



Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights

Health Governance Innovation in a Globalizing World

Global Governance Sub-Forum 05 Session one

13:30-14:13, May 28th

Chair: Dong Jingcheng Institutes of Integrative Medicine, Fudan University
Sunita Vohra Medicine & Dentistry University of Alberta, Canada

Moderator: Sunita Vohra Medicine & Dentistry University of Alberta, Canada

Lori Knutson
Integrative
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Integrative Health and Medicine: A Catalyst for Health System Transformation

1. Although complementary health approaches are available in U.S., there is no meaningful increase regarding the population turning to them for help in recent years (both adults and children).
2. The National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH) is now dedicated to conducting clinical trials from the perspective of natural products or mind and body practices.
3. Due to some problems like rising cost on healthcare, epidemic of chronic illnesses, chronic pain-opioid addiction and so on, there have been an upsurge for integrative health and medicine so as to achieve the goal of improved patient experience, reduced cost and improved population health.
4. Since over-prescription is leading to more abuse and more overdose deaths in conventional medicine, there are now an opportunity for integrative health and medicine, and thus a health system model is established including five aspects: nutrition, activity, sleep, resilience/ stress management and purpose.
5. Patients who engage in integrative health practices are likely to be in a better health condition.

Richard
Lewanczuk
Department of
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Professor

Integrative Health and Primary Care

1. An entirely public health system that focuses on primary care exists in Alberta, a province with a population of around 4,000,000. Since the large proportion of the frail elderly and elderly with complex medical conditions, now addressing the healthcare issues of them is a priority in Alberta.
2. There have been negative opinions about traditional medicines because of its lack of scientific validation and standardization, potential placebo effects, toxic contaminants and so on.
3. Traditional or integrative approaches to health focus on balance, assessment and advice, more reliance on experience



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and observation, less reliance on science and technology, and emphasis on prevention. The concept of prevention is so critical that health systems will make progress if frailty and chronic diseases are prevented or delayed.

4. There are opportunities for integrative care within primary care regarding the prevention and treatment of frailty as well as alternative and adjunctive therapies in chronic diseases. In the meantime, challenges for primary care inevitably increase because of lack of knowledge or mistrust of alternative medicine, which is calling for a good combination and cooperation of Western medicine and traditional medicines to improve the healthcare system.

Sunita Vohra
Faculty of
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University of
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Professor

Integrative medicine in North America: what does the future hold?

1. A global issue recognized by World Health Organization (WHO) says that there is widespread and increasing use of traditional and complementary medicine.
2. The Integrative Health Institute (IHI) have been established in University of Alberta with the vision of optimal health and well-being through evidence-informed, patient-centered integrative care as well as the mission of supporting excellence in scholarship in integrative, traditional and indigenous health. It is a unique combination of interdiscipline, education, research and partnership with health system.
3. Integrative health is an opportunity for interprofessional education that it is likely to increase awareness, understanding, and respect for complementary medicine practitioner roles and contributions, thus improving relationship between conventional and complementary providers, engaging other professions in patient care and finally improving patient-provider relationship.
4. Improvements of integrative medicine in Canada are still needed from the perspective of education, training, research, regulation and policies.

(Editor: Lu Linwei)



Health Governance Innovation in a Globalizing World

Global Governance Sub-Forum 05 Session two

14:42-17:36, May 28th

Chair: Dong Jingcheng Institute of Integrative Medicine, Fudan University

Sunita Vohra Medicine & Dentistry University of Alberta, Canada

Moderator: Dong Jingcheng Institute of Integrative Medicine, Fudan University

Rao Feiwen
Shanghai
Qinpu District
Health and
Family
Planning
Commission,
Director

The promotion of Grassroots Network Construction to Health Management under the New Situation

1. Background of Construction of grassroots network :through low income family doctors to make three health indicators reach to the level of developed countries . Shanghai community healthcare services has begun comprehensive reforming since 2011.
2. Progress on Qingpu regional healthcare service reform : doctors of household registration system provide a basic medical and sanitation services for the residents of the community. New rural cooperative payment reform to made governmental agencies,family doctors and community residents fully satisfied.Ten community healthcare service centers in the region began comprehensive community healthcare services , made use of cloud management APP platform date for dynamic regulation .
3. Adopt practicable and effective health management .two lines of revenue and expenditure management guarantee the public welfare. basic medical insurance system played a guiding role. established a scientific performance appraisal mechanism and created a cooperative linkage mechanism for superior medical agencies and community healthcare service center linkage , to focused on the traditional Chinese medicine . generalize appropriate TCM methods and techniques ,made full advantage of family doctor to lead TCM into family .
4. Imagine on generalizing the community healthcare reform. community basic healthcare service program based on the information management platform ,forming a mechanism, establish a family doctor system .



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Wu Wenhui
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Regulate the Use of Drugs to Promote Public Health

1. New situation and background of medical reform: The general requirements are "Protecting the basic, strengthening grass-roots level and building mechanism". The separation of medical services from pharmacy is actively promoted. The graded clinic and treatment is explored. The drug-related policies are reformed. Comprehensive reform of community health services is promoted. We have new requirements for pharmacy management and pharmacy services. Health is fused into thousands of policies (healthy China construction).
2. Reasonable drug use dilemma: Understanding of clinical pharmacy is not enough. Pharmacy staff configuration is relatively inadequate. Pharmacy management and professional team need to be strong. Facilities and business space need to be improved. The operational capacity and professional conduct of medical personnel need to be improved. The rational knowledge and ideas of the people need to be popularized.
3. Actions should be taken for promoting health: Support of relevant policy; discipline construction and personnel training support; comprehensive evaluation of clinical application of drugs; prescription review and prescription comments; prescription and intravenous infusion preparation; participation in development of drug treatment program; drug counseling and clinical medication guidance; propaganda and guidance of rational drug use for the public.

Du Huilan
School of
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Chinese
Medicine,
President

Health management in Female

Misunderstandings in Female Health Management

E.g. Misunderstandings of Adolescence: losing weight excessively.

Misunderstandings of Menstruation: Thermal therapy can successfully ease all kinds of discomforts during menstruation.

Misunderstandings of Pregnancy: object to B-ultrasonography.

Misunderstandings of Delivery: The bigger the fetus is, the healthier the infant will be.

Misunderstandings after Delivery: During the first month after delivery, doors and windows should be definitely closed.

Other misunderstandings: The abuse of vaginal washes, etc.

Female Physiology and Health

Health Care during menstruation: keep clean; avoid overwork and coldness; maintain good mood.

Diet during menstruation: codonopsis pilosula; astragalus membranaceus and red jujube soup; semen coisis and white



hyacinth bean porridge, etc.

Health Care during Pregnancy: strike a balance between work and rest; proper diet; abstain from sexual activities; careful use of drugs; pay attention to antenatal training; take pregnancy test regularly.

Health Care after Delivery: properly balance warm and cold; appropriate work and rest; proper diet; maintain good moods; keep clean.

Health Care during Climacterium: given more care; appropriate work and rest; more exercise; stay in good temper; live a regular life; properly balance warm and cold

Li Zegeng
Anhui
University of
Traditional
Chinese
Medicine,
Vice-President

Health Service and Cultivation of Traditional Chinese Medicine staffs

1. The party central committee and the State Council attach great importance to the historical task of inheriting and innovating Chinese medicine culture.
2. The current situation and problems are the follows: the cultivation structure of Chinese medicine talents is not reasonable; primary health care personnel is insufficient and of high mobility; personnel majoring in Chinese herbal medicine processing is inadequate and private clinics and skills are not brought their roles into full play; and the international education of Chinese medicine is weak.
3. Countermeasures and considerations: 1) regulating the scale of education development in Chinese medicine colleges and universities, and optimizing the educational structure; 2) institutions are as the main subjects; 3) learning the beneficial experience from the traditional Chinese medicine education.; 4) strengthening the training of leading figures in Chinese Medicine and personnel in short supply; 5) improve the education and training system after professional talents of Chinese medicine graduating from Chinese medicine talents; 6) strengthen Chinese medicine vocational skills training; 7) strengthen the cultivation of Chinese medicine talents in rural areas and communities; 8) improve the social importance of traditional Chinese medicine culture and popularization of Chinese medical knowledge.



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Qin Qian
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Traditional Medicine in International Law

1. Traditional Chinese Medicine has become important contents of the economic and trade cooperation between China and the association of south-east Asian nations (ASEAN), the European Union, Africa, central and eastern Europe, Arab countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Bric countries, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the regions, organizations, and countries along the “One Belt and One Road Initiative”. Chinese Medicine → Traditional Medicine → legal protection → legal position
2. WHO interprets Traditional Medicine as: It is the sum of knowledge, skill and practice based on various theories, beliefs, and experience peculiar to different culture, no matter it could be explained by (western) science.
3. Traditional (medicine) knowledge > indigenous (medical) knowledge: Traditional medicine skills and practices--cross-border flows of people and goods: International law on trade in goods and services; Traditional medicine culture -- cultural heritage protection.

A Bu Du Re Yi
Mu • Yusufu
Xinjiang Health
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Director

The role of Xinjiang's Traditional Medicine in “The Belt and Road” strategy

1. With the accelerated pace of the "Belt and Road" construction, the domestic environment are getting matured, which opened up a more broadened development space and brought capital, talents and high-technology into Xinjiang. International cooperation and exchange has become richer and broader in content and form, more results shared by people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang.
2. There is a matured advantage, foundation and condition for developing traditional medicine in Xinjiang, including unique geographical, humanitarian, cultural advantage and favorable resource advantage for the cooperative development, potential market and state government preferential supporting policy.
3. Future and Prospects: based on the regional situation and geographical advantages, Autonomous region's party committee put forward a key construction of a "Five Center" program for traffic hub, trade logistics, finance, medicine, education and culture, and decided to give first priority for the construction of healthcare service center.



Cai Min
Hainan
Hospital of
Traditional
Chinese
Medicine,
President

The Major Characteristics of the Development Strategy of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Hainan Province

1. Advantages of the Development of TCM in Hainan Province: Unique geographical advantages and rich natural resources provides an excellent soil for the development of TCM; national tourism island and health Hainan construction provides a policy guarantee for the development of TCM.
2. Strategies for the Development of TCM: We will build the whole industry chain development pattern for TCM. TCM will be assimilated into the province's economic and social development and medical and health system reform with the precise fit point. The two-wheel drive of business and industry will be formed based on the two main lines of medical services and health services. Synergistic development of medicine promotes the deepening of medical and health system reform and "healthy Hainan" construction.
3. Practice of Development Strategy of TCM in Hainan Province: We are building an excellent medical service system and developing health tourism and trade in services for TCM.

Tang Zihui
Institutes of
Integrative
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Associate
Professor

Reflection of the Standardization Study in Integrative Medicine

1. Integrative Medicine is organically combined with Traditional Chinese Medicine, Modern Medicine and Science & Technology.
2. Standards of integrative medicine includes basic standard, standard of Chinese herbs, clinical standard, and standard of minorities medicine.
3. Standardization of Integrative Medicine comprises big data, real world study, study without a gold standard and international standard



**Dong Jingcheng
Institutes of
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Present**

Philosophical Thinking of Traditional Chinese Medicine

1. TCM is a medical system of unique theoretical style gradually formed in the long-term medical and life practice with constant accumulation and repeated summarization. In addition, Compatibility and internationalization is the important characteristics of TCM.
2. TCM is grouped by Han Medicine, Mongolian medicine, Uighur medicine, Hui medicine, Hmong Medicine, *et al.* By reviewing and comparing the philosophical basis, anatomy, diagnosis, treatment and prescription and so on among different traditional medicines, we can find considerable similarities from lots of aspects. They are consistent with common rules in the development of experienced medicines.
3. The theoretical basis of TCM is extremely different from that of modern medicine. TCM always focus on the diagnosis and treatment of syndromes as well as the solutions of practical problems, establishing theories of yin and yang, five elements, humor and qualities with the help of ancient naïve materialism.
4. The basic structure of TCM comprises the following three parts: the part that is consistent with modern medicine; the part that is superior to modern medicine; the part that is inferior to modern medicine (that is something needed to be reconsidered or even abandoned)
5. We should scientifically and rationally understand TCM, including its concept, philosophical basis, historical status, structure, theories, experience, technology, methods and prescriptions, and identify the merits and demerits by means of techniques and methods of modern science (epidemiology, evidence-based medicine, etc.) to further demonstrate both the good and bad sides of its theories, experience, techniques, methods and prescriptions

(Editor:Li Qiuping)