



Australian Government
Refugee Review Tribunal

Country Advice

China

China – CHN38865 – Correspondence
University of Guangming Traditional
Chinese Medicine – Correspondence
education in China – Traditional Chinese
Medicine hospitals – Shenyang Railway
Central Hospital

7 June 2011

1. Can you locate any information on the Guangming Chinese Traditional Medicine Correspondence University and correspondence universities in general?

Guang Ming

“The Correspondence University of Guang Ming Traditional Chinese Medicine” is referred to in the citation of a 1988 research article on the China National Knowledge Infrastructure website.¹ No other information on the university was found, other than a possible reference to the same institution in a 2010 article which mentions the “Guangming Traditional Chinese Medicine University in Beijing”, noting only that the university “no longer exists”.²

A transliteration of the characters 光明, “guang ming” may be translated as “bright” or “promising”³ and is the Chinese name of an acupuncture point.⁴

Correspondence universities

In the late 1980s correspondence-based education was already an established form of higher education in China.⁵ Correspondence-based courses were offered by “single-mode open universities” and through conventional universities, and could be degree-based or training-

¹ Zhu Zongxiang, Xu Ruimin, et al. 1988, ‘Preliminary Report on Approache of the Eatare of Meridian Sound’ (sic), China National Knowledge Infrastructure website, source: *Acupuncture Research*, March

http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-XCYJ198803017.htm – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 1

² ‘Popular doctor guru exposed as fraud’ 2010, People Forum website, 31 December

<http://www.peopleforum.cn/redirect.php?fid=11&tid=58219&goto=nextoldset> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 2

³ ‘Guangming’ (undated), Google translate <http://translate.google.com/?hl=en&sl=es&tl=en#zh-CN|en|E5%85%89%E6%98%8E> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 3

⁴ The English name for the Guang Ming acupuncture point is “Bright Light”: ‘GB Acupuncture point – Guang Ming – Gall Bladder meridian’ (undated), Yin Yang House website

<http://www.yinyanghouse.com/acupuncturepoints/gb37> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 4

⁵ Liu Ji’an 2001, ‘Advanced Distance Learning’ China Education and Research Network website

http://www.edu.cn/introduction_1458/20060323/t20060323_5226.shtml – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 5

oriented.⁶ In a 1991 paper on comparative education in China, Australia's National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (NOOSR) advised that:

Correspondence education is recognized as a way of obtaining a degree, which is a cost effective method of tuition for the government. The academic content of correspondence courses vary according to the specialty of the participating university. Course length varies from three to five years.⁷

In a separate report, NOOSR observed that most Chinese institutions of higher education concentrated on a single specialist subject area – for example, as a medical college – and that more than 70 per cent had enrolments of less than 3,000 each.⁸

Universities and colleges in China continue to provide professional training in traditional Chinese medicine through correspondence courses.⁹

2. What subjects would a Chinese traditional medicine doctor study at University?

The Chinese Medical Association website advises that “[t]raditional medicine depends on herbal treatments, acupuncture, acupressure, moxibustion (the burning of herbs over acupuncture points), and ‘cupping’ of skin with heated bamboo”;¹⁰ the limited information available on curriculum for programmes in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in China indicates a focus on subjects relating to these treatments and TCM theory and diagnostics.

A five year programme offered in the English language medium by the Beijing University of Chinese Medicine includes 64 subject courses. ‘Fundamental Theories of TCM’ and courses relating to the classic texts of TCM, anatomy and physiology, acupuncture, moxibustion and herbal medicine are allocated the greater number of teaching hours. Of the 208 credits which make up the course, 156 are from classroom teaching, 12 from clinic training and observation, and 40 from clinic internship.¹¹

The Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine advises that its bachelor's programmes include:

Elementary Courses:

Theories of TCM, Diagnostics in TCM, Chinese Materia Medica, Prescriptions of TCM, Normal Human Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Biochemistry, Histology and Embryology, and etc.

⁶ Weiyuan Zhang, Jian Niu and Guozhen Jiang 2002, ‘Web-Based Education at Conventional Universities in China: A case study’, *The International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, vol. 2, no. 2, January <http://www.irrodl.org/index.php/irrodl/article/view/63/129> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 6

⁷ National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition 1991, *Research Paper No.5 – Studies in Comparative Education: The People's republic of China*, December, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, section 7.4 – Attachment 7 (MRT-RRT Library)

⁸ National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition 1991, ‘The Education System’, an extract from *Country Education Profile on China*, Australian Government Publishing Service – Attachment 8

⁹ ‘Medicine in China’ (undated), index-china.com website <http://www.index-china.com/main/tcm/> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 9

¹⁰ ‘Healthcare Reform in China’ (undated), Chinese Medical Association website http://www.cma.org.cn/ensite/index/HealthcareinChina/20101115/1289827560192_1.html – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 10

¹¹ ‘Beijing University of Chinese Medicine – Curriculum for Five-year Bachelor of Traditional Chinese Medicine’ (undated), China's University and College Admission System (CUCAS) website <http://school.cucas.edu.cn/uploads/89/Bachelor%20of%20Traditional%20Chinese%20Medicine.doc> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 11

Traditional Chinese Medicine:

Selected Readings of Internal Classics, Treatise on Febrile Disease Caused by Cold, Synopsis of Prescriptions of Golden Chamber, Exogenous Febrile Diseases, Different Academic Schools of TCM, Subjects of TCM, and etc.¹²

The Guangxi Traditional Chinese Medicine University offers a “corresponding course program” but does not provide details of subjects within its programmes.¹³

3. What are the main traditional Chinese medicine hospitals in the People’s Republic of China and in particular in Jilin Province?

Information provided by the Chinese Medical Association indicates that there are 19,852 hospitals in China, including 2,720 specialist TCM hospitals.¹⁴

Prominent TCM specialist hospitals include the Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Shanghai Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, and the Zhongshan Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital.¹⁵ Specialist TCM hospitals in Jilin Province include:

The Hospital Affiliated to Changchun Traditional Chinese Medicine College
Jilin Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Longtan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Jilin
Yongji Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Jilin
Chuanying Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Jilin
Fengman Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Jilin
Siping Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Liaoyuan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Tonghua Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Baishan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Ningjiang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Baicheng Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Taobei Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Baicheng
Yanbian Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine¹⁶

Hospitals in China are classified as specialised in Western medicine, TCM or both.¹⁷ An article from 1997 indicates that Western medicine and traditional medicine “work alongside each other at every level of the healthcare system” in China, cites an estimate that 40% of health care in China is based on traditional Chinese medicine, and observes that every city has a hospital practising traditional Chinese medicine:

¹² ‘Bachelor’s Programs’ (undated), Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine website

<http://news07.tjutcm.edu.cn/bencandy.php?fid=18&aid=243> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 12

¹³ ‘About Guangxi TCM University’ (undated), Guangxi Traditional Chinese Medical University website

<http://www.gxcm.com/ss/index.asp> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 13

¹⁴ ‘Health Statistics (China’s Mainland)’ (undated), Chinese Medical Association website

http://www.cma.org.cn/ensite/index/HealthcareinChina/20101115/1289827561201_1.html – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 14

¹⁵ ‘TCM Hospitals’ 2006, China.org website, 23 October <http://www.china.org.cn/english/MATERIAL/185331.htm> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 15

¹⁶ ‘Travel – Jilin – Hospitals’ (undated), China.org website <http://www.china.org.cn/english/travel/42494.htm> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 16

¹⁷ ‘Medicine in China’ (undated), index-china.com website <http://www.index-china.com/main/tcm/> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 9

In 95% of the hospitals practising Western medicine there are departments of traditional Chinese medicine, most with inpatient beds; when patients arrive at the outpatient department they can opt for Chinese or Western treatment.

... All Western medical schools devote around 10-15% of curriculum time to traditional Chinese medicine, so all doctors have some traditional training. Nurses too are trained in both and many perform acupuncture and acupressure independently.¹⁸

4. Is there any information on Shenyang Railway Central Hospital?

Shenyang Railway Central Hospital is mentioned in the citations of a number of medical journal articles,¹⁹ however no other information on the hospital was located.

The Jilin Railway Hospital is mentioned in a 2007 article from *The Epoch Times* reporting the death of a Falun Gong practitioner at the hospital after his detention by prison authorities.²⁰

¹⁸ Hesketh, T. and Wei Xing Zhu 1997, 'Traditional Chinese medicine: one country, two systems', National Center for Biotechnology Information website, source: *BMJ*, vol. 315, 12 July
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2127090/pdf/9240055.pdf> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 17

¹⁹ See for example, Wen Qingzen *et al.* 2000, 'Renal papilla calcification: a report of 5 cases', China National Knowledge Infrastructure website, source: *Journal of Rare and Uncommon Disease*, April
http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-HSJB200004005.htm – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 18

²⁰ Xie Zhenghua 2007, 'Man Brutally Tortured To Death in Jilin Prison', *The Epoch Times*, 24 October
<http://en.epochtimes.com/news/7-10-24/61147.html> – Accessed 20 June 2011 – Attachment 19

Attachments

1. Zhu Zongxiang, Xu Ruimin, et al. 1988, 'Preliminary Report on Approache of the Eatare of Meridian Sound' (sic), China National Knowledge Infrastructure website, source: *Acupuncture Research*, March http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-XCYJ198803017.htm – Accessed 20 June 2011.
2. 'Popular doctor guru exposed as fraud' 2010, People Forum website, 31 December <http://www.peopleforum.cn/redirect.php?fid=11&tid=58219&goto=nextoldset> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
3. 'Guangming' (undated), Google translate <http://translate.google.com/?hl=en&sl=es&tl=en#zh-CN|en|E5%85%89%E6%98%8E> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
4. 'GB Acupuncture point – Guang Ming – Gall Bladder meridian' (undated), Yin Yang House website <http://www.yinyanghouse.com/acupuncturepoints/gb37> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
5. Liu Ji'an 2001, 'Advanced Distance Learning' China Education and Research Network website http://www.edu.cn/introduction_1458/20060323/t20060323_5226.shtml – Accessed 20 June 2011.
6. Weiyuan Zhang, Jian Niu and Guozhen Jiang 2002, 'Web-Based Education at Conventional Universities in China: A case study', *The International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, vol. 2, no. 2, January <http://www.irrodl.org/index.php/irrodl/article/view/63/129> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
7. National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition 1991, *Research Paper No.5 – Studies in Comparative Education: The People's republic of China*, December, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, section 7.4. (MRT-RRT Library)
8. National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition 1991, 'The Education System', an extract from *Country Education Profile on China*, Australian Government Publishing Service.
9. 'Medicine in China' (undated), index-china.com website <http://www.index-china.com/main/tcm/> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
10. 'Healthcare Reform in China' (undated), Chinese Medical Association website http://www.cma.org.cn/ensite/index/HealthcareinChina/20101115/1289827560192_1.html – Accessed 20 June 2011.
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12. 'Bachelor's Programs' (undated), Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine website <http://news07.tjutcm.edu.cn/bencandy.php?fid=18&aid=243> – Accessed 20 June 2011.

13. 'About Guangxi TCM University' (undated), Guangxi Traditional Chinese Medical University website <http://www.gxtcm.com/ss/index.asp> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
14. 'Health Statistics (China's Mainland)' (undated), Chinese Medical Association website http://www.cma.org.cn/ensite/index/HealthcareinChina/20101115/1289827561201_1.html – Accessed 20 June 2011.
15. 'TCM Hospitals' 2006, China.org website, 23 October <http://www.china.org.cn/english/MATERIAL/185331.htm> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
16. 'Travel – Jilin – Hospitals' (undated), China.org website <http://www.china.org.cn/english/travel/42494.htm> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
17. Hesketh, T. and Wei Xing Zhu 1997, 'Traditional Chinese medicine: one country, two systems', National Center for Biotechnology Information website, source: *BMJ*, vol. 315, 12 July <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2127090/pdf/9240055.pdf> – Accessed 20 June 2011.
18. Wen Qingzen *et al.* 2000, 'Renal papilla calcification: a report of 5 cases', China National Knowledge Infrastructure website, source: *Journal of Rare and Uncommon Disease*, April http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-HSJB200004005.htm – Accessed 20 June 2011.
19. Xie Zhenghua 2007, 'Man Brutally Tortured To Death in Jilin Prison', *The Epoch Times*, 24 October <http://en.epochtimes.com/news/7-10-24/61147.html> – Accessed 20 June 2011.