

汉英常用中医药词汇 (5)

北京医学院《汉英常用中医药词汇》编写组

"Common Terms of TCM in English" Editorial Group, Beijing Medical College

- 舌质 the tongue substance; the tongue proper
- 腠理 texture and interspace of the skin, muscle, etc. including the sweat pore
- 募原;膜原 space between the plura and the diaphragm; also referring to the part between the interior and exterior of the body in the diagnosis of febrile diseases
- 膏肓 (1) space below the heart and above the diaphragm: the inner most part of the body (lesion in this part is said to be beyond cure); (2) a point on the Urinary Bladder Channel
- 人中;水沟 (1) philtrum: the vertical groove on the midline of the upper lip; (2) an acupuncture point on the Back Midline Channel located at the junction of the upper one-third and lower two-thirds of the midline of the upper lip
- 神阙 (1) umbilicus; (2) a point on the Ren (Front Middle) Channel at the center of the umbilicus
- 精血同源 Essence and blood have a common source; both constitute the material basis of the human body, blood comes from congenital essence and is nourished by acquired food essence
- 五液 five kinds of fluid: a classification of body fluid according to its origin in connection with viscera. They are: sweat (汗), tears (泪), snivel (涕), slobber (涎) and spittle (唾)
- 六郁 six kinds of stagnancy, i.e., stagnancy of Qi (vital energy), blood, dampness, fire, phlegm (mucus) and food, the first two being the most important
- 七情 the seven emotional factors: joy (喜), anger (怒), melancholy (忧), anxiety (思), sorrow (悲), fear (恐) and fright (惊); considered to be endogenous factors causing diseases if in excess
- 邪气;邪 pathogenic factors
- 伏气 (1) latent noxious factors, usually concealed in channels; (2) an abbreviation of 伏气温病, i.e., febrile diseases caused by latent noxious factors
- 风 wind: (1) one of the six exogenous pathogenic factors; (2) name of a syndrome marked by dizziness, fainting, convulsion, tremor, numbness, etc.
- 寒 cold—one of the six pathogenic factors
- 暑 summer heat—one of the six exogenous pathogenic factors, bringing on symptoms such as fever, headache, thirst, fidget, sweating, rapid gigantic pulse
- 湿 dampness: (1) one of the six pathogenic factors, attacking the organism from without and disturbing the normal flow of Qi and normal functioning of the spleen and stomach; (2) water retention due to impaired water circulation and distribution, often referred to as endogenous dampness (cf. 内湿)
- 燥 dryness: (1) one of the six pathogenic factors, which prevails in autumn and impairs visceral essence and body fluid, bringing on red eye, dryness of the nasal cavity, parched lips, dry cough, constipation, etc.; (2) symptoms of dryness caused by impairment of Yin (vital essence and body fluid)
- 火 fire: (1) one of the Five Elements; (2) physiological energy of life; (3) one of the six pathogenic factors; (4) pathological manifestation of intense heat such as flushed face, bloodshot eyes, acute local inflammation, etc. resulting from excessive functional activities, immoderate emotional influences or affection by various pathogenic factors
- 痰 phlegm: (1) pathologic secretions of the diseased respiratory organs, also called "phlegm visible" (有形之痰) since it is visible when spat; (2) a pathologic product of diseased internal organs, especially the spleen, which in turn, may cause various troubles, e.g., nausea and vomiting when the stomach is affected by it, palpitation, impairment of consciousness or even mania when the heart is invaded by it, scrofula when it accumulates subcutaneously. These troubles are thought to be caused by "phlegm invisible" (无形之痰) chiefly because they can be cured by similar therapeutic methods as cases with "visible phlegm".
- 水土不服 climatic sickness, illness due to temporary inadaptability of a person to the climate of a new dwelling place, with symptoms such as loss of appetite, abdominal distension, diarrhea, menstrual complaints in women, etc.
- 病机 pathological mechanism; pathogenesis
- 天人相应 the relevant adaptation of the human body to natural environment—one of the basic theories in traditional Chinese medicine, according to which the physical structure and physiological phenomena of human body as well as the pathological changes are in adaptive conformity with the variations of the natural environment, and hence in diagnosis and treatment the influences of environmental factors such as climatic conditions, geographical localities, etc., should be considered
- 正邪相争 confrontation between vital energy of the human body and pathogenic factors, which is the process of all diseases and, in a narrow sense, denotes the mechanism of intermittent chills and fever occurring in febrile diseases
- 阴虚阳亢 exuberance of Yang due to deficiency of Yin. Deficiency of vital essence, blood or body fluid may lead to breakdown of the equilibrium between Yin and Yang, resulting in exuberance of the latter with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, malar flush, heat sensation in the chest, palms and soles, afternoon fever, night sweat, hemoptysis, irritability, insomnia, hyperaesthesia, nocturnal emission, etc.
- 表气不固;卫气不固 lowered superficial resistance; unconsolidated defensive energy, which makes one susceptible to exogenous pathogenic factors, especially cold, and liable to perspire spontaneously
- 逆传心包 adverse attack on the pericardium: pathogenic factor of an epidemic fever directly attacks the central nervous system (instead of the vital energy system as in an ordinary transmission of febrile diseases) soon after the onset of disease, causing impairment of consciousness or coma