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Oriental Medical Theory II
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Emotion: Emotions that one holds on to for a long period of time or emotions that are brought about in a sudden, intense shocking manner can cause psychological and physiological changes to occur in the body. They affect the flow of qi and its proper circulation to the bodily organs as well as affecting the organs themselves.

Glomus: Glomus is like a lump that may be subjectively felt by the patient as a lump or blockage in a particular area or could be an objectively palpable lump. If the lump can only be felt subjectively, the patient may complain of feeling full or like there is something lodged in their throat that won't go away.

Psychology: Psychology plays a role in Chinese medicine. The state of one's emotions and state of mind affect one's health physically, mentally, spiritually and emotionally. It is important as both a diagnostic tool and a disease process. A person's psychological balance can point to what organs are having an underlying problem.

Taxation fatigue: A pattern of disease that shows up when the body's resources have been over taxed either physically or mentally through constant use. It occurs when there isn't a proper balance between rest and work or thinking. Patients with taxation fatigue will usually be fatigued and weakened.

Right Qi: Right qi is the qi that protects the body. It helps to maintain a proper balance within the body and fights off invading qi. It can be compared to antibodies or the regulatory process of homeostasis of a body.

Exterior repletion: A pattern of disease in which the patient does not sweat and shows signs of an invasion from an external source such as wind, heat, damp, cold, dryness, or summerheat.

Exterior vacuity: When a person has both signs of invasion by an external force such as wind, heat, damp, cold, dryness, or summerheat and also has sweating and fever resulting from the body trying to fight back and restore balance.

Conversion: when a disease changes from one thing to another. When cold gets lodged in the body it becomes heat. This occurs only between each of the pairs of the 8 principles laterally, such as exterior can convert to interior and vice versa but not exterior to cold.

Counterflow cold of the limbs: counterflow cold of the limbs are when a person has cold extremities- feet, hands, arms, legs. This happens for several reasons such as internal heat blocking or collapse of yang. When not enough yang qi is being circulated to the limbs.

True heat/ False cold: True heat and false cold is when a patient presents with cold symptoms, but actually has a heat evil. Things such as cold limbs, but then wants to drink cold liquids.

True cold/false heat: True cold and false heat is when a patient is afflicted with a cold evil, and has signs of heat. Some may present with something such as no aversion to cold and a thirst for warm drinks.

Pathomechanism: Pathomechanism is the disease process. It is the mechanism through which a disease occurs and the process of path it follows. It is the contraction, how it gets in, what it does, how the body reacts, and what kinds of things it causes.

Food Damage: Is damage caused to the balance of the body through food. Accumulation of food in the gastrointestinal system that does not get transformed, and how the rotting food left in the system affects the rest of the body.

Orifices of the heart: The heart has multiple orifices, first it is the physical orifice of the heart- the tongue. The heart governs the tongue. The tongue is part of a physical opening from the outside world to the interior of the body. Secondly it refers to the connection of the shen to the spiritual and emotional aspects of the other organs in the body which creates a connection between the spirit and mind.

Humor Desertion: Humor desertion is when yin is severally damaged. The body's vital fluids are depleted or scorched by heat or too much yang. Signs of dehydration are common.

Disinhibiting: Disinhibiting is the promotion of movement. Trying to get something to flow which was inhibited in some manner such as stagnant or blocked qi or blood.

Hyperactivity of Yang: Hyperactivity of Yang is when yang is not being balanced by yin. It has taken over in a way and is running unchecked either because there is not enough yin to control it or there is too much yang and it is just running over yin.

Mounting (shan): Mounting refers to certain disease patterns where there is swelling or pain specifically in the lower abdominal or scrotal area. There are three categories of mounting and they include protrusions through the abdominal wall, such as in cases of hernias, diseases that affect the external genitals, such as water collecting in the scrotum, and acute abdominal pain which occurs due to blockage of the urine or feces.

Inhibited sweating: Short bouts of sweating that has no effect on a fever. The body sweating helps bring down a person's temperature to prevent fever from causing too much damage to the body's vital fluids and yin substances. Inhibited sweating has no effect on the fever. It is usually seen in wind-heat.

Root and Tip (biao ben): root and tip refer to the disease patterns that are presented. Symptoms that are considered to be tip are those patterns that are presented as a side issue or a problem that occurred due to a larger underlying issue. Treating a tip pattern is like treating the symptom rather than the cause. The root is the thing that is the cause, the disease that is affecting the rest of the body and causing tip patterns to occur.

Unsurfaced Fever: A sign of damp heat by which the heat can't be felt right away, one needs to be in surface contact with the patient for more than a moment for the heat to become apparent.

Floating pulse: Floating pulse is when one can feel the pulse very well on the surface, but the deeper you press in the less you can feel it. It is usually associated with exterior disease patterns or if there has been a lot of blood lost. It is difficult to distinguish in those who have a heavy build, weak constitution or severe water swelling.

Non-diffusion of Lung Qi: Non-diffusion of lung qi occurs when the function of the lung, such as dispersing fluids in a downward manner, is impaired, usually by an external evil. Commonly things such as cough or hoarse voice are presenting symptoms.

Ming Men: Is considered the gate or source of life as it is where the prenatal qi is stored. It is located approximately between the kidneys. It is also considered to be the "fire of the gate of vitality" or "minister fire" because it provides the original source of fire for the zang fu organs and to warm the lower burner of the body. It is closely tied to the kidneys and both the grasping grasping function and their water aspect.

Bleeding patterns: Bleeding patterns refers to any pattern in which blood does not stay properly moving and contained within the blood vessels, often characterized with pallor. It includes things such as bleeding trauma from a cut and bruising.

Strangury: A disease pattern that is usually associated with damp-heat but may have other causes. It has symptoms involving the urinary bladder such as frequency with urination, dribbling, or pain or burning during urination.

Damp-heat: A disease pattern that can be either internal or external which is brought about by both dampness and heat and exhibits signs from both disease patterns.

Clouded spirit: Impaired or loss of consciousness or judgment or signs such as incomprehensible speech. It can be either gradual or sudden and it happens in many different disease patterns.

Vexation: Feeling of heat often in the chest with restlessness or agitation, usually this happens when a disease process affects the heart.

Shen: The part of the body that integrates thought and emotion. Considered to be the mind, it has a very intimate connection with the heart.

