



# Harmonisation of Traditional and Modern Medicine

An international symposium



RMIT Storey Hall  
344 Swanson Street  
Melbourne, Australia  
12 - 14 December 2005



RMIT Division of Chinese Medicine  
WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine

**Monday 12 December 2005**

08:30am – 11:20am	Registration of Delegates*
10:50am – 11:20am	Morning Tea*
11:20am – 11:30am	Welcome Delegates*
11:30am – 12:30pm	<b>Keynote Lecture*</b> She Jing, Vice Minister, Ministry of Health / Director General, State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, People's Republic of China <b>Sponsor:</b> RMIT University <b>Chair:</b> Vivian Lin, LaTrobe University, Australia
12:30pm – 01:30pm	<b>Keynote Lecture*</b> Ka Kit Hui, Centre for East West Medicine, UCLA, USA <b>Sponsor:</b> The City of Melbourne <b>Chair:</b> Daine Alcorn, RMIT University, Australia
01:30pm – 02:30pm	Lunch
02:30pm – 03:30pm	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> Professor Margaret Gardner, President and Vice Chancellor, RMIT University Madam She Jing, Vice Minister, Ministry of Health/Director General, State Administration of TCM, China The Honourable Matthew Viney MP, representing the State Government of Victoria Councillor John So, Lord Mayor of Melbourne Mr Liang Shu Gen, Consul General for the Peoples Republic of China in Melbourne Professor Changli (Charlie) Xue, Head, RMIT Chinese Medicine (Chair: Professor David Story, RMIT University)
03:30pm – 04:00pm	Afternoon Tea
04:00pm – 06:00pm	<b>Session One</b> Translating the therapeutic potential of traditional medicines for contemporary healthcare <b>Speakers:</b> Basil Roufogalis, The University of Sydney, Australia Harry Majewski, RMIT University, Australia Kenji Watanabe, Keio University, Japan Richard Head, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia <b>Chairs:</b> Paul Vanhoutte, The University of Hong Kong, China SAR David Story, RMIT University, Australia
06:30pm – 08:00pm	Cocktail Reception at RMIT Gallery Hosted by Professor Dennis Gibson, Chancellor, RMIT University

**\*Please note:** the first five events (marked with an asterisk) will be held on Level 1, Storey Hall. All other events (except the Reception and Symposium Dinner) will be held on Level 5, Storey Hall.

## Monday 12 December 2005

### Session One

04:00 PM – 06:00 PM

Translating the therapeutic potential of traditional medicines for contemporary healthcare

**Chairs:** Paul Vanhoutte, University of Hong Kong, David Story, RMIT University

#### Abstract

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|---|--|--------|
| 5 | Traditional herbs for diabetes and hyperlipidemia: Using molecular mechanism to develop new treatments<br><i>Basil Roufogalis, The University of Sydney, Australia</i> | 25 min |
| 6 | Safety considerations for herbal medicines<br><i>Harry Majewski, RMIT University, Australia</i>  | 25 min |
| 7 | Kampo medicine – a model of integrative medicine in Japan<br><i>Kenji Watanabe, Keio University, Japan</i>   | 25 min |
| 8 | Approaches to identifying the health potential of foods<br><i>Richard Head, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia</i>                | 25 min |
|   | Question and discussion  | 15 min |
|   | Closing remarks (Chairs)   | 5 min  |

### Chancellor's Reception

06:30 PM – 08:00 PM

Hosted by Professor Dennis Gibson, Chancellor, RMIT University  
RMIT Gallery (next to Storey Hall)

## KAMPO MEDICINE – A MODEL OF INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE IN JAPAN

**Kenji Watanabe**

*Department of Kampo Medicine, Keio University School of Medicine, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo*

Kampo medicine is one of the East Asian traditional medicine originated from ancient China. Currently TCM in China, Han medicine in Korea and Kampo medicine in Japan are similar but different by many means. At the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, new Japanese government enacted the medical license system. Because only western medicine subjects became mandatory, there was no necessity and motivation of studying Kampo. Very few medical doctors practiced Kampo medicine since then. In 70's, there was Kampo boom because people are skeptical about contemporary medicine because of side effects and sought for natural therapy, and that was Kampo medicine. In 1972, Kampo formula started to be covered by national health insurance program and 148 formulas were approved in the program now in Japan. Scientific evaluation of the chemical compounds of single herbs and Kampo formulae, as well as clinical data on safety, tolerability and efficacy of Kampo prescriptions make it possible to use Kampo medicine together with western medicine at clinics and university hospitals. Even though, more than 70% of the medical doctors use Kampo medicines today, most of the medical doctors did not have opportunity to study Kampo in medical schools. In 2001, ministry of education made the core curriculum of medical schools and it contained Kampo medicine. Since then medical schools started the Kampo education and now all the 80 medical schools have Kampo education. In this sense, Kampo medicine is a model of integrative medicine. And now more and more it is demanded in aging society because of its potentiality for preventive medicine and quality of life support.