

A CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

汉英中医学词典

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前 言

我国奉行改革开放、打开国门的积极政策以来,中西医结合的学术交流活动日益增多。中医药走出国门,为世界各国人民治病解疾已是不争的事实。中医药已受到各国人民的欢迎。伴随着中医药走向世界的步伐,中医药专业术语的英译工作随之展开。为了迎合中医药专业工作者与世界各国的医学工作者之间学术交流的需要,一些汉英医药类的词典应运而生。但是,由于历史的原因,中医药方面的专家精通英语者仍为数甚少,英译中医药专业术语的工作仍主要由英语方面的专业人员承担。这就不可避免地有一些汉英中医药类的词典里存在对中医专业术语的意义英译不准确、甚或谬误的情况,直接影响到中西医之间学术交流活动的顺利开展。

本词典经过中医专家与长期从事中医文献英译工作的中医院校英语专家共同研究,对中医专业术语的英译逐条推敲、论证,摈弃以往中医专业术语英译的谬误之处,重新对中医专业术语进行英译,确保中医专业术语汉、英意义对照相符。

本词典收入常用中医专业术语 8500 余条,并以阴阳

五行、脏腑、气血、经络、身体部位、针灸、俞穴、病理、生理、诊法、辨证、治则、治法、气功、病证、病因、医史、中医相关词汇进行分类排列。

在附录部分,附有二十四节气、天干地支、历代名医录、中药方剂名称、针灸穴位名称、罗马数字。

李朝暄硕士、董青硕士对词典中医专业术语的分类做了大量的工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

本词典主要供科研人员、翻译人员、医药院校师生、医药卫生人员、援外人员使用。

编者

2004年6月

Preface

The academic exchanges between traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine have been increasingly promoted since China pursued the active policies of reform and opening to the outside world. It is a fact that the physicians of traditional Chinese medicine and traditional Chinese pharmacy have been to the world to treat the diseases for the people in many countries. Therefore traditional Chinese medicine and Chinese pharmacy have been popular among the people in the world. The work of English translation of the academic terms of traditional Chinese medicine and Chinese pharmacy has been conducted apace with the steps into the outside world by traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacy. So there appeared some Chinese-English medical dictionaries for the need of the academic exchanges between the specialists of traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacy and the medical workers all over the world.

However, owing to the historical causes, the work of the English translation was mainly done by the specialists in English language because there were few specialists in traditional Chinese medicine who had a good command of English language. Thus there was inevitably English mistranslation or wrong English

translation of the terms of traditional Chinese medicine, which directly affected the successful academic exchanges between traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine.

The specialists in traditional Chinese medicine and the specialists in English language who have been engaged in English translation of the medical literature of traditional Chinese medicine over a long period of time have together studied and given more thought, expounded and proved the English translation of each of the terms of traditional Chinese medicine, abandoned the wrong translation and retranslated the terms of traditional Chinese medicine from Chinese into English, which ensures that the English meanings of the terms of traditional Chinese medicine conform to the Chinese meanings of the terms of traditional Chinese medicine in this dictionary.

This dictionary consists of more than 8500 commonly used terms of traditional Chinese medicine. They are listed according to the classifications of Yin Yang and Five Elements, Zang and Fu or Viscera, Qi and Blood, Channels and Collaterals, Regions of the Body, Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Shu Points, Pathology and Physiology, Techniques of Diagnosis, Diagnosis of Syndromes, Principles and Treatment, Qigong, Syndromes, Pathogenic Factors, Traditional Chinese Medicine in History and Related Terms of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

In the appendixes, there are The Twenty-Four Seasonal Division Points, Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches, The Physicians in History, The Names of Recipes of Chinese Medicine, The Names of Acupoints, and Roman Numerals.

Master Li Zhaoxuan and Master Dong Qing did the work in

the classification of the terms of traditional Chinese medicine for this dictionary. We express our sincere gratitude to them.

This dictionary is mainly for scientific research personnel, translators, teachers and students in medical universities and medical workers both in and out of China.

Compilers
June, 2004

体例说明

1. 词典正文按照阴阳五行、脏腑、气血、经络、身体部位、针灸、俞穴、病理、生理、诊法、辨证、治则、治法、气功、病证、病因、医史、中医相关词汇的分类排列。
2. 各分类中医专业术语均按照英文字母顺序排列。
3. 概念独特、含义丰富的中医专业术语按字直译,无法直译的则音译,并排以正体。
4. 穴位采用汉语拼音并注明编号(经外穴不加编号)。
5. 方剂名音译、意译兼备。
6. 汉语部分的方括号[]用于可省略的汉字;圆括号()用于可以互相替换的汉字。英语部分的圆括号()用于对条目的解释性说明。
7. 逗号用于并列的英译词。

Notes to the Style

1. The main body of the dictionary is listed by the classifications of Yin Yang and Five Elements, Zang and Fu or Viscera, Qi and Blood, Channels and Collaterals, Regions of the Body, Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Shu Points, Pathology and Physiology, Techniques of Diagnosis, Diagnosis of Syndromes, Principles and Treatment, Qigong, Syndromes, Pathogenic Factors, Traditional Chinese Medicine in History and Related Terms of Traditional Chinese Medicine.
2. The terms of traditional Chinese medicine in each of the classifications are listed in English alphabetical order.
3. The terms of traditional Chinese medicine with special concept and rich meanings are translated literally. The ones that cannot be translated literally are transliterated and printed in block letters.
4. The acupoints are transliterated and printed in Chinese phonetic alphabets with serial numbers (the extra acupoints without the serial numbers).
5. The names of the recipes are both in transliteration and in semantic translation.
6. In Chinese parts, the square brackets [] are for the Chinese

characters which can be omitted; the parentheses () are for the Chinese characters which can substitute for each other. In English parts, the parentheses () are for the explanations of the entries.

7. Comma is used for the English words side by side.

条 目 表

Entry Index

阴 阳 五 行

仓廩之官	(1)	木乘土	(1)
反克	(1)	木火刑金	(1)
反侮	(1)	木克土	(1)
甘入脾	(1)	脾属土	(1)
甘辛无降	(1)	气味阴阳	(2)
汗脱	(1)	清阳出上窍	(2)
火	(1)	清阳发腠理	(2)
火不生土	(1)	神	(2)
火乘金	(1)	生克制化	(2)
火克金	(1)	水	(2)
火生土	(1)	水不涵木	(2)
火盛刑金	(1)	水不化气	(2)
火为阳	(1)	水性流下	(2)
火性炎上	(1)	思	(2)
金	(1)	天人相应	(2)
金气肃降	(1)	土	(2)
金水相生	(1)	土生万物	(2)
亢害承制	(1)	土喜温燥	(2)
苦入心	(1)	胃汁	(2)
苦温平燥	(1)	胃阴	(2)
母病及子	(1)	五禁	(2)
母气	(1)	五胜	(2)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| 五味 | (2) | 阳中之阳 | (3) |
| 五味偏嗜 | (2) | 阳中之阴 | (3) |
| 五[味所]禁 | (2) | 一阳 | (3) |
| 五味所入 | (2) | 一阴 | (3) |
| 五行 | (2) | 阴静阳躁 | (3) |
| 五行相乘 | (2) | 阴平阳秘 | (3) |
| 五行相克 | (2) | 阴生于阳 | (3) |
| 五行相生 | (2) | 阴胜则寒 | (3) |
| 五行相侮 | (2) | 阴胜则阳病 | (3) |
| 五行学说 | (2) | 阴盛 | (3) |
| 五液 | (2) | 阴盛格阳 | (3) |
| 五宜 | (2) | 阴盛阳衰 | (4) |
| 五疫 | (2) | 阴损及阳 | (4) |
| 咸 | (3) | 阴为味 | (4) |
| 相乘 | (3) | 阴阳 | (4) |
| 相反 | (3) | 阴阳常阖 | (4) |
| 相克 | (3) | 阴阳乖戾 | (4) |
| 相杀 | (3) | 阴阳互根 | (4) |
| 相生 | (3) | 阴阳消长 | (4) |
| 辛甘发散为阳 | (3) | 阴阳学说 | (4) |
| 辛甘化阳 | (3) | 阴中阴阳 | (4) |
| 辛寒清气 | (3) | 阴中之少阳 | (4) |
| 辛寒生津 | (3) | 阴中之少阴 | (4) |
| 阳(热)结 | (3) | 阴中之阳 | (4) |
| 阳杀阴藏 | (3) | 阴中之阴 | (4) |
| 阳生阴长 | (3) | 元(原)气 | (4) |
| 阳生于阴 | (3) | 制化 | (4) |
| 阳胜则阴病 | (3) | 子病及母 | (4) |
| 阳为气 | (3) | 子盗母气 | (4) |

脏 腑

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| 胞宫 | (4) | 肝主筋 | (5) |
| 胞脏 | (4) | 孤腑 | (5) |
| 藏而不泄 | (4) | 孤脏 | (5) |
| 传导之官 | (4) | 汗为心液 | (5) |
| 传化之腑 | (4) | 决渎之官 | (5) |
| 大肠 | (4) | 君火 | (5) |
| 胆 | (4) | 恐 | (5) |
| 胆者,中正之官 | (4) | 恐伤肾 | (5) |
| 胆主决断 | (5) | 六腑 | (5) |
| 耳为肾窍 | (5) | 六腑以通为用 | (5) |
| 肺 | (5) | 六腑者,传化物而不藏 | (6) |
| 肺藏魄 | (5) | 泌别清浊 | (6) |
| 肺朝百脉 | (5) | 牡脏 | (6) |
| 肺合大肠 | (5) | 目为肝之窍 | (6) |
| 肺合皮毛 | (5) | 脑 | (6) |
| 肺开窍于鼻 | (5) | 尿胞(脬) | (6) |
| 肺气 | (5) | 女子胞 | (6) |
| 肺阴 | (5) | 膀胱 | (6) |
| 肺与大肠相表里 | (5) | 膀胱者,州都之官 | (6) |
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| 肝水 | (5) | 脾,其华在唇 | (6) |

- 脾,其华在唇四白 (6) | 肾开窍于二阴 (7)
- 脾生肉 (6) | 肾亏 (7)
- 脾水 (6) | 肾劳 (7)
- 脾统血 (6) | 肾气 (8)
- 脾为生化之源 (6) | 肾水 (8)
- 脾痿 (6) | 肾司二阴 (8)
- 脾胃为后天之本 (6) | 肾为先天之本 (8)
- 脾胃相表里 (6) | 肾恶燥 (8)
- 脾恶湿 (6) | 肾阳 (8)
- 脾阳 (6) | 肾阴(水) (8)
- 脾阴 (6) | 肾与膀胱相表里 (8)
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心,其华在面	(9)	中精(清)之腑	(10)
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