TREATISE ON FEBRILE CAUSED BY COLD (SHANG HAN LUN)
TREATISE ON FEBRILE DISEASE CAUSED BY COLD (SHANGHAN LUN)

Compiled by Zhang Zhongjing
Translated into English by Luo Xiwen

New World Press
图书在版编目(CIP)数据
伤寒论/（东汉）张仲景著；罗希文译．
一北京：新世界出版社，2007.9
（大中华文库）
ISBN 978-7-80187-849-6
I．伤… II．①张… ②罗… III．英语—对照读物
伤寒论—汉、英
IV．H319.4：R
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2005）第098698号

责任编辑：姜汉忠

大中华文库
伤寒论
[东汉] 张仲景 著
罗希文 英译

©2007 新世界出版社
出版发行：
新世界出版社
社址：中国北京百万庄大街24号（100037）
总编室电话：+86 10 6899 5424 +86 10 6832 6679（传真）
发行部电话：+86 10 6899 5968 +86 10 6899 8733（传真）
本社中文网址：http://www.nwp.com.cn
本社英文网址：http://www.newworld-press.com
本社电子邮箱：nwpcn@public.bta.net.cn
版权部电话：+86 10 6899 6306
版权部电子邮箱：frank@nwp.com.cn

排版、制版：
北京维诺传媒文化有限公司
印制：
深圳市佳信达印务有限公司
开本：960 × 640 1/16（精装）印张：16.5 印数：1-2000
2007年9月第1版第1次印刷
（汉英）
ISBN 978-7-80187-849-6
定价：48.00元
本书由商务印书馆《未定稿丛书》出版委员会编辑。所列书名、作者及内容，未经原作者同意，均系商务印书馆工作人员根据有关资料抄录。
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总 序

杨牧之

《大中华文库》终于出版了。我们为之高兴，为之鼓舞，但也倍感压力。

当此之际，我们愿将郁积在我们心底的话，向读者倾诉。

—

中华民族有着悠久的历史和灿烂的文化，系统、准确地将中华民族的文化经典翻译成外文，编辑出版，介绍给全世界，是几代中国人的愿望。早在几十年前，西方一位学者翻译《红楼梦》，将书名译成《一个红楼上的梦》，将林黛玉译为“黑色的玉”。我们一方面对外国学者将中国的名著介绍到世界上去表示由衷的感谢，一方面为祖国的名著还不被完全认识，甚至受到曲解，而感到深深的遗憾。还有西方学者翻泽《金瓶梅》，专门摘选其中自然主义描述最为突出的篇章加以译介。一时间，西方学者好像发现了奇迹，掀起了《金瓶梅》热，说中国是“性开放的源头”，公开地在报刊上鼓吹中国要“发扬开放之传统”。还有许多资深、友善的汉学家译介中国古代的哲学著作，在把中华民族文化介绍给全世界的工作方面作出了重大贡献，但或囿于理解有误，或缘于对中国文字认识的局限，质量上乘的并不多，常常是隔靴搔痒，说不到点子上。大哲学家黑格尔曾经说过：中国有
最完备的国史。但他认为中国古代没有真正意义上的哲学，还处在哲学史前状态。这么了不起的哲学家竟然作出这样大失水准的评论，何其不幸。正如任何哲学家都要受时间、地点、条件的制约一样，黑格尔也离不开这一规律。当时他也只能从上述水平的汉学家译过去的文字去分析、理解，所以，黑格尔先生对中国古代社会的认识水平是什么状态，也就不难想象了。

中国离不开世界，世界也缺少不了中国。中国文化摄取外域的新成分，丰富了自己，又以自己的新成就输送给别人，贡献于世界。从公元 5 世纪开始到公元 15 世纪，大约有一千年，中国走在世界的前列。在这一千多年的时间里，她的光辉因耀全世界。人类要前进，怎么能不全面认识中国，怎么能不认真研究中国的历史呢？

二

中华民族是伟大的，曾经辉煌过，蓝天、白云、阳光灿烂，和平而兴旺；也有过黑暗的、想起来就让人战栗的日子，但中华民族从来不乏充满理想，不断追求，不断学习，渴望和平与友好的。

中国古代伟大的思想家孔子曾经说过：“三人行，必有我师焉。择其善者而从之，其不善者而改之。”孔子的话就是要人们向自己学习。这段话正是概括了整个中华民族与人交往的原则。人与人之间交往如此，在与周边的国家交往中也是如此。

秦始皇第一个统一了中国，可惜在位只有十几年，来不及做更多的事情。汉朝继秦而继续强大，便开始走出去，了
解自己周边的世界。公元前 138 年，汉武帝派张骞出使西域。他带着一万头牛羊，总值万万钱的金帛货物，作为礼物，开始西行，最远到过“安息”(即波斯)。公元前 36 年，班超又率 36 人出使西域。36 人按今天的话说，也只有一个排，显然是为了拜会未曾见过面的邻居，是去交朋友。到了西域，班超派遣甘英作为使者继续西行，往更远的大秦国(即罗马)去访问，“乃抵条支而至安息，临西海以望大秦”(《后汉书·西域传》)。“条支”在“安息”以西，即今天的伊拉克、叙利亚一带，“西海”应是今天的地中海。也就是说甘英已经到达地中海边上，与罗马帝国隔海相望，“临大海外渡”，却被人劝阻而未成行，这在历史上留下了遗憾。可以想见班超、甘英沟通友谊的无比勇气和强烈愿望。接下来是唐代的玄奘，历经千难万险，到“西天”印度取经，带回了南亚国家的古老文化。回国后，他把带回的佛教经典组织人翻译，到后来很多经典印度失传了，但中国却保存完好，以至于今天，没有玄奘的《大唐西域记》，印度人很难编写印度古代史。明代郑和“七下西洋”，把中华文化传到东南亚一带。鸦片战争以后，一代又一代先进的中国人，为了振兴中华，又前赴后继，向西方国家学习先进的科学思想和文明成果。这中间有我们的领导人朱德、周恩来、邓小平；有许许多多大科学家、文学家、艺术家，如郭沫若、李四光、钱学森、冼星海、徐悲鸿等。他们的追求、奋斗，他们的博大胸怀，兼收并蓄的精神，为人类社会增添了光彩。

中国文化的形成和发展过程，就是一个以众为师、以各国人民为师，不断学习和创造的过程。中华民族曾经向周边国家和民族学习过许多东西，假如没有这些学习，中华民族绝不可能创造出昔日的辉煌。回顾历史，我们怎么能够不对
伟大的古埃及文明、古希腊文明、古印度文明满怀深深的感激，怎么能不为伟大的欧洲文明、非洲文明、美洲文明、澳洲文明，以及中国周围的亚洲文明充满温情与敬意？

中华民族为人类社会曾作出过独特的贡献。在 15 世纪以前，中国的科学技术一直处于世界遥遥领先的地位。英国科学家李约瑟说：“中国在公元 3 世纪到 13 世纪之间，保持着一个西方所望尘莫及的科学知识水平。” 美国耶鲁大学教授《大国的兴衰》的作者保罗·肯尼迪坦言：“在近代以前时期的所有文明中，没有一个国家的文明比中国更发达，更先进。”

世界各国的有识之士千里迢迢来中国观光、学习。在这个过程中，中国唐朝的长安城渐渐发展成为国际大都市。西方的波斯、东罗马、东亚的高丽、新罗、百济、南天竺、北天竺，频繁前来。外国的王侯、留学生，在长安供职的外国官员，商贾、乐工和舞士，总有几十个国家，几万人之多。日本派出的“遣唐使”更是接一批。传为美谈的日本人阿部仲麻吕（晁衡）在长安留学的故事，很能说明外国人与中国的关系。晁衡学成仕于唐朝，前后历时五十余年。晁衡与中国的知识分子结下了深厚的友情。他归国时，传为在海中遇难身亡。大诗人李白作诗哭悼：“日本晁卿辞帝都，征帆一片绕蓬壶。明月不归沉碧海，白云愁色满苍梧。” 晁衡遇险是误传，但由此可见中外学者之间在中国长安交往的情谊。

后来，不断有外国人到中国来探寻秘密，所见所闻，常常让他们目瞪口呆。《希腊纪事》（希腊人波桑尼阿著）记载公元 2 世纪时，希腊人在中国的见闻。书中写道：“赛里斯人用小米和青芦喂一种类似蜘蛛的昆虫，喂到第五年，虫肚子胀裂开，便从里面取出丝来。” 从这段对中国古代养蚕技术的
描述，可见当时欧洲人与中国人的差距。公元9世纪中叶，
阿拉伯人来到中国。一位阿拉伯作家在他所著的《中国印度
闻见录》中记载了曾旅居中国的阿拉伯商人的见闻：
——一天，一个外商去拜见驻守广州的中国官吏。会见
时，外商总盯着官吏的胸部，官吏很奇怪，便问：“你好像总
盯着我的胸，这是怎么回事？”那位外商回答说：“透过你穿
的丝绸衣服，我隐约看到你胸口上长着一个黑痣，这是什么
丝绸，我感到十分惊奇。”官吏听后，失声大笑，伸出胳膊，
说：“请你数数吧，看我穿了几件衣服。”那商人数过，
竟然穿了五件之多，黑痣正是透过这五层丝绸衣服显现出来
的。外商惊得目瞪口呆，官吏说：“我穿的丝绸还不算是最
好的，总督穿的要更精美。”
——书中关于茶(他们叫干草叶子)的记载，可见阿拉伯
国家当时还没有喝茶的习惯。书中记述：“中国国王本人的
收入主要靠盐税和泡开水喝的一种干草税。在各个城市里，
这种干草叶售价都很高。中国人称这种草叶叫‘茶’，这种
干草叶比苜蓿的叶子还多，也略比它香，稍有苦味，用开水
冲喝，治百病。”
——他们对中国的医疗条件十分羡慕，书中记载道：“中
国人医疗条件很好，穷人可以从国库中得到药费。”还说：“
城市里，很多地方立一碑，高10肘，上面刻有各种疾病
和药物，写明某种病用某种药医治。”
——关于当时中国的京城，书中作了生动的描述：中国
的京城很大，人口众多，一条宽阔的长街把全城分为两半，
大街右边的东区，住着皇帝、宰相、禁军及皇族的总管、奴
婢。在这个区域，沿街开凿了小河，流水潺潺；路旁，葱茏
的树木整然有序，一幢幢宅邸鳞次栉比。大街左边的西区，
住着庶民和商人。这里有货栈和商店，每当清晨，人们可以看到，皇室的总管、宫廷的仆役，或骑马或步行，到这里来采购。

此后的史籍对西人来华的记载，渐渐多了起来。13世纪意大利旅行家马可·波罗，尽管有人对他是否真的到过中国持怀疑态度，但他留下一部记述元代事件的《马可·波罗游记》却是确凿无疑的。这部游记中的一些关于当时中国的描述使得西方人认为是“天方夜谭”。总之，从中西文化交流史来说，这以前的时期还是一个想象和臆测的时代，相互之间充满了好奇与幻想。

从16世纪末开始，由于航海技术的发展，东西方航路的开通，随着一批批传教士来华，中国与西方开始了直接的交流。沟通中西的使命在意大利传教士利玛窦那里有了充分的体现。利玛窦于1582年来华，1610年病逝于北京，在华二十余年。除了传教以外，做了两件具有历史象征意义的事，一是1594年前后在韶州用拉丁文翻译《四书》，并作了注释；二是与明代学者徐光启合作，用中文翻译了《几何原本》。

西方传教士对《四书》等中国经典的粗略翻译，以及杜赫德的《中华帝国志》等书对中国的介绍，在西方读者的眼前展现了一个异域文明，在当时及稍后一段时期引起了一场“中国热”，许多西方大思想家都曾注目于中国文化。有的推崇中华文明，如莱布尼兹、伏尔泰、魁奈等，有的对中华文明持批评态度，如孟德斯鸠、黑格尔等。莱布尼兹认识到中国文化的某些思想与他的观念相近，如周易的卦象与他发明的二进制相契合，对中国文化给予了热情的礼赞；黑格尔则从他整个哲学体系的推演出发，认为中国没有真正意义上的哲学，还处在哲学史前的状态。但是，不论是推崇还是批
评，是吸纳还是排斥，中西文化的交流产生了巨大的影响。随着先进的中国科学技术的西传，特别是中国的造纸、火药、印刷术和指南针四大发明的问世，大大改变了世界的面貌。马克思说：“中国的火药把骑士阶层炸得粉碎，指南针打开了世界市场并建立了殖民地，而印刷术则变成了新教的工具，变成对精神发展创造必要前提的最强大的杠杆。”英国的哲学家培根说：中国的四大发明“改变了全世界的面貌和一切事物的状态”。

三

大千世界，潮起潮落。云卷云聚，万象更新。中国古代产生了无数伟大的科学家：祖冲之、李时珍、孙思邈、张衡、沈括、毕昇……产生了无数科技成果：《齐民要术》、《九章算术》、《伤寒杂病论》、《本草纲目》……以及保存至今的世界奇迹：浑天仪、地动仪、都江堰、敦煌石窟、大运河、万里长城……但从 15 世纪下半叶起，风水似乎从东方转到了西方，落在的欧洲只经过 400 年便成为世界瞩目的文明中心。英国的牛顿、波兰的哥白尼、德国的伦琴、法国的居里、德国的爱因斯坦、意大利的伽利略、俄国的门捷列夫、美国的费米和爱迪生……光芒四射，令人敬仰。

中华民族开始思考了。潮起潮落究竟是什么原因？中国人发明的火药，传到欧洲，转眼之间反而成为欧洲列强轰击中国大门的炮弹，又是因为什么？

鸦片战争终于催醒了中国人沉睡的迷梦，最先“睁眼看世界”的一代精英林则徐、魏源迈出了威武雄壮的一步。曾国藩、李鸿章搞起了洋务运动。中国的知识分子喊出“民主
与科学”的口号。中国是落后了，中国的志士仁人在苦苦探索。但落后中饱含着变革的动力，探索中孕育着崛起的希望。“向科学进军”，中华民族终于又迎来了科学的春天。

今天，世界毕竟来到了 21 世纪的门槛。分散隔绝的世界，逐渐变成联系为一体的的世界。现在，全球一体化趋势日益明显，人类历史也就在愈来愈大的程度上成为全世界的历史。当今，任何一种文化的发展都离不开对其它优秀文化的汲取，都以其它优秀文化的发展为前提。在近现代，西方文化汲取中国文化，不仅是中国文化的传播，更是西方文化自身的创新和发展；正如中国文化对西方文化的汲取一样，既是西方文化在中国的传播，同时也是中国文化在近代的转型和发展。地球上所有的人类文化，都是我们共同的宝贵遗产。既然我们生活的各个大陆，在地球史上曾经是连成一气的“泛大陆”，或者说是一个完整的“地球村”，那么，我们同样可以在这个以知识和学习为特征的网络时代，走上相互学习、共同发展的大路，建设和开拓我们人类崭新的“地球村”。

西学仍在东渐，中学也将西传。各国人民的优秀文化正日益迅速地为中国文化所汲取，而无论西方和东方，也都需要从中国文化中汲取养分。正是基于这一认识，我们组织出版汉英对照版《大中华文库》，全面系统地翻译介绍中国传统文化典籍。我们试图通过《大中华文库》，向全世界展示，中华民族五千年的追求，五千年的梦想，正在新的历史时期重放光芒。中国人民就像火后的凤凰，万众一心，迎接新世纪文明的太阳。

1999年8月 北京
The publication of the Library of Chinese Classics is a matter of great satisfaction to all of us who have been involved in the production of this monumental work. At the same time, we feel a weighty sense of responsibility, and take this opportunity to explain to our readers the motivation for undertaking this cross-century task.

1

The Chinese nation has a long history and a glorious culture, and it has been the aspiration of several generations of Chinese scholars to translate, edit and publish the whole corpus of the Chinese literary classics so that the nation’s greatest cultural achievements can be introduced to people all over the world. There have been many translations of the Chinese classics done by foreign scholars. A few dozen years ago, a Western scholar translated the title of A Dream of Red Mansions into “A Dream of Red Chambers” and Lin Daiyu, the heroine in the novel, into “Black Jade.” But while their endeavours have been laudable, the results of their labours have been less than satisfactory. Lack of knowledge of Chinese culture and an inadequate grasp of the Chinese written language have led the translators into many errors. As a consequence, not only are Chinese classical writings widely misunderstood in the rest of the world, in some cases their content has actually been distorted. At one time, there was a “Jin Ping Mei craze” among Western scholars, who thought that they had uncovered a miraculous phenomenon, and published theories claiming that China was the “fountainhead of eroticism,” and that a Chinese “tradition of permissiveness” was about to be laid bare. This distorted view came about due to the translators of the Jin Ping Mei (Plum in the Golden Vase) putting one-sided stress on the
raw elements in that novel, to the neglect of its overall literary value. Meanwhile, there have been many distinguished and well-intentioned Sinologists who have attempted to make the culture of the Chinese nation more widely known by translating works of ancient Chinese philosophy. However, the quality of such work, in many cases, is unsatisfactory, often missing the point entirely. The great philosopher Hegel considered that ancient China had no philosophy in the real sense of the word, being stuck in philosophical "prehistory." For such an eminent authority to make such a colossal error of judgment is truly regrettable. But, of course, Hegel was just as subject to the constraints of time, space and other objective conditions as anyone else, and since he had to rely for his knowledge of Chinese philosophy on inadequate translations it is not difficult to imagine why he went so far off the mark.

China cannot be separated from the rest of the world; and the rest of the world cannot ignore China. Throughout its history, Chinese civilization has enriched itself by absorbing new elements from the outside world, and in turn has contributed to the progress of world civilization as a whole by transmitting to other peoples its own cultural achievements. From the 5th to the 15th centuries, China marched in the front ranks of world civilization. If mankind wishes to advance, how can it afford to ignore China? How can it afford not to make a thoroughgoing study of its history?

Despite the ups and downs in their fortunes, the Chinese people have always been idealistic, and have never ceased to forge ahead and learn from others, eager to strengthen ties of peace and friendship.

The great ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius once said, "Whenever three persons come together, one of them will surely be able to teach me something. I will pick out his good points and emulate them; his bad points I will reform." Confucius meant by this that we should always be ready to learn from others. This maxim encapsulates the principle the Chinese people have always followed in their dealings with other peoples, not only on an individual basis but also at the level of state-to-state relations.

After generations of internecine strife, China was unified by Emperor
Qin Shi Huang (the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty) in 221 B.C. The Han Dynasty, which succeeded that of the short-lived Qin, waxed powerful, and for the first time brought China into contact with the outside world. In 138 B.C., Emperor Wu dispatched Zhang Qian to the western regions, i.e. Central Asia. Zhang, who traveled as far as what is now Iran, took with him as presents for the rulers he visited on the way 10,000 head of sheep and cattle, as well as gold and silks worth a fabulous amount. In 36 B.C., Ban Chao headed a 36-man legation to the western regions. These were missions of friendship to visit neighbours the Chinese people had never met before and to learn from them. Ban Chao sent Gan Ying to explore further toward the west. According to the "Western Regions Section" in the Book of Later Han, Gan Ying traveled across the territories of present-day Iraq and Syria, and reached the Mediterranean Sea, an expedition which brought him within the confines of the Roman Empire. Later, during the Tang Dynasty, the monk Xuan Zang made a journey fraught with danger to reach India and seek the knowledge of that land. Upon his return, he organized a team of scholars to translate the Buddhist scriptures, which he had brought back with him. As a result, many of these scriptural classics which were later lost in India have been preserved in China. In fact, it would have been difficult for the people of India to reconstruct their own ancient history if it had not been for Xuan Zang's A Record of a Journey to the West in the Time of the Great Tang Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty, Zheng He transmitted Chinese culture to Southeast Asia during his seven voyages. Following the Opium Wars in the mid-19th century, progressive Chinese, generation after generation, went to study the advanced scientific thought and cultural achievements of the Western countries. Their aim was to revive the fortunes of their own country. Among them were people who were later to become leaders of China, including Zhu De, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping. In addition, there were people who were to become leading scientists, literary figures and artists, such as Guo Moruo, Li Siguang, Qian Xuesen, Xian Xinghai and Xu Beihong. Their spirit of ambition, their struggles and their breadth of vision were an inspiration not only to the Chinese people but to people all over the world.

Indeed, it is true that if the Chinese people had not learned many
things from the surrounding countries they would never have been able to produce the splendid achievements of former days. When we look back upon history, how can we not feel profoundly grateful for the legacies of the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Greece and India? How can we not feel fondness and respect for the cultures of Europe, Africa, America and Oceania?

The Chinese nation, in turn, has made unique contributions to the community of mankind. Prior to the 15th century, China led the world in science and technology. The British scientist Joseph Needham once said, “From the third century A.D. to the 13th century A.D. China was far ahead of the West in the level of its scientific knowledge.” Paul Kennedy, of Yale University in the U.S., author of The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers, said, “Of all the civilizations of the pre-modern period, none was as well-developed or as progressive as that of China.”

Foreigners who came to China were often astonished at what they saw and heard. The Greek geographer Pausanias in the second century A.D. gave the first account in the West of the technique of silk production in China: “The Chinese feed a spider-like insect with millet and reeds. After five years the insect’s stomach splits open, and silk is extracted therefrom.” From this extract, we can see that the Europeans at that time did not know the art of silk manufacture. In the middle of the 9th century A.D., an Arabian writer includes the following anecdote in his Account of China and India:

“One day, an Arabian merchant called upon the military governor of Guangzhou. Throughout the meeting, the visitor could not keep his eyes off the governor’s chest. Noticing this, the latter asked the Arab merchant what he was staring at. The merchant replied, ‘Through the silk robe you are wearing, I can faintly see a black mole on your chest. Your robe must be made out of very fine silk indeed!’ The governor burst out laughing, and holding out his sleeve invited the merchant to count how many garments he was wearing. The merchant did so, and discovered that the governor was actually wearing five silk robes, one on top of the other, and they were made of such fine material that a tiny mole could be seen through them all! Moreover, the governor explained that the robes he was wearing were not made of the finest silk at all; silk of the highest
grade was reserved for the garments worn by the provincial governor.”

The references to tea in this book (the author calls it “dried grass”) reveal that the custom of drinking tea was unknown in the Arab countries at that time: “The king of China’s revenue comes mainly from taxes on salt and the dry leaves of a kind of grass which is drunk after boiled water is poured on it. This dried grass is sold at a high price in every city in the country. The Chinese call it ‘cha.’ The bush is like alfalfa, except that it bears more leaves, which are also more fragrant than alfalfa. It has a slightly bitter taste, and when it is infused in boiling water it is said to have medicinal properties.”

Foreign visitors showed especial admiration for Chinese medicine. One wrote, “China has very good medical conditions. Poor people are given money to buy medicines by the government.”

In this period, when Chinese culture was in full bloom, scholars flocked from all over the world to China for sightseeing and for study. Chang’an, the capital of the Tang Dynasty was host to visitors from as far away as the Byzantine Empire, not to mention the neighboring countries of Asia. Chang’an, at that time the world’s greatest metropolis, was packed with thousands of foreign dignitaries, students, diplomats, merchants, artisans and entertainers. Japan especially sent contingent after contingent of envoys to the Tang court. Worthy of note are the accounts of life in Chang’an written by Abeno Nakamaro, a Japanese scholar who studied in China and had close friendships with ministers of the Tang court and many Chinese scholars in a period of over 50 years. The description throws light on the exchanges between Chinese and foreigners in this period. When Abeno was supposedly lost at sea on his way back home, the leading poet of the time, Li Bai, wrote a eulogy for him.

The following centuries saw a steady increase in the accounts of China written by Western visitors. The Italian Marco Polo described conditions in China during the Yuan Dynasty in his Travels. However, until advances in the science of navigation led to the opening of east-west shipping routes at the beginning of the 16th century Sino-Western cultural exchanges were coloured by fantasy and conjecture. Concrete progress was made when a contingent of religious missionaries, men well versed in Western science and technology, made their way to China, ushering in an era of
direct contacts between China and the West. The experience of this era was embodied in the career of the Italian Jesuit Matteo Ricci. Arriving in China in 1582, Ricci died in Beijing in 1610. Apart from his missionary work, Ricci accomplished two historically symbolic tasks — one was the translation into Latin of the “Four Books,” together with annotations, in 1594; the other was the translation into Chinese of Euclid’s *Elements*.

The rough translations of the “Four Books” and other Chinese classical works by Western missionaries, and the publication of Père du Halde’s *Description Geographique, Historique, Chronologique, Politique, et Physique de l’Empire de la Chine* revealed an exotic culture to Western readers, and sparked a “China fever,” during which the eyes of many Western intellectuals were fixed on China. Some of these intellectuals, including Leibniz, held China in high esteem; others, such as Hegel, nursed a critical attitude toward Chinese culture. Leibniz considered that some aspects of Chinese thought were close to his own views, such as the philosophy of the *Book of Changes* and his own binary system. Hegel, on the other hand, as mentioned above, considered that China had developed no proper philosophy of its own. Nevertheless, no matter whether the reaction was one of admiration, criticism, acceptance or rejection, Sino-Western exchanges were of great significance. The transmission of advanced Chinese science and technology to the West, especially the Chinese inventions of paper-making, gunpowder, printing and the compass, greatly changed the face of the whole world. Karl Marx said, “Chinese gunpowder blew the feudal class of knights to smithereens; the compass opened up world markets and built colonies; and printing became an implement of Protestantism and the most powerful lever and necessary precondition for intellectual development and creation.” The English philosopher Roger Bacon said that China’s four great inventions had “changed the face of the whole world and the state of affairs of everything.”

Ancient China gave birth to a large number of eminent scientists, such as Zu Chongzhi, Li Shizhen, Sun Simiao, Zhang Heng, Shen Kuo and Bi
Sheng. They produced numerous treatises on scientific subjects, including *The Manual of Important Arts for the People’s Welfare, Nine Chapters on the Mathematical Art, A Treatise on Febrile Diseases* and *Compendium of Materia Medica*. Their accomplishments included ones whose influence has been felt right down to modern times, such as the armillary sphere, seismograph, Dujiangyan water conservancy project, Dunhuang Grottoes, Grand Canal and Great Wall. But from the latter part of the 15th century, and for the next 400 years, Europe gradually became the cultural centre upon which the world’s eyes were fixed. The world’s most outstanding scientists then were England’s Isaac Newton, Poland’s Copernicus, France’s Marie Curie, Germany’s Rontgen and Einstein, Italy’s Galileo, Russia’s Mendelev and America’s Edison.

The Chinese people then began to think: What is the cause of the rise and fall of nations? Moreover, how did it happen that gunpowder, invented in China and transmitted to the West, in no time at all made Europe powerful enough to batter down the gates of China herself?

It took the Opium War to wake China from its reverie. The first generation to make the bold step of “turning our eyes once again to the rest of the world” was represented by Lin Zexu and Wei Yuan. Zeng Guofan and Li Hongzhang started the Westernization Movement, and later intellectuals raised the slogan of “Democracy and Science.” Noble-minded patriots, realizing that China had fallen behind in the race for modernization, set out on a painful quest. But in backwardness lay the motivation for change, and the quest produced the embryo of a towering hope, and the Chinese people finally gathered under a banner proclaiming a “March Toward Science.”

On the threshold of the 21st century, the world is moving in the direction of becoming an integrated entity. This trend is becoming clearer by the day. In fact, the history of the various peoples of the world is also becoming the history of mankind as a whole. Today, it is impossible for any nation’s culture to develop without absorbing the excellent aspects of the cultures of other peoples. When Western culture absorbs aspects of Chinese culture, this is not just because it has come into contact with Chinese culture, but also because of the active creativity and development of Western culture itself; and vice versa. The various cultures of
the world’s peoples are a precious heritage which we all share. Mankind no longer lives on different continents, but on one big continent, or in a “global village.” And so, in this era characterized by an all-encompassing network of knowledge and information we should learn from each other and march in step along the highway of development to construct a brand-new “global village.”

Western learning is still being transmitted to the East, and vice versa. China is accelerating its pace of absorption of the best parts of the cultures of other countries, and there is no doubt that both the West and the East need the nourishment of Chinese culture. Based on this recognition, we have edited and published the *Library of Chinese Classics* in a Chinese-English format as an introduction to the corpus of traditional Chinese culture in a comprehensive and systematic translation. Through this collection, our aim is to reveal to the world the aspirations and dreams of the Chinese people over the past 5,000 years and the splendour of the new historical era in China. Like a phoenix rising from the ashes, the Chinese people in unison are welcoming the cultural sunrise of the new century.

*August 1999*
体例

1. 汉语版采用中医研究院编、人民卫生出版社出版的《伤寒论语释》，1974年3月第二版修订第五次印刷新本。

2. 本书两种文字对照，只用原文，没有解释。

3. 汉语原文病症叙述以及方剂名称用小四号宋体，补充部分用小五号宋体。方剂组成部分以及服用注意事项用五号宋体，每味药的剂量以及服用说明中的补充部分用六号宋体。

4. 正文病症叙述、方剂名称、方剂组成部分、服用事项分别成段，中间空行。

5. 汉语部分使用简体字，特殊情况例外。有与繁体字对应的简体字，但是使用简体字会引发歧义的，仍用繁体字；没有与繁体字对应的简体字，仍用繁体字。
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CHAPTER I

DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF THE TAIYANG (INITIAL YANG) SYNDROMES (Part 1)

1-1 太阳之为病，脉浮，头项强痛而恶寒。

CLAUSE 1-1

A floating pulse, headache, stiff neck, and a feeling of chill are always the general symptoms and sign of the Taiyang (initial Yang) syndrome.

1-2 太阳病，发热，汗出，恶风，脉缓者，名为中风。

CLAUSE 1-2

The Initial Yang syndrome with symptoms and sign of fever, perspiration, chill and moderate pulse is termed febrile disease caused by Wind.

1-3 太阳病或已发热，或未发热，必恶寒，体痛，呕逆，脉阴阳俱紧者，名为伤寒。

CLAUSE 1-3

The Initial Yang syndrome with or without fever, but with chill and
pain in the body, nausea, vomiting and pulse tense both in Yin and Yang, is termed febrile disease caused by Cold (Shanghan).

1-4 伤寒一日，太阳受之，脉若静者，为不传；颇欲吐，若躁烦，脉数急者，为传也。

CLAUSE 1-4
During the first day of febrile disease caused by Cold, the syndrome is at the Initial Yang Channel. If the pulse is quiet, the syndrome is not transmitting (into the next Channel). When the patient is restless and nauseated, and the pulse is speedy and mighty, then syndrome is transmitting.

1-5 伤寒二三日，阳明、少阳证不见者，为不传也。

CLAUSE 1-5
During the first two or three days of febrile disease caused by Cold, if the symptoms of Greater Yang and Lesser Yang do not appear, then the syndrome is still at the Initial Yang Channel; it is not transmitting.

1-6 太阳病，发热而渴，不恶寒者，为温病。如发汗已，身灼热者，名风湿。风温为病，脉阴阳俱浮，自汗出，身重，多眠睡，鼻息必鼾，语言难出。若被下者，小便不利，直视失溲。若被火者，微发黄色，剧则如惊痫，时瘖瘖。若火薰之，一逆尚引日，再逆促命期。

CLAUSE 1-6
The Initial Yang syndrome with fever and thirst but without chill is
termed acute febrile disease (*Wenbing*). After adoption of diaphoresis, if
the patient feels a scorching heat in the body, it is termed acute febrile
disease caused by *Wind* (*Fengwen*), which bears the symptoms and signs
of floating pulse at Yin and Yang, perspiration, a heavy feeling in the
movement of the limbs, a tendency to fall asleep and snore soundly, and
difficulty in pronunciation. A dose of purgative will cause dysuria or
incontinence of urine and a staring vision.

If the patient is scorched for the purpose of diaphoresis, his skin first
turns yellowish, and then convulsions and spasms will occur. After one
incorrect treatment, there are still a few days left for a rescue. If the
patient is scorched again, no time will be left for rescue.

1-7 病有发热恶寒者，发于阳也，无热恶寒者，发于阴也。
发于阳七日愈，发于阴六日愈，以阳数七，阴数六故也。

CLAUSE 1-7

The syndrome with fever and chill comes from Yang and takes seven
days to heal; that with chill but no fever comes from Yin and takes six
days to heal. Seven is a Yang (odd) number and six is a Yin (even) number.

1-8 太阳病，头痛至七日以上自愈者，以行其经尽故也。若
欲作再经者，针足阳明，使经不传则愈。

CLAUSE 1-8

Initial Yang syndrome: If headache subsides in more than seven days,
it is because the syndrome has circulated through the Initial Yang Channel.
If the syndrome tends to transmit into the next Channel (Greater Yang),
then acupuncture on acupoints of the Stomach Channel of Foot Yangming (Greater Yang) will stop the transmission of Channels. Thus, the syndrome is gone.

1-9 太阳病，欲解时，从巳至未上。

CLAUSE 1-9
The Initial Yang syndrome subsides approximately between 西 and 晚 (Shichen).

1-10 风家，表解而不了了者，十二日愈。

CLAUSE 1-10
After the dispersion of the Exterior syndrome of a patient who is apt to catch febrile disease by Wind, it still takes twelve days for him to get rid of general malaise.

1-11 病人身大热，反欲得衣者，热在皮肤，寒在骨髓也；身大寒，反不欲近衣者，寒在皮肤，热在骨髓也。

CLAUSE 1-11
If the patient has a high fever but wishes to have more clothes on, it indicates “Cold in the marrow, but Heat on the skin;” if the patient feels a chill but wishes to remove clothing, it is “Heat in the marrow, but Cold on the skin.”
1-12 太阳中风，阳浮而阴弱。阳浮者，热自发，阴弱者，汗自出。啬啬恶寒，淅淅恶风，翕翕发热，鼻鸣干呕者，桂枝汤主之。

桂枝汤方

桂枝三两，去皮，芍药三两，甘草二两，炙，生姜三两，切，大枣十二枚，擘。

上五味，哎咀，以水七升，微火煮取三升，去滓，适寒温，服一升。服已，须臾，啜热稀粥一升余，以助药力。温覆令一时许，遍身漐漐微似有汗者益佳，不可令如水漓漓，病必不除。若一服汗出病差，停后服，不必尽剂。若不汗，更服依前法，又不汗，后服小促其间，半日许，令三服尽。若病重者，一日一夜服，周时观之。服一剂尽，病证犹在者，更作服。若汗不出，乃服至二三剂，禁生冷、黏滑、肉面、五辛、酒酪、臭秽等物。

CLAUSE 1-12

The pulse of Initial Yang febrile disease caused by Wind is floating when felt at the surface and weak in depth. Floating at the surface signifies Heat weak in depth signifies spontaneous perspiration. Prescribe Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomini when the patient feels chill and fears wind, uneasy because of a fever, nauseous and with a tendency to snore.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomini

*(Guizhi Tang)*:

Ramulus Cinnamomini, 3 liang
Radix Paeoniae, 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata, 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens, 3 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Chop up the above five drugs, stew them in seven sheng of water on a slow fire till three sheng of the decoction are left. Filter the decoction. Take one sheng of the decoction when lukewarm. After a while, take one sheng of porridge to assist the decoction for better efficacy. Cover the patient with a quilt for two hours to get perspiration. A light sweat all over the body would be suitable. If the sweat is too watery, it will not do any good to the patient. After taking one sheng of the decoction, if the syndrome has gone, stop taking the rest of the decoction. If there is no sweat after taking the first sheng, then finish the remaining two sheng within half a day. If it is a serious case, take the decoction at intervals during 24 hours. If there is still no sweat, take two or three doses continually. Diet taboo: cold dishes, food difficult to digest, food with strong flavor.

1-13 太阳病，头疼，发热，汗出，恶风者，桂枝汤主之。

CLAUSE 1-13

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi fits all Initial Yang syndromes on observation of the following symptoms and signs: headache, fever, sweating and fearing wind.

1-14 太阳病，项背强几几，反汗出恶风者，桂枝加葛根汤主之。
Guzhi Jie Guo Tang 方

Guizhi Gegen Tang:

Radix Puerariae, 4 liang
Herba Ephedrae, 3 liang
Radix Paeoniae, 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens, 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata, 2 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae, 12 pcs.
Ramulus Cinnamomi, 2 liang

Put Herba Ephedrae and Radix Puerariae into ten sheng of water and stew them till eight sheng are left. Take out the foam and put the rest of the drugs in the decoction and stew it till three sheng are left. Take one sheng each dose. Cover the patient with quilt for a light perspiration.

CLAUSE 1-14

Initial Yang syndrome: If the patient feels stiff in the back and neck, perspires and fears wind, prescribe Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix Puerariae.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix Puerariae (Guizhi Gegen Tang):

Radix Puerariae, 4 liang
Herba Ephedrae, 3 liang
Radix Paeoniae, 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens, 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata, 2 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae, 12 pcs.
Ramulus Cinnamomi, 2 liang
need to take porridge. Same diet taboo and care should be given to the patient as in the case of Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi.

1-15 太阳病，下之后，其气上冲者，可与桂枝汤。方用前法。若不上冲者，不得与之。

**CLAUSE 1-15**

Initial Yang syndrome: After a dose of purgative, if the patient feels an ascending air from the chest, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi is still suitable for the case. If no ascending air is felt, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi is not suitable for the case.

1-16 太阳病三日，已发汗，若吐、若下、若温针仍不解者，此为坏病，桂枝不中与之也。观其脉证，知犯何逆，随症治之。桂枝本为解肌，若其人脉浮紧，发热，汗不出者，不可与之也。常须识此，勿令误也。

**CLAUSE 1-16**

Initial Yang syndrome: After three days’ treatment of diaphoretic, or emetic, or purgative, or moxibustion with a warm needle, if the syndrome is not gone, then it turns to be an adverse case. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi is to dispel the Exterior syndrome in the muscle. To avoid a mistreatment, never use it for a syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: fever, no perspiration, a floating and tense pulse.

1-17 若酒客病，不可与桂枝汤。得之则呕，以酒客不喜甘
CLAUSE 1-17
Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi will arouse vomit when taken by an alcohol addict, as an alcohol addict is not suitable for a sweet decoction.

1-18 喘家作，桂枝汤加厚朴杏子，佳。

桂枝加厚朴杏子汤方

桂枝去皮，三两 甘草炙，一两 生姜切，三两 芍药三两 大枣七枚，十二枚 厚朴炙，去皮，二两 杏仁五十枚，去皮尖

上七味，以水七升，微火煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，覆取微似汗。

CLAUSE 1-18
For a patient who suffers from asthma frequently, prescribe Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis and Semen Armeniacae Amarum in case of Initial Yang syndrome.

Decoction Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis and Semen Armeniacae Amarum
(Guizhi Jia Houpo Xingzi Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cortex Magnoliae Offinalis 12 pcs.
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 2 liang
Semen Armeniacae Amarum 50 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in seven sheng of water till three sheng are left. Take one sheng of decoction and cover the patient with a quilt to induce light perspiration.

1-19 凡服桂枝汤吐者，其后必吐脓血也。

CLAUSE 1-19

Those who vomit after taking Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi are likely to vomit bloody pus later.

1-20 太阳病，发汗，遂漏不止，其人恶风，小便难，四肢微急，难以屈伸者，桂枝加附子汤主之。

桂枝加附子汤方

桂枝三两，去皮 芍药三两 甘草三两，炙 生姜三两，切 大枣十二枚，擘
附子一枚，炮，去皮，破八片

上六味，以水七升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升。本云桂枝汤，今加附子，将息如前法。

CLAUSE 1-20

Initial Yang syndrome: After the adoption of diaphoresis, if the patient
perspires like leaking water, fear wind and suffers dysuria and stiffness in the extremities, prescribe Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix Aconiti Praeparata.

**Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix Aconiti Praeparata**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Aconiti Praeparata</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the above into seven sheng of watewr and stew it till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take one sheng when lukewarm. The same care will be given to the patient as in the case treated by Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi.

1-21 太阳病，下之后，脉促胸满者，桂枝去芍药汤主之。

桂枝去芍药汤方

桂枝三两，去皮 甘草二两，炙 生姜三两，切 大枣十二枚，擘

上四味，以水七升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升。本云桂枝汤，今去芍药，将息如前法。
CLAUSE 1-21

Initial Yang syndrome: After a dose of purgative, if the patient feels full in the chest and the pulse is irregular-speedy, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi subtracting Radix Paeoniae will be a curative.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi subtracting Radix Paeoniae

*(Guizhi Qu Shaoyao Tang)*

- Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 3 liang
- Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
- Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Put the above drugs into seven *sheng* of water and stew it till three *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take one *sheng* when lukewarm. The same care will be given to the patient as with Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi.

1-22 若微寒者，桂枝去芍药加附子汤主之。

桂枝去芍药加附子汤方

桂枝三两，去皮 甘草二两，炙 生姜三两，切 大枣十二枚，擘 附子

上五味，以水七升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升。本云桂枝汤，今去芍药加附子，将息如前法。
CLAUSE 1-22

Syndrome under Clause 21: If the patient feels a bit chilly, add Radix Aconiti Praeparata to the above decoction.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi subtracting Radix Paeoniae adding Radix Aconiti Praeparata
(Guizhi Qu Shaoyao Jia Fuzi Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Juubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Aconiti Praeparata</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above five drugs in seven sheng of water until three sheng are left. Take one sheng of decoction when lukewarm. The same care is given as with Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi.

1-23 太阳病，得之八九日，如疟状，发热恶寒，热多寒少，其人不呕，清便欲自可，一日二三度发。脉微缓者，为欲愈也；脉微而恶寒者，此阴阳俱虚，不可更发汗、更下、更吐也；面色反有热色者，未欲解也，以其不能得小汗出，身必痒，宜桂枝麻黄各半汤。

桂枝麻黄各半汤方

桂枝一两十六铢，去皮  芍药  生姜切  甘草炙  麻黄各一两，去节  大枣
四枚，擘  杏仁二十四枚，汤浸，去皮尖及两仁者
CLAUSE 1-23

Initial Yang syndrome: After eight to nine days, the patient has fever and chills as with malaria, but fever appears more often than chill. The symptom occurs two or three times a day. When the patient has normal urination and stool, is not nauseous, and has a feeble and moderate pulse, then he is recovering. If there is a feeble pulse and chill, it is the symptom of Deficiency both in Yin and Yang. For such a case, neither diaphoretic, purgative nor emetic is to be adopted.

A flushed face, which indicates the color of Heat, and itchy skin caused by the lack of a light perspiration, signify that the syndrome is not gone. Combination of Half Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and Half Decoction of Herba Ephedrae will disperse the remaining syndrome.

Combination of Half Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and Half Decoction of Herba Ephedrae
(Guizhi Mahuang Ge Ban Tang):

Ramulus Cinnamomi 1 liang 16 zhu
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 1 liang
Radix Glycyrrhiae Praeparata 1 liang
Herba Ephedrae 1 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 4 pcs.
Semen Armeniacae Amarum 24 pcs.

Stew Herba Ephedrae in five sheng of water for a while and then
put the rest of the drugs into the decoction and stew it till one sheng and six ge are left. Take six ge when lukewarm.

1-24 太阳病，初服桂枝汤，反烦不解者，先刺风池、风府，却与桂枝汤则愈。

CLAUSE 1-24

Initial Yang syndrome: After taking Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, if the syndrome is not gone and the patient feels restless, acupuncture should be applied to acupoints Fengchi (GB 21) and Fengfu (DU 16). Then take Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi to disperse the syndrome

1-25 服桂枝汤，大汗出，脉洪大者，与桂枝汤，如前法。若形似疟，一日再发者，汗出必解，宜桂枝二麻黄一汤。

桂枝二麻黄一汤方

桂枝一两七钱，去皮 芍药一两六钱 麻黄十六钱，去节 生姜一两六钱，切 杏仁十六个，去皮尖 甘草一两二钱，炙 大枣五枚，擘

上七味，以水五升，先煮麻黄一二沸，去上沫，内诸药，煮取二升，去滓，温服一升，日再服。本云桂枝汤二分，麻黄汤一分，合为二升，分再服。今合为一方，将息如前法。

CLAUSE 1-25

After taking Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, if the patient perspires heavily and the pulse is grand and huge, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi still can be adopted. When the patient has fever and chills twice a day like
malaria, a diaphoretic is required: Combination of Two Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and One Decoction of Herba Ephedrae can be adopted.

Combination of Two Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and One Decoction of Herba Ephedrae

*(Guizhi Er Mahuang Yi Tang):*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>1 liang 17 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>1 liang 6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>16 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>1 liang 6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen Armeniacae Amaranum</td>
<td>16 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>1 liang 2 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>5 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew Herba Ephedrae in five *sheng* of water for a while and then put the rest of the drugs into it. Stew it till two *sheng* are left. Take one *sheng* when lukewarm. Take two doses a day.

1—26 服桂枝汤，大汗出后，大烦渴不解，脉洪大者，白虎加人参汤主之。

白虎加人参汤方

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>知母六两</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石膏一斤，碎，绵裹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甘草二两，炙</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粳米八合</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人参三两</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After taking Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and having profuse perspiration, if the patient has a great thirst for water and feels restless with a bounding (grand and huge) pulse, Decoction of Baihu adding Radix Ginseng can be adopted.

Decoction of Baihu adding Radix Ginseng
(Baihu Jia Renshen Tang):

- Rhizoma Anemarrhenae: 6 liang
- Gypsum Fibrosum (break into small pieces and put in a silk sack): 1 jin
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata: 2 liang
- Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae: 6 ge
- Radix Ginseng: 3 liang

Stew the above drugs in one dou of water till Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae is well cooked. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of one sheng each dose.

1-27 太阳病，发热恶寒，热多寒少，脉微弱者，此无阳也，不可发汗。宜桂枝二越婢一汤。

桂枝二越婢一汤方

桂枝去皮 芍药 麻黄 甘草各十八铢 大枣四枚 生姜一枚
Initial Yang syndrome: When the patient has fever more often than chills, with a feeble and weak pulse, it is a symptom showing the insufficient state of the Yang Vital Energy. A diaphoretic should not be adopted. Combination of Two Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and One Decoction of Yuebei can be adopted.

Combination of Two Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and One Decoction of Yuebei
(Guizhi Er Yuebei Yi Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>18 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>18 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>18 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>18 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>4 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>1 liang 3 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Fibrosum</td>
<td>24 zhu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew Herba Ephedrae in five sheng of water for a while. Filter the decoction and put the rest of the drugs into it and stew till two sheng are left. Take one sheng of the decoction as a dose when lukewarm.
CLAUSE 1-28

After taking Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi or a dose of purgative, if the patient still has a headache and rigid neck, a little feverishness, a slight epigastric fullness with dull aching pain and dysuria but without a sweat, then Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Poria and Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae subtracting Ramulus Cinnamomi will be the curative.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Poria and Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae subtracting Ramulus Cinnamomi

(Guizhi Qu Gui Jia Fuling Baizhu Tang):

Radix Paeoniae 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae 3 liang
Poria 3 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.
Stew the above six drugs in eight sheng of water till three sheng are left. Take one sheng lukewarm. When urination returns to normal the syndrome is gone.

1-29 伤寒脉浮，自汗出，小便数，心烦，微恶寒，脚挛急，反与桂枝汤，欲攻其表，此误也，得之便厥。咽中干，烦躁，吐逆者，作甘草干姜汤与之，以复其阳；若厥愈足温者，更作芍药甘草汤与之，其脚即伸；若胃气不和，谵语者，少与调胃承气汤，若重发汗，复加烧针者，则逆汤主之。

甘草干姜汤方

甘草四两，炙　干姜二两

上二味，以水三升，煮取一升五合，去滓，分温再服。

芍药甘草汤方

白芍药　甘草各四两，炙

上二味，以水三升，煮取一升五合，去滓，分温再服。

调胃承气汤方

大黄四两，去皮，泻酒洗　甘草二两，炙　芒硝半升

上三味，以水三升，煮取一升，去滓，内芒硝，更上火，微煮令沸，少少温服之。
四逆汤方

甘草二两，炙\n\n干姜一两半

附子一枚，生用，去皮，破八片

上三味，以水三升，煮取一升二合，去滓，分温再服。强人可大附子一枚，干姜三两。

**CLAUSE 1-29**

Initial Yang syndrome: When the patient perspires spontaneously, feels chilled, is vexed, urinates frequently, and has foot spasms and a floating pulse, it would be a mistake to give him Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi to dispel the Exterior syndrome. If Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi were given, it would cause coldness of the extremities (Jue).

When the patient feels parched in the throat and is restless with nausea and vomiting, prescribe Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae and Rhizoma Zingiberis to recover the Yang Vital Energy.

After the patient’s extremities warm up, prescribe Decoction of Radix Paeoniae and Radix Glycyrrhizae to relieve the foot spasms.

If patient has delirium and suffers Stomach discomfort, Decoction of Tiaowei Chengqi in small dosage would fit the case.

In case another diaphoresis and hot acupuncture were adopted, Decoction of Sini could be adopted for rescue.

Decoction of Radix Paeoniae and Radix Glycyrrhizae

*(Shaoyao Gancao Tang)*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herb</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>4 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>4 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stew the above two drugs in three sheng of water till one sheng five ge are left. Take the decoction in two doses.

Decoction of *Tiaowei Chengqi*  
(*Tiaowei Chengqi Tang*):

Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 4 liang  
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang  
Natrii Sulfas 0.5 sheng

Stew the two herbs in three sheng of water till one sheng is left. Filter the decoction and put Natrii Sulfas into the decoction. Stew the decoction on a slow fire till the decoction is boiling. When lukewarm, serve the decoction a little at a time.

Decoction of *Sini*  
(*Sini Tang*):

Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang  
Rhizoma Zingiberis 1.5 liang  
Radix Aconiti 1 pc.

Stew the above three drugs in three sheng of water till one sheng and two ge are left. Filter the decoction and take it warm in two doses.

1-30 问曰：证象阳旦，按法治之而增剧，厥逆，咽中干，两胫拘急而语者。师曰：夜半汗出当温，两脚当伸。后如师言，何以知此？答曰：寸口脉浮而大，浮为风，大为虚，风则生微热，虚则两胫挛，病形象桂枝，因附子参其间。增桂令汗出，
Question: Symptoms seem to be a Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi syndrome. But when Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi is given, the syndrome becomes more acute. The patient has coldness in the extremities, suffers a parched throat, has leg spasms, and delirium. Mater said that the patient’s extremities would warm up and legs would return to normal at midnight. This actually happened. Why?

Master: The pulse under the fore finger (Cun Mai) is floating and huge. Floating pulse signifies Wind, which has brought a light Heat. Huge pulse signifies Deficiency, which caused leg spasms. The syndrome resembles Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi syndrome, but it is really not. Thus Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix Aconiti Praeparata should be served to warm the Channels and rescue the Loss of Yang Vital Energy.

But the doctor prescribed Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi with doubled dosage of Ramulus Cinnamomi, which created perspiration and caused coldness in the extremities, a parched throat and restlessness. When the Heat of Greater Yang accumulates in the Interior, delirium and restlessness could happen. Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae and Rhizoma Zingiberis should be adopted to rescue the Yang Vital Energy. When the Yang Vital Energy recovers at midnight, legs warm up consequently.

Then Decoction of Radix Paeoniae and Radix Glycyrrhizae could be adopted to disperse the leg spasms. Again Decoction of Tiaowei Chengqi, a purgative, is used to stop the delirium. That is the case.
2-1 太阳病，项背强几几，无汗恶风，葛根汤主之。

葛根汤方

葛根四两 麻黄三两 去节 桂枝二两 去皮 芍药二两 生姜三两 切
甘草二两炙 大枣十二枚擘

上七味，以水一斗，先煮麻黄、葛根，减二升，去白沫，内诸药，
煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，覆取微似汗，余如桂枝法将息及禁忌，诸
汤皆仿此。

CLAUSE 2-1

Initial Yang syndrome: Decoction of Radix Puerariae will be a curative
to the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: stiffness in the
back and neck, a fear of wind, but with no perspiration.

Decoction of Radix Puerariae:
(Gegen Tang):

Radix Puerariae  4 liang
Herba Ephedrae 3 liang
Ramulus Cinnamomi 2 liang
Radix Paeoniae 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew Herba Ephedrae and Radix Puerariae in one dou of water till eight sheng of water are left. Take out the foam and put the rest of the drugs into it, and then stew it till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take one sheng as a dose. Cover the patient to induce light perspiration. The same care should be given to the patient as with Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi.

2-2 太阳与阳明合病者，必自下利，葛根汤主之。

CLAUSE 2-2
Combination of syndromes of Initial Yang and Greater Yang will surely bring diarrhea. Decoction of Radix Puerariae can be adopted as a remedy.

2-3 太阳与阳明合病，不自下利，但呕者，葛根加半夏汤主之。

葛根加半夏汤方

葛根四两 麻黄三两，去节 甘草二两，炙 芍药二两 桂枝二两，去皮 生姜三两，切 半夏半升 洗 大枣十二枚，擘
上八味，以水一斗，先煮葛根、麻黄，减二升，去白沫，内诸药，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，覆取微似汗。

### CLAUSE 2-3

When the Combination of Initial Yang and Greater Yang syndromes do not cause diarrhea, but rather cause nausea and vomiting, prescribe Decoction of Radix Puerariae adding Rhizoma Pinelliae.

**Decoction of Radix Puerariae adding Rhizoma Pinelliae**  
*(Gegen Jia Banxia Tang)*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>植物</th>
<th>用量</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Puerariae</td>
<td>4 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Pinelliae</td>
<td>0.5 sheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew Radix Puerariae and Herba Ephedrae in one *dou* of water till eight *sheng* are left. Put the rest of the drugs in the decoction and stew it till three *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take one *sheng* when lukewarm. Cover the patient to induce a light perspiration.

2-4 太阳病，桂枝证，医反下之，利遂不止。脉促者，表未解也，喘而汗出者，葛根黄芩黄连汤主之。


Claire 2-4

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi syndrome under the Initial Yang Channel: A dose of purgative will cause continuous diarrhea. Irregular-speedy pulse will be proof of the nonsubsidence of the Exterior syndrome. When asthma and perspiration are observed, Decoction of Radix Puerariae, Radix Scutellariae and Rhizoma Coptidis can be adopted as a remedy.

Decoction of Radix Puerariae, Radix Scutellariae and Rhizoma Coptidis

(Gegen Huangqin Huanglian Tang):

- Radix Puerariae 0.5 jin
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
- Radix Scutellariae 2 liang
- Rhizoma Coptidis 3 liang

Stew Radix Puerariae in eight sheng of water till six sheng are left. Put the rest of the herbs in the decoction and stew it till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take two doses of one sheng each.

2-5 太阳病, 头痛发热, 身疼腰痛, 骨节疼痛, 恶风无汗而
CLAUSE 2-5

Initial Yang syndrome: Decoction of Herba Ephedrae suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs — headache and fever, lumbago, arthralgia and general aching, asthma, and a fear of wind without perspiration.

Decoction of Herba Ephedrae
(Mahuang Tang):

- Herba Ephedrae 3 liang
- Ramulus Cinnamomi 2 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata, 1 liang
- Semen Armeniacae Amarum 70 pcs.

Stew Herba Ephedrae in nine sheng of water till seven sheng are left. Then put the rest of the drugs in the decoction and stew it till two and a half sheng remain. Filter the decoction and take eight ge as a dose. Cover the patient to induce light perspiration. There is no need to take
porridge. The same care should be given to the patient as in the case of Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi.

2-6 太阳与阳明合病，喘而胸满者，不可下，宜麻黄汤。

CLAUSE 2-6

Combination of syndrome of Initial Yang and Greater Yang: Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, but not a purgative, should be adopted to treat the patient when he suffers from asthma and a full chest.

2-7 太阳病，十日以去，脉浮细而嗜卧者，外已解也，设胸满胁痛者，与小柴胡汤，脉但浮者，与麻黄汤。

小柴胡汤方

柴胡半斤 黄芩 人参 甘草炙 生姜各三两，切 大枣十二枚，擘 半夏半升，洗

上七味，以水一斗二升，煮取六升，去滓，再煮取三升，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 2-7

Initial Yang syndrome: After approximately ten days, if the patient has floating and slender pulse and prefers lying in bed, then his Exterior syndrome has gone. When he feels a costal pain and full in the chest, Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri would be a suitable remedy. In case the pulse is merely floating, Decoction of Herba Ephedrae can be served.
CLAUSE 2-8

Febrile disease caused by Wind of Initial Yang Channel: Pulse floating and tense, fever and chill, and a general ache and restlessness without perspiration are the symptoms and signs of the syndrome for which Decoction of Greater Qinglong is suitable.

But do not prescribe the decoction when the pulse is feeble and weak, with perspiration and fear of wind. If it were given, the patient would have spasms and feel cold in the extremities. That would result in an adverse case.

Decoction of Greater Qinglong
(Da Qinglong Tang):

- Herba Ephedrae 6 liang
- Ramulus Cinnamomi 2 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
- Semen Armeniacae Amarum 40 pcs.
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 10 pcs.
Gypsum Fibrosum
(as big as an egg, break into small pieces)

Stew Herba Ephedrae in nine sheng of water till seven sheng are left. Put the rest of the drugs into the decoction and stew it till three sheng are left. Take one sheng when lukewarm. A light perspiration is suitable. If there is profuse perspiration, absorb the sweat with Wenfen Powder. When perspiration results after one dose, stop taking the rest decoction. If more decoction is taken, there will be profuse perspiration, which will cause Loss of Yang Vital Energy, a fear of wind, restlessness and insomnia.

2-9 伤寒脉浮缓，身不疼，但重，乍有轻时，无少阴证者，大青龙汤发之。

CLAUSE 2-9

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Decoction of Greater Qinglong can be prescribed when the patient does not have a general aching, but sometimes feels heavy in moving his body with a floating and moderate pulse. Decoction of Greater Qinglong can be served when the Lesser Yin syndrome is not observed.

2-10 伤寒表不解，心下有水气，干呕发热而咳，或渴、或利，或噎、或小便不利，少腹满，或喘者，小青龙汤主之。
小青龙汤方

麻黄去节  芍药  细辛  干姜  甘草炙  桂枝各三两  去皮  五味子半升  半夏半升，洗

上八味，以水一斗，先煮麻黄，减二升，去上沫，内诸药，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升。若渴，去半夏，加栝蒌根三两，若微利者，去麻黄，加荛花，如一鸡子，熬令赤色。若噎者，去麻黄，加附子一枚，炮；若小便不利，少腹满者，去麻黄，加茯苓四两；若喘，去麻黄，加杏仁半升，去皮尖。

CLAUSE 2-10

Before the Exterior syndrome is dispersed, Decoction of Lesser Qinglong suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: nausea, fever and coughing caused by Water-fluid stagnancy in the chest (epigastrium). There might also be other symptoms like thirst for water, diarrhea, hiccupping, dysuria, asthma, or lower abdominal distention.

Decoction of Lesser Qinglong  
(Xiao Qinglong Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herba Asari</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Schisandrae</td>
<td>0.5 sheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Pinelliae</td>
<td>0.5 sheng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stew Herba Ephedrae in one *dou* of water till eight *sheng* are left. Take out the foam and put the rest of the drugs in the decoction. Stew it till three *sheng* are left. Take one decoction each time when it is lukewarm.

Additions and Subtractions of the Prescription:
1. With thirst for water, take away Herba Ephedrae, add Radix Trichosanthis three *liang*.
2. With a light diarrhea, take away Herba Ephedrae, add Wikstroemia Canescens (one piece, as big as an egg, stew it till it turns red).
3. With hiccupping, take away Herba Ephedrae, add Radix Aconiti Praeparata one piece.
4. With dysuria and abdominal distention, take away Herba Ephedrae, add Poria four *liang*.
5. With asthma, take away Herba Ephedrae, add Semen Armeniacae Amarum half a *sheng*.

2-11 伤寒，心下有水气，咳而微喘，发热不渴，服汤已，渴者，此寒去欲解也，小青龙汤主之。

**CLAUSE 2-11**

Febrile disease caused by Cold: The Water-fluid stagnancy condensed in the chest (epigastrium) causes a cough, light asthma, and a fever without thirst for water. Decoction of Lesser *Qinglong* can be adopted. After taking the decoction, if the patient is thirst, it signifies that the Water-fluid stagnancy of a Cold nature has been eliminated and the patient is recovering.
CLAUSE 2-12

Initial Yang syndrome: When the Exterior syndrome still exists with a floating and weak pulse, perspiration will disperse the syndrome. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi can be used as the diaphoretic.

2-13 太阳病，下之微喘者，表未解故也，桂枝加厚朴杏子汤主之。

CLAUSE 2-13

Initial Yang syndrome: After adoption of a purgative, if there is light asthma, it is because the Exterior syndrome still exists. Prescribe Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Cortex Officinalis and Semen Armeniacae Amarum.

2-14 太阳病，外证未解，不可下也，下之为逆。欲解外者，宜桂枝汤。

CLAUSE 2-14

Initial Yang syndrome: A purgative should not be served before the Exterior syndrome is expelled. A dose of purgative will aggravate the case. To dispel the Exterior syndrome, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi is to be adopted.

2-15 太阳病，先发汗不解，而复下之，脉浮者不愈。浮为在外，而反下之，故令不愈。今脉浮，故在外，当须解外则愈，宜桂枝汤。
CLAUSE 2-15

Initial Yang syndrome: A dose of purgative that is given after the adoption of a diaphoretic which failed to dispel the Exterior syndrome will not, as a rule, heal the disease when the pulse is floating. Floating pulse indicates that the syndrome is at the Exterior. Thus a dose of purgative is an incorrect treatment. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi should be administered to dispel the Exterior syndrome.

CLAUSE 2-16

Initial Yang syndrome: Decoction of Herba Ephedrae should be adopted to dispel the Exterior syndrome by producing perspiration when the patient has a fever, a general aching feeling, and a floating and tense pulse without perspiration for eight to nine days. After taking the decoction, when the patient feels a bit better but is restless and tends to close his eyes, or even has an epistaxis, it shows that he is recovering. This is because epistaxis reduces excessive Yang Vital Energy.

CLAUSE 2-17

Initial Yang syndrome: A patient who has a fever with floating and tense pulse without perspiration will recover after a spontaneous epistaxis.
CLAUSE 2-18

Overlapping of the syndromes of Initial Yang and Greater Yang: At the beginning of Initial Yang syndrome, a dose of diaphoretic is given for perspiration. But if perspiration cannot dispel the Exterior syndrome completely, the latter will invade the Greater Yang Channel, causing continuous perspiration without chill. A purgative should not be given before the Initial Yang syndrome is completely driven out. Otherwise an adverse case will result. In such a case, a light diaphoretic can be adopted.

A bright flushed face signifies that a stagnation of Heat is at the Exterior. Then drugs or fumigation therapy should be adopted to eliminate the syndrome.

When a diaphoretic cannot bring about thorough perspiration and full recovery, it cannot be ascertained that the remaining syndrome is caused by excessive Yang Vital Energy resting at the Exterior. It is because of the failure of thorough perspiration when needed. Consequently, the patient feels restless and aching in different parts of body, sometimes in the abdomen, sometimes in the extremities. When pressed, the pain will disappear. Also, the patient feels short of breath and prefers sitting. All these symptoms and signs come from incomplete perspiration, which can be ascertained by a hesitant pulse. Again, a dose of diaphoretic is needed to dispel the syndrome.
2-19 When the pulse is floating and speedy, diaphoresis should be adopted according to the general principles of therapy. If a purgative is given, the patient will feel heavy in movement and suffer palpitation. In that case, no diaphoretic should be given. Spontaneous perspiration will be a sign of recovery. The reason is that the pulse under the ring finger is feeble, which signifies an Interior Deficiency. The recovery of Yang Vital Energy and harmonization of the Body Fluid will bring spontaneous perspiration and then a full recovery.

2-20 There ought to be a general aching feeling if the pulse is floating and tense. The relevant therapy is a dose of diaphoretic. When the pulse under the ring finger is slow, perspiration is prevented. That is because a slow pulse signifies an insufficiency of Nutrient Essence, a lack of Blood.

2-21 A floating pulse signifies an Exterior syndrome. Decoction of Herba Ephedrae can be used as a diaphoretic.
2-22 脉浮而数者，可发汗，宜麻黄汤。

**CLAUSE 2-22**

A floating and speedy pulse requires diaphoresis. Decoction of Herba Ephedrae can be adopted.

2-23 病常自汗出者，此为荣气和，荣气和者，外不和，以卫气不共荣气谐和故尔。以荣行脉中，卫行脉外。复发其汗，荣卫和则愈，宜桂枝汤。

**CLAUSE 2-23**

Frequent spontaneous perspiration signifies the normal state of the Nutrient Essence. If the Exterior syndrome exists at the same time, it will bring about an abnormal state of the Yang Vital Energy with the Nutrient Essence. The Nutrient Essence flows inside the blood vessel, whereas the Yang Vital Energy marches outside the blood vessel. A dose of diaphoretic, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, will harmonize the Nutrient Essence with Yang Vital Energy.

2-24 病人，脏无他病，时发热，自汗出而不愈者，此卫气不和也。先其时发汗则愈，宜桂枝汤主之。

**CLAUSE 2-24**

If the patient is not suffering from other diseases but has a fever and perspires now and then, it shows the abnormal condition of the Vital Resistance. A dose of diaphoretic, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, can be served before the above-mentioned syndrome occurs.
CLAUSE 2-25

Febrile disease caused by Cold: When the pulse is floating and tense, epistaxis may occur before adoption of diaphoretic. Decoction of Herba Ephedrae is the cure.

CLAUSE 2-26

Febrile disease caused by Cold: When the patient has no stool for six to seven days, along with headache and fever, Decoction of Chengqi can be adopted to dispel the syndrome. If the urine is clear, the syndrome is still at the Exterior. A dose of diaphoretic, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, will serve as a curative. When there is a headache, there must be an epistaxis.

CLAUSE 2-27

Febrile disease caused by Cold: The syndrome is gone after an episode of perspiration. But after half a day, the patient again feels restless with a floating and speedy pulse. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi should be adopted to eliminate the relapse.
CLAUSE 2-28

Syndrome of the Initial Yang Channel: After the adoption of a diaphoretic, emetic, purgative, or the occurrence of a loss of blood and Body Fluid, if Yin and Yang are still in harmony, there will be a self-recovery.

CLAUSE 2-29

After the adoption of a drastic and then again a diaphoretic, loss of Body Fluid will result in dysuria. No therapy should be adopted. When the Body Fluid is restored, urination will return to normal.

CLAUSE 2-30

After the adoption of a dose of purgative and then diaphoresis, the patient will shiver with cold. The pulse is feeble and slender. These are symptoms and signs of Deficiency both at the Interior and the Exterior.

CLAUSE 2-31

After the adoption of a diaphoretic, emetic, purgative, or the occurrence of a loss of blood and Body Fluid, if Yin and Yang are still in harmony, there will be a self-recovery.
干姜附子汤方

干姜一两  附子一枚，生用，去皮，切八片

上二味，以水三升，煮取一升，去滓，顿服。

CLAUSE 2-31

After the adoption of a dose of purgative and then a diaphoretic, the patient feels restless and cannot fall asleep during the daytime, but quiets down at night. When no emesis, thirst for water, Exterior syndrome, or high fever is observed but there is a deep and feeble pulse, Decoction of Rhizoma Zingiberis and Radix Aconiti Praeparata can be adopted.

Decoction of Rhizoma Zingiberis and Radix Aconiti Praeparata
(Ganjiang Fuzi Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Aconiti Praeparata</td>
<td>1 pc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above two drugs in three sheng of water till one sheng is left. Serve the decoction warm.

2-32 发汗后，身疼痛，脉沉迟者，桂枝加芍药生姜各一两、人参三两新加汤主之。

桂枝一两，去皮  芍药四两  甘草二两，炙  人参三两  大枣十二枚，擘
CLAUSE 2-32

After the adoption of diaphoretic, when the patient feels pain in the body and has a deep and slow pulse, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi Xinjia can be used as a remedy.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi Xinjia
(Guizhi Jia Shaoyao, Shengjiang Ge Yi Liang Renshen San Liang Xinjia Tang):

- Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
- Radix Paeoniae 4 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
- Radix Ginseng 3 liang
- Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.
- Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 4 liang

Stew the above drugs in one dou two sheng of water till three sheng are left. Take one sheng decoction each time when lukewarm.
CLAUSE 2-33

After the adoption of a diaphoretic, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi cannot be served again. Prescribe Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Semen Armeniacae Amarum, Radix Glycyrrhizae, and Gypsum Fibrosum when there is perspiration and asthma without a high fever.

Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Semen Armeniacae Amarum, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Gypsum Fibrosum
(Mahuang Xingren Gancao Shigao Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>4 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen Armeniacae Amarum</td>
<td>50 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Fibrosum (break into small pieces, put in a silk sack)</td>
<td>0.5 jin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew Herba Ephedrae in seven sheng of water till five sheng are left. Take out the foam and put the rest of the drugs in the decoction, stew it till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take lukewarm decoction of one sheng each dose.

2-34 发汗过多，其人叉手自冒心，心下悸，欲得按者，桂
After profuse perspiration, the patient tends to press his chest with interlaced fingers while his heart palpitates. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomoi and Radix Glycyrrhizae serves as a remedy in this case.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomoi and Radix Glycyrrhizae
(Guizhi Gancao Tang):

Ramulus Cinnamomoi 4 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang

Stew the drugs in three sheng of water till one sheng is left. Filter the decoction and serve it warm in one dose.

2-35 发汗后，人脐下悸者，欲作奔豚，茯苓桂枝甘草大枣汤主之。

茯苓桂枝甘草大枣汤方
CLAUSE 2-35

After adoption of diaphoresis, a jumping sensation below the umbilicus like a running little pig starting to move is called Bentun. Prescribe Decoction of Poria, Ramulus Cinnamomi, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae to bring down the adverse feeling.

2-36 发汗后，腹胀满者，厚朴生姜半夏甘草人参汤主之。

厚朴生姜半夏甘草人参汤方

厚朴半斤，姜，去皮 生姜半斤，切 半夏半升，洗 甘草二两 人参一两

上五味，以水一斗，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 2-36

Abdominal distention after perspiration can be treated with Decoction of Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis, Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens, Rhizoma Pinelliae, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Radix Ginseng.

Decoction of Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis, Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens, Rhizoma Pinelliae, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Radix Ginseng

(Houpo Shengjiang Banxia Gancao Renshen Tang):
Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis 0.5 jin
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 0.5 jin
Rhizoma Pinelliae 0.5 sheng
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Radix Ginseng 1 liang

Stew the above five drugs in one dou of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of one sheng each dose.

2-37 伤寒，若吐若下后，心下逆满，气上冲胸，起则头眩，脉沉紧，发汗则动经，身为振振摇者，茯苓桂枝白术甘草汤主之。

茯苓桂枝白术甘草汤方

茯苓四两   桂枝三两，去皮   白术二两   甘草二两，炙

上四味，以水六升，煮取三升，去滓，分温三服。

**CLAUSE 2-37**

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After adoption of an emetic or purgative, the patient feels fullness in the chest, an ascending air coming to the chest, and dizziness when getting up, with a deep and tense pulse. If diaphoresis is adopted, the nourishment of the Channel and Collaterals will be exhausted, thus causing trembling and shaking of the body. Decoction of Poria, Ramulus Cinnamomi, Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae and Radix Glycyrrhizae fitsthis case.
Decoction of Poria, Ramulus Cinnamomi, Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae and Radix Glycyrrhizae (Fuling Guizhi Baizhu Gancao Tang):

Poria  4 liang  
Ramulus Cinnamomi  3 liang  
Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae  2 liang  
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata  2 liang  

Stew the above drugs in six sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses of one sheng each dose.

2-38 发汗，病不解，反恶寒者，虚故也，芍药甘草附子汤主之。

芍药甘草附子汤方

芍药 甘草各三两 附子一枚，炮，去皮，破八片

上三味，以水五升，煮取一升五合，去滓，分温三服。

CLAUSE 2-38

Deficiency is the cause of symptoms when the syndrome is not gone but a chill is coming after the adoption of a diaphoretic. Decoction of Radix Paeoniae, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Radix Aconiti Praeparata should be adopted.

Decoction of Radix Paeoniae, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Radix Aconiti
Praeparata

(Shaoyao Gancao Fuzi Tang):

Radix Paeoniae 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 3 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 1 pc.

Stew the above three drugs in five sheng of water till one sheng is left. Filter the decoction and take three doses of equal dosage.

2-39 发汗若下之，病仍不解，烦躁者，茯苓四逆汤主之。

茯苓四逆汤方

茯苓四两 人参两 附子一枚，生用，去皮，破八片 甘草二两，炙 干姜一两半

上五味，以水五升，煮取三升，去滓，温服七合，日二服。

CLAUSE 2-39

After the adoption of diaphoretic or purgative, if the syndrome is not gone and the patient is restless, prescribe Decoction of Poria Sini.

Decoction of Poria Sini

(Fuling Sini Tang):

Poria 4 liang
Radix Ginseng 1 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 1 pc.
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis 1.5 liang

Stew the above five drugs in five sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take seven ge each dose, twice a day.

CLAUSE 2-40

A feeling of chill after perspiration indicates a Deficiency (of the Yang Vital Energy). Feeling not chilled but feverish after perspiration indicates an Interior Excess. The remedy for Interior Excess is Decoction of Tiaowei Chengqi, which will harmonize the Stomach function.

2-41 太阳病，发汗后，大汗出，胃中干，烦躁不得眠，欲得饮水者，少少与饮之，令胃气和则愈；若脉浮，小便不利，微热消渴者，五苓散主之。

五苓散方

猪苓十八铢，去皮 滑石一两六铢 白术十八铢 茯苓十八铢 桂枝半两，

去皮

上五味，捣为散，以白饮和服方寸匕，日三服，多饮暖水，汗出愈，如法将息。
CLAUSE 2-41

Initial Yang syndrome: After a diaphoretic is adopted, profuse perspiration will exhaust the Stomach Body Fluid. Consequently the patient feels restless, unable to fall asleep, and thirsty. Drinking a little water will harmonize the Stomach function and therefore bring about a recovery. When a floating pulse, dysuria, light fever and great thirst are observed, Wuling Powder can be prescribed as a remedy.

*Wuling Powder*

*(Wuling San):*

Polyporus Umbellatus 18 zhu
Rhizoma Aismatis 1 liang 6 zhu
Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae 18 zhu
Poria 18 zhu
Ramulus Cinnamomi 0.5 liang

Pound the above drugs into powder. Wash down the powder with rice soup. Each dose one fangcunbi. Three doses a day. Drink plenty of hot water. The syndrome is gone after perspiration.

2-42 发汗已，脉浮数，烦渴者，五苓散主之。

CLAUSE 2-42

*Wuling* Powder is also suited to the syndrome of restlessness and thirst for water with a floating-speedy pulse after perspiration.
2-43 伤寒，汗出而渴者，五苓散主之；不渴者，茯苓甘草汤主之。

茯苓甘草汤方

茯苓二两 桂枝二两，去皮 甘草一两，炙 生姜三两，切

上四味，以水四升，煮取二升，去滓，分温三服。

CLAUSE 2-43

Febrile disease caused by Cold: *Wuling* Powder suits the syndrome with perspiration and thirst for water. Without thirst, Decoction of Poria and Radix Glycyrrhizae will serve as a curative.

Decoction of Poria and Radix Glycyrrhizae
(*Fuling Gancao Tang*):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poria</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above four drugs in four *sheng* of water till two *sheng* are left. Serve the decoction in three doses.

2-44 中风发热，六七日不解而烦，有表里证，渴欲饮水，水入则吐者，名曰水逆，五苓散主之。
CLAUSE 2-44

Febrile disease caused by Wind: With both the Exterior and Interior syndromes, the patient is feverish and feels vexed for six to seven days. Though he is thirsty for water, he will still throw up any water while he drinks. This is called “Water Regurgitation.” Wuling Powder will be a curative.

2-45 未持脉时，病人叉手自冒心，师因教试令咳，而不咳者，此必两耳聋无闻也。所以然者，以重发汗，虚，故如此。发汗后，饮水多必喘，以水灌之亦喘。

CLAUSE 2-45

Before the doctor feels the pulse, the patient presses his chest with interlaced fingers. When the doctor instructs him to cough, he fails to do it accordingly. He must be deaf. A grave Deficiency after profuse perspiration has caused the deafness. After perspiration, the patient will suffer asthma if he drinks too much water or washes his body.

2-46 发汗后，水药不得人口为逆，若更发汗，必吐下不止。发汗吐下后，虚烦不得眠，若剧者，必反复颠倒，心中懊憹，栀子豉汤主之。若少气者，栀子甘草豉汤主之，若呕者，栀子生姜豉汤主之。

栀子豉汤方

栀子十四枚，豉香豉四合，绵裹

上二味，以水四升，先煮栀子，得二升半，内豉，煮取一升半，去
CLAUSE 2.46

After the adoption of a diaphoretic, the case will be an adverse one when the patient cannot take either water or medicine. If another dose of diaphoretic were adopted, the patient would have repeated vomiting and diarrhea and could not fall asleep because of restlessness of a deficient nature. When it is a serous case, the patient will toss and turn on the bed, feeling uneasy and vexatious. Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum can be adopted.

In case there is shortness of breath, Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum will be the curative.

Or if there is vomiting, Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae, Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens and Semen Sojae Praeparatum fit the case.

Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum
(Zhizi Chi Tang):

Fructus Gardeniae 14 pcs
Semen Sojae Praeparatum (wrapped in silk) 4 ge

Stew Fructus Gardeniae in four sheng of water till two and a half sheng are left. Put Semen Sojae Praeparatum in the decoction and stew it till one and a half sheng is left. Serve the decoction in two doses when lukewarm. If there is an emesis, stop taking the rest of the dose.

Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum

(Zhizi Gancao Chi Tang):

Fructus Gardeniae 14 pcs.
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Semen Sojae Praeparatum (wrapped in silk) 4 ge

Stew Fructus Gardeniae and Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata in four sheng of water till two and a half sheng are left. Then put Semen Sojae Praeparatum in it and stew it till one and a half sheng is left. Take the decoction in two doses when lukewarm. If there is emesis, stop taking the rest of the dose.

Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae, Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens and Semen Sojae Praeparatum

(Zhizi Shengjiang Chi Tang):

Fructus Gardeniae 14 pcs
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens  5 liang
Semen Sojae Praeparatum (wrapped in silk)  4 ge

Stew Fructus Gardeniae and Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata in four sheng of water till two and a half sheng are left. Put Semen Sojae Praeparatum in it and stew the decoction again till one and a half sheng is left. Take the decoction in two doses when lukewarm. If there is emesis, stop taking the rest of the dose.

2-47 发汗若下之，而烦热胸中窒者，栀子豉汤主之。

CLAUSE 2-47
After adoption of a diaphoretic or purgative, when the patient is restless with fever and feels suffocated, prescribe Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum.

2-48 伤寒五六日，大下之后，身热不去，心中结痛者，未欲解也，栀子豉汤主之。

CLAUSE 2-48
Febrile disease caused by Cold, five to six days: After adoption of a drastic, the patient still has a fever and has a suffocating pain in the chest. Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum can be used to disperse the syndrome.

2-49 伤寒下后，心烦腹满，卧起不安者，栀子厚朴汤主之。
CLAUSE 2-49

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After adoption of a purgative, the patient becomes restless and has an abdominal distention either when lying in bed or otherwise. Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis is suitable in this case.

Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis (Zhizi Houpo Tang):

- **Fructus Gardeniae** 14 pcs.
- **Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis** 4 liang
- **Fructus Aurantii Immaturus** 4 pcs.

Stew the above three drugs in three and a half sheng of water till one and a half sheng are left. Take the decoction in two doses when lukewarm. If there is emesis, stop taking the rest of the dose.
CLAUSE 2-50

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After taking drastic pills, if the patient still has a fever and slight restlessness, Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Rhizoma Zingiberis can be adopted.

Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Rhizoma Zingiberis  
(*Zhizi Ganjiang Tang*):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis</td>
<td>14 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Gardeniae</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above two drugs in three and a half sheng of water till one and a half sheng are left. Take the decoction in two doses when lukewarm. If there is emesis, stop taking the rest of the dose.

2-51 凡用栀子汤，病人旧微溏者，不可与服之。

CLAUSE 2-51

Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae does not fit those who suffer from frequent diarrhea.

2-52 太阳病，发汗，汗出不解，其人仍发热，心下悸，头
眩，身瞤动，振振欲擗地者，真武汤主之。

真武汤方

茯苓 芍药 生姜各三两，切 白术三两 附子一枚，炮，去皮，破

上五味，以水八升，煮取三升，去滓，温服七合，日三服。

CLAUSE 2-52

Initial Yang syndrome: After the adoption of a diaphoretic, the patient has perspiration, but the syndrome is not gone. He still suffers from fever, palpitation, vertigo, muscle spasms, and trembling and shivering which are likely to cause him to fall down. Decoction of Zhenwu should be used as a remedy.

Decoction of Zhenwu
(Zhenwu Tang):

Poria 3 liang
Radix Paeoniae 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae 2 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 1 pc.

Stew the above five drugs in eight sheng of water till three sheng are left. Take three doses a day of seven ge each dose.
2-53 咽喉干燥者，不可发汗。

**CLAUSE 2-53**

When the patient suffers from a parched throat, diaphoresis is prohibited.

2-54 淋家，不可发汗，发汗必便血。

**CLAUSE 2-54**

Diaphoresis is prohibited when the patient has urinary dripping. If it is adopted, the patient will suffer from hematuria.

2-55 疮家虽身疼痛，不可发汗，汗出则痉。

**CLAUSE 2-55**

Diaphoresis is prohibited for a patient with generalized skin sores even when he has body aches. If it is given, the patient will suffer spasms.

2-56 岛家，不可发汗，汗出必额上陷，脉急紧，直视不能眩，不得眠。

**CLAUSE 2-56**

Diaphoretic is prohibited for frequent epistaxis sufferers. If it is adopted, the patient will have tense and protruding veins on the forehead, with immovable eyeballs and insomnia.
2-57 Diaphoretic is prohibited for those who suffer from frequent hemorrhage. When it is adopted, there will be trembling and shivering with chills.

2-58 Diaphoretic is prohibited for those who have frequent perspiration. In case diaphoresis is adopted, the patient will become restless and illusive. After passing urine, the patient suffers a urodynia. Limonitum Pills are suitable in this case.

2-59 Diaphoretic is prohibited to those who suffer from a Stomach Deficiency of a Cold nature. A dose of diaphoretic will make the Stomach colder, which will bring ascarides out.
CLAUSE 2-60

A dose of purgative is given when diaphoretic is required, this is a wrong treatment. It is correct if a diaphoretic is first served. On the contrary, a dose of diaphoretic is the wrong treatment when a purgative is required. It is correct if a purgative is given.

2-61 伤寒，医下之，续得下利，清谷不止，身疼痛者，急当救里；后身疼痛，清便自调者，急当救表。救里宜四逆汤，救表宜桂枝汤。

CLAUSE 2-61

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After the adoption of a purgative, the patient has continuous diarrhea with undigested food and suffers from general aching. Decoction of Sini should be used as a remedy to rescue the Interior syndrome. When the patient has normal urination and evacuation but only feels an aching in the body, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi can be adopted to dispel the Exterior syndrome.

2-62 病发热头痛，脉反沉，若不差，身体疼痛，当救其里，宜四逆汤。

CLAUSE 2-62

While the patient suffers a headache and a fever, the pulse is deep. If the syndrome is not gone and the patient has a general aching, Decoction of Sini should be prescribed to rescue the Interior syndrome.
CLAUSE 2-63

Initial Yang syndrome: When syndrome is not gone after taking a dose of purgative, diaphoresis is adopted again. Then a deficiency at both the Exterior and the Interior is caused. The patient is getting dizzy. Perspiration will bring harmonization of the Exterior. The Exterior syndrome will be gone when the Exterior is harmonized. After that, a purgative can be adopted to treat the Interior syndrome.

CLAUSE 2-64

Initial Yang syndrome: Before the syndrome is gone, the pulses both at Yin and Yang are coming to a still. The patient first shivers with cold, then perspires. The syndrome is thus gone. When the pulse is feeble at Yang (under the fore-finger), the syndrome will be gone after a diaphoretic is adopted. Or if the pulse is feeble at Yin (under ring finger), a purgative, Decoction of Tiaowei Chengqi (see Clause 29), will be a curative.

CLAUSE 2-65
CLAUSE 2-65

Initial Yang syndrome: Symptoms of fever and perspiration signify a strong Vital Resistance and a week Nutrient Essence. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi should be adopted to disperse the pathogenic Wind.

2-66 伤寒五六日，中风，往来寒热，胸胁苦满，嘿嘿不欲饮食，心烦喜呕，或胸中烦而不呕，或渴，或腹中痛，或胁下痞硬，或心下悸，小便不利，或不渴，身有微热，或咳者，小柴胡汤主之。

小柴胡汤方

柴胡半斤 黄芩三两 人参三两 半夏半升 甘草三两 生姜三两 切 大枣十二枚，擘

上七味，以水一斗二升，煮取六升，去滓，再煎取三升，温服一升，日三服。若胸中烦而不呕，去半夏、人参，加术生姜一枚，若渴去半夏，加人参合前或四两半，甘草四两；若腹中痛者，去黄芩，加芍药三两；若胁下痞硬，去大枣，加牡蛎四两；若心下悸，小便不利者，去黄芩，加茯苓四两；若不渴，外有微热者，去人参，加桂枝三两，温覆微汗愈；若咳者，去人参、大枣、生姜，加五味子半升，干姜二两。

CLAUSE 2-66

Febrile disease caused by Cold or Wind: After five to six days, when the patient has intermittent chills and fevers, feels a distention and a sensation of oppression in the chest and costal region, reluctant to speak and eat, restless and nauseous, prescribe Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri.
Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri (Xiao Chaihu Tang):

Radix Bupleuri 0.5 jin
Radix Scutellariae 3 liang
Radix Ginseng 3 liang
Radix Pinelliae 0.5 sheng
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew the above seven drugs in one dou two sheng of water till six sheng are left. Filter the decoction and stew it till three sheng are left. Take three doses a day with one sheng as a dose.

Subtractions and Additions of the Decoction:
1. To be restless but not nauseous: Take away Radix Pinelliae and Radix Ginseng, add Fructus Trichosanthis (one piece);
2. With thirst for water: Take away Radix Pinelliae, increase Radix Ginseng to four and a half liang, add Radix Trichosanthis (four liang);
3. With abdominal pain: Take away Radix Scutellariae, add Radix Paeoniae (three liang);
4. With mass below the costal margin: Take away Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae, add Concha Ostreae (four liang);
5. With palpitation and dysuria: Take away Radix Scutellariae, add Poria (four liang);
7. Accompanied by coughing: Take away Radix Ginseng, Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae and Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens, add Fructus Schisandrae (half a sheng) and Rhizoma Zingiberis (two liang).

2-67 血弱气尽，踝理开，邪气因入，与正气相搏，结于胁下。正邪分争，往来寒热，休作有时，嘿嘿不欲饮食，脏腑相连，其痛必下，邪高痛下，故使呕也，小柴胡汤主之。服柴胡汤已，渴者，属阳明，以法治之。

CLAUSE 2-67

When the Blood is deficient and the Vital Resistance weak, the Couli opens, so the pathogenic factor intrudes into the Interior and struggles against the Body Resistance at the costal region. The conflict between them caused intermittent chills and fever with certain intervals and an unwillingness to speak, as well as bad intake of food. As the Viscera and Bowels are connected with each other, the pain usually extends downward. When the lesion is at the upper part with pain at the lower part, nausea is thus caused. Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri suits the case. After taking the decoction, if the patient has a thirst for water, then his syndrome has transmitted into the Greater Yang Channel. Relative treatment can be adopted according to the case.

2-68 得病六七日，脉迟浮弱，恶风寒，手足温，医二三下之，不能食，而胁下满痛，面目及身黄，颈项强，小便难者，与柴胡汤，后必下重，本渴饮水而呕者，柴胡汤不中与也。食谷者哕。
CLAUSE 2-68

The syndrome has lasted six seven days. Then there appear the following symptoms and signs: Chills, warmth on the hands and feet, and a slow-floating-weak pulse. When purgative are adopted two or three times, the patient feels distended pain in the chest and rib, and is unable to take any food. Face, eyes and skin turn yellowish. He also suffers stiffness at neck, and a dysuria. If Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri is given, he will have anal tenesmus when making stool. Decoction of Radix Bupleuri should not be adopted when the patient vomits out the water he has just drunk because he was thirsty. When he is eating, he will be nauseous.

2-69 伤寒四五日，身热，恶风，颈项强，胁下满，手足温而渴者，小柴胡汤主之。

CLAUSE 2-69

Febrile disease caused by Cold, four to five days: Fever, a fear of the wind, a stiff neck, oppression of the chest, warmth on the hands and feet, and thirst for water are symptoms and signs suitable for Decoction of Lesser Yang syndrome.

2-70 伤寒，阳脉涩，阴脉弦，法当腹中急痛，先与小建中汤。不差者，小柴胡汤主之。

小建中汤方

桂枝三两，去皮 甘草三两，炙 大枣十二枚，擘 芍药六两 生姜三两，切 胶饴一升
Febrile disease caused by Cold: Pulse at Yang is hesitant and tight at Yin. According to the pulse, there should be an acute pain in the abdomen. Decoction of Lesser Jianzhong suits the case. If it is not efficacious, Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri will be curative.

Decoction of Lesser Jianzhong (Xiao Jianzhong Tang):

- Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 3 liang
- Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.
- Radix Paeoniae 6 liang
- Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
- Jiaoyi 1 sheng

Stew the above five drugs in seven sheng of water till three sheng are left. Put Jiaoyi into the decoction and simmer it till it melts. Take three doses a day with one sheng for each dose. Patient who is always nauseous should not take Decoction of Jianzhong, as the decoction tastes sweet.
CLAUSE 2-71

Febrile disease caused by Cold or Wind with Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome: When one of the symptoms of the syndrome is observed, a diagnosis of Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome can be established. After a purgative is given to such a patient, if Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome still exists, then the decoction can still be adopted. The patient then is feverish, shivers and perspires and the syndrome is gone at the same time.

2-72 伤寒二三日，心中悸而烦者，小建中汤主之。

CLAUSE 2-72

Febrile disease caused by Cold, two or three days: If the patient suffers agitation and palpitation, Decoction of Lesser Jianzhong can be used as a curative.

2-73 太阳病，过经十余日，反二三下之，后四五日，柴胡症仍在者，先与小柴胡。呕不止，心下急，郁郁微烦者，为未解也，与大柴胡汤，下之则愈。

大柴胡汤方

柴胡半斤 黄芩三两 芍药三两 半夏半升，洗 生姜五两，切 枳实
四枚，炙 大枣十二枚，擘

上七味，以水一斗二升，煮取六升，去滓，再煎，温服一升，日三服。一方加大黄二两，若不差，恐不为大柴胡汤。
CLAUSE 2-73

Some ten days after dispersion of the Initial Yang Exterior syndrome, two or three doses of purgatives are given to the patient. After another four or five days, Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri syndrome still exists. In such a case, Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri can be adopted. If the patient is vomiting repeatedly, feeling restless, and having oppression in the chest, Decoction of Greater Radix Bupleuri can be used as a purgative efficacious to the case.

Decoction of Greater Radix Bupleuri
(Da Chaihu Tang):

Radix Bupleuri 0.5 jin  
Radix Scutellariae 3 liang  
Radix Paeoniae 3 liang  
Rhizoma Pinelliae 0.5 sheng  
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 5 liang  
Fructus Aurantii Immaturus 4 pcs.  
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew the above seven drugs in one dou and two sheng of water till six sheng are left. Filter the decoction and stew it till three sheng are left. Take three doses a day of one sheng each dose. In one of the editions of the book, it says that there should be two liang of Radix et Rhizoma Rhei. If there isn’t Radix et Rhizoma Rhei in the prescription, it cannot be named Decoction of Greater Radix Bupleuri.

2-74 伤寒十三日不解，胸胁满而呕，日晡所发潮热，已而
CLAUSE 2-74

Febrile disease caused by Cold, the syndrome lasts thirteen days. The patient vomits and is nauseous and feels oppressed in the chest. He is having a tide-fever at about three to five in the afternoon p.m. and diarrhea. This is a Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome, which should not have diarrhea if Decoction of Greater Radix Bupleuri has been adopted. The patient must have been given drastic pills, which is a mistake. Tide-fever indicates an excessive syndrome. First Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri should be given to dispel the Exterior syndrome. Then Decoction of Radix Bupleuri adding Natrii Sulfas should be adopted as the main curative.

Decoction of Radix Bupleuri adding Natrii Sulfas

*(Chaihu Jia Mangxiao Tang)*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Bupleuri</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Scutellariae</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Ginseng</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrii Sulfas</td>
<td>16 zhu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 1 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 1 liang
Rhizoma Pinelliae 20 zhu (or 5 pcs.)
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 4 pcs.
Natrii Sulfas 2 liang

Stew the above drugs in four sheng of water till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Natrii Sulfas into it and stew it till it boils. Serve the decoction in two doses. Another dose should be given if the syndrome is not gone.

2-75 伤寒十三日，过经语者，以有热也，当以汤下之。若小便利者，大便当鞭，而反下利，脉调和者，知医以丸药下之，非其治也；若自下利者，脉当微厥，今反和者，此为内实也，调胃承气汤主之。

CLAUSE 2-75

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After thirteen days, no Exterior syndrome is observed. But the patient is delirious. It is a symptom of excessive Heat. Decoction of purgative should be used to eliminate the Heat. When urination is normal, there should be constipation. If, on the contrary, there is diarrhea and a normal pulse, it can be diagnosed that drastic pills have been adopted, which is a mistake. This is because the corresponding pulse should be weak and Jue when the patient is having diarrhea. From the observation of normal pulse, it can be diagnosed that the patient suffers from an Interior excessive syndrome. Decoction of Tiaowei Chengqi is a curative.
2-76 太阳病不解，热结膀胱，其人如狂，血自下，下者愈。其外不解者，尚未可攻，当先解其外，外解已，但少腹急结者，乃可攻之，宜桃核承气汤。

桃核承气汤方

桃仁五十个，去皮尖 大黄四两 桂枝二两，去皮 甘草二两，炙 芒硝 二两

上五味，以水七升，煮取二升半，去滓，内芒硝，更上火，微沸下火，先食温服五合，日三服，当微利。

CLAUSE 2-76

Before the Initial Yang syndrome is gone, pathogenic Heat congeals in the Urinary Bladder. The patient turns manic. The syndrome is gone when blood is observed in the stool. A purgative cannot be adopted before the Exterior syndrome is dispersed. After dispersion of the Exterior syndrome, if the patient feels tight and painful in abdomen below the umbilicus, a purgative, Decoction of Semen Persicae Chengqi, can be used.

Decoction of Semen Persicae Chengqi
(Taohe Chengqi Tang):

Semen Persicae 50 pcs.
Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 4 liang
Ramulus Cinnamomi 2 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Natrii Sulfas 2 liang
Stew the above drugs in seven sheng of water till two and a half sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Natrii Sulfas into it. Stew it again on a slow fire till the decoction is boiling. Take lukewarm decoction of five ge before the meal, three doses a day. A light diarrhea will be observed after taking the decoction.

2-77 伤寒八九日，下之，胸满烦惊，小便不利，谵言，一身尽重，不可转侧者，柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤主之。

柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤方

柴胡四两 龙骨 大黄 生姜切 铅丹 人参 桂枝去皮 茯苓四
半夏二合半，洗 大黄二两 牡蛎一两半，煅 大枣六枚，擘

上十二味，以水八升，煮取四升，内大黄，切如棋子，更煮一二沸，去滓，温服一升。本云柴胡汤今加龙骨等。

**CLAUSE 2-77**

Febrile disease caused by Cold, eight to nine days. After adoption of a purgative, when the patient suffers fullness in the chest, delirium, vexation, irritability, dysuria, a heavy feeling in the extremities, and a general malaise, Decoction of Radix Bupleuri adding Os Draconis and Concha Ostreae will be a curative.

Decoction of Radix Bupleuri adding Os Draconis and Concha Ostreae (**Chaihu Jia Longgu Muli Tang**):

Radix Bupleuri 4 liang
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Os Draconis</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Scutellariae</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minium</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Ginseng</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poria</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Pinelliae</td>
<td>2.5 ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix et Rhizoma Rhei</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concha Ostreae</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>6 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above drugs in eight *sheng* of water till four *sheng* are left. Put Radix et Rhizoma Rhei into it and stew it for a little while. Filter the decoction and take one *sheng* decoction each time.

2-78 伤寒，腹满，语，寸口脉浮而紧，此肝乘脾也，名目纵，刺期门。

**CLAUSE 2-78**

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Abdominal distention, delirium, floating and tense pulse under the fore finger are symptoms and signs of the Liver encroaching on the Spleen. It is called the Conquest Sequence. Puncture acupoint *Qimen* (LR 14) is the cure.

2-79 伤寒，发热，啬啬恶寒，大渴欲饮水，其腹必满，自汗出，小便利，其病欲解，此肝乘肺也，名目横，刺期门。
CLAUSE 2-79

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Fever, chill, great thirst for water, and abdominal distention are symptoms and signs of “Liver encroaching on the Lung.” It is called the Counter-Conquest Sequence. Puncture acupoint Qimen (LR 14) and the syndrome will be relieved. Spontaneous sweating and normal urination are indications of recovery.

2-80 太阳病二日，反躁，反熨其背而大汗出，大热入胃，胃中水竭，躁烦，必发语；十余日，振栗，自下利者，此为欲解也。故其汗从腰，下不得汗，欲小便不得，反呕欲失溲，足下恶风，大便溏，小便当数而反不数及不多；大便已，头卓然而痛，其人足心必热，谷气下流故也。

CLAUSE 2-80

Initial Yang syndrome, two days. When the patient is irritable, a therapy of “scorching the back” is adopted. This will cause profuse perspiration. While the excessive Heat intrudes into the Stomach and exhausts the Body Fluid, irritability will be aggravated and delirium occurs. After some ten days, when the patient shivers and has loose bowels, he is about to recover. There may also appear the following symptoms and signs: The patient cannot perspire below the waist, but suffers dysuria; in some cases, the patient vomits, and has incontinence of urine and a sensation of wind at the foot, or constipation without frequent urination as should be. He has a headache after stool. Feeling warm at the bottom of the foot is an indication of Cereal Vital Energy flowing downward.
CLAUSE 2-81

Initial Yang syndrome, febrile disease caused by Wind. When scorching therapy is used as a diaphoresis, the pathogenic Wind, forced by the scoring fire, will disturb the normal function of the Vital Energy and Blood. The conflict of two excessive Heats will turn the patient’s skin yellowish. Excessive Heat causes epistaxis, while the Yin Deficiency (exhaustion of the Body Fluid) will result in dysuria. The exhaustion of Yin and Yang makes the skin dry and rough. Sweat over the head never passes beyond the neck. Other symptoms and signs may also occur: Abdominal distention, light asthma, a parched and inflammatory throat, and no stool (for a few days). Then after some time, delirium, nausea, a restless movement of the extremities, and subconscious touching of clothes and bed will appear as dangerous signs of the disease. The case would be curable if the patient’s urination is normal.
上七味，以水一斗二升，先煮蜀漆，减二升，内诸药，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升。本云桂枝汤，今去芍药加蜀漆、牡蛎、龙骨。

CLAUSE 2-82

Febrile disease caused by Cold, floating pulse: Scorching therapy used as a diaphoresis will cause loss of Yang. Mania, irritation, and restlessness will occur. To rescue it, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi Jiuni can be adopted.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi subtracting Radix Paseoniae adding Ramulus et Folium Dichroae, Os Draconis and Concha Ostreae Jiuni

(Guizhi Qu Shaoyao Jia Shuqi Longgu Muli Jiuni Tang):

- Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
- Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
- Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.
- Concha Ostreae 5 liang
- Ramulus et Folium Dichroae 3 liang
- Os Draconis 4 liang

Stew Ramulus et Folium Dichroae in one dou and two sheng of water till one dou is left. Put the rest of drugs into it and stew it till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take one sheng each time.

2-83 形作伤寒，其脉不弦紧而弱，弱者必渴，被火必语，弱者发热，脉浮，解之当汗出愈。
CLAUSE 2-83

Symptoms and signs similar to febrile disease caused by Cold, but the pulse is weak instead of being tight and tense. Weak pulse generally indicates a thirst for water. Delirium is sure to happen if the patient is scorched. When the patient is feverish with a weak pulse, if the pulse is also floating, diaphoresis can be used to dispel the syndrome.

2-84 太阳病，以火熏之，不得汗，其人必躁，到经不解，必清血，名为火邪。

CLAUSE 2-84

Initial Yang syndrome: If scorching therapy cannot bring about perspiration, it will cause vexation and irritation in the patient. When the syndrome has transmitted to all the Channels and still is not gone, the patient will have gastrointestinal bleeding. This is caused by pathogenetic Fire.

2-85 脉浮，热甚，而反灸之，此为实，实以虚治，因火而动，必咽燥吐血。

CLAUSE 2-85

A floating pulse and high fever are indications of an excessive syndrome. If moxibustion therapy is adopted, a parched throat and hemoptysis will occur. As moxibustion therapy can only be adopted for a deficient syndrome, when it is used in an excessive case, “Fire” will stimulate the blood to move abnormally, constituting a misapplication.
2-86 Moxibustion should not be adopted when the pulse is feeble and speedy, as the pathogenetic Fire will cause vexation and irritation. This is treating an excessive syndrome with therapy suited to a deficient syndrome, causing abnormal circulation of the Blood. Although the fire of moxibustion is not very strong, it is forcibly destructive to the Interior and harmful to bones and tendons. When the Blood is hurt, recovery is difficult. Diaphoresis should be adopted when the pulse is floating. Adoption of moxibustion impairs the leaking out of the pathogenetic factors, which later becomes more acute and causes heaviness and numbness below the waist. This is termed “Adversity caused by pathogenetic Fire.” Self recovery first comes with the symptom of vexation, then sweat, and final recovery. A floating pulse is the indication of the Exterior syndrome, which will vanish after perspiration.

2-87 烧针令其汗，针处被寒，核起而赤者，必发奔豚。气从少腹上冲心者，灸其核上各一壮，与桂枝加桂汤，更加桂二两也。

桂枝加桂汤方

桂枝五两，去皮 芍药三两 生姜三两，切 甘草二两，炙 大枣十二枚，
CLAUSE 2-87

When the therapy of warm needle acupuncture is used to induce perspiration, if the locus of the puncture hole is left unprotected and affected by cold, it will turn red and swollen. The sensation of a forcible impulsive movement will come up from the abdomen to the chest, resulting in a Bentun. Apply moxibustion of moxastick and prescribe Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Ramulus Cinnamomi two liang.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Ramulus Cinnamomi (Guizhi Jia Gui Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata,</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above drugs in seven sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take a one-sheng lukewarm decoction each dose. This is Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi with an increased dosage of Ramulus Cinnamomi to five liang. The increased Ramulus Cinnamomi can eliminate the syndrome of Bentun (Gastroenteroneurosis).

2-88 火逆下之，因烧针烦躁者，桂枝甘草龙骨牡蛎汤主之。
CLAUSE 2-88

After the adoption of scorching therapy, a purgative is prescribed, and then warm needle acupuncture is practiced. The patient feels restless. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, Radix Glycyrrhizae, Os Draconis and Concha Ostreae will serve as a curative.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, Radix Glycyrrhizae, Os Draconis and Concha Ostreae

*(Guizhi Gancao Longgu Muli Tang)*:

- Ramulus Cinnamomi: 1 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata: 2 liang
- Os Draconis: 2 liang
- Concha Ostreae: 2 liang

Stew the above drugs into five *sheng* of water till two and a half *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day with eight *ge* each dose.

2-89 太阳伤寒者，加温针必惊也。

CLAUSE 2-89

Initial Yang syndrome, febrile disease caused by Cold: The patient
will turn manic if warm needle acupuncture is practiced.

2-90 太阳病，当恶寒发热，今自汗出，反不恶寒发热，关 上脉细数者，以医吐之过也。一二日吐之者，腹中饥，口不能 食；三四日吐之者，不喜糜粥，欲食冷食，朝食暮吐，以医 吐之所致也，此为小逆。

CLAUSE 2-90

Initial Yang syndrome: If the patient does not have chills and a fever as he should with the Initial Yang syndrome, but has spontaneous perspiration and a feeble-speedy pulse under the middle finger, it can be diagnosed that the doctor had used an emetic with the patient. When an emetic is given during the first or second day, the patient feels hungry but is reluctant to take food. When an emetic is given on the third or the fourth day, the patient prefers cold food to porridge, and vomits out the food in the evening if it was taken in the morning. The adoption of an emetic is then a minor mistake.

2-91 太阳病，吐之，但太阳病当恶寒，今反不恶寒，不欲 近衣，此为吐之内烦也。

CLAUSE 2-91

Initial Yang syndrome: After the adoption of an emetic, the patient dose not feel cold as he should under the Initial Yang syndrome, but prefers to strip his clothes. The reason is that he feels restless after taking the emetic.
CLAUSE 2-92

A speedy pulse indicates an Interior Heat which should promote digestion and whet the appetite. But the patient has nausea and vomiting, the reason being adoption of diaphoresis which had weakened the Yang Vital Energy and caused a Deficiency of the Diaphragm. A speedy pulse represents a "Guest Heat," which cannot help digestion. Thus a cold and deficient state of the Stomach causes vomiting and nausea.

CLAUSE 2-93

After the Initial Yang syndrome has been dispersed for ten days, the patient is nauseous and tends to vomit, feels pain in the chest, is restless, has loose bowels, and abdominal distention. If an acute emetic and/or a drastic had been given, Decoction of Tiaowei Chengqi would suit the case. Otherwise, the decoction should not be adopted. It is not Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome when the patient bears the following symptoms and signs: nausea, pain in the chest, and loose bowels caused by the adoption of an acute emetic and/or a drastic.
CLAUSE 2-94

Initial Yang syndrome, six to seven days: When the Exterior syndrome still remains and the pulse is feeble and deep, the patient does not suffer a blocked-up chest, but behaves in a manic way. This is because the pathogenic Heat congealed at the Lower Portion of the Body Cavity and formed a hard abdominal distention. To resolve the blood stasis when urination is normal will be the cure. The pathology of the syndrome is that the pathogenic Heat intrudes into the Interior along the Initial Yang Channel. Decoction of Didang is a curative.

Decoction of Didang

*(Didang Tang):

- **Hirudo** 30 pcs.
- **Tabanus** 30 pcs.
- **Semen Persicae** 20 pcs.
- **Radix et Rhizoma Rhei** 3 liang
Stew the above drugs in five *sheng* of water till three *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take one *sheng* as a dose. If stasis is not resolved, take another dose.

2-95 太阳病，身黄，脉沉结，少腹鞭小便不利者，为无血也，小便自利，其人如狂者，血症谛也，抵当汤主之。

**CLAUSE 2-95**

Initial Yang syndrome: Yellowish skin, deep, slow and uneven pulse, a rigid sensation in the lower abdomen, and dysuria are the symptoms and signs of non-blood stasis. Normal urination and manic behavior are the symptoms and signs of blood stasis. Decoction of *Didang* will be a curative.

2-96 伤寒有热，少腹满，应小便不利，今反利者，为有血也，当下之，不可余药，宜抵当丸。

**抵当丸方**

水蛭二十个，熬  虻虫二十个，去雄足，熬  桃仁二十个，去皮尖  大黄三两

上四味捣，分为四丸，以水一升，煮一丸，取七合，服之，瞑时当下血，若不下者，更服。

**CLAUSE 2-96**

Febrile disease caused by Cold with Heat syndrome and lower abdominal distention. There ought to be dysuria (if it is not blood stasis). If
urination is normal, it is blood stasis syndrome. No other remedy but Didang Pill will be the curative.

Didang Pill

(Didang Wan):

Hirudo 20 pcs.
Tabanus 20 pcs.
Semen Persicae 20 pcs.
Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 3 liang

Pound the above drugs into powder and make four pills. Stew one pill in one sheng of water till seven ge are left. After taking the decoction, there will be blood stasis defecated within twenty-four hours. If not, take another dose.

2-97 太阳病，小便利者，以饮水多，必心下悸；小便少者，必苦里急。

CLAUSE 2-97

Initial Yang syndrome: If the patient drinks a lot of water, he will either have frequent urination and palpitations or little urination and abdominal distention.
CHAPTER III
DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF THE TAIYANG (INITIAL YANG) SYNDROMES (Part 3)

3-1 问曰：病有结胸，有脏结，其状何如？答曰：按之痛，寸脉浮，关脉沉，名曰结胸也。

CLAUSE 3-1
Question: What are the difference and respective symptoms and signs of Blocked-up Chest (Jiexiong) and Viscera Stagnancy (Zangjie)?
Answer: Tenderness at the lower part of the chest and epigastric region, pulse floating under fore finger and deep under middle finger are the symptoms and signs of Blocked-up Chest.

3-2 何谓脏结？答曰：如结胸状，饮食如故，时时下利，寸脉浮，关脉小细沉紧，名曰脏结，舌上白胎滑者，难治。

CLAUSE 3-2
Question: And what about Viscera Stagnancy (Zangjie)?
Answer: The symptoms and signs are similar to those of Blocked-up Chest but with a normal intake of food and frequent loose bowels. Pulse
under the fore finger is floating but feeble, deep and tense under the middle-finger. If the tongue coating is white and slippery, then it is considered to be a serious case.

3-3 脏结无阳证，不往来寒热，其人反静，舌上薄滑者，不可攻也。

CLAUSE 3-3

Viscera Stagnancy: If no Yang syndrome or intermittent chills and fevers are observed, the patient is quiet, and the tongue coating is slippery, then no purgative should be adopted.

3-4 病发于阳，而反下之，热人，因作结胸；病发于阴，而反下之，因作痞也；所以成结胸者，以下之太早故也。结胸者，项亦强，如柔痉状，下之则和，宜大陷胸丸。

大陷胸丸方

大黄半斤  芍药半升，熬  芒硝半升  杏仁半升，去皮尖，熬黑

上四味，捣筛二味，内杏仁、芒硝，合研如脂，和散，取如弹丸一枚，别捣甘遂末一钱匕，白蜜二合，水二升，煮取一升，温顿服之，一宿乃下；如不下，更服，取下为效，禁如药法。

CLAUSE 3-4

If a purgative is given to dispel the syndrome originating from Yang, pathogenic Heat will invade the Interior to form Blocked-up Chest. In
case a purgative is given as a remedy for the syndrome originating from Yin, Vital-Energy Stagnancy (Pi) will take shape. The reason for the formation of the Blocked-up Chest is that a purgative was adopted too early. One of the symptoms of a Blocked-up Chest is stiffness in the neck, like Roujing. A dose of purgative, Greater Xianxiang Pill, will serve as a curative.

Greater Xianxiang Pill
(Da Xianxiang Wan):

- Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 0.5 jin
- Semen Lepidii seu Descurainiae 0.5 sheng
- Natrii Sulphas 0.5 sheng
- Semen Armeniacae Amarum 0.5 sheng
- Radix Euphorbiae Kansui (used separately) 1 qianbi

Pound the above drugs into powder and make pills as big as a bullet (approximately ten grams) each. Stew one pill together with one qianbi (equals 1.5 grams) Radix Euphorbiae Kansui and Honey (Mel) two ge in two sheng of water till one sheng is left. Take the decoction when lukewarm. The syndrome will be eliminated overnight. If it is not efficacious, take another dose till the syndrome is gone.

3-5 结胸症，其脉浮大者，不可下，下之则死。

CLAUSE 3-5

Blocked-up Chest syndrome: A purgative is prohibited when the pulse is floating and huge. If it is given, it may result in death.
CLAUSE 3-6

When all the symptoms and signs of Blocked-up Chest are observed, if the patient is restless, the case may result in a fatality.

CLAUSE 3-7

Initial Yang syndrome: Pulse floating, moving and speedy. Floating indicates the Wind syndrome. Speediness is the sign of Heat. Moving reflects pain. Speediness also indicates Deficiency. Together with the other symptoms and signs such as headache, fever, a slight night sweat and chill, it can be diagnosed that the Exterior syndrome is not gone. If a purgative is given, the moving and speedy pulse will turn into a slow pulse. The patient will feel pain in part of the diaphragm because of compression and will feel empty in the Stomach. While the guest pathogenic factor
hurts the diaphragm, the patient will suffer from shortness of breath, restlessness and irritation. Blocked-up Chest is taking shape when the Yang pathogenic factor (Exterior pathogenic factor) falls into the Interior and forms a hard “mass” in the chest. Decoction of Greater Xianxiong will be a curative.

If there is no Blocked-up Chest, but the patient’s head perspires and the sweat never goes beyond the neck, and if there is also dysuria, then his skin is sure to turn yellowish.

Decoction of Greater Xianxiong  
(*Da Xianxiong Tang*):

Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 6 liang  
Natrii Sulfas 1 sheng  
Radix Euphorbiae Kansui 1 qianbi

Stew Radix et Rhizoma Rhei in six *sheng* of water till two *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and then put Natrii Sulfas into it and stew for a while. Then put Radix Euphorbiae Kansui powder into the decoction. Take one *sheng* each time. When loose bowels are experienced, stop taking the rest of the decoction.

3-8 伤寒六七日，结胸热实，脉沉而紧，心下痛，按之石者，大陷胸汤主之。

**CLAUSE 3-8**

Febrile disease caused by Cold, six to seven days: Blocked-up Chest caused by an excessive pathogenic Heat with a deep and tense pulse, pain
in the chest and epigastrium, and a hard “mass” like a stone on palpation
are the symptoms and signs suitable to Decoction of Greater Xianxiong.

3-9 伤寒十余日，热结在里，复往来寒热者，与大柴胡汤；
但结胸无大热者，此为水结在胸胁也；但头微汗出者，大陷胸
汤主之。

CLAUSE 3-9

Febrile disease caused by Cold, approximately ten days. The
syndrome with congelation of Interior Heat as well as intermittent chills
and fevers can be eliminated by the adoption of Decoction of Greater
Radix Bupleuri. The syndrome of Blocked-up Chest without a high fever
is caused by pathogenic Water stagnating in the costal region. If the patient
has only light sweat on the head, Decoction of Greater Xianxiong can be
adopted as a curative.

3-10 太阳病，重发汗而复下之，不大便五六日，舌上燥而
渴，日哺所小有潮热，从心下至少腹硬满而痛不可近者，大陷
胸汤主之。

CLAUSE 3-10

Initial Yang syndrome: After the adoption of diaphoretics and then a
purgative, the patient has no stool for five or six days. His tongue feels
parched and he is thirsty. In the afternoon, he has a slight tide-fever. He
feels distended over the entire abdomen, full and painful, and cannot bear
to be touched. Decoction of Greater Xianxiong can be adopted as a
remedy.
CLAUSE 3-11

Minor Blocked-up Chest syndrome: The pathological condition is right under the Heart (at the epigastrium) with point tenderness on pressure and a floating-slippery pulse. Decoction of Lesser Xianxiong can be used to dispel the syndrome.

Decoction of Lesser Xianxiong
(Xiao Xianxiong Tang):

- *Rhizoma Coptidis* 1 liang
- *Rhizoma Pinelliae* 0.5 sheng
- *Fructus Trichosanthis* 1 big piece

Stew *Fructus Trichosanthis* in six sheng of water till three sheng are left. Put the other drugs into it and stew it till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take the decoction in three doses.
CLAUSE 3-12

Initial Yang syndrome, two or three days: The patient cannot lie in bed quietly and would like to get up time after time. He must have a Blocked-up Chest with a feeble and weak pulse. This is because a purgative was used with a syndrome of a Cold nature. When diarrhea stops, Blocked-up Chest comes into existence. If diarrhea does not come to an end another purgative is given on the fourth day, diarrhea with intermingled Heat will occur.

CLAUSE 3-13

Initial Yang syndrome: After the adoption of a purgative, if the patient does not have a Blocked-up Chest but does have an irregular speedy pulse, it can be diagnosed that the syndrome is going to heal; when a floating pulse is observed, there must be a Blocked-up Chest. In case the pulse is tense, there will be a sore throat; whereas a tight pulse always indicates an acute intercostal pain due to tightness of the chest. A slender and speedy pulse is a manifestation of headache. Nausea is reflected by a deep-tense pulse. Diarrhea with intermingled Heat makes the pulse deep-slippery. A floating and slippery pulse foretells stercorrhagia.
3-14 病在阳，应以汗解之，反以冷水噀之，若灌之，其热被劫不得去，弥更益烦，肉上粟起，意欲饮水，反不渴者，服文蛤散，若不差者，与五苓散；寒实结胸，无热症者，与三物小陷胸汤，白散亦可服。

文蛤散方

文蛤五两

上一味，为散，以沸汤和一方寸匕服，汤用五合。

白散方

桔梗三分 巴豆一分，去皮心，熬黑，研如脂 贝母三分

上三味，为散，内巴豆，更于臼中杵之，以白饮和服，强人半钱匕，羸者减之。病在膈上必吐，在膈下必利，不利，进热粥一杯，利过不止，进冷粥一杯。身热皮粟不解，欲引衣自覆。若以水噀之洗之，益令热劫不得出，当汗而不汗则烦。假令汗出已，腹中痛，与芍药三两如上法。

CLAUSE 3-14

While the syndrome is at the Initial Yang Channel, diaphoresis should be adopted as the correct therapy. But the patient was showered with cold water. Consequently, the pathogenic Heat cannot come out from the sweat glands as cold water hampers the activity. The patient feels more restless and has goose flesh on his skin. He would like to have a drink of water, but he does not feel thirsty (cannot swallow the water). Wenge Powder can be given as a curative. If not efficacious, Wuling Powder can be used. When a Blocked-up Chest is of a Cold nature without
symptoms of Heat, Decoction of Lesser *Xianxiong* with three drugs can be adopted. *Baisan* Powder will also be a remedy.

**Wenge Powder**  
(*Wenge San*):

**Wenge**  
5 liang

Pound the drug into powder and put one *fangcunbi* (2 grams of) powder in a cup of boiling water and take a five *ge* of decoction each time.

**Decoction of Wenge**  
(*Wenge Tang*):

**Wenge**  
5 liang  
Herba Ephedrae  
3 liang  
Radix Glycyrrhizae  
3 liang  
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens  
3 liang  
Gypsum Fibrosum  
5 liang  
Semen Armeniacae Amarum  
50 pcs.  
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae  
11 pcs.

**Baisan Powder**  
(*Baisan*):

Radix Platycodi  
3 *fen*  
Semen Crotonis (take out skin and core, stew to turn black, pound into boiled powder)  
1 *fen*  
Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii  
3 *fen*
Pound the above drugs and put it into rice soup, 0.5 qianbi (1 gram) a dose for a strong person. For a weak person, it should be less. If the syndrome is above the diaphragm, it will cause vomiting, or if the syndrome is under the diaphragm, there will be diarrhea. If there is no diarrhea, take a cup of hot porridge. If there is too much diarrhea, then take a cup of cool porridge. The patient is feverish with goose flesh on his skin and would like to cover himself with clothing. When the patient is showered with water, the pathogenic Heat cannot come out. Restlessness is caused when the patient cannot perspire. After he has perspired, if there is an abdominal pain, add Radix Paeoniae three liang.

3-15 太阳与少阳并病，头项强痛，或眩冒，时如结胸，心中痞者，当刺大椎第一间，肺俞，肝俞。慎不可发汗，发汗则语，脉弦。五日，语不止，当刺期门。

CLAUSE 3-15

Overlapping of syndrome of Initial Yang and Lesser Yang: Acupuncture therapy can be adopted if the following symptoms and signs are observed: Headache and stiffness at the neck and head, dizziness, fullness and a hard “mass” in epigastrium, sometimes similar to Blocked-up Chest syndrome. Puncture Dazhui (DU 14), Feishu (BL 13) and Ganshu (BL 18). Diaphoresis is prohibited. The patient will be delirious with a tight pulse if diaphoresis is adopted. If delirium lasts to the fifth day, puncture at Qimen (LR 14).

3-16 妇人中风，发热恶寒，经水适来，得之七八日，热除而脉迟身凉，胸胁下满，如结胸状，语者，此为热入血室也，
CLAUSE 3-16

Febrile disease caused by Wind for women: The patient has fever and chills during menstruation. After seven or eight days, when the fever subsides, her skin cools down and the pulse turns slow. Fullness below the costal margin like a Blocked-up Chest syndrome and delirium are symptoms of an Invasion of Heat into the Blood Cavity. Puncture at Qimen (LR 14) to let out the pathogenic Heat.

3-17 妇人中风，七八日续得寒热，发作有时，经水适断者，此为热入血室，其血必结，故使如疟状，发作有时，小柴胡汤主之。

CLAUSE 3-17

Febrile disease caused by Wind for women: The patient has tidal fevers and chills during the seventh or the eighth day when menstruation is just coming to an end. That is a case of an Invasion of Heat into the Blood Cavity. Congelation of the Blood causes tidal chills and fevers like malaria. Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri should be adopted to cure the disease.

3-18 妇人伤寒，发热，经水适来，昼日明了，暮则语，如见鬼状者，此为热入血室，无犯胃气及上二焦，必自愈。

CLAUSE 3-18

Febrile disease caused by Cold for women: At the onset of
menstruation, the patient is feverish, delirious, and insane at night, but returns to consciousness in the day. These are the symptoms of an Invasion of Heat into the Blood Cavity. Be careful not to disturb the Stomach Vital Energy and the Upper and Middle Portions of the Body Cavity, and self-healing will occur.

3-19 伤寒六七日，发热微恶寒，肢节烦疼，微呕，心下支结，外症未去者，柴胡桂枝汤主之。

柴胡桂枝汤方

桂枝去皮 黄芩一两半 人参一两半 甘草一两半 芍药半夏各半 条药一两半
大枣六枚 生姜一两半 切 柴胡四两

上九味，以水七升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升。本云人参汤作如桂枝法，加半夏、柴胡、黄芩，复如柴胡法，今用人参作半剂。

CLAUSE 3-19

Febrile disease caused by Cold, six to seven days: Decoction of Radix Bupleuri and Ramulus Cinnamomi syndrome with the following symptoms and signs before the Exterior syndrome is gone: Fever with light chill, severe pain in the extremities and joints, slight nausea, and fullness and distention of the epigastrium.

Decoction of Radix Bupleuri and Ramulus Cinnamomi

*(Chaihu Guizhi Tang)*:

Ramulus Cinnamomi 1.5 liang
Radix Scutellariae 1.5 liang
Radix Ginseng 1.5 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 1 liang
Rhizoma Pinelliae 2.5 ge
Radix Paeoniae 1.5 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 6 pes.
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 1.5 liang
Radix Bupleuri 4 liang

Stew the above herbs in seven sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take one sheng as a dose.

3-20 伤寒五六日，已发汗而复下之，胸胁满微结，小便不利，渴而不呕，但头汗出，往来寒热，心烦者，此为未解也，柴胡桂枝干姜汤主之。

柴胡桂枝干姜汤方

柴胡半斤 桂枝三两 去皮 干姜二两 桂枝实四两 黄芩三两 牡蛎二两 酸甘草二两 炙

上七味，以水一斗二升，煮取六升，去滓，再煎服三升，温服一升，日三服，初服微烦，复服汗出，便愈。

CLAUSE 3-20

Febrile disease caused by Cold, five to six days: After the adoption of a diaphoretic and then a purgative, the following symptoms and signs may indicate that the Exterior syndrome is not gone: Fullness and a light blocked-
up in the costal region, dysuria, thirst for water without nausea, sweat only on head, intermittent fevers and chills, and restlessness. Decoction of Radix Bupleuri, Ramulus Cinnamomi and Rhizoma Zingiberis will serve as a curative.

Decoction of Radix Bupleuri, Ramulus Cinnamomi and Rhizoma Zingiberis

*(Chaihu Guizhi Ganjiang Tang):*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herb</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Bupleuri</td>
<td>0.5 jin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Scutellariae</td>
<td>4 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concha Ostreae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above in one *dou* and two *sheng* of water till six *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and stew it till three *sheng* are left. Take three doses each day of one *sheng* each dose. After taking the first decoction, there will be a slight restlessness. Then take another dose and there will be perspiration. The syndrome is thus gone.

3-21 伤寒五六日，头汗出，微恶寒，手足冷，心下满，口不欲食，大便秘，脉细者，此为阳微结，必有表，复有里也。脉沉，亦在里也，汗出为阳微。假令纯阴结，不得复有外症，悉入在里。此为半在里半在外也，脉虽沉紧，不得为少阴病。所以然者，阴不得有汗，今头汗出，故知非少阴也，可与小柴
CLAUSE 3-21

Febrile disease caused by Cold, five to six days: Sweat on the head, slight chills, coldness in the extremities, fullness in the chest, anorexia, constipation, and a slender pulse are the symptoms and signs of a slight Block in Yang which bears both Exterior and Interior syndromes. A deep pulse signifies an Interior syndrome. Perspiration indicates a light Exterior syndrome. If it is a pure Block in Yin, there should be no Exterior but only an Interior syndrome. Thus it is a syndrome of half-Exterior and half-Interior. Although the pulse is deep and tense, it should not be diagnosed as a Lesser Yin syndrome, as the Yin syndrome should not have the symptom of perspiration. Therefore, it is not a Lesser Yin syndrome, as there is sweat on the head. Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri can be adopted as a curative. If the syndrome is not gone after taking the decoction, defecation will let out the syndrome.

3-22 伤寒五六日，呕而发热者，柴胡汤症具，而以他药下之，柴胡症仍在者，复与柴胡汤，此虽已下之不为逆，必蒸蒸而振，却发热汗出而解。若心下满而鞭痛者，此为结胸也，大陷胸汤主之。但满而不痛者，此为痞，柴胡不中与之，宜半夏泻心汤。

半夏泻心汤方

半夏半升，洗 黄芩 干姜 人参 甘草炙，各三两 黄连一两 大枣十二枚。
Febrile disease caused by Cold, five or six days: Nausea, vomit and fever will be an adequate proof of Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome. When a dose of purgative is adopted, if Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome still exists, it is not an adverse case. The curative will still be a dose of Decoction of Radix Bupleuri. After taking the decoction, the patient will recover after he has had a fever, shivering, and perspiration. In case the patient has fullness, hardness, and pain at the epigastrium, it is a Blocked-up Chest. Decoction of Greater Xianxiong will be the remedy. If there is only fullness but no pain, it is Vital-energy Stagnancy (Pi). Decoction of Radix Bupleuri will not suit the case. Decoction of Rhizoma Pinelliae Xiexin will serve as a curative.

Decoction of Rhizoma Pinelliae Xiexin

*(Banxia Xiexin Tang)*:

- **Rhizoma Pinelliae** 0.5 *sheng*
- **Radix Scutellariae** 3 *liang*
- **Rhizoma Zingiberis** 3 *liang*
- **Radix Ginseng** 3 *liang*
- **Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata** 3 *liang*
- **Rhizoma Coptidis** 1 *liang*
- **Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae** 12 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in one *dou* of water till six *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and stew it again till three *sheng* remain. Take three
doses a day of one sheng each dose.

3-23 太阳少阳并病，而反下之，成结胸，心下粳，下利不止，水浆不下，其人心烦。

CLAUSE 3-23

Overlapping of the syndrome of Initial Yang and Lesser Yang: A dose of purgative will end in Blocked-up Chest with epigastric hardness, continuous diarrhea, restlessness and complete anorexia and even reluctance to drink water or soup.

3-24 脉浮而紧，而复下之，紧反入里，则作痞，按之自濡，但气痞耳。

CLAUSE 3-24

The pulse is floating and tense. After the adoption of purgative, the pulse changes to deep-tense, which shows the fact that Vital-energy Stagnancy is taking shape. When it is pressed, the stagnant spot is soft. Therefore, it is only a case of Gas-stagnancy.

3-25 太阳中风，下利呕逆，表解者，乃可攻之。其人欬唾汗出，发作有时，头痛，心下痞满，引胁下痛，干呕短气，汗出不恶寒者，此表解里未和也，十枣汤主之。

十枣汤方

芜花 甘遂 大戟
Initial Yang syndrome, febrile disease caused by Wind. Although symptoms of nausea and diarrhea are observed, a purgative is not to be used before the Exterior syndrome is dispersed. The following symptoms and signs may indicate that the Interior is not in good harmony after the Exterior syndrome is gone: Slight perspiration, without chills, occurring at a certain time, headache, Vital-energy Stagnancy, hardness and fullness at the epigastrium, a referred pain below the costal margin, and nausea with shortness of breath. Decoction of Ten Pieces of Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae can be adopted.

Decoction of Ten Pieces of Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae
(Shi Zao Tang):

Flos Genkwa
Radix Euphorbiae Kansui
Radix Euphorbiae Pekinensis

Pound the above three drugs separately in equal dosage. Stew ten pieces of big Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae in one and a half sheng of water till eight ge are left. Filter the decoction and put in the powder of the above drugs one qianbi (two grams) for a strong person and half a qianbi (one gram) for a weak person. Take it when lukewarm during the daytime. If there is only a little defecation and the syndrome is not gone, take another dose the next day, with half a qianbi more each dose. After having loose
bowels, porridge should be served to help the patient recover.

3-26 太阳病，医发汗，遂发热恶寒，因复下之，心下痞，表里俱虚，阴阳气并竭，无阳则阴独，复加烧针，因胸烦，面色青黄，肤痛者，难治；今色微黄，手足温者，易愈。

CLAUSE 3-26

Initial Yang syndrome: After a diaphoretic is given, the patient has fever and chills. After that, a purgative is adopted and a Vital-energy Stagnancy comes into being. The patient suffers from Deficiency in both an exterior and interior manner, as well as exhaustion both of the Yin and Yang Vital Energy. But the doctor diagnoses that if there is not Yang, Yin must prevail. Therefore warm needle acupuncture is practiced. It would be a difficult case to rescue if the following symptoms and signs appear after warm needle acupuncture is practiced: Restlessness, a bluish and yellowish face, and muscle spasms. If the face is only a bit yellowish, and the extremities are warm, it would be a case easy to deal with.

3-27 心下痞，按之濡，其脉关上浮者，大黄黄连泻心汤主之。

大黄黄连泻心汤方

大黄三两　黄连一两

上二味，以麻沸汤二升渍之，须臾绞去滓，分温再服。
Decoction of Radix et Rhizoma Rhei and Rhizoma Coptidis Xiexin suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: A Vital-energy Stagnancy is taking shape at the epigastrium, soft when pressed, and with floating pulse under middle finger.

Decoction of Radix et Rhizoma Rhei and Rhizoma Coptidis Xiexin (Daihuang Huanglian Xiexin Tang):

Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 2 liang
Rhizoma Coptidis 1 liang

Soak the above herbs in two sheng of mafeitang (boiling water with numerous bubbles on surface) for a while. Then filter the decoction. Take it in two doses.

3-28 心下痞，而复恶寒、汗出者，附子泻心汤主之。

附子泻心汤方

大黄二两 黄连一两 黄芩一两 附子一枚，炮，去皮、破，别煮取汁

上四味，切三味，以麻沸汤二升渍之，须臾绞去滓，内附子汁，分温再服。

Decoction of Radix Aconiti Praeparata Xiexin is suitable for a syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: Vital-energy Stagnancy
at the epigastrium and chills with perspiration.

Decoction of Radix Aconiti Praeparata Xiexin
(Fuzi Xiexin Tang):

Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 2 liang
Rhizoma Coptidis 1 liang
Radix Scutellariac 1 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 1 piece

Stew Radix Aconiti Praeparata separately for some juice. Chop the above three drugs and soak in two sheng of boiling water (Mafeitang) for a while. Filter the decoction and put the juice of Radix Aconiti Praeparata into it. Take the decoction when lukewarm in two doses.

3-29 本以下之。故心下痞，与泻心汤，痞不减，其人渴而口燥烦，小便不利者，五苓散主之。

CLAUSE 3-29

When Vital-energy Stagnancy is caused by the adoption of a purgative, Decoction of Xiexin will no longer be efficacious. Wuling powder will serve as a remedy when the following symptoms and signs are observed: restlessness, thirst for water, a parched throat, and dysuria.

3-30 伤寒汗出解之后，胃中不和，心下痞，干噫食臭，胁下有水气，腹中雷鸣下利者，生姜泻心汤主之。
生姜泻心汤方

生姜四两，切 甘草三两，炙 人参三两 干姜一两 黄芩三两 半夏半升，洗 黄连一两 大枣十二枚，擘

上八味，以水一斗，煮取六升，去滓再煎，取三升，温服一升，日三服。附子泻心汤，本云加附子。半夏泻心汤、甘草泻心汤，同一体别名耳。生姜泻心汤。本云理中人参黄芩汤，去桂枝、术，加黄连并泻肝法。

CLAUSE 3-30

After dispelling the syndrome of febrile disease caused by Cold through perspiration, Decoction of Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens Xiexin suits the following symptoms and signs: uneasiness of the Stomach, Vital-energy Stagnancy and hardness in the epigastrium, belching with a smell of indigestion, Water stagnancy below the costal margin, and diarrhea with a gurgling sound in the abdomen.

Decoction of Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens Xiexin
(Shengjiang Xiexin Tang):

Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 4 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 3 liang
Radix Ginseng 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis 1 liang
Radix Scutellariae 3 liang
Rhizoma Pinelliae 0.5 sheng
Rhizoma Coptidis 1 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.
Stew the above drugs in one *dou* of water till six *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and stew it again till three *sheng* left. Take three doses a day of one *sheng* each dose when lukewarm.

3-31 伤寒中风，医反下之，其人下利，日数十行，谷不化，腹中雷鸣，心下痞而满，干呕心烦不得安。医见心下痞，谓病不尽，复下之，其痞益甚，此非结热，但以胃中虚，客气上逆，故使也，甘草泻心汤主之。

甘草泻心汤方

甘草四两，炙 黄芩三两 干姜三两 半夏半升，洗 大枣十二枚，擘 黄连一两

上六味，以水一斗，煮取六升，去滓再煎，取三升，温服一升，日三服。

**CLAUSE 3-31**

The incorrect application of a purgative to a febrile disease caused by Cold or Wind will result in repeated diarrhea with undigested cereals several dozen times a day. Other symptoms and signs are a gurgling sound in the Intestine, Vital-energy Stagnancy and fullness and hardness at the epigastrium. Nausea and restlessness are also observed. Taking the case of Vital-energy Stagnancy into consideration, the doctor would again prescribe a dose of purgative for the patient. It may be well predicted that the symptoms and signs of Vital-energy Stagnancy are becoming even worse. The reason is that the Vital-energy Stagnancy in this case is not a stagnancy of pathogenetic Heat, but is the adverse gas ascending from
the Stomach caused by a grave Deficiency that makes such an epigastric stagnancy and hardness. Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae Xiezin is a curative.

Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae Xiezin

\[(Gancao Xiezin Tang):\]

Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 4 liang
Radix Scutellariae 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis 3 liang
Rhizoma Pinelliae 0.5 sheng
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.
Rhizoma Coptidis 1 liang

Stew the above drugs in one dou of water till six sheng are left. Filter the decoction and stew it again till three sheng left. Take three doses a day of one sheng each dose when lukewarm.

3-32 伤寒服汤药，下利不止，心下痞，服泻心汤已，复以他药下之，利不止，医以理中与之，利益甚。理中者，理中焦，此利在下焦，赤石脂禹余粮汤主之，复利不止者，当利其小便。

赤石脂禹余粮汤方

赤石脂一斤，碎 太禹禹余粮一斤，碎

上二味，以水六升，煮取二升，去滓，分温三服。
CLAUSE 3-32

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After taking the decoction, the patient has continued diarrhea, hardness and Stagnancy at the epigastrium. After the adoption of Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae *Xiexin* and other purgatives, continued diarrhea occurs again. Then *Lizhong* Pill is given to stop the diarrhea, but the diarrhea becomes more acute. This is because *Lizhong* Pill deals with the syndrome of the Middle Portion of the Body Cavity only. This diarrhea is from the Lower Portion of the Body Cavity. Decoction of Halloysitum Rubrum and Limonitum will serve as a curative. If it is not efficacious, a diuretic should be adopted to smooth the urination.

Decoction of Halloysitum Rubrum and Limonitum
*(Chishizhi Yuyuliang Tang):*

- Halloysitum Rubrum (break into pieces) 1 *jin*
- Limonitum (break into pieces) 1 *jin*

Stew the above drugs in six *sheng* of water till two *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take it in three doses.

CLAUSE 3-33

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After a purgative and emetic have been used, diaphoresis is again adopted. The patient is restless and weak, with a very feeble pulse. After eight to nine days, the patient feels hardness
and blocked at the epigastrium and a pain below the costal margin. He also feels air ascending to the throat and is getting dizzy. When he feels a twitching of the blood vessels and Channels from time to time, he is about to become paralyzed (Wei).

3-34 伤寒发汗，若吐若下，解后，心下痞，噫气不除者，旋覆代赭汤主之。

旋覆代赭汤方

旋覆花三两 人参二两 生姜五两 代赭一两 甘草三两，炙 半夏半升，洗 大枣十二枚，擘

上七味，以水一斗，煮取六升，去滓，再煎取三升，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 3-34

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After the adoption of a diaphoretic, emetic, or a purgative, the patient will have hardness and blocked sensation at the epigastrium and continuous belching when his Exterior syndrome has already gone. Decoction of Flos Inulae and Haematitum will be a remedy.

Decoction of Flos Inulae and Haematitum

(Xuanfu Daizhe Tang):

Flos Inulae 3 liang
Radix Ginseng 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 5 liang
Haematitum 1 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 3 liang
Rhizoma Pinelliae 0.5 sheng
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in one dou of water till six sheng are left. Filter the decoction and stew it again till three sheng are left. Take three doses a day of one sheng each dose.

3-35 下后不可更行桂枝汤，若汗出而喘，无大热者，可与麻黄杏子甘草石膏汤。

CLAUSE 3-35
Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi should not be adopted when a purgative had just been given. Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Semen Armeniacae Amaram, Radix Glycyrrhizae and Gypsum Fibrosum suits the syndrome with the following symptoms: perspiration and asthma without a high fever.

3-36 太阳病外证未除，而数下之，遂协热而利，利下不止，心下痞，表里不解者，桂枝人参汤主之。

桂枝人参汤方

桂枝四两，去皮 甘草四两，炙 白术三两 人参三两 干姜三两
Initial Yang syndrome: Before the Exterior syndrome is dispersed, purgatives had been used a few times, which caused repeated diarrhea with intermingled Heat. When the Exterior and Interior syndromes still remain with symptoms of hardness and blocked sensation at the epigastrium, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and Radix Ginseng can be adopted as a curative.

**Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and Radix Ginseng**

*Guizhi Renshen Tang*:

- Ramulus Cinnamomi 4 liang
- Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 4 liang
- Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae 3 liang
- Radix Ginseng 3 liang
- Rhizoma Zingiberis 3 liang

Stew the above drugs in nine *sheng* of water till five *sheng* are left. Put Ramulus Cinnamomi into the decoction and stew it till three *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction. Take two doses in the day and one dose at night of one *sheng* each time.

3-37 伤寒大下后，复发汗，心下痞，恶寒者，表未解也，不可攻痞，当先解表，表解乃可攻痞。解表宜桂枝汤，攻痞宜大黄黄连泻心汤。
CLAUSE 3-37

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After an acute purgative has been used, diaphoresis is adopted again. Consequently the patient gets chills and has Vital-energy Stagnancy at the epigastrium. This indicates that the Exterior syndrome is not gone. Before the Exterior syndrome is done away with, Vital-energy Stagnancy should not be treated. To dispel the Exterior syndrome, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi is the cure. Then Decoction of Radix et Rhizoma Rhei and Rhizoma Coptidis Xiexin can be used as a remedy for dispersing the Vital-energy Stagnancy.

3-38 伤寒发热，汗出不解，心中痞，呕吐而下利者，大柴胡汤主之。

CLAUSE 3-38

Febrile disease caused by Cold with fever: The Exterior syndrome is not gone after perspiration. Decoction of Greater Radix Bupleuri suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: Vital-energy Stagnancy and a hard mass in chest (at the epigastrium).

3-39 病如桂枝症，头不痛，项不强，寸脉微浮，胸中痞，气上冲咽喉，不得息者，此为胸有寒也，当吐之，宜瓜蒂散。

瓜蒂散方

瓜蒂一分，熟蜜    赤小豆一分
CLAUSE 3-39

The syndrome resembles that of Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi. But the following symptoms and signs will indicate the existence of pathogenetic Cold in the chest: The pulse under the forefinger is slightly floating, no headache or stiff neck, a Vital-energy Stagnancy and hardness in the chest, and air ascending to the throat that hampers normal breath. An emetic, Pedicellus Melo Powder, should be adopted.

Pedicellus Melo Powder
(Guadi San):

Pedicellus Melo (stew till it turns yellowish) 1 fen
Semen Phaseoli 1 fen

Pound the above drugs into powder separately and then mix them up. Stew one qianbi of mixed powder and one ge of Semen Sojae Praeparatum in seven ge of hot water till the decoction looks like porridge. Filter the decoction and take it when lukewarm as one dose. If not efficacious, increase the dose till vomiting occurs. Hemorrhage sufferers and persons of weak build should not take the medicine.

3-40 病胁下素有痞，连在脐傍，痛引少腹，入阴筋者，此名藏结，死。
CLAUSE 3-40

The patient used to have a Vital energy Stagnancy below the costal margin. It extends to the part near the navel and there is a referred pain in abdomen. When the referred pain invades the genitals, the syndrome is termed Viscera Stagnancy (*Zang Jie*) and may result in death.

3-41 伤寒若吐若下后，七八日不解，热结在里，表里俱热，时时恶风，大渴，舌上干燥而烦，欲饮水数升者，白虎加人参汤主之。

CLAUSE 3-41

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After the adoption of an emetic or purgative, the syndrome is still not gone on the 7th or the 8th day. When Heat is congealed at the Interior, there will be Heat syndrome at both the Interior and Exterior. The patient fears wind from time to time, has a great thirst for water, and would like to drink large quantity of water. He also has a parched tongue and feels restless. Decoction of *Baihu* adding Radix Ginseng will be a curative.

3-42 伤寒，无大热，口燥渴，心烦，背微恶寒者，白虎加人参汤主之。

CLAUSE 3-42

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Decoction of *Baihu* adding Radix Ginseng suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: restlessness, parched throat and thirst of water, and a lack of a high fever
with a slight chill at the back.

3-43 伤寒脉浮，发热无汗，其表不解者，不可与白虎汤；渴欲饮水，无表症者，白虎加人参汤主治。

CLAUSE 3-43

Febrile disease caused by Cold, with a floating pulse and fever but no perspiration: Decoction of Baihu cannot be given when the Exterior syndrome is not gone. But if the Exterior syndrome is gone and the patient has a thirst for water, Decoction of Baihu adding Radix Ginseng can be adopted.

3-44 太阳少阳并病，心下，颈项强而眩者，当刺大椎、肺俞、肝俞，慎勿下之。

CLAUSE 3-44

Overlapping of the syndromes of the Initial Yang and the Lesser Yang: When hardness at the epigastrium, stiffness at the neck, and dizziness are present, acupuncture therapy can be adopted. Puncture Dazhui (DU 14), Feishu (BL 13) and Ganshu (BL 18). Be careful not to use purgative.

3-45 太阳与少阳合病，自下利者，与黄苓汤；若呕者，黄苓加半夏生姜汤主之。

黄芩汤方
**CLAUSE 3-45**

Combination of the syndrome of the Initial Yang and Lesser Yang: When there is diarrhea, Decoction of Radix Scutellariae can dispel the symptom complex of the two Channels. If there is nausea and vomiting, Decoction of Radix Scutellariae adding Rhizoma Pinelliae and Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens can be adopted.

**Decoction of Radix Scutellariae**

*(Huangqin Tang):*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Scutellariae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniea</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above drugs in one *dou* of water till three *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take one *sheng* of lukewarm decoction. Two doses in the day and one dose at night.
Decoction of Radix Scutellariae Adding Rhizoma Pinelliae and Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens

(Huangqin Jia Banxia Shengjiang Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Scutellariae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Pinelliae</td>
<td>0.5 sheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>1.5 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above drugs in one dou of water till three sheng left. Filter the decoction and take one sheng of lukewarm decoction each time, twice in the day, once at night.

3-46 伤寒，胸中有热，胃中有邪气，腹中痛，欲呕吐者，黄连汤主之。

黄连汤方

黄连 甘草干姜 桂枝去皮，各三两 人参二两 半夏半升 柿 大枣十二枚

上七味，以水一斗，煮取六升，去滓，温服，昼三夜二。

CLAUSE 3-46

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Decoction of Rhizoma Coptidis suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: Heat in the chest
and a pathogenetic factor in the Stomach, which causes nausea and pain in the abdomen.

Decoction of Rhizoma Coptidis
(Huanglian Tang):

Rhizoma Coptidis 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhiza Praeparata 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis 3 liang
Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
Radix Ginseng 2 liang
Rhizoma Pinelliae 0.5 sheng
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in one dou of water till six sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses during the day and two doses at night.
去桂加白术汤方

附子三枚，炮，去皮，破 白术四两 生姜三两，切 甘草二两，炙 大枣
十二枚，擘

上五味，以水六升，煮取二升，去滓，分温三服；初一服，其人身
如痹，半时许复服之，三服都尽，其人如冒状，勿怪。此以附子、术并
走皮内，逐水气未得除，故使之耳，法当加桂四两。此本一方二法：以
大便，小便自利，去桂也；以大便，小便不利，当加桂。附子三枚，恐
多也，虛弱家及产妇，宜减服之。

CLAUSE 3-47

Febrile disease caused by Cold, eight to nine days: When Wind and
Humidity factors conflict with each other, the patient will suffer from acute
body pain, making it difficult even to move around. If the patient is not
nauseous, is not thirsty, and has a floating-deficient and hesitant pulse,
then Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and Radix Aconiti Praeparata will
be the cure.

When there is constipation with normal urination, Decoction of
subtracting Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Rhizoma Atractylodis
Macrocephalae can be adopted.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi and Radix Aconiti Praeparata
(Guizhi Fuzi Tang):

Ramulus Cinnamomi 4 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 3 pcs.
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in six sheng of water till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take it in three doses.

Decoction subtracting Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae

(Qi Gui Jia Baizhu Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Aconiti Praeparata</td>
<td>3 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae</td>
<td>4 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above drugs in six sheng of water till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take it in three doses. After the first dose, the patient will have a sensation of numbness. After half a day, take the second dose. When the three doses are finished, the patient will become dizzy. This is a normal reaction. The reason is that when Radix Aconiti Praeparata and Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae are moving under the skin to disperse the Water-Humidity, the above reaction will happen before the pathogenetic factors are dispersed. Ramulus Cinnamomi should be deleted. When there is no constipation and there is dysuria, Ramulus Cinnamomi should be added. Thus this decoction can serve two syndromes by adding or deleting Ramulus Cinnamomi. Three pieces of Radix Aconiti Praeparata are considered too much. Patient with a weak build and women before and after childbirth should take much less dosage of this decoction.
CLAUSE 3-48

Wind and Humidity factors conflicting with each other cause acute pain in the joints, which impairs the movement of the joints because of serious referred pain. The pain is aggravated by pressure. The patient feels short of breath, perspires, fears wind, and is reluctant to take off his clothes. He also has dysuria and a slightly swollen body. Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae and Radix Aconiti Praeparata will be the remedy.

Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae and Radix Aconiti Praeparata
(Gancao Fuzi Tang):

Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 2 pcs.
Rhizoma Atractyloidis Macrocephalae 2 liang
Ramulus Cinnamomi 4 liang

Stew the above drugs in six sheng of water till three sheng are left.
Filter the decoction and take three doses a day, one sheng each. After the first dose, perspiration will occur, and then the syndrome is gone. The patient has a good intake of food. When perspiration stops, the patient again feels restless. Take another five ge of decoction. One sheng would be too much for the first dose, so six or seven ge would be suitable.

3-49 伤寒，脉浮滑，此以表有热里有寒，白虎汤主之。

白虎汤方

知母六两 石膏一斤，碎 甘草二两 稹米六合

上四味，以水一斗，煮米熟，汤成，去滓，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 3-49

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Decoction of Baihu suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: floating-slippery pulse, Heat at the Exterior and Cold at the Interior.

Decoction of Baihu
(Baihu Tang):

Rhizoma Anemarrhenae 6 liang
Gypsum Fibrosum 1 jin
Radix Glycyrrhizae 2 liang
Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae 6 ge

Stew the above drugs in one dou of water till Semen Oryzae
Nonglutinosae is well cooked. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of one sheng each dose.

3-50 伤寒，脉结代，心动悸，炙甘草汤主之。

炙甘草汤方

甘草四两，炙 生姜三两，切 人参二两 生地黄三两 桂枝三两，去皮 阿胶三两 麦门冬半升，去心 麻仁半升 大枣三十枚，擘

上九味，以清酒七升，水八升，先煮八味，取三升，去滓，内胶烊消尽，温服一升，日三服。一名复脉汤。

**CLAUSE 3-50**

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata suits a severe case of palpitation with a slow-uneven and interval pulse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>4 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Ginseng</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Rehmanniae</td>
<td>1 jin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colla Corii Asini</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Ophiopogonis</td>
<td>0.5 sheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Cannabis</td>
<td>0.5 sheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>30 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stew the above herbs in seven sheng of rice wine and eight sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Colla Corii Asini in it and stir till it melts. Take three doses a day, one sheng each dose. This decoction is also called Fumai Tang (Decoction for Recovering the Pulse).

3-51 脉按之来缓，时一止复来者，名曰结，又脉来动而中止，更来小数，中有还者，反动，名曰结，阴也；脉来动而中止，不能自还，因而复动者，名曰代，阴也。得此脉者，必难治。

CLAUSE 3-51

The pulse beats slowly with intervals and then beats again. This is termed slow-uneven pulse. Moving pulse with intervals becomes a bit speedy after the interval and then resumes moving. This is termed slow-uneven pulse of a Yin nature. If a moving pulse stops for a long pause, it is called an interval pulse of a Yin nature. When such pulse is observed, it must be a case difficult to rescue.
CHAPTER IV
DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF THE YANGMING (GREATER YANG) SYNDROME

4-1 问曰：病有太阳明者，有正阳明者，有少阳明者，何谓也？答曰：太阳明者，脾约是也；正阳明者，胃家实是也；少阳明者，发汗利小便已，胃中燥烦实，大便难是也。

CLAUSE 4-1

Question: What are the definitions of the Greater Yang syndrome of the Initial Yang, the Greater Yang syndrome of the Greater Yang, and Greater Yang syndrome of the Lesser Yang?

Answer: Spleen Restriction is called the Greater Yang syndrome of the Initial Yang. Stomach Excess is called the Greater Yang syndrome of the Greater Yang. Greater Yang syndrome of the Lesser Yang indicates Dryness, Excess of Stomach, and constipation caused by the adoption of diaphoresis and a diuretic.
CLAUSE 4-2

The cause of the Greater Yang syndrome is Stomach Excess.

4-3 问曰：何缘得阳明病？答曰：太阳病，若发汗、若下、若利小便，此亡津液，胃中干燥，因转属阳明，不更衣，内实大便难者，此名阳明也。

CLAUSE 4-3

Question: How does the Greater Yang syndrome come into being?
Answer: When either a diaphoretic, purgative, or diuretic is adopted for the Initial Yang syndrome, it will cause a loss of Body Fluid. When the Stomach is suffering from pathogenetic Dryness, the syndrome transmits into the Greater Yang. The patient will not change clothes (make stool) and suffers from Interior Excess and constipation.

4-4 问曰：阳明病，外症云何？答曰：身热，汗自出，不恶寒，反恶热也。

CLAUSE 4-4

Question: What is the Exterior syndrome of the Greater Yang Channel?
Answer: Fever (hot throughout the body), spontaneous perspiration with a fear of heat, but no fear of cold.

4-5 问曰：病有得之一日，不发热而恶寒者，何也？答曰：虽得之一日，恶寒将自罢，即自汗出而恶热也。
CLAUSE 4-5

Question: For the first day of the Greater Yang syndrome, the patient does not have fever but does have chills. Why should this happen?

Answer: Although the patient has chills the first day, he will soon have no more chills but will have fever and perspiration.

CLAUSE 4-6

Question: Why chills disappear?

Answer: Greater Yang is the Center of the Earth, the base of everything, and the end of transmission. Although chills may appear at the beginning, they will disappear the second day. This is called the Greater Yang syndrome.

CLAUSE 4-7

At the beginning of the Initial Yang syndrome, diaphoresis was adopted. The syndrome will transmit into Greater Yang Channel if the perspiration is not thorough. The following symptoms are indications of the syndrome having transmitted into the Greater Yang Channel: Febrile disease caused by Cold with fever but without perspiration, nausea, anorexia, and then continuous perspiration.
CLAUSE 4-8

Febrile disease caused by Cold: On the third day, when the Greater Yang syndrome comes, the pulse is huge.

4-9 伤寒脉浮而缓，手足自温者，是为系在太阴。太阴者，身当发黄。若小便自利者，不能发黄，至七八日大便硬者，为阳明病也。

CLAUSE 4-9

Febrile disease caused by Cold: A floating and moderate pulse and warmth on hands and feet are the symptoms and signs of the Initial Yin syndrome. The skin should turn yellowish when the pathogenetic factor rests on the Initial Yin Channel. If urination is normal, the skin will not turn yellowish. By the seventh or eighth day, when constipation appears, it is a sign that the syndrome has transmitted into the Greater Yang.

CLAUSE 4-10

A continuous light perspiration will indicate that the syndrome has transmitted into the Greater Yang Channel of febrile disease caused by Cold.

4-11 阳明中风，口苦咽干，腹满微喘，发热恶寒，脉浮而紧，若下之，则腹满小便难也。
CLAUSE 4-11

Febrile disease caused by Wind, Greater Yang syndrome: If there exists the following symptoms and signs, a purgative is prohibited: a bitter taste in the mouth and a parched throat, abdominal distention and light dyspnea (shortness of breath), and fever and chill with a floating tense pulse. In such a case, abdominal distention and dysuria will result if a purgative is adopted.

4-12 阳明病，若能食，名中风；不能食，名中寒。

CLAUSE 4-12

Greater Yang syndrome: If the patient has good intake of food, it is called “the Greater Yang syndrome caused by Wind.” If there is anorexia, it is called “the Greater Yang syndrome caused by Cold.”

4-13 阳明病，若中寒者，不能食，小便不利，手足漟然汗出，此欲作固瘕，必大便初硬后溏。所以然者，以胃中冷，水谷不别故也。

CLAUSE 4-13

Greater Yang syndrome: If it is caused by Cold, there will be anorexia, and continuous perspiration on the hands and feet. All these symptoms and signs are the indications of a Gujia, i.e., the defecation is first solid, and then watery. The reason is that the Cold in the Stomach hampers digestion, so the undigested cereals will be mixed with water in the stool.
CLAUSE 4-14

Greater Yang syndrome: At first, the patient has good intake of food and normal stools, but has dysuria and arthralgia. He becomes feverish time and again, and then suddenly becomes manic with perspiration all over his body, which consequently brings about recovery. This is because the Water pathogenesis cannot conquer the Cereal Vital Energy and slips out together with perspiration. A tense pulse is the indication of recovery.

CLAUSE 4-15

Greater Yang syndrome is likely to heal at approximately three in the afternoon to nine in the evening (from shen to xu).

CLAUSE 4-16

Greater Yang syndrome: When anorexia is observed, if the remedy of Heat-elimination (antipyretic) is adopted, nausea will occur. This is because the Stomach is deficient and cold. When the Heat-elimination remedy is used in a deficient case, nausea will result.
4-17 阳明病，脉迟，食难用饱，饱则微烦，头眩，必小便难，此欲作谷疸。虽下之，腹满如故，所以然者，脉迟故也。

CLAUSE 4-17
Greater Yang syndrome, slow pulse: The patient cannot eat his fill. When he does, he will have an epigastric uneasiness, dizziness, and dysuria. These are the aura of Gudan. Although a purgative is given, the abdominal distention remains as it is. The reason is that the pulse is slow.

4-18 阳明病，法多汗，反无汗，其身如虫行皮中状者，此以久虚故也。

CLAUSE 4-18
The Greater Yang syndrome should have frequent perspiration. But the patient does not perspire and experiences the sensation of worms crawling under his skin. This is caused by a long time Deficiency.

4-19 阳明病，反无汗，而小便利。二三日呕而咳，手足厥者，必苦头痛。若不咳不呕，手足不厥者，头不痛。

CLAUSE 4-19
Greater Yang syndrome: But there is no perspiration. Urination is normal. On the second or the third day, the patient will suffer a headache if he has been vomiting, coughing and feeling cold in the extremities. If he is not nauseous, does not cough and is not cold in the extremities, he will not suffer a headache.
CLAUSE 4-20

Greater Yang syndrome: The patient will suffer from a sore throat if the symptoms and signs of dizziness, coughing, good intake of food, and the absence of chills are observed. If there is no coughing, there will be no sore throat.

CLAUSE 4-21

Greater Yang syndrome: Dysuria, restlessness and irritation without perspiration will foretell that the skin is going to turn yellowish.

CLAUSE 4-22

Greater Yang syndrome: When scorcing and warming therapy are adopted, a light perspiration on the forehead and dysuria will occur. Then the skin will turn yellowish.

CLAUSE 4-23

Greater Yang syndrome: Floating and tense pulse will indicate a tide
fever which happens at a certain time. If the pulse is merely floating, there will be night sweat.

4-24 阳明病，口燥，但欲漱水不欲咽者，此必衄。

CLAUSE 4-24

Greater Yang syndrome: When the patient feels a parched throat with a thirst for water, but would only hold the water in his mouth and does not want to swallow, he will suffer from epistaxis.

4-25 阳明病，本自汗出，医更重发汗，病已差，尚微烦不了了者，此必大便故也。以亡津液，胃中干燥，故令大便。当问其小便几行，若本小便日三四行，今日再行，故知大便不久出。今为小便数少，以津液当还入胃中，故知不久必大便也。

CLAUSE 4-25

Greater Yang syndrome: Diaphoresis is adopted with a patient who is having spontaneous perspiration. When the syndrome is gone, a light restlessness still remains. That is because there is constipation caused by Dryness of the Stomach owing to loss of Body Fluid. He passes urine three to four times a day. When the urination is only two times a day, it can be predicted that he will make stool. The reason is that when there is less urination, Body Fluid will return to the Stomach (and Intestine). So he will defecate.

4-26 伤寒呕多，虽有阳明证，不可攻之。
CLAUSE 4-26

Febrile disease caused by Cold: When the patient has repeated nausea and vomiting, a purgative is prohibited even though the Greater Yang syndrome is observed.

4-27 阳明病，心下满者，不可攻之，攻之利遂不止者死；利止者愈。

CLAUSE 4-27

Purgative should not be adopted with Greater Yang syndrome with hardness and fullness under the heart (in the epigastrium). If a purgative were adopted, repeated diarrhea would occur. Diarrhea that does not come to an end will foretell a fatal case. When diarrhea comes to a halt, it is a sign of recovery.

4-28 阳明病，面合色赤，不可攻之，必发热；色黄者，小便不利也。

CLAUSE 4-28

A purgative should not be adopted with Greater Yang syndrome with a flushed face. If it is adopted, there will be fever, yellowish skin and dysuria.

4-29 阳明病，不吐不下，心烦者，可与调胃承气汤。

CLAUSE 4-29

Greater Yang syndrome: No emetic or purgative has been adopted,
but the patient feels restless. Decoction of *Tiaowei Chengqi* can be adopted to eliminate the restlessness.

4-30 阳明病，脉迟，虽汗出不恶寒者，其身必重，短气，腹满而喘。有潮热者，此外欲解，可攻里也。手足漐然汗出者，此大便已也，大承气汤主之。若汗多，微发寒热者，外未解也，一法与桂枝汤；其热不潮，未可与承气汤；若腹大满不通者，可与小承气汤，微和胃气，勿令至大泄下。

大承气汤方

大黄四两，酒洗 厚朴半斤，炙，去皮 枳实五枚，炙 芒硝三合

上四味，以水一斗，先煮二物，取五升，去滓，内大黄，煮取二升，去滓，内芒硝，更上微火一两沸，分温再服，得下，余勿服。

小承气汤方

大黄四两，酒洗 厚朴二两，炙，去皮 枳实三枚大者，炙

上三味，以水四升，煮取一升二合，去滓，分温二服；初服汤，当下者，更衣，若不尔者，尽饮之；若更衣者，勿服之。

CLAUSE 4-30

Greater Yang syndrome, slow pulse: The following symptoms and signs will indicate that the Exterior syndrome is disappearing and a purgative can be adopted to eliminate the Interior syndrome: The patient has perspiration without chills, feels heavy in movement, is short of breath,
and has dyspnea, abdominal distention and a tide-fever. When the patient sweats all over the hands and feet, it can be diagnosed that constipation is taking shape. Decoction of Greater Chengqi can be adopted. If there is much perspiration with a slight fever and a chill, it will indicate that the Exterior syndrome has not yet gone. (One edition says the therapy is the adoption of Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi). Before a tide-fever is observed, Decoction of Chengqi should not be given. Decoction of Lesser Chengqi is a curative for the syndrome with a severe case of abdominal distention and no stool. This is to harmonize the Stomach Vital Energy, rather than an acute drastic, which would cause repeated diarrhea.

Decoction of Greater Chengqi
*(Da Chengqi Tang)*:

Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 4 liang
Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis 0.5 jin.
Fructus Aurantii Immaturus 5 pcs.
Natrii Sulfas 3 ge

Stew Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis and Fructus Aurantii Immaturus in one dou of water till five sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Radix et Rhizoma Rhei into it and stew till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Natrii Sulfas into the decoction and stew for a while. Take the medicine when lukewarm in two doses. When defecation occurs, stop taking the rest of the decoction.

Decoction of Lesser Chengqi
*(Xiao Chengqi Tang)*
Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 4 liang
Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis 2 liang
Fructus Aurantii Immaturus (big ones) 3 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in four *sheng* of water till one *sheng* two *ge* are left. Filter the decoction and take it in two doses. After the first dose, the patent should defecate. If not, finish the rest of the dose. When defecation occurs, stop taking the decoction.

4-31 阳明病潮热，大便微者，可与大承气汤；不硬者，不可与之。若不大便六七日，恐有燥屎，欲知之法，少与小承气汤，汤入腹中，转失气者，此有燥屎也，乃可攻之。若不转失气者，此但初头硬，后必溏，不可攻之，攻之必胀满不能食也。欲饮水者，与水则哕。其后发热者，必大便复而少也，以小承气汤和之。不转失气者，慎不可攻也。

**CLAUSE 4-31**

Greater Yang Syndrome: Decoction of Greater *Chengqi* can be adopted in cases with tide-fever and slight constipation. If there is no constipation, Decoction of Greater *Chengqi* cannot be given.

In case the patient has no stool for six or seven days, there is the possibility of formation of stercoroma. A little dose of Decoction of Lesser *Chengqi* could serve as a test: After taking the decoction, when the patient passes flatus, there must be stercoroma. Then a drastic can be adopted.

If there is no passing of flatus after taking Decoction of Lesser *Chengqi*, it would foretell a constipation initially followed by watery stool. In such a case, a purgative is prohibited. A dose of purgative will cause abdominal distention and anorexia. The patient will become nauseated
when he drinks water, even if he is thirsty.

Or if the patient has a fever afterwards, his stercoroma must be hard and small. Decoction of Lesser Chengqi will be a harmonizer. Be careful not to use a purgative when there is no passing of flatus.

4-32 夫实则谵语，虚则郑声，郑声者重语也。直视谵语，喘满者死，下利者亦死。

CLAUSE 4-32

Delirium occurs in a syndrome of the excessive type. Zhengsheng occurs in a syndrome of the deficient type. When the patient has staring eyesight, delirium, dyspnea, and fullness, it will indicate a fatal case. Diarrhea will also indicate a fatal case.

4-33 发汗多，若重发汗者，亡其阳，谵语，脉短者死，脉自和者不死。

CLAUSE 4-33

Diaphoresis adopted in the case of a patient who has already had ample perspiration would cause a loss of Yang and delirium. A short pulse indicates a fatal case. Pulse in harmony will indicate a case that can be rescued.

4-34 伤寒若吐若下后不解，不大便五六日，上至十余日，日晡所发潮热，不恶寒，独语如见鬼状。若剧者，发则不识人，循衣摸床，惕而不安，微喘直视。脉弦者生，涩者死。微者，
CLAUSE 4-34

Febrile disease caused by Cold: The syndrome is not gone after adoption of an emetic or a purgative. There is no stool for five to six days, or even ten days, with tide-fever in the afternoon but no chill. The patient speaks to himself in an insane manner. In a serious case, the patient becomes unconscious to people around him and subconsciously touches his clothes and bed in terror; he also has a slight dyspnea and staring eyesight. A tight pulse will indicate a curable case, while a hesitant pulse is the sign of a fatal case. In a less serious case with only fever and delirium, Decoction of Greater Chengqi can be adopted as a curative. If the first dose induces defecation, stop taking the rest of the decoction.

4-35 阳明病，发热谵语，以津液外出，胃中燥，大便必硬，硬则谵语，小承气汤主之。若一服谵语止者，更莫复服。

CLAUSE 4-35

Greater Yang syndrome: Exhaustion of the Body Fluid caused by profuse perspiration will bring Dryness to Stomach. Consequently, hard feces will take shape, and then delirium will occur. Decoction of Lesser Chengqi is the remedy. When the first dose stops the delirium, the second dose should not be taken.

4-36 阳明病，谵语，发潮热，脉滑而疾者，小承气汤主之。因与承气汤一升，腹中转气者，更服一升，若不转气者，勿更与之。明日又不大便，脉反微涩者，里虚也，为难治，不可更
CLAUSE 4-36

Greater Yang syndrome with delirium, tide-fever and swift-slippery pulse: Decoction of Lesser Chengqi should be adopted in such a case. If a one sheng dose of the decoction will bring about the passing of flatus, take another dose of one sheng. In case there is no passing of flatus, do not take the second dose. If there is no stool the second day and a feeble and hesitant pulse appears, it can be diagnosed that it is a case of a deficient nature, which is a case difficult to rescue. Decoction of Chengqi is no longer applicable.

CLAUSE 4-37

Greater Yang syndrome with delirium and tide-fever: If the patient has anorexia, there must be five to six pieces of stercoroma in the Stomach. Decoction of Greater Chengqi can be used as a drastic. When the patient has good intake of food, the feces are only hard.

CLAUSE 4-38

Greater Yang syndrome with delirium and excretion of Blood would indicate that pathogenetic Heat has invaded the Blood Cavity. When there
is sweat only over the head, a puncture on acupoint \textit{Qimen} (LR 14) will let out the Excess. Then thorough perspiration will lead to recovery.

4-39 汗出语者，以有燥尿在胃中，此为风也。须下者，过经乃可下之。下之若早，语言必乱，以表虚里实故也。下之愈，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 4-39

Perspiration with delirium would indicate the shaping of stercoroma in the Stomach (Intestine). It is caused by pathogenetic Wind. When the Initial Yang syndrome is dispersed, then a drastic, Decoction of Greater Chengqi, can be adopted. If a drastic is given too early, insane language will occur. This is because the patient has a deficient Exterior and an excessive Interior.

4-40 伤寒四五日，脉沉而喘满，沉为在里，而反发其汗，津液越出，大便为难，表虚里实，久则语语。

CLAUSE 4-40

Febrile disease caused by Cold, four to five days, with a deep pulse, dyspnea and fullness: A deep pulse indicates that the syndrome is at the Interior. But diaphoresis is adopted in such a case. Exhaustion of the Body Fluid will cause constipation. When such a case with a deficient Exterior and excessive Interior lasts a long time, delirium will occur.

4-41 三阳合病，腹满身重，难以转侧，口不仁，面垢，语语
CLAUSE 4-41

A combination of the syndrome of the three Yang with symptoms and signs of abdominal distention, a heavy feeling in movement, difficulty in turning round, a lack of taste, a dusty face, delirium and incontinence of urine: In this case, if diaphoresis is adopted, the patient will become fiercely delirious. Or, if a purgative is given, sweat over the forehead and coldness on the extremities will occur. When there is spontaneous perspiration, Decoction of Baihu can be prescribed to fit the case.

4-42 二阳并病，太阳症罢，但发潮热，手足燥甚汗出，大便难而语者，下之则愈，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 4-42

Overlapping of the syndrome of the two Yangs: When the Interior Yang syndrome is gone, the patient has tide-fever, slight perspiration over hands and feet, constipation, and delirium. A dose of drastic, Decoction of Greater Chengqi, can be adopted to eliminate the syndrome.

4-43 阳明病，脉浮而紧，咽燥口苦，腹满而喘，发热汗出，不恶寒，反恶热，身重。若发汗则躁，心愦愦，反语者，若加温针，必怵惕烦躁不得眠；若下之，则胃中空虚，客气动膈，心中懊侬，舌上胎者，栀子豉汤主之。
CLAUSE 4-43

Greater Yang syndrome, with a floating and tense pulse: The patient has a parched throat, bitterness in the mouth, dyspnea, and abdominal distention. He is feverish, perspires, fears heat but not cold, and feels a heaviness in moving his body. If diaphoresis is adopted in such a case, the patient will become restless, irritable, and delirious. When warm needle acupuncture is practiced, the patient will suffer from insomnia, restlessness, irritation and fright. If a dose of purgative is given, the Stomach will be emptied and the pathogenetic factor will invade the diaphragm, causing restlessness and irritation. When the tongue is coated, Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum can be adopted to dispel the above syndrome.

4-44 若渴欲饮水，口干舌燥者，白虎加人参汤主之。

CLAUSE 4-44

Decoction of Baihu adding Radix Ginseng suits the case when there is a parched tongue and throat, and thirst.

4-45 若脉浮发热，渴欲饮水，小便不利者，猪苓汤主之。

猪苓汤方

猪苓去皮 茯苓 泽泻 阿胶 滑石碎，各一两

上五味，以水四升，先煮四味，取二升，去滓，内阿胶烊消，温服七合，日三服。
CLAUSE 4-45

Decoction of Polyporus Umbellatus suits the following symptoms and signs: a floating pulse, fever, thirst, and dysuria.

Decoction of Polyporus Umbellatus
(Zhuling Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyporus Umbellatus</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poria</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Alismatis</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colla Corii Asini</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talcum</td>
<td>1 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above drugs in four sheng of water till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Colla Corii Asini into it till it melts. Take three doses a day of seven ge each dose.

4-46 阳明病，汗出多而渴者，不可与猪苓汤，以汗多，胃中燥，猪苓汤复利其小便故也。

CLAUSE 4-46

Greater Yang syndrome: Decoction of Polyporus Umbellatus should not be adopted in cases with thirst and profuse perspiration. The reason is that when the Stomach is dried up by profuse perspiration, the patient cannot stand a diuretic, such as Decoction of Polyporus Umbellatus, which would further exhaust the Body Fluid.

4-47 脉浮而迟，表热里寒，下利清谷者，四逆汤主之。
CLAUSE 4-47

Decoction of Sini suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: a floating and slow pulse, Exterior Heat with Interior Cold, and diarrhea with undigested cereals.

4-48 若胃中虚冷，不能食者，饮水则哕。

CLAUSE 4-48

Anorexia with Deficiency and Cold in the Stomach will cause regurgitation when water is drunk.

4-49 脉浮发热，口干鼻燥，能食者，则衄。

CLAUSE 4-49

Epistaxis will occur when there is a floating pulse, fever, a parched mouth and nasal cavity, and a good intake of food.

4-50 阳明病，下之，其外有热，手足温，不结胸，心中懊憹，饥不能食，但头汗出者，栀子豉汤主之。

CLAUSE 4-50

Greater Yang syndrome: After a dose of purgative is adopted, the patient has an Exterior fever, restlessness, irritation, and warmth on the hands and feet without a Blocked-up Chest. He is unable to take food when he feels hungry and perspires only over the head. Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Semen Sojae Praeparatum will be the curative.
4-51 阳明病，发潮热，大便溏，小便自可，胸胁满不去者，与小柴胡汤。

CLAUSE 4-51
Greater Yang syndrome: Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri suits the following symptoms and signs: Hectic fever, watery stool, normal urination, and fullness in chest and the costal region.

4-52 阳明病，胁下满，不大便而呕，舌上白胎者，可与小柴胡汤。上焦得通，津液得下，胃气因和，身漐漐汗出而解。

CLAUSE 4-52
Greater Yang syndrome: Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri suits a case with hardness and fullness below the costal region, vomiting, no stool, and a white coating on the tongue. When the Vital Energy resumes its normal movement at the Upper Portion of the Body Cavity, the Body Fluid will flow downward to harmonize the Stomach. There will be thorough perspiration and then recovery.

4-53 阳明中风，脉弦浮大而短气，腹都满，胁下及心痛，久按之气不通，鼻干不得汗，嗜卧，一身及目悉黄，小便难，有潮热，时时哕，耳前后肿，刺之小差。外不解，病过十日，脉续浮者，与小柴胡汤。

CLAUSE 4-53
Greater Yang syndrome caused by Wind: Symptoms and signs: a tight, floating and huge pulse, shortness of breath, abdominal distention,
pain at the subcostal region and epigastrium, a feeling of suffocation after long pressure, and a parched nasal cavity. The patient does not perspire and likes to lie in bed. His skin and eyes turn yellowish. There are also symptoms and signs of dysuria, tide-fever, repeated nausea, and swelling in front and back of the ears.

Therapy: When acupuncture is adopted, the syndrome eases slightly. But Exterior syndrome is not gone. After approximately ten days, if the pulse is still floating, Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri can be adopted.

4-54 脉但浮，无余证者，与麻黄汤，若不尿，腹满加哕者，不治。

CLAUSE 4-54

A floating pulse with no other syndrome can be treated with a dose of Decoction of Herba Ephedrae. It would be a fatal case if there were abdominal distention, nausea, and no urination.

4-55 阳明病自汗出，若发汗，小便自利者，此为津液内竭，虽硬不可攻之。当须自欲大便，宜蜜煎导而通之。若土瓜根，及大猪胆汁，皆可为导。

蜜煎方

食蜜七合

上一味，于铜器内，微火煎，当须凝如饴状，搅之勿令焦著，欲可丸，开手捻作挺，令头锐，大如指，长二寸许。当热时急作，冷则
CLAUSE 4-55

Greater Yang syndrome with spontaneous perspiration: After the adoption of diaphoresis, when urination is normal, exhaustion of the Body Fluid will occur. Although there is constipation, no purgative should be adopted. When the patient wants to make stool, a constipation-dredging therapy can be adopted. Honey (Mel), root of cucumber (Radix Trichosanthis Cucumeroidis) or pig bile can be used as a constipation-dredging medication.

Constipation-dredging Therapy with Honey (Mel)
(Mi Jian Fang):

Stew seven ge of honey in a copper container till it is like a soft sweetmeat. Make a conical-shaped pill and put it when lukewarm into the anus. Take it out before stool.

Commentary: It is doubtful whether this is a therapy from Zhang Zhongjing's original text. But it has been proven efficacious in clinical observation.

Constipation-dredging Therapy with Pig Bile
(Zhu Danzhi Dao Fa):

Select a large pig's gall bladder and make a hole to let the bile out.
Then mix it which some vinegar. The whole thing can be used as an enema.

Therapy of Cucumber Root (Radix Trichosanthis Cucumeroidis) 
(Tuguagen Fang):

Prescription is missing.
CLAUSE 4-58

Greater Yang syndrome: When there is fever and perspiration, Yellowishness (Jaundice) will not result as Heat has leaked out together with perspiration. If there is perspiration only over the head, dysuria, and thirst, it will indicate comgelation of the Interior Heat and the skin will turn yellowish. Decoction of Herba Artemisiae Scopariae will be the remedy.

Decoction of Herba Artemisiae Scopariae
(Yinchenhao Tang):

Herba Artemisiae Scopariae 6 liang
Fructus Gardeniae 14 pcs.
Radix et Rhizoma Rhei 2 liang

Stew Herba Artemisiae Scopariae in one dou and two sheng of water till six sheng are left. Put the rest of the herbs into it and stew till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses. Urination should return to normal after taking the decoction. The colour of the urine
is reddish. After one night, abdominal distention is reduced. The yellowishness (Jaundice) leaks out from the urine.

4-59 阳明症，其人喜忘者，必有蓄血。所以然者，本有久瘀血，故令喜忘，屎虽硬，大便反易，其色必黑者，宜抵当汤下之。

CLAUSE 4-59
Greater Yang syndrome: When the patient is amnesic, there must be Blood stasis. The reason is that the long period of Blood stasis causes amnesia. Although the feces are hard, the patient defecates easily with melena. Decoction of Didang will be the curative.

4-60 阳明病，下之，心中懊懊而烦，胃中燥屎者，可攻。腹微满，初头粪，后必溏，不可攻之。若有燥屎者，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 4-60
After a purgative is given for the Greater Yang syndrome, restlessness and irritation occur. If there is stercoroma in the Stomach (i.e., Intestine), a purgative can be adopted. A purgative cannot be given if there is constipation at first, followed by watery stool and a slight abdominal distention. If there is stercoroma, Decoction of Greater Chengqi can be adopted.

4-61 病人不大便五六日，绕脐痛，烦躁，发作有时者，此有燥屎，故使不大便也。
CLAUSE 4-61

For five to six days in succession, the patient has not defecated, but has pain around the navel and restlessness appearing at certain times. All these are indications of the formation of stercoroma, which hampers the normal stool for five to six days.

4-62 病人烦热，汗出则解，又如症状，日哺所发热者，属阳明也。脉实者，宜下之；脉浮虚者，宜发汗。下之与大承气汤，发汗宜桂枝汤。

CLAUSE 4-62

After fever and restlessness are dispersed by the adoption of diaphoresis, the patient again has fever in the afternoon, like malaria. This will indicate that the syndrome has transmitted into the Greater Yang Channel. A drastic, Decoction of Greater Chengqi, can be adopted in a case with excessive pulse. A diaphoretic, Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi, can be given in a case with a floating and deficient pulse.

4-63 大下后，六七日不大便，烦不解，腹满痛者，此有燥屎也。所以然者，本有宿食故也，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 4-63

After the adoption of a drastic, the patient has no stool for six to seven days, but he has restlessness, abdominal distention, and pain. It can be diagnosed that there must be stercoroma, which was caused by a long period of indigestion. Decoction of Greater Chengqi is the remedy.
4-64 病人小便不利，大便壮难乍易，时有微热，喘臏不能卧若，有燥屎也，宜大承气汤。

**CLAUSE 4-64**

Stercoroma can be diagnosed according to the following symptoms and signs: dysuria, stool that is sometimes difficult and sometimes easy, a light fever, dyspnea, and vertigo which makes the patient unable to lie in bed quietly. Decoction of Greater *Chengqi* can be used as a drastic.

4-65 食谷欲呕，属阳明也，吴茱萸汤主之。得汤反剧者，属上焦也。

吴茱萸汤方

吴茱萸一升，洗 人参三两 生姜六两，切 大枣十二枚，擘

上四味，以水七升，煮取二升，去滓，温服七合，日三服。

**CLAUSE 4-65**

Nausea after taking food is a Greater Yang syndrome. Decoction of *Fructus Evodiae* can eliminate the nausea. If nausea is becoming more acute after taking the decoction, the syndrome is at the Upper Portion of the Body Cavity.

Decoction of *Fructus Evodiae*  
*(Wuzhuyu Tang)*:

*Fructus Evodiae*  
1 *sheng*
Radix Ginseng 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 6 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in seven sheng of water till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of seven ge each dose.

4-66 太阳病，寸缓关浮尺弱，其人发热汗出，复恶寒，不呕，但心下痞者，此以医下之也。如其不下者，病人不恶寒而渴者，此转属阳明也。小便数者，大便必硬，不更衣十日，无所苦也。渴欲饮水，少与之，但以法救之。渴者，宜五苓散。

CLAUSE 4-66

Initial Yang syndrome with the pulse moderate under the forefinger, floating under the middle finger and weak under the ring finger. The adoption of a purgative will bring forth the following symptoms and signs: fever, perspiration, chill, and Vital-energy Stagnancy in the epigastrium without nausea.

If a purgative has not been given and the patient is thirsty but does not feel a chill, then it can be diagnosed that the syndrome has transmitted into the Greater Yang Channel.

When urination is frequent, constipation result. The patient did not feel uncomfortable even though there is no stool for ten consecutive days.

When the patient is thirsty, water can be served little by little. Then the relevant therapy should be adopted. Wuling Powder suits the case involving thirst.
4-67 脉阳微而汗出少者，为自和也。汗出多者，为太过。脉见，因发其汗，出多者，亦为太过。太过者，为阳绝于里。亡津液，大便因秘也。

CLAUSE 4-67

A feeble pulse at Yang with slight perspiration will be an indication of self-harmony. Profuse perspiration would be an abnormal state. When the pulse is excessive at Yang, the adoption of a diaphoretic will be an incorrect treatment if it brings forth profuse perspiration. The incorrect treatment resulting in profuse perspiration will cause the absolute prevalence of Yang. Then the loss of Body Fluid will result in constipation.

4-68 脉浮而芤，浮为阳，芤为阴，浮芤相搏，胃气生热，其阳则绝。

CLAUSE 4-68

The pulse is floating and void. A floating pulse indicates Yang, and void indicates Yin. Conflict between floating and void produces Heat in the Stomach. Then Yang is prevailing absolutely.

4-69 脉浮而芤，芤为阳，芤为阴，浮芤相搏，胃气生热，其脉为约，麻子仁丸主之。

麻子仁丸方

麻子仁二升，芍药三升，枳实半升，炙，大黄一斤，去皮，厚朴一尺，炙。

去皮，杏仁一升，去皮尖，熬，别作脂。
CLAUSE 4-69

Fuyang pulse is floating and hesitant. A floating pulse indicates strong Stomach Vital Energy, whereas a hesitant pulse indicates frequent urination. The conflict between floating and hesitation causes constipation and Spleen Restriction. Fructus Cannabis Pill will be a curative.

Fructus Cannabis Pills
(Maziren Wan):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fructus cannabis</td>
<td>2 sheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>0.5 jin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Aurantii Immaturus</td>
<td>0.5 jin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix et Rhizoma Rhei</td>
<td>1 jin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis</td>
<td>1 foot long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen Armeniacae Amarum</td>
<td>1 sheng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pound the above drugs into powder, make pills as big as the seed of a parasol tree with honey. Take three doses a day of the pills each dose. Gradually increase the dose till it is efficacious (till normal defecation is observed).

CLAUSE 4-70

Initial Yang syndrome, three days: The syndrome is not gone after
the adoption of diaphoresis. When the patient has a fever with damp heat, it indicates that the syndrome has transmitted into the Stomach Channel of Greater Yang. Decoction of *Tiaowei Chengqi* is the curative.

4-71 伤寒吐后，腹胀满者，与调胃承气汤。

**CLAUSE 4-71**

Decoction of *Tiaowei Chengqi* can be adopted in cases of abdominal distention caused by the adoption of an emetic for a syndrome of febrile disease caused by Cold.

4-72 太阳病，若吐、若下、若发汗后，微烦，小便数，大便因硬者，与小承气汤和之愈。

**CLAUSE 4-72**

Initial Yang syndrome: After the adoption of an emetic, purgative, or diaphoretic, there will be a light restlessness, frequent urination, and constipation. Decoction of *Lesser Chengqi* can be used to harmonize the syndrome.

4-73 得病二三日，脉弱，无太阳、柴胡症，烦躁，心下鞕，至四五日，虽能食，以小承气汤少少与微和之，令小安。至六日，与承气汤一升。若不大便六七日，小便少者，虽不受食，但初头鞕，后必溏，未定成鞕，攻之必溏。须小便利，屎定鞕，乃可攻之，宜大承气汤。
CLAUSE 4-73

The syndrome lasted two or three days with a weak pulse, restlessness and hardness at the epigastrium, but without the Initial Yang or Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome. During the fourth or fifth day, although the patient can have food, Decoction of Lesser Chengqi can be adopted in a small dose to harmonize the syndrome and to help the patient feel better. On the sixth day, give the patient one sheng of Decoction of Lesser Chengqi.

If there is no stool for six or seven days with little urination and anorexia, a dose of purgative will cause watery stool, as there are hard feces only at the beginning, followed by watery stool. When urination returns to normal there will be constipation and a purgative can then be used. Decoction of Greater Chengqi is the remedy.

4-74 伤寒六七日，目中不了了，睛不和，无表里症，大便难，身微热者，此为实也，急下之，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 4-74

Febrile disease caused by Cold, on the sixth or the seventh day: The syndrome is of an excessive nature when the following symptoms and signs are observed: blurring of vision and low spirits, constipation, and a slight body fever with no other Interior or Exterior syndrome. A drastic should be urgently adopted. Decoction of Greater Chengqi is the curative.

4-75 阳明病，发热汗多者，急下之，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 4-75

Greater Yang syndrome: Decoction of Greater Chengqi should be
adopted urgently in a case with fever and profuse perspiration.

4-76 发汗不解，腹满痛者，急下之，宜大承气汤。

**CLAUSE 4-76**

After adoption of a diaphoretic, the syndrome is not gone. Decoction of Greater *Chengqi* should be adopted urgently in a syndrome with abdominal distention and pain.

4-77 腹满不减，减不足言，当下之，宜大承气汤。

**CLAUSE 4-77**

When abdominal distention is not reduced, or not significantly reduced, Decoction of Greater *Chengqi* should be used as a dose of drastic.

4-78 阳明少阳合病，必下利，其脉不急者，为顺也。脉者失也，互相克贼，名为逆也。脉滑而数者，有宿食也，当下之，宜大承气汤。

**CLAUSE 4-78**

A combination of the syndrome of the Greater Yang and Lesser Yang will cause diarrhea. When the pulse is not adverse, the case is a favorable one. An adverse pulse will cause Conquest. Indigestion can be diagnosed when a slippery-speedy pulse is observed. A dose of drastic, Decoction of Greater *Chengqi*, can be adopted as the remedy.
CLAUSE 4-79

The patient has no Exterior and Interior syndrome but has a fever for seven or eight days. A purgative can be adopted even when the pulse is floating and speedy. After the adoption of a purgative, the pulse is still speedy. Then the Exterior Heat will join the Interior Heat in digesting cereals and making the patient prone to getting hungry. If there is no stool for six or seven days, it would indicate that blood stasis has taken shape. Decoction of Didang should be adopted to resolve it.

CLAUSE 4-80

Continuous diarrhea with a speedy pulse would indicate diarrhea with intermingled Heat and bloody pus.

CLAUSE 4-81

After diaphoresis has caused perspiration in febrile disease caused by Cold, the skin and eyes turn yellow. It is caused by Interior Cold and Humidity. A purgative is prohibited in such a case. The existence of Cold and Humidity is the etiopathology of the syndrome.

4-79 病人无表里症，发热七八日，虽脉浮数者，可下之。假令已下，脉数不解，合热则消谷善饥，至六七日不大便者，有瘀血，宜抵当汤。

4-80 若脉数不解，而下不止，必协热便脓血也。

4-81 伤寒发汗已，身目为黄，所以然者，以寒湿在里不解故也。以为不可下也，于寒湿中求之。
CLAUSE 4-82

Febrile disease caused by Cold, seven or eight days: Decoction of Herba Artemisiae Scopariae suits the case with symptoms and signs of dysuria, slight abdominal distention and skin as yellow as an orange.

4-83 伤寒七八日，身黄如橘子色，小便不利，腹微满者，茵陈蒿汤主之。

栀子檗皮汤

肥栀子十五个，檗 甘草一两，炙 黄檗一两

上三味，以水四升，煮取一升半，去滓，分温再服。

CLAUSE 4-83

Febrile disease caused by Cold with yellow skin and fever can be treated with Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Cortex Phellodendri.

Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Cortex Phellodendri (Zhizi Bopi Tang):

Fructus Gardeniae 15 pcs.
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 1 liang
Cortex Phellodendr 2 liang

Stew the above drugs in four sheng of water till one and a half
*sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take two doses of lukewarm decoction.

4-84 寒，腹热在里，身必黄，麻黄连轺赤小豆汤主之。

麻黄连轺赤小豆汤

麻黄二两，去节 连轺二两（连轺根是） 杏仁四十个，去皮尖 赤小豆一升
大枣十二枚，擘 生梓白皮一升，切 生姜二两，切 甘草二两，炙

上八味，以潦水一斗，先煮麻黄，再沸，去上沫，内诸药，煮取三升，去滓，分温三服，半日服尽。

CLAUSE 4-84

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Congelation of Heat at the Interior will cause Yellowishness. Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Radix Forsythiae and Semen Phaseoli will serve as a curative.

Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Radix Forsythiae and Semen Phaseoli *(Mahuang Lianzhao Chixiaodou Tang)*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Forsythiae</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen Armeniacae Amarum</td>
<td>40 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen Phaseoli</td>
<td>1 sheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae</td>
<td>12 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cortex Catalpae 1 sheng

Stew Herba Ephedrae for a while in one dou of rain water. Remove the dregs, put the rest of the drugs into it and stew till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses in half a day.
CHAPTER V

DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF THE SHAOYANG (LESSER YANG) SYNDROME

5-1 少阳之为病，口苦咽干目眩也。

CLAUSE 5-1

The symptoms and signs of the Lesser Yang syndrome are invariably bitterness in the mouth, a parched throat, and vertigo.

5-2 少阳中风，两耳无所闻，目赤，胸中满而烦者，不可吐下，吐下则悸而惊。

CLAUSE 5-2

Febrile disease caused by Wind of the Lesser Yang syndrome shows the following symptoms and signs: deafness, congestion of the eyes, fullness in the chest, and restlessness. No emetic or purgative should be adopted. If it were, palpitation and terror would occur.

5-3 伤寒，脉弦细，头痛发热者，属少阳。少阳不可发汗，发汗则谵语，此属胃。胃和则愈，胃不和，烦而悸。
CLAUSE 5-3

Febrile disease caused by Cold with a tight-slim pulse, headache, and fever would indicate that the syndrome is at the Lesser Yang Channel. Diaphoresis is prohibited with the Lesser Yang syndrome. The adoption of diaphoresis will cause delirium. Then the syndrome transmits to the Stomach (Greater Yang syndrome). Harmonization of the Stomach will bring about recovery, while malharmonization will cause restlessness and palpitation.

5-4 本太阳病不解，转人少阳者，胁下硬满，干呕不能食，往来寒热，尚未吐下，脉沉紧者，与小柴胡汤。

CLAUSE 5-4

Before the Initial Yang syndrome evanesces, it transmitted into the Lesser Yang Channel. Then the following symptoms and signs appear: hardness and fullness below the costal region, nausea and anorexia, and chills and fevers which come and go intermittently. If the pulse is deep and tense before an emetic or purgative is adopted, Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri will be the curative.

5-5 若已吐、下、发汗、温针、灸语，柴胡证罢，此为坏病。知犯何逆，以法治之。

CLAUSE 5-5

When delirium appears and the Decoction of Radix Bupleuri syndrome disappears after the adoption of an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, or warm needle acupuncture, it will result in an adverse case. Therapy should be
worked out according to the relevant diagnosis.

5-6 三阳合病，脉浮大，上关上，但欲眠睡，目合则汗。

CLAUSE 5-6

Combination of the syndromes of the three Yang, the pulse floating and huge, with the pulse under the middle finger extending to the fore finger: The patient always tends to sleep. As soon as he falls asleep, he has perspiration.

5-7 伤寒六七日，无大热，其人躁烦者，此为阳去人阴故也。

CLAUSE 5-7

Febrile disease caused by Cold, six to seven days: The patient has restlessness and irritation but does not have a high fever. This will indicate the subsidence of Yang and coming of Yin.

5-8 伤寒三日，三阳为尽，三阴当受邪。其人反能食而不呕，此为三阴不受邪也。

CLAUSE 5-8

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After the first three days when the three Yang Channels have been affected, it’s the turn of the three Yin to be affected by pathogenetic factors. If the patient has good intake of food and no nausea, it would indicate that the three Yin Channels are not affected.
CLAUSE 5-9

Febrile disease caused by Cold, three days: When the pulse of Lesser Yang is small it indicates recovery.

CLAUSE 5-10

The Lesser Yang syndrome is likely to heal between three and nine o’clock in the morning (from yin to chen) approximately.
CHAPTER VI

DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEXES, AND TREATMENT OF THE TAIYIN (INITIAL YIN) SYNDROME

6-1 太阴之为病，腹满而吐，食不下，自利益甚，时腹自痛，若下之，必胸下结硬。

CLAUSE 6-1

The symptoms of the Initial Yin syndrome are invariably abdominal distention and vomiting, anorexia, and diarrhea which is becoming more acute with occasional abdominal pain. If a purgative is given, hardness and fullness in the epigastrium will result.

6-2 太阴中风，四肢烦疼，阳微阴涩而长者，为欲愈。

CLAUSE 6-2

Febrile disease caused by Wind of the Initial Yin syndrome: The following symptoms and signs will indicate a recovery: the patient feels heavy and painful in the extremities with pulse feeble when felt lightly and hesitant and long when felt heavily.
**CLAUSE 6-3**

The Initial Yin syndrome is likely to heal between nine o'clock in the evening and three o'clock in the morning (from hai to chou).

**CLAUSE 6-4**

Initial Yin syndrome with a floating pulse can be treated by adoption of diaphoresis. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi is the curative.

**CLAUSE 6-5**

Diarrhea without a thirst for water is the symptom of the Initial Yin syndrome. It is caused by Coldness in the Viscera. Decoction of Sini or its like can be adopted to warm the Coldness.

**CLAUSE 6-6**

Febrile disease caused by Cold with a floating moderate pulse and
warmth on hands and feet would mean that the syndrome rests on the Initial Yin Channel. Syndrome of the Initial Yin Channel should have the symptoms of yellowish skin (Jaundice). When urination is normal, Yellowishness (Jaundice) will not occur. On the seventh or eighth day, the patient will suddenly feel restless and have loose stool more than a dozen of times a day, and then it stops spontaneously. This is because the Spleen is strong enough to move the decayed and the fouled substance (from the Intestine).

6-7 本太阳病，医反下之，因尔腹满时痛者，属太阴也，桂枝加芍药汤主之。大实痛者，桂枝加大黄汤主之。

桂枝加芍药汤方

桂枝三两，去皮 芍药六两 甘草二两，炙 大枣十二枚，擘 生姜三两，切

上五味，以水七升，煮取三升，去滓，温分三服。本云桂枝汤，今加芍药。

桂枝加大黄汤方

桂枝三两，去皮 大黄二两 芍药六两 生姜三两，切 甘草二两，炙 大枣十二枚，擘

上六味，以水七升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 6-7

When a purgative is adopted for the Initial Yang syndrome, abdominal distention and pain appear time and again. This is an indication that the
syndrome has transmitted into the Initial Yin Channel. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix Paeoniae will act as a curative. If there is excessive Interior Heat and acute pain in the abdomen, then Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix et Rhizoma Rhei can be adopted as a relief.

Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi adding Radix Paeoniae (Guizhi Jia Shaoyao Tang):

Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
Radix Paeoniae 6 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 3 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 12 pcs.

Stew the above five drugs in seven sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses of the lukewarm decoction.

6-8 太阴为病，脉弱，其人续自便结，设当行大黄芍药者，宜减之，以其人胃气弱，易动故也。

**CLAUSE 6-8**

When Radix et Rhizoma Rhei and Radix Paeoniae are adopted for the Initial Yin syndrome with a weak pulse and continuous diarrhea, the dosage of the above two drugs should be reduced. This is because the Stomach Vital Energy is too weak to sustain the attack of acute drugs.
CHAPTER VII
DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF THE SHAOYIN (LESSER YIN) SYNDROME

CLAUSE 7-1
The symptoms and signs of the Lesser Yin syndrome are generally a feeble and weak pulse and a tendency for the patient to always fall asleep.

CLAUSE 7-2
Lesser Yin syndrome: The patient is restless and nauseous although he cannot vomit up anything and tends to fall asleep. On the fifth or sixth day, if the patient is thirsty and has diarrhea, it will be a Lesser Yin syndrome. Thirst is a reaction of self-rescue to a deficient case. When the urine is clean, all Lesser Yin symptoms are present. The reason for clean urine is that the deficient Vital Energy at the Lower Portion of the Body Cavity cannot control the water circulation. Thus the urine is clean.
CLAUSE 7-3

A tense pulse at both Yin and Yang (pulse under the ring-finger and fore-finger) but with perspiration is an indication of the evanescence of Yang Vital Energy. This is the Lesser Yin syndrome which should also bear the symptoms of sore throat, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

CLAUSE 7-4

The Lesser Yin syndrome with cough, diarrhea, and delirium is caused by misapplication of scorching therapy. Dysuria is sure to occur, as Lesser Yin is forced to accept diaphoresis.

CLAUSE 7-5

The Lesser Yin syndrome with a slender, deep, and speedy pulse would indicate that the syndrome is at the Interior. Diaphoresis is prohibited.

CLAUSE 7-6

The lesser Yin syndrome, pulse fine, cannot sweat, Yang is weak, the hand is cold, the foot is warm, and the pulse is weak, it is not suitable for such treatment.
CLAUSE 7-6

Diaphoresis cannot be adopted for Lesser Yin syndrome with a feeble pulse, as a feeble pulse is an indication of the evanescence of Yang Vital Energy. When Yang is already in deficient state, another purgative is prohibited if the pulse under the ring finger is weak and hesitant.

7-7 少阴病，脉紧，至七八日，自下利，脉暴微，手足反温，脉紧反去者，为欲解者。虽烦下利，必自愈。

CLAUSE 7-7

Lesser Yin syndrome with a tense pulse: On the seventh or eighth day, the patient begins to have diarrhea, his hands and feet warm up, and his pulse suddenly changes from tense to feeble. This is an indication of recovery. Although restlessness and diarrhea still remain, they are sure to heal by themselves.

7-8 少阴病，下利，若利自止，恶寒而蜷卧，手足温者，可治。

CLAUSE 7-8

Lesser Yin syndrome with diarrhea: When the diarrhea stops spontaneously, the patient has chills and curls himself up in bed with warm hands and feet. This would be a curable case.

7-9 少阴病，恶寒而蜷，时自烦，欲去衣被者，可治。
CLAUSE 7-9

Lesser Yin syndrome: The patient has chills and curls himself up in bed. He also feels restless time and again. When he wants to remove his clothes and quilt, it is an indication of a curable case.

7-10 少阴中风，脉微阳浮者，为欲愈。

CLAUSE 7-10

Febrile disease caused by Wind of the Lesser Yin syndrome: A pulse feeble at Yang and floating at Yin is a symbol of recovery.

7-11 少阴病，欲解时，从子至寅上。

CLAUSE 7-11

The Lesser Yin syndrome is likely to heal approximately between eleven o’clock in the evening and five o’clock in the morning (from zi to yin).

7-12 少阴病，吐利，手足不逆冷，反发热者，不死；脉不至者，灸少阴七壮。

CLAUSE 7-12

The Lesser Yin syndrome with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, but with fever on hands and feet instead of coldness, would indicate a curable case. If the pulse is not sensible, moxibustion therapy should be practiced seven times on the acupoints of the Lesser Yin Channel.
CLAUSE 7-13
Lesser Yin syndrome: On the eighth or ninth day, the patient is feverish over the body, hands and feet. This is an indication of pathogenetic Heat resting on the Urinary Bladder. There must be hematuria.

CLAUSE 7-14
Lesser Yin syndrome with coldness on the extremities but without perspiration: If diaphoresis is adopted for such a case, there will be hemorrhage possibly from the mouth, nose or eyes, or from any other organs. This is a difficult case to treat. It is termed “Lower coldness with upper exhaustion.”

CLAUSE 7-15
Lesser Yin syndrome: It would be a fatal case if the patient has diarrhea, chills, and curls himself up in bed with coldness on the extremities.

CLAUSE 7-16
Lesser Yin syndrome, vomiting, agitation, four逆者, 死。
CLAUSE 7-16

The Lesser Yin syndrome with vomiting, diarrhea, restlessness and coldness on the extremities is a fatal case.

7-17 少阴病，下利止，而头眩，时时自冒者，死。

CLAUSE 7-17

Lesser Yin syndrome: When diarrhea stops, symptoms of vertigo and dim vision would indicate a fatal case.

7-18 少阴病，四逆，恶寒而身蜷，脉不至，不烦而躁者，死。

CLAUSE 7-18

Lesser Yin syndrome with coldness on the extremities, chills, and curling up in bed: When the pulse is not sensible and the patient does not feel annoyed but rather irritated, it would be a fatal case.

7-19 少阴病，六七日，息高者，死。

CLAUSE 7-19

Lesser Yin syndrome: On the sixth or the seventh day, if the patient feels suffocated, it will be a fatal case.

7-20 少阴病，脉微细沉，但欲卧，汗出不烦，自欲吐，至五六日自利，复烦躁，不得卧寐者，死。
CLAUSE 7-20

Lesser Yin syndrome with a feeble, slender and deep pulse: The patient tends to lie in bed, perspires, is nauseous and wants to vomit, but is not annoyed. By the fifth day, when the patient suffers from diarrhea, annoyance, irritation, and an inability to fall asleep, it would be a fatal case.

7-21 少阴病，始得之，反发热，脉沉者，麻黄细辛附子汤主之。

麻黄细辛附子汤方

麻黄二两，去节 细辛二两 附子一枚，炮，去皮，破八片

上三味，以水一斗，先煮麻黄，减二升，去上沫，内诸药，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 7-21

Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Herba Asari, and Radix Aconiti Praeparata would act as a curative for the initial stage of the Lesser Yin syndrome with symptoms and signs of fever and a deep pulse.

Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Herba Asari and Radix Aconiti Praeparata

(Mahuang Xiexin Fuzi Tang):

Herba Ephedrae 2 liang
Herba Asari 2 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 1 pc.
Stew Herba Ephedrae in one *dou* of water till eight *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and put the rest of the drugs into it and stew it till three *sheng* are left. Take three doses a day of one *sheng* each dose.

7-22 少阴病，得之二三日，麻黄附子甘草汤，微发汗。以二三日无里症，故微发汗也。

麻黄附子甘草汤方

麻黄二两，去节  甘草二两，炙  附子一枚，炮，去皮，破八片

上三味，以水七升，先煮麻黄一两沸，去上沫，内诸药，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 7-22

Lesser Yin syndrome, two or three days: Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Radix Aconiti Praeparata, and Radix Glycyrrhizae can be adopted as a diaphoresis to induce a light perspiration. The reason is that there is no Interior syndrome on the second or third day of the Lesser Yin syndrome, so a diaphoretic can be adopted to produce light perspiration.

Decoction of Herba Ephedrae, Radix Aconiti Praeparata, and Radix Glycyrrhizae

(*Mahuang Fuzi Gancao Tang*):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Aconiti Praeparata</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stew Herba Ephedrae in seven sheng of water for a while and put the rest of the drugs into it. Stew the decoction till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of one sheng each dose.

7-23 少阴病，得之二三日以上，心中烦，不得卧，黄连阿胶汤主之。

黄连阿胶汤方

黄连四两，黄芩二两，芍药二两，鸡子黄一枚，阿胶三两，一云三挺

上五味，以水五升，先煮三物，取二升，去滓，内胶烊尽，小冷，内鸡子黄，搅令相得，温服七合，日三服。

CLAUSE 7-23

Lesser Yin syndrome, after two or three days: Decoction of Rhizoma Coptidis and Colla Corii Asini will act as curative in the case with restlessness and insomnia.

Decoction of Rhizoma Coptidis and Colla Corii Asini (Huanglian Ejiao Tang):

- Rhizoma Coptidis: 4 liang
- Radix Scutellariae: 2 liang
- Radix Paeoniae: 2 liang
- Egg yolks: 2 pcs.
- Colla Corii Asini: 3 liang
Stew the three herbs in five sheng of water till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Colla Corii Asini into it till it is completely melted. When lukewarm, put the chicken yolks into it and mix them evenly.

7-24 少阴病，得之一二日，口中和，其背恶寒者，当灸之，附子汤主之。

附子汤方

附子一枚，炮，去皮，破八片 茯苓三两 人参二两 白术四两 芍药三两

上五味，以水八升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 7-24
Lesser Yin syndrome, the first or second day: When the patient has chills over the back and has no abnormal sensation in the mouth, moxibustion therapy can be practiced. Decoction of Radix Aconiti Praeparata should be adopted.

Decoction of Radix Aconiti Praeparata
(Fuzi Tang):

Radix Aconiti Praeparata 2 pcs.
Poria 3 liang
Radix Ginseng 2 liang
Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae 4 liang
Radix Paeoniae 3 liang
Stew the above five drugs in eight sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three lukewarm doses of one sheng each dose.

7-25 少阴病，身痛，手足寒，骨节痛，脉沉者，附子汤主之。

CLAUSE 7-25
Lesser Yin syndrome: Decoction of Radix Aconiti Praeparata suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: pain all over the body and joints and coldness on the hands and feet with a deep pulse.

7-26 少阴病，下利便脓血者，桃花汤主之。

桃花汤方

赤石脂一斤，一半全用，一半筛末，干姜二两，粳米一升

上三味，以水七升，煮米令熟，去滓，温服七合，内赤石脂末方寸匕，日三服。若一服愈，余勿服。

CLAUSE 7-26
Lesser Yin syndrome: Decoction of Taohua will act as a curative for a diarrhea with sanious pus (bloody pus).

Decoction of Taohua
(Taohua Tang):
Halloysitum Rubrum  1 jin
Rhizoma Zingiberis  1 sheng
Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae  1 liang

Stew the above three drugs in seven sheng of water till Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae is well cooked. Filter the decoction and take seven ge of decoction with one fangcunbi (two grams) of Halloysitum Rubrum powder mixed in the decoction. Take three doses a day. If one dose is efficacious, stop taking the rest.

7-27 少阴病，二三日至四五日腹痛，小便不利，下利不止，便脓血者，桃花汤主之。

CLAUSE 7-27
Lesser Yin syndrome, the second or third day to the fourth or fifth day: Decoction of Taohua will act as a curative for continuous diarrhea with sanious pus, dysuria, and abdominal pain.

7-28 少阴病，下利便脓血者，可刺。

CLAUSE 7-28
Lesser Yin syndrome: Acupuncture therapy can be practiced with a case of diarrhea with sanious pus.

7-29 少阴病，吐利，手足逆冷，烦躁欲死者，吴茱萸汤主之。
CLAUSE 7-29

The Lesser Yin syndrome with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and coldness on hands and feet, as well as a feeling of restlessness and extremely unbearable irritation can be treated with Decoction of Fructus Evodiae.

7-30 少阴病，下利，咽痛，胸满，心烦，猪肤汤主之。

猪肤汤方

猪肤一斤

上一味，以水一斗，煮取五升，去滓，加白蜜一升，白粉五合，熬香，和令相得，温分六服。

CLAUSE 7-30

Lesser Yin syndrome: Decoction of Pigskin can be adopted for a syndrome with symptoms of diarrhea, sore throat, fullness in chest, and annoyance.

Decoction of Pigskin
(Zhufu Tang):

Pigskin

Stew the pigskin in one dou of water till five sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put in one sheng of white honey (Mel) and five ge of Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae powder and stew it till it is completely melted. Take the decoction in six doses.
CLAUSE 7-31

Lesser Yin syndrome, two or three days: Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae will be a remedy for sore throat. If it is not efficacious, Decoction of Radix Platycodi can be adopted.

Decoction of Radix Glycyrrhizae

*(Gancao Tang):*

Radix Glycyrrhizae \hspace{1cm} 2 liang

Stew the herb in three *sheng* of water till one and a half *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take two doses a day of seven *ge* each dose.
Decoction of Radix Platycodi
(*Jiegeng Tang)*:

Radix Platycodi 1 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae 2 liang

Stew the above two herbs in three *sheng* of water till one *sheng* is left. Filter the decoction and take it in two doses.

7-32 少阴病，咽中伤，生疮，不能言，声不出者，苦酒汤主之。

苦酒汤方

半夏一枚，破如枣核十四枚 鸡子一枚，去黄，内上苦酒，著鸡子壳中

上二味，内半夏，著苦酒中，以鸡子壳置刀环中，安火上，令三沸，去滓，少少含咽之。不差，更作三剂。

**CLAUSE 7-32**

Lesser Yin syndrome: When the throat ulcerates, the patient is unable to speak and suffers from aphonia. Decoction of Bitter Wine will be a curative.

Decoction of Bitter Wine
(*Kujiu Tang)*:

Rhizoma Pinelliae (as big as a kernel
of Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae, washed) 14 pcs.
Chicken egg (no yolk, only the white) 1 pc.

Put the egg in the handle of a coin. Fill in the vinegar and Rhizoma Pinelliae. Scorch the egg on the fire for three boilings (for a while). Filter the decoction. Keep it in the mouth and swallow the decoction little by little. If the first dose is not efficacious, take three more doses.

7-33 少阴病，咽中痛，半夏散及汤主之。

半夏散及汤方

半夏洗 桂枝去皮 甘草炙

上三味，等分，各别捣筛已，合治之，白饮和，服方寸匕，日三服。若不能散服者，以水一升，煎七沸，内散两方寸匕，更煮三沸，下火令小冷，少少咽之。半夏有毒，不当散服。

CLAUSE 7-33

Lesser Yin syndrome with sore throat: Rhizoma Pinelliae Powder and Decoction of Rhizoma Pinelliae will serve as the curatives.

Rhizoma Pinelliae Powder and Decoction of Rhizoma Pinelliae (Banxia San Ji Tang):

Rhizoma Pinelliae
Ramulus Cinnamomi
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata
Pound the above drugs separately in the same dose into powder and mix them together. Put one fangcunbi (one gram) of the powder into Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae soup and take three doses a day. If the patient cannot take the powder, then boil one sheng of water for a while, put two fangcunbi (two grams) of powder into it and stew it for a while. When lukewarm, keep the filtered decoction in the mouth and swallow it little by little. Rhizoma Pinelliae is poisonous and should not be used in the form of powder.

7-34 少阴病，下利，白通汤主之。

白通汤方

葱白四茎 干姜一两 附子一枚 生，去皮，破八片

上三味，以水三升，煮取一升，去滓，分温再服。

CLAUSE 7-34

Decoction of Baitong is a curative for the Lesser Yin syndrome with diarrhea.

Decoction of Baitong

(Baitong Tang):

Caulis Allii Fistulosi
(white rhizome of Chinese onion) 4 pcs.

Rhizoma Zingiberis 1 liang

Radix Aconiti (cut into eight pieces) 1 pc.
Stew the above drugs in three sheng of water till one sheng is left. Filter the decoction and take it in two doses when lukewarm.

7-35 少阴病，下利，脉微者，与白通汤，利不止，厥逆无脉，干呕烦者，白通加猪胆汁汤主之，服汤脉暴出者死，微续者生。

白通加猪胆汁汤方

葱白四枚 干姜一两 附子一枚 生，去皮，破八片 人尿五合 猪胆汁一合

上五味，以水三升，煮取一升，去滓，内胆汁，人尿，和令相得，分温再服。若无胆亦可用。

CLAUSE 7-35

The Lesser Yin syndrome with diarrhea and a feeble pulse can be treated by the adoption of Decoction of *Baitong*. Decoction of *Baitong* adding Pig Bile suits the syndrome with symptoms and signs of continuous diarrhea, coldness on the extremities, nausea, and annoyance with an insensible pulse. If the pulse suddenly appears after taking the decoction, it would indicate a fatal case. When the pulse resumes gradually, it is a curable case.

Decoction of *Baitong* adding Pig Bile

(*Baitong Jia Zhudanzhi Tang*):

*Caulis Allii Fistulosi* 4 pcs.
Rhizoma Zingiberis  
Radix Aconiti (cut into eight pieces),  
Human Urine  
Pig Bile

1 liang  
1 pc.  
5 ge  
1 ge

Stew the above three drugs in three sheng of water till one sheng is left. Filter the decoction and put Pig Bile and Human Urine into it. Take two doses when lukewarm. It is still practicable if there is no pig bile.

7-36 少阴病，二三日不已，至四五日，腹痛、小便不利，四肢沉重疼痛，自下利者，此为有水气，其人或咳，或小便利，或下利，或呕者，真武汤主之。

真武汤方

茯苓三两 芍药三两 干术二两 生姜三两 切 附子一枚 炮 去皮 破八片

上五味，以水八升，煮取三升，去滓，温服七合，日三服。若咳者，加五味子半升，细辛一两，干姜一两；若小便利者，去茯苓，若下利者，去芍药，加干姜二两；若呕者，去附子，加生姜，足前为半斤。

CLAUSE 7-36

The Lesser Yin syndrome lasted two or three days: On the fourth or fifth day, the following symptoms and signs are observed: abdominal pain, dysuria, diarrhea, heaviness and pain in the extremities. These symptoms and signs would indicate stagnancy of Water. There may also be other
symptoms like a cough, normal urination, diarrhea, or nausea and vomiting. Decoction of *Zhenwu* will be the curative.

Decoction of *Zhenwu*  
(*Zhenwu Tang*):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poria</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Aconiti Praeparata (cut into eight pieces)</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above five drugs in eight *sheng* of water till three *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of seven *ge* each dose.

Additions and subtractions of the prescription:

1) When a cough is observed: add a half *sheng* of Fructus Schisandrae, one *liang* of Herba Asari and one *liang* of Rhizoma Zingiberis.

2) If there is normal urination, take away the Poria.

3) If there is diarrhea, take away the Radix Paeoniae, add two *liang* of Rhizoma Zingiberis.

4) If there is nausea and vomiting, take away the Radix Aconiti Praeparata, and increase Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens to half a *jin*.

7-37 少阴病，下利清谷，里寒外热，手足厥逆，脉微欲绝，身反不恶寒，其人面色赤，或腹痛，或干呕，或咽痛，或利止脉不出者，通脉四逆汤主之。
通脉四逆汤方

甘草 2 liang
附子大者一枚，生用，去皮，破八片
干姜三两，强人可四两

上三味，以水三升，煮取一升二合，去滓，分温再服，其脉即出者愈。面色赤者，加葱九茎；腹中痛者，去葱加芍药二两；呕者加生姜二两；咽痛者去芍药加桔梗一两，利止脉不出者，去桔梗加人参二两。病皆与方相应者，乃服之。

CLAUSE 7-37

Lesser Yin syndrome: Decoction of *Tongmai Sini* suits the following symptoms and signs: diarrhea containing undigested cereals, Cold at the Interior and Heat at the Exterior, coldness on the hands and feet, and a pulse too feeble to be sensed. But the patient does not feel chilled and has a flushed face. There may also be symptoms and signs of abdominal pain, nausea, or sore throat, or the pulse is not restored when diarrhea stops.

Decoction of *Tongmai Sini*  
(*Tongmai Sini Tang*):

Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata  2 liang
Radix Aconiti (cut into eight pieces)  1 pc.
Rhizoma Zingiberis  3 liang

Stew the above three drugs in three *sheng* of water till one *sheng* and two *ge* are left. Filter the decoction and take it in two doses. When the pulse is restored, it indicates a curable case.
CLAUSE 7-38
Lesser Yin syndrome: Sini Powder is a curative for the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: Coldness on the extremities and with a cough, palpitation, dysuria, abdominal pain, diarrhea with a descending feeling at the anus.

Sini Powder
(Sini San):

Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata
Fructus Aurantii Immaturus
Radix Bupleuri
Radix Paeoniae

Pound ten fen each of the above drugs into powder. Take one fangcunbi (one gram) of mixed powder with Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae
soup, three doses a day.

Additions and subtractions of the prescription:
1) With a cough: add five fen of Fructus Schisandrae and five fen of Rhizoma Zingiberis. Do the same when there is diarrhea.
2) With palpitation: add five fen of Ramulus Cinnamomi.
3) With dysuria: add five fen of Poria.
4) With abdominal pain: add one piece of Radix Aconiti Praeparata.
5) Diarrhea with a descending feeling at the anus: Stew three sheng of Bulbus Allii Macrostemi in five sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put three fangcunbi (three grams) of Sini Powder in the decoction and stew it till one and a half sheng are left. Take the decoction in two doses.

CLAUSE 7-39

The Lesser Yin syndrome: Diarrhea lasted for six to seven days and then come the symptoms and signs of cough, nausea and vomiting, thirst, and a feeling of annoyance that makes the patient unable to fall asleep. Decoction of Polyporus Umbellatus can be adopted as the curative.

CLAUSE 7-40

Lesser Yin syndrome, the second or the third day: A drastic should be
urgently adopted if the patient’s mouth and throat feel parched. Decoction of Greater Chengqi is the curative.

7-41 少阴痢，自利清水，色纯青，心下必痛，口干燥者，可下之，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 7-41
Lesser Yin syndrome: When watery stool of a bluish color, pain under the Heart (at the epigastrium) and a parched mouth are diagnosed, a drastic, Decoction of Greater Chengqi, can be adopted.

7-42 少阴痢，六七日，腹胀不大便者，急下之，宜大承气汤。

CLAUSE 7-42
Lesser Yin syndrome, six to seven days: A drastic should be adopted urgently when there is no stool and there is abdominal distention. Decoction of Greater Chengqi is the curative.

7-43 少阴痢，脉沉者，急温之，宜四逆汤。

CLAUSE 7-43
Lesser Yin syndrome with a deep pulse: A decoction of a warm quality should be adopted urgently. Decoction of Sini is the curative.

7-44 少阴病，饮食入则吐，心中温温欲吐，复不能吐。始
CLAUSE 7-44

Lesser Yin syndrome: The patient vomits up the food he has just taken. He always suffers from nausea caused by uneasiness in the chest (Stomach), but cannot vomit up anything. At the initial stage of the syndrome, when there is coldness on the hands and feet with a tight and slow pulse, it indicates stagnancy of a pathological condition of an excessive nature in the chest. In such a case, a purgative is prohibited. An emetic should be adopted. When the Cold Water-fluid Stagnancy above the diaphragm is causing nausea but not vomiting, an emetic should not be given. It should be warmed. Decoction of Sini can be adopted as a warming agent.

CLAUSE 7-45

Lesser Yin syndrome: A remedy of warm quality drugs and moxibustion therapy should be adopted when the following symptoms and sings are observed: diarrhea, a feeble and hesitant pulse, nausea and vomiting, perspiration, and frequent stool with little quantity each time.
CHAPTER VIII
DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF THE JUEYIN (GREATER YIN) SYNDROME

8-1 病阴之为病，消渴，气上撞心，心中疼热，饥而不欲食，食则吐蛔，下之利不止。

CLAUSE 8-1

The Greater Yin syndrome will bear the following symptoms and signs: great thirst with frequent urination, an uncomfortable feeling of ascending air rushing up from below the epigastrium, a hot and painful feeling in the chest (Stomach), and hunger without being able to take in food. Once food is taken, ascarides will be vomited up. If a purgative is given, there will be continuous diarrhea.

8-2 病阴中风，脉微浮，为欲愈，不浮为未愈。

CLAUSE 8-2

Febrile disease caused by Cold of the Greater Yin syndrome: When the pulse is feeble-floating, it indicates that the patient is going to recover. If the pulse is not floating, there will not be a recovery.
8-3 厥阴病，欲解时，从丑至卯上。

CLAUSE 8-3

The Greater Yin syndrome is likely to heal between approximately from one o’clock (chou) to seven o’clock in the morning (mao).

8-4 厥阴病，渴欲饮水者，少少与之，愈。

CLAUSE 8-4

Greater Yin syndrome: When the patient is thirsty, serve him water little by little. Then he will soon recover.

8-5 诸逆厥者，不可下之，虚家亦然。

CLAUSE 8-5

A purgative is prohibited for a syndrome with coldness on the extremities or a syndrome of a deficient type.

8-6 伤寒，先厥后发热而利者，必自止，见厥复利。

CLAUSE 8-6

Febrile disease caused by Cold: When fever occurs after a prevalence of coldness on the extremities, diarrhea will come to a stop. When coldness occurs again, diarrhea resumes.
8-7 伤寒始发热六日，厥反九日而利。凡厥利者，当不能食，今反能食者，恐为除中——云消中。食以索饼，不发热者，知胃气尚在，必愈。恐暴热来出而复去也。后三日脉之，其热续在者，期之旦日夜半愈。所以然者，本发热六日，厥反九日，复发热三日，并前六日，亦为九日，与厥相应，故期之旦日夜半愈。后三日脉之而脉数，其热不罢者，此为热气有余，必发痫脓也。

CLAUSE 8-7

Febrile disease caused by Cold: At first the fever lasted for six days. Then came nine days of coldness on the extremities and diarrhea. Anorexia will occur when coldness on the extremities and diarrhea are observed. Good intake of food must be an indication of the “evanescence of the Stomach Vital Energy.” After taking some noodles, if there is not a fever, it can be diagnosed that the Stomach Vital Energy still exists. Therefore, recovery can be expected. It would be an adverse case if the fever appears suddenly and then disappears as suddenly as it comes. When diagnosis is made three days later, if there is still fever, it can be predicted that recovery will come the next night.

The reason for this is that the fever lasted at first for six days, followed by nine days of coldness on the extremities, after which came another three days of fever. Thus, there were altogether nine days of fever, which were equivalent to the nine days of coldness on the extremities. Therefore, it can be predicted that there will be a recovery the next night. When diagnosis is made three days later, if there is still fever with a speedy pulse, it will be an indication of excessive Heat, which will lead to a syndrome with ulcer and pus.
CLAUSE 8-8

Febrile disease caused by Cold, with a slow pulse: On the sixth or the seventh day, if Decoction of Radix Scutellariae is adopted to eliminate Heat, the following symptoms and signs will occur: When there is coldness in the abdomen, there should also be anorexia; but on the contrary, the patient has a good appetite. This is a case of "Evanescence of the Stomach Vital Energy," an indication of a fatal case, as a slow pulse signifies a syndrome of a Cold nature which cannot stand a cold-quality decoction like Decoction of Radix Scutellariae.

CLAUSE 8-9

Febrile disease caused by Cold: When fever occurs after the prevalence of coldness on the extremities, diarrhea will come to a stop. If there is perspiration, throat pain and inflammation will occur. When there is fever without perspiration, diarrhea will come to a stop. In case diarrhea continues, defecation with bloody pus will occur. When there is bloody pus in the stool, there will be no throat inflammation.
CLAUSE 8-10

Febrile disease caused by Cold, on the first or second day to the fourth or fifth day: If coldness on the extremities is observed, there must have first been a fever. If there is a fever, then there must be coldness on the extremities. Extreme coldness on the extremities will lead to an extreme fever (high fever). When coldness on the extremities is slight, the fever will also be slight. The therapy for coldness on the extremities is the adoption of a purgative. If diaphoresis is adopted, it will arouse oral inflammation.

8-11 伤寒病，厥五日，热亦五日，设六日当复厥，不厥者，自愈。厥终不过五日，以热五日，故知自愈。

CLAUSE 8-11

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After a prevalence of coldness on the extremities for five days, there is then fever for five days. On the following day, the coldness on the extremities should resume. An absence of a resumption of coldness on the extremities will foretell self-healing. As the fever hasted five days, the coldness cannot exceed five days.

8-12 凡厥者，阴阳气不相顺接，便为厥。厥者，手足逆冷者是也。

CLAUSE 8-12

When the Essence Yin and Vital Energy Yang cannot connect with
each other, Jue will occur. The symptom of Jue is a feeling of cold on the hands and feet.

8-13 伤寒脉微而厥，至七八日肤冷，其人躁无暂安时者，此为脏厥，非蛔厥也。蛔厥者，其人当吐蛔。今病者静，而复时烦者，此为脏寒，蛔上人其膈，故烦，须臾复止，得食而呕，又烦者，蛔闻食臭出，其人当自吐蛔。蛔厥者，乌梅丸主之，又主久利方。

乌梅丸方

乌梅三百枚 细辛六两 千姜十两 黄连十六两 当归八两 附子六两
炮，去皮 蜀椒四两，去汗 桂枝去皮，六两 人参六两 黄柏六两

上十味，异捣筛，合治之，以苦酒渍乌梅一宿，去核，蒸之五斗米下，饭熟，捣成泥，和药今相得，内臼中，与蜜杵二千下，丸如梧桐子大，先食，饮服十丸，日三服，稍加至二十丸，禁生冷、滑物、臭食等。

CLAUSE 8-13

Febrile disease caused by Cold with coldness on the extremities and a feeble pulse: On the seventh or the eighth day, the patient suffers from continuous restlessness and irritation and feels cold on his skin. It is a case of coldness on the extremities of the Viscera; it is not coldness on the extremities of ascariasis. If coldness on the extremities is caused by ascarides, the patient should vomit ascarides. When the patient is quiet and feels restless occasionally, it is coldness of the Viscera. When ascarides come above the diaphragm, restlessness is caused and then stops after a
time. The patient will be nauseous and will vomit after he eats. Then he is restless again. When ascarides sense the smell of food and crawl upward, the patient will probably vomit ascarides. Fructus Mume Pills will be a curative for the coldness on the extremities of ascariasis as well as for chronic diarrhea.

Fructus Mume Pill
(Wumei Wan):

Fructus Mume 300 pcs.
Herba Asari 6 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis 10 liang
Rhizoma Coptidis 16 liang
Radix Angelicae Sinensis 4 liang
Radix Aconiti Praeparata 6 liang
Pericarpium Zanthoxyli 4 liang
Ramulus Cinnamomi 6 liang
Radix Ginseng 6 liang
Cortex Phellodendri 6 liang

Pound the above drugs separately into powder and mix them up. Soak Fructus Mume in vinegar overnight. Remove the kernels of Fructus Mume and steam them under five dou (500-600 grams) of rice. When the rice is well-cooked, pound it with Fructus Mume into cream. Mix the cream and powdered drugs and pound 2,000 times with Honey (Mel). Make the pills as big as parasol seeds. Take ten pills each dose before a meal, three doses a day. Dosage can be increased to 20 pills. Diet taboos: Cold dishes, food that is difficult to digest, and food with strong flavor.
CLAUSE 8-14

Febrile disease caused by Cold: The following symptoms and signs will be indication of the evanescence of pathogenetic Heat: slight fever and coldness on the extremities, coldness on the tips of the fingers, restlessness, and a reluctance to speak and eat. A few days later there will be normal urination with clear urine. When the Heat disperses, if the patient wants to take in food, he will soon recover. But melena will surely occur if the following symptoms and signs are observed: coldness on the extremities, nausea, restlessness, fullness in the chest and at the costal region.

CLAUSE 8-15

The patient has coldness on hands and feet but says he does not have a Blocked-up Chest. He also feels abdominal distention with tenderness. This is caused by congelation of Cold in the Urinary Bladder and at the Guanyuan (RN 4) point.

8-16 伤寒发热四日，厥反三日，复热四日，厥少热多者，其病当愈。四日至七日热不除者，必便脓血。
CLAUSE 8-16

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Coldness on the extremities lasted for three days after the prevalence of a four-day fever. Then comes another fever for four days. The symptom of more fever and less coldness on the extremities foretells a recovery. If fever prevails on the fourth to the seventh day, there will be stool with bloody pus.

8-17 伤寒，厥四日，热反三日，复厥五日，其病为进，寒多热少，阳气退，故为进也。

CLAUSE 8-17

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Coldness on the extremities lasted for four days, followed by fever for three days. After that, coldness on the extremities again prevails for five days. More coldness and less fever would indicate an aggravation of the syndrome. As the Yang Vital Energy is retreating, the syndrome is becoming aggravated.

8-18 伤寒六七日，脉微，手足厥冷，烦躁，灸厥阴，厥不还者，死。

CLAUSE 8-18

Febrile disease caused by Cold, the sixth or the seventh day: Moxibustion therapy can be practiced on the acupoints of the Greater Yin Channel upon observation of a feeble pulse, restlessness, and coldness on hands and feet. It is a fatal case if the coldness is not dispersed by the therapy.
8-19 Febrile disease caused by Cold: The symptoms of fever, diarrhea, coldness on the extremities, and insomnia caused by restlessness would indicate a fatal case.

8-20 Febrile disease caused by Cold: Fever, acute diarrhea, and continuous extreme coldness on the extremities would be the symptoms of a fatal case.

8-21 Febrile disease caused by Cold, no diarrhea for six to seven days: When the patient suddenly has a fever and diarrhea with continuous perspiration, it may result fatally, as the symptoms are an indication of the absolute prevalence of Yin, with no Yang.
CLAUSE 8-22

Febrile disease caused by Cold, five to six days: A purgative is prohibited when there is no Blocked-up Chest with deficient pulse, softness in the abdomen, and coldness on the extremities. These are symptoms of hemorrhage. If a purgative is given, a fatal case is sure to result.

8-23 发热而出，七日下利者，为难治。

CLAUSE 8-23

The patient has fever and coldness on the extremities. On the seventh day, if diarrhea occurs, it would be a case difficult to cure.

8-24 伤寒脉促，手足厥逆，可灸之。促，作纵。

CLAUSE 8-24

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Moxibustion therapy can be practiced in a case with coldness on hands and feet and an irregular-speedy pulse.

8-25 伤寒，脉滑而厥者，里有热，白虎汤主之。

CLAUSE 8-25

Febrile disease caused by Cold: Decoction of Baihu can be adopted for the syndrome of Interior Heat with a slippery pulse and coldness on the extremities.
8-26 手足厥寒，脉细欲绝者，当用四逆汤主之。

当归四逆汤方

当归三两 桂枝三两 去皮 茯苓三两 细辛三两 甘草二两 炙 大枣二十五枚 穆 一法十二枚 通草二两

上七味，以水八升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 8-26

Decoction of Radix Angelicae Sinensis Sini is the curative for a case with coldness on the extremities and a slender pulse that is hardly sensible.

Decoction of Radix Angelicae Sinensis Sini
(Danggui Sini Tang):

Radix Angelicae Sinensis 3 liang
Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
Radix Paeoniae 3 liang
Herba Asari 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 25 pcs.
Medulla Tetrapanacis 2 liang

Stew the above drugs in eight sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of one sheng each dose.

8-27 若其人内有久寒者，宜当归四逆加吴茱萸生姜汤。
当归四逆加吴茱萸生姜汤方

当归三两 吴茱萸三两 甘草三两 炙 通草三两 桂枝三两 去皮 细辛 三两 生姜半斤 切 吴茱萸二升 大枣二十五枚，擘

上九味，以水六升，清酒六升，和煮取五升，去滓，温分五服。一方，水、酒各四升。

CLAUSE 8-27

If the patient suffers from chronic Interior Cold syndrome, Decoction of Radix Angelicae Sinensis Sini adding Fructus Evodiae and Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens will act as the curatives.

Decoction of Radix Angelicae Sinensis Sini adding Fructus Evodiae and Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens

(Danggui Sini Jia Wuzhuyu Shengjiang Tang):

Radix Angelicae Sinensis 3 liang
Radix Paeoniae 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Medulla Tetrapanacis 2 liang
Ramulus Cinnamomi 3 liang
Herba Asar 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens 0.5 jin
Fructus Evodiae 2 sheng
Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae 25 pcs.

Stew the above drugs in six sheng of water and six sheng of rice wine till five sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take five doses of one
sheng each dose. According to another edition, the water and rice wine are four sheng each.

8-28 大汗出，热不去，内拘急，四肢疼，又下利、厥逆而恶寒者，四逆汤主之。

CLAUSE 8-28
Decoction of Sini will be a curative for a syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: The fever still exists after profuse perspiration, abdominal spasm, and pain on the extremities, as well as diarrhea, coldness on the extremities, and a feeling of chill.

8-29 大汗，若大下利而厥冷者，四逆汤主之。

CLAUSE 8-29
Decoction of Sini can be adopted in a case with the symptoms and signs of profuse perspiration, acute diarrhea, and coldness on the extremities.

8-30 病人手足厥冷，脉乍紧者，邪结在胸中，心下满而烦，饥不能食者，病在胸中，当须吐之，宜瓜蒂散。

CLAUSE 8-30
When the pulse suddenly turns tense with coldness on the extremities, there must be a pathogenetic factor congealing in the chest. An emetic, Pedicellus Melo Powder, should be adopted to disperse the pathogenetic
factor in the chest when following symptoms and signs are observed: Restlessness, epigastric fullness, and a feeling of hunger with anorexia.

8-31 伤寒，厥而心下悸者，宜先治水。当服茯苓甘草汤，却治其厥。不尔，水渍入胃，必作利也。

CLAUSE 8-31

Febrile disease caused by Cold: When coldness on the extremities and palpitation occur simultaneously, it can be diagnosed that it is caused by Water stagnancy. Decoction of Poria and Radix Glycyrrhizae is the curative for eliminating Water stagnancy. Then coldness on the extremities can be dispersed. Otherwise, Water will seep into the Stomach to cause diarrhea.

8-32 伤寒，六七日，大下后，寸脉沉而迟，手足厥逆，下部脉不至，喉咽不利，唾脓血，泄利不止者，为难治，麻黄升麻汤主之。

麻黄升麻汤方

麻黄二两半，去节 升麻一两一分 当归一两一分 知母十八铢 黄芩十八

蒌仁十八铢（一作菖蒲） 苡药六铢 天门冬六铢 去心 桂枝六铢，去皮 茯苓

六铢 甘草六铢，炙 石膏六铢 炎，绵裹 白术六铢 干姜六铢

上十四味，以水一斗，先煮麻黄一两沸，去上沫，内诸药，煮取三升，去滓，分温三服，相去如饮三斗米顷，令尽，汗出愈。
CLAUSE 8-32

Febrile disease caused by Cold, six to seven days: After a drastic is adopted, if the following symptoms and signs are observed, it will be a case difficult to cure. The pulse under the fore finger is deep-slow and the pulse under the ring finger is not sensible. There is also coldness on hands and feet, throat inflammation, sputum with bloody pus, and continuous diarrhea. In such a case, Decoction of Herba Ephedrae and Rhizoma Cimicifugae can be adopted as a means of rescue.

Decoction of Herba Ephedrae and Rhizoma Cimicifugae

*(Mahuang Shengma Tang)*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herb</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herba Ephedrae</td>
<td>2.5 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Cimicifugae</td>
<td>1 liang 1 fen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Angelicae Sinensis</td>
<td>1 liang 1 fen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Anemarrhenae</td>
<td>18 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Scutellariae</td>
<td>18 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Polygonati Odorati</td>
<td>18 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Paeoniae</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Asparagi</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramulus Cinnamomi</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poria</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Fibrosum</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis</td>
<td>6 zhu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew Herba Ephedrae in one *dou* of water for a while and take out the dregs. Put the other drugs into it and stew the decoction till three
sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses with intervals and finish the decoction in the period of time in which three dou of rice can be well cooked.

8-33 伤寒四五日，腹中痛，若转气下趣少腹者，此欲自利也。

CLAUSE 8-33
Febrile disease caused by Cold, on the fourth or the fifth day, with abdominal pain: The feeling of air descending to the abdomen will be the aura of diarrhea.

8-34 伤寒，本自寒下，医复吐下之，寒格，更逆吐下，若食入口即吐，干姜黄芩黄连人参汤主之。

干姜黄芩黄连人参汤方

干姜 黄芩 黄连 人参各三两

上四味，以水六升，煮取二升，去滓，分温再服。

CLAUSE 8-34
Febrile disease caused by Cold: An emetic or purgative adopted in a case with diarrhea of a Cold nature will cause “Cold Resistance.” Vomiting and diarrhea are consequently aggravated. When the patient vomits up the food he has just taken, prescribe Decoction of Rhizoma Zingiberis, Radix Scutellariae, Rhizoma Coptidis, and Radix Ginseng as the curatives.
Decoction of Rhizoma Zingiberis, Radix Scutellariae, Rhizoma Coptidis and Radix Ginseng

(*Ganjiang Huangqin Huanlian Renshen Tang*):

- **Rhizoma Zingiberis** 3 liang
- **Radix Scutellariae** 3 liang
- **Rhizoma Coptidis** 3 liang
- **Radix Ginseng** 3 liang

Stew the above four drugs in six *sheng* of water till two *sheng* are left. Filter the decoction and take it in two doses.

**CLAUSE 8-35**

Diarrhea with light fever and thirst: Self-healing will occur if the pulse is weak.

**CLAUSE 8-36**

Diarrhea will come to a stop when there appear the symptoms and signs of a speedy pulse, light fever, and perspiration. When the pulse turns tense, the syndrome is not healing.
CLAUSE 8-37

It would be a fatal case if the following symptoms and signs are observed: diarrhea, coldness on hands and feet, and an insensible pulse. When moxibustion therapy can bring neither warmness on the extremities nor restoration of the pulse, but there is still a light dyspnea, it will be a fatal case. If a pulse of the Lesser Yin is weaker than Fuyang pulse, it will be a curable case.

CLAUSE 8-38

Bloody pus will be observed in diarrhea when the pulse under the fore finger is floating and speedy and the pulse under the ring finger is hesitant.

CLAUSE 8-39

The Exterior syndrome should not be treated when diarrhea with undigested cereals are observed. After perspiration (by the adoption of diaphoresis), there will be abdominal distention.
CLAUSE 8-40

Diarrhea with a deep and tight pulse will be accompanied with a descending feeling at anus (anal tenesmus): A huge pulse will indicate that the syndrome is not coming to a stop. When the pulse is feeble-weak and speedy, diarrhea will stop spontaneously. Although fever may be diagnosed, it will not be a fatal case.

8-41 下利，脉沉而迟，其人面少赤，身有微热，下利清谷者，必郁冒汗出而解，病人必微厥。所以然者，其面戴阳，下虚故也。

CLAUSE 8-41

The syndrome will be gone following a period of vertigo and perspiration when there exist the following symptoms and signs: Diarrhea with undigested cereals, a deep and slow pulse, a slightly flushed face, and fever. The patient must have a light coldness on the extremities. This is caused by the Deficiency of the lower portion, which can be seen from the symptom of "Wearing Yang" on the face.

8-42 下利，脉数而渴者，今自愈，设不差，必清脓血，以有热故也。

CLAUSE 8-42

Diarrhea with a speedy pulse and thirst may either lead to self healing or stool with bloody pus when the pathogenetic Heat is too excessive.
CLAUSE 8-43

After diarrhea has occurred, the pulse disappears but coldness on hands and feet appears. The pulse resumes pulsation and the extremities return warmth after a whole day. This will be an indication of a favorable case. If the pulse does not resume, it will be a fatal case.

CLAUSE 8-44

Febrile disease caused by Cold with diarrhea more than a dozen times a day: It will be a fatal case when an excessive pulse is observed.

CLAUSE 8-45

Decoction of Tongmai Sini is a curative for the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: diarrhea with undigested cereals, perspiration, coldness on the extremities, and Interior coldness and Exterior Heat.

CLAUSE 8-46

热利下重者，白头翁汤主之。

白头翁汤方
Decoction of Radix Pulsatillae will be the remedy for Hot diarrhea with a descending feeling at the anus (anal tenesmus).

Decoction of Radix Pulsatillae
(Baitouweng Tang):

- Radix Pulsatillae 2 liang
- Cortex Phellodendri 3 liang
- Rhizoma Coptidis 3 liang
- Cortex Fraxini 3 liang

Stew the above drugs in seven sheng of water till two sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take one sheng when lukewarm. If it is not efficacious, take the second dose.

CLAUSE 8-47

When symptoms and signs of diarrhea, abdominal distention, and pain over the body are observed, Interior coldness should be treated first with warm-quality drugs, and then the Exterior syndrome can be
treated. Decoction of Sini is to be used to warm the Interior and Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi can be used to disperse the Exterior syndrome.

8-48 下利，欲饮水者，以有热故也，白头翁汤主之。

CLAUSE 8-48
Diarrhea with thirst will serve as proof of Interior Heat. In such a case Decoction of Radix Pulsatillae should be adopted.

8-49 下利，讷言者，有燥屎也，宜小承气汤。

CLAUSE 8-49
Diarrhea with delirium would indicate the existence of stercoroma. Decoction of Lesser Chengqi should be adopted.

8-50 下利后，更烦，按之心下濡者，为虚烦也，宜栀子豉汤。

CLAUSE 8-50
It will be restlessness of a deficient nature if restlessness is aggravated by diarrhea and if the chest is soft when pressed. Decoction of Fructus Gardeniae and Semen Sojae Preparatum will be the curative.

8-51 呕家有病者，不可治呕，脓尽自愈。
CLAUSE 8-51

A patient who always suffers from nausea and vomiting should not be treated with an antiemetic if he vomits a purulent substance. Once the patient vomits up all these substances, vomiting will come to a stop.

8-52 呕而脉弱，小便复利，身有微热，见厥者，难治，四逆汤主之。

CLAUSE 8-52

It would be a difficult case to treat if the following symptoms and signs are observed: nausea and vomiting, a week pulse, normal urination, a light fever, and coldness on the extremities. Decoction of Sini can be adopted to rescue the case.

8-53 干呕，吐涎沫，头痛者，吴茱萸汤主之。

CLAUSE 8-53

Decoction of Fructus Evodiae is a curative for nausea with copious salivation and headache.

8-54 呕而发热者，小柴胡汤主之。

CLAUSE 8-54

Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri can be adopted in cases with nausea and fever.
CLAUSE 8-55

Febrile disease caused by Cold: After an acute emetic and drastic are adopted, the patient suffers from extreme weakness and Deficiency. Then diaphoresis is adopted. When it is diagnosed that the Exterior syndrome is not gone, water is given again to obtain perspiration. Then nausea occurs. This is caused by Coldness in the Stomach.

CLAUSE 8-56

Febrile disease caused by Cold: When nausea and abdominal distention are observed, diagnosis should be made on the basis of examining the front and the back. Therapy should be directed at facilitating the normal function.
CHAPTER IX

DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF 
HUOLUAN (CHOLERA)

9-1 问曰：病有霍乱者何？答曰：呕吐而利，此名霍乱。

CLAUSE 9-1

Question: What is Huoluan?
Answer: A syndrome with symptoms and signs of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea is called Huoluan.

9-2 问曰：病发热头痛，身疼恶寒，吐利者，此属何病？答曰：此名霍乱。霍乱自吐下，又利止，复更发热也。

CLAUSE 9-2

Question: What disease is it if a syndrome has the following symptoms and signs: fever, headache, chill, general aching, vomiting and diarrhea?
Answer: This is Huoluan. Its symptoms and signs are vomiting and diarrhea. When diarrhea stops, the fever becomes more acute.

9-3 伤寒，其脉微涩者，本是霍乱，今是伤寒，却四五日，
至阴经上，转人阴，必利，本呕下利者，不可治也。欲似大便而反失气，仍不利者，此属阳明也，便必硬，十三日愈。所以然者，经尽故也。下利后，当便硬，硬则能食者愈。今反不能食，到后经中，颇能食，复过一经，能食，过之一日当愈，不愈者，不属阳明也。

**CLAUSE 9-3**

Febrile disease caused by Cold: A feeble and hesitant pulse would indicate that the patient had suffered *Huoluan* and now the syndrome has transmitted into febrile disease caused by Cold. On the fourth or fifth day, the syndrome should transmit into Yin Channels. Then diarrhea will definitely occur. Diarrhea aggravated the case, as there had been vomiting and diarrhea (when *Huoluan* prevailed). Therefore, it is a difficult case to treat.

When the patient wants to make stool, he can only pass flatus instead of stool. This is an indication of the Greater Yang syndrome with constipation. Thirteen days are needed for recovery, as the syndrome has circulated the Channels.

After the diarrhea, constipation should occur. The syndrome is going to heal if there is good intake of food when constipation occurs. Or there might be anorexia, after which the intake of food improves during the next circulation of the Channels. Further improvement of food intake takes place during the ensuing circulation of the Channels. The next day recovery comes. Otherwise it would not be a syndrome of the Greater Yang Channel.

9-4 患寒脉微，而复利。利止，亡血也，四逆加人参汤主之。

四逆加人参汤方
CLAUSE 9-4

The patient has diarrhea and chills with a feeble pulse. When diarrhea stops, loss of Blood is the cause. Decoction of Sini adding Radix Ginseng should be adopted.

Decoction of Sini adding Radix Ginseng
(Sini Jia Renshen Tang):

Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata \[2 \text{ liang}\]
Radix Aconiti (cut into eight pieces) \[1 \text{ pc.}\]
Rhizoma Zingiberis \[1.5 \text{ liang}\]
Radix Ginseng \[1 \text{ liang}\]

Stew the above drugs in three sheng of water till one sheng and two ge are left. Filter the decoction and take it in two doses.

9-5 霍乱，头痛发热，身疼痛，热多欲饮者，五苓散主之。寒多不用水者，理中丸主之。

理中丸方

人参 干姜 甘草炙 白术各三两

上四味，捣筛为末，蜜和为丸，如鸡子黄许大。以沸汤数合，和一
丸，研碎，温服之，日三四，夜二服。腹中未热，益至三四丸，然不及汤。汤法以四物依两数切，用水八升，煮取三升，去滓，温服一升，日三服。若胎上筑者，肾气动也，去术加桂四两。吐多者，去术加生姜三两，下多者，还用术。悸者加茯苓二两。渴欲得水者，加术足前成四两半。腹中痛者，加人参足前成四两半。寒者加干姜足前成四两半。腹满者，去术加附子一枚。服汤后，如食顷，饮热粥一升许，微自温，勿发揭衣被。

CLAUSE 9-5

Wuling Powder suits Huoluan with overwhelming Heat symptoms such as headache, pain over body, fever, and thirst. Lizhong Pills can be adopted for Huoluan with overwhelming Cold symptoms and no thirst.

Lizhong Pills

(Lizhong Wan):

Radix Ginseng 3 liang
Rhizoma Zingiberis 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 3 liang
Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae 3 liang

Pound the above drugs into a powder and make pills with honey as large egg yolks. Melt one pill in several ge of boiling water for a dose and take three or four doses during the day and two doses at night. If there is not a feeling of Heat in the abdomen after taking the pill, the dosage can be increased to three or four pills. But it is nevertheless not as efficacious as the decoction.
Decoction of Lizhong
(Lizhong Tang):

Prescription: Same as the pills.

Make-up: Stew the above drugs in eight sheng of water till three sheng are left. Filter the decoction and take three doses a day of one sheng each dose.

Additions and subtractions of the prescription:
1) With a feeling of spasms around the navel caused by abnormal movement of the Kidney Vital Energy: Take away Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae, and add four liang of Ramulus Cinnamomi.

2) With repeated nausea and vomiting: Take away Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae, and add three liang of Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens.

3) With profuse diarrhea, Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae still should be used.
4) With palpitation, add two liang of Poria.
5) With thirst, increase Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae to four and a half liang.

6) With abdominal pain, increase Radix Ginseng to four and a half liang.
7) With a prevalence of symptoms of Cold nature, increase Rhizoma Zingiberis to four and a half liang.

8) With abdominal distention, take away Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae, and add one piece of Radix Aconiti Praeparata.

After taking the decoction for a while, take one sheng of hot porridge. Do not remove the quilt or clothes when the patient feels warm.
CLAUSE 9-6

When vomiting and diarrhea stop, continuous pain over body appears. The Exterior syndrome should be harmonized accordingly. Decoction of Ramulus Cinnamomi in a small dose can be adopted as remedy of harmonization.

CLAUSE 9-7

Decoction of Sini suits a syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, fever and chill, perspiration, spasms, and coldness on hands and feet.

CLAUSE 9-8

Decoction of Sini suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Then urination returns to normal, with profuse perspiration and diarrhea with undigested cereals. There are also other symptoms of Interior Cold and Exterior Heat with a barely sensible pulse.
Decoction of *Tongmai Sini* adding Pig Bile suits the syndrome with the following symptoms and signs: When vomiting and diarrhea stop, there will be perspiration, coldness and spasms in the extremities with a barely sensible pulse.

### CLAUSE 9-9

Decoction of *Tongmai Sini* adding Pig Bile

(Tongmai Sini Jia Zhudan Tang):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata</td>
<td>2 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoma Zingiberis</td>
<td>3 liang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Aconiti (cut into eight pieces)</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig Bile</td>
<td>0.5 ge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stew the above drugs in three *sheng* of water till one *sheng* and two *ge* are left. Filter the decoction and add pig bile. Take it in two doses. Then the pulse will resume. If there is no pig bile, sheep bile can be used as a substitute.
CLAUSE 9-10

After vomiting, diarrhea, and perspiration have come to a stop, the pulse returns to normal. But there will be a slight restlessness. This is because the Stomach has just restored its function and is still deficient in keeping a normal digestion.
CHAPTER X

DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PULSE, SYMPTOM COMPLEX, AND TREATMENT OF THE RECURRENCE OF DISEASE AND THE YIN YANG YI SYNDROME

10-1 伤寒阴阳易之为病，其人身体重，少气，少腹里急，或引阴中拘挛，热上冲胸，头重不欲举，眼中生花，膝胫拘急者，烧裈散主之。

烧裈散方

取妇人中裈近隐处，取烧作灰。

上一味，水服方寸匕，日三服，小便即利，阴头微肿，此为愈矣。妇人病，取男子裈烧服。

CLAUSE 10-1

Febrile disease caused by Cold with Yin Yang Yi syndrome will have the following symptoms and signs: a feeling of heaviness in movement, shortness of breath, spasms and an uncomfortable feeling either in the abdomen or even stretching into the genitals, a feeling of heat ascending to the chest, heaviness in the head, a reluctance to lift the head, vertigo, and spasms in the knees and tibia. Shaokun Powder will be a curative.
Shaokun Powder
(Shaokun San):

Take a piece of cloth taken from a woman’s underpants and burn if to askes (for a male patient). Blend one fangcunbi (one gram) of ash with water as a dose; after taking three doses a day there will be normal urination and a little swelling over the penis, which is an indication of recovery. If the patient is a woman, take a piece from a man’s underpants and burn if to ashes for use.

10-2 大病差后，劳复者，枳实栀子豉汤主之。

枳实栀子豉汤方

枳实二枚，炙  栀子十四枚，擘  豉一升，绵裹

上三味，以清浆水七升，空煮取四升，内枳实，栀子，煮取二升，下豉，再煮五六沸，去滓，温分再服，覆令微似汗。若有多食者，内大黄如博棋子五六枚，服之愈。

CLAUSE 10-2

After the recovery from a serious case, if there is a recurrence caused by over-exertion, Decoction of Fructus Aurantii Immaturus, Fructus Gardeniae, and Semen Sojae Praeparatum can be adopted as a curative.
(Zhishi Zhizi Chi Tang):

- Fructus Aurantii Immaturus: 3 pcs.
- Fructus Gardeniae: 14 pcs.
- Semen Sojae Praeparatum (wrapped with silk): 1 sheng

Stew seven sheng of Qingjiang water till four sheng are left. Then put Fructus Aurantii Immaturus and Fructus Gardeniae into it and stew it till two sheng are left. Put Semen Sojae Praeparatum into the decoction and boil it again for a while. Filter the decoction and take it in two doses. Cover the patient with quilt for a light sweat. When the patient has indigestion, add five to six pieces of Radix et Rhizoma Rhei as big as chess pieces.

CLAUSE 10-3

After the patient recovers from febrile disease caused by Cold, Decoction of Lesser Radix Bupleuri can be adopted when the patient has a fever. Diaphoresis can be used in a case with a floating pulse. A purgative will be the curative in cases with a deep and excessive pulse.

10-4 大病差后，从腰已下有水气者，牡蛎泽泻散主之。

牡蛎泽泻散方
After the recovery of a serious case, if edema is observed below the waist, Concha Ostreae and Rhizoma Alismatis Powder can be adopted to eliminate the syndrome.

Concha Ostreae and Rhizoma Alismatis Powder
(*Muli Zexie San*):

Concha Ostreae
Rhizoma Alismatis
Ramulus et Folium Dichroae
Semen Lepidii seu Descurainiae
Radix Phytolaccae
Sargassum
Radix Trichosanthis

Pound the above drugs separately in equal dose into powder and mix them together. Blend with rice soup and take one *fangcunbi* (one gram) each dose. Take three doses a day. When urination returns to normal, stop taking the rest of the doses.
CLAUSE 10-5

After the recovery of a serious case, the patient cannot help spitting repeatedly. This is an indication of pathogenetic Cold in the chest. Pills with warm quality drugs should be adopted in such a case. *Lizhong* Pills are the remedy.

10-6 伤寒解后，虚赢少气，气逆欲吐，竹叶石膏汤主之。

竹叶石膏汤方

竹叶二两，石膏一斤，甘草二两，麦门冬一升，去心，人参三两，粳米半升

上七味，以水一斗，煮取六升，去滓，内粳米，煮米熟，汤成，去米，温服一升，日三服。

CLAUSE 10-6

After dispersion of febrile disease caused by cold, the patient suffers from weakness, Deficiency, shortness of breath, and nausea caused by the adverse ascending air. In such a case, Decoction of Folium Bambusae and Gypsum Fibrosum can be adopted.

Decoction of Folium Bambusae and Gypsum Fibrosum

(*Zhuye Shigao Tang*):

Folium Bambusae  
2 bundles
Gypsum Fibrosum 1 jin
Rhizoma Ophiopogonis 1 sheng
Radix Ginseng 3 liang
Radix Glycyrrhizae Praeparata 2 liang
Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae 0.5 sheng

Stew the above drugs in one dou of water till six sheng are left. Filter the decoction and put Semen Oryzae Nonglutinosae is well cooked. Filter the decoction and take one sheng each dose, three doses a day.

10-7 病人脉已解，而目暮微烦，以病新差，人强与谷，脾胃气尚弱，不能消谷，故令微烦，损谷则愈。

CLAUSE 10-7

When the pulse returns to normal, the patient still feels slightly restless at dusk. This is caused by too much intake of food right after the recovery of a serious case. The deficient Stomach Vital Energy cannot digest so much cereal (food) and restlessness ensues. Feeding the patient with limited diet will be a good remedy.