



汉英中兽医辞典

A Chinese-English Dictionary of
Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine

主编 梁次升
编者 梁次升

于展 方维族
农业出版社

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前 言

中兽医学具有数千年的悠久历史,是我国传统医学的一个组成部分,它具有丰富的临床经验和独特的理论体系。针灸、方药,法简义深,费用较低,副作用极少,对某些疾病具有显著的医疗效果,长期以来受到中国广大人民群众欢迎,并早在公元七世纪即流传海外,至今亚、欧、美一些国家仍有学者研究,成为兽医科学宝库中的共同财富。

本书分基础理论、病因病理、诊法辨证、治则治法、针灸方药、病证等十章,收集词汇1700余条,注有汉语拼音,并用汉、英双语注释,命名为《汉英中兽医词典》,作为国内外兽医查阅、参考。

本书的主要特点是词汇古今并收,医药针灸兼蓄,释义中西结合,力求简明易懂。但由于许多词汇古义较深,且以我国南北经验各有所长,又限于编者水平,书中恐有欠妥,甚至错误之处,敬请读者不吝指教,以匡不逮。

本书承史济招、王济培、麻庆南、朱式夷同志审校,在工作中胡松华、孙晓风等同志协助,谨致深切的谢意。

蒋次升

1986年10月于浙江农业大学

Foreword

As a constituent part of the traditional Chinese medicine, the traditional Chinese veterinary medicine has a long history of several thousand years with rich clinical experiences and a unique theoretical system. Simple in therapy and profound in theory, the TCVM has remarkable curative effects on a number of diseases with less expenses and little side-effects. It has long since been well received by the broad masses of the Chinese people and has spread abroad as early as in the seventh century. It has become common assets in the great treasure-house of the world veterinary medicine and scholars in several countries in Asia, Europe and America are still interested in studying it.

This book under the name of *A Chinese-English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine* divides into 10 chapters of basic theories, etiology, pathology, diagnosis, differentiation of syndromes, principles and methods of treatment, acupuncture, moxibustion, medicinal herbs and prescriptions, etc., making up a total of 1700 entries, each with Chinese phonetic transcriptions and both Chinese and English explanations. It is compiled for the consultation and reference of the Chinese and foreign veterinarians.

This dictionary features a collection of both ancient and modern terms and an incorporation of both medicine and acupuncture-moxibustion, while the Chinese and English explanations are terse and easy to understand. However, errors

and misinterpretations are inevitable as a result of the limitations of the compilers and the profoundities of the ancient terms as well as the differences in the experience acquired in the south and north of China. We sincerely invite the comments and criticisms of the users and reading public in order to make it better for the future edition.

We are indebted to Messrs. Shi Jizhao, Wang Jipei, Ma Qingnan and Zhu Shiyi for the manuscript reading and to Messrs. Hu Songhua and Sun Xiaofeng for the help they rendered us in our work.

Jiang Cisheng
October, 1986

使 用 说 明

1. 本辞典按中兽医基础理论、病因病理、诊法辨证等内容性质分类编排,并附有常用兽医中草药名称、汉字词目笔画索引和英文词目索引。

2. 每条汉字词目皆注有汉语拼音,并用汉、英双语解释。

3. 中草药的译名包括英语和拉丁语两种,拉丁语用斜体字排印。

4. 汉字词目笔画索引,按首字笔画多少排列,笔画数相同的汉字,按首笔画依次为一、丨、丿、丶、㇇顺序排列。

5. 英文词目索引按字母顺序排列。

6. 凡词目的同义词均放在圆括号内。

7. 本辞典中“气”的译名为“energen”,乃按energy和-gen构成(-gen后缀有产生、生长之意)。例如,营气译为“Ying Energen”。此种尝试的创新译法,想能为英语学者所接受。

Instruction

1. This dictionary is compiled in order of the classification of the contents of the traditional Chinese veterinary medicine, such as basic theories, etiology, pathology, diagnosis and differentiation of syndromes, and appended by terms of commonly-used Chinese veterinary herbal medicines, index of the strokes of Chinese characters and index of English terms.

2. All Chinese terms are phonetically transcribed and explained in English as well as in Chinese.

3. The English and Latin names of the Chinese medicinal herbs are given in the dictionary with the latter italicized.

4. Index of the strokes of the Chinese characters is arranged according to the number of strokes of the first Chinese character. When two or more characters are of the same number strokes, they are arranged in the sequence of the first strokes of 一, |, 丿, 丶, ㇀.

5. The index of English terms is arranged alphabetically.

6. The synonyms of words and phrases are put into parentheses.

7. "Qi", a term of the traditional Chinese veterinary medicine, is translated into "energen" in this dictionary, because "-gen", the suffix, has the meaning of producing and growing. For example, "Ying Qi" is translated into "Ying Energen". We hope it might be easy to comprehend for the English readers.

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第一章 阴阳五行

CHAPTER 1 YIN, YANG AND FIVE ELEMENTS

阴 yīn 在性质上与阳相对的一类事物或现象。

YIN Matters or phenomena opposite to Yang in nature.

阳 yáng 在性质上与阴相对的一类事物或现象。

YANG Matters or phenomena opposite to Yin in nature.

阴阳 yīn yáng 阴阳是对自然界相互关联的事物或现象对立双方的概括。它们既可以代表两个相互对立的事物,也可以代表同一事物内部所存在的相互对立的两个方面。中兽医用它们概括和说明兽医学领域里在解剖、生理、病理、诊断和治疗等方面一系列的问题。一般地说,凡是活动的、外表的、向上的、上升的、明亮的、进行性的、机能亢进的、或属于功能方面的,皆属于“阳”;凡是沉静的、内在的、向下的、下降的、晦暗的、退行性的、机能衰弱的、或属于物质方面的,皆属于“阴”。

YIN AND YANG They are general terms for the two opposite and interrelated aspects of matters or phenomena in the natural world. They represent either two different matters in opposition or two opposite aspects in a single entity. In traditional Chinese veterinary medicine, they are used to summarize and explain the problems in the fields of anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, therapeutics, etc. Generally speaking, matters or phenomena which are dynamic, external, upward, ascending, brilliant, progressive, hyperactive, or pertaining to functional activities belong to the category of Yang, while those static, internal, downward, descending, dull, retrogressive, hypoactive, or pertaining to materials, belong to that of Yin.

阴阳学说 yīn yáng xué shuō 这原是中国古代哲学理论,后与医学实践相结合而成为中兽医理论的一个重要组成部分。这一学说认为,宇宙间任

何事物，都包含有阴阳相互对立又相互统一两个方面，由此推动着事物的发展和变化。

YIN-YANG THEORY Originally, it was a philosophical theory in ancient China. Later on, it was incorporated into medical practice and became an important constituent of the theory of traditional Chinese veterinary medicine. This theory holds that everything in the universe contains the two aspects of Yin and Yang, which are at once in opposition and in unity, thus propelling things to develop and change.

阳气 yáng qì 与“阴气”相对而言。一般多指脏腑的功能活动。

YANG ENERGEN It is the opposite of Yin Energen. It usually refers to the functional activities of the viscera.

阴气 yīn qì 与“阳气”相对而言。一般多指脏腑所藏的精微物质。

YIN ENERGEN It is the opposite of Yang Energen. It usually refers to the essential nutrients in the viscera.

阳中之阳，阳中之阴 yáng zhōng zhī yáng, yáng zhōng zhī yīn 指属阳的事物中又可分为阴阳两个方面，其中分属于阳的一面，称之为“阳中之阳”，分属于阴的一面，称之为“阳中之阴”。以脏腑的关系言，胃属阳，但它又分为胃阳及胃阴。故胃阳可称为“阳中之阳”，而胃阴为“阳中之阴”。

THE YANG ASPECT OF YANG AND THE YIN ASPECT OF YANG An object belonging to the category of Yang may in turn be subdivided into two opposites: its Yin and its Yang. The latter is called “the Yang Aspect of Yang”, while the former, “the Yin Aspect of Yang”. In the interrelationships among the viscera, the stomach belongs to the category of Yang and itself may in turn be subdivided into Stomach Yang and Stomach Yin. Thus, Stomach Yang may be called “the Yang Aspect of Yang,” while Stomach Yin, “the Yin Aspect of Yang.”

阴中之阴，阴中之阳 yīn zhōng zhī yīn, yīn zhōng zhī yáng 指属阴的事物又可分为阴阳两个方面，其中分属于阴的一面，称之为“阴中之阴”，分属于阳的一面，称之为“阴中之阳”。以脏腑的关系言，肾属阴，但它又分为肾阴与肾阳。故肾阴可称为“阴中之阴”，肾阳为“阴中之阳”。

THE YIN ASPECT OF YIN AND THE YANG ASPECT OF YIN An object belonging to the category of Yin may in turn be subdivided into two opposites: its Yin and its Yang. The former is called “the Yin Aspect of Yin”, while the latter, “the Yang Aspect of Yin.” In the inter-

relationships among the viscera, the kidney belongs to the category of Yin and itself may in turn be subdivided into Kidney Yin and Kidney Yang. Thus, Kidney Yin may be called "the Yin Aspect of Yin" while Kidney Yang, "the Yang Aspect of Yin".

阴阳互根 yīn yáng hù gēn 阴根于阳, 阳根于阴, 阴阳双方均以对方的存在为前提。此常用以说明脏与腑、气与血、功能与物质之间在生理和病理上的联系。

INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN YIN AND YANG Yin originates from Yang, and Yang from Yin. They are prerequisite to the existence of each other. This is usually used to explain the physiological and pathological connexions between solid and hollow organs, Energen and blood, function and substance.

阴阳消长 yīn yáng xiāo zhǎng 阴阳双方是对立的, 它们总是此盛彼衰、此消彼长地变化。若一方太过就会引起另一方的不足, 反之亦然。在病理上, 阴虚阳亢, 阴盛阳衰, 也常以此来说明。

GROWTH AND DECLINE OF YIN AND YANG Yin and Yang are opposite to each other. They keep changing with Yang waxing and Yin waning or vice versa. An increase or excess of the one means a decrease or deficiency of the other. This is often used to explain pathological changes, e.g. deficiency of Yin leads to hyperactivity of Yang, while an excess of Yin leads to weakness of Yang.

阳生阴长 yáng shēng yīn zhǎng 此乃从事物升发之角度说明阴阳之间的相互依存, 阳气生化正常, 阴气才能不断滋长。

WHEN YANG IS IN VIGOUR, YIN DEVELOPS This is to show the interdependence between Yin and Yang from the viewpoint of development. The continuous growing of Yin relies mainly on the normal activities of Yang.

阳生于阴 yáng shēng yú yīn 指阳以阴的存在作为自己存在的前提。如畜体功能活动(阳)是以阴精作为物质基础而化生的, 故有“独阳不长”之称。

YANG DERIVED FROM YIN Yin is regarded as the prerequisite for the existence of Yang. In the animal body, the functional activities (Yang) rely on the Yin Essence as their material basis, hence the saying "Yang can not develop singly".

阴生于阳 yīn shēng yú yáng 指阴以阳的存在作为自己存在的前提,如畜体内的精、血、津液(阴)是通过功能的活动(阳)而化生的,故有“孤阴不生”之称。

YIN DERIVED FROM YANG Yang is regarded as the prerequisite for the existence of Yin. In the animal body, the production of vital substances such as essence, blood and body fluids (Yin) depends on the functional activities (Yang), hence the saying "Yin can not grow singly".

阴阳转化 yīn yáng zhuǎn huà 阴阳双方,在一定条件下可以互相转化,阴可以转化为阳,阳也可以转化为阴。如寒极生热,热极生寒,阴证可转化为阳证,阳证也可以转化为阴证。

MUTUAL TRANSMUTATION OF YIN AND YANG Under certain circumstances, Yin and Yang may be mutually transmutable. Yin may be transmuted into Yang, and Yang into Yin. For example, cold reaching its climax may produce heat and heat reaching its climax may generate cold. A Yin syndrome may change into a Yang one or vice versa.

阳化气 yáng huà qì 由于阳性动,能将营养物质转化为气,故曰阳化气。

YANG FORMS ENERGEN As Yang has its active property, it can transform nutrients into Energen.

阴成形 yīn chéng xíng 阴性静,指某些物质,能凝成为有形之物。

YIN TAKES SHAPE As Yin is static and refers to certain substances, it can take shape.

阳常有余,阴常不足 yáng cháng yǒu yú, yīn cháng bù zú 精血(阴)是生命活动的物质基础,不断消耗,易损难复,故阴常不足。阳气易亢,虚火妄动,故阳常有余。

YANG OFTEN IN EXCESS AND YIN OFTEN IN SHORTAGE The essence and blood (Yin) of the animal body are the material foundation of activities of life. They are continuously consumed, easily dissipated and difficult to restore. Thus, Yin is inclined to be deficient. Yang Energen is liable to be hyperactive, and the debilitating fire tends to become impetuous, resulting frequently in a surplus of Yang Energen.

重阳 chóng yáng 两种属于“阳”的性质同时出现在一个事物上。如白昼为阳,中午为阳中之阳,故中午称为“重阳”。

DOUBLE YANG It refers to the simultaneous presence of two forms of

Yang property in a single entity. For example, day belongs to the category of Yang and noon, the Yang aspect of Yang. Thus, noon is called "Double Yang".

重阴 chóng yīn 两种属于“阴”的性质同时出现在一个事物上。如夜晚为阴，夜半为阴中之阴，故夜半称为“重阴”。

DOUBLE YIN It refers to the simultaneous presence of two forms of Yin property in a single entity. For example, night belongs to the category of Yin and midnight, the Yin aspect of Yin. Thus, midnight is called "Double Yin".

重阳必阴 zhòng yáng bì yīn 如温病之热盛期，可能出现寒象，表现为寒颤、肢冷。但病畜仍感口渴欲饮，便秘尿浓。

OVERABUNDANCE OF YANG IS BOUND TO REVERSE TO YIN Certain febrile diseases with intense heat may bring on cold symptoms and signs such as chills and cold extremities, while thirst, constipation and condensed urine still remain.

重阴必阳 zhòng yīn bì yáng 如虚证病畜极虚之时，可呈现口干、口渴、脉浮大等阳性证候。

OVERABUNDANCE OF YIN IS BOUND TO REVERSE TO YANG chronic debilitated patient in its extreme may show symptoms and signs of Yang nature such as dry mouth, thirst, large and floating pulse, etc.

阴阳胜复 yīn yáng shèng fù 即阴阳双方交替出现偏盛偏衰的证候。临床上可根据这种证候判断疾病的预后。

ALTERNATE EXCESSES AND DEFICIENCIES OF YIN AND YANG It refers to the syndromes in which excesses and deficiencies of Yin and Yang occur alternately. Such a situation may be helpful to prognosticate diseases clinically.

阴在内，阳之守也 yīn zài nèi, yáng zhī shǒu yě 物质(阴)居于体内，是产生功能(阳)的基础。

THE INTERNAL YIN AS THE SOURCE OF YANG Materials (Yin) inside the body are the foundation for producing vital functions (Yang).

阳在外，阴之使也 yáng zài wài, yīn zhī shǐ yě 功能(阳)表现于外，是内

在物质(阴)运动的体现。

THE EXTERNAL YANG AS THE REPRESENTATION OF YIN Vital functions (Yang) as manifested externally reflect the changes of the materials (Yin) inside the body.

阴平阳秘 yīn píng yáng mì 阴气平顺, 阳气固守, 两者相互调节而保持其相对的动态平衡, 这是机体正常生命活动的根本。

BOTH YIN AND YANG IN EQUILIBRIUM Yin Energen keeps moderate while Yang Energen keeps steady. They regulate each other so as to maintain their relative kinetic equilibrium. This is the basic principle for promoting the normal activities of life.

阴阳失调 yīn yáng shī tiáo (阴阳乖戾 yīn yáng guāi lì) 即阴阳不和, 它可导致阴阳双方偏盛偏衰、气血紊乱、脏腑机能失常等病理变化。

IMBALANCE OF YIN AND YANG It is the disharmony of Yin and Yang that leads to pathological changes with disparity between Yin and Yang, disturbances of Energen and blood, malfunctioning of the viscera, etc.

阴阳调和 yīn yáng tiáo hé 指阴阳不盛不衰, 健康即得保证。

HARMONY OF YIN AND YANG Yin and Yang are neither excessive nor deficient and good health is guaranteed.

阴阳自和 yīn yáng zì hé 病理上的阴阳失调趋向相对平衡的建立, 表示疾病好转或痊愈。

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN YIN AND YANG Pathological disharmony of Yin and Yang may progress to a relative equilibrium between the two. This indicates convalescence or recovery of the disease.

阴胜则阳病 yīn shèng zé yáng bìng 为内外阴寒过盛损及脏腑之阳气所出现的阳气不足之证。

AN EXCESS OF YIN LEADS TO WEAKNESS OF YANG A syndrome arising from insufficiency of Yang Energen as a result of impairment of Yang Energen of the viscera by prevailing exogenous or endogenous cold of Yin.

阳胜则阴病 yáng shèng zé yīn bìng 为内外之阳热过盛消耗阴液, 出现

伤阴伤津之证。

AN EXCESS OF YANG LEADS TO WEAKNESS OF YIN A syndrome arising from consumption of vital essence and body fluids by excessive exogenous and endogenous heat of Yang.

阴损及阳 yīn sǔn jí yáng 由于阴精亏损而导致阳亦虚。如肾阴亏损日久,就可出现肾阳不足。

DEFICIENCY OF YIN AFFECTING YANG A deficiency of Yin essence would cause a shortage of the Yang Energen. For example, if Kidney Yin is damaged for long, there will arise a deficiency of Kidney Yang.

阳损及阴 yáng sǔn jí yīn 阳气损伤可导致阴精亦亏。如肾阳虚衰日久,就可出现肾阴亏乏。

DEFICIENCY OF YANG AFFECTING YIN An impairment of Yang Energen would lead to a deficiency of Yin essence. For example, if Kidney Yang is impaired for long, it will result in a shortage of Kidney Yin.

阴阳离决 yīn yáng lí jué 指阴阳双方互相关系的脱离以至毁灭,表示生命行将停止。

DISSOCIATION OF YIN AND YANG It denotes a dissociation of the relationships between Yin and Yang, showing the end of life.

五行 wǔ xíng 古人认为金、木、水、火、土五种物质,是构成世界不可缺少的最基本元素。它们在不断运动、变化之中,具有相互滋生,相互制约的关系。中医及中兽医将它们的属性加以类比推演,用来说明医学理论上的一系列问题。

THE FIVE ELEMENTS The ancients held that the five kinds of material—metal, wood, water, fire, and earth—were the indispensable and most fundamental elements in constituting the universe. There existed mutual generating and mutual restraining relationships among them. They were also in constant motion and change. In traditional Chinese medicine and veterinary medicine, they are used to expound a series of problems in medical theory by comparing with and deducing from such properties and mutual relationships.

五行学说 wǔ xíng xué shuō 是中国古代哲学理论与医学实践相结合的学说之一,为中医及中兽医理论的一个重要组成部分。它用五种物质(金、木、水、火、土)的属性,说明事物间相互依存又相互制约的关系,对古代医学