Asian and Alternative Medicines

Student Group #6

Cannabis and Salvia

Photos of <u>cannabis</u> and <u>salvia</u> removed due to copyright restrictions.

Cannabis

Species:

- Cannabis sativa
- Cannabis indica
- Cannabis ruderalis

Indigenous to South Asia

Uses:

- Hemp
- Medicine
- Recreational Drug

Long History

- Used as Food(6000 BCE)
- Popular Drug(1000 AD and on)

Medicinal CannabisSold in US

(1840)



Photo by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Salvia

Species:

- Salvia officinalis
- Salvia miltiorrhiza
- Salvia splendens
- Salvia apiana
- Salvia divinorum

Uses:

- Entheogen
- Treatment for diarrhea, anemia, headaches, diabetes, rheumatism.

Originated in Central,
 Southwestern Asia

Used in religious ceremonies.

Photos of salvia leaves and extract removed due to copyright restrictions.

 Recently gaining press attention.

Artemisia and Astragalus

Photos of <u>artemisia</u> and <u>astragalus</u> removed due to copyright restrictions.

Artemisia Annua

- Aka "Sweet Wormwood", "Qinghao"
- Used as an antimalarial, for treatment of fever.

Photo of artemisia annua extract removed due to copyright restrictions.

- Suggested treatment for cancer, headache, inflammation, and infection.
- Available for purchase in herb or extract form.

Astragalus (Membranaceus Root)

- Known in China as "Huang qi"
- Native to Eastern
 China, Mongolia and
 Korea
- Used to strengthen the body against disease.

- First used in western medicine in 1800s.
- Shown to stimulate immune system to fight bacteria, virus and inflammation.
- Suggested as a posttreatment for chemotherapy and radiation

Ephedra and Clove Oil

Photo of ephedra removed due to copyright restrictions.



Ephedra

 Also known as "ma huang"

Two major species:

- Ephedra nevadensis: "Mormon Tea"
- Ephedra sinica:
 Used to treat asthma.

- Contains ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.
- Supplements containing ephedra were banned by the FDA in 2004.

Clove Oil

 Indigenous to the Molucca Islands, grown in the West Indies, Asia, and Africa. Care to guess what it's used for?

TOPICAL ANESTHETIC!

Temporary Dental Filling!

Photos of <u>clove-baked ham</u> and <u>mulled cider</u> removed due to copyright restrictions.

Delicious Ham and Mulled Cider

X-ray of an arthritic hand removed due to copyright restrictions.

 Testing has suggested it could be used to suppress arthritic joint swelling.

Why Asian Medicine?

- Less invasive than many modern procedures.
- Often less expensive than mainstream treatments.
- Lack the stigma that "artificial chemicals" have.
- Cater to different beliefs.

Placebo Effect

"Placebo effects can arise not only from a conscious belief in a drug but also from subconscious associations between recovery and the experience of being treated—from the pinch of a shot to a doctor's white coat. Such subliminal conditioning can control bodily processes of which we are unaware, such as immune responses and the release of hormones."

-Scientific American Feb. 2009 Issue

ACUPUNCTURE

Photo of a <u>woman receiving acupuncture on her face</u> removed due to copyright restrictions.

Acupuncture evolved as one component of the complex tradition known as Chinese medicine (Unschuld, 1985)

Assimilation in Asia

- The *Yellow Emperor's Inner Classic* compiled between 206BC and 220AD
 - The Comprehensive Manual of Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Zhen Jiu Jia Yi Jing), Huang-Fu Mi around 282AD
- The Imperial Medical College, 618AD
- Buddhist missionaries to Korea and Japan

Spread to Europe

- Refinement of acupuncture in the 16th century: The *Great Compendium of Acupuncture and Moxibustion* (Zhen Jiu Da Cheng) published in 1601
- Darby de Thiersant (19th century)
- George Soulie de Morant

Acupuncture in the West

- The *Morand's Memoir on Acupuncturation* translated by Franklin Bache, published in 1825
- James Reston (1971)
- The Journal of the American Medical Association (Dimond, 1971)
- President Richard Nixon (1972)
 - NIH

Spread to Africa

Photo of acupuncture training in Africa removed due to copyright restrictions.

Salomons, Emilie. "The Pan African Acupuncture Project in Uganda." Acupuncture.com Newletter, March 2008.

Effect of globalization on acupuncture in China

- Qing emperor abolished education of acupuncture in schools in 1822
- During the 1940s, many parts of China suffered from infectious epidemics
- The corps of barefoot doctors
 - By the 1960s, 70% to 80% of all illnesses were treated using acupuncture or herbs

Research is the main reason for ease of assimilation today

Supposed main uses

- Pain management
- Nervous and mental diseases
 - Diseases of the Internal organs
- Surgical ailments
- Paediatric diseases
- Skin, Eye, Mouth, Ear, Nose and Throat diseases

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