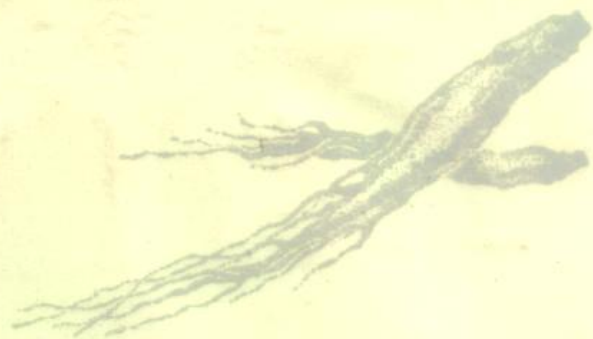


汉英常用中医药词典

COMMON TERMS OF TRADITIONAL

CHINESE MEDICINE IN ENGLISH



汉英常用中医药词汇

Common Terms of Traditional
Chinese Medicine in English

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前 言

中医中药是世界医药学的一部分，是一个伟大的宝库。随着我国医药卫生事业的发展，中医中药的实践和理论已越来越引起国际上的兴趣和重视，这方面的国际交流也日益广泛和频繁。本书就是为了适应这些需要而编写的一本工具书性质的参考书。

中医药名词术语数量甚大，应以万计，本书从实用出发，所选词条以目前临床及教学中常见者为限。每条词目除用黑体字排印其英文对译之外，对大多数词目用英文作了注释和说明，或简要介绍其有关内容，以利进一步理解。

本书所收词条均按性质分类编排，既便于性质和意义相近的词条互相比较，亦便于未学过中医药学的读者初步了解其梗概。

由于中医名词大多具有独特的概念，在英语中往往难于找到涵义完全相当的语词来表达，加以很多中医名词目前尚无统一的现代汉语定义，致使编写本书倍增困难。虽然我们已作了很大努力，但由于时间匆促，而且我们的水平有限，缺点和错误在所难免，衷心盼望读者给以批评和指正。

本书是在北京医学院领导及医疗处的直接领导和关怀下编写的。在编写过程中我院医史教研组程之范同志曾审阅有关医史部分，生药教研组李胜华、秦波、郑俊华三位同志协助编写药物部分，教材处谢中相同志设计封面，中医临床理论研究室的同志协助部分校对工作，特此致谢。

编者

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凡 例

一、本书共收中医药常用名词术语 3325 个，按内容性质分类编排，书未附有索引以利查找。

二、一般词条均单独排列，每条包括汉语拼音、译文（用黑体字排印）和注释等部分，但词义浅显或与现代医学十分相近，只列出对应的译文即足以说明其含义者，则不再加注解。

三、同义词尽量并入同一条内以避免重复，词与词之间用分号隔开并分别注音，其后的译文与注解则通用。例如：

肝阴虚〔gānyīnxū〕，肝阴不足〔gānyīn bùzú〕
deficiency of yin (vital essence) of the liver, usually due to its being poorly nourished by the blood, marked by……若词义虽近似而实际上存在差别者，则分列条目，必要时注明与有关词条参照比较。

四、由主要语词衍生的附加词，如在主要词目的注释中已解释清楚，则不再另立条目，但编入索引中以便查找。例如：

胃〔wèi〕 the (orb of) stomach. The cavity of the stomach is called 胃脘〔wèiwǎn〕；……
其中的“胃脘”便未另立条目

五、凡一个词目有两个或两个以上不同的意义时，用（1）、（2）、（3）等数码标出顺序。例如：

寒热〔hán ré〕 (1) cold and heat—two of the Eight Principal Syndromes showing…… (2) chills and fever

六、译文的词性尽量与原汉语相符；原汉语具有多种词性时，则根据其常用的情况翻译。一般语词的译文开始不用大写（专有名词及药名除外），末尾除非与完整句型的注解相接，亦不用句点。但少数条目实际上是完整的句子，其译文按句子处理。

七、由于中医名词术语常具有独特的含义，译文能完全对应者不多，只能力求近似，并对大多数词目酌加注解以进一步说明。注解的内容和方式据释义的需要而定，一般侧重于实质性的说明，例如对辨证方面的名词着重描述其临床特征，对中药和方剂的名称以叙述其功用、主治为主，对历代名医则扼要介绍其学术思想及成就，等等。

八、有些中医名词在现代医学中亦广泛应用，但含义有所不同。凡字面相同而含义有明显差异者，译文仍按一般习惯据字面意义译出（例如心、肝、脾、……等译为 heart, livr, spleen,……），在注解中运用这类译名时则改用斜体字排印，以提示读者应从中医的概念去理解，避免与现代医学的概念相混淆。

九、中药的译名包括英文和拉丁文两种，后者用斜体字排印以资区分。注解中遇到中药名称，特别是介绍方剂的成分时，一般都用拉丁文。

十、针灸疗法方面的西文专著已较多，故本书对常用穴位的注释采用列表的方式以节省篇幅，并据国际上现有的作法，只列音译配以编号，而不作字义上译释。

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第一章 阴阳五行

THEORIES OF YIN-YANG AND THE FIVE ELEMENTS

阴阳 Yin and Yang

阴阳 [yīnyáng] Yin and Yang: the two fundamental principles or forces in the universe, ever opposing and complementing each other — an ancient philosophical concept used in traditional Chinese medicine to refer to various antitheses in anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis and treatment, e. g., feminine, interior, cold and hypofunction being Yin while masculine, exterior, heat and hyperfunction are Yang.

阴 [yīn] Yin: the female or negative principle, the structive or material aspect of an effective position, e.g., of an internal organ

阳 [yáng] Yang: the male or positive principle, the active or functional aspect of an effective position, e.g., of an internal organ

阴中之阳, 阴中之阴 [yīn zhōng zhī yáng, yīn zhōng zhī yīn] Yang in Yin and Yin in Yin: Yin may be subdivided into Yang and Yin, the resultant Yang and Yin are called Yang in Yin and Yin in Yin respectively, e.g., the night is regarded as Yin in relation to the day, the period from nightfall to

midnight si said to be Yang in Yin, and the period of small hours Yin in Yin

阳中之阳, 阳中之阴 [yáng zhōng zhī yáng, yáng zhōng zhī yīn] **Yang in Yang, Yin in Yang:** Yang may be subdivided into Yang and Yin, the resultant Yang and Yin are said to be Yang in Yang and Yin in Yang respectively, e. g., the day is regarded as Yang in relation to the night, the early part of the day between dawn and noon is said to be Yang in Yang and the afternoon Yin in Yang

阴阳互根 [yīnyáng hùgēn] **the interdependence of Yin and Yang,** the existence of the one being the prerequisite of the existence of the other

阴阳消长 [yīnyáng xiāo zhǎng] **the relative wax and wane of Yin and Yang,** the two opposites of a single entity, increase or excess of the one means decrease or deficiency of the other, which is usually used in explaining pathological changes

阳生阴长 [yáng shēng yīn zhǎng] **Growth of Yin depends upon normal development of Yang,** which illustrates the interdependence of Yin and Yang from the aspect of growing.

阴阳转化 [yīnyáng zhuǎnhuà] **the transformation of Yin and Yang into each other** under certain conditions, e. g., an illness of heat nature in the extreme may show symptoms and signs of cold nature

阳生于阴 [yáng shēng yú yīn] **Yang exists with Yin as its prerequisite,** e.g., vital function (a Yang factor) relies on vital essence (a Yin factor) as its material basis.

阴生于阳 [yīn shēng yú yáng] Yin exists with Yang as its prerequisite, e.g., the production of vital essence (a Yin factor) depends on the activity of vital function (a Yang factor).

阴平阳秘 [yīn píng yáng mì] Yin is even and well while Yang is firm, hence a relative equilibrium is maintained and health is guaranteed.

阴阳调和 [yīnyáng tiáohé] harmony of Yin and Yang by which good health is guaranteed

阴阳失调 [yīnyáng shītiao], 阴阳不和 [yīnyáng bùhé], 阴阳乖戾 [yīnyáng guāilì] breakdown of balanced equilibrium of Yin and Yang, which is believed to be the general pathogenesis of all diseases

阴阳自和 [yīnyáng zìhé] restoration of relative equilibrium of Yin and Yang, indicating recovery of a person from illness

阴胜则阳病 [yīn shèng zé yáng bìng] Yin in excess makes Yang suffer, e.g., if exogenous or endogenous cold (a Yin factor) prevails, the vital function (a Yang factor) of the internal organs would be impaired.

阳胜则阴病 [yáng shèng zé yīn bìng] Yang in excess makes Yin suffer, e.g., excessive exogenous or endogenous heat (a Yang factor) would injure vital essence and body fluid (a Yin factor).

阴损及阳 [yīn sǔn jí yáng] Impairment of Yin would impede the generation of Yang, e.g., deficiency of vital essence is often complicated by lowered vital function in advanced cases.

阳损及阴 [yáng sǔn jí yīn] **Impairment of Yang would impede generation of Yin, e.g., insufficiency of vital function is often complicated by deficiency of vital essence in advanced cases.**

重阴必阳 [chóng yīn bì yáng]; 阴极反阳 [yīn jí fǎn yáng] **Yin in its extreme will give rise to Yang, e.g., a chronic debilitated case in its extreme may show symptoms and signs of Yang nature such as feeling hot and thirsty, moving restlessly.**

重阳必阴 [chóng yáng bì yīn]; 阳极反阴 [yáng jí fǎn yīn] **Yang in its extreme will give rise to Yin, e.g., febrile disease with intense heat may bring on symptoms and signs of cold such as chills and cold limbs.**

阴阳离决 [yīn yáng lí jué] **divorce of Yin and Yang, which means the end of one's life**

阳常有余, 阴常不足 [yáng cháng yǒu yú, yīn cháng bù zú] **Yang is usually redundant while Yin is ever deficient** — a theory advocated by Zhu Dan-xi (1281 - 1358 A.D.), according to which the method of reinforcing Yin (vital essence) is recommended as a basic principle in treating diseases

五行 The Five Elements

五行 [wūxíng] **the Five Evolutive Phases or the Five Elements: wood, fire, earth, metal and water with their characteristic properties** — an ancient philosophical concept to explain the composition and phenomena of the physical universe and later used

in traditional Chinese medicine to expound the unity of the human body and the natural world, and the physiological and pathological relationship between the internal organs.

相生 [xiāngshēng] the interpromoting relation of the Five Evolutive Phases or Elements in the following sequence — wood, fire, earth, metal and water — in which each Evolutive Phase or Element is conceived to promote or produce the subsequent one, namely, wood produces fire, fire produces earth, earth produces metal, etc.

相克 [xiāngkè] the interacting (conquest or checking) relation of the Five Evolutive Phases or Elements in the following sequence — water, fire, metal, wood and earth — in which each Evolutive Phase or Element is considered to check the subsequent one, namely, water checks fire, fire checks metal, metal checks wood, etc.

相乘 [xiāngchéng] encroachment — to check in the severest way, e.g., if wood is redundant in energy, it will encroach on the quality of earth instead of merely checking it, and will violate metal by which it should itself be checked

相侮 [xiāngwǔ]; 反克 [fǎnkè] violation—to check instead of being checked as in the ordinary checking sequence of the Five Elements, e.g., fire checks (violates) water instead of being checked by water

制化 [zhìhuà] the promoting (producing) and counteracting (checking) relations of the Five Elements taken as a whole, which forms a self-limiting

balanced process, e.g., wood checks earth which produces metal that will check wood in turn

运 [yùn] (1) circuit phase, (2) to transmit

运气 [yùnqì] (1) the circulation of the Qi (vital energy); (2) abbreviation of “五运六气”, the circular movement of the Five Elements (Evolutive Phases) and the Six Atmospheric Influences

五运六气 [wūyùn liùqì] the Five Circuit Phases and the Six Atmospheric Influences

五脏所属 [wúzàng suǒ shǔ] the Evolutive Phases which the Five Viscera correspond to; the *liver*, *heart*, *spleen*, *lung* and *kidney* correspond to wood, fire, earth, metal and water respectively

木喜条达 [mù xǐ tiáodá] Wood or tree likes to spread out freely — a figure of speech to explain the physiological properties of the *liver* (which corresponds to wood), since the main function of the *liver* is to smooth the flow of vital energy and blood, if it being depressed, symptoms of stagnancy would occur.

木郁化火 [mù yù huà huǒ] A depressed liver (corresponding to wood) may give rise to symptoms of fire, marked by headache, dizziness, flushed face, hematemesis, hemoptysis, or even mania.

木火刑金 [mù huǒ xíng jīn] Fire of the liver (corresponding to wood) makes the lung (corresponding to metal) suffer by impairing the latter's essence and fluid and brings on dry cough, chest pain, hemoptysis, etc.

木克土 [mù kè tǔ] Earth is checked by wood,

which denotes; (1) the physiological relationship between the *liver* (represented by wood) and the *spleen* and *stomach* (represented by earth); (2) the pathological condition of the *spleen* or *stomach* caused by dysfunction of the *liver*.

火性炎上 [huǒxìng yánshàng] Fire tends to flare upwards, which figuratively states the fact that the symptoms caused by fire tend to appear on the upper part of the body, esp. on the head, such as headache, sore throat, bloodshot eye, gum bleeding, epistaxis, etc.

火盛刑金, [huǒ shèng xíng jīn], 火旺刑金 [huǒ wàng xíng jīn] Excessive fire hurts metal, which denotes; (1) fire of the *liver* makes the *lung* (represented by metal) suffer; (2) fire in the *heart* or evil heat injures the *lung*.

火不生土 [huǒ bù shēng tǔ] Fire fails to support earth, by which is meant that the Yang (functional activities) of the *kidney* or fire of the Vital Gate fails to warm the *spleen* and *stomach* and (represented by earth) bringing on symptoms of indigestion, diarrhea, edema, intolerance of cold, etc.

土生万物 [tǔ shēng wàn wù] Earth produces everything. The *spleen* and *stomach* (corresponding to earth) provide the material foundation for the whole organism by digesting food and transporting nutrients.

土喜温燥 [tǔ xǐ wēn zào] Earth prefers warmth and dryness — an explanation of the physiological properties of the *spleen* (which corresponds to earth).

The *spleen* functions well under warm and dry conditions and is liable to be rendered disease by cold and dampness; a diseased *spleen* often leads to accumulation of dampness with symptoms such as diarrhea and edema.

土不制水 [tǔ bù zhì shuǐ] Earth fails to control water, which figuratively denotes failure of the *spleen* (represented by earth) in guaranteeing normal water metabolism, as a result, loose stool, edema, profuse frothy sputum may occur.

金水相生 [jīn shuǐ xiāngshēng] The lung and the kidney (corresponding to metal and water), promote one another. If one is diseased, the other is liable to be affected.

金实不鸣 [jīn shí bù míng] "A muffled gong does not sound" figuratively referring to sudden onset of hoarseness of voice when the *lung* (corresponding to metal) is attacked by various external pathogenic factors (such as wind and cold, wind and heat).

水性润下 [shuǐ xìng rùn xià] Water tends to run downwards — a metaphor to explain the downward tendency of pathological changes due to dampness such as diarrhea, heaviness and edema of the lower extremities.

水火相济 [shuǐ huǒ xiāng jì] Water and fire (referring to the kidney and heart) complement each other to maintain a balanced interacting-relationship physiologically.

水火不济 [shuǐ huǒ bù jì] Water and fire fail to complement each other, denoting the breakdown of

a balanced interacting-relationship between the *kidney* and *heart* which correspond to water and fire respectively, hence irritability, insomnia, lumbago and nocturnal emission may occur.

水不涵木 [shuǐ bù hán mù] Water fails to provide wood with proper nourishment, by which is meant that due to deficiency of Yin (vital essence), the *kidney* (represented by water) fails to nourish the *liver* (represented by wood), as a result, symptoms of internal wind may occur.

母 [mǔ], 母气 [mǔqì] the "mother": in the producing sequence the evolutive phase that produces, e.g., wood is the "mother" of fire

子 [zǐ], 子气 [zǐqì] the "child": in the producing sequence the evolutive phase that is produced, e.g., fire is the "child" of wood

子盗母气 [zǐ dào mǔqì] A "child" organ may "rob" the "mother" organ. According to the theory of the Five Evolutive Phases applied to pathology, a diseased "child" organ, e.g., the *lung*, may render its "mother" organ, the *spleen*, affected.

母病及子 [mǔ bìng jí zǐ] A diseased "mother" viscus may get its "child" viscus involved, e.g., a diseased *kidney* may affect the *liver*.

子病及母 [zǐ bìng jí mǔ] A diseased "child" viscus may get its "mother" viscus involved, e.g., a diseased *spleen* may affect the *heart*.