

NEW

主编 方廷钰 陈锋 王梦琼

新汉英中医学词典

DICTIONARY OF

TRADITIONAL

CHINESE MEDICINE

中国医药科技出版社

# 新汉英中医学词典

New Chinese – English Dictionary  
Of Traditional Chinese Medicine

方廷钰 陈 铎 王梦琼 主编

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### 内 容 提 要

本书是以一种创新的方式编写的汉英中医学词典,共收词条 6200 条,例语 3600 条,例句 3000 句。本书与其他同类书不同的是不仅提供了中医词条的英语对应词,还提供了例语和例句。为读者提供了科学、规范的英译文参考。是广大中医药专业大学生、研究生和中医学翻译人员必备的案头工具书。

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# 前 言

随着我国加入世贸组织，经济全球化的进程日益加快，国际间的文化、学术交流日渐加强，中医学作为世界医学宝库的一个重要组成部分，广泛得到世界各国的认可和推崇。世界卫生组织早就意识到传统医学在发展中国家防病治病的重要作用，所以不遗余力地推广传统医学。近年来，包括美国在内的以现代医学为主流医学的发达国家，也逐步认识到传统医学在世界卫生保健事业中的作用，针灸已为许多国家所接纳，并纳入医疗保险的范畴。

为使中医学能顺利进入西方社会，让中医学在国际卫生保健事业中发挥更大的作用，打通语言壁垒已成为当务之急。改革开放以来，国内已出版了不少质量较高的汉英中医学词典，为中医学走向世界发挥了不可替代的作用。然而，在中医院校开展中西医医学英语教学二十余年来，我们发现学生掌握中医英语对应词不难，但由于他们对中医英译的独特文体和方法不尽了解，所以在撰写中医英语摘要、文章时不知从何下笔，不知如何遣词造句。为帮助广大中医药专业大学生、研究生和热爱中医翻译人士解决中医英译问题，我们特意采用了一种全新的方式编写这部新汉英中医学词典，其主要特色为词典不仅提供了中医词条的英语对应词，还提供例语和例句，供使用者在翻译时加以模仿，使他们既节省时间，又能译出比较规范的英文。

在编写过程中，我们参考了十几部中外词典和工具书，也参考了英美学者撰写的有关中医药的文章和教材，从中吸收了一些比较符合西方习惯的表达方式，如“安神”，过去都译为“ease the mind”今译为“anchor the mind”，以往“舌苔”

一词不分场合都译为“tongue coating”，而“tongue coating”只指正常状态的舌苔，在病理状态下要译作“fur”，《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》里“fur”的释义为“coating on a person's tongue during illness”，又如“踩法”一词，有人译作“trampling”，而“trample”指“tread heavily on sth. /sb. so as to cause damage or destruction”（有故意踩伤之意），推拿的目的当然不是造成损伤，用“trampling”显然错了。再如，我们把“踞卧”译成“huddle up”，而不是过去的“sleep with legs curled up”，我们把“思虑过度”译为“worry beyond measure”，而不是过去的“overstrain”，又如“小儿刮目”，有人译作“incessant wink of eyes in children”，“wink”指“close one's eyes very briefly, esp. as a private signal to sb.”指眨眼（使眼色），而且wink本来就指眼睛的动作，加上“eyes”显然多余的。我们把它译成“incessant blinking in children”，因为“blink”指“shut and open the eyes quickly”（眨眼），《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》里有这样一个例子：“He blinked in the bright sun.”（他在灿烂阳光照耀下眨眼睛）。此外，我们将多年来的误译和画蛇添足的译法都做了订正，尽量使译文精炼流畅，易为西方接受，这也正是本词典的一大特色。

本词典共收词条约 6200 条、例语 3600 条、例句 3000 句。我们衷心希望这部词典能起到抛砖引玉的作用，盼望它能成为中医学习者案头不可或缺的工具书。

参加本词典工作的还有谭丹，刘红和张玮玮同志，在此一并表示感谢。由于时间仓促，水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教，提出宝贵批评和建议，以便再版时修订。

方廷钰 于北京中医药大学

2003 年 7 月 10 日

# 使用 说 明

1. 本词典按汉语词条、汉语拼音、英语释义、例语和例句顺序排列。

2. 汉字按汉语拼音顺序排列，并标以四声。

3. 例语排列。例语加 XX 在前，XX 加例语在后。例：“止汗”词条下列“~（止汗）药”在前，“益气~（止汗）”在后，按汉字第一个词的汉语拼音顺序排列。例句置于例语后，任意排列。

4. 为节省篇幅，词条释义中略去定冠词和不定冠词，如“正经” (the) regular meridian “十二正经” (the) twelve regular meridians。例语的首词为定冠词或不定冠词也略去，如：(the) three - finger grasping manipulation，但是在例句中不省略冠词。

5. 汉语词条多义时，英语对应词用“;”隔开，如“中医” traditional Chinese medicine; physician of traditional Chinese medicine。

6. 一般情况下，汉语词条只给一个英语对应词，如给两个对应词时，用“,”隔开，如：“出血” bleeding, hemorrhage。

7. 当汉语词条为句子时，按短语处理，不加句号，英语译文以分词形式出现，例：“阴在内，阳之守” yin remaining in interior, being basis of yang。

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## A

阿 A

阿 ā

阿是穴 [āshìxué] Ashi point 治取 ~。In treatment the Ashi point is selected./  
以痛为俞,治取 ~。An Ashi point located at the tender spot is selected.

哀癌矮艾噎碍嗑 AI

哀 āi

哀伤神 [āishāngshén] spirit broken by sorrow

哀乐失时 [āiyuèshīshí] spiritual disorder

癌 ái

癌 [ái] cancer, carcinoma ~ 病 cancer/ ~ 疮 epithelioma/ ~ 前期 precancer/ ~ 死  
亡率 mortality of carcinoma/腺 ~ glandular cancer/原发 ~ primary cancer

矮 ǎi

矮小 [ǎixiǎo] dwarf ~ 畸形 dwarfism

艾 ài

艾灸 [àijiǔ] moxibustion ~ 补泻 reinforcing and reducing method in moxibustion/  
~ 疗法 moxibustion treatment/温 ~ 是针灸与艾条结合应用的一种方法。

The needle warming moxibustion is one that combines acupuncture and moxibustion.

艾卷 [àijuǎn] moxa roll ~ 灸 moxa roll moxibustion/ ~ 灸包括艾条灸、太乙针  
灸和雷火针灸。The moxa roll moxibustion includes the moxa stick moxibustion, Taiyi-moxa-cigar moxibustion and thunder-fire needling moxibustion.

艾绒 [àiróng] mugwort floss 纯净细软的 ~ fine, soft mugwort floss.

艾条 [àitiáo] moxa stick ~ 灸 moxa stick moxibustion

艾叶 [àiyè] Chinese mugwort leaf ~ 炭 carbonized Chinese mugwort leaf/ ~ 气味芳香。A sweet fragrance rises from Chinese mugwort leaves. / ~ 性温, 行气活血, 温经散寒。Chinese mugwort leaves, warm in property, work to promote qi and blood circulation, and warm the meridian and expel cold.

艾柱 [àizhù] moxa cone ~ 灸 moxibustion with moxa cones/大 ~ big moxa cone/小 ~ small moxa cone/中 ~ medium-sized moxa cone

### 暖 ài

暖腐 [àifǔ] fetid eructation ~ 吞酸 fetid eructation and casting up of gastric acid/胃中郁热, ~, 口中臭味。Fetid eruption and foul breath tells accumulated heat in the stomach./食物不化, 停积肠胃, 腐气上攻出于口, 名曰~。Fetid eructation is due to upward going of a stinking smell caused by retention of indigested food in the stomach.

暖气 [àiqì] belching ~ 呃逆 belching and hiccuping/ ~ 频繁 frequent eructations

暖酸 [àisuān] acid eructation/ ~ 吞酸 belching and casting up gastric acid/肝郁克脾, ~ 呃逆, 胸腹满痞不舒。Stagnant liver-qi with the spleen involved is marked by belching, hiccuping, a tight chest and abdomen.

### 碍 ài

碍产 [àichǎn] umbilical dystocia

碍肩生 [àijiānshēng] shoulder presentation

碍气嗽 [àiqìsòu] stagnant cough

### 嗑 ài

嗑 [ài] pharynx ~ 干 laryngeal dryness/ ~ 疽 acute pharyngalgia/ ~ 塞 atretolemia/ ~ 痛 sore swollen throat/ ~ 肿 swollen pharynx/地气通于~。The earth-qi runs to the pharynx.

## 安鞍按案暗黯 AN

### 安 ān

安禅 [ānchán] dhyana

安处 [ānchù] content circumstance

安谷 [āngǔ] normal intake of food

安蛔 [ānhuī] relieving ascaris colic ~ 止厥 saving a patient from syncope with relief of ascaris colic/ ~ 止痛 relieving ascaris colic/温中 ~ relieving ascaris colic by warming the middle-jiao

安眠 [ānmíán] sleeping peacefully ~ 药 sleeping pill/ ~ 作用 tranquilizing effect/ 轻柔的音乐具有 ~ 作用。Gentle music has a tranquilizing effect.

安神 [ānshén] anchoring mind ~ 定志 anchoring the mind/养心 ~ nourishing the heart to anchor the mind/养血 ~ nourishing blood to anchor the mind/ ~ 止痛法 anchoring the mind to kill pain/滋阴 ~ replenishing yin to tranquilize the mind/ ~ 祖窍 inward concentration/交通心肾, ~ 定惊 keeping a normal coordination between the heart and kidney to anchor the mind and remove shock/重镇 ~ 法 anchoring the mind with weighty medications

安时处顺 [ānshíchùshùn] focal concentration

安胎 [āntāi] miscarriage prevention

安心 [ānxīn] concentrated contemplation ~ 病处 focal concentration

### 鞍 ān

鞍背 [ānbèi] saddle back

鞍状鼻 [ānzhuàngbí] saddle nose

鞍状关节 [ānzhuàngguānjié] saddle joint

### 按 àn

按尺寸 [ànchíchùn] pulse taken at chi and cun portions ~ , 决生死 pulse taken at the chi and cun portions to tell life and death

按法 [àn fǎ] pressing 掌 ~ palm pressing/指 ~ finger pressing/肘 ~ elbow pressing

按脉 [àn mài] pulse taking 察色 ~ , 先别阴阳。When the color of the complexion is observed and pulse is taken, the condition of yin and yang must be first told.

按摩 [àn mó] tuina ~ 补五脏法 tuina applied to reinforce the five zang organs/ ~ 麻醉 anesthesia with tuina/ ~ 师 tuina master/给某人作放松 ~ giving sb. a relaxing massage/医生建议我做 ~ 治疗背痛。The doctor recommended a massage for my back pain.

按目运气 [àn mù yù qì] pressing eyes to guide qi

按跷 [ànqiào] ancient term for tuina

按胸腹 [ànxiōngfù] palpating chest and abdomen ~, 可分按虚里、按胸肋和按腹部三部分。Palpation applied to the chest and abdomen includes three parts, namely, pressing the area of the apex beat, chest and hypochondrium and abdomen. / 若欲知其脏腑如何, 则莫如 ~。If you want to know the condition of the zang-fu organs, it would be better to palpate the chest and abdomen.

按压 [ànyā] pressure-massage 喜 ~ 为虚。Pain relief with a pressure suggests a deficiency syndrome. / ~ 坚硬。Hardness is felt on pressing. / ~ 痛甚者为实证。It is an excess syndrome when pain worsens on pressing.

按之应手 [ànzhīyìngshǒu] pulse condition easily felt with pressing 脉动急促, ~ 有力。A swift, forceful pulse is felt. / 疮疡脓已成, ~, 有波动感。A wavy motion of pus is felt when the abscess is touched.

## 案 àn

案机 [ànwù] tuina and daoyin

## 暗 àn

暗疔 [àndīng] subaxillary furuncle ~ 风 latent vertigo

暗红 [ànhóng] dark red 寒凝经脉, 气血运行不畅 舌质 ~, 脉涩。When cold is accumulated in meridians, leading to impeded flow of qi and blood, a dark red tongue and an uneven pulse are seen. / 气滞血瘀, 月经量少, 色 ~, 有瘀块。Stagnation of qi and blood results in scanty menstruation with clots dark red in color.

暗经 [ànjīng] latent menstruation

暗痧 [ànshā] latent eruption

## 黯 àn

黯疔 [àndīng] blackish subaxillary furuncle

黯黑 [ànhēi] dark, blackish 面色 ~ dark complexion / 舌质 ~ blackish tongue

## 凹熬傲懊 AO

凹 āo

凹痕 [āohén] indentation

凹陷骨折 [āoxiàngǔzhé] depressed fracture

凹陷胸 [āoxiànxīōng] funnel chest

凹眼 [āoyǎn] sunken eyes

熬 áo

熬药 [áoyào] decocting medicinal herbs ~ 法 way to make a decoction of medicinal herbs / ~ 用具 utensils for decocting medicinal herbs

傲 ào

傲冬疮 [àodōngchuāng] wintery dermatitis

懊 ào

懊怅 [ào chàng] dysphoria

懊恼 [àonǎo] heartburn 心中 ~ 痰阻于膜原、胸膈痞满, 心烦 ~, 头眩口腻, 柴胡达原饮主之。The Chaihudayuan Decoction is prescribed chiefly for phlegm-dampness in the pleurodiaphragmatic interspace, fullness in the chest, dysphoria, heartburn, dizziness and a sticky taste.

## B

## 八巴拔 BA

八 bā

八法 [bāfǎ] eight therapeutic methods 汗、吐、下、和、温、消、清、补, 治疗 ~ eight therapeutic methods—sweating, emesis, purgating, harmonizing, warming, heat-clearing, eliminating and reinforcing/治疗 ~ eight therapeutic methods

八纲 [bāgāng] eight principal syndromes ~ 辨证 differentiation of syndromes ac-

cording to the eight principal syndromes/寒热、表里、虚实、阴阳为～。Eight principal syndromes refer to cold and heat, exterior and interior, deficiency and excess, and yin and yang.

八纲辨证 [bāgāngbiànzhèng] eight principal syndromes differentiation ~ 以阴阳为总纲。Yin and yang are the general principle in the eight principal syndromes differentiation.

八谷 [bāgǔ] eight kinds of grains

八卦 [bāguà] Bagua, eight trigrams 易经 ~ I Ching and Bagua/~ 图 picture of eight trigrams

八骸 [bāhái] skeleton

八会穴 [bāhuìxué] eight influential points ~ 分布于躯干部和四肢部。The eight influential points distribute in the trunk and four limbs.

八极 [bājí] eight directions

八纪 [bājì] eight solar terms

八瘕 [bājiǎ] eight types of abdominal masses

八节 [bājié] eight joints (located at elbow, wrist, knee and ankle)

八戒 [bājiè] eight commandments

八廓 [bākuò] eight eye regions ~ 为水廓、风廓、天廓、火廓、雷廓、山廓、泽廓、地廓的合称。The eight eye regions include the water, wind, heaven, fire, thunder, mountain, lake and earth regions.

八里脉 [bālǐmài] eight interior pulses

八痢 [bālì] eight types of dysentery

八髎 [bāliáo] eight-liao ~ 穴 eight-liao points

八淋 [bālín] eight types of stranguria

八漏 [bālòu] eight types of fistula

八脉 [bāmài] eight extra meridians ~ 八穴配穴法 compatibility of the eight points at the eight extra meridians

八脉交会穴 [bāmàijiāohuìxué] eight confluent points ~ 分布于腕、踝关节的上下。The eight confluent points distribute above or below the wrist and ankle joint.

- 八难 [bānàn] eight incurable diseases  
 八胜处法 [bāshèngchūfǎ] eight self-restrainable methods  
 八溪 [bāxī] eight joints (located at elbow, wrist, knee and ankle)  
 八邪 [bāxié] eight types of pathogenic factors  
 八要 [bāyào] eight essential factors in differentiation of syndromes  
 八圆 [bāyuán] eight achievements  
 八珍 [bāzhēn] eight dainties  
 八正 [bāzhèng] eight solar terms; eight directions ~ 道 righteous ways  
 八字脚 [bāzìjiǎo] splayfoot

## 巴 bā

- 巴豆贴脐法 [bādòutiēqífǎ] croton seed applied to navel  
 巴豆中毒 [bādòuzhòngdú] crotonism

## 拔 bá

- 拔背 [bábèi] keeping trunk erect  
 拔除术 [báchúshù] arrachement  
 拔毒 [bádú] drawing out toxin 火罐 ~ drawing out toxin with cupping/ ~ 法 method of eliminating toxic substances  
 拔(火)罐 [bá(huǒ)guǎn] cupping ~ 疗法 cupping therapy/ ~ , 祛散寒湿。Cupping dispels cold and dampness./寒湿背痛,可采用~方法。The cupping therapy is adopted for back pain due to cold and dampness.  
 拔脓 [bánóng] draining pus ~ 毒 draining pus and toxin/ ~ 解毒 draining pus to dispel toxic substances/ ~ 散毒 draining pus to expel toxic substances/ ~ 托腐 draining pus to remove putrefaction  
 拔伸法 [bāshēnfǎ] traction therapy 颈部 ~ traction of the neck/肩关节 ~ traction of the shoulder joint/指关节 ~ traction of the interphalangeal joint/ ~ 牵引法 traction  
 拔牙 [báyá] tooth extraction  
 拔针 [bāzhēn] withdrawal of needle  
 拔直捏正 [bázhíniēzhèng] reduction by pulling and kneading

## 掰白百败 BAI

掰 bāi

掰 [bāi] splitting 把药 ~ 开 splitting a medicament into pieces

白 bái

白斑 [báibān] leukoplakia ~ 病 leukoderma/ ~ 病样梅毒疹 leukoderma syphiliticum/ ~ 痣 amelanotic nevus/口唇 ~ oral leukoplakia/外阴 ~ leukoplakia vulvae

白崩 [báibèng] fulminant leucorrhagia

白疔 [báibī] psoriasis ~ 病多发于四肢伸侧, 次为头皮及躯干, 常呈对称发病。Psoriasis mostly occurs symmetrically in the lateral aspect of the four limbs, scalp and trunk.

白虫病 [báichóngbìng] teniasis

白带 [báidài] leukorrhea ~ 过多 profuse leukorrhea/ ~ 过多, 伴有腰酸腹痛, 多为脾虚、肾虚、湿邪下注。Profuse leukorrhea accompanied by lower back and abdominal pain is caused by dampness attacking downward due to deficiency in the spleen and kidney./脾虚固摄失司, ~ 过多, 清稀。The disturbed checking function of the spleen due to a deficiency of the spleen results in profuse thin leukorrhea.

白癜风 [báidiànfēng] vitiligo 风湿搏于皮肤, 气血失和, 血不荣肤, 出现 ~。

Vitiligo is caused by disharmony between qi and blood, and failure of blood to nourish the skin due to wind and dampness residing in the skin.

白疔 [báidīng] white furuncle ~ 病发于右鼻下。A white furuncle usually occurs below the right side of the nose.

白恶露 [báièlù] lochia alba

白汗 [báihàn] cold sweat

白喉 [báihóu] diphtheria ~ 败象 diphtheria accompanied by severe complications/ ~ 溃瘍 diphtheritic ulcer/ ~ 三不可 three forbidden things in treatment of diphtheria

白厚苔 [báihòutāi] white and thick fur

白虎历节 [báihǔlìjié] acute arthritis



- 白芥子灸 [báijièzǐjiǔ] mustard seed moxibustion
- 白睛 [báijīng] white of eye ~ 抱红 ciliary hyperemia/ ~ 浮壅 chemosis/ ~ 青蓝 bluish sclera/ ~ 虬脉 chronic conjunctivitis/ ~ 涩痛 irritant and painful bulbar conjunctiva/ ~ 萎黄 conjunctival xanthosis/ ~ 溢血 subconjunctival ecchymosis
- 白癩 [báilài] tuberculous leprosy 白花蛇散治 ~ 。 The Baihuashe Powder is effective to tuberculous leprosy.
- 白痢 [báilì] whitish dysentery
- 白漏 [báilòu] chronic leukorrhagia
- 白霉苔 [báiméitāi] white mold-like fur
- 白膜 [báimó] ocular white membrane ~ 侵睛 phlyctenular kerato conjunctivitis/ ~ 遮睛 trachoma corneal pannus
- 白内障 [báinèizhàng] cataract ~ 针拨术 couching for cataract/ ~ 针拨吸出术 couching and aspirating technique for cataract
- 白膩苔 [báinìtāi] white and greasy fur ~ 主湿盛。 A white and greasy fur indicates excess of dampness.
- 白痞 [báipǐ] miliaria crystallina 湿热之邪郁于肌表,不能透发,乃生 ~ 。 Miliaria crystallina is provoked by retention of dampness and heat in the skin.
- 白刃疔 [báirèndīng] white-head furuncle
- 白如枯骨 [báirúkūgǔ] as pale as dried bone
- 白苔 [báitāi] white tongue coating; white fur 正常 ~ ,颗粒均匀,干润适中,舌色如常。 A normal white tongue coating has even granules. It is neither too dry nor too moist, and its color is normal./异常 ~ ,主风寒湿邪,主表证。 An abnormal white tongue coating indicates an exterior syndrome due to wind, cold, and dampness.
- 白秃疮 [báitūchuāng] ringworm of scalp
- 白为寒 [báiwéihán] white suggesting cold
- 白陷鱼鳞 [báixiànyúfán] keratomalacia
- 白屑风 [báixièfēng] seborrheic dermatitis ~ 病主要在头面部,也可见于全身。 Seborrheic dermatitis is usually seen in the head and face, and sometimes in the whole body.