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Creative KIOM

Open
Innovation,

Purpose of Establishment

KIOM contributes to improvement of public health through specialized and systematic research on promotion and development of Korean Medicine(KM), Korean medicine services, and herbal medicine

Main Functions

R&D on Korean medicine and establishment of infrastructure for Korean medicine technologies

- Development of source technologies for diagnosis and treatment based on Korean medicine
- Development of core technologies for herbal medicine
- Establishment of infrastructure for knowledge and information on Korean medicine

Implementation of its role as a national stronghold for Korean medicine

- Development of policies and strategies on Korean medicine
- Research, establishment and dissemination of standards for Korean medicine technologies
- Promotion and globalization of content on Korean medicine

History

1994

October

Established under the
Ministry of Health & Welfare

2004

February

Moved to Daedeok Innopolis,
Yuseong-gu, Daejeon City

2011

February

Designated as WHO Collaborating
Centre for Traditional Medicine

Main Research Results

1

Verification of
the efficacy of Korean
medicine technologies
and development of
medical devices

- Verification of efficacy of acupuncture and moxibustion treatments on dry eye syndrome, allergic rhinitis, knee arthritis, Lou Gehrig's disease, facial flushing, etc.
- Development of integrated constitutional and health diagnosis and stimulation system based on information related to face, body shape, voice and questionnaire



2
Development of new
herbal medicine for
geriatric and intractable
diseases

- Development of prevention and treatment medicines based on herbal medicine for diabetic complications, obesity, osteoporosis, skin aging, atopic diseases, dementia, thrombosis, etc.



Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine (KIOM) was established under the goal of contributing to the healthy life of humankind, as a national R&D hub in Korean Medicine (KM), by creatively developing and adding new values to its rich heritage.



KOREAN MEDICINE HISTORY MUSEUM

Korean Medicine History Museum is a cultural hall dedicated to Korean medicine that cherishes the precious outcomes of devoted medical research by our ancestors. Please visit the museum established under the goals of promoting the history and excellence of Korean medicine widely and continuing the heritage of the sophisticated medical skills of our ancestors.

Chronology of Korean Medicine

Korean medicine has advanced over thousands of years through exchange with traditional medicine in surrounding countries, and has grown unique with Dr. Lee Je-ma's Sasang constitutional medicine.

Ancient Medicine & Korean Medicine in 3 Kingdoms Era

Come and check various relics such as the ancient medicinal steamer in the shape of comb-pattern pottery from the Stone Age, and the prehistoric acupuncture needles made using animal horns and bones as well as the book of prescription titled *Baekjesinjipbang* written in the Three Kingdoms Period (B.C. 57~A.D. 668).



Hyangyak and King Sejong the Great

King Sejong in the Joseon Dynasty (1392~1910) developed and implemented a policy for the promotion of 'Hyangyak', which means local medicinal herbs, to maintain people's health. Among 10,706 prescriptions in *Hyangyakjip-seongbang*, none included imported herbs.

Korean Medicine Treatment Devices

Would you like to see how various tools for preparing traditional herbal medicine such as scales, cupping devices and straw cutters as well as different treatment instruments are used?

Sasang Constitutional Medicine & Donguisebowon

Lee Je-ma's Sasang constitutional medicine is a distinctive Korean medical philosophy that classifies people into four constitutional groups of Taeyang-in, Taeum-in, Soyang-in and Soeum-in, and it applies different treatment methods to different groups of people for the same disease.

The Greatest Collection of Korean Medicine in Existence : Uibangyuchwi

Uibangyuchwi, a collection of medical books in 266 volumes, is known as the greatest achievement in the history of Korean Medicine and is considered the most extensive existing encyclopedia of oriental medicine in East Asia.

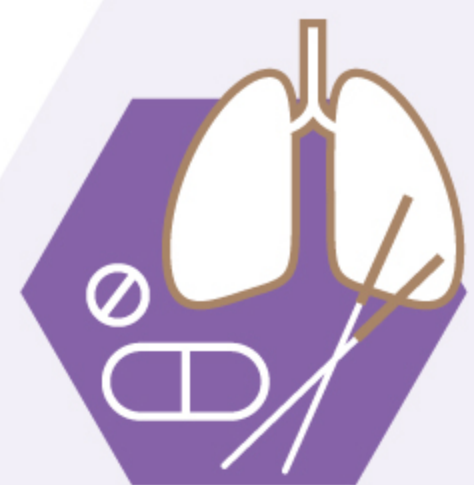
Donguibogam (The Treasured Mirror of Eastern Medicine)

It took 15 years for Dr. Heo Jun to write *Donguibogam*, and the book completed in 1610 became the foremost treasure of Korean medicine and the greatest piece of medical literature in the East. It was listed on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register in 2009 and was elevated to the status of a national treasure in 2015.

Korean Medicine in the Mid to Late 1900s

Please check numerous materials such as newspapers showing the changes of Korean medicine in the mid 1900s.





SCIENCE HALL OF KOREAN MEDICINE

The Science Hall of Korean Medicine, where visitors can experience the past and the future of Korean medicine, offers a exciting experiences on five viscera and six bowels, acupuncture and meridian system, Sasang constitutional medicine, SCAT 2 (Sasang Constitution Analysis Tool), domestic and foreign dosage forms, and the mobile applications.

Shinhyungjangbudo

‘Shinhyungjangbudo’ on the first page of *Donguibogam* shows the connections among heaven, earth and man as well as the placement of human internal organs in accordance with the flows of life, energy and spirit.

Korean Standard Acupuncture Doll

Following the establishment of the standard acupuncture and moxibustion points among Korea, China and Japan, which used to have differing standards, the Korean standard acupuncture doll marked with 14 meridian systems and 361 acupuncture points was created.

Acupuncture, Moxibustion & Cupping

Learn about various types of treatment methods in Korean medicine including acupuncture, moxibustion and cupping as well as how to use them.

Digital Korean Medicine Experience Zone

You can try extensive content using applications developed based on old literature on Korean medicine and research on medicinal herbs.

SCAT 2 (Sasang Constitution Analysis Tool)

It is an analysis tool that provides the diagnosis of Sasang constitutional types based on four types of information such as facial image, body shape, voice and answers to a questionnaire in objective and quantitative ways.

Herbal Medicine Forms

Take a look at various forms of herbal medicines from Korea, China and Japan, including powders, troches, drinks, pills, etc.

HERBARIUM



Herbarium was established to promote the diversity of Korean medicine by displaying native herbal medicinal resources and actively implementing the directives of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The herbarium exhibits over 600 medicinal ingredients growing naturally in Korea and listed in *Donguibogam* such as those based on plants, animals and minerals.

Hanyak (Korean herbal medicine)

Hanyak refers to drugs made based on the theories of Korean medicine and used for treatment and prevention of diseases.

Pine Tree

The pine tree is a leading medicinal resource from which numerous different parts including the roots, pine needles, pine pollen, pine mushrooms and *Poria cocos* (a fungus growing on pine tree) are utilized as medicinal ingredients.

Plant-based Medicinal Ingredients

The herbarium exhibits plant-based medicinal ingredients based on the division of different parts, such as roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits. Find out where familiar medicinal herbs are displayed.

Mineral-based Medicinal Ingredients

Did you know that gold and silver, which are commonly known only as jewelry, are also utilized as medicinal ingredients? Mineral-based medicinal ingredients have the effects of relieving mental stress, sterilization and disinfection with only a small amount.

Animal-based Medicinal Ingredients

Check out a wide variety of animal-based medicinal ingredients such as deer antlers, sea horses, snakes, leeches and lizards that are either exotic or commonly found around us.

Differentiation of Medicinal Ingredients

Since it is often difficult to differentiate between ingredients with similar names and shapes, it is highly important to differentiate them accurately. Try differentiating them based on various methods such as morphological test, physico-chemical test and genetic test.



Main Research Area

Clinical Research Division

Retention, integration and expansion of clinical grounds for Korean medicine

KM Fundamental Research Division

Research on basic theories and knowledge of Korean medicine as well as development of source technologies in medical engineering

KM Convergence Research Division

Development of herbal medicine and herbal substances for treatment of targeted diseases

Mibyeong Research Center

Establishment of a health care platform based on Korean medicine and development of disease prevention and management services

K-herb Research Center

Investigation, retention and preservation of herbal medicinal resources as well as research on theories and application for herbal medicine formulation

KM Application Center

Research on prescription of Korean medicine and commercialization of herbal medicine and applied materials

KM Standards Center

Operations related to standardization on Korean medicine technology, WHO Collaborating Centers for Traditional Medicine and development of national policy and R&D strategy on Korean medicine

2012
June

Establishment of KM Standards Center

2014
June

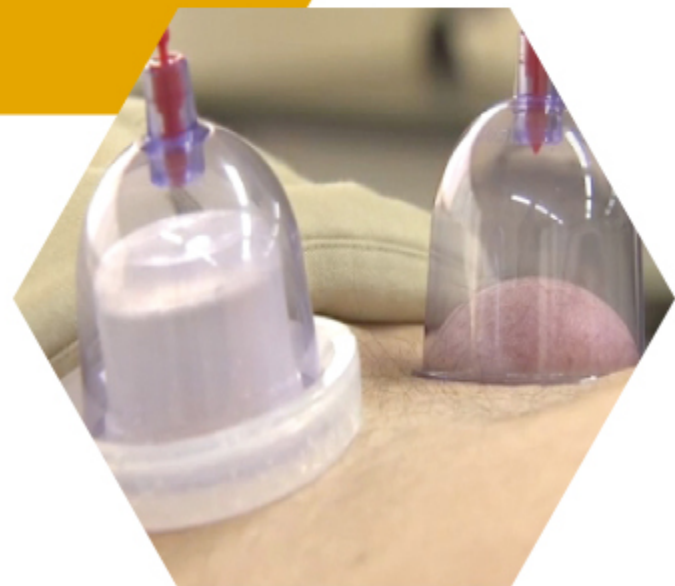
Transferred to the National Research Council of Science & Technology under the Ministry of Science, ICT & Future Planning

2015
June

Establishment of KM Application Center in Daegu city

3
Verification and enhancement of safety of Korean medicine

- Verification of safety, stability and efficacy of 50 frequently prescribed herbal formulas
- Development of the disposable closed cupping system and winning the New Excellent Technology (NET) certification



4
Standardization of technologies and clinical practices in Korean medicine

- Proposals for Korean Industrial Standards (KS), enactments and amendments
- ISO proposals on and development of devices/practices
- Development of Korean medicine clinical practice guidelines for ankle sprain, idiopathic facial palsy, atopic dermatitis, etc.



5
Global promotion of Korean medicine knowledge and provision of online services

- Publication of English translation of *Donguibogam* and various classic books on Korean medicine translated into foreign languages such as English, Spanish, Russian and Turkish
- Development of OASIS (Oriental Medicine Advanced Searching Integrated System) and the application program 'DonguiBogam in My Hand'



International Cooperation

We are strengthening our international research capabilities and network through joint research, personnel exchanges, academic events, ODA programs and other various activities based on exchange and cooperation agreements with around 20 renowned research institutions from about 10 countries.



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