

<<黄帝内经>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

Huangdi Neijing ( Neijing ), the Canon of Medicine of the Yellow Emperor, magnum opus of traditional Chinese medicine, is a great treasure bestowed on us by our ancestors living some 2000 years ago. It is almost impossible to really discuss such a great work within such a length. But it may serve as a useful introduction to Neijing to those who are interested in the work but do not know the Chinese language. In other words, this dissertation aims at telling the readers what a book Huang di Nei jing is and what it is talking about. Therefore, it is entitled Introductory Study of Huangdi Neijing. After reading this Introductory Study, the reader is given an overall view of this classic. Then naturally, the reader is prepared to dig into Neijing to search for valuable ideas and useful information from this ancient work for the sake of modern people. My translation of the first 22 chapters of Su wen [ plain Questions, one of the two parts of Neijing, the other part is Ling shu ( Miraculous ), each consisting 81 chapters will proceed the Introductory Study to become the first ( and perhaps the most important ) part of Neijing. The text is translated in full from the original text accompanied by detailed notes collected from famous scholars and annotators in history and at present. The translation is based on Gu Congde's edition photo-offset by the People's Medical Publishing House, Beijing.

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### 内容概要

罗希文教授中国社会科学院哲学研究所研究员，国家社科基金重大项目“中医典籍研究与英译工程”首席专家。

罗希文教授是国家级有突出贡献专家和国际著名的中医典籍翻译家，享受国务院政府津贴，已翻译出版《伤寒论》、《金匱要略》、《本草綱目》等中医典籍的全英译本，其中《本草綱目》（全英译本）获中国外文出版发行事业局2004年度“优秀图书奖”和2007年第六届中国社会科学院优秀科研成果翻译著作一等奖。

罗希文教授曾应邀到美国加利福尼亚大学、夏威夷大学、密西根州立大学、洛杉矶中西医科大学，英国剑桥大学和香港浸会大学等地讲学，为中医思想文化及其知识体系的全球传播作出了卓越贡献。

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## 章节摘录

symptoms and signs of fever, pain in the eyes, and a parched feeling in the nasal cavity. Such symptoms and signs are caused as the Yangming Channel dominates the muscles and flows upward, passing both sides of the nose, with its Collaterals reaching the eyes. On the third day, when pathogens reach the Shaoyang Channel, symptoms and signs of pain in the chest and ribs and deafness are caused, as the Shaoyang Channel passes both the costal regions and reaches the ears. When pathogenic factors are affecting the San Yang Channels they have not invaded the Interior and remain at the Exterior. Diaphoresis can be adopted to disperse the pathogenic factors. On the fourth day, pathogenic factors invade the Taiyin Channel, symptoms and signs of abdominal distention and parched throat will then be observed, as the Taiyin Channel passes through the Stomach and ascends to the throat. The fifth day, when the Shaoyin Channel is affected, the patient will feel parched in the mouth and tongue and thirsty, as the Shaoyin Channel passes through the Kidney, then ascends to the Lung and arrives at the root of the tongue. On the sixth day, the Jueyin Channel is affected, bringing symptoms and signs such as fullness and restlessness and contraction of the scrotum, as the Jueyin Channel runs through the genitals and connects with the Liver. When the San Yang and the San Yin Channels are all affected by pathogenic factors, bringing about abnormal circulation of the Nutrient Essence, Vital Resistance, Vital Energy and Blood, and also obstructing the normal flow of the Vital Energy of the Viscera, then it would be a fatal case. "The idea of halting the transmission of diseases was further excavated by Zhang Zhongjing in his Treatise on Febrile Diseases Caused by Cold, in which he classified febrile diseases into six Channel diseases.

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### 编辑推荐

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