



FP-069

Molecule of the Millennium; Taurine in Nutrition: From Energy Booster to Alleviation of Ageing

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Medicine and food have a common origin. A food can be regarded as 'functional' if it is satisfactorily able to demonstrate its beneficial effects on one or more target functions in the body thus improving the state of health and strengthening the well being and or participating in reduction of risk of diseases. Such nutraceuticals in broader term must remain as component of food rather than individually as capsule or in other forms. There is increasing evidence that sulfur amino acids (SAA) play an important metabolic and functional role in human health and disease prevention. It is further observed that SAA also provide elemental Sulfur require for growth and development, and in general, it is source of energy and nutrient needs of various life processes. Taurine has long been placed under such category. To add little more the best-known functional food until now is mother's milk of which taurine is component. It is possible and feasible to modulate target functions via food supplemented with such agents. Taurine supplemented food and formula have provided long range of beneficial effects, almost covering the entire life activities, from vision to brain and smoking to drinking. It has anti diabetic to anti ageing properties. Taurine is also involved in varieties of ways to improve the quality of life to make it more happier and healthier. Some of the taurine analogues also exhibit similarly. Hence taurine such potential require further extension and enlargement but with logistic support.

FP-070

Professionalization, Differentiation and Integration of Chinese Medicine in Taiwan

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Objectives: By envisioning the integration of validated indigenous medicine into mainstream health system the WHO endorses the member states to intensify the training in traditional medicine for different categories of health personnel. Therefore the professionalization process of Chinese Medicine with its integration in the health care system of Taiwan is the object of analysis. **Methods:** In accordance with the concept of a New Medical Pluralism the view is directed to the conflict over jurisdiction within the system of the medical professions involving the key players – state, TCM-practitioners and biomedical profession. This research is based on an analysis consisting of contemporary government files and lots of literature from TCM-physicians, TCM-supporters and –opponents. In-depth expert interviews give a deeper insight of TCM-development in Taiwan.

Results: An academic education, a broad institutionalization and standardization were the preconditions that in the 1990's TCM-doctors showed important attributes of a profession and were mostly integrated into the healthcare system. The partial and structural inclusion of TCM into the NHI strengthened its position within the healthcare system. But as the result of the enduring scientification the content and the identity of TCM are becoming more and more indistinct. **Conclusion:** This development is leading to the establishment of a differentiated New Medical Pluralism in Taiwan. Traditional medicine is partially integrated in the health care system with commitment to scientification and standardization and partially excluded due to non-academic education of healers.

FP-071

The Research for Relation to among Spirituality and Psychological and Physical More 80 Years Old Longevities

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Purpose: It is said that aging process, all elderly experience, of physical and socio-economical changes not only affects their physical and mental aspects but also have influence on their spirituality. In other words, it is said that physical, psychological, and sociological health conditions are influenced to "quest for self-existence and meaning" and connected to work process for pursuing spirituality, and this process helps improve accepting their aging, happiness, and even enhance morale of their self-realization. However, recent research on elderly in Japan is mainly related to genetics or physical condition and diet, and little research focusing on spirituality has been reported in Japan so far. We assume that research dealing with spirituality of elderly is meaningful especially when we consider their support for building up their health. Purpose of this study was to focus on elderly spirituality, which is specialized feature can be found in elderly, and built a model which includes their physical, psychological, and social aspects. **Subjects and Method:** We targeted elderly above more 80 years old from "A" ward which preserves traditional culture. This method was conducted by visiting their homes and collect data. For analyzation, we used specified Japanese spirituality scale as an independent variable and used SUBI (Subjective Well being Inventory) by WHO, activity daily life efficacy scale and an original scale for Okinawa traditional psycho-spiritual as dependent variable. It is expected that there is a relationships between well-being and spirituality. We will report statistical data on that day.