

汉英常用中医药词汇 (6)

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诊法; 四诊 (the four) methods of diagnosis: inspection, auscultation and olfaction, interrogation (history taking), and pulse feeling and palpation.

望诊 inspection; examination by the eye—one of the four methods of diagnosis, including inspection of complexion, facial expression, behaviour, body surface, tongue, excreta and secretions.

闻诊 auscultation and olfaction—one of the four methods of diagnosis, to listen to the patient's voice, sounds of breath and cough, etc. Smelling the odour of the patient, his or her compartment and bodily discharge as a reference for diagnosis.

十问 the Ten Questions: ten questions recommended by Zhang Jie-bin 张介宾 (1533-1640), for a physician to ask of his patient while making diagnosis: (1) chills and fever; (2) perspiration; (3) headache and general pains; (4) urination and defecation; (5) appetite; (6) feeling in the chest and abdomen; (7) hearing; (8) thirst; (9) pulse taking and observation; (10) auscultation and smelling. Chen Xiu-yuan 陈修园 (1753-1823) made some alterations and additions. According to Chen, the 9th and 10th questions are about the patient's past disease and cause of the present illness respectively. And in addition, inquiry should be made into the efficacy of medicine taken, about menstruation for women patients and history of smallpox and measles for children.

切脉 feeling the pulse, the art of feeling the patient's pulse by the physician with the index, middle and ring fingers.

寸、关、尺 inch, bar and cubit—three places on the wrist over the radial artery to feel the pulse. The bar is just over the eminent head of the radius at the wrist, where the tip of the physician's middle finger is placed, the inch is next to it on the distal side, where the tip of the physician's index finger rests, the cubit is on the proximal side where the tip of the physician's ring finger is placed. The inch, bar and cubit on the left represent the pulse of the heart, liver and kidney respectively while those on the right represent the pulse of the lung, spleen and Vital Gate.

二十八脉 (1) twenty-eight kinds of pulses: floating, sinking (deep), slow, rapid, smooth, hesitant, feeble, forceful, long, short, full, faint, tense, relaxed, taut, hollow, hard and hollow, firm, soft, weak, scattered, fine, hidden, tremulous, running, slow and uneven, intermittent, gigantic; (2) the twenty eight channels in acupuncture.

按诊; 触诊 palpation, feeling or pressing the skin, the collateral channels and points, the chest, the abdomen or any other part of the body surface to check the temperature, hardness, tenderness and other qualities.

辨证 differentiation of symptom-complexes on the basis of an overall analysis of symptoms and signs, including the cause, nature and location of the illness and the patient's physical condition.

八纲 Eight Principal Syndromes, i.e., Yin and Yang, exterior and interior, heat and cold, insufficiency (or deficiency) and excessiveness.

阴阳 Yin and Yang—two comprehensive categories of Eight Principal Syndromes serving as a guidance in differential diagnosis.

表里 exterior and interior of the body—two of the Eight Principal Syndromes showing the relative location and severity of illnesses.

寒热 (1) cold or heat—two of the Eight Principal Syndromes showing two main feature of illnesses: (2) chills and fever.

虚实 insufficiency (or deficiency) and excessiveness—two of the Eight Principal Syndromes reflecting the condition of the struggle between invading pathogenic factors and body resistance. Insufficiency denotes deficiency of vital energy and lowered body resistance, while excessiveness indicates the presence of excessive pathogenic factors and hyperfunction in the interior.

虚证 insufficiency symptom-complex, including deficiency of Yin (vital essence), Yang (vital function), Qi (vital energy) and blood which is caused by prolonged illness.

实证 excessiveness symptom-complex, caused by affection due to exogenous pathogenic factors or by accumulation of pathologic products due to dysfunction of internal organs, such as phlegm, stagnant blood, etc., which can bring on further lesions as pathogenic factors.

阴虚; 真阴不足 deficiency of Yin (vital essence), chiefly referred to that of the kidney, usually associated with production of internal heat. Common symptoms are low or hectic fever, feverishness on the palms and soles, emaciation, night sweat, thirst, scanty urine, constipation, reddened and furless tongue, fine and rapid pulse.

阳虚; 真阳不足 deficiency of Yang (vital function), usually accompanied with cold symptoms, marked by pallor, intolerance of cold, cold extremities, loose bowel, feeble pulse, etc.

脏腑辨证 analysis and differentiation of diseases according to pathological changes of the viscera and their interrelations.

病因辨证 analysing and differentiating pathological conditions attributable to different kinds of etiological factors for making diagnosis, also called 审证求因

气血辨证 analysis and differentiation of pathological conditions according to the state of the vital energy and blood.

三焦辨证 analysis and differentiation of febrile diseases in accordance with the theory of Triple Burners.

卫气营血辨证 analysis and differentiation of febrile diseases in accordance with the theory of Wei, Qi, Ying and Xue which indicate the stages of clinical course with corresponding pathological changes.