

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualifications:-

B.Sc. B.Sc. (Intercal)

Hist. of Medic. C123: History of Asian Medicine

COURSE CODE : HMEDC123

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 03-MAY-06

TIME : 14.30

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

THREE HOURS

Please answer THREE questions

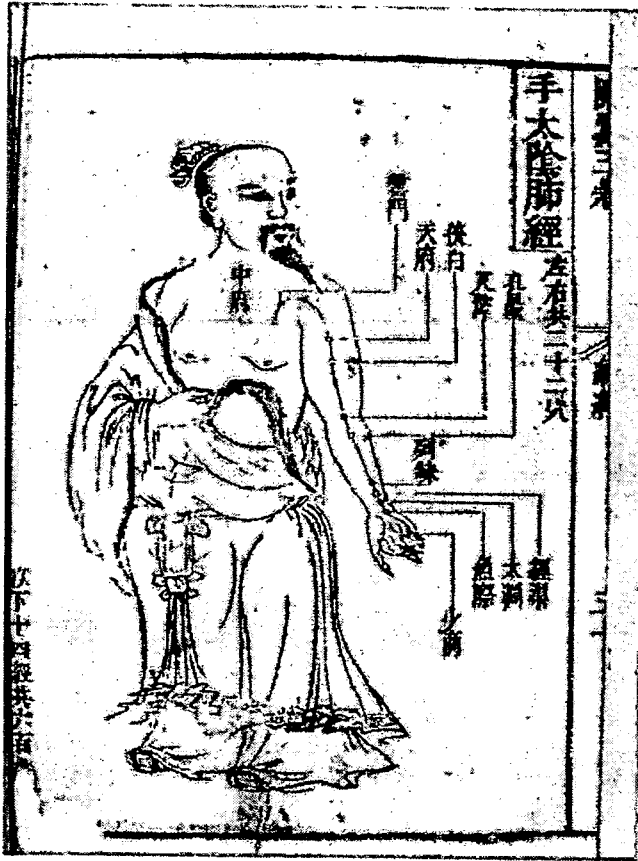
1. What is *qi* 氣? Give an historical account of the development of the medical concept.
2. Why have there been so many translations of the term *mai* 脈 : vessel, pulse, channel, conduit, meridian, to name but a few?
3. If it wasn't for Mao Zedong's 毛澤東 policies Chinese medicine would not survive with such vigour worldwide. Discuss.
4. Describe the different contexts within which techniques of longevity and immortality flourished in imperial China?
5. Set out the arguments, for and against, modernising Asian medicine.
6. What is unique about Chinese and/or Indian traditions of exercise? Can we describe yoga or the martial arts as disciplines of self-cultivation?
7. Was it inevitable that modern standard medicine on the European model would be the medicine of choice for the Chinese government in the early twentieth century?
8. How did imperial Chinese physicians diagnose pathologies of the inner body and were all methods of equal importance?
9. Who were the *fangshi* 方士 (gentlemen of remedies)?
10. What does the following quotation taken from *Sanguozhi* 三國志 (Record of the Three Kingdoms; comp. 285-297) tell us about Hua Tuo's 華佗 (allegedly second century CE) surgical prowess?

*If the illness was a knotting and accumulation in the interior, in a place where needles or drug could not reach, and one had to open and dissect it, then he would give them the mafeisan 麻沸散 to drink, and they would immediately become as if dead drunk and unconscious, whereupon he would break open and take get [it] out
If the illness was in the gut, then he would break the intestines and wash them, sewing up the abdomen and massaging in grease. In four or five days there would be recovery with no pain or self-consciousness. In a month everything would be just as before.*

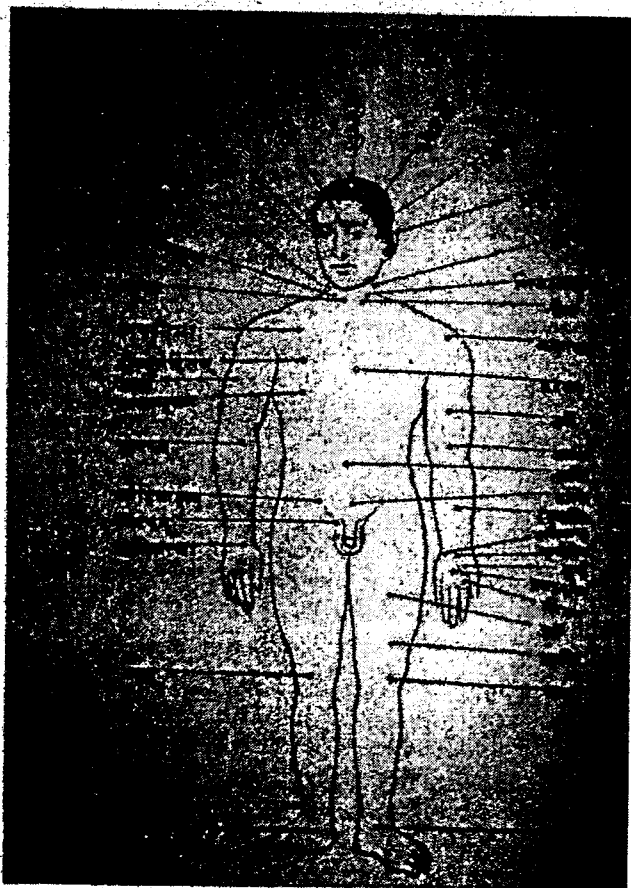
11. Which of the legendary culture bringers from pre-history are associated with medicine and why?

CONTINUED

12. With reference to one or both of the images below discuss the correlations between physical culture and therapeutics in China and / or India.



17th century Chinese acupuncture chart of the Lung channel of Hand Taiyin from *Lei jing tu yi* 類經圖翼 (Illustrated Supplement to the Classified Canon)



The marman points from Kiñjavaḍekara 1938-1940'