Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine—Historical Background and Contemporary Approaches

Gergana Nikolova Balieva¹, Laska Kostadinova²

¹,²Trakia University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Veterinary Legislation and Management, Stara Zagora 6000, Bulgaria

Abstract: Historically, the medicine for humans and medicine for animals have common origin and have diverged and improved, based on practices as application of naturally derived substances from plant, animal and mineral origin; massages; dietary therapies and others. Having proven their effectiveness through the centuries and generations, these techniques are also known as Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) modalities. The historical development of TCM is traced from its very beginning till nowadays and its contemporary projections as CAVM are studied. The leading international and national organizations, promoting traditional medicine are pointed out. The worldwide acceptance of TCM is investigated with some reflections on the possibilities for integration of traditional and conventional veterinary medicine.

Keywords: Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine; Complementary and alternative veterinary medicine; Veterinary Acupuncture

1. Introduction

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is popularly described as a broad range of medicine practices sharing common concepts which have been developed in China and are based on a tradition of more than 2,000 years, including various forms of herbal medicine, acupuncture, massage (Tui na), exercise (qigong), and dietary therapy. Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine (TCVM) appears to be a branch of the TCM as historical evidences show that the concepts and practices used in humans were developed and applied to treat animal health disorders too [32] – for example practicing veterinary acupuncture on army horses. TCVM and especially Veterinary Acupuncture (VA) subsequently spread to other countries outside the mainland China, due to the work of pioneers like Soulie de Morant, who translated Chinese works into French which later spread to Germany and Austria [32].

Both TCM and TCVM are primarily used as a complementary alternative medicine approach for treatment or prevention of health disorders. Some of those alternative techniques were used to treat animals for centuries and nowadays a wide segment of the public is getting aware of the therapeutic effects of practices as veterinary acupuncture, homeopathy, application of plant, animal and mineral derived substances, etc. Complementary and alternative veterinary medicine (CAVM) is described as “...a heterogeneous group of preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic philosophies and practices. The theoretical bases and techniques of CAVM may diverge from veterinary medicine routinely taught in North American veterinary medical schools or may differ from current scientific knowledge, or both.” [6]. The general attitude of the veterinary profession towards CAVM is still skeptical, but Habacher et al. [18] studied the effectiveness of acupuncture in veterinary medicine and stated that the number of owners who seek acupuncture as a therapy for their animals had increased.

2. Aim and Objectives

Tracing back the origin and development of the Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine (TCVM), with the present study we investigate the extent to which TCVM modalities have been introduced and applied to the contemporary science-based veterinary medicine. For this purpose the role of international veterinary organizations for alternative medicine is analyzed, for promotion of techniques as acupuncture, homeopathy, etc. The possibilities for integration of some of the TCVM techniques in the veterinary practice are discussed as well.

3. Material and Methods

For the purpose of the study we made a content analysis [30] of information sources (books, reviews, manuals and web sites of international organizations for alternative medicine) on development of TCM and TCVM, particularly veterinary acupuncture and their acceptance worldwide.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. History of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine

According to a legend, the history of traditional Chinese veterinary medicine could be traced approximately 10 000 years ago back to the Three Emperors Era [26]. It said that Emperor Fuxi introduced the way of domestication of animals in ancient China and put the foundations of animal husbandry and veterinary medicine.

The development and improvement of medical and veterinary culture broadened through the centuries during the reign of different Chinese dynasties. Historical evidences show that under the administration of West Zhou dynasty (1111-771 BC) a Veterinary Department was established as animal health and human health were considered equally important [26].

A lot of medicinal texts, describing different animal
Defining itself as a separate branch, the traditional Chinese veterinary medicine flourished in the period of Common Era. Important textbooks, especially on the matter of horse treatment, were published during the reign of West Jin dynasty (AD 265-317) - Zhou Hou Bei Ji Fang (Pocket Book for Emergency Therapies), listing treatment of sunstroke in horses by blood-letting at the Weijian point and other points, and during the Sui dynasty (AD 581-618) - Ma Jing Kong Xiue Tu (Atlas of Equine Meridians and Acupoints) [15].

Lin & Panzer [26] reported that a highly-developed veterinary service system was established during the Tang dynasty (AD 618-907), together with the foundation of Tai Pou Shi (Tai Pou College) for comprehensive Chinese veterinary education. For the purpose of education a fundamental textbook was used at the college - Si Mu An Ji (A Collection of Ways to Care and Treat Horses), combining the knowledge and therapies, described in the Baile's Canon of Veterinary Acupuncture and the texts after that.

Methods and therapies as acupuncture and moxibustion, especially in horses, were paid great attention and profoundly studied and described during the Song dynasty (AD 960-1279), namely Ming Tang Jiu Mi Jing (Ming Tang's Canon of Equine Moxibustion), and the Yuan dynasty (AD 1279-1368) - Quan Ji Tong Xuan Lun (a dissertation on the treatment of sick horses) [17, 27].

During the centuries that followed, the TCVM techniques developed also for other animal species. Thus in 1758, under the administration of Qing dynasty (AD 1644-1911) the Chuan Ya Shouyi Fang (Compiled Veterinary Formula) was written, giving information on herbal treatment of horses, cattle, goats, sheep, dogs, cats, deers, elephants, chickens, birds, goldfishs and turtles [26]. Furthermore, according to the same authors, another book published in 1815 - Niu Yi Jin Jian (Golden Mirror of Bovine Medicine) – explained in details the characteristics and therapeutical methods for diseases in buffalo, pigs, horses, sheep, dogs, and cats.

The last years of the administration of Qing dynasty (AD 1644-1911) were marked with definitely new for the Chinese people system of veterinary medicine by the establishment in 1904 of the first Western-style veterinary school “Bei Yang Equine Medical School” in Hebei province [35]. As a consequence of the on-going process of modernization of China, the Western veterinary medicine appeared to be the leading trend in the animal health care system and resulted in improved control of animal diseases.

The progressively and frequently changing political, economic and social conditions in China during the first half of the 20th century gave their reflection on all spheres of public life. Concerning TCVM, Cohen [12] reported that its modalities remained popular among the masses, but during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), the communist government regarded it as an outdated artifact of a “non-scientific” tradition and banned TCM. With the end of the Cultural Revolution, traditional Chinese medicine, including veterinary medicine, revived throughout China. In 1979, a group of practitioners founded the National Association for Chinese Medicine, later editing and republishing many TCM texts [12].

4.2. Integrated Medicine/Complementary and Alternative Medicine

After its revival, TCM continued its development in a new direction – it was practiced side-by-side with Western medicine in many Chinese hospitals. Furthermore, medical practitioners all over China received knowledge in traditional and modern medicine [12, 33].

The contemporary appearance of the traditional medical techniques and modalities is now known under the term Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM), respectively Complementary and Alternative Veterinary Medicine (CAVM) in USA, and as Integrated Medicine in other countries.

As described by WHO, CAM refers “…to a broad set of health care practices that are not part of that country's own tradition and are not integrated into the dominant health care system” [38]. In the modern world CAM and CAVM are getting more and more popular as medical practices, both among the professionals and among the patients.

Scientific support to complementary therapies from the Chinese medicine is given by Wynn and Marsden [40] who discuss traditional diagnoses and give suggestions for alternative therapeutic options for more than 130 common conditions of cats and dogs. Such therapy, especially nutritional supplements, Lana et al. [24] reported to be used in dogs and cats with cancer, with 65% of the cases showing some improvement. However, contemporary and alternative medicine is described to lie somewhere “between evidence and absurdity” [31]. As so, it is a personal responsibility of the well experienced and scientifically educated veterinary practitioners to choose CAVM modalities for the benefit of their patients.

Some of the reasons for choosing alternative therapy for animal health problems that are usually solved with conventional medicine are concerned with the economic aspects of the treatment. Confessor et al. [13] pointed out that traditional medicine persisted in rural regions due to factors as high costs and inaccessibility of veterinary care. In favour of the CAVM techniques appeared to be the study of Varshney and Naresh [36] who evaluated the application of homeopathic complex in the clinical management of udder diseases in buffalos. They stated that homeopathy may be effective and economical in the management of udder health problems in that species.
As some of the modalities of traditional medicine survived through the time as an integral part of everyday human life, some authors discovered that similar to the TCVM techniques were practiced in other regions of the world. In regard to this, Confessor et al. [13] studied the use of animal-based remedies (fat, feather, leather, bones, horns, milk, eggs), derived from 11 species (mammals, reptiles and birds) for treatment or prevention of animal diseases in semiarid region in Northern Brazil. These practices in fact represent the so called Ethnoveterinary Medicine (EVM) or the folk medicine of the country which is used as an alternative way for animal health care by the farmers. The term Ethnoveterinary Medicine is defined as "people's knowledge, abilities, methods, practices and beliefs concerning animal health care" [13]. In favour of EVM appeared to be also the study of Leonti & Casu [25] who investigated the perspectives in ethnopharmacology with regards to traditional medicine.

4.3. The international recognition of TCM/TCVM

Rogers [32] reported that modern veterinary acupuncture developed in Europe due to the efforts of pioneers like Kothbauer (Austria), Milin (France) and the late Westermayer (Germany). Americans got aware of the value of TCM in 1972, during the visit of President Nixon’s staff to China, when the staff reporter became ill and practitioners treated him effectively with TCM. Later, American pioneers, coming to the field of acupuncture, included Altman, Bressler, Cain, Jaggar, Klidle and the late Grady Young [32].

According to Cohen [12], since the 1970s, Chinese hospitals have trained students from more than 100 countries in the principles of traditional medicine. The same author reported that in 1980, the World Health Organization released a list of 43 types of pathologies that can be effectively treated with acupuncture. A new report was published later, in 2003, within which more than one hundred indications were discussed and divided into four groups concerning the strength of existing evidence about the effectiveness of acupuncture [39]. The results of 255 trials published before the end of 1998 or beginning of 1999 were included.

Important role for promotion of CAVM, especially veterinary acupuncture (VA), is played by many international and national organizations for integrated medicine. The modalities covered by them and their mission for promoting CAVM, are presented in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organization</th>
<th>Geographic area</th>
<th>Field covered</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Veterinary Acupuncture Society (IVAS) [21]</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Association of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine (WATCVM) [37]</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>All aspects of TCVM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chi Institute of Traditional</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>All aspects of TCVM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Veterinary Medicine [11]</td>
<td>Spain, Australia, China</td>
<td>TCVM: -Veterinary Acupuncture -Veterinary Herbal Medicine -Veterinary Tui-na -Veterinary Food Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Academy of Veterinary Acupuncture (AAVA) * - member of the AVMA House of Delegates [1]</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>-Veterinary Acupuncture -Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine -Traditional Eastern Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Association of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine (AATCVM) [2]</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>All aspects of TCVM: acupuncture, Chinese herbal medicine, Tui-na and Food therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Association of British Veterinary Acupuncturists (ABVA) * [4]</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch Veterinary Acupuncture Society (SNVA) * [14]</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
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<td>German Veterinary Acupuncture Society (GerVAS) * [16]</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
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<td>Nordic Veterinary Acupuncture Society (NoVAS) * [29]</td>
<td>Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italian Veterinary Acupuncture Society (SIAV/HVAS) [22]</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Austrian Veterinary Acupuncture Society (AVAS) * [8]</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Association of Veterinary Acupuncturists of Canada (AVAC) * [5]</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
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<td>Brazilian Association of Veterinary Acupuncture (ABRAVET) * [10]</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Australian Veterinary Acupuncture Group (AVAG) * [7]</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Veterinary Acupuncture</td>
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The International Veterinary Acupuncture Society (IVAS) which was founded in 1974 with 80 members, now appears to be the biggest organization for VA outside the East. Today, with more than 1800 members from all over the world, with a lot of partners and affiliate organizations, IVAS sets standards in international training in VA. The overall aim is to provide a sound basis for the implementation and integration of alternative medicine into the veterinary practice and to ensure animal health and welfare [21].

In order to provide knowledge and skills in CAVM for veterinary graduates, a discussion has started on the necessity of inclusion of complementary medicine in veterinary curriculum. For this purpose, a survey was carried out by Memon and Sprunger [28] among AVMA-accredited colleges and schools of veterinary medicine – replies were received by 26 schools in USA, 2 in Canada, 3 in Australia and New Zealand, 3 in Europe. As a result the authors reported that all respondents indicated students should be aware of CAVM modalities because of strong public interest and because practitioners should be able to address client questions from a position of knowledge.

5. Conclusion

Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine has originated, developed and survived through the ages to serve nowadays as a complementary and alternative approach of the animal health care system. A lot of research has been done to put the effects of TCVM on scientific basis and due to the efforts of many individual veterinary practitioners and international organizations, it is obvious that conventional medicine and traditional medicine can be integrated to create a synergistic system of medicine for animals.

As many studies show, TCVM/CAVM can help to reduce the need for high doses of drugs, administered by the conventional medicine (antibiotics, hormones and others). On the other hand, Western medicine can be applied to support CAVM in cases of serious infections and other specific pathological conditions. However, their integration seems to be hampered by limited knowledge, skepticism and reluctance to try new methods. These difficulties can be overcome if promotion of CAVM is supported through education, research and funding by interested organizations, universities, government.

References


Traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurvedic medicine both apply sophisticated approaches to medicine, and it is sometimes thought that Western herbal medicine lacks this philosophical sense of integration because it largely focuses on the Materia medica and on knowing which herbs work best for which condition. In contemporary veterinary herbal medicine, it is no surprise that in summer, when the weather is hot and humid, dogs are prone to "hot spots," and in winter, dogs suffer more Bi syndrome, or an invasion of "cold" into their arthritic joints. Energetics diagnosis was both literal and metaphoric and was useful in prescribing. Heat experienced by the patient, or "hot" signs, would be balanced by "cooling" herbs. Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine — Historical Background and Contemporary Approaches. Gergana Nikolova Balieva, Laska Kostadinova. 2016. View 1 excerpt. Cites background. A review and analysis of placebo treatments, placebo effects, and placebo controls in trials of medical procedures when sham is not inert. Stephen Birch. Journal of alternative and complementary medicine. 2006.