Watch World Expo, To China Travel

World Expositions are galleries of human inspirations and thoughts. Expo 2010 Shanghai China will be a grand international gathering. We will put Expo 2010 Shanghai China in a global perspective and do our best to encourage the participation and gain the understanding and support of various countries and peoples, in order to turn Expo 2010 Shanghai China into a happy reunion of people from all over the world.

Theme:    “Better City, Better Life”

Time:     “1st, May ------- 31th, Oct”

Address:  “Shanghai, China”

Goal:      “endeavour to attract about 200 nations and international organisations to take part in the exhibition as well as 70 million visitors from home and abroad”
During the World Expo, we introduced a series of preferential activities:

1. **MEDICAL TREATMENT:**

   - One drop blood test
   - Vega Test
   - Osteoporosis Test
   - Fibrous Liver 4 Items Homocysteine
   - Dentistry
   - Audiometry

   **Thyroid Function:** T3, T4, TSH, etc
   **Tumour Test:** CA199, CA125, CA153, FPSA, etc.
   **Hormone Test**
   **Mammography**

   **LCT:** Cervix Cancer Test
   **MTD - Thermo CT Scan**

   **T- lymphocyte activity**

   **Brain Blood Stream dynamics**
**2. EYE SURGERY**

Eye surgery, also known as orogolomistician surgery or ocular surgery, is surgery performed on the eye or its adnexa, typically by an ophthalmologist. Although most eye surgery can be performed by an experienced general ophthalmologist, more complex procedures are usually done by one who is fellowship trained.

**Laser eye surgery**

Although the terms Laser Eye Surgery and Refractive surgery are commonly used as if they were interchangeable, this is not the case. Lasers may be used to treat nonrefractive conditions (e.g. to seal a retinal tear), while radial keratotomy is an example of refractive surgery without the use of a laser.

**Cataract surgery**

A cataract is an opacification or cloudiness of the eye’s crystalline lens due to aging, disease, or trauma that typically prevents light from forming a clear image on the retina. If visual loss is significant, surgical removal of the lens may be warranted, with lost optical power usually replaced with a plastic intraocular lens (IOL). Due to the high prevalence of cataracts, cataract extraction is the most common eye surgery.
3, STEM CELL TRANSPLANTS

Stem cell transplantation in the treatment of indications:

1. Ataxia;
2. Motor neuron disease;
3. Progressive muscular dystrophy;
4. Multiple Sclerosis;
5. Sequelae of cerebrovascular disease;
6. Palsy and hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy;
7. Autistic children;
8. Spinal Cord Injury;
9. Sequelae of brain injury
10. Femoral head necrosis
11. Cirrhosis;
12. Diabetic foot;
13. Optic atrophy or hypoplasia;
4, **CHINESE MEDICAL TREATMENTS**

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is an ancient medical system, which has been existing for thousands of years in China. The theory of TCM is based on Chinese ancient knowledge of anatomy, physiology, herbal knowledge, and clinical experience. In this system, doctors will diagnose patients with special techniques involved with detecting the patients’ symptoms, pulse, throat, tongue, color of the face, the sound of patient, etc. After the doctor provides a diagnosis, patients will receive treatment including herbal medicine, acupuncture, or acupressure to get rid of the disease.

**ACUPUNCTURE:**

![Acupuncture Images]

**CUPPING:**

![Cupping Images]
5, HEART SURGERY

Cardiac surgery is surgery on the heart and/or great vessels performed by a cardiac surgeon. Frequently, it is done to treat complications of ischemic heart disease (for example, coronary artery bypass grafting), correct congenital heart disease, or treat valvular heart disease created by various causes including endocarditis. It also includes heart transplantation.

Open heart surgery
This is a surgery in which the patient chest is opened and surgery is performed on the heart. The term “open” refers to the chest, not to the heart itself. The heart may or may not be opened depending on the particular type of surgery. Surgeons realized the limitations of hypothermia—complex intracardiac repairs take more time and the patient needs blood flow to the body (and particularly the brain); the patient needs the function of the heart and lungs provided by an artificial method, hence the term cardiopulmonary bypass. Dr. John Heysham Gibbon at Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia reported in 1953 the first successful use of extracorporeal circulation by means of an oxygenator, but he abandoned the method, disappointed by subsequent failures. In 1954 Dr. Lillehei realized a successful series of operations with the controlled cross-circulation technique in which the patient’s mother or father was used as a ‘heart-lung machine’. Dr. John W. Kirklin at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota started using a Gibbon type pump-oxygenator in a series of successful operations, and was soon followed by surgeons in various parts of the world.

Modern beating-heart surgery
Since the 1990s, surgeons have begun to perform "off-pump bypass surgery"—coronary artery bypass surgery without the aforementioned cardiopulmonary bypass. In these operations, the heart is beating during surgery, but is stabilized to provide an almost still work area. Some researchers believe this approach results in fewer post-operative complications (such as postperfusion syndrome) and better overall results (study results are controversial as of 2007, the surgeon’s preference and hospital results still play a major role).

Minimally invasive surgery
A new form of heart surgery that has grown in popularity is robot-assisted heart surgery. This is where a machine is used to perform surgery while being controlled by the heart surgeon. The main advantage to this is the size of the incision made in the patient. Instead of an incision being at least big enough for the doctor to put his hands inside, it does not have to be bigger than 3 small holes for the robot’s much smaller hands to get through. Also, a major advantage to the robot is the recovery time of the patient, instead of months of recovery time, some patients have recovered and resumed playing athletics in a matter of weeks.
6. DENTAL MULTISPECIALITY

Some of the procedures the Dental Centres offer are:

1. Preventive Care– Involves providing regular checkups, cleaning and maintaining healthy gums and teeth. Prevention and early detection of problems can lead to continued good dental health. Controlling plaque and tartar buildup will aid in the fight against gum and dental disease. Following a proper diet and maintaining proper dental hygiene with brushing and flossing is important. Our Dental affiliates offer the following services:

   • Assessment and diagnosis
   • Scaling and polishing
   • Dental fillings
   • Fluoride treatment
   • Sealant resin protection
   • Oral hygiene instruction
2. Oral Surgery– After assessment and diagnosis of your dental problem(s) the Dentist will discuss whether surgery is needed. Most often dental extraction is done for impacted wisdom teeth, tooth decay, or if there is gum disease causing problems to the tooth’s health. Dental extraction of teeth is also done in preparation for other treatments such as orthodontic care.

- Laser Whitening of Teeth
- Bridges
- Inlays and Onlays
- Bonding
- Tooth Extraction
- Wisdom Teeth Removal
- Implant Surgery
- Bone Graft Surgery
- Pre-prosthetic surgery
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