

Summary of Chapter 31 of the Sù Wèn

Rè Lùn – On Febrile Disease

Paragraph 1

Question from Huáng Dì.

Paragraph 2

Zú tài yáng jīng:

connects with fēng-fǔ (DU-16).

si in charge of Qì of all Yáng channels.

When invasion of Fēng → fever, patient will live.

When invasion of Hán in Yīn and Yáng channels at the same time → patient will die.

Paragraph 3

Syndromes of exogenous diseases.

On day one, tài yáng channel infected by EPF Hán. Patient will feel pain on the head, back and loins.

Then the evil is transmitted.

Day	Channel transmitted to	which is in charge of	follows path	will cause problem
2	yáng míng	muscle	clips nose and surrounds eyes.	muscle becomes hot, dryness of nose, sleepiness.
3	shào yáng	bone	two lateral sides of thorax and surrounds ears.	pain in chest and hypochondrium.
4	tài yīn	-	spreading over stomach and surrounding pharynx.	distention of abdomen, dryness of pharynx.
5	shǎo yīn	-	connecting Shèn and Fèi. linking the root of the tongue.	hotness of mouth, dryness of tongue, thirst.
6	jué yīn	-	external genitals, surrounding liver.	contracting of scrotum and boring of patient.

If all three Yīn and Yáng channels, five Zàng, six Fǔ are infected, Then róng (榮) and wèi (衛) do not circulate and patient will die.

Note that róng is the same as yíng (nutritive) qì.

**Paragraph 4**

If the patient's Yáng and Yīn channels are not being infected by Hán evil at the same time, then:

- 7th day: disease of tài yáng turn to better, headache alleviated.
 8th day: disease of yáng míng turn to better, fever of body will come down slightly.
 9th day: disease of shào yáng turn to better, deafness ameliorated
 10th day: disease of tài yīn turn to better, swelling of abdomen become normal, wants to eat.
 11th day: disease of shǎo yīn turn to better, patient is no more thirsty, tongue not dry, often sneezes.
 12th day: disease of jué yīn turn to better, scrotum becomes relaxed, lower abdomen comfortable.

How to treat it?

Is based on the conditions of solid and hollow organs of various channels and treat respectively to cause the disease decline day after day.

If patient has been affected for ≤ 3 days, cure with diaphoresis (sweating).

If patient has been affected for > 3 days, cure with purgation.

Paragraph 5

Remainder of Rè after febrile disease.

When patient was force-fed food when fever was severe → Rè will entangle with the Gǔ Qì. In order to remove the residual Rè one must observe Xū or Shí and give proper treatment.

During febrile disease one should not eat: animal products that are difficult to digest, large quantities, meat.

Paragraph 6

Pulse conditions.

Day	infected channel	symptoms
1	tài yáng and shǎo yīn	headache, dry mouth, restlessness, thirst.
2	yáng míng and tài yīn	abdominal distention, fever, lack of appetite, incoherent speech
3	shào yáng and jué yīn	deafness, contraction of scrotum and coldness in extremities.

When patient still cannot consume liquids and is delirious, death will occur on 6th day.

The yáng míng channel is the most abundant with Qì and Xuè. When this channel is exhausted and drained, death can easily occur.



Paragraph 7

If febrile disease begins with cold factors before summer, then is termed wēn bìng (seasonal febrile disease).

If febrile disease begins with cold factors after summer, then is termed shǔ bìng (summer-heat disease).

When treating summer-heat, apply diaphoresis to let out Rè through sweating. Do not use astringent therapy.

Bibliography

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