

1. 热伤肺络 [rè shāng fèi luò]

pathogenic heat impairing pulmonary collaterals

[解释] 热伤肺络指的是热邪损伤肺脏血络而引起的咳血或咯血的病理，临床上可分为实热和虚热。

Pathogenic heat impairing pulmonary collaterals refers to invasion of the lung collaterals by pathogenic heat marked by bloody expectoration and hemoptysis due to damage of the capillaries of the lung. Clinically it is divided into sthenia-heat syndrome and asthenia-heat syndrome.

[说明] 热伤肺络 也有译作 injury of the blood vessels of the lung by heat 或 heat-attacking blood vessel of lung 。为求译语的回译性，我们将其译为 pathogenic heat impairing pulmonary collaterals 也可译为 impairment of the pulmonary collaterals by pathogenic heat。“肺络”指的是肺的血络，不是肺的络脉，所以译为 pulmonary capillary 或 vessels of the lung 才较符合原意。这里译作 pulmonary collateral 是表化性译法，这也是以前译者们常采用的译法。事实上，collateral 可以表达任何东西的分支或侧支，当然也可用以表示血脉的分支。这里将“肺”译为 pulmonary 即采用 lung 的形容词形式，主要是为求语音上的流畅。如，pulmonary Qi 比 lung Qi 读起来要流畅得多，而 lung Qi 读起来则较为拗口。

2. 热奄法 [rè yǎn fǎ]

hot compress

[解释] 所谓热奄法，就是用浸于热水或热药液中的棉织物拧干后覆盖在患部以消肿止痛的方法。

Hot compress is a therapeutic method used to treat local swelling and pain by pressing the cloth rinsed in hot water or hot decoction to the affected part.

[说明] “热熨法”也指用热药使患部产生温热感的外敷方法 (application of pyrogenic drug to the affected area in order to raise its temperature) , 所以有时也将其译为 pyrogenic dressing. Pyrogenic 一词由 pyro- (即“热”的词根) 和 -genic (即“产生的”) 两部分组成。Dressing 指“敷料”, 如 antiseptic dressing (抗菌敷料) protective dressing (保护敷料) 等。

3. 热结胸[rè jié xiōng]

accumulation of heat in the chest

[解释] 热结胸指实热之邪结聚胸中的病症。症见脘腹满、硬痛、发热、烦渴、懊侬、便秘、脉沉滑等。

Accumulation of heat in the chest is a morbid condition characterized by distress in the chest, fullness and tenderness of the epigastrium, fever, dire thirst, fidget and constipation as well as deep and slippery pulse.

[说明] 热结胸“又称热实结胸”, 也有译作 syndrome due to accumulation of evil heat in the thorax, heat accumulation in the chest 或 thoracic accumulation of pathogenic heat 等, 用词和结构上虽略有不同, 但意思基本相同。“热”最好译作 pathogenic heat 不要采用 evil 对译“邪”, 这也是一个趋势。其实在中文里 (至少是现代); 病邪“之”邪“就是 pathogenic (即“致病的”)。在本例中, 因原文没有出现“邪”, 译文也可以将 pathogenic 省略掉, 直接用 heat 就可以了。

4. 热夜啼[rè yè tí]

night crying in infant due to heat

[解释] 热夜啼指小儿夜眠不宁, 烦躁啼哭不休, 并伴有面红、身热、尿赤等症, 多因受惊或痰热内扰心神所引起。

Night crying in infant is a disorder in infant marked by irritability in sleep and crying in the night accompanied by

flushed face, fever and darkened urine, usually caused by fright or invasion of phlegm-heat into the heart and disturbing the mind.

[说明] 热夜啼 也有译作 nocturnal crying in infant due to heat invasion of the heart, nocturnal 即“夜的”意思。也有译作 night crying of infant due to heart-heat 。这几种译法从结构到意思都基本相同,相比较而言 night crying in infant due to heat 更简单易懂一些。“热夜啼”中的“热”指的是“热扰心神”(heat disturbing the heart or the mind)译作 heart-heat (心热)似有不妥 译作 heat invasion of the heart 尚合原意。“热夜啼”也有译作 infantile crying in the night, infantile 即“小儿的”意思。这一译法也有可取之处。

5. 热心痛 [rè xīn tòng]

epigastric pain due to heat

[解释] 热心痛指因感受暑邪或因常服用热药等,致使热郁于内而引起的胃脘痛。

Epigastric pain due to heat refers to stomachache due to retention of pathogenic heat in the stomach resulting from attack of summer-heat or frequent taking of drugs of hot nature.

「说明」“热心痛”的“心”实际上指的是“胃脘”,所以译作 epigastric pain,而不是 heart pain 或 cardiodynia (心痛)。epigastric 是 epigastrium (胃脘)的形容词。也有将“热心痛”直接译作 stomachache due to heat 尚属可取。

6. 热入心包 [rè rù xīn bāo]

invasion of heat into pericardium

[解释] 热入心包指温热病过程中 出现高热、神昏、谵语、四肢厥逆,或见抽搐的病理。

Invasion of heat into pericardium refers to a morbid condition during the course of epidemic febrile disease marked by

high fever, coma delirium, cold limbs or convulsion.

[说明] “热入心包”也有译作 attack of pericardium by heat heat-evil attacks the pericardium, heat invading the pericardium, 意思基本一致。从回译性上看 invasion of heat into pericardium 或 heat invading the pericardium 与 “热入心包”在结构上较为对应。

Pericardium 前的冠词 the 可以省略掉。在名词术语的翻译上,为了使译语简洁,冠词均可省略。但如果将名词术语应用到句子之中,省略掉的冠词却应加上。如在“此症为热入心包所致”可译为:This symptom is caused by invasion of heat into the pericardium. pericardium 前加上了 the,这是句法结构所需要的。医学英语也是这样。

在英语中,医学术语中一般也不使用冠词。如在 calcification of pericardium (心包钙化)、foreign body in heart (心脏异物)、expansible pulsation of liver (肝脏扩张性搏动)、biopsy of liver (肝脏活体组织检查)等术语中,pericardium, heart, liver 等表示人体内脏的词语前均没有使用定冠词 the。我们在翻译中医名词术语时,也应借鉴这一做法。

7. 热入血分 [rè rù xuè fèn]

invasion of heat into blood phase

[解释] 热入血分为热邪侵入血分的病变,为温热病的严重阶段,常导致消耗阴血或迫血妄行。

Invasion of heat into blood phase is morbid condition at the advanced stage of an epidemic febrile disease due to pathogenic heat attacking blood phase, often leading to consumption of or abnormal flow of blood.

[说明] “热入血分”也有译作 heat-evil attacking Xuefen, invasion of Xue (blood) system by heat, heat invading blood

phase 等等。译法之不同主要体现在“血分”的翻译上。对于“血分”的翻译，目前有音译和意译两种。意译又因选词不同而各异。“分”有译作 phase 也有译作 system 还有译作 aspect 就这几个词而言，自然无明显的优劣之分。从近年来的使用情况来看，似乎 phase 比 system 和 aspect 使用的频率要高一些。实际上，音译 Xuefen 的使用频率也比较高。

8. 热入血室 [rè rù xuè shì]

invasion of heat into blood-chamber

[解释] 热入血室指妇女在经期或产后，邪热乘虚侵入血室，与血相搏所出现的病症。症见腹部或胸胁下硬满、寒热往来，夜晚胡言乱语、神志异常等。

Invasion of heat into blood-chamber refers to the disorder during menstruation or after delivery due to combat between invading pathogenic heat and blood. The usual manifestations are lower abdominal or thoracic and hypochondriac fullness and hardness, recurrent chills and fever, raving and mental derangement in the night.

[说明] “热入血室”的“血室”在中医上有三层意思：肝脏、子宫和冲脉。从中医角度来看，这里的“血室”接近于“子宫”。但传统上将血室翻译为 blood-chamber，在具体的翻译中，可根据特定的语境来处理，指“肝脏”的译作 liver，指“子宫”的译作 uterus 指“冲脉”的译作 thoroughfare vessel（这是世界卫生组织的译法，尚存争议）。具体到“热入血室”中的“血室”，因长期以来都译作 blood-chamber，这里我们也遵循约定俗成的原则予以接受。

“热入血室”也有译作 heat-evil attacking the blood-chamber, invasion of blood-chamber by heat, heat invading the blood-chamber, heat entering the blood-chamber 等。

9. 热气霍乱 [rè qì huò luàn]

cholera morbus

summer cholera

[解释] 热气霍乱指的是因饮食不当或外感暑热、湿热所致的急性吐泻，并伴有腹中绞痛等症。

Cholera morbus refers to a disease due to improper diet or summer-heat attack, marked by acute vomiting and diarrhea accompanied by abdominal colic.

[说明] “热气霍乱”又称“热霍乱”，因其以呕吐、泄泻为特征，所以也有人将其译为 acute diarrhea and vomiting due to heat-evil，也有人干脆按字面译作 heat cholera.

10. 热邪阻肺 [rè xié zǔ fèi]

retention of pathogenic heat in lung

[解释] 热邪阻肺指热邪壅阻于肺而引起的高热喘咳的病变。

Retention of pathogenic heat in lung refers to a morbid condition of high fever, dyspnea and cough due to accumulation and retention of pathogenic heat in the lung.

[说明] “热邪阻肺”之“阻”一般译作 retention，也有译作 stagnation, accumulation 或 obstruction。如有的词典将“热邪阻肺”译为 heat evil obstructing the lung，也有的译作 stagnation of heat-evil in the lung，还有的译作 accumulation of heat in lung 等等。从语义上看，retention, stagnation, obstruction, accumulation 均在一定程度上揭示了“阻”的内涵，从应用情况来看，retention 的使用较为普遍。

11. 热因热用 [rè yīn rè yòng]

treating pseudo-heat disease with hot-natured drugs

[解释] 热因热用指用热性药物治疗真热假寒的疾病。

Treating pseudo-heat disease with hot-natured drugs is a therapeutic method used to treat cold syndrome accompanied by pseudo-heat manifestations with medicinals hot or warm in nature.

[说明] “热因热用”国内的译法虽有差异，但用词和结构基本相同。常见的译法有 using medicine of warm nature to treat pseudo-heat, treating pseudo-heat diseases with drugs of hot nature using herbs of hot nature to treat pseudo-heat syndrome. 国外有的直译为 treating heat with heat. 从国内的译法来看，“热因”均译作 pseudo-heat，难得的一致。“热用”中深层包含的“热性药物”是用 medicine, drug 还是 herb 对译“药物”呢？medicine 既可以指药物，也可以指医学；drug 一般指药物、药材；herb 指草药，中药里除草药外还包括动物和矿物药。一般来看，使用 drug 较为妥当，也可以使用 medicinal（药物、药品）。

12. 热伏冲任 [rè fú chōng rèn]

accumulation of heat in thoroughfare and conception vessels

[解释] 热伏冲任指热邪蕴伏于冲脉和任脉的病理现象，临床表现为低热、腰部酸痛、下腹疼痛、子宫出血等。

Accumulation of heat in thoroughfare and conception vessels refers to a morbid condition in which pathogenic heat accumulates in the thoroughfare and conception vessels, marked by low fever, lumbago, lower abdominal pain and uterine bleeding, etc.

[说明] 热伏冲任“中的”伏”指“蕴伏”或“聚积”之意，所以可译为 accumulation。但也有译作 lodging, attacking 或 deep-lying 的。如在国内的一些词典中，“热伏冲任”便被译为 heat lodging in the Chong and Ren Meridians, heat-evil attacking Chong and Ren channels, deep-lying heat in the thoroughfare and controlling vessels 等等。相比较而言，accumulation 或 retention

在语义上与“伏”较为接近，因为这两个词都包含了从入侵到蕴伏这样一个过程。

13. 热伤神明 [rè shāng shén míng]

heat disturbing mind

[解释] 热伤神明指因热性病高热而引起的神昏、谵语等意识障碍。

Heat disturbing mind refers to mental disturbance like coma and delirium caused by high fever in febrile disease.

[说明] “热伤神明”中的“神明”国内的译法较为一致，多译为 mind。国外有人照字面译作 spirit light，如海外一本词典中就将“热伤神明”译为 heat damaging the spirit light，不好理解。国内常见的译法还有 mental disorder caused by heat-evil, mental disorder due to heat, heat-damaging of mind 等等。heat disturbing mind 是国内常见译法之一，因其具有较高的回译性，这里作为首选译语予以介绍，其他几种译法也可加以应用。

14. 热伤筋脉 [rè shāng jīn mài]

heat impairing muscles and tendons

[解释] 热伤筋脉指因高热或久热灼伤营阴，筋脉失常，而出现四肢拘挛、痿软、瘫痪的病变。

Heat impairing muscles and tendons refers to a morbid condition in which high or long-standing fever consumes nourishing fluid and leads to cramps, flaccidity and paralysis of the limbs.

[说明] “热伤筋脉”中的“筋脉”国内多译为 muscles and tendons，所以国内出版的一些汉英中医词典一般将这个术语译为 impairment of muscles and tendons by heat 或 heat impairing muscles and tendons。国外有人将“筋脉”译作 sinew，所以将这个术语译为 heat damaging the sinews。sinew 指“腱”，复数也表示“肌肉、精力、体力”等。

15. 热极生寒 [rè jí shēng hán]

extreme heat causing cold

[解释] 热极生寒指阳热证在一定条件下转化为阴虚证的病理变化。

Extreme heat causing cold means that heat syndrome transforms into cold syndrome under certain conditions.

[说明] “热极生寒”国内其他译法有 occurrence of cold syndrome in case of extreme heat, overabundance of heat may bring about false cold, extreme heat gives rise to cold 等。译法不同，但意思基本相同。按照名词术语翻译的要求，我们以为 extreme heat causing cold 在结构上具有回译性，在语义上也与中文原意吻合，值得推广。

16. 热灼肾阴 [rè zhuó shèn yīn]

heat scorching kidney-yin

[解释] 热灼肾阴指温热病后期肾阴被热邪所耗伤的病变，症见低热、手足心灼热、口干、耳聋、舌绛无苔、脉细数等。

Heat scorching kidney-yin refers to a morbid condition in the advanced stage of febrile disease due to consumption of kidney-yin by pathogenic heat. The usual symptoms are low fever, scorching sensation over the palms and soles, dry mouth, deafness, deep-red tongue without fur and thin and rapid pulse, etc.

[说明] 热灼肾阴 “翻译中的关键词是“灼”因为“热”和“肾阴”都有了相对固定的译法。国内多将“灼”译为 consume 或 consumption，意思是对的，但缺乏回译性。为此，国内外都有译者采用 scorch 对译“灼”近年出版的一些汉英中医词典就反映了这一尝试。

17. 热者寒之 [rè zhě hán zhī]

treatment of heat syndrome with cold-natured drugs

[解释] 热者寒之即用寒凉的方药治疗属热性的疾病。如表热者宜辛凉解表, 虚热者宜甘凉养阴清热等。

Treatment of heat syndrome with cold-natured drugs is a therapeutic method used to treat heat syndrome. For example, superficial heat syndrome should be treated by dispelling superficial pathogenic factors with drugs of acrid taste and cold nature, while asthenia-heat syndrome should be treated by dispelling pathogenic heat with drugs of sweet taste and cold nature.

[说明] “热者寒之”国内外的译者一般都喜欢将其翻译成一句话。常见的译法有: heat-syndrome should be treated with cold-natured drugs, heat syndromes should be treated with cooling therapy, heat is treated with cold 等等。“热者寒之”从中文结构看是一个句子。但在使用时往往是发挥着术语的作用, 如译文结构允许, 还是译为词组为好。将术语翻译成为句子往往是不得已而为之。

18. 热迫大肠 [rè pò dà cháng]

heat invading large intestine

[解释] 热迫大肠指湿热邪气伤及肠胃而引起的大肠功能紊乱的病理。

Heat invading large intestine refers to dysfunction of the large intestine due to impairment of the stomach and intestines by damp-heat.

[说明] “热迫大肠”的“迫”国内也有译为 attack, 国外有译作 distress。相比较而言, invade 或 invasion 比较形象一点, 因为 invade 或 invasion 都含有一个“逐步侵入”的过程。在具体翻译上, 各词典也不尽相同。除 heat invading large intestine 外, 也有译作 invasion of the large intestine by heat。

19. 热甚发痉 [rè shèn fā jìng]

intense heat resulting in convulsion

〔解释〕热甚发痉指由于热邪壅滞或热甚伤阴，筋脉失养所致的痉病。

Intense heat resulting in convulsion refers to convulsive seizure caused by retention of pathogenic heat or consumption of yin due to intense heat that deprives the tendons of proper nourishment.

〔说明〕热甚发痉“中的‘热甚’有的书将其译为 high fever，似有不妥。这里的“热甚”指的是病因，即“热邪”，故应译作 intense heat 或 superabundant heat 等；而 high fever 只是“热甚”所引起的症状之一。“热甚发痉”也可按常规手法译作 convulsion due to intense heat 或 convulsive seizure due to intense heat。

20. 热结下焦 [rè jié xià jiāo]

heat accumulation in lower energizer

〔解释〕热结下焦指热邪结聚下焦而引起的大小肠及膀胱功能障碍。

Heat accumulation in lower energizer refers to dysfunction of the small and large intestine and bladder due to accumulation of pathogenic heat in the lower energizer.

〔说明〕翻译“热结下焦”时应注意“结”和“下焦”两个概念的表述。“结”常规译作 accumulation，但也有译作 collection；国外有人将“结”译作 bind，“热结下焦”则译为 lower burner heat bind，不好理解。“下焦”过去（包括现在）多译作 lower heater, lower burner 等。按照世界卫生组织 WHO 颁布的标准译法，应为 lower energizer。

21. 热结旁流 [rè jié páng liú]

fecaloma with watery discharge due to heat retention

〔解释〕热结旁流指热邪与燥实内结，肠内有燥屎而出现下利纯臭水的病变。

Fecaloma with watery discharge due to heat retention is a morbid condition marked by accumulation of dry feces in the large intestine with discharge of foul water.

[说明] “热结旁流”的翻译主要在于要不要将“内有燥屎”这一层意思翻译出来。国内译者多将这一深层意思翻译出来以使译语意思清楚。如有的译作 fecal impaction due to heat with watery discharge, 有的译作 fecal impaction with watery discharge due to heat accumulation, 意思大同小异。fecaloma(粪结, 肠内积粪)与 fecal impaction (粪便嵌塞)意思相近。国外有译作 heat bind with circumfluence(周流, 环流)意思生硬。

22. 热结膀胱 [rè jié páng guāng]

heat retention in bladder

[解释] 热结膀胱指热邪结于膀胱的病理。症见下腹部胀硬、小便通畅、发热、神志如狂等。

Heat retention in bladder refers to a morbid condition marked by accumulation of pathogenic heat in the bladder. The usual manifestations are lower abdominal distension and hardness, fever and mania with normal urination.

[说明] “热结膀胱”之“结”可译作 retention, 也可译作 accumulation, 意思相近。只是 retention 表示一种状态, 而 accumulation 表示一个动态的发展过程。“膀胱”可直接译为 bladder 但也有人喜欢译作 urinary bladder。

23. 热盛风动 [rè shèng fēng dòng]

intense heat generating wind

[解释] 热盛风动指在急性热病过程中, 因高热而出现类似风证的表现, 如昏迷、狂躁、抽搐等。

Intense heat generating wind refers to symptoms similar to wind syndrome due to high fever during the course of acute

febrile disease, such as coma . mania and convulsion. etc.

[说明] 热盛风动 "也有人理解为"热极生风",译法也与后者同。尽管意思相近,但毕竟是两个独立的术语,为避免混淆,不少译者将"盛"译为 *intense* 将"极"译为 *extreme*, 这一不同的选词实际上有其语用意义的。国外有人则按字面译为 *exuberant heat stirring wind*。

24. 热盛气分 [rè shèng qì fèn]

intense heat at Qi-phase

[解释] 热盛气分指热邪盛于气分的病理表现。症见壮热、不恶寒、面红、心烦、口渴甚、舌苔黄干、脉洪大等。

Intense heat at Qi-phase refers to the pathological condition marked by superabundance of pathogenic heat at Qi-phase. The usual manifestations are high fever, no aversion to cold, flushed face, dysphoria, severe thirst, yellowish and dry tongue fur as well as full and large pulse. etc.

[说明] 本词条翻译中的关键词是"气分",请参阅第7条"热入血分"。

25. 热深厥深 [rè shēn jué shēn]

the deeper the heat, the colder the limbs

[解释] 热深厥深指热性病中热邪伤正,阳气被阻不能透达四肢的一种病理表现。

The expression the deeper the heat, the colder the limbs describes a morbid condition in which pathogenic heat in febrile disease consumes healthy Qi and prevents Yangqi from reaching the four limbs.

[说明] "热深厥深"不少译者译为 *the deeper the heat, the colder the limbs*, 也有译者译作 *coldness of extremities varying with the virulence of heat-evil* 或类似的形式。国外则有人译为

severe heat and severe reversal 将厥译为 reversal(颠倒、逆转)比较勉强。

26. 紧脉[jǐn mài]

tense pulse

[解释] 紧脉指感紧张有力的脉象成为紧脉, 多见于寒证及痛证。

Tense pulse is felt tense and vigorous, usually seen in cold syndrome and pain syndrome.

[说明] 紧脉 也有译作 tight pulse.

27. 哮喘[xiào zhèng]

wheezing syndrome

[解释] 哮喘指以发作性呼吸急促、吼间有哮喘声、咽喉胸闷、咳痰不爽为特征的疾病。

Wheezing syndrome is a disease characterized by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, stridor, chest oppression and difficulty in expectoration.

[说明] “哮”指喘而有声, 常译作 wheezing, 或 bronchial wheezing. 所以“哮喘”可译为 wheezing syndrome, 但也有人将其译作 asthma. 一般“哮”与“喘”合称时用 asthma 对译, 但也有人用 asthma and dyspnea 国外也有用 wheezing and panting 对译“哮喘”。

28. 哮喘[xiào chuǎn]

asthma

[解释] 哮喘指以呼吸急促或喘鸣有声、呼吸困难为特征的一种疾病。

Asthma is a disease marked by dyspnea or bronchial wheezing and difficulty in respiration.

[说明] 关于本词条的翻译, 请参阅 27 条“哮喘”。

29. 哺露疳 [bǔ lù gān]

infantile malnutrition due to over-feeding

「解释」哺露疳指小儿因乳积成疳，症见全身消瘦、肚腹胀大、呕吐、时有低热等。

Infantile malnutrition due to over-feeding refers to malnutrition due to retention of milk in infant, marked by general emaciation, abdominal distension, vomiting and lower fever.

「说明」疳(积)一般多译作 infantile malnutrition, “哺露”即“喂养”的意思。国外有人将“哺露疳”译作 suckling gan, “疳”音译为 gan 似有不妥。

30. 喎僻不遂 [wāi pì bù suí]

facial paralysis with hemiplegia

「解释」喎僻不遂指口眼歪斜、半身不遂。多见于中风后遗症。

Facial paralysis with hemiplegia is usually seen in sequelae of apoplexy.

「说明」“喎僻不遂”中的“喎僻”指的是口眼歪斜，所以应译为 facial paralysis。国内不少词典将“喎僻不遂”译为 paralysis with hemiplegia，实际上是不够完整的。国外将“喎僻不遂”译为 deviation and paralysis of face 也是不完整的，因为“不遂”指的是肢体瘫痪不能随意运动。

31. 峻下 [jùn xià]

drastic purgation

「解释」峻下指使用强烈泻下的药物攻逐里实的方法。

Drastic purgation is a therapeutic method used to eliminate sthenic pathogenic factors in the interior with drastic purgatives.

「说明」泻下药一般译作 purgative 或 cathartic，但“下法”则多译作 purgation，尽管这一译法尚存争议。

32. 眩晕 [xuàn yùn]

dizziness

vertigo

[解释] 眩晕指头晕眼花的征候，常因风火、湿痰及心脾血虚、肾精不足等所引起。

Dizziness is usually caused by wind-fire, damp-phlegm, asthenia of heart and spleen blood as well as insufficiency of kidney essence.

[说明] “ 眩晕 ” 可译为 dizziness, vertigo 或 faint 但也有细微区别。Faint 指晕厥，dizziness 和 vertigo 都指头晕，但后者更为专业性一些，如 auditory vertigo (耳性眩晕)、central vertigo (中枢性眩晕) 等。

33. 晕针 [yùn zhēn]

fainting during acupuncture treatment

acupuncture syncope

[解释] 晕针指因针刺而引起的晕厥现象，多因体质虚弱、饥饿、疲劳、紧张等因素所致。

Fainting during acupuncture treatment refers to syncope due to needling, usually caused by weak constitution, hunger, fatigue and nervousness, etc.

[说明] “ 晕针 ” 的译法不大统一。常见的译法除上面列举的两种以外，还有 needling faint 等。西方有人译作 needle sickness，可能是根据 morning sickness 恶阻 而仿造的。

34. 圆翳内障 [yuán yì nèi zhàng]

cataract

[解释] 圆翳内障指瞳内有圆形白色翳障而瞳神外观无异常变化的病理现象，多因肝肾不足或肝经风热上攻所致。

Cataract is marked by opacity of the crystalline lens of the

eye with normal appearance of the pupil. usually caused by asthenia of the liver and kidney or wind-heat in the liver meridian attacking the upper.

[说明] “圆翳内障”译法国内比较一致。西方有人译作 coin screen 令人费解。

35. 圆癣[yuán xuǎn]

tinea circinata

[解释] 圆癣指由外邪侵袭皮肤而引起的皮肤病。患处出现硬币状圆形红斑 好发于面、颈、躯干、四肢等处。

Tinea circinata refers to macular and annular lesion on the face, neck, trunk and limbs due to invasion of exogenous pathogenic factors into the skin.

[说明] 圆癣 “又称” 笔管癣 ” 国内基本译法一致 国外有人译作 coin lichen(苔藓)。

36. 积聚 [jī jù]

abdominal mass

[解释] 积聚指腹内结块并有或胀或痛的疾患，多由七情郁结或饮食内伤所致。

Abdominal mass refers to a morbid condition of mass in the abdomen accompanied by distension or pain, usually caused by emotional upsets or internal impairment due to improper diet.

[说明] 尽管 “积聚” 存在有形与无形之别，一般译者仍多采用 abdominal mass 翻译。西方一些译者则按字面译作 accumulation and gathering.

37. 透天凉[tòu tiān liáng]

cool-inducing needling

[解释] 透天凉是一种能引起凉感的针刺手法。

Cool-inducing needling is a manipulative technique that can