

Original Article

## ***Donguibogam* or DongUiBoGam: Is It Still a Different Book? - A Study on the Translation of *Donguibogam* into English Orthography -**

Hong-Jae Kim, Yoo-Chang Han, Myung-Dong Kim

Department of Physiology, College of Oriental Medicine, Sangji University

**Introduction:** Up to now there has been no unified orthography of *Donguibogam* (東醫寶鑑) in English. Too many different spellings on *Donguibogam* are seen in the articles on it. Therefore, we present a solution to the spelling problem of *Donguibogam* in this study.

**Discussion:** To verify the problem of various spellings of *Donguibogam* we looked at over 54 articles that have spellings of *Donguibogam* published from 2000 to 2008, and compared those 29 different spellings with each other. To know the historical background of *Donguibogam* spelling, we looked over many translations that foreigners used, but we could just find fragmentary references to *Donguibogam*. We compared various spellings with the official orthography of the Korean government. We discussed the appropriateness of various spellings. There is no unified spelling in the DongUiBoGam center and in the conference articles of the Korean Society of Medical History, which recently celebrated the 400th year of DongUiBoGam publication.

**Conclusion:** It is suggested that the proper orthography should be “*Donguibogam: Principles and Practice of Eastern Medicine*”. Hereafter all articles should follow this spelling without exception for more consistent study.

**Key Words :** *Donguibogam* or DongUiBoGam, English Orthography

### Introduction

On July 31, 2009, *Donguibogam* was listed as a Registered Heritage of the Memory in the World Register of UNESCO. Its registration means that the world acknowledges its value that “developed the ideals of preventive medicine and public health care by the state, which was virtually an unprecedented idea up to the 19th century”<sup>1)</sup>. The International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam was held at Semyung University on October 3, 2010, in celebration of the four hundredth year of publication since the year 1613. But, though *Donguibogam* was listed in the Memory of the World Register, there is no unified orthography of *Donguibogam* (東醫寶鑑) in English. If we look over

the spellings of *Donguibogam* that appear in the articles, each spelling is different for almost each author, and there are some cases where the same association uses different spellings in the same book, and even the same author has different spellings.

We could not find any extant articles dealing with the orthography of *Donguibogam*. We searched the websites of the Korean Oriental Medical Society<sup>2)</sup>, the Korean Journal of Medical History<sup>3)</sup> and the Korean Traditional Knowledge Portal<sup>4)</sup> without success. We could only find fragmentarily the expressions of *Donguibogam* on internet search engines such as yahoo.co.kr or google.co.kr.

In his article, Professor In-Seok Yeo explains that E. B. Landis, a missionary from the Anglican

• Received : 19 October 2010

• Revised : 3 November 2010

• Accepted : 5 November 2010

• Correspondence to : Myung-Dong Kim

Dept. of Physiology, College of Oriental Medicine, Sangji University

Tel : +82-33-730-0670, Fax : +82-33-730-0665, E-mail : drmdkim@sangji.co.kr

Church, arrived in Korea in September of 1890. He translated some part of the Herbal Medicine Chapter in *Donguibogam* and carried the translation in “The China Review.” His translation of *Donguibogam* is “Mirror of Eastern Medicine.” He translated its meaning into English, not its pronunciation<sup>5)</sup>. It is sure that Landis recognized that Korean medicine is different from that of China, so he spoke of “Eastern Medicine.” But there is no knowing why the word “precious” was dropped.

In the website of the United States National Library of Medicine<sup>6)</sup>, National Institutes of Health, the classics of Traditional Chinese Medicine are being introduced, but the role of Traditional Korean Medicine is not included. And in the process of explaining Traditional Chinese Medicine, as the title of Chinese Medicine in Korea and Japan, thirteen medical books are being introduced, of which twelve are from Japan and only one from Korea. The part of explanation of that book is as follows.

Ho Chun, 1546-1615 *Tong ui po kam (Treasures of Eastern Medical Knowledge: Classified Book of Medicine)* Korea, 1613. 25 vols. NLM Call Number: OR 141.

In this work originally published in 1611, the renowned Korean medical doctor Ho Chun compiled and classified the extant medical knowledge of China, Japan, and Korea. Some of the categories he used were internal environment, external appearances of the human body, miscellaneous diseases, fluid medicine, and acupuncture. (The underline is author’s.)

Heo Jun is being spelt as ‘Ho Chun,’ and *Donguibogam* is expressed as ‘*Tong ui po kam (Treasures of Eastern Medical Knowledge: Classified Book of Medicine)*.’ This pronunciation is not Korean but American. Additional explanation of *Donguibogam* is paraphrased into its value as medical encyclopedia. The paraphrasing emphasizes not Chinese medicine, but Korean medicine.

There is another case in Taiwan. From the website of the Lifu Museum of Chinese Medicine, China Medical University<sup>7)</sup>, the explanations of the relationship between China, Korea, and Japan, are cited:

“Korean medicine, like Chinese medicine, has deep roots in history. Xu Jun’s Precious Mirror of Eastern Medicine includes more than eighty important texts on Chinese medicine from before the Ming dynasty as well as the great Classified Compilation of Medical Figures in Korean medicine, from which the finest points were selected and compiled. Li Ji-ma’s Longevity and Preservation in Eastern Medicine promoted the medical study of the four constitutional types and had a great influence on the development of medicine in both China as well as Japan.” (The underline is author’s.)

Though Heo Jun, the author of *Donguibogam* is a Korean, the Chinese pronounce his name differently; his name is spelt “Xu Jun” as the Chinese pronounce it. In English, *Donguibogam* is paraphrased as “Precious Mirror of Eastern Medicine.” The word “precious” was retained in this case.

As there are just three cases to give examples of translation, it is difficult to generalize foreigners’ comprehension of *Donguibogam*. These three cases, however, each have their own different translations.

We changed focus to local cases in translation of *Donguibogam*. We put *Donguibogam* in Korean in the web search of the website of the Korean Traditional Knowledge Portal<sup>8)</sup>. The object of this search is to select the articles that have *Donguibogam* in the titles or abstract in English spelling. So we have looked at over 54 articles that had spellings of *Donguibogam* that have been published from 2000 to 2008, and compared those spellings with each other. Surprisingly, there exists only one *Donguibogam*, but many different translations appeared in the many articles.

Also we looked into the way of spelling from the Korean government's Nomination Form to the UNESCO, and we compared various spellings with the official orthography of the Korean government. We wondered why there is not yet unified spelling on *Donguibogam* since its registration in the Memory of the World Register. If a scholar, who does not know Korean at all, will seek *Donguibogam* on the web, his or her search will definitely miss some cases. So it is suggested that some action or discussion be made on this spelling problem. Therefore, we present a solution to the spelling problem of *Donguibogam* in this study.

## Discussion

1. 29 Different Spellings in the 54 articles on *Donguibogam* in the Journals in Korea.

The search on the articles was made by searching the Korean Traditional Knowledge Portal by putting *Donguibogam* in Korean. The articles we retrieved dated from 2000 to 2008. Of the articles we collected, we deleted some that do not have English spelling in the abstract or title, so we chose only articles that transcribed the pronunciation of *Donguibogam* and arranged them by the year of publication. The spellings of *Donguibogam* in English in the articles are as follows. (Table 1)

We found 54 articles. Of these 54 articles, there were 29 variations of spelling. Though we make allowance for the same authors in these articles, we should like to say that each author is almost writing his or her own way of spelling.

We put these variations in alphabetical order with frequencies in Arabic numerals.

### 1. Appropriateness of Various Spellings

It is conventional for us to write italicized form to denote the title of a book, human name, or cultural properties. As *Donguibogam* is a cultural heritage, it

is proper to write it in italicized form. Also, symbols other than Roman letters are used such as in 『Dongyuibogam』. This 『』 is not necessary in English form just italicizing is enough. For the same reason, dash (-) is not needed, either.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism announced “*The Romanization of Korean*” on July 7th, 2000<sup>63</sup>. The basic principles of Romanization are: (1) Romanization is based on standard Korean pronunciation. (2) Symbols other than Roman letters are avoided to the greatest extent possible. And in the *Special Provisions for Romanization*, there is the rule (6): Names of geographic features, cultural properties, and man-made structures may be written without hyphens. As *Donguibogam* is a cultural property, it needs neither hyphen nor any other symbol other than Roman letters. When we take these principles and rule into consideration, the proper orthography should be *Donguibogam*. Landis paraphrased *Donguibogam* as “Mirror of Eastern Medicine.” When foreigners read *Donguibogam*, it is natural that he or she does not understand what *Donguibogam* literally means, so it is necessary to co-write the paraphrasing.

### 2. The Official Orthography of the Korean Government: *Donguibogam*

The Korean Government submitted the nomination form to the Memory of the World Register to the UNESCO in 2009. The expression “*Donguibogam: Principles and Practice of Eastern Medicine*” appears in this nomination form. This orthography of “*Donguibogam*” follows faithfully to the principle and rule of the announcement of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It also uses the italicized form, which is convention for the title of a book. “*Principles and Practice of Eastern Medicine*” seems to represent the importance of *Donguibogam* that is available for the modern practicality, effectiveness, and validity, as of today. It seems that the Korean government took its symbolic meaning, not literal

**Table 1.** Title, Spelling, and Publishing Year of *Donguibogam* in the Articles

Title of the Article	Spellings	Year
A study on Applications of prescriptions including <i>Fructus Ponciri Seu Aurantii</i> as a main component in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>9)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2008
A study on Applications of prescriptions including <i>Rhizoma Anemarrhenae</i> as a main component in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>10)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2008
Study on Application of the <i>Colla corii Asini</i> Blended Prescription from the <i>Dongueybogam</i> <sup>11)</sup>	The <i>Dongueybogam</i>	2007
A study on Application of prescriptions including <i>Radix Angelicae Dahuricae</i> as a main component in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>12)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2007
Study on Application of <i>Radix Asparagi</i> Main Blended Prescription from <i>Dongueybogam</i> <sup>13)</sup>	<i>Dongueybogam</i>	2006
A Study on Application of <i>Radix Saposhnikoviae</i> Main Blended Prescription From <i>Donguebogam</i> <sup>14)</sup>	<i>Donguebogam</i>	2006
Researches on the Phase Institution of the Folk Remedies in <i>Dongyibogam</i> <sup>15)</sup>	<i>Dongyibogam</i>	2006
Study on Application of <i>Herba Ephedrae</i> Main Blended Prescription from <i>Dongueybogam</i> <sup>16)</sup>	<i>Dongueybogam</i>	2005
Study on Application of <i>Bulbus Fritillariae</i> Main Blended Prescription from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>17)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2005
Study on Application of <i>Lindera Radix</i> Main Blended Prescription in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>18)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2005
Study on the Medical Records in <i>Naeyung-pyun</i> of <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>19)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2005
Research for the table of contents in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>20)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2005
A Clinical Study about Low Back Pain Patients Based on 10 Classes Lumbago in <i>Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham</i> <sup>21)</sup>	<i>Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham</i>	2005
A Study on Applications of prescriptions including <i>Fructus Schisandra</i> as a main component in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>22)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2005
Study on Application of <i>Lignum akebiae</i> Main Blended Prescription from <i>Dongueybogam</i> <sup>23)</sup>	<i>Dongueybogam</i>	2005
Study on Application of <i>Perilla rutescens</i> Main Blended Prescription in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>24)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2005
A Study on Literature on Acupuncture & Moxibustion Techniques to Treat 6 Kinds of Belly-ache Described by Juh Jun in <i>DongUiBoGam</i> <sup>25)</sup>	<i>DongUiBoGam</i>	2005
Antitrichomonas Activity of Herb-medicine Generally Used in <i>Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham</i> <sup>26)</sup>	<i>Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham</i>	2005
Medical Minds of Traditional Korean Medicine in 「 <i>DongEuiBoGam</i> 」 and 「 <i>Dongyi Suse Bowon</i> 」 <sup>27)</sup>	「 <i>DongEuiBoGam</i> 」	2005
Study on Application of the <i>Morus Cortex</i> Mainly Used in Herbal Prescription (On the Focus of Prescriptions including <i>Morus Cortex</i> in <i>Donguibogam</i> ) <sup>28)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2004
A Study on Application of <i>Radix Asari</i> Main Blended Prescription From <i>Donguebogam</i> <sup>29)</sup>	<i>Donguebogam</i>	2004
A Study on Application of <i>Semen Armeniacae Amarum</i> Main Blended Prescription from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>30)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	
Consideration of the Comparing the Original Texts with Quotations in Edema Chapter of <i>Dong-Yi-Bo-Gam</i> <sup>31)</sup>	<i>Dong-Yi-Bo-Gam</i>	2004
The Studies of References Cited in Ong-Juh Gathering of <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>32)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2004
Study of Application of <i>Fructus Forsythiae</i> Main Blended Prescription from <i>Dongueybogam</i> <sup>33)</sup>	<i>Dongueybogam</i>	2004
A Study on Application of <i>Pyungwuisan</i> Blended Prescriptions From <i>Dongueybogam</i> <sup>34)</sup>	<i>Dongueybogam</i>	2004
The Analysis of prescription used for back pain in the <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>35)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2004

Table 1. Continued

Title of the Article	Spellings	Year
Study of Relationship between China <i>BeunJungLonChi</i> and DongEuiBoGam <i>BeunJungLonChi</i> <sup>36)</sup>	DongEuiBoGam	2004
Respiration in view of the fact that Human beings synchronize with the cosmos and the five classification of the pattern of respiration - the respiration described in Hwang-Jae-Nae-Kyung, Nan-Kyung and Dong-Ui-Bo-Gam - <sup>37)</sup>	Dong-Ui-Bo-Gam	2003
Study on Application of <i>Radix Thichosanthis</i> Main Blended Prescriptions from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>38)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2003
Studies on application of <i>Radix Puerariae</i> main blended Prescription from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>39)</sup>	Donguibogam	2003
Study on the processing methods of <i>Rhei Rhizoma</i> in <i>Donguibogam</i> and <i>Chejungsinpyeon</i> <sup>40)</sup>	Donguibogam	2003
Studies on application of <i>Cimicifuga heracleifolia</i> blended Prescriptions from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>41)</sup>	<i>Donguibogam</i>	2002
A study of preservation of health in the 『Dongyi Bogam』 and 『Dongyi Soose Bowon Sasang Chobongyun』 <sup>42)</sup>	『Dongyi Bogam』	2002
Study on Therapeutic range, Symptom, Pathology, and composition of <i>Radix Scutellariae</i> - main blended Prescriptions from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>43)</sup>	Donguibogam	2002
The Study of Literature Review on Intoxication and Detoxication - Focused on DONG YUI BO GAM (dongyibaojian) - <sup>44)</sup>	DONG YUI BO GAM(dongyibaojian)	2002
Studies on Therapeutic range, Symptom, Pathology, and composition of <i>Polygala tenuifolia</i> - main blended Prescriptions from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>45)</sup>	Donguibogam	2002
A study on the Classification of Disease in 『DongEuiBoGam』(4) <sup>46)</sup>	『DongEuiBoGam』	2002
Study on the view of human body and diseases in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>47)</sup>	『Donguibogam』	2002
Screening of Insulin-like Substances from Traditional Herbs of Diabetes Prescription in <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>48)</sup>	Donguibogam	2002
Raise several point on the poor translations of Cold part of <i>Donguibokam</i> <sup>49)</sup>	Donguibokam	2002
Studies on Therapeutic range, Symptom, Pathology, and composition of <i>Ginseng Radix</i> - main blended Prescriptions from <i>Donguibogam</i> <sup>50)</sup>	Donguibogam	
Study on current diseases and main effects of prescription matched with <i>Bupleurum chinense</i> DC as main herb <sup>51)</sup>	the DONG-UE-BO-GAM	2001
The analysis of prescription used for <i>hoamun</i> of <i>dongeuibagam</i> <sup>52)</sup>	dongeuibagam	2001
Application of <i>Shipjeondaebo-tang</i> in <i>Hyungsang</i> Medicine <sup>53)</sup>	『Dongyui bogam』	2001
A Study on the Sasang Constitution in Simple-herb of 『DongEuiBoGam · JangBu』 <sup>54)</sup>	『DongEuiBoGam』	2001
A study on the Lung-qi system - On the Focus of Prescriptions including Ephedra Herba in Korean Encyclopedia Medica (Tong-ui-bo-gam)- <sup>55)</sup>	Tong-ui-bo-gam	2001
Several errors in transcription of prescriptions of 『Donguibogam』 <sup>56)</sup>	『Donguibogam』	2001
A Study on the Classification of Disease in 『Dong Eui Bo Gam』 <sup>57)</sup>	『Dong Eui Bo Gam』	2001
The Formulae and Administration of Herbal drugs Used for Stroke in the Poong Section of <i>DongYiBoGam</i> <sup>58)</sup>	DongYiBoGam	2001
A Study about Psychotherapeutic application with Three Valuable Properties, Essence, Vital force and Spirit in <i>Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham</i> <sup>59)</sup>	Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham	2000
Study on the Use Range, Pathology, Classification of Main Treatable Symptom and Components of a Prescription Combined with RHIZOMA CYPERI as Principle Drug (Focused on <i>Donguibogam</i> ) <sup>60)</sup>	Donguibogam	2000
A Study on the phases of Dong-Eui Bo Kahm quoted from the So Moon and the Young Chu <sup>61)</sup>	Dong-Eui Bo Kahm	2000
A Study on the classification on disease in 『Dong Ui Bo Gam』 <sup>62)</sup>	『Dong Ui Bo Gam』	2000

**Table 2.** Spellings and the Numbers of the Same Spelling

Spelling	Numbers	Spelling	Numbers
<i>Dongeubogam</i>	2	<i>dongeuibagam</i>	1
Dongeuibogam	1	<i>Dongeuibogam</i>	3
DongEuiBoGam	1	『DongEuiBoGam』	3
『Dong Eui Bo Gam』	1	Dong-Eui Bo Kham	1
Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham	2	<i>Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham</i>	1
Dongeuybogam	3	<i>Dongeuybogam</i>	2
The Dongeuybogam	1	the DONG-UE-BO-GAM	1
Donguibogam	15	<i>Donguibogam</i>	3
DongUiBoGam	1	Dong-Ui-Bo-Gam	1
『Donguibogam』	1	『Dong Ui Bo Gam』	1
『Donguibogam』	1	Donguibokam	1
Dongyibogam	1	DongYiBoGam	1
『Dongyi Bogam』	1	<i>Dong-Yi-Bo-Gam</i>	1
DONG YUI BO GAM (dongyibaojian)	1	『Dongyuibogam』	1
Tong-ui-bo-gam	1		

translation. Since Donguibogam was registered in the Memory of the World Register in 2009, the homepage of UNESCO has used the spelling *Donguibogam*.

### 3. Celebration of 400th Anniversary of DongUiBoGam and International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam

DongUiBoGam Center was founded in 2006 by the Government, the representatives of Traditional Korean Medicine, and civic organizations, to celebrate the 400th anniversary of *Donguibogam*<sup>64</sup>. However, the spelling here is different from that of the official orthography of the Korean government: *Donguibogam*. Why did the center use the spelling DongUiBoGam? It is very weird because only the book DongUiBoGam begins with a capital letter for each syllable in Korean. There are 6 other examples of spellings that translated Heo Jun's other books into English<sup>65</sup>. Those examples are *Unhaetaesahjipyo* [診解胎產集要], *Unhaeogoogupbang* [診解救急方], *Unhaedoochangjipyo* [診解痘瘡集要],

*DongUiBoGam* [東醫寶鑑] (The underline is author's.), *Changanromaekgyeoljipseong* [纂圖方論脈訣集成], *Shinchangbyeokonbang* [新纂辟溫方], and *Byeokyeokshinbang* [癰疫神方]. In these books, all the letters are italicized, but, strange to say only *DongUiBoGam* begins with capital letters for each syllable in Korean pronunciation. There is not a unified rule in translation, if only we compare these 6 examples.

Many articles were presented by a lot of scholars at the International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam, held by the Korean Society of Medical History. Yet again, the articles that were presented at the same conference, had different spellings of *Donguibogam*. We keep in mind that, at least, the same conference or association or journal should keep the same spelling throughout. Marta E. Hanson spells the Precious Mirror on Eastern Medicine (Dongyibaojian)<sup>66</sup>, Kim Namil 『Donguibogam』<sup>67</sup>, Eric Marié DongUiBogam and Dongui bogam<sup>68</sup>, Lee Byung Wook DongUiBogam<sup>69</sup>, Ahn Sangyoung DongUiBoGam<sup>70</sup>, Taewoo Kim DongUiBoGam<sup>71</sup>,

James Flowers Dongui Bogam<sup>72)</sup>, and Park Jun Gyu *Donguibogam*<sup>73)</sup>. These scholars presented their articles on the same day, but their spellings are different from each other. There is no unified spelling at the DongUiBoGam center nor in the conference articles<sup>74)</sup> of the Korean Society of Medical History which celebrated the 400th year of DongUiBoGam publication.

### Conclusion

We can safely say that throughout these searches, the spellings that even foreigners use are different from each other. We think that we should begin our discussion to unify the spelling, with the precondition that any other spelling can not satisfy anyone. If so, it should be the proper way to use the official orthography of the Korean government. The principle of the Romanization of Korean is available at any moment by the announcement of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. If we don't want to follow this principle, then the Association of Korean Oriental Medicine should play an important role to settle this spelling problem. But to our chagrin, we found the spelling Dong Ui Bo Gam on the website of the Association of Korean Oriental Medicine<sup>75)</sup>, and when we checked the spelling on the website of the Korean Oriental Medical Society, we found the spelling *Donguibogam*, not in italicized form. Thus two representatives of Traditional Korean Medicine use different spellings.

So with full consideration, we would like to present our opinion about the spelling. We hold that *Donguibogam* is a very acceptable spelling. Also, we need to confer E.B. Landis' expression. He was the very first translator of some part of *Donguibogam*, and his translation was very faithful. His literal translation is "Mirror of Eastern Medicine." But, since the registration in the Memory of the World Heritage in 2009, its spelling has solidified as '*Donguibogam*: Principles and Practice of Eastern

Medicine' worldwide. Some think that to change this spelling into another new orthography is not necessary. That is because the historical and cultural values which *Donguibogam* contains, is so great that it is not right to place the spelling in his or her own choice. So it is very desirable to unify the spelling into *Donguibogam* even though this spelling does not please all. Throughout this study we assert that the spelling should be "*Donguibogam*: Principles and Practice of Eastern Medicine", and that all the articles to be published follow this orthography.

### References

1. The Nomination Form submitted to the UNESCO by the Korean government. Available at URL [http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=27075&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=27075&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html). Accessed at October 8, 2010.
2. Available at URL <http://www.koms.or.kr/2010/>. Accessed October 8, 2010.
3. Available at URL [http://medhist.kams.or.kr/index\\_k.html](http://medhist.kams.or.kr/index_k.html). Accessed October 8, 2010.
4. Available at URL <http://www.koreantk.com/JZ0100.jsp>. Accessed October 8, 2010.
5. Yeo IS. A History of the Research Department of the Severance Union Medical College. *Korean Journal of Medical History*. 2004;13(2):233-250.
6. Available at URL <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/chinese/books.html>. Accessed October 8, 2010.
7. Available at URL [http://www2.cmu.edu.tw/~cmshow/96new\\_e.htm](http://www2.cmu.edu.tw/~cmshow/96new_e.htm). Accessed October 8, 2010.
8. Available at URL <http://www.koreantk.com/JZ0100.jsp>. Accessed October 8, 2010.
9. Ryu SH, Lim YH, Ryou SY, Yun YG. A study on Applications of prescriptions including *Fructus Ponciri Seu Aurantii* as a main

- component in *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2008;16(1):15-27.
10. Shin DG, Lee CW, Jeon KH, Sung SY, Yun YG. A study on Applications of prescriptions including *Rhizoma Anemarrhenae* as a main component in *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2008;16(1):39-53.
  11. Kim CH, Jeung JK. Study on Application of the Colla corii Asini Blended Prescription from The Dongeuybogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2007;15(2): 79-87.
  12. Lee SJ, Jang SI, Yun YG. A study on Application of prescriptions including Radix Angelicae Dahuricae as a main component in Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2007; 15(2):47-64.
  13. Choi YS, Lee JC. Study on Application of Radix Asparagi Main Blended Prescription from Dongeuybogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2006;14(1):42-51.
  14. Kim GM, Lee JC, Oh H, Kim CM, Yun YG. A Study on Application of Radix *Saposhnikovia* Main Blended Prescription From *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2006;14(1):11-29.
  15. Oh SC, Kim KJ. Researches on the Phase Institution of the Folk Remedies in Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2006;20(1):1-9.
  16. Hwang CH, Yun YG. Study on Application of Herba Ephedrae Main Blended Prescription from Dongeuybogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2005;13(2):169-192.
  17. Lim DH, Yun YG. Study on Application of Bulbus Fritillariae Main Blended Prescription from Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2005;13(2):125-140.
  18. Kim CM, Lee JC. Study on Application of Lindera Radix Main Blended Prescription in Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2005;13(2):153-168.
  19. Park YS, Ha KT, Kim JK, Choi DY. Study on the Medical Records in *Naeyung-pyun* of *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2005;19(6):1457-1470.
  20. Lee IS, Yoon CR. Research for the table of contents in Donguibogam. J Korean Medical Classics. 2005;18(3):136-171.
  21. Yeom SC, Lee GM, Lee KS, Kim SC. A Clinical Study about Low Back Pain Patients Based on 10 Classes Lumbago in *Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham*. J Koreand Acupuncture & Moxibustion Society. 2005;22(4):95-111.
  22. Park YK, Choi YS, Lee JC, Yun YG. A Study on Applications of prescriptions including *Fructus Schisandra* as a main component in *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2005;13(1):161-178.
  23. Lee SM, Kwon TH, Ok IS, Yun YG. Study on Application of Lignum akebiae Main Blended Prescription from Dongeuybogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2005;13(1):195-213.
  24. Lee BK, Kook YB. Study on Application of Perilla rutescens Main Blended Prescription in Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2005;13(1):179-194.
  25. Lee JM, Ji JH. A Study on Literature on Acupuncture & Moxibustion Techniques to Treat 6 Kinds of Belly-ache Described by Juh Jun in DongUiBoGam. J Korean Institute of Herbal-Acupuncture. 2005;8(1):73-80.
  26. Park CU, Lee GM, Kim YC, Ryu JS, Kim TK, Kim JH, Kim MY, Song HC, Park H. Antitrichomonas Activity of Herb-medicine Generally Used in Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2005; 19(1):191-195.



27. Song IB. Medical Minds of Traditional Korean Medicine in 『DongEuiBoGam』 and 『Dongyi Suse Bowon』. J Sasang Constitutional Medicine. 2004;16(3):1-7.
28. Seo CW, Lee JC. Study on Application of the Morus Cortex Mainly Used in Herbal Prescription (On the Focus of Prescriptions including Morus Cortex in Donguibogam). Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2005; 13(1):161-178.
29. Jeon HC, Rho EJ, Kim HY, Yun YG. A Study on Application of *Radix Asari* Main Blended Prescription From *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2004;12(2):57-76.
30. Jeon YK, Kook YB, Kim YK, Yun YG. A Study on Application of Semen *Armeniacae Amarum* Main Blended Prescription from Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2004; 12(2):31-46.
31. Yang JS, Ko HG, Jin JH, Han W, Jeong SH, Kim JH, Lee DJ, Lee KG. Consideration of the Comparing the Original Texts with Quotations in Edema Chapter of *Dong-Yi-Bo-Gam*. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2004;18 (4):943-952.
32. Choi JW, Guk YO, Jeong HS, Lee KG. The Studies of References Cited in Ong-Juh Gathering of Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2004;18(3):627-645.
33. Rho EJ, Kim CM, Lee BK, KanSH, Yun YG. Study of Application of *Fructus Forsythiae* Main Blended Prescription from *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2004; 12(1):105-121.
34. Lie CT, Lee HJ, Kim YI, Lee YS, Cho DY, Park JC, Yun YG. A Study on Application of Pyungwuisan Blended Prescriptions From *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2004;12(1):1-27.
35. Han YS, Oh MS. The Analysis of prescription used for back pain in the Donguibogam. Daejeon University Thesis Collection, Institute of Korean Medicine. 2004;13(1):269-277.
36. Ko H. Study of Relationship between China BeunJungLonChi and DongEuiBoGam Beun JungLonChi. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2004;18(1):16-21.
37. Kim HI, Huh Y, Kim TH, Park YB. Respiration in view of the fact that Human beings synchronize with the cosmos and the five classification of the pattern of respiration - the respiration described in Hwang-Jae-Nae-Kyung, Nan-Kyung and Dong-Ui-Bo-Gam -. J Korea Institute Oriental Medical Diagnostics. 2003;7 (2):35-54.
38. Seo CW, Lie CD. Study on Application of *Radix Thichosanthis* Main Blended Prescriptions from *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2003;11(1):91-98.
39. Cho NJ, Yun YB. Studies on application of *Radix Puerariae* main blended Prescription from Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2003;11(1):19-36.
40. Lee SW, Kim HJ, Kim JS. Study on the processing methods of Rhei Rhizoma in Donguibogam and Chejungsinyeon. Korean J Oriental Medicine. 2003;9(1):91-102.
41. Park SN, Kook YB, Lee JC, Yun YG. Studies on application of *Cimicifuga heracleifolia* blended Prescriptions from *Donguibogam*. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2002;10 (2):5-46.
42. Jeong YJ, Lee SK, Lee EJ, Koh BH, Song IB. A study of preservation of health in the 『Dongyi Bogam』 and 『Dongyi Soose Bowon Sasang Chobongyun』. J Sasang Constitutional Medicine. 2002;14(2):25-34.
43. Kim HR, Lee JC. Study on Therapeutic range,

- Symptom, Pathology, and composition of Radix Scutellariae-main blended Prescriptions from Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2002;10(1):41-55.
44. Lee GN, Choi CW, Lee YS, Kim HC, Kwack JJ. he Study of Literature Review on Intoxication and Detoxication - Focused on DONG YUI BO GAM(dongyibaojian) -. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2002;10(1):13-28.
45. Kim YB, Yun YG. Studies on Therapeutic range, Symptom, Pathology, and composition of Polygala tenuifolia - main blended Prescriptions from Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2002;10(1):33-39.
46. Jeong WY. A study on the Classification of Disease in 『DongEuiBoGam』 (4). Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2002;16(2): 209-14.
47. Jeong WY. Study on the view of human body and diseases in 『Donguibogam』. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2002;16(1): 1-7.
48. Ju YS, Ko BS. Screening of Insulin-like Substances from Traditional Herbs of Diabetes Prescription in Donguibogam. J Korean Society For Applied Biological Chemistry. 2002;45(1): 47-52.
49. Maeng WJ. Raise several point on the poor translations of Cold part of Donguibokam. J Traditional Korean Medicine. 2002;10(1):71-81.
50. Cho DY, Jeong JK, Yun YG. Studies on Therapeutic range, Symptom, Pathology, and composition of Ginseng Radix - main blended Prescriptions from Donguibogam. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2001;9(1):35-82.
51. Jeong JG. Study on current diseases and main effects of prescription matched with Bupleurum chinense DC as main herb. Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription. 2001;9(1):207-214.
52. Lim SM, Seol IC. The analysis of prescription used for hoamun of dongeuibagam. Daejon University Thesis Collection, Institute of Korean Medicine. 2001;10(1):201-220.
53. Park TS, Kang KH, Kim KC, Lee YT. Application of Shipjeondaebo-tang in Hyungsang Medicine. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2001;15(4):513-519.
54. Han KS, Park SS. A Study on the Sasang Constitution in Simple-herb of 『DongEui BoGam · JangBu』. J Sasang Constitutional Medicine. 2001;13(1):1~7.
55. Kim MD, Choi SJ, Lee SJ. A study on the Lung-qi system - On the Focus of Prescriptions including Ephedra Herba in Korean Encyclopedia Medica (Tong-ui-bo-gam)-. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2001;15(2):174-196.
56. Heo BH. Several errors in transcription of prescriptions of 『Donguibogam』. J Korean Medical Classics. 2001;14(1):269-281.
57. Jeong WY. A Study on the Classification of Disease in 『Dong Eui Bo Gam』. Korean J Oriental Physiology & Pathology 2001;15(1): 1-5.
58. Kim DH, Lee I. The Formulae and Administration of Herbal drugs Used for Stroke in the Poong Section of DongYiBoGam. J Traditional Korean Medicine. 2001;11(1):1-10.
59. Goo BS. A Study about Psychotherapic application with Three Valuable Properties, Essence, Vital force and Spirit in Dong-Eui-Bo-Kham. J Oriental Neuropsychiatry. 2000;11 (2):201-214.
60. Lee GW, Hwang GM, Yun YG. Study on the Use Range, Pathology, Classification of Main Treatable Symptom and Components of a Prescription Combined with RHIZOMA CYPERI as Principle Drug (Focused on

- Donguibogam). *Korean J Oriental Medical Prescription*. 2000;8(1):61-85.
61. Jeon YS, Won JH, Lee GU. A Study on the phases of Dong-Eui Bo Kahm quoted from the So Moon and the Young Chu. *J Traditional Korean Medicine*. 2000;10(2):31-114.
  62. Jeong WY. A Study on the classification on disease in 『Dong Ui Bo Gam』. *Korean J Oriental Medical Pathology*. 2000;14(1):51-56.
  63. Available at URL <http://www.mcst.go.kr/web/dataCourt/ordinance/instruction/instructionView.jsp>. Accessed October 8, 2010.
  64. Available at URL <http://www.akomnews.com/subpage/detail.php?code=B002&uid=57321&no wpage>. Accessed October 8, 2010.
  65. Ministry for Health, Welfare and Family Affairs. How to read Donguibogam easily. 2008:24.
  66. Hanson ME. Understanding is Within One's Grasp: Hand Memories and Chinese Arts of Memory. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010:23.
  67. Kim NI. The Footsteps of the Korean Society of Medical History. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010:29.
  68. Marié E. Concept, diagnosis, classification, and treatment of tanyin in DongUiBogam. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010:99-117.
  69. Lee BW. Research on the Ontology based International Classification of Traditional Medicine -Concentrate upon the contents of DongUiBogam-. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*, 2010:121.
  70. Ahn SY. DongUiBoGam, as a relevant tool to interpret the lost medical legacy of Mesoamerica. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010:151.
  71. Kim TW, DongUiBoGam as a Living Tradition. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010:165.
  72. Flowers J. Significance of Dongui Bogam. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010:207.
  73. Park JG. A View on Hyung-Ki in Donguibogam. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010:271.
  74. *International Conference of Reillumination of DongUiBoGam*. 2010.
  75. Available at URL <http://www.akom.org/eng/History.php>. Accessed October 8, 2010.