

<<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.

## &lt;&lt;方剂学基础&gt;&gt;

## 书籍目录

General Introduction The Relationship Between Formulas and Treatment

- The Eight Therapeutic Methods in Designing Formulas
- The Sixty-Four Therapeutic Methods in Designing Formulas

Designing of a Formula—  
—Monarch, Minister, Adjuvant and Dispatcher

Alteration of a Formula—  
—Modification of a Formula

1. Modification of Herbs
2. Modification of Dose
3. Modification of Preparation Forms

Appendix I. Preparations of Formulas

1. Decoction
2. Powder
3. Pill or Bolus
4. Extract, Ointment and Plaster
5. Pellet
6. Medicated Wine
7. Medicated Tea
8. Distillate
9. Lozenge and Medicated Cakes
10. Medicated Roll ( Paper Roll )
11. Medicated Thread
12. Moxa-Preparation
13. Syrup
14. Tablet
15. Infusion
16. Injection

II. Methods of Decocting Herbs

1. Utensils for Decocting Herbs
2. Methods of Decocting herbs
3. Special Methods of Decocting Herbs

III. Methods for Administration

1. Methods of Oral Administration
2. Methods of External Application

Chapter One Formulas for the Treatment of the Six Channel Syndromes of Exogenous Febrile Diseases

1. Ephedra Decoction ( 麻黄汤 , ma huang tang )
2. Cassia Twig Decoction ( 桂枝汤 , gui zhi tang )
3. Ephedra, Apricot, Licorice and Gypsum Decoction ( 麻杏甘石汤 , ma xing gan shi tang )
4. White Tiger Decoction ( 白虎汤 , bai hu tang )
5. Major Purgative Decoction ( 大承气汤 , da cheng qi tang )
6. Minor Bupleurum Decoction ( 小柴胡汤 , xiao chai hu tang )
7. Middle-Regulating Decoction ( 理中汤 , li zhong tang )
8. Cold Limbs Decoction ( 四逆汤 , si ni tang )
9. Divine Black Bird Decoction ( 真武汤 , zhen wu tang )
10. Black Plum Pill ( 乌梅丸 , wu mei wan )

Additional Formulas

Pueraria Decoction ( 葛根汤 , ge gen tang )

Pueraria, Scutellaria and Coptis Decoction ( 葛根黄芩黄连汤 , ge gen huang qin huang lian tang )

Ephedra, Aconite and Asarum Decoction ( 麻黄附子细辛汤 , ma huang fu zi xi xing tang )

Poria Powder with Five Herbs ( 五苓散 , wu ling san )

Umber and Poria Decoction ( 猪苓汤 , zhu ling tang )

Tuckahoe, Cassia Twig, Largehead Atractylodes and Licorice Decoction ( 苓桂术甘汤 , ling gui zhu gan tang )

Minor Blue Dragon Decoction ( 小青龙汤 , xiao qing long tang )

Bamboo Leaf and Gypsum Decoction ( 竹叶石膏汤 , zhu ye shi gao tang )

Major Bupleurum Decoction ( 大柴胡汤 , da chai hu tang )

Major Middle-Strengthening Decoction ( 大建中汤 , da jian zhong tang )

Evodia Fruit Decoction ( 吴茱萸汤 , wu zhu yu tang )

Pinellia Heart-Purging Decoction ( 半夏泻心汤 , ban xia xie xin tang )

Minor Middle-Strengthening Decoction ( 小建中汤 , xiao jian zhong tang )

Coptis and Ass-Hide Glue Decoction ( 黄连阿胶汤 , huang lian e jiao tang )

Chapter Two Formulas for the Treatment of the Syndromes of Weifen, Qifen, Yingfen and Xuefen in Epidemic Febrile Diseases

1. Honeysuckle and Forsythia Powder ( 银翘散 , yin qiao san )
2. Mulberry and Chrysanthemum Decoction ( 桑菊饮 , sang ju yin )
3. Yingfen-Clearing Decoction ( 清营汤 , qing ying tang )
4. Rhinoceros Horn and Rehmannia Decoction ( 犀角地黄汤 , xi jiao di huang tang )
5. Anti-Pyretic and Anti-toxic Decoction ( 清瘟败毒饮 , qing wen bai du yin )
6. Wrinkled Gianthysop Health-Restoring Powder ( 藿香正气散 , huo xiang zheng qi san )
7. Summer Heat-Clearing and Qi-Replenishing Decoction ( 清暑益气汤 , qing shu yi qi tang )
8. Body Fluid-Increasing Decoction ( 增液汤 , zeng ye tang )
9. Major Wind-Stopping Decoction ( 大定风珠 , da ding feng zhu )
10. Sweet Wormwood and Turtle Shell Decoction ( 青蒿鳖甲汤 , qing hao bie jia tang )

Additional Formulas

- · · Mulberry and Apricot Decoction ( 桑杏汤 , sang xing tang )
- · · Elscholtzia Powder ( 香薷散 , xing ru san )
- · · Deep-Reaching Decoction ( 达原饮 , da yuan yin )
- · · Coptis and Officinal Magnolia Decoction ( 连朴饮 , lian pu yin )
- · · Three Kinds of Kemels Decoction ( 三仁汤 , san ren tang )
- · · Sweet, Dew Detoxication Pill ( 甘露消毒丹 , gan lu xiao du dan )
- · · Sweet Wormwood and Scutellaria Gallbladder-Clearing Decoction ( 蒿芩清胆汤 , hao qin qing dan tang )
- · · Everyone's Detoxicating Decoction ( 普济消毒饮 , pu ji xiao du yin )
- · · Large-Leaf Gentian and Turtle Shell Powder ( 秦艽鳖甲散 , qin jiao bie jia san )

Chapter Three Formulas for the Treatment of the Lung Diseases

1. Two Vintage Herbs Decoction ( 二陈汤 , er chen tang )
2. White-Purging Powder ( 泻白散 , xie bai san )
3. Minor Chest-Congestion Decoction ( 小陷胸汤 , xiao xian xiong tang )
4. Thousand Gold Reed Stem Decoction ( 千金苇茎汤 , qian jin wei jing tang )
5. Pepperweed Seed and Chinese Date Lung-Purging Decoction ( 葶苈大枣泻肺汤 , ting li da za xie fei tang )
6. Dryness-Removing and Lung-Rescuing Decoction ( 清燥救肺汤 , qing zao jiu fei tang )
7. Yin-Nourishing and Lung-Clearing

## &lt;&lt;方剂学基础&gt;&gt;

Decoction ( 养阴清肺汤, yang yin qing fei tang ) 8 . Lung-Invigorating Decoction ( 补肺汤, bu fei tang ) 9 . Ginseng and Giant Gecko Powder ( 参蛤散, shen ge san ) 10 . Glehnia and Ophiopogon Decoction ( 沙参麦冬汤, sha shen mai dong tang ) Additional Formulas Ginseng and PefiUa Decoction ( 参苏饮, shen SU yin ) Seven Herbs Decoction Including Fistular Onion ( 葱白七味饮, cong bai qi wei yin ) , Thorowax and Kudzuvine Decoction for Relieving Muscles Jade Screen Powder ( 玉屏风散, yu ping feng san ) Perilla Seed Qi-Lowering Decoction ( 苏子降气汤, SU zi jiang qi tang ) Asthma-Stopping Decoction ( 定喘汤, ding chuan tang ) Qi-Clearing and Phiegm-ResoMng Pill ( 清气化痰丸, qing qi hua tan wan ) Jade Extract ( 琼玉膏 qiong yu gao ) Tuckahoe, Licorice, Magnoliavine, Ginger, Asamm Herb, Pinellia and Apricot Seed Decoction ( 苓甘五味加姜辛半夏杏子汤, ling gan wu weijla jlang xin ban xia xing zi tang ) Tuckahoe, Apricot Seed and Licorice Decoction ( 茯苓杏仁甘草汤, fu ling xing ren gan CaO tang ) Tangerine Peel, Immature Bitter Orange and Ginger Decoction ( 橘枳姜汤, jU zhi jiang tang ) Balloonflower Root Decoction ( 桔梗汤, ju geng tang ) Chapter Four Formulas for the Treatment of the Heart Diseases 1 . Fire-Inducing Powder ( 导赤散, dao chi san ) 2 . Cape Jasmine and Prepared Soybean Decoction ( 栀子豉汤, zhi zi chi tang ) 3 . Roasted Licorice Decoction ( 炙甘草汤, zhi gan cao tang ) 4 . Pill for Balancing the H~art and Kidney ( 交泰丸, jiao tai wan ) 5 . Triehosanthes, Maerostem Onion and Liquor Decoction ( 瓜蒌薤白白酒汤, gua lou xie bai bai jiu tang ) 6 . Lily and Anemarrhena Decoction ( 百合知母汤, bai he zhi mu tang ) 7 . Chinese Angelica Cold Limbs Decoction ( 当归四逆汤, dang gui si ni tang ) 8 . Wild Jujube Seed Decocti6n ( 酸枣仁汤, suan za0 ren tang ) 9 . Cinnabar Mind-Tranquilizing Pill ( 朱砂安神丸, zhu sha an shen wan ) 10 . Heaven King Heart-Nourishing Pellet ( 天王补心丹, tian wang bu xin dan ) .....

## 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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