

<<方剂学基础>>

图书基本信息

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前言

The basic content of this Clinical Essentials of Contemporary Series Chinese Medicine initially came from my lecture notes on Traditional Chinese Medicine prepared for Gero Missoni, an Austrian physician, and other doctors in 1989. The notes were supplemented during the next two years when I lectured at the Toulouse University in France. Later, this material was enhanced and became especially valuable when I began to work with the Goto College of Medical Arts and Sciences in Japan in 1996 to train postgraduate students in a master's degree course in TCM. Since then, the material has been continually revised in my annual lectures in Japan and has gradually been put into book form and translated into Japanese and English. This series consists of three books: the Chinese Herbal Medicine, Fundamentals of Formulas of Chinese Medicine and Clinical Chinese Medicine. They are not alike the basic textbooks of TCM nor the general books of clinical treatment. The aim of compiling this series is to integrate the knowledge of the ancient and the present, emphasize the main points, use succinct language and retain the essence and depth of TCM simply and easily. When reading, the readers may move from one subject to the other and from the rudimentary to the advanced to guide their clinical practice. This series is designed mainly for clinical physicians and foreign scholars who have some understanding of TCM. The Fundamentals of Formulas of Chinese Medicine includes two volumes. Volume One is mainly comprised of representative or classic prescriptions and those that are of guiding significance in the establishment of therapy and designing of formulas. Volume Two mainly consists of the famous prescriptions handed down from physicians in the successive dynasties. Besides, it also includes the kanpo created by the Japanese physicians. Thus, Volume One may be regarded as the basis of formula-ology of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Volume Two as the elaboration of it. There are ten chapters altogether in Volume One, which includes the formulas for six channel syndromes of exogenous febrile disease and those for syndromes of Weifen, Qifen, Yingfen and Xuefen in epidemic febrile diseases. These are placed first as the formulas for six channel syndromes of exogenous febrile diseases designed by Zhang Zhongjing, a famous physician in the Han Dynasty who was honored by later physicians as the father of classic formulas. When they are integrated with the formulas for syndrome of Weifen, Qifen, Yingfen and Xuefen in epidemic diseases, a general idea can be easily given in the treatment of febrile diseases. The other formulas are sorted out according to the theory of five zang-organs of the heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney. In addition, formulas for women diseases, external diseases and other diseases are also embodied in it. By doing so, it is hoped that readers can gain a thorough understanding of the prescriptions through mastery of basic theory and therapy of TCM. The contents of these ten chapters are indispensable knowledge in learning the formulas of TCM.

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内容概要

The basic content of this Clinical Essentials of Contemporary Series Chinese Medicine initially came from my lecture notes on Traditional Chinese Medicine prepared for Gero Missoni, an Austrian physician, and other doctors in 1989. The notes were supplemented during the next two years when I lectured at the Toulouse University in France. Later, this material was enhanced and became especially valuable when I began to work with the Goto College of Medical Arts and Sciences in Japan in 1996 to train postgraduate students in a master's degree course in TCM.

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Additional Formulas

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章节摘录

Formula is a combination of certain herbs. Its constitution is the proper selection of herbs in the light of formula-designing principle rather than a random collection of herbs. The design of a formula must be based on therapy. It is known that "the determination of formulas depends on establishment of therapy". Establishment of therapy is the theoretic basis for designing a formula. The formula, in turn, gives a concrete expression to the establishment of therapy, which is the keylink for the determination of treatment based on differentiation of syndromes in TCM. In ancient times, for the application of formulas, there existed eight therapeutic methods which included diaphoresis, emesis, purgation, mediation, warming, heat-reducing, tonification and elimination (or resolving) . However, in the clinic, since diseases were complicated and volatile, it was inconvenient to treat the various diseases with these eight therapeutic methods. In order to adapt to the varied and complicated diseases, people, in the course of medical practice, have gradually visualized and detailed the eight therapeutic methods. In this book, 64 types of therapies have been drawn and classified out of the eight therapeutic methods. Today, the formulas passed down from ancient times number over seven ten thousand. And the number of the formulas recorded only in Prescriptions for Universal Relief in Ming Dynasty reaches as high as twenty thousand, of which over 300 formulas are the required contents of the study of formula-ology for the students. These are recorded in Treatise on Exogenous Febrile Diseases and Synopsis of the Golden Chamber, which are honored by later physicians as the "father of the formula books." In the clinic, the application of formulas is not immutable. It should be appropriately modified according to the different condition, institution and age of the patients.

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