assessment standard is only one, namely, the cure rate, "perfect is up, ten loss of one, ten loss of two, ten loss of three, ten loss of four is below", it can be seen that at this time the cure rate of the medical officer can reach at least 60%. In the aspect of medical administration, doctors are appointed to take charge of medical decrees. There were "two staff sergeants, four corporal, two Fu, two Shi, and twenty apprentice" under the doctors. Staff Sergeant and corporal assisted the doctors in the management of medical administration. The government was the warehouse keeper, while Shi was the secretary. In addition, medical records had begun to be recorded, different patients were treated, treatment was recorded, and the cause of death was reported, which was of great significance to the development of medicine.

2.2 Qin and Han Dynasties to Wei and Jin Dynasties

In the Qin and Han Dynasties, director of the Imperial Medical Bureau, Cheng was the highest medical officer. "Tong Dian · Official Records seven" recorded: "Qin and Han dynasties, Cheng, also the chief

medicine, is a little government." [4] The Two Han dynasties developed into two sets of imperial doctor system, in addition to the Tai chang and Shao fu imperial doctor, "The Book of Han · 100 officials official table" has: "Feng Chang, Qin officials, responsible for the rules and regulations of the royal sacrifice. In the Jingdi times it renamed Tai chang imperial doctor. The official has tai le, tai Zhu, tai Zai, Tai Shi, Tai Bu, imperial doctor six Cheng ". [5] It is generally believed that the difference between the two lies in that Tai Chang Imperial doctor is responsible for court medical affairs, while Shao Fu Imperial doctor is responsible for medical management [6]. In the Eastern Han Dynasty, the tai chang imperial doctor system was abolished and a doctor was appointed. "Han official" records: 293 medical officers, 19 officials, medicine cheng, fang Cheng imperial doctor each one. That is to say, the doctor ordered 293 subordinate doctors and 19 officers to manage medical affairs. At the same time, some medical officers have been set up at the local level, and local doctors are responsible for their own affairs. At that time, medical education was mainly folk, and there was no government-run medical education institution. The form of education was inherited by teachers and family members. However, the distinction between official doctors and folk doctors has always existed, except that official doctors are selected from folk doctors.

In the Wei and Jin Dynasties, both medical and pharmaceutical systems developed a complete organizational structure, which was no longer subordinate to other administrative organs, and had a further clear and detailed division of professional functions [7]. In the Western Jin Dynasty, the Supreme Medical Department was established as the highest medical institution, and then the scale of medical officers became larger and larger. It is recorded in Tong Dian · Northern Qi: "There were 300 doctors in the later Zhou Dynasty, including the Imperial doctor, the junior doctor under the doctor, the chief medical officer, the sergeant, the chief medical officer, the food doctor, the doctor and the corporal." [8] In the Northern Zhou Dynasty, it was divided into such categories as imperial medicine and veterinary medicine, and on this basis, it was further subdivided into different levels, completely bringing the medical officer institution into the bureaucratic system.

At this time, medical education gradually developed into official institutions. "In the Song times, imperial doctor Qin Chengzu ask the emperor to set up a medical officer so as to impart medical knowledge to more people." This is the earliest record of government-run large-scale medical education. "Wei Shu · official Chronicles 19" records: "In the Taihe times the emperor Summon officials to decide to set up a system." And the imperial doctor was among them. It also has "doctor assistant" and other official positions. There are a foundation for the development of later government-run medical education.

2.3 Sui and Tang Dynasties

In Sui Dynasty, there were four parts of the medical administration, namely, the Food Administration, the Medicine Administration, the Medicine Collection Administration, and the imperial doctor Administration. The functions were respectively "food medicine" of the royal family, medicine administration of the royal family, health services for the crown prince, and national medical work. [9] Among them, the General Medical Administration is also the country's highest medical administrative body and medical education institution. The Department is administratively affiliated to the Tai Chang

Temple and it is the supreme Chief Executive of the Department. The Tang Dynasty inherited the Sui system. However, a complete set of institutions was established in the local medical administration, which stipulated that a certain number of medical doctors, teaching assistants and students were set up in the prefectures and prefectures. [10] The doctor not only saves people's diseases, but also imparts medical knowledge, and the students also have the task of visiting the local doctor.

The imperial examination system created by Sui Dynasty had a great impact on the ancient talent selection, and the medical talent selection also began a strict examination process. "New Book of Tang Zhi 38" recorded that the department of Medicine under the four divisions, "one doctor, two needle division, three massage division, four mantra ban division. All teach with doctor, exam board use like imperial college." [11] The basic contents learned after entering the General Medical Department include Inner Canon of the Yellow Emperor, Sheng Nong's herbal classic and Mai Jing, etc. The school system of the imperial doctor Department is also very strict. According to the "Tang Six Canon · Volume 14", it takes seven years for students to learn physical therapy, five years for children and sores, and two years for ears, ears and teeth. The examination of medical officers is more strict, "Tang Six Canon · Volume 14" recorded: "The duty of a doctor is to cure people's diseases,.The doctor is assessed monthly. If their skill is too good to see an officer, they will be eliminated. When they failed to complete nine years of school, they'll be weeded out into their own professions." [12] It can be seen that both theory and practice are considered in assessment at this time, and the level of cure rate is one of the important bases for assessment [13].

2.4 Song and Yuan Period

In the Song Dynasty, the Hanlin Medical Officer Academy was set up to take charge of national medical affairs, including medical affairs related to imperial court, military, and civil diseases. Local states and counties also had medical officers. The Tai Mo Board is a medical education institution. In the Song Dynasty, pharmaceutical administration was greatly developed and drugs became monopoly products. There were not only Shangyao Bureau (responsible for imperial medicine, medicinal preparation and diagnosis) and Imperial Medicine Yuan (imperial Medicine Pharmacy), which managed imperial medicine, but also the National Pharmacy Bureau was established and the first government-run pharmacy in history, A joint venture Pharmaceutical Selling Institute was set up. During the Song Dynasty, the medical talent selection system underwent significant changes, and the medical education in this period was relatively complicated, which was related to the three school promotion campaigns in the Northern Song Dynasty [14]. First of all, in the Renzong times The government began to overhaul schools, presided over by Fan Zhongyan. He set up the Bureau of imperial doctor as the central medical education institution, and stipulated: "at the age of the final examination of its medical affairs, in order to stimulate its salary." [15] followed god dare to change promotion, presided over by wang anshi political reform, the cure too much formal separation from temple too often to become independent, and in the imperial college education founded by three method used for medical education, namely for the later three litres of test, which established a hierarchical teaching, classification management, enters a higher school management system [16] step by step, Students according to their academic performance, first "outside" and then "inside", and then into "upper", forming a complete and standardized assessment system. Finally, in the Huizong times

the government founded the Central Medical School, which was the highest medical education institution along with the Imperial College, and followed the three Shesheng test method. In general, a set of standardized and strict system was formed for the selection and assessment of medical talents in the Song Dynasty, which not only paid attention to theoretical learning, but also paid attention to clinical practice [17]. The end of the year comparison, the thread is three, on the book to take the purpose of the first supplement. If you give fifteen thousand a month, twenty will be spared. Ten thousand, but not thirty; Lower 5000, less than 50 people, the loss of more than the weight of the bureau of punishment, or out." [18] That is, different grades are assessed according to the healing situation, and corresponding rewards or punishments are given according to the grades.

Yuan Dynasty Tai Hospital is the highest medical management organization in the country, in the development process is not attached to other departments and independent for the first time, responsible for the formulation of medical policies and supervision of the implementation of medical policies and other functions, grade status reached the highest in history. The Yuan Dynasty set up medical colleges at both the central and local levels [19]. Due to frequent wars and cavalry battles, there were many fractures and traumas in the Yuan Dynasty. At this time, there was a great development in orthopedics. Territory huge expansion in the Yuan dynasty, in order to adapt to the needs of constantly play, Mongolian people attach great importance to all trades and professions, including medicine, attract talent, and medical knowledge from Persian, Arabian, central Asia is rich on the science of traditional Chinese medicine, such as they judged the yuan and Sophia in the water the board was about to medical knowledge which incorporates many back [20]. The Yuan Dynasty developed a method similar to the imperial examination for the selection of doctors, three years to select a general doctor, which must pass the provincial test, provincial test 30 people, one can be selected as a general doctor. During the reign of Emperor Renzong, the imperial examinations were held every three years to test all kinds of medical officers. If they failed, they could not practice medicine and could only manage medical households [21].

2.5 Ming and Qing Dynasties

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the imperial examination system gradually became rigid, and the eight-section essay became a shackle to people's thoughts. Gu Yanwu commented in his Book Rizhi Records: "The harm of the eight-section is equal to burning books, and the talent is more corrupt than the suburbs of Xianyang." Influenced by the imperial examination system, medical examination and selection began to become rigid in the Ming and Qing dynasties. In Ming and Qing dynasties, Imperial Doctor Hospital was established as the highest medical institution and was responsible for cultivating medical talents. The Ming Dynasty mainly adopted the system of "world doctor" for the admission of doctors, that is, once the registered permanent residence is classified into "medical household", the descendants must be doctors for generations, and the unauthorized change of medical household will be severely punished. As a result, although doctors entering The Pacific Hospital have layers of assessment system and pay more attention to the quality assessment of local medical personnel, it gradually becomes a formality in practice. In particular, the Pacific Hospital is "confined to the world and based on income" [22], which leads to the general low level of doctors.

In the Qing Dynasty, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) developed relatively slowly in the late Qing Dynasty. "Qingbari banknote · Examination class" recorded: "The imperial doctor hospital examination physician, also use eight test post. The quality of calligraphy is taken as the basis to evaluate the quality of doctors, when the language said, ' the imperial doctor hospital prescription, but the handwriting must be good, although the medicine does not match, no harm also'". For example, in 1880, when the Empress Dowager fell ill in the sixth year of The Reign of Emperor Guangxu, an imperial decree was issued to collect famous folk doctors. Xue Fuchen, recommended by Li Hongzhang, and Wang Shouzheng, recommended by Zeng Guoquan, were summoned to the palace to cure the Empress Dowager.

2.6 In Modern Times so Far

After the Opium War, the foreign powers invaded China one after another, and many people with ideals began to think about ways to save the country and to save its existence. They believed that China's feudal system was the cause of the backwardness of the country. However, later, it intensified and developed to the total denial of traditional culture, especially traditional Chinese medicine. In 1879, scholar Yuyue in the late Qing Dynasty in his book included "on the waste of medicine" article, the article is divided into the original meaning, the original medical, medical sorcery, pulse deficiency, medicine deficiency, syndrome ancient, to disease seven parts, which comprehensive and systematic discussion on the abolition of traditional Chinese medicine, for the modern anti-traditional Chinese medicine first person. In 1917, Yu Yunxiu published "Ling Su Shang Du", arguing that "if traditional Chinese medicine is not eliminated, it will hinder the prosperity of the nation and the improvement of people's livelihood". Later, Yu Yunxiu proposed "Abolishing old Traditional Chinese medicine to remove the obstacles to medical and health" at the meeting of the Central Health Committee held by the Nanjing government in 1929, which was the famous "Abolishing Traditional Chinese medicine". Although through the efforts of a large number of Chinese medicine practitioners, the Nationalist government finally abolished the Law, but the severe blow to Chinese medicine has a far-reaching impact.

III. THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT TIMES

In general, the development of Chinese medicine has been attached great importance to by feudal rulers in successive dynasties, and the medical administration has been constantly maturing, and a perfect selection and assessment system has been formed for talent cultivation, which shows the following characteristics:

3.1 Institutional Set-up and Functional Allocation are Becoming more Complete

Since the separation of witch doctors, the establishment of TCM medical and political management institutions has gradually been perfected. Set physician in charge of medical order, from the western zhou dynasty to the qin and han dynasties set by government cure too much less, cheng as the highest medical officer, cure too much to the western jin dynasty set department and number after the lineage and

improvement of the academicians of the Song Dynasty set up medical officers, to the Yuan Dynasty too hospital administrative positions hit an all-time high, as well as the Ming and Qing Dynasties set up hospital, improve the administrative management institutions in ancient China. In addition to the central government, local medical and political organizations are also in the process of continuous improvement, and gradually become a basic function of the local government.

The continuous optimization of function allocation is mainly reflected in classified management. One is to classify different categories of doctor management: such as the Western Zhou Dynasty have bromides, disease medicine, choose the medical and veterinary classification management of all kinds of medical officers, Qin and Han Dynasties to cure too much and too often cure too much government, less classification management, to cure too much, the classification of the veterinary medicine management of their period, Sui and Tang Dynasties cure too much department of different families and other physicians, needle division, massage therapists, classification management of forbidden division. The second is to classify the management of medicine and medicine. For example, in the Eastern Han Dynasty, a special prescription for medicine was set up to manage medicines and prescriptions. In the Song Dynasty, the state pharmaceutical bureau and the official dispensary were set up, and the medical administration and medical administration were separated to a certain extent.

However, the establishment of institutions can not only reflect the state's attention to a certain aspect of the work, but also become the carrier of redundant officials, redundant personnel and other problems. Excessive establishment of institutions will inevitably lead to overlapping functions, especially after the Song Dynasty, the common problem of the establishment of dynastic institutions.

3.2 Cure is the First Priority in Medical Officer Selection

Since the Western Zhou Dynasty, the cure rate has been regarded as the primary criterion for the selection of medical officers, which has been used in successive dynasties since then. Therefore, the selected physicians must have genuine talents and knowledge [23]. Since the Western Zhou Dynasty, the cure rate has been required to reach at least 60%, which is not easy for many doctors in grade-A Traditional Chinese medicine hospitals. In contrast, after the Ming Dynasty, people were selected according to their families, especially in the Qing Dynasty, when they were admitted as doctors by eight articles. Quack cures harm people and mistake people deeply. Lu Xun's father fell ill because of his grandfather Zhou Fuqing's case of "buying joint" in the Jiangnan rural test, and then worsened by the quack doctor's mistake. Lu Xun expressed his hatred of this kind of people in the article "Father's Disease". In addition, the ancient Chinese medicine talent also heavy medical ethics, Qing Dynasty Cheng Xingxuan in the "medical description · Medical trace" said: "doctors have cut the heart, how could negligence of human life happen?"

3.3 Medical Knowledge is Especially Important for Transmission

In ancient China, it was not until the Sui Dynasty that a formal government-run medical education institution, the Tai Medical Bureau, appeared. Although government-run medical education institutions had

some development in all dynasties and dynasties, the number of doctors trained was relatively limited and mainly served the imperial power. In the vast rural areas before and at the same time, private teaching played an irreplaceable role in the popularization and inheritance of medical knowledge, and the majority of the people were served by doctors trained through teacher education. In history, many famous doctors came from their teachers, such as Bian Que, who was taught by sangjun; Hua Tuo passed on his disciples Li Dangzhi and Wu Pu; Ge Hong learned from Bao Xuan and later from Zheng Yin. Tao Hongjing was taught by Sun Youyue, etc. In short, it is due to this relationship between teachers and students that the "personalized" diagnosis and treatment of doctors has been continued and different schools and theories have been formed, enriching the theoretical system of TCM. For example, the school of typhoid fever can be divided into the school of syndrome differentiation and treatment, the school of prescription and syndrome correspondence, the school of ancient Classics and the School of Vulcan, each with distinct local and personal characteristics [24].

IV. BASIC ENLIGHTENMENT TO CONTEMPORARY CHINESE MEDICINE MANAGEMENT

In recent years, with the invention of artemisinin, an antimalarial drug, and the important role of traditional Chinese medicine in the outbreak of SARS and COVID-19, traditional Chinese medicine has once again gained worldwide attention and ushered in a critical opportunity for the revitalization of traditional Chinese medicine [25]. By sorting out the basic context and main characteristics of the development of ancient medical politics [26], we can get some enlightenment on the management of traditional Chinese medicine today:

Firstly, TCM medical and political functions can be optimized on the basis of classified management. At present, China's medical administration classifies western medicine, Traditional Chinese medicine and Traditional Chinese medicine into three categories, which are respectively managed by the National Health Commission and its national bureau -- State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and the State Administration for Market Regulation and its national bureau -- State Food and Drug Administration. The organizational structure of TCM management in China is shown in Fig 1. But in practice, Chinese medicine and Chinese medicine are difficult to separate, and Western medicine and Chinese medicine are easy to form opposition, and often refer to western medicine management of Chinese medicine [27]. From the point of view of inheritance and development of traditional Chinese medicine, on the basis of categorized management for function optimization, will the doctor of traditional Chinese medicine and Chinese medicine management function to further merge, according to the characteristics of their own development to form a new management department of traditional Chinese medicine, as well as cause of traditional Chinese medicine, introduced the method of modern science and technology, also want to retain the traditional Chinese medicine theory and practice.

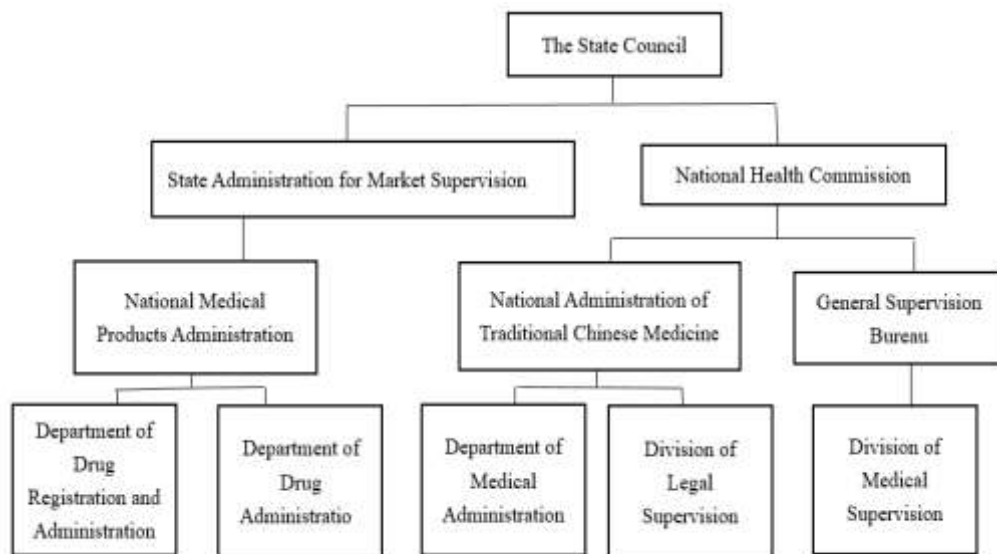


Fig 1: current organizational structure chart of TCM management in China

Secondly, the selection and appointment of TCM talents should take the cure rate as the main standard. We have established an evaluation and incentive mechanism for TCM talents, taking curative effect and cure rate as the basic criteria for testing doctors' medical skills, and taking being able to see a doctor and being optimistic about his illness as the main evaluation content in the selection and appointment of TCM talents. Gradually weaken the clinical doctor in the professional title evaluation of papers, projects and other indicators, gradually improve the patient evaluation, peer evaluation performance appraisal system [28]; In the selection of academicians, national Major Talent Project and other high-level talents, on the basis of exploring a separate plan and individual evaluation for TCM talents, clinicians with excellent medical skills are allowed to run for the election of academicians and other high-level talents, so as to build a national team of TCM talents with high clinical level.

Thirdly, the scale of TCM teacher education has been expanded in an orderly manner and private TCM practitioners have been subject to inclusive and prudent supervision. In addition to medical theories and knowledge, TCM inheritance is more important than clinical treatment experience and techniques, which can only be passed down through oral and psychological teaching in practice [29]. TCM teacher education is very important for the development of TCM team. At present, the progress of the examination for teacher-trained doctors varies in various provinces and cities, and the progress is relatively slow in most regions. In some provinces and cities, the examination content, question expression and examiner selection are westernized to a certain extent, resulting in a low pass rate of many old TCM doctors. Therefore, more detailed laws and regulations are needed to expand the scale of TCM teacher education and optimize the management of teacher personnel and TCM team with real expertise. In addition, for the physician qualification unresolved folk traditional Chinese medicine, especially in the vast rural and remote mountain folk traditional Chinese medicine, should be inclusive prudential regulation, weakening permitted for examination and approval in advance as much as possible, strengthen the matter later

regulation, this can save a number of endangered traditional Chinese medicine techniques, and to be able to make it better serve the local people [30].

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