



Current Status of TCM Personnel Training in Hubei Province

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Abstract. This paper mainly adopts the statistical analysis method of data comparison and literature research method to compare and study the cultivation of TCM talents in Hubei Province and the first seven national TCM comprehensive reform demonstration zones, and analyse the current situation of TCM talents cultivation in Hubei Province. The author's analysis revealed that the cultivation of TCM talents in Hubei Province has problems such as low quality of education in institutions, insufficient number of stalwart talents such as "QI Huang scholars" and imperfect development of teacher training education. Overall, the development of TCM in Hubei Province is good in terms of talent training, but there is a gap with the seven national TCM comprehensive reform demonstration zones. To further develop TCM in Hubei, it is necessary to improve the quality of education in TCM colleges, increase the training of high-level talents, build a platform for high-level talents to exchange and study, and strengthen the education of teachers.

Keywords: Chinese medicine · talent training · policies and regulations · Hubei Province

1 Introduction

The 2019 New Crown epidemic broke out in Wuhan, Hubei Province. In the prevention and control of the epidemic, the cumulative rate of TCM use in Hubei Province reached 91.91%. Among them, a total of 18,750 people were rehabilitated and observed at 284 centralized isolation and rehabilitation sites in Wuhan, and the total number of TCM rounds reached 79,114 [1]. Chinese medicine played a huge role in the fight against the epidemic, but the proportion of Chinese medicine personnel in the medical system in Hubei Province was low, and Chinese medicine failed to intervene in the early stages of the outbreak. This situation deserves to be explored and reflected upon, and this paper hopes to analyse the current situation of TCM personnel training, identify existing problems and put forward constructive suggestions for the promotion of TCM development work.

2 Current Situation of TCM Talents in Hubei Province

The TCM talents in Hubei Province are divided into three levels: high-level talents, middle-level talents and grassroots talents. The high-level talents consist of the National

Medical Masters [2] and the National Famous Chinese Medicine Practitioners [3], with the National Medical Masters being the highest recognition program for TCM practitioners by the national TCM administration and the National Famous Chinese Medicine Practitioners being the next highest level of recognition. Hubei Province already has three National Medical Masters. Middle-level talents are divided into QI Huang scholars [4], backbone talents and outstanding talents, which are the Chinese medicine talents selected by the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine to train out future masters of Chinese medicine and national famous Chinese medicine practitioners. As of 2019, Hubei Province has trained 4 QI Huang scholars, 4 national backbone talents in Chinese medicine nursing, Grass-roots talents refer to TCM practitioners working in community health service centres and stations, township health centres and village health offices. As of 2018, Hubei Province has completed the training of 410 county-level TCM clinical cadres, and 690 rural doctors in TCM knowledge and skills [5].

Secondly, this paper focuses on comparing the differences between Hubei Province and the seven national TCM comprehensive reform demonstration zones as a way to describe the current situation of TCM personnel training in Hubei Province.

2.1 Chinese Medicine is Generally Under-Represented

As can be seen from Table 1, the proportion of health technicians and practicing physicians in the TCM category was less than 20% in all regions, and the proportion was generally low, particularly in Hubei Province.

2.2 Lack of Mid-career Talents

QI Huang scholars are the backbone of TCM talent. As can be seen from Table 2, there are significantly fewer QI Huang scholars in Hubei Province than in Shanghai, Zhejiang Province and Shandong Province.

2.3 The Quality of Education in Institutions Needs to Be Improved

Institutional education refers to education that exerts influence on the educated through various institutions in order to produce the talents needed by society. At present, the training of professionals in Chinese medicine is mainly undertaken by the relevant institutions, and therefore institutional education is an important way to train medical talents. In the fourth round of TCM discipline assessment, Hubei University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (HUTCM) received lower assessment grades than Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Zhejiang University of Traditional Chinese Medicine in each discipline, which shows that the quality of education in TCM institutions in Hubei Province needs to be improved urgently (Table 3).

2.4 Teacher Education Still Needs to Be Strengthened

Teacher education in Hubei Province is mainly carried out through the construction of national famous old Chinese medicine experts' inheritance studios [6] and academic

schools of Chinese medicine inheritance studios [7] As can be seen from Table 4, the development of teacher training education in Hubei Province is less than Zhejiang Province, Guangdong Province in terms of the number of inheritance studios of academic schools of Chinese medicine and national famous old Chinese medicine experts.

3 Recommendations

3.1 Scaling up Talent

Expand the scale of Chinese medicine practitioners, encourage Western doctors to study Chinese medicine, improve the system of "Western learning Chinese",. Strengthen the training of TCM practitioners, TCM assistant practitioners and the assessment of TCM technicians with proven expertise.

3.2 Build a Platform for Talent Exchange and Learning

Organise TCM academic exchange forums and invite national medical masters and nationally renowned TCM practitioners from various regions to teach TCM techniques; organise TCM professional skills competitions to enhance the standard of TCM practitioners. Carry out scientific and technological innovation projects in TCM to provide a platform for TCM research talents.

3.3 Improving the Quality of Education in Chinese Medicine Colleges

Universities in Hubei province should offering Chinese medicine majors should strengthen their professional development, improve teaching quality and accelerate the construction of Chinese medicine majors as "double first-class" majors. Hospitals and schools should be encouraged to enhance cooperation and strengthen the construction of TCM residency training bases [8]. The number of students enrolled in medical schools should match the number of residency training bases to provide sufficient practice opportunities for students. In addition universities should improve the quality evaluation system of TCM education and support institutions offering TCM majors to actively participate in the accreditation of TCM education majors.

3.4 Strengthening Teacher Education

Increase the number of TCM inheritance studios, hire Chinese and high-level talents such as national medical masters, national famous TCM doctors and QI Huang scholars to set up TCM inheritance studios, and build TCM inheritance studios at different levels at provincial, municipal and county levels to form a system of teacher education covering the whole province.

4 Conclusion

With Chinese medicine receiving more and more widespread attention, to promote the further development of Chinese medicine in Hubei Province, we must pay attention to the training of Chinese medicine talents and strictly implement the work of expanding the scale of Chinese medicine talents, improving the quality of education in institutions and strengthening the education of teachers. In this way, the role of TCM can be better brought into play to safeguard the health of the people.

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Table 1. Number of health workers in Chinese medicine category hospitals by region, 2020

	Health technicians	Practitioner	Of which.		Practicing Assistant Physician	Of which.	
			Chinese Medicine Category	Percentage of TCM categories		Chinese Medicine Category	Percentage of TCM categories
Hubei Province	43,188	14,381	6454	11%	1004	262	26%
Shanghai	15,331	5851	3441	16%	17	6	35%
Zhejiang Province	62,022	22,044	9679	12%	918	262	29%
Jiangxi Province	32,992	10,944	5208	12%	788	211	27%
Shandong Province	79,914	28,147	13,207	12%	2606	1146	44%
Hunan Province	57,448	17,929	8809	12%	1497	387	26%
Guangdong Province	75,769	24,523	13,573	14%	1499	498	33%
Sichuan Province	68,795	22,591	10,980	12%	1416	743	52%

Data source: Statistical Yearbook of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Table 2. Statistics on the number of mid-level talent by region

Province name	Hubei	Shanghai	Zhejiang	Jiangxi	Shandong	Hunan	Guangdong	Sichuan
Gifted scholars	2	10	4	2	6	1	4	4

Data source: Statistical Yearbook of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Table 3. Statistics on the results of the assessment of Chinese medicine disciplines by region (Round 4)

University	Hubei University of Chinese Medicine	Zhejiang University of Chinese Medicine	Shanghai University of Chinese Medicine	Jiangxi University of Chinese Medicine	Shandong University of Chinese Medicine	Hunan University of Chinese Medicine	Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine	Chengdu University of Chinese Medicine
Specialities								
Chinese Medicine	C+	B	A+	C+	B	B	B+	B+
Combination of Chinese and Western	C-	B-	A+	C	C+	B-	A-	B
Chinese herbal medicine	B-	B	A+	B+	C+	C-	B	B+

Data source: China Education Online https://souky.eol.cn/api/newapi/assess_result.

Table 4. Statistics on the number of heritage workshops by region

Province Project name	Hubei	Shanghai	Zhejiang	Jiangxi	Shandong	Hunan	Guangdong	Sichuan
Workshop on the transmission of academic schools of Chinese medicine	2	4	4	1	2	4	3	3
National Famous Old Chinese Medicine Experts Inheritance Studio	5	3	9	3	7	4	10	4
Total	7	7	13	4	9	8	13	7

Data source: State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine

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