

တရာ့မြန်မာနိုင်ငြခာ

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# 西双版纳傣药志



# 西 双 版 納 傣 藥 志

第 三 集

参 加 编 写 单 位

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西双版纳傣族自治州药品检验所

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西双版纳傣族自治州民族医药调研办公室

# 引　　言

《西双版纳傣药志》已经出版了一、二、三集，因为我国傣族医药遗产十分丰富。

傣族是我国五十五种民族之一，分布云南省南部，人口计七十五万，聚居在西双版纳为最多。

西双版纳位于云南省西南端，东南与老挝相连，西南与缅甸接壤，原有十二版纳，现辖景洪、勐海、勐腊三县，全区面积约二万平方公里。西双版纳地处云贵高原南端，属热带、南亚热带气候，生长着热带雨林和季雨林，有高等植物约四千种，脊椎动物五百三十九种。

我国傣族自古到今在特殊环境中生产生活，与此同时，在和疾病作斗争中积累了宝贵的医药遗产，据古笈《逸周书·王会解》记载，傣医药已有一千年的历史，傣医有一套诊病经验和理论，并将这些知识写成手稿。虽然如此，在旧社会饱受歧视，日趋湮没境地，新中国成立以后，在党和人民政府中医政策的指导下，十分重视傣医药的继承和发展，有的“方药”已编入《云南省药品标准》；还成立了“西双版纳傣族自治州民族医药调研办公室”。

《西双版纳傣药志》一、二、三集，共收载三百种，采用“汉——傣”两种文字编写，每种图文对照，内容包括傣文名、汉文名、植物学拉丁名、植物形态、采集加工、产地分布、传统用药经验、用法用量、药化、药理、鉴别检定和

附方等项。

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### 编 辑 组

一九八一年十二月

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଚୟ

କାହାରେ ଉପରେ ଫଳାଫଳ ପାଇଁ ତରୁଣମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଷଦ୍



ଷ୍ଟର୍ କାନ୍ଦିଲାଙ୍କରାତ୍ରିରେ ପୁଣ୍ୟମହିନୀ ଉତ୍ସବରେ

ပမာဏရွေ့ခိုက်ချကတဲ့ မရသေခါးအောင်၊ | ဒြေဆေခန္ဓာ  
လလှေ (ဘာသာရွှေ)၊ လွှမ်းခွဲရေပြီး။

ଅକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକାନ୍ତରେ ପରିମଳାକାରୀ ଦେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା  
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ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କୃତ୍ସନ୍ମାରୀ ପାଦମଣି ପାଦମଣି ପାଦମଣି ପାଦମଣି

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣପଦମାତ୍ର  
ହଥାରୁଙ୍ଗ ନାମିନି ଏହି

## INTRODUCTION

The "Handbook of Traditional Medicine of Xishuangbanna Dai Nationality" volumes 1~3 have been published because the Dai people have a very rich medicinal bequest.

Dai is one of China's 55 nationalities, The Dai people are distributed in Yunnan province, totally numbered 750, 000. The great majority of them liev in Xishuangbanna.

The Xishuangbanna autonomous region is in the south-West of Yunnan and is bounded on the south-West by Burma and on the south-east by Laos. Formerly it was divided into twelve "Banna" (small districts) which have now come under the name of three counties Jinghong, Mengna and Menghai. The whole region is 20, 000 square kilometres in area. It is located in the south of Yunnan-Guizhou plateau and has a tropical and subtropical climate, and is covered by seasonal rain forest and south tropical rain forest. There are 4000 species of higher plants and 539 species of backboned animals in all the autonomous region.

From the remote past to the present the Dai people have lived and laboured in this specific surrounding. They have all this time accumulated good medical knowledge in their struggle against disease.

Traditional Dai medicine as recorded in

"Yi Zhao Shu Wang Hui jie" has a history of one thousand years. The Dai doctors have their own medicinal experiences and theories which have been put into the form of a handbook.

In the old society traditional Dai medicine was much negected and was getting discarded. After the founding of New China and in the light of the policy of the parey and the people's government on traditional Chinese medicine, great attention has been paid to its inheritance and development. Some of the empirical prescriptions and drugs have been recorded in "Drugs standard of Yunnan" and the national medicine investigaton office of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous region has also been established.

Enlisted in this Handbook of Traditional Medicine volunes 1~3 are 300 species of

drugs. The handbook was written both in Han and Dai languages. Each drug is captioned and illustrated. It bears Dai names, Han names, plant names of Latin, plant description collection and preparation, distribution, indication, dosages, prescription, chemical constituents, and pharmacological action etc.

On the editorial board (group) of this handbook are:

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Editorial group

# 序 言

祖国医药学是一个伟大的宝库。我国傣族和其他兄弟民族一样，有着和疾病作斗争的丰富经验。可是在旧中国傣族传统医药饱受歧视，则日趋湮没。新中国成立以来，贯彻党所制订“继承祖国医药遗产，并努力提高”的方针，傣族传统医药得到了重视，我州成立了“民族医药小组”作了不少整理工作，可是“四人帮”竭力阻挠。粉碎“四人帮”之后，我州又成立了“州民族医药调研办公室”，组织有关单位整理，发掘傣族医药，工作进展较好。

我觉得一九八〇年卫生部召开的“全国中医和中西医结合工作会议”提出：当前，应努力发掘各少数民族医药宝库，不断提高其科学水平”是符合实际的。我州怎么办？我认为应发挥民族医和科研人员的积极性编好《西双版纳傣药志》，把我国的民族医药遗产继承下来，并不断提高其科学水平，为“四化”服务。

全国人大民族委员会委员  
西双版纳傣族自治州革委会副主任  
**召存信**

一九八〇年十月

## ର୍ମ ଦିନ ଜା ପତ୍ର

၆၃၅၂၆၁။ ဟာကျပ်မှုနှင့်တရာ့ဒါနသွေးစိန္တာမှု  
လကြီး။ တွေ့ပြန်ရပေါ်ကဲရန်အခါန? စတေသနဝန်ဆေးမှုများ  
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**ဝယ်ယယ်မြန်မာမြန်မာ**

**ဝယ်ယယ်မြန်မာမြန်မာနှင့်အမြန်မာမြန်မာ**

**မြန်မာမြန်မာမြန်မာ**

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## 从 神 话 到 现 实

西双版纳傣族民间在医药的来源上，流传着一个动人的传说：“当萨版尤召（释迦牟尼）在世时，曾教给龚麻腊别采药治病的方法，传授给他一桶巴（口袋）草药，其中有很多是根茎，并嘱咐他依样找药来为人们治病。后来萨版尤召病了，派侍者阿奴蒙（猴子）去找医生，但猴子贪玩，耽误了时机，待龚麻腊别知道后赶来，在途中听说萨版尤召已病逝。他难过得把整桶巴草药全部撒在几扎古山，从此各种草药就遍山生长起来，各族人民都能采到草药来为人们治病，而造福于人类。龚麻腊别又把用药治病的经验告诉给人们传抄下来，这就是世界上医药的来历，傣族从那时起有了医药，至今已有两千五百多年。”

现在傣族老医生，大都保存有关于草药采集、炮炙、配方与诊疗经验等方面的手抄医药书籍，多数是世代相传记载下来的，其中还有不少的散存在民间。这些都是傣族宝贵的文化遗产，也是祖国传统医学的组成部份。

为了正确贯彻执行党的民族政策和中医政策，发展边疆民族医药卫生事业，做好民族医药的继承发掘整理和提高工作，已成为我州各族医药卫生工作者的当务之急。今年全国中医和中西医结合工作会议又具体提出要求民族地区认真总结各老民族医药的学术经验，加强民族医药书籍的整理，语译、出版工作。这些任务的实施充分体现了只有在中国共产党的领导之下，在实现了民族团结平等的祖国社会主义大家庭

内，民族医学的发展才能从神话变为现实。

西双版纳傣药志第二册的整理编辑已经顺利完成，这一期采用汉傣文对照并充实了内容，便于各族医药卫生工作者在临床验证和科研工作中参考，这也是一个新的尝试，今后还要不断修订完善，计划在一九八三年（西双版纳自治州建州卅周年）以前把傣药志全部整理编辑出版，希望它能更好的服务于各族人民，促进民族医药的发展，为祖国四个现代化建设贡献一点力量。

西双版纳傣族自治州卫生局长  
周基克

一九八〇年十月