

Analysis of the Therapeutic Characteristics in Women's Diseases from "Wu Peiheng's Medical Case Records"

Zhang Xulin, Wang Ni*

Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine, Xianyang, Shaanxi, 712046, China

**Corresponding author*

Keywords: "Wu Peiheng Medical Cases"; Diseases Therapeutic approach; Women's diseases medical cases

Abstract: By analyzing nine medical cases of gynecological diseases in "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng", this paper systematically explores the diagnostic and therapeutic characteristics of Wu Peiheng, a renowned figure of the Fire Spirit School, in treating gynecological diseases under the guidance of the theory of "Yang Dominates and Yin Follows". The research shows that the nine cases cover three major types of common gynecological diseases: menstrual disorders, pregnancy-related diseases, and postpartum diseases. The fundamental pathogenesis in all cases is the deficiency of Yang Qi. In treatment, a therapeutic system centered on restoring Yang, supporting Yang, and warming Yang has been formed. The prescriptions such as Sini Tang and its variations, Baitong Tang, Huiyang Yin, and Yi Yuan Nuangong Tang are frequently used, reflecting Wu's overall therapeutic feature of "warming and supporting Yang Qi". Through typical cases, this paper further reveals four distinctive characteristics of Wu's diagnosis and treatment of gynecological diseases: Firstly, Wu Peiheng attaches great importance to accurately differentiating between cold and heat syndromes and providing symptomatic treatment, thus breaking through the traditional mindset that "inflammation always belongs to heat". Secondly, he emphasizes examining symptoms to find the cause, differentiating syndromes to seek the root, tracing back to the origin, and directly targeting the essence of the disease. Moreover, he values syndrome differentiation and treatment, being flexible and adaptable. Only when the syndrome differentiation is accurate and the medicine is prescribed according to the syndrome can the treatment achieve the desired effect. Finally, he advocates grasping the patient's condition and guiding it in a favorable direction. The prescription should be changed in a timely manner according to the changes in the condition so that the patient can gradually recover. These four diagnostic and therapeutic characteristics together constitute Wu's complete academic system for treating gynecological diseases: a pathological view centered on Yang Qi, a diagnostic view of accurately differentiating cold and heat, a therapeutic view of seeking the root cause through syndrome differentiation, and a view of dynamic prescription adjustment. His unconventional syndrome differentiation thinking and flexible treatment methods are worthy of in-depth study and reference by contemporary medical practitioners in treating difficult gynecological diseases.

1. Introduction

Mr. Wu Peiheng (1886-1971) was a renowned Chinese modern medical scientist. He studied under the academic thought of Zheng Qinan and had unique insights into classic works such as "Nei Jing", "Nan Jing", and "Shang Han Lun". He was a disciple of the Fire God School. He proposed the theory of "Yang leads and Yin follows", and established the "Nine Methods of Warming Yang". He was skilled in using warming Yang medicines, especially Aconite, earning him the title of "Wu Aconite". He was one of the representatives of the Yang-Cultivating School [1]. He was proficient in using classic prescriptions like "Sini Tang" and "Baitong Tang" to treat Yang deficiency and cold conditions. He had unique approaches in treating diseases such as pestilence and arthralgia. He authored several books including "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng", "Distinguishing Between Febrile Diseases and Pestilence", "Mumps", "Ten Major Commanders of Wu Peiheng's Traditional Chinese Medicine in Ancient and Modern Times", and "Brief Account of Medicine" [2]. The book "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng" embodies Mr. Wu Peiheng's lifelong efforts. This book contains 85 medical cases, selected from the numerous clinical verification cases left by him. It mainly introduces the detailed diagnosis and treatment process, the prescription and dosage, and the prognosis of the patients. The research in this article mainly involves collecting and organizing 9 medical cases of female diseases in "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng", combined with his own knowledge, to analyze Wu's treatment ideas in female diseases, in order to broaden clinical treatment perspectives.

2. Overview of Female Disease Medical Cases in "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng"

"Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng" collects a total of 9 classic medical cases of female diseases, including cold closure, amenorrhea, bleeding during menstruation, bleeding during menstruation and persistent nose and mouth bleeding, pregnancy-induced bleeding leakage, semi-pregnancy bleeding leakage, postpartum blood loss, mastitis (1) and mastitis (2) [3]. The above 9 cases can be classified according to disease types into 4 cases of menstrual disorders, 2 cases of pregnancy diseases, and 3 cases of postpartum diseases. According to the etiology and pathogenesis, they can be divided into 4 categories: Yang deficiency and deficiency, cold coagulation and blood stasis, Yang qi deficiency and qi not controlling blood, deficiency of positive energy and deficiency of positive energy, invasion by external pathogen and Yang qi deficiency and internal cold closure. All of these are based on Yang qi deficiency as the root cause. The treatments primarily involve yang-restoring, yang-supporting, and yang-warming methods, with the most frequent being yang-supporting (five cases). Sini Tang and its modifications were the most prescribed (eight cases), followed by Da Hui Yang Yin (four cases), with Sini Danggui Buxue Tang being the most common for recovery (six cases). These findings underscore yang deficiency as the core pathology in Wu's women's disease cases, with "warming and supporting yang qi" as the principal therapeutic strategy, often employing Sini Tang modifications [4]. Wu emphasized the importance of yang qi, boldly using potent warming formulas to reverse critical conditions and restore the body's yin-yang equilibrium.

3. Therapeutic Approach

3.1. Precise Differentiation of Cold and Heat for Targeted Treatment

Mr. Wu Peiheng once said, "All diseases have aspects of deficiency and excess, cold and heat. When making a diagnosis, one must adhere to this principle. Otherwise, it may lead to delays in treatment" [5]. This fully demonstrates the emphasis on using the differentiation of cold and heat as the fundamental guideline during clinical practice. Mr. Wu placed the differentiation of cold and heat at the forefront of diagnosis and treatment, believing that only by accurately grasping the nature of

the disease's cold or heat can one avoid misdiagnosis and mistreatment. This rigorous diagnostic thinking holds significant guiding significance for clinical practice.

A breast abscess case in the "Medical Records" describes a postpartum woman who contracted cold during nighttime breastfeeding, developing chills, fever, and left breast swelling. Initial treatment with Yin Qiao San and Jing Fang Bai Du San reduced fever but worsened cold and breast hardness. After surgical drainage and antibiotics, the wound healed, but the mass persisted with low-grade fever. Wu diagnosed yang deficiency with cold stagnation, prescribing Baitong Tang with modifications, ultimately resolving the condition with Sini Danggui Buxue Tang [6].

Analysis: This case was diagnosed in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) as "postpartum breast abscess" (corresponding to "mastitis" in Western medicine). Traditional diagnostic habits often associate "inflammatory pathology" with "heat-toxicity syndrome", leading some practitioners to misdiagnose the cold-heat nature of the disease and erroneously prescribe "acid-cool exterior-resolving formulas". Such misdiagnosis not only fails to expel the invading pathogen but further damages middle yang with cold-natured medicinals, resulting in lingering pathogen due to deficient upright qi. The prolonged course over a month allowed "cold pathogens to stagnate internally", obstructing the channels and vessels, while "qi and blood were silently consumed", further weakening the body's resistance and impairing its ability to expel the pathogen. The correct therapeutic strategy should focus on warming and unblocking internal yang, dispersing stagnation and draining pus, and resolving masses to relieve pain. The prescribed formula was a modified Baitong Tang. Originally recorded in Zhang Zhongjing's "Treatise on Cold Damage" for Shaoyin disease with yin excess and floating yang, Wu Peiheng ingeniously adapted this formula to break yin obstruction and restore yang circulation, thereby dispersing deeply entrenched cold pathogens and freeing constrained yang qi. As a result, pain subsided and the abscess resolved. Second visit: Xiangfu was added to enhance qi-moving, channel-dredging, mass-resolving, and pain-relieving effects. Third visit: A modified "Sini Danggui Buxue Tang" was prescribed to warm the channels, support yang, and regulate qi-blood, leading to complete resolution of pus and swelling.

3.2. Verification of Causes, Exploration of Essence

The "Inner Canon" states: "To cure a disease, one must seek its root cause" [7,8]. This classic statement laid the theoretical foundation for the syndrome differentiation and treatment approach in traditional Chinese medicine, revealing the fundamental principles of diagnosis and treatment in this discipline. Its profound meaning lies in the fact that when treating a patient, the physician must look beyond the surface manifestations of the disease, trace back to its origin, and directly address the essence of the disease mechanism; not only must one analyze the symptoms to determine the cause, but also differentiate the syndrome to clarify the root cause. As Zhang Jingyue said: "The root cause refers to the origin, the beginning, and the reason for everything in the universe." Mr. Wu Peiheng deeply understood this principle and, especially in gynecological diagnosis and treatment, he attached great importance to exploring the fundamental disease mechanism of the illness, believing that only by grasping the essential laws can the treatment be appropriate and the effect be as reliable as a drumbeat.

In the medical case of a woman in "Wu Peiheng's Medical Cases", there is a case of pregnancy-induced bleeding. "The wife of Fan was 28 years old and was six months pregnant. One day, due to carelessness in household chores, she suddenly fell and experienced a continuous and heavy bleeding. She had severe pain in her lower back and lower abdomen, and was unable to get out of bed. Her husband was away on business and had no money to treat her. It was six or seven days later that the bleeding continued and she was about to lose the baby. She urgently sought medical treatment. Her blood and qi were severely damaged, and the fetus was in great danger. Fortunately, the pulse was

still present. A modified prescription of Sini Danggui Buxue Tang was prescribed. After taking one dose, the bleeding stopped by half. After another dose, it was completely stopped. After three doses, she recovered completely and the fetus was saved" [6].

Analysis: In traditional Chinese medicine, this condition is diagnosed as "Tui Lou" (in Western medicine, it is diagnosed as "premature miscarriage"). The patient suffered from a fall and subsequently experienced leakage, which gradually became like a landslide. The treatment was delayed for six to seven days. Observing the critical symptoms of the leakage and the fetal movement about to occur, it was found that the cause was severe damage to the qi and blood, which were unable to firmly hold the fetal essence. Although the qi and blood were severely depleted, the pregnancy pulse still existed, indicating that life force was still present. The treatment should be based on replenishing qi and blood, promoting yang and strengthening qi to draw blood back to its origin. The prescription is modified Sini Danggui Buxue Tang [9]. The main ingredient is Fuzi, which replenishes qi and blood and generates fire to invigorate the body. This enables the primordial fire of the kidney to warm up and the fetal essence to be firmly connected [10]. Huangqi and Baizhu is the generation of the source of qi and blood. Danggui and Ejiao nourish the conception and governor vessels, firmly holding the fetal essence. Shengjiang and Dazao are used to warm the meridians and stop bleeding. Aiye and Fuzi are combined to warm and nourish the uterine cavity. The combination of all these herbs achieves the effect of promoting yang and strengthening qi, stabilizing the leakage, and stopping the bleeding. Once the foundation is solidified and the symptoms are resolved, the treatment should focus on stabilizing the qi to stop the bleeding. By addressing the root cause and understanding the essence of the disease, the treatment can achieve twice the result with half the effort [11]. For example: After taking one dose, the leakage was reduced by half. After the second dose, it was completely stopped. After the third dose, the condition improved significantly, and the fetus was saved.

3.3. Differential Diagnosis and Treatment, Adapting Measures to Circumstances

Mr. Wu Peiheng once said, "The key to diagnosing diseases lies in identifying symptoms, and the key to identifying symptoms lies in clearly distinguishing between yin and yang. Only when the diagnosis is accurate can the right medicine be prescribed and the treatment be carried out with ease." Given the particularity of women's diseases, the process of syndrome differentiation and treatment also needs to achieve "constancy" through "change" [6].

In the gynecological cases of "Medical Records of Wu Peiheng", there is a case of cold obstruction. "A girl surnamed Yao, aged 18, had suffered from diphtheria the previous year and had taken too many cold medicines, which led to irregular menstruation. Her period came every three to five months and she often had "shā" (a kind of abdominal pain). As her menstruation had not come for several months, she drank wine soaked with silkworm excrement, hoping to induce it. Unexpectedly, after drinking two small cups, her period still did not come and she suddenly fell into a critical condition. A doctor examined her and declared that there was no hope, then left without prescribing any medicine. Soon after, her pulse was completely absent, her lips and nails were black, her face and body were bluish, her teeth were tightly clenched. When forced open, her tongue and mouth were also bluish-black. Her limbs were cold and numb, she was unconscious, and she was breathing heavily and on the verge of death. Urgently, she was given a decoction of cinnamon bark, and after about two hours, she began to speak. She said she felt numb all over, had severe abdominal pain, and suddenly had a large amount of black, loose stool. On re-examination, her pulse was faintly returning, her complexion slightly improved, and she was breathing slightly. She was helped to lie down, and her tongue was found to be bluish-black and icy cold. She was treated with a large dose of the Yang Restoring Decoction. The next day, her pulse returned, she felt dizzy and had body pain, cold pain in

the abdomen, and preferred hot drinks. She was then treated with the above formula with additional ingredients and took several doses in a row. Her critical condition was eventually cured" [6].

Analysis: The patient was diagnosed with amenorrhea in both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine. She had previously suffered from diphtheria and was treated with excessive cold and cool medicines, which, although cured the disease, damaged the yang energy, disrupted the Chong and Ren meridians, and caused menstrual disorders. Subsequently, her menstruation did not occur for several months. She was then treated with silkworm excrement to regulate menstruation. However, as she was already constitutionally cold and weak, using a cold substance further harmed her yang energy, leading to an excess of cold and stagnation of qi and blood, presenting a critical situation of pure yin without yang. Dr. Wu diagnosed this as an acute illness and immediately administered Rougui to warm and invigorate the blood, unblock the meridians, and restore yang energy. After taking the medicine, the patient's vital energy gradually returned, and her pulse became faintly detectable, indicating signs of recovery. Two hours later, she suddenly had a loose stool of dark black color, which was a good sign that the cold pathogen was being expelled from the body and her yang energy was gradually recovering. When the condition stabilized somewhat, a modified version of the Great Reversal of Dahui Yang Yin was administered to vigorously replenish the original yang energy and warm and unblock the meridians. Fuzi, being extremely hot and pungent, warms the kidneys and boosts yang energy, vigorously replenishing the fire of the life gate, and also has the effect of strengthening the heart and restoring yang [12]. When used in combination with Rougui, Fuzi, which "moves but does not stay", travels through the twelve meridians; Rougui, which "stays but does not move", warms and supplements the original yang energy in the lower abdomen [13]. The combination of the two enhances the effects of restoring yang and reversing the collapse, as well as warming and dispelling cold. Ganjiang warms the middle and dispels cold, and when combined with Fuzi, it reduces its toxic side effects and assists in restoring yang energy. Honey-fried Ganciao is used to harmonize the properties of the other ingredients, warming the exterior to invigorate the defensive qi and nourishing the middle to strengthen the spleen [14]. The combination of these ingredients works synergistically to achieve the effects of invigorating qi, dispelling cold, restoring yang, and reversing the collapse, thus saving the patient from an imminent danger. Throughout the entire diagnosis and treatment process, the diagnosis was precise, the medication was vigorous yet orderly, first restoring yang energy in an emergency, then warming and tonifying the body's foundation. Eventually, the cold and stagnation were dispelled, yang energy was restored, qi and blood circulation were unblocked, and menstruation was regulated. Treating diseases begins with accurate diagnosis, followed by flexible adaptation and targeted.

3.4. Master the Condition and Guide Accordingly

In "Yin-Yang Correspondence and Balance Theory" of "Suwen", it was stated: "Raise it when it is light, reduce it when it is heavy, and highlight it when it is declining... Ascend it when it is high, and draw it down and drain it when it is low." This theory expounds the principle of guiding treatment according to the situation. Mr. Wu Peiheng valued the "Inner Classic" and deeply understood this concept. When practicing medicine, he particularly paid attention to observing the trend of the disease and either followed the trend or treated against it. For those with pathogenic factors on the surface, it was treated with light and clear methods for dispersion; for those with pathogenic factors accumulated in the interior, it was treated with gradual and gentle attacks to eliminate them; for those with weakened vital energy, it was treated with gradual supplementation. The aim was to ensure that the medicinal effect was in harmony with the disease mechanism, neither rashly harming the body's vital energy nor failing to act promptly due to inertia. This concept of adapting to the disease trend and proceeding step by step fully demonstrates the subtlety of the Chinese medicine theory of syndrome

differentiation and treatment.

In the medical case of a woman in "Wu Peiheng's Medical Cases", the condition was once closed. "Ms. Song, female, 27 years old. The patient was constitutionally weak. She had not conceived for many years after marriage. Initially, her menstruation was irregular, with scanty and dark blood, and she felt a heavy and cold pain in the lower abdomen. After two or three years like this, the menstrual blood gradually decreased and eventually became closed. Later, she received treatment with both traditional and Western medicines, and has been in a closed state for six years up to now. The patient visited in July 1959. The symptoms included pale and dull complexion, listlessness, shortness of breath and lack of energy, sparse and yellowish hair. Since her menstruation became closed, she often felt dizzy and tinnitus in the ears, and was troubled in the heart. During the day, she was sleepy and wanted to sleep, and at night, she could not sleep well. Her mouth was bland and had no taste, and she did not want to eat. Her lower back was sore, her legs and knees were weak, her hands and feet were cold and unresponsive, and her lower abdomen also felt cold and uncomfortable. The pulse was deep, the tongue was pale and tender, the color was dark with blood stasis, and the coating was thin, white and moist. The first diagnosis prescribed the formula of "Yiyuan Nuangong Tang" for treatment. The second diagnosis prescribed "Yiyuan Nuangong Tang" with Honghua. The third diagnosis prescribed "Yiyuan Nuangong Tang" with the removal of Chi shao and addition of Chuanxiong and Ejiao. The fourth diagnosis prescribed the modified formula of "Bazhen Tang" [6].

Analysis: The diagnosis of this disease in traditional Chinese medicine is amenorrhea (in Western medicine, it is also diagnosed as amenorrhea). The patient has always been weak and cold-intolerant, with insufficient innate constitution and weakened yang qi. There is a lack of true fire in the kidneys, and the blood and qi in the uterus are stagnant due to yang deficiency and coldness. The two meridians of Chong and Ren lose nourishment, and the blood cannot be generated, thus causing the cessation of menstruation [15]. The blood sea is not warm, and the vaporizing qi cannot be formed, making it difficult to retain sperm for conception. The treatment should warm yang qi, consolidate qi, dispel cold, and warm the uterus. The prescription for the first consultation was the Yiyuan Nuangong Tang. The prescription contained Fuzi and Rougui, which strongly replenished the lower burner to restore the lesser fire [16]; Aiye and Wuzhuyu were used to warm and unblock the meridians and dispel cold and relieve stagnation; the auxiliary ingredients were Danggui and Xiangfu to promote blood circulation and unblock the meridians, and to break up the stasis in the uterine vessels [17]. The entire prescription achieved the effects of warming yang qi, transforming qi and dispelling cold and relieving stagnation. After taking the prescription for three doses, the patient returned for a second consultation. The abdominal pain decreased by seven or eight, the cold sensation was alleviated, the hands and feet returned to warmth, the pulse remained deep and thready or rough, the tongue color was pale, and the darkness and dullness of the blood stasis slightly reduced, and the coating was thin and white. The condition improved somewhat. The prescription for the second consultation was the Yiyuan Nuangong Tang with Honghua to assist in warming the meridians and promoting blood circulation. The prescription was taken for eight consecutive doses, and all symptoms improved. In the third consultation, the prescription in the Yiyuan Nuangong Tang was modified by removing red peony root and adding Chuanxiong and Ejiao. Chuanxiong and Ejiao are sweet and neutral in nature, promoting blood circulation and replenishing blood, enhancing the ability to promote blood circulation and unblock the stasis in the uterine vessels [18]. After taking five consecutive doses, the menstrual flow began to occur, with black blood clots as the initial sign, and then gradually turning red. The next day, the pain in the waist and abdomen was relieved, and menstruation lasted for five days before it was completely over. In the fourth consultation, the prescription was modified to the Bazhen Tang with modifications, to nourish qi, nourish blood, and regulate the body. This condition belongs to a syndrome of weakened yang qi, coldness in the Chong and Ren meridians, and blood stasis blocking the uterus. The first consultation was based on warming the lower burner and

dispelling cold and warming the uterus: the second consultation was based on the first consultation, promoting both warming and unblocking, strengthening the consolidation of yang qi and unblocking the stasis in the uterine vessels: the third consultation was to nourish blood and nourish blood circulation, to rebuild the mechanism of blood generation; and the fourth consultation was to nourish blood, regulate the Chong meridian, and nourish the uterus. Looking at the entire treatment process, grasping the condition, guiding according to the situation, and gradually recovering.

4. Conclusion

This article, through the study of 9 gynecological medical cases in "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng", systematically analyzes Wu's academic thoughts and treatment characteristics in treating women's diseases. The research finds that Wu particularly emphasizes the method of "warming and supporting yang qi" in the diagnosis and treatment of women's diseases. The core pathogenesis is mostly attributed to the deficiency and decline of yang qi, so he often uses "Four Reversal Decoction" and its similar formulas and other warm and hot agents to treat serious conditions. This treatment feature fully embodies the essence of Wu's academic thought of "supporting yang", that is, restoring the body's vital energy by warming and tonifying the original yang, thereby achieving the purpose of treating the root cause of the disease. Then, through the analysis of typical medical cases, it is found that Wu shows four distinct treatment characteristics in the diagnosis and treatment of women's diseases: first, he is good at distinguishing between cold and heat and can grasp the essence of yang deficiency through complex symptoms; second, he diagnoses the root cause and pays attention to grasping the fundamental pathogenesis of the disease from a holistic perspective; third, he is flexible in adjusting the prescription while adhering to the principle of warming and supporting yang; fourth, he guides the situation and adjusts the treatment plan in a timely manner according to the evolution of the disease. These characteristics complement each other and constitute a complete system of Wu's treatment of women's diseases, with significant clinical efficacy. This research not only reveals Wu Peiheng's unique gynecological diagnosis and treatment ideas, but also provides valuable clinical references for traditional Chinese medicine in treating women's diseases, especially for common gynecological conditions such as qi and blood deficiency and yang deficiency with cold coagulation in modern clinical practice.

References

- [1] He Jinglin, Zhang Xiaolin, Sun Yanhong. Research on Wu Peiheng's Academic Thought on Treating Warm Diseases [J]. *Journal of Changchun University of Chinese Medicine*, 2022, 38(06): 602-604.
- [2] Xiang Yang, Zhang Min, Zeng Chuhua, et al. Discussion on the Differential Diagnosis Approach of Epidemic Diseases in "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng" [J]. *Chinese Health Care*, 2023, 41(21): 63-65+76-77.
- [3] Xu Shanshan, Zheng Fengjie, Dou Weihua, et al. Research on Wu Peiheng's Rules of Using Jia Gu Fu [J]. *Sichuan Traditional Medicine*, 2012, 30(06): 27-29.
- [4] Wu Linna, Ge Quanxi, Li Fangfang, et al. Research on the Prescription Usage Patterns of Aconite in "Wu Peiheng Medical Cases" Based on the Traditional Chinese Medicine Inheritance Support Platform [J]. *Hunan Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2022, 38(02): 34-39+63.
- [5] Shao Guihong. Wu Peiheng's Research on the Academic Thought of "Shanghan Lun" [D]. *Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2012.
- [6] Wu Shengyuan. Selected Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng [J]. *Journal of Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 1978, (01): 79-85.
- [7] Du Shiyu, Peng Zhaorong, Meng Fanyu, et al. Analysis of Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng from the Fuyang School Using Aconite and Gui zhi Treat Pain [J]. *Chinese Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2023, 38(11): 5547-5550.
- [8] Wang Rui. Research on Wu Peiheng's Experience in Using Ephedra [D]. *Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2019.
- [9] Gao Fei, Xu Yonggang, Ma Rou. A Preliminary Study on the Therapeutic Thought of the Fire God School in Treating Blood Disorders [J]. *Chinese Medicine Journal*, 2012, 53(21): 1877-1878.

- [10] Xu Xiaoyun, Zhang Xiaolin, Yang Mei, et al. A Brief Analysis of the Anti-Disease Effects of Traditional Chinese Medicines in "Medical Cases of Wu Peiheng" [C]// The 12th National Academic Conference of Traditional Chinese Medicine Diagnosis, Chinese Medical Association Society of Traditional Chinese Medicine Diagnosis. Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine; 2011: 225-228.
- [11] Gu Shuhua. Research on Wu Peiheng's Academic Thought and Evaluation of Medical Cases: A Compilation of Literature [C]// Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Yunnan Chinese Medicine Society, Wu Peiheng Academic Research Clinical Studio, Sheng'ai Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital. Symposium on the Academic Thought of the Renowned Chinese Medical Scientist Wu Peiheng and Commemoration of the 120th Anniversary of His Birth (1888-2008) [Collection of Papers]. [Publisher Unknown], 2009: 18-64.
- [12] Fu Wenlu. Wu Peiheng's Experience in Using Aconite [J]. Henan Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2011, 31(04): 339-341.
- [13] Liu Guowei. Research on Wu Peiheng's Application and Development of the Principles, Methods, Formulas and Medications in "Shanghan Lun" [D]. Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2017.
- [14] Wang Huifeng, Zhang Xiaolin, Wu Shengyuan. A Brief Analysis of the Treatment of Wu Mei Pill Case by Wu Peiheng [J]. Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, 2016, 22(12): 104-106.
- [15] Xiao Yonghong, Zhang Zhijiao, Peng Jiangyun, et al. Characteristics of Aconite Application in the Guo Peiheng Therapeutic School of Yang-Qi Promotion in Yunnan [J]. Chinese Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2021, 36(06): 3419-3422.
- [16] Wu Yunfeng. Research on the Medication Patterns for Treating Key Diseases Based on Wu Peiheng's Therapeutic Academic Thought [D]. Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2018.
- [17] Li Yingya, Qin Wen, Chen Yajiao, et al. Further Discussion on "Wu Peiheng's Medical Cases" [J]. Yunnan Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, 2017, 38(03): 12-14.
- [18] Xu Shanshan, Yong Xiaojia, Zheng Fengjie, et al. Research on the Rules of the Yang-Fu School's Use of Ginger, Aged Ginger and Cinnamon [J]. New Chinese Medicine, 2012, 44(06): 173-175.