

Publication Note

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and Chinese medication are important parts of traditional Chinese culture. Upholding the principle of “adapting to the three conditions of time, place and individual”, they safeguard the health of Chinese people for generations and stand as the treasures of our culture. Lingnan medicine, characterized by its distinct regional features integrating folk wisdom with medical innovations and blending traditional Chinese medical science with local specialties, has gradually taken shape in the Lingnan area along with its historical development, leveraging on the region’s unique geographical and climatic conditions.

Hong Kong, located on China’s southeast coast, borders Guangdong Province to the north and faces the South China Sea to the south. Geographically, it belongs to the Lingnan region. During the early British colonial period, Hong Kong residents primarily relied on TCM for medical treatment. With the development of the social healthcare system, most people now seek Western medicine, but TCM concepts have long been integrated into our daily life. For example, the soups and herbal teas enjoyed by every household, massage and naprapathy as well as the tai chi and Baduanjin exercises all originated from TCM.

Since Hong Kong’s return to China, local TCM services, education and research have been continuously advancing, boosting public confidence in TCM. Exchanges and cooperation between TCM and Western medicine have also flourished. TCM has demonstrated remarkable efficacy in diagnosis and treatment, particularly during the SARS and COVID-19 pandemic periods, bringing Lingnan TCM culture back under the spotlight. With the phased opening of the Chinese Medicine Hospital of Hong Kong by the end of 2025, the

city’s first TCM-focused hospital, the standards and development of TCM are expected to reach new levels, further promoting TCM’s global outreach.

This book aims to help young people understand Lingnan TCM and its close connection to our daily life. Starting with Lingnan’s local conditions, it introduces the development of Lingnan medicine, common Chinese drugs and renowned Lingnan TCM practitioners honoured as “Grandmasters of TCM” (國醫大師) and “National Famous Chinese Medicine Practitioners” (全國名中醫), to showcase the outstanding achievements of Lingnan TCM.

We are honoured to have Professor CHEN Hubiao, Professor of the Teaching and Research Division and BPhram Programme Director at the School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University, and Dr. YEUNG Kanlou, Lead Instructor of the Lingnan Chinese Herbal Medicine Application programme at HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education, as advisors to review the content of Chinese edition.

It is our sincere hope that this book will spark young people’s curiosity about the world of TCM and inspire them to actively explore this vast field further.

With sincere regards,

Wan Li Book Co. Ltd.

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Chapter 1

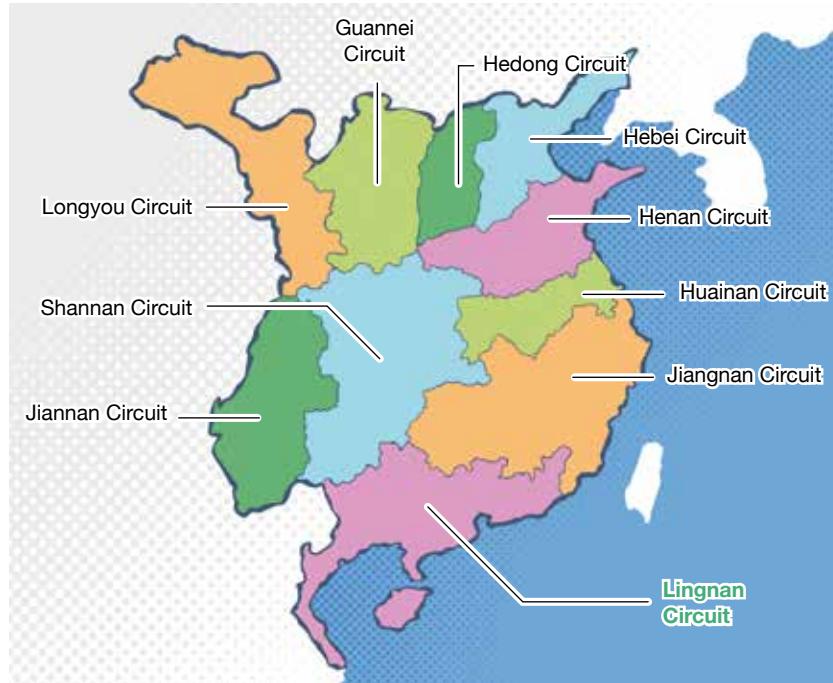
Lingnan's Local Conditions

Where is Lingnan?

At the Southern Corner of China

Lingnan is a cultural region along the southern coast of China. Bounded by Nanling Mountains to the north, it faces the South China Sea to the south, adjoins Fujian Province to the east and connects with Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces to the west. During the Qin and Han Dynasties, this area was called "the Land of Southern Barbarians". Archaeological findings show that humans had lived there as early as 130,000 years ago.

The area was first officially named "Lingnan" in the Tang Dynasty. China's three southernmost provinces today—Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan—were parts of the "**Lingnan Circuit**" (嶺南道) (a historical administrative division) in early Tang 1,400 years ago. A government office was set up in Guangzhou to govern the area, and **"Lingnan" became the official name for the administrative region.** During late Tang, Lingnan was divided into two Circuits: East and West. This is why Guangdong Province has "Dong" (meaning "East") in its name.



“Lingnan Circuit” was established in the first year of Zhenguan in Tang Dynasty (i.e. 627 AD). As one of the “Ten Circuits of Zhenguan” during the Dynasty, it covered a vast area, including present-day Guangdong, most of Guangxi, southeastern Yunnan, northern Vietnam, Hainan and others.

Lingnan's Geographic Environment

As the name suggests, Lingnan is closely related to mountains. Do you know which mountain ranges define its boundaries?

Nanling Mountains form the largest mountain range in southern China, stretching across the borders of Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hunan and Guangxi Provinces. There are five major ranges, namely **Yuecheng Ridge**, **Dupang Ridge**, **Mengzhu Ridge**, **Qitian Ridge** and **Dayu Ridge**, collectively known as “the Five Ridges”. The

area south of the Five Ridges is called Lingnan. Due to changes in administrative divisions over dynasties, today “Lingnan” generally refers specifically to Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hong Kong and Macau, excluding some counties and cities of Jiangxi and Hunan that lie south of the Five Ridges.

Covering an area of approximately 450,000 square kilometers, Lingnan has a complex and diverse landscape, with mountains, hills, plateaus and plains interspersed. It is crisscrossed by numerous rivers, with Pearl River being the largest, boasting a well-developed water system. The coastline in southern Guangdong stretches over 4,000 kilometers, ranking first in China. There are also countless islands enjoying rich marine resources.



Lingnan is crisscrossed by rivers. Pearl River, China's third-longest inland river with an annual runoff second only to Yangtze River, constitutes the largest water system in Lingnan.

Chapter 3

Lingnan Medicine

Lingnan Medical Science



Historically, Lingnan has long been regarded as a barren land of rocky terrains and miasmas. After the Qin and Han Dynasties, frequent wars in the Central Plain prompted a major southward migration to seek refuge. These migrants gradually brought in advanced agricultural techniques and scientific knowledge, leading to the large-scale development of this once desolate region. The political, economic and cultural progresses of Lingnan were closely intertwined with local residents' efforts to combat common diseases such as rheumatism and malaria.

The root of Lingnan Medical Science can be traced back to the Central Plain. Its origins date to the Qin and Han Dynasties, but it truly began to flourish during the Jin Dynasty.

During the long developmental journey, countless practitioners who empathized with the sufferings of the people braved hardships and gradually established a unique medical system as well as health preservation methods tailored to Lingnan's climatic and geographical conditions. Eventually, this evolved into the Lingnan Medical School with a focus on the study of local prevalent diseases.

From the Wei-Jin to the Tang-Song Period

Since the Wei-Jin Dynasties, several large-scale population migrations from the war-torn Central Plain to the south promoted the political, economic and cultural progresses of Lingnan. These migrations also **brought in a large number of people as well as advanced scientific and technological knowledge, including the outstanding medical culture.** Medical science gradually flourished from the Tang Dynasty onward. By the Song Dynasty, numerous prominent medical talents had emerged and completed a wealth of medical works.

The Ming-Qing Period

During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Lingnan Medical Science continued to thrive. Along with economic development as well as improved culture and education, many scholars proficient in Confucianism and skilled in medical practice emerged. Lingnan Medical Science had its heyday during this era, achieving remarkable accomplishments in fields such as **internal medicine, pediatrics,**

acupuncture and moxibustion, warm diseases, gynecology and traumatology orthopedics as well as making significant contributions to the development of TCM.

From the Late Qing and early Republic to Modern Times

During the late Qing and early Republic, Western medicine started to be gradually introduced to China. Lingnan Medical Science took the lead to **integrate Western medicine into TCM**, further enriching and expanding its contents and perspectives as well as continuously lifting its overall standard.

The Causes of Illnesses

TCM's Perspectives on Diseases

TCM has a significantly different understanding of diseases compared to modern Western medicine. According to TCM, there are three main causes of diseases: external factors, internal factors and other factors (non-internal and non-external factors).

“Wind, Cold, Summer heat, Dampness, Dryness and Fire” (風、寒、暑、濕、燥、火) are the six natural climatic conditions (known as the “Six Qi” (六氣)). In TCM theory, they are also summarized as six external pathogenic factors called the “Six Evils” (六邪). When the human body is exposed to environmental changes beyond its adaptive capacity, these climatic conditions become external pathogens that cause illnesses. Among them, dampness is the most stubborn—illnesses it causes often persist and are hard to cure, as reflected in the folk saying that “Heavy colds are easy to resolve, but even a little dampness is hard to eliminate”. Sticky and lingering, dampness is difficult to remove like oil seeped into flour.



“Joy, Anger, Worry, Pensiveness, Sadness, Fear and Fright” (喜、怒、憂、思、悲、恐、驚) are internal pathogenic factors. These emotions are natural responses to external stimuli, but excessive intensity or prolonged duration of such emotions can disrupt the balance of internal organs as well as the circulation of qi (vital energy) and blood, ultimately leading to illnesses.



Non-internal and non-external factors include injuries, overwork, occupational diseases, genetic disorders and damages caused by other illnesses.

The TCM Principle of "Adapting to the Three Conditions"

A core principle of TCM in treating diseases, preventing illnesses and preserving health is “treatment based on three individualizations”—i.e. individualized treatment tailored to the person, the time and the location. Derived from *The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine (Huangdi Neijing)* 《黃帝內經》, this principle advocates formulating personalized diagnosis and treatment plans based on individual's unique constitution (person-specific), seasonal and climatic characteristics (time-specific) as well as geographical and environmental differences (location-specific).



As early as during the Song and Yuan Dynasties, in response to prevalent diseases such as miasma and malaria in Lingnan, local physicians compiled medical works like *Lingnan Health Prescriptions (Lingnan Weisheng Fang)* 《嶺南衛生方》. By systematically organizing local clinical experiences, these texts laid the theoretical foundation for Lingnan Medical Science.

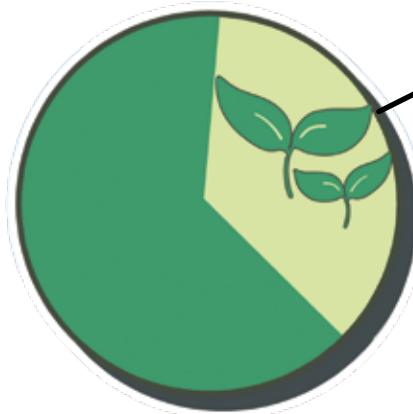
Drawing on Lingnan's hot and humid climate as well as local dietary habits—factors that make residents prone to dampness-heat related illnesses—TCM practitioners in the region flexibly utilize indigenous medicinal materials (known as “Southern Drugs”) and adapt treatment methods with a focus on clearing heat and dispelling dampness by promoting urination, developing a medical approach distinctive of Lingnan.

Lingnan Authentic Medicinal Materials

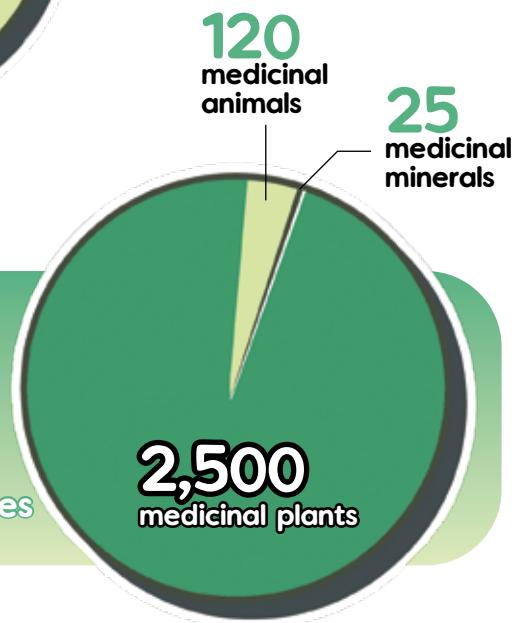
“One region’s land yields one region’s drugs.” Leveraging on different natural environments, different regions produce high-quality, high-yielding, meticulously processed and effective traditional Chinese medicinal materials with distinct local characteristics—known as “**authentic medicinal materials**”. Lingnan authentic medicinal materials refer to premium TCM materials produced in the Lingnan region, including Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hong Kong and Macau. These drugs are diverse, with common examples including Bajitian (巴戟天), Heshouwu (何首烏), Guanghuoxiang (廣藿香), Guangchenpi (廣陳皮), Guangfoshou (廣佛手) and Sangye (桑葉).

Lingnan features a tropical and subtropical climate—hot, humid and abundant in rainfall—with geographical and ecological conditions highly conducive to the growth of fauna and flora. Statistics show that the Lingnan region boasts over 4,500 species of medicinal resources, accounting for 36% of the national total, including approximately 4,000 plant species.

According to an early survey of medicinal resources, Guangdong Province alone (including Hainan which was under Guangdong’s administration at the time) had 2,645 species of medicinal resources, including 2,500 medicinal plants, 120 medicinal animals and 25 medicinal minerals. More than 50 Lingnan authentic medicinal materials are included in *The Pharmacopoeia of the People’s Republic of China* 《中國藥典》.



The Lingnan region has over **4,500** species of medicinal resources, accounting for **36%** of the national total.



Guangdong Province has **2,645** species of medicinal resources

Hainan is a major origin of Binlang (檳榔), Sharen (砂仁), Bajitian (巴戟天) and Yizhiren (益智仁) —collectively known as the “Four Great Southern Drugs”. Southwest Guangxi is renowned for authentic drugs such as Jixueteng (雞血藤), Shandougen (山豆根), Rougui (肉桂), Shihu (石斛) and Sanqi (三七). The Pearl River Basin is famous for Guanghuoxiang (廣藿香), Gaoliangjiang (高良薑), Guangfangji (廣防己) and Huajuhong (化橘紅).

Guangdong's Sharen (廣東砂仁) accounts for 80% of the national output, with Yangchun Sharen (陽春砂仁) being the highest-yielding and best-quality variety. Guanghuoxiang (廣藿香) accounts for over 90% of the national production, with Shipai Guanghuoxiang (石牌廣藿香) known for its rich aroma. Huajuhong (化橘紅) was once a tribute to the imperial court, with processed products including huajuhong slices, flowers and buds. Other well-known drugs include Guangchenpi (廣陳皮) from Xinhui (in Guangdong), Heshouwu (何首烏) from Deqing (in Guangdong) as well as Rougui (肉桂), Sanqi (三七) and Gejie (蛤蚧) from Fangcheng (in Guangxi).

*Before using any medicinal materials mentioned in this book, it is advisable to consult a physician and follow medical advice.

Huajuhong (*Citri Grandis Exocarpium* 化橘紅)

Produced in Huazhou, Guangdong, Huajuhong is one of Guangdong's top ten authentic medicinal materials renowned since the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It refers to the dried outer peel of immature or nearly mature citrus grandis "tomentosa" (a member of the Rutaceae family). Characterized by the thick peel, pale yellowish-white flesh and sour-bitter taste, it is unsuitable for raw consumption.

As a traditional TCM drug, Huajuhong's main effects include: **relieving cough and resolving phlegm (suitable for wind-cold cough, chronic cough and asthma), regulating qi and invigorating the stomach (alleviating abdominal distension and indigestion), sobering up and protecting the stomach (reducing alcohol-induced damage), clearing the lungs and soothing the throat (ideal for smokers, drinkers or those needing throat care)**. It also possesses antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and sleep-enhancing properties.

It can be brewed in hot water alone or with green tea, Huangqi (黃芪), Juhua (菊花), honey, snow pear, etc. It can also be used in soups with lean meat, licorice, codonopsis root and other ingredients.



Sangye (*Mori Folium* 桑葉)

Sangye is a commonly used medicinal plant in Lingnan, with effects of **dispersing wind-heat, clearing the lungs and moistening dryness, soothing the liver and improving eyesight**. It is mainly used to treat colds, cough, dizziness and blurred vision. **Frosted mulberry leaves can stop night sweats. It also has beauty, hair-blackening and skincare effects.** Modern research shows that sangye helps lower blood sugar, blood pressure and blood lipid levels as well as promote weight loss and beauty.

For internal use, it can be used to make soups, brew tea or consumed as a medicinal food. For external use, it can be mashed and applied onto the skin or treat cataracts as eye wash. However, people prone to diarrhea, those with hypoglycemia and pregnant women should use it with caution and avoid excessive consumption. Children should take a reduced dosage.



Chapter 4

Famous Lingnan TCM Practitioners

In Lingnan's more than a thousand years of development history, countless medical practitioners have worked tirelessly to conduct in-depth research on the essence of diseases. Using appropriate methods and authentic medicinal materials, they cured people of their sufferings, gradually establishing medical and health preservation practices tailored to Lingnan's characteristics and developing the Lingnan medical system.

Famous Lingnan TCM Practitioners in History

As early as during the Jin and Tang Dynasties, TCM in Lingnan had already demonstrated its unique features. For example, during the Jin Dynasty, GE Hong and other scholars achieved remarkable results in researching and treating the prevalent “foot weakness” (now known as beriberi, a vitamin B1 deficiency). By the Tang Dynasty, medical publications titled after Lingnan emerged, such as *Treatise on Lingnan Beriberi* 《嶺南腳氣論》, indicating that medicine had already become closely integrated with the region. Having evolved into a branch of TCM, Lingnan medicine has a history spanning over a thousand years.

GE Hong, also known as Baopuzi (283-343 during the Eastern Jin Dynasty), was a pioneering medical master active in Lingnan for as long as 20 years. **His work *Emergency Prescriptions Worth a Thousand Gold for External Diseases* (Zhouhou Beiji Fang)** 《肘後備急方》detailed records, summaries and treatments for Lingnan-specific illnesses such as miasma, malaria and beriberi. It also listed the 25 “GE’s Essential Medicines” suitable for Lingnan, laying the foundation for “Lingnan prescriptions” during the Tang and Song Dynasties and exerting a profound influence on the inheritance of Lingnan medicine. Notably, his record of using artemisia annua juice to treat malaria directly inspired the modern invention of anti-malarial drug artemisinin. GE Hong’s wife, BAO Gu, is recognized as the first female moxibustion specialist in Chinese medical history.

The Tang, Song and Yuan Dynasties

Medical works of the Tang Dynasty, such as *Precious Prescriptions for Emergencies* (*Qianjin Yao Fang*) 《千金要方》 and *The Secret Prescriptions of the Outer Terrace* (*Waitai Mi Yao*) 《外台秘要》, proposed numerous treatments for infectious diseases like insect poisoning, sand flea fever, filariasis and malaria. These achievements, **incorporating folk medical experiences from various regions** rather than solely originating from the Central Plain, represented significant progress in research on tropical infectious diseases in Lingnan.

The Song Dynasty witnessed a surge of medical talents in Lingnan. For instance, CHEN Zhaoyu entered the imperial court as a medical official in the early Kaibao period. He collaborated with WANG Huaiyin and others and spent over 14 years on compiling *Peaceful Benevolent Prescriptions* (*Taiping Sheng Hui Fang*) 《太平聖惠方》, as well as co-edited the 20-volume *Kaibao Newly Revised Materia Medica* with LIU Han, MA Zhi and seven others. During the Shaoxing period (1137), LIU Fang from Chaoyang authored *The New Book for Infants* (*Youyou Xinshu*) 《幼幼新書》, laying the foundation for the development of pediatrics in Lingnan and evidencing that Lingnan had already nurtured national-level medical experts by this time. In the Yuan Dynasty, a monk named JI Hong wrote *Lingnan Health Prescriptions* (*Lingnan Weisheng Fang*) 《嶺南衛生方》, a collection of numerous empirical formulae from Song Dynasty physicians, **marking the initial formation of a pharmacology system with distinct Lingnan characteristics**.

The Ming, Qing and Republican Periods

The Ming and Qing Dynasties represented a period of rapid development for Lingnan TCM. The Ming Dynasty boasted renowned physicians such as QIU Jun and SHEUNG Duanming.

Meanwhile, Zhang Jingyue's *The Complete Works of ZHANG Jingyue (Jingyue Quanshu)* 《景岳全書》gained nationwide popularity with multiple printings in Guangdong. These kind of works have profoundly influenced Lingnan medicine.

In the Qing Dynasty, nationally acclaimed physician HE Mengyao was hailed as the “Pearl of Nanhai” for his expertise in treating intractable diseases. LUO Rulan from Danzhou authored *The Compilation of Plague Treatments (Shuyi Huibian)* 《鼠疫彙編》, enriching clinical experiences in treating acute infectious diseases. In late Qing, with the introduction of Western medicine to China—first in Lingnan—physicians who advocated the integration of TCM and Western medicine emerged, such as ZHU Peiwen. Lingnan's TCM pediatrics continued to thrive, with works such as CHEN Fuzheng's *The Synthesis of Pediatrics (Youyou Jicheng)* 《幼幼集成》and CHENG Kangfu's *The Secret Essentials of Pediatrics (Erke Miyao)* 《兒科秘要》providing valuable insights into pediatric treatment. **Orthopedics and traumatology also emerged as an important branch of Lingnan Medical School.** Shaped by the region's environment, culture and history, it emphasized “**simplicity, affordability, effectiveness and convenience**”, renowned for the precise trauma manipulation, unique fixation methods and effective traumatology medicines.

Meanwhile, **Lingnan's herbal medicines were systematically sorted during the late Qing to Republican periods.** Works such as HE Kenjian's *The Essentials of Raw Herbal Properties (Sheng Cao Yao Xing Bei Yao)* 《生草藥性備要》and *Supplemented Reference for the Materia Medica of Foods (Zeng Bu Shi Wu Ben Cao Bei Kao)* 《增補食物本草備考》as well as XIAO Budan's *Lingnan Herbal Collection (Lingnan Cai Yao Lu)* 《嶺南采藥錄》expanded TCM's herbal inventory with numerous Lingnan-specific varieties. By the Qing Dynasty, Lingnan medicine had attained a high level of development, distinguished by its regional characteristics. In the late Qing, physicians established medical associations and health societies to

exchange ideas and enhance professional standards.

The Republican period marked the peak of Lingnan medicine. Prestigious institutions such as Guangdong Traditional Chinese Medicine Specialized School and Guangdong Guanghan Traditional Chinese Medicine Specialized School nurtured a large number of TCM talents for Lingnan, whose influence extended to Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. **TCM has made indelible contributions to the health and well-being of Lingnan people.**

Let's learn about several outstanding modern Lingnan TCM masters below.

The followings present 15 authoritative and representative TCM practitioners from Lingnan, including 4 “**Grandmasters of TCM**” (國醫大師) and 8 “**National Famous Chinese Medicine Practitioners**” (全國名中醫).

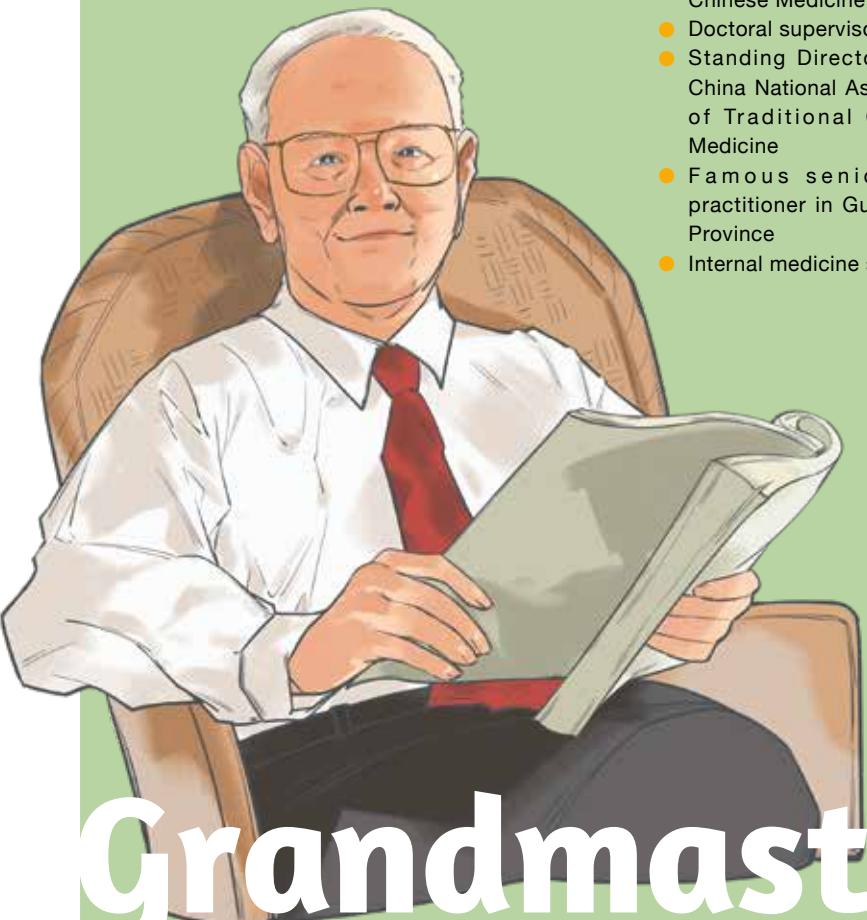
Grandmaster of TCM is an honorary title awarded by the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the People's Republic of China to top-tier TCM experts nationwide (including Tibetan, Mongolian and Uyghur). Since 2008, four sessions have been held with a total of 120 recipients.

National Famous Chinese Medicine Practitioner is an honorary title jointly conferred by National Health Commission and the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine. It recognizes TCM professionals working in health, medical, educational and research institutions across the country. The first session in 2017 honoured 100 practitioners and the second session recognized 101.

Benevolence in Heart, Excellence in Skill

DENG Tietao

(鄧鐵濤, 1916—2019)



Grandmaster of TCM

- From Kaiping, Guangdong
- Grandmaster of TCM (first batch)
- Emeritus Professor at Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine
- Doctoral supervisor
- Standing Director of the China National Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine
- Famous senior TCM practitioner in Guangdong Province
- Internal medicine specialist

- DENG Tietao (1916-2019) was born into a family of TCM practitioners. He studied at Guangdong Traditional Chinese Medicine Specialized School from 1932 to 1937 and started his career as a TCM doctor in 1938. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, he took refuge in Hong Kong, where he co-founded the Nanguo New College of Traditional Chinese Medicine and provided medical consultation services at local pharmacies. From 1942 to 1945, he served as an underground traffic officer for the Dongjiang Column (a patriotic resistance group), honoured with the title of "Red TCM Physician". In 1951, DENG Tietao began teaching at the Guangdong Traditional Chinese Medicine Specialized School (the predecessor of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine). After 1956, he continued teaching at the Guangdong University of Chinese Medicine and took on many medical and social duties, including Director of Academic Affairs, Vice President, Member of the National Drug Evaluation Committee, Chairman of the Medical History Society and Expert Consultant of the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Over the more than 60 years of medicine practice, teaching and scientific research, DENG Tietao always emphasized the integration of theory and clinical practice. Leveraging on his rich practical experiences, he was especially skilled in using the "Spleen-Stomach Theory" to treat various diseases. **He also put forward many important ideas about the five internal organ, the spleen and stomach, the correlation between typhoid and warm diseases, TCM diagnosis and the development of new Chinese drugs, to promote the development of modern TCM theory.** For example, he suggested replacing the traditional "Five Elements Theory" with the "Five Internal Organs Correlation Theory", achieving remarkable results by applying this new theory as a guide to treatments.

In 1985, he developed a patent TCM medicine called "Tropopterus Dung Pain-Relieving Powder" (Wuling Zhitong San), which won a Scientific and Technological Achievement Award. He donated all the technology transfer fee to the TCM Foundation. In 1991, he received the National Science and Technology Progress Award - First Prize for leading the research project "Clinical and Experimental Study on Myasthenia Gravis Caused by Spleen Deficiency". In 1992, he won the Second Prize, a rare honour in the TCM field.

During the SARS pandemic, DENG Tietao published academic papers on the TCM diagnosis and treatment of SARS. He also served as the leader of the National Expert Advisory Group for SARS Prevention and Control, winning a Special Contribution Award. Even when he was over 90 years old, he still actively studied how to utilize TCM to help patients recover from heart surgery and improve their postoperative health.

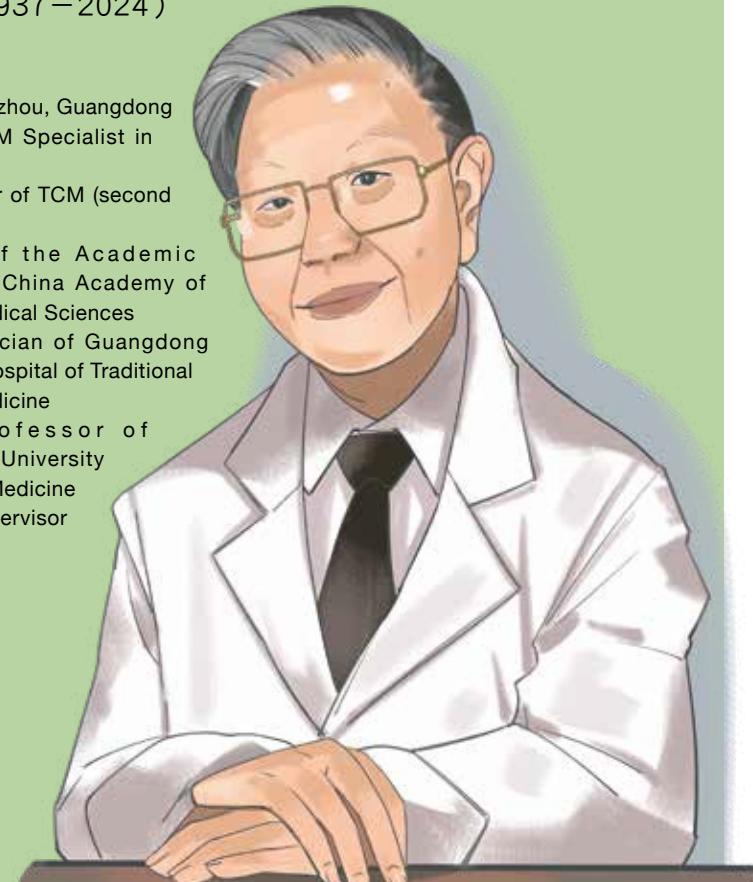
DENG Tietao published nearly 30 monographs, including *Lectures Notes on TCM Diagnostics*, *The Concise Course of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, *The Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, *The Compilation of DENG Tietao's Clinical Experience* and dozens of academic papers. He nurtured a large number of TCM professionals. His remarkable contributions earned him numerous honours, including "Famous Senior TCM Practitioner of Guangdong Province", "National Instructor for Inheriting Academic Experience of Senior TCM Experts", "Outstanding Scientific and Technological Worker in National SARS Prevention and Control", "Representative Inheritor of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage of TCM Diagnostics" and "National Outstanding Contribution Award for Traditional Chinese Medicine".

The Sage of Skin Care

XUAN Guowei

(禤國維, 1937–2024)

- From Guangzhou, Guangdong
- Famous TCM Specialist in Dermatology
- Grandmaster of TCM (second batch)
- Member of the Academic Division of China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences
- Chief Physician of Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine
- Chief Professor of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine
- Doctoral supervisor



Grandmaster of TCM