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中西整合醫學會 會訊

Society For Integration of Chinese and Western Medicine R.O.C

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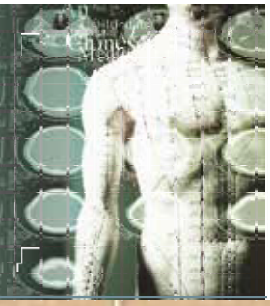

# 會員回娘家及中西整合專科醫師換證活動

**1、常年會費繳交:**

- 失效會員(105, 106, 107三年未繳會費者)，需繳交入會費2,000元及107年度常年會費:1,200元，即可恢復有效會員身分。
- 106年、107年未繳費者，須繳清兩年會費共2400元
- 107年未繳會費者，須繳清今年會費共1200元。

2、未欠繳會費之會員，含過去已繳交之會費補足兩萬元者，可以成為永久會員。

- 會員須提出過去繳費紀錄，補足差額即可(例如:已繳交累積12,000元，且有收據，只需再補8,000元)

3、曾持有之本會專科醫師證書已過期，且具中華民國醫師(醫師、中醫師、牙醫師)證書之有效會員，補繳證書費3000元，予以追認中西整合專科醫師證書效期(效期自2018.06.01起)。

- 會員須為有效會員。
- 會員須繳交本會專科醫師證書影本。
- 會員須繳交有效醫師證書影本。(包含醫師、中醫師、牙醫師)
- 會員須繳交換證費用3,000元。

4、會員回娘家及中西整合專科醫師換證活動期限：

即日起自中華民國2018年12月31日止

中華民國中西整合醫學會 秘書處　謹啟

# 4月22日(星期日)學術研討會活動

## 【急診納入中醫治療-從試辦計畫、政策制定到實務】

報名資訊: https://goo.gl/forms/6iWNyjo9sCOmWRKo2

| 時 間 | 研 討 主 題 | 主講者 / 座長 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 08:40-09:00 | 報 到 | | |
| 09:00-09:10 | 引言致詞 | 衛生福利部中醫藥司<br>黃怡超 司長 | 中西整合醫學會<br>夏德椿 理事長 |
| 09:10-10:00 | 急診納入中醫治療—<br>試辦計畫緣起及未來發展規劃 | 中國醫藥大學附設醫院<br>孫茂峰 副院長 | 中西整合醫學會<br>夏德椿 理事長 |
| 10:00-10:50 | 急診納入中醫治療—<br>彰基發展模式之過去現在與未來 | 彰化基督教醫院中醫部<br>黃頌儼 部主任 | 中國醫大學中醫學院<br>張恒鴻 教授兼院長 |
| 10:50-11:00 | Coffee Break | | |
| 11:00-11:50 | 針灸列入緊急救援醫療之應用 | 國策顧問<br>林昭庚 講座教授 | 中國醫大學中醫學院<br>張恒鴻 教授兼院長 |
| 11:50-12:00 | 綜合討論 | 中國醫大學中醫學院<br>張恒鴻 教授兼院長 | |

## 【中西整合呼吸道疾病治療新進展】

報名資訊: https://goo.gl/forms/nOCgerEdAA0Y9Nvo2

| 時 間 | 研 討 主 題 | 主講者 / 座長 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 08:40-09:00 | 報 到 | | |
| 09:00-09:10 | 引言致詞 | 中華民國中西整合醫學會<br>王人澍 榮譽理事長 | |
| 09:10-10:00 | COPD (肺阻塞)診斷與治療進展 | 中國醫藥大學附設醫院<br>胸腔暨重症系<br>陳家弘主治醫師 | 台中慈濟醫院<br>邱國樑主任 |
| 10:00-10:50 | Asthma (哮喘)診斷與治療進展 | 台中慈濟醫院<br>胸腔內科<br>李彥憲主任 | 台中慈濟醫院<br>邱國樑主任 |
| 10:50-11:00 | Coffee Break | | |
| 11:00-11:50 | 以中醫視角，談氣喘中醫治療。 | 高雄長庚紀念醫院<br>中醫部<br>洪裕強部主任 | 台中慈濟醫院<br>王人澍副院長 |
| 11:50-12:00 | 綜合討論 | 台中慈濟醫院王人澍副院長 | |

活動預告!!

# 【中西整合醫學會107年度下半年學術活動】

| 時間 | 地點 | 研討會主題 |
|---|---|---|
| 7月8日(星期日) | H2O 水京棧國際酒店二樓宴會廳<br>(高雄市鼓山區明華路 366 號) | 中醫現代醫學進階檢驗與影像判讀之教育訓練營學術研討會 |
| 7月15日(星期日)<br>主辦單位:<br>● 臺灣中西整合消化醫學會、<br>● 台中慈濟醫院、<br>● 中國醫藥大學附設醫院 | 中國醫藥大學立夫教學大樓102教室<br>(台中市北區學士路91號) | 2018中西整合消化醫學會年會暨學術研討會:<br>中西醫消化道疾病治療新進展 |
| 8月 | 中部 | 主題暫定：<br>陳榮洲教授暨名譽理事學術傳承研討會 |
| 9-10月間<br>中西整合醫學會協辦 | 高雄長庚紀念醫院 | 建置癌症的中西醫整合照護模式之專家研討與成果發表會 |
| 12月 | 中部 | 主題暫定:<br>中西整合醫學會年會暨學術研討會 |

敬請期待　歡迎參加

Welcome

# Traditional Chinese Medicine Shows Promise for Treating PAH, Study Reports

Janet Stewart, MSC / Pulmonary Hypertension News
https://pulmonaryhypertensionnews.com/2018/04/09/pulmonary-hypertension-study-traditional-chinese-medicine-shows-treatment-potential/

A compound in a plant that is used in traditional Chinese medicine lowered the lung blood pressure of rats with pulmonary arterial hypertension, a study showsthe compound, osthole, did this by decreasing levels of proteins associated with PAH, researchers said.

The study, "Global Proteomics Deciphered Novel-Function of Osthole Against Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension," was published in the journal Scientific Reports.

Osthole is a component of a plant known as Angelica pubescens Maxim that has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for hundreds of years. It is supposed to promote blood circulation, relieve pain and offer other benefits. Modern scientists believe it has anti-inflammatory activity and can make constricted blood vessels relax. Its ability to treat PAH has been unclear, however, so a research time decided to do a study in rats to try to shed light on the matter.

PAH is a complex condition characterized by remodeling of lung arteries, high blood pressure, and thickening of the lower right heart chamber's walls. This chamber, the right ventricle, pumps blood to the lungs.
A key finding of the study was that osthole reduced the rats' mean lung blood pressure to almost half what it was — to a level below what is considered consistent with PAH. Another finding was that it decreased enlargement of the right ventricle.

The results suggested that "osthole greatly reversed the increased pulmonary arterial pressure and right ventricular hypertrophy [enlargement] caused by PAH progression," the researchers wrote.In addition, the artery walls of rats treated with osthole were not as thick, "suggesting that osthole has the capability to inhibit pulmonary vascular remodeling," the team wrote.

The researchers also checked protein levels in lung tissue samples taken from the rats. They found that the levels of 315 proteins had changed in rats with PAH, compared with controls.Osthole restored 98 proteins to levels seen in the controls. The proteins are involved in such functions as metabolism, immune response, inflammation, and infection-related processes."Our findings demonstrated that global proteomics [the study of proteins] is a promising systems-biology approach for deciphering therapeutic actions and associated mechanisms of natural products derived from traditional Chinese medicine," the team wrote. Osthole could be a candidate for a new drug to treat PAH, the team said.

## Global Proteomics Deciphered Novel-Function of Osthole Against Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

**Li Yao et al.**
**Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Natural Medicine Chemistry, Department of Pharmacognosy, College of Pharmacy, Harbin Medical University, Harbin,China**
**Impact factor:4.259**

### Abstract
Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is a progressive cardiovascular-disease with high mortality lacking high-efficiency drug. Our efforts attempted to delineate therapeutic action of osthole produced by Angelica Pubescens Maxim, which has the capacity to treat PAH by exploiting an iTRAQ-based proteomic method. Excitingly, osthole was observed to significantly restore 98 of 315 differential proteins significantly modified by PAH progression. They were primarily annotated into 24 signaling pathways. Four mostly affected proteins (RPL15, Cathepsin S, Histone H3.3 and HMGB1) were experientially validated which belonged to ribosome pathway, oxidative phosphorylation pathway, systemic lupus erythematosus pathway, complement and coagulation cascades pathway, whose modifications and modulations mostly accounted for therapeutic capacity of this compound against PAH. Altogether, our findings demonstrated that global proteomics is a promising systems-biology approach for deciphering therapeutic actions and associated mechanisms of natural products derived from traditional Chinese medicine. Importantly, osthole is supposed to be a candidate compound for new drug development to treat PAH.