# 汉英中医药分类词典

## 计算机词库范本

CHINESE-ENGLISH CLASSIFIED DICTIONARY
OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE
AND PHARMACOLOGY

Standard Book of Computer Dictionary Base

科学出版社

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湖北中医学院《汉英中医药分类词典》编委会 编

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## 内　容　简　介

　　本书是一本按专业属性分类的汉英中医药词典。全书共收集词条四万余条，收词范围包括：阴阳五行，脏象、经络、身形部位、精、气、血、津液和神，病因、病机、证名和辨证，中药名和炮制方法，症状、体征、病名和诊法，治则治法和养生保健，针灸、推拿和气功，医史和医籍，管理及其它有关的医学词汇。书后附录给出了方剂名、方剂组成及汉语拼音中医术语的解释。书中每一词条前均附有相应的信息输入代码——YB 码，因而本书还可作为计算机词库范本使用。

　　本书可供中医、中西医结合领域的医护人员、中医药院校的师生、外国留学生及翻译工作者参考。

### SUMMARY

　　This book is a Chinese-English dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology classified according to the professional properties. It collects and records over 40 000 entries of terms, including: YIN YANG and Five Elements; State of Viscera, Meridian, Nomenclature of Bodily Parts, Essence, QI, Blood, Body Fluid and Mind; Etiology, Pathogenesis, Names of Syndromes, Differentiation of Symptoms and Signs; Names of Traditional Chinese Drugs and Methods of Drug Preparation; Symptoms, Signs, Names of Diseases and Diagnostic Methods; Therapeutic Principles and Methods, Health Care and Longevity; Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Massage and QI GONG; Medical History and Literature; Medical Administration and Other Vocabularies Relevant to Medicine. The appendix of the book offers the names and compositions of commonly used Prescriptions, and annotation list of the common TCM terms expressed with Chinese Phonetic Alphabets as well. Before each entry in the dictionary there is an inputted YB code corresponding to the information, therefore, the book can be also thought as an example of the computer thesaurus to apply.

　　This dictionary may provide an available reference book for doctors and nurses of both TCM and integraded TCM-WM, teachers and students of TCM colleges, the foreign students studying TCM and the related translators.

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# 前　言

　　当今社会已进入信息时代，信息的传输、处理水平将直接影响社会发展的进程。医药学领域是知识密集型的科技领域，信息处理现代化的要求十分迫切。目前世界各国对医学用语的研究已取得巨大进展，多文种医用计算机词典的出版和各种信息系统的研制大大促进了世界医学的发展。

　　中医药学是一个伟大的知识宝库，它以自己特有的体系和精湛的技艺在世界医学之林独树一帜。为了促进中医药学的学术交流，提高中医药学信息处理的标准化、自动化水平，我们按中医词条属性分类的办法，编写了这本《汉英中医药分类词典》。

　　本词典作为中医药分类计算机词库范本，为用户提供了汉英两种文本格式的中医药词汇。医学专业人员只需在计算机上采用简单的信息输入代码——YB码，便可十分方便地进行查询、调用、翻译等多项文字信息处理工作。本词典共收集了四万余条中医及中西医结合的专业词汇。根据中医药专业的特点，本书共分为九章，它们是：阴阳五行，脏象、经络、身形部位、精、气、血、津液和神，病因、病机、证名和辨证，中药名和炮制方法，症状、体征、病名和诊法，治则治法和养生保健，针灸、推拿和气功，医史和医籍，医学管理、中医护理及其它有关的医学词汇。

　　本词典的词条选自中医药学的20门分科及有关边缘学科。选词力求全面、实用，定名力求准确、统一，努力做到既反映祖国医药学发展的历史继承性，又反映现代在发掘、整理、提高祖国医药学成就方面的新进展。对中医药学词汇，我们采用了或直译或意译或音译的方式，尽量给出比较贴切的英文对应词。为了帮助国外读者正确理解中医专有名词术语的词义，在附录中还给出了简明的英文注释。

在编辑过程中，我们聘请了中医、中西医结合方面的专家与英语专业人员一起，反复审查核定，并运用计算机技术进行词典的自动编辑工作。本词典中的每一词条都标有专门的信息编码，并以一定的形式储存在计算机中，因而它不仅可以提供快速方便的计算机中医药中英文信息的调用功能，而且为中医药信息的交流提供了有力的工具。

本词典将以磁盘和书籍两种形式提供给读者，希望它们能为国内外人士学习和研究中医药学提供方便，并有助于国际医学的交流。

目前，由于全国自然科学名词审定委员会尚未公布中医学名词，中国大百科全书的中医卷也未出版，国内出版此类中医药学词典尚属首次，不当之处，恳请海内外学者惠予指正。一俟有关标准名词公布，我们将及时对本词典进行修订。

# FOREWORD

Now, our society has been going into an information era. The level attained in the transmission and processing of information will directly affect the progress of social development. As medicine and pharmacology are a concentrated type of scientific and technological knowledge, the modernization of their information processing is urgently needed. At present, many countries over the world have made great progress in the research of medical terms, the publication of a computer oriented, multilingual medical dictionary and the establishment of various kinds of information systems have been promoting the development of global medicine greatly.

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is a great treasure-house of knowledge. Its specific system and superb technique make itself into an influential medical school in the world. With a view to promote TCM information exchange and advance the standardization and automation of Traditional Chinese madical information processing, we edited the 《Chinese-English Classified Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology》 in a unique classified form on the basis of peculiarities of TCM terms.

Serving as an example of TCM classified thesaurus for computer use, the book can provide readers with TCM terms in Chinese as well as in English. Just by inputting a simple YB code into a computer, medical professionals can conveniently inquire, retrieve and translate TCM terms in their work. The dictionary collects more than 40,000 entries used in TCM and in TCM-Western medicine combination. According to TCM characteristic, we divide the terms into 9 chapters, namely, YIN YANG and

Five Elements; State of Viscera, Meridian, Nomenclature of Bodily Parts, Essence, Qi, Blood, Body Fluid and Mind; Etiology, Pathogenesis, Names of Syndromes, Differentiation of Symptoms and Signs; Names of Traditional Chinese Drugs and Methods of Drug Preparation; Symptoms, Signs, Names of Diseases and Diagnostic Methods; Therapeutic Principles and Methods, Health care and Longevity; Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Massage and QI GONG; Medical History and Medical Literature; Medical Administration and Other Vocabularies Relevant to Medicine.

The entries in the dictionary are chosen from 20 branches of TCM and its relevant frontiers of scientific endeavors. We tried our best to make the entries comprehensive and practical, and the denominations accurate and unified. We devote ourselves not only to reflect the historical heritage of TCM, but also the new achievements in exploring, systematising and improving TCM after the liberation of China. In order to give readers more appropriate corresponding English expressions, we adopted respectively literal translation, free translation or transliteration. For the sake of correctly understanding the meanings of certain technical terms of TCM, please consult the tabular notes in the appendix Ⅰ.

During editing, we invited a number of TCM specialists, experts working in combining TCM with Western medicine and English specialists to check and revise it repeatedly and used computer technology to edit it. Every entry in the dictionary is marked by a special information code and stored in computer in a given form. Not only can it provide a fast and convenient transferring function of TCM terms in English and Chinese, but also provide a powerful tool for information exchange of TCM.

The dictionary is available in two formats: book and floppy disks. It is hoped that this work will offer convenience for scholars at home and abroad to study TCM and contribute to international medical exchange.

Since the TCM standard terms have not been announced by China National Committee for Natural Scientific Terms and the volume TCM of Chinese Encyclopedia has not been published at present，this dictionary is the first one of its kind in our country. If readers come across any mistakes and shortcomings of the dictionary，we will express our sincere appreciation. Once the standard technical terms are announced，we will revise this book as soon as possible.

# 凡　例

一、本词典收载中医药学各科常用词、术语、精句以及与医学管理等方面有关的普通词汇。

二、词汇主要按照中医药学本身特有的和传统的词语专业属性以章进行分类归纳。各类词条又按其汉语拼音字母顺序进行排序。第一类是阴阳五行，主要含中医学的哲学思想及其与中医医理相结合方面的词汇；第二类是中医解剖和生理学方面的词汇，包括脏象系统，经络系统，身形部位与精、气、血、津液、神方面的词汇；第三类汇集了中医病因学、病机学（病理机制）、证名、辨证等方面的词汇；第四类主要是中药名和炮制方法（含药材炮制法）；第五类是证候（症状、体征）、病名与诊法方面的词汇；第六类主要收载中医的治则治法、养生保健的词汇；针灸、推拿、气功因另具特色，其专业词汇并入第七类；医史医籍的词汇及医家姓名列为第八类；管理及其它方面的词汇列为第九类。这种分类旨在保持中医特色，亦可起到提纲挈领、执简驭繁的作用。

三、词条编排格式

每一词条由三部分组成，依次为：词汇的计算机输入代码——YB码、汉语条目和英文译名。例如：

　　　　bg354　**八纲**　eight guiding principles

四、词条的索引

为方便读者使用，本词典以汉语拼音字母次序和笔画数两种形式建立索引。

五、汉语词条的来源

1.汉语词条主要按照全国自然科学名词审定委员会已审定公布的规范名称，并参考了科学出版社出版的有关学科的词汇，以及中医经典著作、全国通用教材、《汉英中医学词典》、《汉英医学

大词典》、国内外有关参考书及期刊等选定。

2. 汉语词条中也收录了部分常用词的不同医学习惯用名，并将它们作为两个词条处理。例如：

　　swh31　视物香花　blurring of vision

　　swh31　视物香蒙　blurring of vision

3. 中药名的汉语词条中，除收录了《中华人民共和国药典（1990年版，一部）》中的词条外，还给出了部分常用中药的习惯用名，并将它们作为不同的汉语词条处理。例如：

　　bs314　白芍　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA

　　bsy11　白芍药　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA

　　bbs31　亳白芍　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA from Bozhou of China

　　hbs31　杭白芍　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA from Hangzhou of China

　　chs31　炒白芍　stir-baked RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA

六、汉语词条的英语对应词一般不超过三个，中间用分号分开。例如：

　　eq235　嗳气　eructation; belching

七、一个汉语词条如有多种不同含义，则作为不同的词条处理，并在其后用圆括号进行注释，其英语按注释内容意译。例如：

　　bz322　胞中（膀胱内）　in the urinary bladder

　　bz322　胞中（子宫内）　in the uterus

八、汉语词条翻译为英语时，一般字母全部小写；词条为书名时，其英语译名的每一个单词的第一个字母大写。例如：

　　bl351　胞络　uterine collaterals

　　bcy33　本草衍义　Amplified Materia Medica

九、具有特定含义的某些中医词汇，如：阴阳，卫、气、营、血（指温病的四个阶段），脏、腑、标、本，方剂名（含以方剂命名的证型名称），针灸穴名，经络系统名称及医史医籍、医家等，在无恰当对应的英译名时，则用汉语拼音表述。用汉语拼音与英语

名词组合成具有特定含义的新词汇时，在单词间加连字符。例如：

    sq235  **肾气**  kidney-QI

    zj234  **中焦**  middle-JIAO

    本词典中连字符还有另一种用法：在两个英语单词间加连字符构成固定词组。例如：

    xn441  **心疟**  heart-malaria

但在由两个汉字拼音词构成固定词组时，其间不加连接字符。例如：

    yy551  **阴阳**  YIN YANG

    十、为节省篇幅，英译名中的冠词 the，a 等尽量避免使用。当中医词条与西医词条名同而实异时，在中医名词前，一律加"the"以示区别。例如：

    s2221  **肾**  the kidney

    十一、在词组、精句的译文中，如果相应的名词既可用单数又可用复数时，一律用单数形式表达。例如：

    bxr32  **病邪入里**  invasion of pathogen into the

                  interior

    十二、词条中的汉语拼音均用大写字母，并采用单字空格的方式书写。例如：

    zsl12  **足三里**  ZU SAN LI (S 36)

    十三、中药名一律用拉丁名，且全部用大写字母书写。例如：

    ej233  **阿胶**  COLLA CORII ASINI

其中部分药物也列出了英语译名，其首字母大写。例如：

    dz132  **杜仲**  CORTEX EUCOMMIAE；Eucommia

                   ulmoides

    需要指出，极少数涉及濒临灭绝动物的中药，如犀角、虎骨等，我国政府已明令禁用，本书仍列入中药词条，作为资料仅供参考。

    十四、符号的用法

    1. 方括号 [ ] 用于汉语词条中可省略的汉字。例如：

dqz11　　**动气在**〔**脐**〕**下**　the motive QI below the navel

2．圆括号（　）用于：

（1）词条的注释部分

　　①对汉语词条的注释。例如：

　　　　jl232　　**睛帘（虹膜）**　iris

　　②有些词条若不注明类别、性质，则其内容不明确时，在汉
　　语词条及英文词条后用圆括号进行注释。例如：

　　　　csn53　　**此事难知**（**书名**）　This Matter is Hard to
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Know（name of book）

　　　　bl113　　**百劳**（**穴**）　BAI LAO（acupoint）

　　③在第三部分，以中药命名的"证名"词条的英译中，圆括
　　号内给出了相应药名的拉丁名。其首字母大写。例如：

　　　　mht44　　**麻黄汤证**　syndrome of decoction MA
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　HUANG（Herba ephedrae）

　　④有少数中医术语具有广义和狭义之分，在汉语词条后用
　　圆括号加以说明。例如：

　　　　xn331　　**血衄（鼻出血）**　epistaxis

　　　　xn331　　**血衄（各种出血）**　all kinds of bleeding

（2）表示 WHO 亚太地区针灸穴位的标准代码。例如：

　　　　dc135　　**地仓**（**穴**）　DI CANG（S 4）

3．书名号《　》用以表示少数词条出处的书名的简称，本词典
中，《素问》简称为《素》，《灵枢》简称为《灵》。例如：

　　　　czz44　　**刺之在郄阳筋之间《素》**　needling WEI YANG
　　　　　　　　　　　　between two tendons《SU》

　　十五、本词典对一部分汉译英暂有困难的常用中医专有名词
术语，采用汉语拼音形式翻译。为便于读者理解其含义，特以附
录形式作出英语注释，详见附录 I 。

# GUIDE TO THE USE OF THIS BOOK

1. This dictionary mainly lists the words, phrases and terse sentences commonly used in TCM, the other terms related to medical administration and so on.

2. The terms in the dictionary are classified according to their own specific and traditional properties. The terms in every category are arranged according to the order of Chinese Phonetic Alphabets. Chapter 1 is about YIN YANG and five elements, mainly containing the terms related to the philosophical thought of TCM and its combining with TCM theory. Chapter 2 deals with the terms in relation to anatomy and physiology of TCM, such as state of viscera, meridian, nomenclature of bodily parts, essence, QI, blood, body fluid and mind. Chapter 3 is about etiology, pathogenesis, names of syndromes, differentiation of symptoms and signs. Chapter 4 mainly collects names of traditional Chinese drugs and methods of drug preparation. Chapter 5 is about symptoms, signs, names of diseases and diagnostic methods. Chapter 6 lists the therapeutic principles and methods, health care and longevity. Chapter 7 covers the terms related to acupuncture and moxibusion, massage and QI GONG. Chapter 8 contains the terms about Medical History and Medical Literature. The terms related to the medical administration and other vocabularies relevant to medicine are listed in Chapter 9. This classification is used to keep TCM features and to be beneficial to bringing out the essentials of TCM.

3. Format of Entry

Each entry consists of three parts. The first part is the input code of the entry in computer, so called YB code, then the

Chinese term, and thirdly the corresponding English expression.

e. g.

bg354　八纲　eight guiding principles

4. Index of Entries

The entries in the dictionary are arranged in accordance with the order of Chinese Phonetic Alphabets and the number of the strokes of Chinese characters in order to benefit the readers.

5. Source of Chinese Terms

(1) The Chinese terms are mainly chosen from the terms announced by China National Committee for Natural Scientific Terms and by Science Press. We also refer to some TCM classics, some teaching materials in common use, Chinese-English Dictionary of TCM, Chinese-English Medical Dictionary and other domestic and foreign reference books and periodicals.

(2) Some Chinese terms commonly used have different idiomatic expressions, we treat them as separate terms.

e. g.

swh31　视物昏花　blurring of vision

swh31　视物昏蒙　blurring of vision

(3) In the Chinese entries of names of traditional Chinese drugs, besides the related entries recorded in 《Pharmacopeeia of the People's Republic of China》(1990 Edition), we list the clinically habitual names of partial commonly used traditional Chinese drugs, which are arranged as the different Chinese entries.

e. g.

bs314　白芍　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA

bsy11　白芍药　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA

bbs31　亳白芍　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA from Bozhou of China

hbs31　杭白芍　RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA from Hangzhou of China

chs31　炒白芍　stir-baked RADIX PAEONIAE ALBA

6. When a Chinese term has various English equivalents, the