

汉英常用中医药词汇 (3)

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六腑 the Six Bowels; the Six Yang Orbs: gallbladder, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, urinary bladder and the Triple Burners

心包; 心包络 the pericardium; the pericardial orb, which, surrounding the heart, protects it against attack of exogenous pathogenic factors. "Affection of pericardium" is actually the same as that of the heart, people avoid mentioning the latter from the feudalistic point of view that during the invasion of exogenous evil factors the pericardium should bear the brunt and serve as a "scapegoat" for the "monarch" organ, the heart.

胆 the (orb of) gallbladder: a hollow organ with refined content of 中精之腑, i.e., containing bile which is also called refined juice or 精汁. The function of this organ is also related to psychic and emotional activities.

胃 the (orb of) stomach. Its chief function is to receive and digest food. The cavity of the stomach is called 胃脘; the upper part of the stomach, 上脘; the middle part of the cavity of the stomach, 中脘; the lower part or the fundus of the stomach, 下脘.

大肠 the (orb of) large intestine: a hollow organ to pass the waste.

小肠 the (orb of) small intestine: a hollow organ to receive food content from the stomach and further digest it, absorb the useful and excrete the waste.

膀胱 the (orb of) urinary bladder which stores and discharges urine.

三焦 the Triple Burners (or Heaters); tricaloria; the three portions of the body cavity.

上焦 the Upper Burner; the upper portion of the body cavity: the portion above the diaphragm of the body cavity housing the heart and the lung.

中焦 the Middle Burner; the middle portion of the body cavity: the portion between the diaphragm and umbilicus of the body cavity housing the spleen and the stomach.

下焦 the Lower Burner; the lower portion of the body cavity: the portion below umbilicus of the body cavity housing the kidney, urinary bladder, small and large intestines, including the liver owing to its pathophysiological relation with the kidney.

奇恒之腑 the Extraordinary organs: brain, medulla, bones, blood vessels, gallbladder and uterus. They are so-called because their physiological properties are different both from ordinary viscera and from bowels.

脉 (1) blood vessels; (2) conduits of blood and vital energy; (3) pulse.

女子胞; 胞宫; 子宫; 胞脏 the uterus; the womb; the child-bearing organ.

五脏为实, 藏而不泄 The Five Viscera are solid, installing but not discharging (essence, energy, blood or body fluid).

六腑为实, 泄而不藏 The Six Bowels are hollow, discharging their content but not installing it. Main functions of the Bowels are supposed to receive and digest food, supply the Viscera with food essence but not to keep it for themselves, and discharge the waste from the body.

五脏藏精气而不泄 The Five Viscera install and not eliminate essence and energy.

六腑传化物而不藏 The Six Bowels transform food into essence but not store it.

五志 the Five emotions: (1) joy, anger, anxiety, sorrow, and fear assigned to the heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney respectively; (2) various emotional changes at large.

心属火 The heart corresponds to fire according to the theory of the Five Evolutive Phases.

心主神明 The heart is in charge of mental activities, including consciousness and thinking, and dysfunction of the heart may result in insomnia, amnesia, impairment of consciousness, psychosis, etc.

心开窍于舌 The heart has its specific opening in the tongue, i.e., the condition of the heart is bound to be reflected in the tongue proper, e.g., dark purple of the tongue indicates blood stasis of the heart, pallor of the tongue reveals blood deficiency of the heart, ulcer on the tongue tells of excessive fire of the heart.

心肾相交; 水火相济 the mutual helping and checking relationship between the heart and the kidney. The heart controls the fire, and the kidney the water. Normally, the fire of the heart comes down to warm the kidney and the water of the kidney goes up to irrigate the heart. If this balanced relationship breaks down (心肾不交), especially when the water is insufficient to check the fire, a series of fire symptoms of the heart such as fidget, palpitation, insomnia may occur.

心与小肠相表里 The heart and small intestine are interior-exteriorly related, owing to the connection of their channels and coordination in some of their functions.