

佛教與中外海路醫藥文化交流 *

李鐵華

摘 要

佛教在海上絲路醫藥文化交流中扮演著十分重要的角色，對促進中外醫藥文化交流做出了重要貢獻。歷代海路求法、傳法信眾的涉醫事蹟見諸教內外典籍者不在少數，唐代僧人義淨將印度和南洋醫藥知識和藥物通過海路傳入廣東，鑒真將中國醫藥知識和藥物帶入日本，並被日本人尊為醫藥始祖；近代著名居士玉慧觀等將國外先進製藥技術等介紹到中國，寶松、常凱等法師則將中國佛教醫藥慈善模式傳播到南洋的新加坡等地。文章將以海上絲路佛教信眾的涉醫事蹟為中心，重點探究海路文化交流中佛教與醫學間互動的背景、模式與途徑等問題，從而揭示佛教在中外醫藥文化交流中的地位與作用。

關鍵字：佛教、海上絲路、醫藥文化、文化交流

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Buddhism and Cultural Exchange of Chinese and Foreign Medicine on the Maritime Silk Road

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Abstract

Buddhism played a key role in the medical and cultural exchanges of the Maritime Silk Road, and thus made an important contribution to promoting the medical and cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries. Yijing, a monk of the Tang dynasty, introduced the medical knowledge and medicine of India and the other South Asian countries to Guangdong by sea.

Jianzhen was another medical monk of Tang dynasty, who brought the Chinese medical knowledge and medicine into Japan and was regarded as the first ancestor of medicine by the Japanese. Yuhuiguan was a famous Lay Buddhist in modern times, who introduced the advanced pharmaceutical technology of foreign countries to China. Baosong, Chang Kai and others transmitted the charity practice of Chinese Buddhist medicine to Singapore and other places in Nanyang. This paper explores the medical activities of the Buddhist believers in the Maritime Silk Road, investigating the background, mode and way of the interaction between Buddhism and medicine in the maritime cultural exchange. By such study, the meaning of Buddhism in the cultural exchange of Chinese and foreign medicine may be revealed.

Keywords: Buddhism, Maritime Silk Road, medical culture and cultural exchange