

Short Communication

Copyright © All rights are reserved by Feijuan Huang

The “Three-Combined Evidence System” Of Traditional Chinese Medicine in AI Era

Feijuan Huang^{1*}, Jieren Liu^{1,2}, Sadaruddin Chachar³, Zaid Chachar⁴

¹Shenzhen Second People’s Hospital, Shenzhen, China.

²Shenzhen Technology University, China.

³Shenzhen Wemed Medical Equipment Co., Ltd.

⁴The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, China.

*Corresponding author: Feijuan Huang, Shenzhen Second People’s Hospital, Shenzhen, China

Received Date: March 10, 2026

Published Date: March 25, 2026

Short Communication

Traditional Chinese Medicine’s “syndrome differentiation and treatment” is essentially individualized precision medicine based on multidimensional features [1,2] such as tongue images and clinical indicators [3], pulse signals [4] and multi-omics [5] in the study of syndrome differentiation and biological basis. The National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine lunched “three-combined evidence system” [6], which refers to an integrated evaluation framework for new Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)

drugs, combining:

1. Human use experience-based on long-term clinical practice data regarding efficacy and safety;
2. Clinical trials-following modern evidence-based medicine standards, such as Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT)
3. Basic research-encompassing the study of active components/leads, mechanisms, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

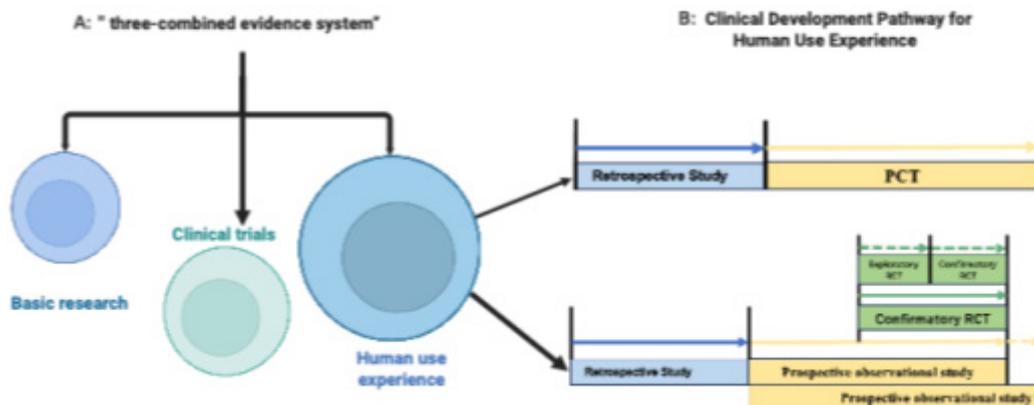


Figure 1: Human Use Experience of TCM under “three-combined evidence system” policy: A. “three-combined evidence system” is consists of Human use experience, Clinical trials and Basic research; B. HUM pathways: Observational studies (prospective or retrospective) to substitute early-phase trials for initial safety and efficacy assessment; Pragmatic clinical trials (PCTs) or randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to confirm therapeutic effects.

However, how to scientifically transform the massive fragmented “Human Use Experience (HUE)” into evidence-based proof that meets modern regulatory requirements, and establish the intrinsic mapping rules between “syndrome” and “precision biomarkers,” is currently a bottleneck/great opportunity in the modernization and development of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Using AI to perform cross-temporal and spatial representation alignment of millennia-old classical medical texts and clinical practice (HUE), traditional experience can be deconstructed into computable digital twin models, enabling reverse discovery and prospective simulation prediction from retrospective experience to translational medicine.

Funding: This paper is supported by Shenzhen Stable Support Project for Universities (20231127194506001) and Guangdong Province General Colleges and Universities Innovation Project (2024KTSCX055).

References

1. Zhang P, Zhang D, Zhou W (2024) Network pharmacology: towards the artificial intelligence-based precision traditional Chinese medicine[J/OL]. *Briefings in Bioinformatics*, 2024, 25(1): bbad518[2026-02-20].
2. Song YN, Zhang GB, Zhang YY (2013) Clinical Applications of Omics Technologies on ZHENG Differentiation Research in Traditional Chinese Medicine[J/OL]. *Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine : eCAM*, 2013, 2013: 989618[2026-02-20].
3. Zhang J, Feng S, Xue J (2025) AI-driven multimodal fusion of tongue images and clinical indicators for identifying MAFLD patients at risk of coronary artery disease: An exploratory study[J/OL]. *ILIVER* 4(3): 100181[2026-02-20].
4. Guo P, Jiang M, Hu S (2026) Advancing the modernization of traditional Chinese medicine through artificial intelligence and multimodal data integration[J/OL]. *Chinese Medicine* 21(1): 54[2026-03-06].
5. Zhao M, Che Y, Gao Y (2024) Application of multi-omics in the study of traditional Chinese medicine[J/OL]. *Frontiers in Pharmacology* 15: [2026-02-20].
6. National Medical Products Administration Announcement on Issuing the “Classification of Traditional Chinese Medicine Registration and Requirements for Application Materials” (No. 68 of 2020) _ Other Working Documents _ Shanghai Municipal Drug Administration [EB/OL]. [2026-03-03].