世界中医学本科（CMD前）教育标准
World Standard of Chinese Medicine
Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education

2009-05-16发布
2009-08-01实施
Introduction

As it is speeding up the pace to go global, Chinese medicine is growing into a discipline that attracts interest from the international community. Nowadays, there are hundreds of educational institutions of Chinese medicine worldwide, which provide initial conditions and base for the international cooperation on Chinese medicine education.

Modern higher education on Chinese medicine began in China in the mid-1950s. During its first half-century development, it has gained rich experience in school education to become the main approach for TCM education, playing such a key role in the inheritance of Chinese medicine.

However, TCM education is not developing in a balanced way across countries, because of differences between cultures, life styles, ideas of disease prevention and treatment, health and medical systems, which exert wide disparity in teaching objectives, teaching facility, academic curriculums, clinical teaching, assessment criteria, administration, quality of undergraduates, etc. Therefore, it is a consensus shared by professionals of TCM education from various countries to formulate Essential Requirements for Institutions of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education and Essential Requirements for Graduates of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education.

Essential Requirements for Institutions of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education stipulates basic qualifications of market access for TCM educational institutions, and shall be observed in line with relevant educational regulations issued by local authorities.

Essential Requirements for Graduates of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education stipulate basic knowledge and qualifications for graduates of TCM education in various countries. Although their educational plans may differ, the core of TCM education that is addressed through these requirements shall be met.

Aiming at a healthy and orderly development of TCM education throughout the world, the Educational Instruction Committee of WFCMS drafted World Standard of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education (SCM0003-2009, hereinafter referred to as the standard) according to the Constitution of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. With reference to Global Minimum Essential Requirements in Medical Education (GMER) promulgated by Institute for International Medical Education (IIME), WHO’s Guide to Quality Guarantee of Undergraduate Medical Education in Western Pacific Region (GUMEWR) promulgated by West Pacific Region Office of WHO, the standard fully examines actual TCM educational conditions in various countries (regions), as well as applicability to global markets of Chinese medicine and conformity to local laws and regulations.

The goal of the standard, in line with rules regarding higher education and medical education, and characteristics of TCM education, the Essential Requirements for Institutions of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education and Essential Requirements for Graduates of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education shall be implemented with the aim to facilitate healthy development of TCM education, and provide basis for establishment of accreditation and certification systems in the future.
1 Scope

The standard prescribes Essential Requirements for Institutions of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education and Essential Requirements for Graduates of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education.

The standard is applicable to higher educational institutions of various countries that are engaged in training of doctors of Chinese medicine.

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Chinese medicine

A comprehensive discipline on the transition rules from health to illness, and the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation of diseases, and health preserving, which is based on theories of Chinese medicine and experience medical practice of China.

2.2 Undergraduate

The integral part of a university or a college (distinguished from preparatory department, correspondence department, etc.).

2.3 CMD

Acronym for Chinese Medicine Doctor.

3 Essential Requirements for Institutions of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education

3.1 Purposes and objectives

3.1.1 Connotations of purposes and objectives

TCM educational institutions shall define educational purposes and objectives, including orientation, educational ideas, training objectives, quality criteria, development program, etc.

3.1.2 Determination of purposes and objectives

Purpose and Objectives of TCM educational institutions shall be determined through deliberate discussion by all parties concerned, approved by local educational and health authorities, and made well informed among faculty and students.

3.1.3 Academic autonomy

TCM educational institutions and TCM departments (faculty) under comprehensive universities are encouraged to determine educational objectives and implementary schemes on their own to suit respective development program.

3.1.4 Intercross multi-disciplines

TCM educational institutions and TCM departments (faculty) under comprehensive universities should attain academic supports from social studies and natural science, accord importance to the positive impacts of discipline intercross and infiltration, and enhance the integration of various disciplines.

3.1.5 Educational outcome

TCM educational institutions shall establish and implement relevant educational objectives programs. In carrying out those programs and performing assessment on students, students are evaluated against completion of studies within valid period of schooling.

3.2 Schooling length and credit hour

The length of schooling for undergraduate program shall be five years in general, with the credit hours summing up to 4,000, during which a minimum credit hours of 1,500 is required for both TCM
courses and clinical internship (including practice training). The credit hours for other courses (natural sciences and social studies, etc.) may be decided by each institution according to actual condition and local requirements on medical education.

3.3 Educational program
3.3.1 Curriculum program
3.3.1.1 Through deliberate consideration among parties concerned, TCM Educational institutions shall establish and implement curriculum program in accordance with educational purposes and objectives.
3.3.1.2 TCM Educational institutions shall reasonably integrate teaching contents to develop knowledge, ability, quality, individuality in an all round way.
3.3.1.3 Curriculum program shall consist of compulsory courses and optional courses.
3.3.1.4 Clinical internship shall be given full attention in curriculum design, for which a minimum practice period of one academic year (48 weeks) is required.
3.3.1.5 Students and teaching faculty shall be well informed of the curriculum program established by TCM educational institutions.
3.3.2 Teaching methods
Educational methods shall be student-oriented, emphasizing the students' autonomous learning ability, and various teaching methods suitable for medical education are advisable, for instance, the problem-based learning (PBL) teaching method.
3.3.3 Scientific research methods Education
Educational programs shall incorporate methods of scientific research throughout schooling periods so as to encourage students to participate in scientific researches and form critical, innovative ways of thinking.
3.3.4 Courses of natural sciences
Natural sciences shall be incorporated in curriculum program in order to broaden visions of the students. Modern medicine, in particular, is a necessary instrument for a successful clinic profession.
3.3.5 Courses of social studies
Social studies, such as human science and behavioral study shall be given due attention in curriculum program.
3.3.6 TCM courses
The TCM courses include TCM basic theories, medical classics, TCM clinical courses.
3.3.7 Chinese courses
With the purpose of learning TCM well, a certain portion of Chinese courses should be included in the Curriculum program for teaching institutions in non-Chinese speaking countries.
3.3.8 TCM clinical training and prabatory
TCM clinical training and prabatory shall take up proportionate part in curriculum program.
3.3.9 Graduation internship
Graduation internship shall be carried out in TCM medical institutions in a concentrated way.
3.3.10 Optional courses
Optional courses including medical practice in cities and countryside within local or foreign localities can broaden students' horizons by enriching their experiences.
3.3.11 Curriculum management
A curriculum management team comprised of professionals of Chinese medicine and TCM educa-
tion is responsible for the design and implementation of curriculum planning.

3.3.12 Establishment of the curriculum commission

Members of the curriculum commission are specialists in basic foundation subjects and clinical subjects, and in charge of investigation, evaluation and revision of the curriculum program based on impartial judgment of characteristics and needs of each discipline, as well as opinions and requests by interested parties (the trade, government and students).

3.3.13 Relation to continuing education

Educational programs shall incorporate an effective transitional system to combine itself with continuing education and students’ personal career development.

3.4 Student assessment

3.4.1 Student performance evaluation system

The overall evaluation system of students’ performance includes formative assessment covering tests, observing records, practice handbook, etc., and summative assessment covering final examinations, appraisal, pre-graduation comprehensive examination. In addition, an effective evaluation system of clinical practice shall be established. Aptitude tests shall be separated from teaching. Research on evaluation methods should be carried out so students’ overall knowledge, skills, behaviors, attitudes and development will be evaluated through various scientific, objective and effective means, and the ability could be improved in aspects of problem-solving, critical thinking, clinical thinking, interpersonal communication, social adaptation and self-realization.

3.4.2 Relationship between examination and learning

Examinations shall be beneficial to students’ learning. Comprehensive examinations are advisable in order to encourage students to learn systematically, besides, self-assessment can boost students’ self-learning ability.

3.4.3 Examination feedback

Timely, scientific, objective examination feedback given properly enables the students to learn more efficiently, teachers and administrative staff to teach and function more effectively.

3.4.4 Examination management

Administrative departments shall issue examination regulations and rules, train teachers on evaluation theories so as to improve quality of examination and evaluation.

3.5 Students

3.5.1 Enrollment policy

3.5.1.1 Enrollment shall comply with relevant policies, regulations of local authority and in line with the institutions’ specific regulations.

3.5.1.2 Regulation of enrollment shall be made known to the general public, which includes a brief introduction of the educational institution, educational purposes, objectives, admission qualifications, enrollment scheme, tuition standard, scholarship and complaints procedure, etc.

3.5.2 Enrollment

Applicants’ requirements: a minimum of 12-year consecutive formal basic education (graduation from a senior high school), college students or graduates, those with equivalent academic level. Enrollment shall be carried out in line with enrollment scheme and standards, and made known to applicants in a timely manner.

3.5.3 Graduation

The certificate of graduation will be conferred to students who complete study of all courses and
pass all examinations, or gain enough credits required for graduation.

3.5.4 Guidance and counseling

Special agencies equipped with professional personnel are appointed by the educational institution to provide students with guidance and counseling concerning courses learning, courses choosing and clinical practice, etc.

3.5.5 Student representatives

Educational institutions shall allow student representatives to join in discussions about educational reform, curriculum plan, evaluation and other affairs related to the students.

3.6 Teaching Faculty

3.6.1 Policy on Employment

Educational institutions shall employ essential full-time teachers. In general, the number of TCM professional teachers shall be not less than 5 (excluding part-time teachers); with a student body over 150, the ratio of TCM professional teachers to the students shall be 1:20 with full-time teachers accounting for at least three quarters of the faculty. Proper knowledge structure is required of the teachers to meet various educational needs.

3.6.2 Responsibility

Teachers shall observe professional ethics, and possess academic levels and teaching capacity commensurate to educational ranks. They should be capable of undertaking corresponding courses and stipulated educational tasks and provide students with help and guidance in study. Their performance is evaluated by the institutions on a regular basis.

3.6.3 Policy on faculty

Educational institutions shall guarantee that teachers’ legitimate rights are properly protected by successful implementation of clearly defined policies (such as training for teachers).

3.6.4 Professional guarantee

Educational institutions shall develop education, research and service in a balanced way. They shall recognize and encourage participation of its faculty in various academic activities, establish a mechanism in which teachers are directly involved in policy-making concerning education.

3.6.5 Fair payment

Teachers are obliged to fulfill educational tasks in accordance with relevant regulations, and get paid on time.

3.7 Educational resources

3.7.1 Educational budget and resources allocation

3.7.1.1 Sufficient funding is necessary for successful attainment of general objectives of the institution.

3.7.1.2 Educational institutions have definite rights and liabilities over educational budgets and resources allocation. Stringent financial management and auditing should be established to improve investment returns.

3.7.2 Infrastructure

3.7.2.1 Infrastructure and relevant teaching facility must be provided and maintained on a regular basis to meet educational needs.

3.7.2.2 TCM practice (training) site and relevant equipment are required.

3.7.3 Clinical educational base

3.7.3.1 Formal clinical educational base, established in accordance with relevant requirements shall
be established to meet clinical educational needs.

3.7.3.2 Clinical educational base shall be equipped with special personnel to perform administrative work, set up management system, and keep archives.

3.7.3.3 Educational institution shall build favorable and stable working relationship with community health centers and healthcare agencies.

3.7.4 Library and information service

Large stock of books and periodicals on Chinese medicine and related subjects, well-operated and maintained library and information network facility are required so as to aid teachers and students with modern information and communication technology to optimize curricular or extracurricular resources, realize interaction between teaching and learning, and self-improvement.

3.7.5 Educational specialists

Educational specialists (or a specialists' commission) shall play an important role in key areas such as decision making, training of teachers and professional development, etc.

3.7.6 Educational communication

Educational institutions shall build inter-college partnership through which credits and subjects are mutually recognized, and promote regional and international academic exchanges with counterparts.

3.7.7 Scientific research

3.7.7.1 Research is one of the major functions of higher educational institutions, therefore, educational institutions shall establish relevant management system, measures, policies and development program in order to improve research conditions, create strong academic atmosphere, inspire innovative and critical thinking, and combine education and research.

3.7.7.2 Teachers shall undertake relevant research projects.

3.7.7.3 Research is a significant instrument for the students to build up scientific methodology, scientific quality and innovative thinking. Therefore, educational institutions shall provide research opportunities for students.

3.8 Evaluation of educational program

3.8.1 Education evaluation system

3.8.1.1 Educational institutions shall set up a special agency and system on education evaluation participated by administrative staff, teachers and students so as to establish an effective operation mechanism for educational quality assurance, timely tracking and solving problems.

3.8.1.2 The education evaluation system shall cover major educational links with a focus on inspection and supervision of the educational program, process, outcome and situation.

3.8.2 Feedback from teachers and students

Educational institutions shall establish corresponding agencies to collect and analyze feedback from teachers and students in order to acquire valuable information on educational management and provide basis for policy-making.

3.8.3 Participation of stakeholders

Employing units, medical service agencies and other stakeholders should be invited to take part in education evaluation, and their suggestions should be taken into consideration.

3.8.4 Quality of graduates

3.8.4.1 A survey mechanism on graduates' quality should be established so as to solicit feedback from graduates and medical service agencies.
3.8.4.2 Such information as graduates’ attitudes, professional capacity, vocational qualities and employment condition shall be major evidence for adjusting educational program and improving education.

3.9 Management and administration

3.9.1 Management

3.9.1.1 The administrative agency on medical education shall be set up with clarified functions and roles, establishing scientific administrative system and operating procedures.

3.9.1.2 The specialists’ commission, the educational supervision committee shall be set up to examine important affairs concerning education and research.

3.9.2 Leadership in the educational institutions

The heads in charge of education affairs should have clarified obligations and rights over formulation and implementation of educational program, allocation of educational resources, etc.

3.9.3 Administrative staff

A well-structured administrative team is required to ensure successful implementation of education program and other educational activities.

3.9.4 Connection with other departments

Educational institutions shall build constructive relationship with relevant social, health, medical and educational departments.

3.10 Development plan

3.10.1 To keep up with development of society, advancement of science and prosperity of culture, the institutions shall make regular speculation, analysis and revision to its strategic plan on the basis of deliberate review and summary.

3.10.2 Educational institutions shall make regular adjustments to educational objectives, schemes, curriculum structure, teaching contents and methods, evaluation system in order to meet ever-changing demands of the society.

3.10.3 Inputs of educational funds, enrollment scales, number and structure of teachers shall be examined and adjusted on a regular basis.

3.10.4 Inputs of various educational resources including facilities shall be increased to satisfy needs of teaching.

3.10.5 The institution shall base its education, research and services on peoples’ appeal for health and on universal access to it.

3.10.6 The educational institutions are encouraged to assume greater social responsibilities to serve various social groups.

3.10.7 In addition to above-mentioned factors, the educational institutions shall develop itself along with the progressing tide of science, education and health.

4 Essential Requirements for Graduates of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education

4.1 General objectives

4.1.1 The general objective of education of Chinese medicine undergraduate (pre-CMD) is to make medical graduates of Chinese medicine engaged in medical services and health care systems.

4.1.2 Graduates of Chinese medicine shall be able to carry out medical practices safely, effectively, and morally in treatment, rehabilitation, and health care of Chinese medicine under the guidance of senior physicians.
4.1.3 Graduates of Chinese medicine shall be able to pursue further vocational trainings to develop into independent practitioners; they shall be able to build up a conception of life-long education in their careers, so as to be aware of the importance of continuous self-fulfillment and persistent transcendence.

4.2 Professional quality objectives

4.2.1 To care for patients, and to fulfill the professional obligations to prevent diseases, eliminate illness, and safeguard people's health.

4.2.2 To communicate with patients as well as their family members, so as to make them fully participate in and cooperate with the implementation of therapeutic plans.

4.2.3 To take the interests of patients and their family members into account when pursuing accurate diagnoses or transforming the process of diseases with the application of various techniques available.

4.2.4 To be of down-to-earth attitude by actively seeking help from senior or other physicians while confronting with problems that are unable to be tackled with competence or dealt with in security in medical treatment and health care.

4.2.5 To esteem each individual and his belief, and to understand multi-humanistic backgrounds with the conception of culture and values; to respect colleagues with spirits of cooperation and teamwork.

4.2.6 To practice medicine in conformity with laws, and to protect legitimate rights and interests of patients and graduates themselves by legal means.

4.2.7 To have consciousness of innovation, spirits of analyzing and criticizing, and integrated nonlinear thinking and self-learning ability.

4.3 Knowledge objectives

4.3.1 To master fundamental theories and knowledge of Chinese medicine.

4.3.2 To master required fundamental knowledge and skills on social and natural science (life science) related to Chinese medicine so as to serve for future study and medical practice.

4.3.3 To understand principles about health education, health care and rehabilitation as well as hospice care.

4.3.4 To understand effects of different cultural backgrounds and various social factors on mental health of patients and their family members.

4.3.5 To understand both advantages and limitations of the medical insurance system so as to distribute fairly and effectively limited medical resources and to provide disadvantage groups of society with health care services.

4.3.6 To understand ethical principles of health care as well as related laws and responsibilities in the field of medicine.

4.4 Skill objectives

4.4.1 To collect medical history comprehensively, systematically and correctly.

4.4.2 To perform systematic and standardized physical examinations and to write normative medical records.

4.4.3 To form clinical thinking style of Chinese medicine.

4.4.4 To practice greatly in dealing with clinical common diseases and frequent diseases safely and effectively by applying Chinese herbs, acupuncture and moxibustion, tuina, etc.

4.4.5 To rationally select appropriate clinical techniques to prevent, diagnose, differentiate syndrome, treat and rehabilitate diseases according to the factual clinical circumstances.
4.4.6 To associate and cooperate harmoniously with others.
4.4.7 To research independently into medical problems and to acquire updated knowledge and related information by utilizing libraries and modern information technology.

*The Essential Requirements for Professional Knowledge and Skills of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education* is referred to in Annex A.
ANNEX A
(Normative Annex)

Essential Requirements for Professional Knowledge and Skills of Chinese Medicine
Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education

A.1 Introduction

Essential Requirements for Professional Knowledge and Skills of Chinese Medicine Undergraduate (Pre-CMD) Education is divided into three parts: basic theory and knowledge of Chinese medicine, basic knowledge and skills of clinical Chinese medicine, and theoretical knowledge and application on classics of Chinese medicine. Every part consists of the core courses serving as its support. Each course includes two columns of “Objective” and “Requirements”. The general requirements for knowledge and skills of the subject are stated in the Objective column; content of the subject to be mastered and understood is presented in the Requirement column.

A.2 Basic theory and knowledge of Chinese medicine

A.2.1 Basic theory of Chinese medicine

A.2.1.1 Objective

To systematically master the basic theory and knowledge that includes yin-yang, five elements, visceral manifestation, essence, qi, blood, body fluids, meridian and collateral, disease cause and disease mechanism, principles for treatment and prevention of diseases; to be able to apply concept of holism, syndrome differentiation and treatment to guide clinical practice.

A.2.1.2 Requirements

A.2.1.2.1 To master the basic characteristics of Chinese medicine.

A.2.1.2.2 To master the basic definition and content of yin-yang and five elements.

A.2.1.2.3 To master the physiological function and main pathological manifestations of zang-fu organs and their relationship; to understand the relationship between zang-fu organs and constituent, outward manifestations, emotions, orifices and thick liquid.

A.2.1.2.4 To master the definition, constitution, basic functions of meridian and collateral, distribution rules, exterior-interior relationship and concrete courses and distribution of twelve meridians; the main functions of eight extra meridians; the courses, distribution and functional characteristics of the governor vessel (Du Mai), the conception vessel (Ren Mai), the thoroughfare vessel (Chong Mai), and the belt vessel (Dai Mai).

A.2.1.2.5 To master the definition, generation, circulation and main physiological functions of essence, qi, blood, and body fluids; the relationship of qi, blood, and body fluids.

A.2.1.2.6 To master the definition of constitution; main patterns and concrete characteristics of normal constitution.

A.2.1.2.7 To master the definition and pathogenic characteristics of six excesses, pestilent qi and seven emotions; the definition and pathogenic characteristics of phlegm and fluid retention, blood stasis, and internal five pathogens.

A.2.1.2.8 To master the basic pathogenic principles; the basic mechanism of exuberance and decline of healthy qi or pathogenic qi, disharmony of yin-yang, disharmony of zang-fu functions, and disorder of
qi, blood and body fluids.

A.2.1.2.9 To master the basic principles for disease prevention, the definition and clinical application rules of treating diseases to pursue the root, the emergency of branch and root, routine treatment and treatment contrary to the routine, reinforcing healthy qi and expel the evil, regulate the balance of yin-yang, the proper treatment of disease according to types of the constitution.

A.2.1.2.10 To be able to analyze, judge and resolve clinical problems using the basic theory and knowledge of Chinese medicine.

A.2.2 Diagnostics of Chinese medicine

A.2.2.1 Objective

To master the basic knowledge about the examination and diagnosis of diseases of Chinese medicine, skillfully apply the skills of four diagnostic methods, the basic knowledge and main content of syndrome differentiation and diagnosis of Chinese medicine, to be able to make a correct syndrome differentiation analysis and diagnosis for common clinical diseases using syndrome differentiation method of Chinese medicine.

A.2.2.2 Requirements

A.2.2.2.1 To understand the meaning of diagnostic method, the main content, basic mechanism and principles of diagnostic method of Chinese medicine.

A.2.2.2.2 To master the typical manifestations and clinical significance of presence of vitality, lack of vitality, loss of vitality, false vitality and mental disorder; the difference between normal complexion and morbid complexion; the typical manifestations and clinical diagnostic significance of five colors; typical manifestations and clinical significance of macula and papule, carbuncle, cellulitis, furuncle and sore; the color, nature and clinical significance of abnormal excrements; to be familiar with the basic content and clinical significance of inspecting abnormal physique and posture.

A.2.2.2.3 To master tongue inspection correctly; normal and pathological tongue manifestations; the characteristics and clinical significance of light red tongue, pale tongue, red and crimson tongue, blue and purple tongue; the characteristics and clinical significance of flourishing, withered, tenderness, thickness, spots, indented or teeth-marked tongue texture; the characteristics and clinical significance of flaccid, stiff, detached, trembling, protruding and waggling or shortened tongue body; the characteristics and clinical significance of thick or thin, moist or dry, greasy or curdy, peeling, true or false tongue coating; the characteristics and clinical significance of white, yellow, gray and black coating; to understand the principles for tongue diagnosis and essentials of tongue manifestation analysis.

A.2.2.2.4 To master the general rules, characteristics and clinical significance of pathological sound; delirious speech, unconscious mumbling, slurred, maniac raving, paraphasia and sluggish speech; the characteristics of wheezing and dyspnea, shortness of breath and shortage of qi; the characteristics and clinical significance of common cough; the characteristics and clinical significance of vomiting in deficiency, excess, cold or heat syndrome; the characteristics and clinical significance of hiccup, belching, sighing and sneezing; the difference between aphonia and aphasia and their clinical significance; the difference among shortness of breath, shortage of qi, wheezing and dyspnea and their clinical significance; the characteristics and clinical significance of whooping cough and diphtheria; the difference and clinical significance of vomiting, hiccup, belching and rugitus.

A.2.2.2.5 To master inquiry method; the difference among aversion to cold, aversion to wind, chills and fear of cold; the difference among aversion to cold with fever, chills without fever, fever without chills and alternating chills and fever and their clinical significance; the characteristics and clinical sig-
nificance of spontaneous sweating, night sweat, expiry sweating, shiver sweating and difference among them; the characteristics and clinical significance of various pains and the difference among them; the characteristics and clinical significance of dizziness, chest distress, palpitation, hypochondrium distention, stomach stuffiness, abdominal distention, heaviness of body and numbness; the characteristics and clinical significance of tinnitus, deafness, hearing impairment, dizzy vision, blurred vision and night blindness; the characteristics of insomnia, somnolence and lethargy and the difference among them; to master the typical manifestations and clinical significance of abnormal diet, taste, urine and stool; to understand the clinical significance and cautions of inquiry.

A. 2. 2. 2. 6 To master pulse diagnosis; the characteristics of normal pulse manifestations; the characteristics and clinical significance of common pathological pulse manifestations: floating pulse, deep pulse, slow pulse, rapid pulse, unstable pulse, rapid pulse, moderate pulse, surging pulse, thready pulse, weak pulse, faint pulse, slippery pulse, unsound pulse, wiry pulse, tight pulse, soggy pulse, irregularly intermittent pulse, irregular rapid pulse, regularly intermittent pulse, long pulse and short pulse etc.; the combination of complex pulses and rules for suggesting problems.

A. 2. 2. 2. 7 To master the content and significance of palpation on abdomen; to understand the significance of palpation; the content and clinical significance of palpation on chest and hypochondrium, skin and muscles, hand and foot, and acupoints.

A. 2. 2. 2. 8 To understand the meaning and main content of Chinese medicine syndrome differentiation: the basic mechanism and principles of Chinese medicine syndrome differentiation.

A. 2. 2. 2. 9 To master the definition, basic syndrome and syndrome analysis of eight-principles syndrome differentiation; to understand the definition, mechanism and clinical manifestations of complex, intermingling, transformation, true-false of eight-principles syndrome.

A. 2. 2. 2. 10 To master the definition, mechanism, clinical manifestations of common pattern types including yin-yang syndrome, qi-blood syndrome, and body-fluid syndrome.

A. 2. 2. 2. 11 To master the pathological changes, common symptoms, pathogenesis characteristics of zang-fu organ syndrome; the definition, mechanism, clinical manifestations, essentials of syndrome differentiation of common syndromes of zang-fu organs and the identification of associated syndromes; to understand that the disease location of zang-fu organs (physique and orifices etc.) serves as an outline with identification of nature of disease in zang-fu syndrome differentiation; the significance and application scope of zang-fu syndrome differentiation.

A. 2. 2. 2. 12 To understand the definition, mechanism and main content of six-meridian syndrome differentiation, defense qi-nutrient-blood syndrome differentiation, triple-energizer syndrome differentiation, meridian and collateral syndrome differentiation.

A. 2. 2. 2. 13 To master the main items in the differentiation of disease location and disease feature; to understand the meaning and diagnostic significance of disease data; the meaning and characteristics of diagnostic thinking method; the significance of disease name diagnosis, general approach of diagnosis, diagnostic significance of disease category and knowledge about common diseases; the main characteristics of various syndrome differentiation methods and their relationship; the requirements for syndrome name diagnosis.

A. 2. 2. 2. 14 To understand the writing regulations for Chinese medicine medical record, the writing format of out-patient, emergency and in-patient medical records; to understand the writing requirements for chief complaints, present history, disease and syndrome diagnosis.

A. 2. 2. 2. 15 To be able to make a diagnosis for common clinical syndrome using the diagnostic meth-
ods that takes main symptoms as a center with comprehensive analysis of four examinations and comprehensive skills including various syndrome differentiation methods.

A. 2.3 Chinese materia medica

A. 2.3.1 Objective

To master the basic theoretical knowledge of Chinese materia medica and basic knowledge of various Chinese medicinal; the properties and actions, functions, clinical application of common clinical or representative Chinese medicinal; to preliminarily possess the ability to select and combine Chinese medicinal according to diseases and syndromes.

A. 2.3.2 Requirements

A. 2.3.2.1 To master of the basic theoretical knowledge of Chinese medicinal on nature and flavor, meridian tropism, ascending, descending, floating, sinking, toxicity and its clinical guidance significance, the combination and contraindications of Chinese medicinal.

A. 2.3.2.2 To understand the objective and method of processing of Chinese materia medica, the significance and basis of dosage and the usage of Chinese medicinal.

A. 2.3.2.3 To master the basic definition, characteristics of properties and actions, indications, application and combination, category and precautions of various Chinese medicinal.

A. 2.3.2.4 To master the properties and actions, functions, indications, application, important combination, special usage and dosage, and precautions of 140 common clinical or representative Chinese medicinal below; Mahuang (Herba Ephedrae, Ephedra), Guizhi (Ramulus Cinnamomi, Cassia Twig), Ziuyu (Folium Perillae, Perilla Leaf), Fangfeng (Radix Saposhnikoviae, Divaricate Saposhnikovia Root), Jingjie (Herba Schizonepetae, Fineleaf Schizonepeta Herb), Qianghualong (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii, Incised Notopterygium Rhizome and Root), Baizi (Radix Angelicae Dahuricae, Dahurian Angelica Root), Bohe (Herba Menthae, Peppermint), Sangye (Folium Mori, Mulberry Leaf), Juhua (Flos Chrysanthemi, Chrysanthemum Flower), Chaihu (Radix Bupleuri, Chinese Thorowax Root), Ge-gen (Radix Puerariae, Kudzuvine Root), Shigao (Gypsum Fibrosum, Gypsum), Zhihu (Rhizoma Anemarrhenae, Common Anemarrhena Rhizome), Zhizi (Fructus Gardeniae, Cape Jasmine Fruit), Xiakucao (Spica Prunellae, Common Selfheal Fruit-Spike), Longdan (Radix Gentianae, Chinese Gentian), Huangqin (Rhizoma Coptidis, Golden Thread), Huangqin (Radix Scutellariae, Baical Skullcap Root), Huangbai (Cortex Phellodendri, Amur Cork-Tree), Shengdi (Radix Rehmanniae Recens, Unprocessed Rehmannia Root), Xuanshen (Radix Scrophulariae, Figwort Root), Mudanpi (Cortex Moutan Radicis, Tree Peony Root Bark), Chishao (Radix Paeoniae Rubra, Red Peony Root), Jinyinhua (Flos Lonicerae, Honeysuckle Flower), Lianqiao (Fructus Forsythiae, Weeping Forsythia Capsule), Pugongying (Herba Taraxaci, Dandelion), Banlangen (Radix Isatidis, Isatis Root), Qingdai (Indigo Naturalis, Natural Indigo), YuXingcao (Herba Houttuyniae, Heartleaf Houttuynia Herb), Shegan (Rhizoma Belamcatanidae, Blackberrylylly Rhizome), Baitouweng (Radix Pulsatillae, Chinese Pulsatilla Root), Qinghao (Herba Artemisiae Annuae, Sweet Wormwood Herb), Dugui (Cortex Lycii, Chinese Wolfberry Root-bark), Dahuang (Radix et Rhizoma Rhei, Rhubarb), Mangxiang (Natrii Sulfas, Sodium Sulfate), Huo ma ren (Fructus Cannabis, Hemp Seed), Gan sui (Radix Euphorbiae Kansui, Gansui Root), Duhuo (Radix Angelicae Pubescentis, Doubletooth Pubescent Angelica Root), Weiling (Radix Clermatidis, Chinese Clermatis Root), Fangji (Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae, Fourstamen Stephania Root), Qingjiao (Radix Gentianae Macrophyllae, Largeleaf Gentian Root), Mu gua (Fructus Chaenomelis, Common Floweringqince Fruit), Wu jinpi (Cortex Acanthopanax Radicis, Slenderstyle Acanthopanax Bark), Sangjisheng (Herba Taxilli, Chinese Taxillus Herb), Huoxiang (Herba Pogostemonis, Cablin Patchouli)
(Radix Glehniae, Coastal Glehnia Root), Maidong (Radix Ophiopogonis, Dwarf Lilyturf Tubere), Yuzhu (Rhizoma Polygonati Odorati, Fragrant Solomonseed Rhizome), Baihe (Bulbus Lilii, Lily Bulb), Gouqi (Fructus Lycii, Barbary Wolfberry Fruit), Guijia (Carapax et Plastrum Testudinis, Tortoise Carapace and Plastron), Bieji (Carapax Trionycis, Turtle Carapace), Wuweizi (Fructus Schisandrae Chinensis, Chinese Magnoliavine Fruit), Wumei (Fructus Mume, Smoked Plum), Roudoukou (Semen Myristicae, Nutmeg), Shanzhuyu (Fructus Corni, Asiatic Cornelian Cherry Fruit), Sangpiao (Oothea Mantidis, Mantis Egg-Case).

A. 2.3.2.5 To understand the properties and actions, functions, indications and application of 40 common clinical Chinese medicinal herbs, Xiangru (Herba Mosae, Chinese Mosla), Niubingers (Fructus Arecae, Great Burdock Achene), Chantul (Pericarpium Cicaeae, Citrus Slough), Tianhuafen (Radix Trichosanthis, Snakegourd Root), Lugen (Rhizoma Phragmitis, Reed Rhizome), Dazhuyue (Herba Lophatheri, Lophatherum Herb), Juemintzi (Semen Cassiae, Cassia Seed), Kushe (Radix Sophorae Flavescentis, Lightyellow Sophora Root), Daqingyue (Folium Isatidis, Dyer's Wood Leaf), Daxueteng (Caulis Sargentodoxae, Sargentodendron Stem), Ziecao (Radix Arnebiae, Red Lithospermum, Arnebia Root), Gromwell Root), Fanxu (Folium Sinae, Senna Leaf), Wuji (Pollenisae, Black Tailed Snakes), Dookou (Fructus Amomi, Round Cardamon Fruit), Zhuling (Polyporus, Chuling), Chenxiang (Lignum Aquilariae Resinum, Chinese Eaglewood Wood), Wuyao (Radix Linderae, Combined spicebush Root), Chuanlianzhi (Fructus Meliae Toosendan, Szechwan Chinaberry Fruit), Shenqi (Massa Medicata Fermentata, Medicated Leaven), Laiwuzi (Semen Raphani, Radish Seed), Cebaiyue (Cacumen Platycladi, Chinese Arborvitae Twig and Leaf), Puhuang (Pollenisae, Black Tailed Snakes), Xiangying (Olibanum, Frankincense), Jiaoguang (Caulis Spatholobis, Suberect Spatholobus Stem), Zhi (Succus Bambusae, Bamboo Sap), Balbu (Radix Sterenae, Sternum Root), Sangbi (Cortex Mori, White Mulberry Root-Bark), Baigu (Semen Ginkgo, Ginkgo Seed), Pipai (Folium Eriobotryae, Loquat Leaf), Baiyin (Semen Platycladi, Chinese Arborvitae Kernel), Yuanzhi (Radix Polygalae, Milkwort Root), Xiangshen (Radix Panaeas Quinquefoli, American Ginseng), Yinychuan (Herba Epimedii, Epimedium Herb), Tiandong (Radix Asparagi, Cochinchinese Asparagus Root), Nu zhenzi (Fructus Lugiustri Lucidi, Glossy Privet Fruit), Hanlansuo (Herba Ecliptae, Eclipta Herb), Lianzi (Semen Nelumbini, Lotus Seed), Hezi (Fructus Chebulae, Medicine Terminalia Fruit), Qianshi (Semen Euryales, Gordon Euryale Seed), Qingpi (Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae Viride, Green Tangerine Peel).

A. 2.3.2.6 To master the comparison of 20 groups of Chinese Materin Medica with similar functions, Ma huang (Herba Ephedrae, Ephedra) Guihi (Ramulus Cinnamomii, Cassia Twig), Jingie (Herba Schizonepetae, Fineleaf Schizonepeta Herb), Fangfeng (Radix Saposhnikoviae, Divaricate Saposhnikovia Root).

Sangye (Folium Mori, Mulberry Leaf), Juhua (Flos Chrysanthemi, Chrysanthemum Flower), Chaihu (Radix Bupleuri, Chinese Thorowax Root).

Gegen (Radix Puerariae, Kudzuvine Root), Shengma (Rhizoma Cimicifugae, Large toothed Bupleurum Rhizome), Shigao (Gypsum Fibrosum, Gypsum).

Zhimu (Rhizoma Anemarrhenae, Common Anemarrhena Rhizome), Jinyinhu (Flos Lonicerae, Honey suckle Flower), Lianqiao (Fructus Forsythiae, Weeping Forsythia Capsule), Taoren (Semen Persicae, Peach Seed), Kuxingren (Semen Armeniacae Amarum, Bitter Apricot Seed), Huangqin (Radix Scutellariae, Baical Skullcap Root), Huanglian (Rhizoma Coptidis, Golden Thread).

Huangbai (Cortex Phellodendri, Amur Cork-Tree), Chenpi (Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae, Dried Tangerine Peel), Qingpi (Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae Viride, Green Tangerine Peel), Muxiang (Radix...
Aucklandiae, Common Aucklandia Root - Xiangfu (Rhizoma Cyperi, Nutgrass Galangale Rhizome), Lugen (Rhizoma Phragmites, Reed Rhizome) - Baihualan (Rhizoma Imperatae, Lalan Grass Rhizome), Fu-zi (Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata, Prepared Common Monkshood Daughter Root) - Ganjiang (Rhizoma Zingiberis, Fried Ginger) - Rougui ( Cortex Cinnamomi, Cassia Bark, Cinnamon Bark), Banxia (Rhizoma Pinelliae, Pinellia Tuber) - Tiannanxing (Rhizoma Arisaematis, Jackinthe-pulpit Tuber), Longgu (Os Draconis, Bone Fossil of Big Mammals).

Muli (Concha Ostreae, Oyster Shell), Shengdihuang (Radix Rehmanniae Recens, Unprocessed Rehmannia Root), Shudihuang (Radix Rehmanniae Preparata, Prepared Rehmannia Root), Chishao (Radix Paeoniae Rubra, Red Peony Root) - Baishecao (Radix Paeoniae Alba, Debarck Peony Root), Guijia (Carapax et Plastrum Testudinis, Tortoise Carapace and Plastron) - Bieji (Carapax Trionycis, Turtle Carapace), Renshen (Radix Ginseng, Ginseng) - Huangqi (Radix Astragali seu Hedydari, Milkvetch Root), Baizhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae, White Atractylodes Rhizome) - Cangzhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis, Atractylodes Rhizome), Chuanxiong (Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae, Tendrillif Ad Fritillary Bulb) - Zhebeimu (Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii, Thunberg Fritillary Bulb).

A. 2.4 Chinese medical formulas

A. 2.4.1 Objective

To master the combination theory of formulas and common representative formulas; to understand the thinking way and methods for selecting Chinese medicinal to combine formulas in Chinese medicine clinic; to own the preliminary ability to analyze and apply formulas under the guidance of theory of Chinese medical formulas.

A. 2.4.2 Requirements

A. 2.4.2.1 To master the relationship between formulas and treating methods, formula formulation and rules of changes in application; to understand the basic meaning of common treating methods (eight methods).

A. 2.4.2.2 To understand the main functions, application range and precautions of various formulas.

A. 2.4.2.3 To master the composition, usage, functions, indications, significance and characteristics of combination, essentials of application and precautions of 80 common formulas below; Mahuang Tang (Ephedra Decoction), Congzi Tang (Cinnamon Twig Decoction), Xiao Qinglong Tang (Minor Green-Blue Dragon Decoction), Yin Qiao San (Lonicera and Forsythia Powder), Mahuang Xingren Gancao Shigao Tang (Ephedra, Pitache Apricot Seed, Gypsum and Licorice Decoction), BaiDu San (Toxin-Vanquishing Powder), Da Chengqiang Tang (Major Purgative Decoction), Maziren Wan (Hemp Seed Pill), Shizao Tang (Ten Jujubes Decoction), Xiao Chaihu Tang (Minor Bupleurum Decoction), Xiaoyao San (Peripatetic Powder), Banxia XiaoXin Tang (Pinellia Heart Draining Decoction), Baihu Tang (White Tiger Decoction), Qingyting Tang (Nutrient-Clearing Decoction), Xiao Dihuang Tang (Rhinoeceros Horn and Rehmannia Decoction), Huanglian Jiedu Tang (Copris Detoxification Decoction), Puji Xiaodu Yin (Universal Relief Decoction for Eliminating Toxin), Daoci San (Redness-Removing Powder), Longdan Xiegan Tang (Gentian Liver-Draining Decoction), Qingwei San (Stomach-Clearing Powder), Shaoyao Tang (Peony Decoction), Baiouweng Tang (Pulsastilla Decoction), Qinghao Bieja Tang (Sweet Wormwood and Turtle Shell Decoction), Liuji San (Six-to-One Powder), Lizzhong Wan (Middle-Regulating Pill), Xiao Jianzhong Tang (Minor Center-Fortifying Decoction), Sini Tang (Cold-Extremities Decoction), Danggui Sini Tang (Angelica Cold-Extremities Decoction), Da Chaihu Tang (Major Bupleurum Decoction), Sijunzi Tang (Four Gentlemen Decoction), Shen Ling Baizhu San (Ginseng, Poria and White Atractylodes Powder), Buzhong Yiqi Tang (Middle-Tonifying Qi-Replenishing Decoction), Shengmai
San (Pulse-Reinforcing Powder), Yupingfeng San (Jade Screen Powder), Siwu Tang (Four Ingredients Decoction), Guipi Tang (Returning to Spleen Decoction), Liweihuo Huan Wu (Six-Ingredient Rehmannia Pill), Yiguan Jian (All-Along Decoction), Baihe Gujin Tang (Lily Bulb Metal-Securing Decoction), Shenqi Wan (Kidney Qi Pill), Zhigeanmei Tang (Prepared Licorice Root Decoction), Sishen Wan (Four Miracle Pill), Wendai Tang (Discharge-Cessing Decoction), Tianwang Buxin Dan (Celestial Emperor Heart-Tonifying Pill), Angong Niuhuang Wan (Peaceful Palace Bovine Bezoar Pill), Yueju Wan (Depression-Resolving Pill), Banxia Houpou Tang (Pinellia and Magnolia Bark Decoction), Suzi Jiangqi Tang (Perilla Fruit Qi-Descending Decoction), Dingehuan Tang (Panting-Arresting Decoction), Xuanfu Daizhe Tang (Ilaula and Hematite Decoction), Taohe Chengqi Tang (Pear Kernel Purgative Decoction), Xuefu Zhuyu Tang (Blood House Stasis-Expelling Decoction), Banyang Huangwu Tang (Yang-Tonifying Five-Returning Decoction), Shenghua Tang (Generation and Transformation Decoction), Fuyuan Huoxue Tang (Origin-Restorative Blood-Activating Decoction), Xiaoji Yinzi (Staall Thistle Decoction), Chuanxiong Chaitiao San (Ten-Blended Ligusticum Powder), Xiaofeng San (Wind-Dispersing Powder), Lingjiao Gouteng Tang (Antelope Horn and Uncaria Decoction), Zhengan Xifeng Tang (Liver-Settling Wind-Extinguishing Decoction), Xing Su San (Apricot Kernel and Perilla Powder), Qingzao Jiufei Tang (Dyreness-Clearing Lung-Rescuing Decoction), Maimendong Tang (Ophiopogon Decoction), Pingwei San (Stomach-Calming Powder), Huoxiang Zhengqi San (Patchouli Qi-Righting Powder), Yinchenhao Tang (Virgate Wormwood Decoction), Sanren Tang (Three Kernels Decoction), Baizheng San (Eight-Ingredient Rectification Powder), Wuling San (Powder of Five Ingredients with Poria), Zhenwu Tang (True Warrior Decoction), Dahu Jisheng Tang (Pubescent Angelica and Taxillus Decoction), Erchen Tang (Decoction of Two Old Ingredients), Banxia Baizhu Tianma Tang (Pinellia, White Atractylodes and Gastrodia Decoction), Zhisou San (Cough-Stopping Powder), Baobei Wan (Harmony-Preserving Pill), Jianpi Wan (Spleen-Invigorating Pill), Wumei Wan (Mume Pill), Xianfeng Huoming Yin (Immortal Formula Life-Giving Decoction), Yanghe Tang (Yang-Harmonizing Decoction), Weijing Tang (Phragmites Stem Decoction).

A. 2. 4. 2. 4 To understand the composition, functions, indications and essentials of combination of 40 common representative formulas. Jiuhu Qianghuo Tang (Nine-Ingredient Notopterygium Decoction), Sang Ju Yin (Mulberry Leaf and Chrysanthemum Decoction), Wenpi Tang (Spleen-Warming Decoction), Jichuan Jian (Decoction for Replenishing Fluid), Hao Qin Qingdan Tang (Sweet Wormwood and Skullcap Gallbladder-Clearing Decoction), Sini San (Cold-Limbs Powder), Tongxieyao Fang (Pain and Diarrhea Formula), Liangge San (Diaphragm-Cooling Powder), Qingwen Baidu Yin (Heat-Clearing and Toxin-Vanquishing Decoction), Zuoju Wan (Left Metal Pill), Yunyu Xin (Jade Lady Decoction), Wuzhuyi Tang (Evodia Decoction), Danggui Buxue Tang (Angelica Blood-Tonifying Decoction), Da Buin Wan (Major Yin Tonifying Pill), Zhaogui Wan (Left-Restoring Pill), Yougui Wan (Right-Restoring Pill), Dihuang Yinzi (Rehmannia Decoction), Mulan San (Oyster Shell Powder), Zhenren Yangzhang Tang (True Man Tang Organ-Nourishing Decoction), Jinsuo Gujing Wan (Golden-Lock Semen-Securing Pill), Suhexiang Wan (Styrax Pill), Chaishu Shugan San (Bupleurum Liver-Soothing Powder), Guazou Xiebai Baiju Tang (Trichosanthes, Chinese Chive and White Liquor Decoction), Tiantai Wayao San (Heavenly Platform Linder Powder), Wenjing Tang (Channel-Warming Decoction), Shihui San (TeaAsh Powder), Kexue Fang (Decoction for Hemoptysis), Tianma Gouteng Yin (Gastrodia and Uncaria Decoction), Ganlu Xiaodu Dan (Sweet Dew Detoxication Pill), Lianpo Yin (Lianpo Decoction), Danggui Niantong Tang (Angelica Pain-Relieving Decoction), Zhuling Tang (Polyporus Decoction), Fangji Huangqi Tang (Stephania and Astragalus Decoction), Ling Gui Zhu Gan Tang (Poria, Cinnamon Twig,
A. 3 Basic knowledge and skills of clinical Chinese medicine

To master the cause, mechanism, syndrome differentiation and treatment of common diseases in Chinese medicine clinic (not less than 150 diseases and syndromes); to prevent and treat the diseases safely and effectively.

A. 3.1 Chinese internal medicine

A. 3.1.1 Objective

To master the basic knowledge and skills of diagnosing and treating Chinese internal diseases, the cause, mechanism, syndrome differentiation and treatment of common Chinese internal diseases.

A. 3.1.2 Requirements

A. 3.1.2.1 To master the outline of syndrome differentiation and treatment of Chinese internal medicine; to apply multidisciplinary basic theory and basic knowledge on internal medicine to guide the clinical syndrome differentiation and treatment; the emphasis is to master the outline of syndrome differentiation and treatment of zang-fu organs, external six excesses, internal five pathogens, Qi-blood-body fluid stagnation and stasis first.

A. 3.1.2.2 To master the therapeutic principles and common treating methods of Chinese internal medicine.

A. 3.1.2.3 To master the definition, cause and mechanism, diagnosis points and syndrome differentiation and treatment of common cold, cough, wheezing syndrome, dyspnea syndrome, palpitation, chest impediment, insomnia, dementia, epilepsy, depression syndrome, stomachache, vomiting, diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhagic syndrome, hypochondriac pain, jaundice, abdominal mass, tympanites, headache, vertigo, wind stroke, edema, strangury, ischuria, lumbago, consumptive thirst, internal damage fever, consumptive disease, impediment syndrome etc.

A. 3.1.2.4 To understand the definition, cause, mechanism, diagnosis points, syndrome differentiation and treatment of lung distention, pulmonary tuberculosis, stuffiness and fullness, syncope, atrophy-flaccidity syndrome and trembling syndrome and cancer etc.

A. 3.1.2.5 To master the identification of similar syndromes in following groups:
- common cold — influenza; wheezing syndrome — dyspnea syndrome
- epigastric pain — real heart pain; diarrhea — dysentery
- sallow complexion — jaundice; abdominal mass — stuffiness and fullness
- tympanites — edema; external-contraction headache — internal damage headache
- wind stroke — syncope; impediment syndrome — atrophy-flaccidity syndrome; deficiency dyspnea — excess dyspnea.

A. 3.1.2.6 To skillfully master the application of four examinations: inspection, listening and smelling, inquiry, palpation in internal medicine clinic and the basic skills including diagnosis and treatment routines and treating methods for common internal diseases.

A. 3.2 Chinese external medicine

A. 3.2.1 Objective

To master the cause, mechanism, diagnosis points, therapeutic principles, common internal and ex-
ternal treating methods of common Chinese external diseases.

A. 3.2.2 Requirements
A. 3.2.2.1 To master the basic theory that includes the diagnosis range, classification, cause, pathology, yin-yang syndrome differentiation, differentiating pus, pain, the shape and color of abscess, the injury of skin, and masses around the anus, the prognosis judgment of Chinese external diseases, the onset characteristics, principles of prevention and treatment of external diseases.

A. 3.2.2.2 To master the important internal treating methods; resolving, expelling, notifying and basic theory of external treating methods that include plaster, ointment, encircling medicinal, medicinal powder, solution, lotion, cold-dampness compress, fumigation and washing, and hip bath etc.

A. 3.2.2.3 To master the onset characteristics, clinical features, change law, key points of diagnosis, prevention and cure methods of summer: heat furuncle, deep-rooted facial boil, whitlow of hand and foot, cervical carbuncle, headed carbuncle, bone-attaching carbuncle, phlegmon, erysipelas, scrofula, sinus, acute mastitis, breast lump, carcinoma of breast, qi goiter, fleshly goiter, sebaceous cyst, impotence, male infertility, turbid essence (chronic prostatitis), prostatic hypertrophy, digital gangrene, chronic shark ulcer, thrombophlebitis, poisonous insect bite; the emergency measures for burn and the principles of prevention and treatment for bedside.

A. 3.2.2.4 To understand the onset characteristics, clinical features, change law, key points of diagnosis, and prevention and cure methods of herpes zoster, wart, tinea, eczema, urticaria, acne, drug induced dermatitis, contact dermatitis, alopecia areata, hemorrhoids, anal fissure etc.

A. 3.2.2.5 To master the integrated application of four examinations; inspection, smelling, inquiry and palpation in Chinese external medicine clinic and basic skills including the routines of diagnosis and treatment; and the treatment measures for common external diseases.

A. 3.2.2.6 To master the examination methods; pressing and palpation manipulation, palpitation on masses of thyroid gland and breast, surgical signs examination of abdomen.

A. 3.2.2.7 To master the operation methods of dressing change and debridement.

A. 3.3 Chinese gynecology

A. 3.3.1 Objective
To master the four examinations, syndrome differentiation, treating methods, characteristics and methods of drug administering in Chinese gynecology; the cause, mechanism, syndrome differentiation and treatment of common gynecological diseases.

A. 3.3.2 Requirements
A. 3.3.2.1 To master the relationship between menstruation and zang-tu organs, meridian and collateral, qi and blood. Tian Gui and uterus; the physiological and pathological characteristics of menstruation, leukorrhea, pregnancy, delivery and feeding of infant; the common internal and external treatments in Chinese gynecology; to understand the methods of health preservation and care in four special periods of women (menstruation, leukorrhea, pregnancy, delivery and breast-feeding).

A. 3.3.2.2 To master the definition, cause, mechanism, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, syndrome differentiation and treatment, prognosis and outcome of menstrual irregularities (advanced menstruation, delayed menstruation, irregular menstrual cycle, hypermenorrhea, hypomenorrhea, prolonged menstruation); amenorrhea, metrorrhagia and metrostaxis, dysmenorrhea, perimenopausal syndrome; leukorrheal diseases, morning sickness, vaginal bleeding during pregnancy, threatened abortion; postpartum fever, lochiorrhea, postpartum abdominal pain, and sterility.

A. 3.3.2.3 To understand the definition, cause, mechanism, syndrome differentiation and treatment
of intermenstrual bleeding, postmenopausal hemorrhage, strangury during pregnancy, retention of urine during pregnancy, postpartum fainting due to hemorrhage, postpartum convulsion, postpartum retention of urine, postpartum strangury.
A. 3.3.2.4 To understand the definition, diagnosis and syndrome differentiation and treatment of symptoms during menstruation: menstrual distending pain of breasts, menstrual headache, menstrual oral ulcer, menstrual edema, menstrual hematemesis and epistaxis, and menstrual mental disorder.
A. 3.3.2.5 To master the integrated application of four examinations: inspection, listening and smelling, inquiry and palpation in gynecological clinic; the basic skills including conventional diagnosis and treatments of common gynecological diseases.
A. 3.3.2.6 To understand the indications, contraindications, methods and steps, and clinical significance of common diagnosis techniques and special examinations in gynecology.
A. 3.4 Chinese pediatrics
A. 3.4.1 Objective
To master the four examinations, syndrome differentiation, treating methods, medication characteristics and methods in Chinese pediatrics; the cause, mechanism, syndrome differentiation and treatment of common pediatric diseases.
A. 3.4.2 Requirements
A. 3.4.2.1 To master the physiological and pathological characteristics of infants; the feeding and health care methods for infants.
A. 3.4.2.2 To master the cause, mechanism, syndrome differentiation points and syndrome differentiation and treatment of common cold, cough, pneumonia with dyspnea and cough, asthma, repeated respiratory infection, diarrhea, food retention in stomach, infantile malnutrition, anorexia, nutritional iron deficiency anemia, infantile convulsion, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, vitamin D deficiency rickets, acute glomerulonephritis, nephritic syndrome, viral myocarditis, and purpura.
A. 3.4.2.3 To master the onset, cause, mechanism, syndrome differentiation and treatment, preventive and isolation measures of measles, rubella, scarlatina, varicella, mumps, and whooping cough.
A. 3.4.2.4 To master the cause, mechanism and syndrome differentiation and treatment of fetal jaundice.
A. 3.4.2.5 To understand the definition, diagnosis and treating principles of thrush, aphtha, enuresis, frequent urination, sweding syndrome, precocious puberty, summer fever, mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome, epidemic encephalitis B, hand-foot-mouth disease, multiple tics, epilepsy, five retardations and five kinds of faciality.
A. 3.4.2.6 To master the integrated application of four examinations: inspection, listening and smelling, inquiry and palpation in pediatric clinic; the basic skills of conventional diagnosis and treatment of common pediatric diseases.
A. 3.5 Acupuncture and moxibustion
A. 3.5.1 Objective
To master the basic theory and knowledge of meridian and collateral, acupoints, needling and moxibustion; the diagnosis and examination, syndrome differentiation, characteristics of treating methods in acupunctural clinic; the prevention and treatment of common diseases with acupuncture.
A. 3.5.2 Requirements
A. 3.5.2.1 To master the course and indications of fourteen meridians
A. 3.5.2.2 To master the classification and locating methods of acupoints; aseptic manipulation skills.
A. 3. 5. 2. 3 To master the meridian tropism, location of 130 common acupoints below and the indications and needling methods of important acupoints (including aseptic technique). Zhongfu (L11), Chize (L5), Kongzui (L6), Lieque (L7), Yuji (L10), Shaoshang (L11), Shangyang (L11), Hegu (L4), Yangxi (L5), Pianli (L6), Qucli (L11), Jianyuan (L15), Yingxiang (L20), Jiache (ST6), Xiaguan (ST7), Touwei (ST8), Liangmen (ST21), Tianshu (ST25), Liangqiu (ST34), Zusani (ST36), Shangxu (ST37), Xiaxu (ST39), Fengqiong (ST40), Jieji (ST41), Neiting (ST44), Yintai (SP1), Taibai (SP3), Gongsun (SP4), Sanyinjiao (SP6), Diji (SP8), Yinlingquan (SP9), Xuehai (SP10), Shaohei (HT3), Tongli (HT5), Yinxi (HT5), Shenmen (HT7), Shaochong (HT9), Shaoze (SI1), Houxi (SI3), Tianzhong (SI11), Tinggong (SI19), Taiyuan (SI3), Cuanzhu (BL2), Tianzhulie (BL10), Feishu (BL12), Xinshu (BL15), Geshu (BL17), Ganshu (BL18), Pishu (BL20), Weishu (BL21), Shenmiling (BL23), Dachangshu (BL25), Pangguangshu (BL28), Ciliao (BL32), Weizhong (BL40), Zhishi (BL52), Zhibian (BL54), Chengshan (BL57), Feiyang (BL58), Kunlun (BL60), Shenmai (BL62), Zhiyin (BL67), Taixi (KI3), Dazhong (KI4), Zhaohai (KI6), Fuli (KI73), Qazep (PC3), Neiguan (PC6), Daling (PC7), Laogong (PC8), Zhongchong (PC9), Guanchong (TE1), Zhongzhao (TE3), Yangchi (TE4), Waiguan (TE5), Zhigou (TE6), Jianliao (TE14), Yifeng (TE17), Ermen (TE21), Sizhukong (TE23), Tongziliao (GB1), Tinghui (GB2), Touling (GB15), Fengchi (GB20), Jianjing (GB21), Huantiao (GB30), Fengshi (GB31), Yanglingquan (GB4), Guanying (GB37), Xuanzhong (GB39), Qiuju (GB40), Zulinqi (GB41), Xianong (GB43), Zuqiaoyin (GB44), Xingqian (LR2), Taichong (LR3), Zhangmen (LR13), Jinmen (LR14), Ganzhong (CV4), Qihai (CV6), Shenque (CV8), Xiawan (CV10), Zhongwan (CV12), Shanzhong (CV17), Tianfu (CV22), Lianquan (CV23), Chengjiang (CV24), Yiao (CV35), Zhaohai (CV9), Dazhui (CV14), Fengfu (GV16), Baihui (GV20), Shangxing (GV23), Shuigou (GV26), Sishencang (EX-HN11), Yintang (EX-HN3), Taiyang (EX-HN5), Anmian (EX-HN11), Dingchuan (EX-BL), Huzhong (EX-B2), Weiwanxu (EX-B3), Xue (EX-UE7), Sifen (EX-UE8), Shixuan (EX-UE9), Qiyan (EX-LE4), Dananyuexue (EX-LE5), Lanweixue (EX-LE6), Bafeng (EX-LE9).

A. 3. 5. 2. 4 To master the basic knowledge and manipulation of needling and moxibustion, to understand the adaptation range, and precautions.

A. 3. 5. 2. 5 To master the treating principles of acupuncture and moxibustion, rules of formula combination, common acupoint selection methods, the guiding role of meridian differentiation and treatment, syndrome differentiation of eight principles and zang-fu organs in acupuncture and moxibustion clinic, to understand the content and clinical application of specific acupoints.

A. 3. 5. 2. 6 To master the syndrome differentiation and combination in prescription of wind stroke, dementia, vertigo, insomnia, headache (trigeminal neuralgia), facial paralysis, impediment syndrome (scapulohumeral periarthritis, cervical spondylosis), lumbago, sciatica, hypochondriac pain, atrophy, weakness, syndrome, stomachache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, depression syndrome, dysmenorrhea, climacteric syndrome etc.

A. 3. 5. 2. 7 To understand the acupuncture treatment of syncope, palpitation, infantile cerebral palsy, rubella, cough, asthma, retention of urine, sprain (strained neck), swollen and painful eyes, toothache, swollen and painful throat, tinnitus and deafness, myopia, hyperplasia of mammary glands, obesity and withdrawing syndromes.

A. 3. 6 Tuina

A. 3. 6. 1 Objective

To master the points of basic manipulation techniques of tuina, the characteristics of examination
and treating methods, and treating methods of common diseases in tuina clinic.

A. 3. 6. 2 Requirements
A. 3. 6. 2. 1 To master the indications and contraindications of tuina; to understand the action principles, treating principles and methods, to understand the common assistant methods and the prevention and treatment of tuina accidents.
A. 3. 6. 2. 2 To master the points of basic manipulation techniques of various categories: swaying, friction, vibration, pressurization, rapping and the application on the human body; the points of manipulation, clinical application and precautions of joint-moving category.
A. 3. 6. 2. 3 To understand the common acupoints and manipulations in infantile tuina.
A. 3. 6. 2. 4 To master the cause-pathology, examination, diagnosis and tuina treatment of strained neck, scapulohumeral periartthritis, cervical spondylosis, acute lumbar sprain, chronic lumbar muscle strain, retrogression rachitis, lumbar disc herniation and infantile myogenic torticollis.

A. 3. 7 Chinese orthopedics and traumatology
A. 3. 7. 1 Objective
To master the basic examination and treatment knowledge on Chinese orthopedics and traumatology; the examination, diagnosis and general treatment of common disease.

A. 3. 7. 2 Requirements
A. 3. 7. 2. 1 To master the anatomic structure and characteristics of four limbs, spine and bones, muscles, important nerves and vessels; the common examination methods of four limbs, joints and spine, the examination methods of neurological function.
A. 3. 7. 2. 2 To understand the therapeutic principles and common formulas of internal treatment on injury; to understand the syndrome differentiation diagnosis, cause and mechanism and category of injury.
A. 3. 7. 2. 3 To master the basic mechanism and application principles of common external fixation methods; to understand various external treatments in orthopedics and traumatology.
A. 3. 7. 2. 4 To master the basic definition, classification, characteristics, complications, diagnosis and therapeutic principles of clavicle fracture, humerus surgical neck fracture, humerus shaft fracture, humerus supracondylar fracture, radius and ulna fracture, fracture of sephoid bone of wrist, patella fracture, tibia and fibula shaft fracture, fracture of malleolus, calcaneous fracture; the basic definition, category, characteristics, complications of rib fracture, the diagnosis and therapeutic principles of fracture; to understand the healing process, influencing factors and clinical healing time of fracture.
A. 3. 7. 2. 5 To master the definition, diagnosis and therapeutic principles of articulatio temporomandibularis dislocation, shoulder joint dislocation, dislocation of elbow joint, infantile nursesmaids' elbow, dislocation of hip joint; to understand its category and complications.
A. 3. 7. 2. 6 To master the definition, diagnosis and therapeutic principles of scapulohumeral periartthritis, cervical spondylosis, tennis elbow, peritendinitis, ganglion cyst, meniscus injury, collateral ligament injury of knee joint, injuring arthromeningitis of knee joint, injury of achilles tendon, calcaneodynia, prolapse of lumbar intervertebral disc, pyriformis syndrome, acute lumbar muscle sprain, lumbar muscle strain, and to understand the categories and complication.
A. 3. 7. 2. 7 To understand the methods to improve functions of every part of the human body.

A. 4 Theoretical Knowledge and Application on Classics of Chinese Medicine
A. 4. 1 Objective
To select no less than three subjects among Huangdi's Internal Classic, Treatise on Cold Dam
age and Miscellaneous Diseases, Synopsis of the Golden Chamber, Detailed Analysis of Warm Diseases (or Study of Warm diseases), Classic of Difficult Issues, Treasured Mirror of Oriental Medicine, Golden Mirror of the Medical Ancestors etc., based on the practical condition of different countries, to master the academic thoughts, theory system and basic contents of Classics of Chinese medicine, and understand the important original text quotation to lay foundation for applying classic theories to instruct clinical practice.

A. 4. 2 Requirements

A. 4. 2. 1 Huangdi’s Internal Classic

A. 4. 2. 1. 1 To master the yin-yang, five-element theory, essence qi theory and materialism concept of life, body and spirit concept, concept of holism, disease concept, treatment and health preservation concept etc., basic views of Huangdi’s Internal Classic.

A. 4. 2. 1. 2 To master the basic theories, main contents of visceral manifestation, disease cause and disease mechanism, diagnostic method, therapeutic principles and therapeutic methods, and health preservation etc. in Huangdi’s Internal Classic.

A. 4. 2. 1. 3 To understand the disease cause and disease mechanism, clinical manifestation, methods of syndrome differentiation, methods and principles of treatment of febrile diseases, cough, pain syndrome, impendiment syndrome, atrophy syndrome, swollen and distention, masomie syndrome etc., and related original text in Huangdi’s Internal Classic.

A. 4. 2. 1. 4 To make students have the preliminary ability of putting the theory, principles and methods acquired from Huangdi’s Internal Classic into clinical practice through learning of it.

A. 4. 2. 2 Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases

A.4. 2. 2. 1 To master the basic concept of “six meridians” and theory system of syndrome differentiation and treatment of six meridians; to understand the relationship between six meridians syndrome differentiation and eight principles syndrome differentiation, visceral syndrome differentiation, meridians and collateral syndrome differentiation, qi-blood body fluid syndrome differentiation.

A. 4. 2. 2. 2 To master the disease cause, syndromes, disease mechanism, therapeutic methods, formulas and herbs for six meridian diseases and syndromes, disease cause, syndromes, disease mechanism, therapeutic methods, formulas and herbs of main accompanying syndromes in six meridian diseases. To master the basic therapeutic principles of Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases and can apply it flexibly; to understand the special application methods and the nursing methods of some formulas in Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases.

A. 4. 2. 2. 3 To understand 50~100 items in the important original text quotations from Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases (outlined items on six meridians, and the items with instructive meaning, the items involving diagnostic and examination methods or syndrome differentiation methods, and items with both syndromes and formulas).

A. 4. 2. 2. 4 Be able to put the syndrome differentiation system characterized by six meridians syndrome differentiation method in Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases into clinical practice to supervise the diagnosis and treatment of clinical common and frequently-encountered diseases, be able to have a proper use of the diagnostic and examination methods, syndrome differentiation methods and treatment methods introduced in Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases.

A. 4. 2. 3 Synopsis of the Golden Chamber

A. 4. 2. 3. 1 To master the medical pattern that takes diseases as outline, combining syndrome differentiation and disease identification to diagnose and treat complicated diseases. To master the syndrome
differentiation method that visceral syndrome differentiation combined with eight principles syndrome differentiation.

A. 4.2.3.2 To master the theoretic principles brought out in *Synopsis of the Golden Chamber* in the aspects of disease prevention, disease cause, disease mechanism, diagnosis, treatment etc.

A. 4.2.3.3 To master the concept of disease name, disease cause and disease mechanism, classification of diseases and syndromes, therapeutic principles and methods, pattern identification of syndrome differentiation, grouping herbs into formulas, nursing after medicine-taking, prognosis judgment of such diseases as dampness disease, lily disease, throat anus-genital syndrome, multiple arthralgia, blood impediment, consumptive disease, lung atrophy, cough with qi ascending, chest impediment, heart pain disease, belly distention disease, phlegm-fluid disease, consumptive thirst, fluid retention disease, jaundice, blood syndrome, vomiting disease, diarrhea, rectal abscess, postpartum bellyache, and miscellaneous diseases like visceral agitation and irregular menstruation of women, etc. listed in *Synopsis of the Golden Chamber*.

A. 4.2.3.4 To understand the concept of disease name, disease cause and disease mechanism, classification of diseases and syndromes, therapeutic principles and methods, pattern identification of syndrome differentiation, grouping herbs into formulas, nursing after medicine-taking, prognosis judgment of such miscellaneous diseases as up-rushing qi syndrome, cold abdominal colic, liver stagnancy, kidney stagnancy, abdominal pain during pregnancy, vaginal bleeding during pregnancy, etc. listed in *Synopsis of the Golden Chamber*.

A. 4.2.3.5 To master the ingredients of medicinal substances, indications, functions of commonly used formulas listed in *Synopsis of the Golden Chamber*, and their processing, decocting and taking methods of some special herbs.

A. 4.2.3.6 To understand no less than 50 items of important original text quotations (including outlined items, items with instructive meaning and items with both formulas and specific syndromes).

A. 4.2.3.7 Be able to skillfully apply the syndrome differentiation method that visceral syndrome differentiation is combined with eight principles syndrome differentiation, and to pay attention to the combination of syndrome differentiation and disease differentiation, be equipped with the ability of applying the discoursed contents on mechanism, methods, formulas and herbs, and other contents on related diseases in *Synopsis of the Golden Chamber* and the ability of diagnosing and treating the diseases of the same pattern.

A. 4.2.4 Study of Warm diseases

A. 4.2.4.1 To master the characteristics, ranges, disease cause, occurrence and development rules of warm diseases.

A. 4.2.4.2 To figure out the main differences between warm heat pattern of warm diseases and dampness heat pattern of warm diseases and their characteristics of the clinical manifestations.

A. 4.2.4.3 To master the syndrome differentiation and treatment system, the key points of syndrome differentiation, the key points of disease mechanism and the main therapeutic principles of defense qi-nutrient-blood syndrome differentiation and triple-energizer syndrome differentiation, to understand the difference and connection between defense qi-nutrient-blood syndrome differentiation theory and triple-energizer syndrome differentiation theory.

A. 4.2.4.4 To master the key points of diagnosis and clinical meaning of tongue differentiation, macula differentiation and papule differentiation, and the syndrome differentiation of common symptoms of warm diseases (fever, thirst, sweating, abnormal consciousness, convulsion, syncope).
A. 4.2.4.5 To master the main therapeutic methods and their functions, indications and representative formulas of warm diseases.

A. 4.2.4.6 To master the concept, disease cause, pathological changes, the key points of syndrome differentiation of wind-warm, spring-warm, summerheat warm, hidden summerheat, autumn dryness, scarlet fever etc., and the syndrome differentiation, principle-setting, and representative formulas of main syndromes.

A. 4.2.4.7 Be able to diagnose and treat common warm diseases by applying skillfully the syndrome differentiation method with defense-qi-nutrient-blood syndrome differentiation and triple-energizer syndrome differentiation combined through learning of warm diseases.

As for other classics of Chinese medicine courses like Selected Reading of Classic of Difficult Issues, Selected Reading of Treasured Mirror of Oriental Medicine, Selected Reading of Golden Mirror of the Medical Ancestors, Doctrines of Various Medical Masters of Ancient Times, each institution may work out its own teaching objective and teaching requirements independently.