

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785269403321
Autore	Wu Yi-Li <1965->
Titolo	Reproducing women [[electronic resource] ] : medicine, metaphor, and childbirth in late imperial China / / Yi-Li Wu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, : University of California Press, c2010
ISBN	1-282-73255-2 9786612732553 0-520-94761-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (378 p.)
Disciplina	362.198/400951
Soggetti	Childbirth - China - History Women's health services - History China Social life and customs 1644-1912
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. Late Imperial Fuke and the Literate Medical Tradition -- 2. Amateur as Arbiter: Popular Fuke Manuals in the Qing -- 3. Function and Structure in the Female Body -- 4. An Uncertain Harvest: Pregnancy and Miscarriage -- 5. "Born Like a Lamb": The Discourse of Cosmologically Resonant Childbirth -- 6. To Generate and Transform: Strategies for Postpartum Health -- Epilogue: Body, Gender, and Medical Legitimacy -- Notes -- Glossary -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	This innovative book uses the lens of cultural history to examine the development of medicine in Qing dynasty China. Focusing on the specialty of "medicine for women"(fuke), Yi-Li Wu explores the material and ideological issues associated with childbearing in the late imperial period. She draws on a rich array of medical writings that circulated in seventeenth- to nineteenth-century China to analyze the points of convergence and contention that shaped people's views of women's reproductive diseases. These points of contention touched on fundamental issues: How different were women's bodies from men's? What drugs were best for promoting conception and preventing miscarriage? Was childbirth inherently dangerous? And who was best

qualified to judge? Wu shows that late imperial medicine approached these questions with a new, positive perspective.

---