

中西整合醫學會

Taiwan Society for Integration of Chinese and Western Medicine

- ◎ 發行所:中西整合醫學會
- ◎ 內政部台內社字第8209883號
- ◎ 創刊日期:2006年3月29日
- ◎ 發行日期:2025年8月29日
- ◎ 總編輯:傅彬貴、梁信杰、蕭望德
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2025年8月出刊 VOL.117

慢性阻塞性肺病大師課程Lesson 2

Optimal Treatment for COPD symposium

9/17 (WED)

12:30~13:30



線上視訊

Time	Topic	Speaker	Moderator
12:30- 12:40	Opening Remarks	陳崇裕 主任 雲林臺大醫院	
12:40- 13:20	Beyond Eosinophils: Revisiting the Paradigm of Airway Immunity in COPD	傅彬貴 教授 台中榮民總醫院	陳崇裕 主任 雲林臺大醫院
13:20- 13:30	Panel Discussion	陳崇裕 主任 雲林臺大醫院	

主辦單位:



協辦單位:



r報名連結: https://forms.gle/DfVaBo3vvQKE8vQB6

本次申請學分:內科醫學會、台灣胸腔暨重症加護醫學會

主題: Beyond Eosinophils: Revisiting the Paradigm of Airway

Immunity in COPD

突破嗜酸性球框架:重新詮釋COPD的氣道免疫機制

講師:傅彬貴 教授(台中榮民總醫院)座長:陳崇裕 主任(雲林臺大醫院)

Taiwan Society for Integration of Chinese and Western Medicine

2025年8月出刊 VOL.117

慢性阻塞性肺病大師課程Lesson3 Optimal Treatment for COPD symposium

10/15 (WED)

12:30~13:30

Time	Topic	Speaker	Moderator
12:30- 12:40	Opening Remarks	傅彬貴 秘書長 臺灣中西整合醫學會	
12:40- 13:20	Type 2 Airway Disease in 2025 ERS: Latest Insights from Asthma and COPD	羅柏鈞 醫師衛福部桃園醫院	傅彬貴 教授 臺中榮民總醫院
13:20- 13:30	Panel Discussion	傅彬貴 教授 臺中榮民總醫院	

主辦單位:



協辦單位:



本次申請學分:內科醫學會、台灣胸腔暨重症加護醫學會

主題:Type 2 Airway Disease in 2025 ERS: Latest Insights from Asthma and COPD

2025年ERS大會新知update: 聚焦氣喘與COPD的第二型發炎反應

講師:羅柏鈞 醫師(衛福部桃園醫院)座長:傅彬貴 教授(台中榮民總醫院)

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2025年8月出刊 VOL.117

「中西醫聯合疾病研討會」活動報導

2025年7月27日(星期日)上午,本會舉辦的「中西醫聯合疾病研討會」透過 Cisco Webex 線上舉行,吸引來自全台各地的醫療專業人士熱情參與。第一場由國立臺灣大學醫學院附設醫院耳鼻喉部林怡岑醫師主講,臺中榮民總醫院傅彬貴教授擔任座長,深入探討過敏性鼻炎與鼻息肉的診斷流程及治療策略,從藥物、免疫治療到手術應用皆有精闢分享。第二場由中國醫藥大學附設醫院高齡醫學科林志學主任主講,彰化基督教醫院杜思德醫師擔任座長,分析肺炎鏈球菌疾病在成年人,特別是高齡族群中的疾病負擔與防治重點,並強調疫苗接種的重要性。與會醫師踴躍發問、分享經驗,討論氣氛熱絡,充分展現跨領域交流的價值。短短兩個半小時的會議內容專業充實,跨專科交流不僅拓展臨床視野,也為病患帶來更多元的照護選擇。













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2025年8月出刊 VOL117

Immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory properties of dictamnine-free phytopharmaceuticals from Dictamni Cortex with phototoxicity evaluation

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Journal of Ethnopharmacology Volume 352, 29 August 2025, 120268

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2025.120268

Impact factor:5.4

Abstract

Ethnopharmacological relevance

Dictamni Cortex (*Dictamnus dasycarpus* root barks) has been widely applied across Asia for inflammatory dermatological conditions, including eczema, pruritus, allergies, and urticaria. Among the active compounds in Dictamni Cortex, dictamnine exhibits notable anti-inflammatory and antipruritic properties, contributing to its therapeutic effects against skin inflammation. However, dictamnine, a furoquinoline alkaloid, shares a structural framework with linear furanocoumarines such as 8-methoxypsoralen and 5-methoxypsoralen, which are known for their photoactive properties. Similar to psoralens, dictamnine also demonstrates phototoxic characteristics.

Aim of the study

This research focused on developing safer plant-based medicines derived from Dictamni Cortex by formulating extracts devoid of dictamnine analogues (DDE-A1 and DDE-B1) and evaluating their potential as novel therapeutic agents. The investigation focused on their immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects, as well as their phototoxicities. Correspondingly, alkaloid-rich fractions containing dictamnine (DDE-A2 and DDE-B2) were also prepared to compare their phototoxic effects.

Materials and methods

To isolate pure compounds from the potential fraction (DDE) of Dictamni Cortex, column chromatography was performed using silica, C18-reversed phase silica gels, and gel filtration resin as stationary phases. Two novel DDE formulations free from dictamnine alkaloids (DDE-A1 and DDE-B1) were obtained using acid-base extraction and acidic resin (Dowex® 50WX4 hydrogen form) column separation methods. Immunomodulatory effects were assessed using Th17/IL-17 and Th2/IL-4 cell models, while anti-inflammatory effects were evaluated by analyzing TNF- α - or IL-17A-induced IL-6 and IL-8 levels in HaCaT cells. Phototoxicity was tested in HaCaT cells with and without UV exposure.

Results

Two novel DDE formulations lacking dictamnine alkaloids (DDE-A1 and DDE-B1) were successfully prepared by aforementioned two methods, respectively. Experimental results indicated that DDE-A1 and DDE-B1 exhibited no phototoxicity while retaining immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory potential. Conversely, the dictamnine alkaloid-rich fractions (DDE-A2 and DDE-B2) showed significant phototoxicity, exceeding the toxicity of dictamnine alone. These findings suggest that DDE-A1 and DDE-B1 as promising candidates for safe and effective therapeutic agents for dermatitis.

Conclusions

This pilot study successfully developed detoxified and bioactive phytopharmaceuticals (DDE-A1 and DDE-B1) and photosensitive dictamnine-rich alkaloid formulations (DDE-A2 and DDE-B2) from Dictamni Cortex. The DDE-A1 and DDE-B1 formulations demonstrated robust immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects without phototoxicity, paving the way for the development of safer, plant-based dermatological drugs.