

Glossary of terms in Acupuncture

Chinese (pinyin)	English	French	Alternative names and notes
<i>San Jiao (三焦): production of Ying qi(营气) and Wei qi(卫气)</i>			
(Nei) San Jiao (内) 三焦	Three burners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper burner • Middle burner • Lower burner 	Les trois foyers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foyer supérieur • foyer médian • foyer inférieur 	3 physical body zones: upper part of thorax, middle of abdomen (just below the ribs) and lower abdomen, including the organs and viscera they contain (Zang and Fu). The three burners ensure the functioning of the Pathway of water and cereals.
Wai San Jiao 外三焦	Three warmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper warmer • Middle warmer • Lower warmer 	Les trois réchauffeurs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • réch. supérieur, • réch. médian • réch. inférieur, 	These ensure the pre-processing of energies and substances received and maintenance of the energetic and physiological integrity of the organism. In this they are supported by two structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An anatomical structure: three “upper tracts or external organs”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ upper respiratory tracts (nose and sinuses + bronchi), ○ upper digestive tracts. (mouth + esophagus) ○ sexual and urinary tracts • An energetic structure: the twelve channels, antennae of the corresponding organs and viscera in the three burners. These twelve channels then function in accordance with the six phases of Shang Han Lun.
<i>San Jiao : Utilization of Ying qi and Wei qi, in the form of Blood and Energy (Xue and Qi)</i>			
Nei San Jiao 内三焦 Gu Fu 孤腑	Triple Burner	Le Triple foyer	Viscus (fu): energetic function corresponding to the totality of the three burner organs, in particular the exocrine pancreas. The Triple Burner participates in the functions of the 5 Earth elements in the form of Yang Minister Fire. Also known as "lone viscus" (Gu Fu)
Shou shao yang san jiao jing 手少阳三焦经	Triple Warmer channel	Le méridien du Triple réchauffeur	One of the 12 channels: the peripheral energetic channel associated with the Triple Burner function. As a channel, it participates in the 6 phases of Shang Han Lun.

Zang 脏	Organ(s)	Organe(s)	Solid, yin (liver, heart, spleen, lung, kidneys)
Fu 腑	Viscus, viscera	Viscère(s) ou entraille(s)	Hollow, yang (gallbladder, small intestine, stomach, large intestine, urinary bladder, triple burner)
Qi heng zhi fu 奇恒之腑	Extraordinary organs	Entrailles curieuses	Gallbladder, marrows, brain, uterus
Qi 气	Qi, Energy	Energie	
Xue 血	Blood	Sang	
Sui 髓	Marrows	Moëlles	Includes the bone marrow as well as the spinal cord and the brain.
Jinye 津液	Body fluids	Liquides organiques - fluides (jin) et épais (ye)	
Tanyin 痰饮	Mucus, Phlegm	Glaires	
You Xing Zhi Tan 有形之痰	Substantial phlegm	Glaires matérielles	Mucus, phlegm, spittle, nasal mucus, etc.
Wu Xing Zhi Tan 无形之痰	Insubstantial phlegm	Glaires immatérielles	An “immaterial” pathogenic factor that can disturb consciousness and become condensed to form nodules, cysts, etc.
Qi jing ba mai 奇经八脉	Eight extra(ordinary) channels, 8 wondrous vessels	Huit merveilleux vaisseaux	
Chong mai 冲脉	CV- Chong Vessel Penetrating vessel	Chong mai	
Yin wei mai 阴维脉	yWM - yin wei mai Yin linking vessel	Yin wei mai	
Yin qiao mai 阴跷脉	yQM - yin qiao mai Yin heel vessel / Yin motility vessel	Yin qiao mai	
Ren mai 任脉	RM - ren mai Conception vessel	Ren mai	The WHO nomenclature of acupuncture points indicates CV (Conception Vessel) as standard abbreviations. This Guide uses RM to avoid confusion with the Chong Vessel (which is not mentioned in the WHO nomenclature)
Du mai 督脉	DM - du mai Governor vessel	Du mai	Governor vessel – GV WHO standard abbreviation, see above.
Yang qiao mai 阳跷脉	YQM - yang qiao mai Yang heel vessel / Yang motility vessel	Yang qiao mai	
Yang wei mai 阳维脉	YWM - yang wei mai Yang linking vessel	Yang wei mai	

Dai mai 带脉	DM - dai mai Belt vessel Girdle vessel	Dai mai vaisseau ceinture	
Various types of channels			
Jing mai 经脉 Zheng Jing 正经	Main channels	Méridiens principaux	
Liu Da Jing 六大经	6 (paired) channels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tai Yang • Yang Ming • Shao Yang • Tai Yin • Shao Yin • Jue Yin 	6 grands méridiens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tai Yang • Yang Ming • Shao Yang • Tai Yin • Shao Yin • Jiu Yin 	Each paired channel divides into a “hand” channel and a “foot” channel, e.g. the Yang Ming paired channel comprises Shou Yang Ming (large intestine channel) and Zu Yang Ming (stomach channel)
Shou tai yin 手太阴	LU – Lung channel	P - poumon	
Shou yang ming 手阳明	LI – Large Intestine channel	GI – gros intestin	
Zu yang ming 足阳明	ST – Stomach channel	E - estomac	
Zu tai yin 足太阴	SP – Spleen channel	Rt - rate	
Shou shao yin 手少阴	HT – Heart channel	C – cœur	
Shou tai yang 手太阳	SI – Small Intestine channel	IG – intestin grêle	
Zu tai yang 足太阳	UB – Urinary Bladder channel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inner pathway • Outer pathway 	V – vessie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1^{ère} chaîne de V. • 2^{ème} chaîne de V. 	
Zu tai yin 足太阴	KI – Kidney channel	R - rein	
Shou jue yin 手厥阴 Xin bao jing / luo 心包经/络	PC – Pericardium channel	MC – maître du cœur et de la sexualité ou péricarde ou enveloppe du cœur	The Pericardium as a function is known as <i>xin bao luo</i> in Chinese, while the Pericardium meridian or channel is <i>xin bao jing</i>
Shou shao yang 手少阳	TW – Triple Warmer channel	TR – Triple réchauffeur	
Zu shao yang 足少阳	GB – Gall Bladder channel	VB – vésicule biliaire	
Zu jue yin 足厥阴	LV – Liver channel	F - foie	

Luo mai 络脉 Bie luo 别络	1. Luo channels Luo-connecting channels; connecting channels; <i>collaterals</i> 2. 12 Transversal Luo vessels	1. Les luo / lo; les vaisseaux luo / lo. 2. Vaisseaux luo / lo transversaux.	1. Be sure not to confuse these <i>collaterals</i> with jing bie, the “ <i>divergent channels</i> ”. (In French, the term “ <i>collatéraux</i> ” is used for jing bie!). 2. The 12 Transversal Luo-connecting Vessels are short vessels that connect the Main Channel of a Zang (Yin solid organ) with its coupled Fu (Yang hollow bowel) .
Zong Luo 纵络	16 Longitudinal Luo Vessels	Vaisseaux luo / lo longitudinaux	The 16 Longitudinal Luo-connecting vessels originate at the Luo points on the extremities and have a distinct symptomatology.
Fu Luo, Sun Luo, Xue Luo 浮络，孙络， 血络	Fu Luo, Sun Luo, Xue luo (capillaries)	Vaisseaux luo / lo, fu luo, sun luo, xue luo (capillaires)	Smaller luo vessels branching off the main luo vessels, similar to capillary blood vessels.
Jing Bie 经别 Bie Mai 别脉	Jing Bie <i>Divergent Channels</i>	Jing Bie Vaisseaux <i>collatéraux</i>	Terminology can be confusing in Chinese (not to mention English and French) as divergent vessels appear under different names in the Classics at different epochs.
Jing jin 经筋	Jing Jin Muscle channels Jing jin-sinew channels Ligamentary channels Musculotendinous channels	Jing Jin Mériidiens tendino- musculaires Vaisseaux ligamentaires	
Tong Dao 通道	Pathway	Trajectoire / trajet	Pathway of a channel or an extraordinary vessel
Xu Li 虚里	Xu Li	Xu Li	Great Luo of stomach
Da Bao (Pi zhi da luo) 大包(脾之大 络)	Da Bao	Da Bao	Great Luo of spleen
Different types of points			
Beishu Xue 背俞穴 背俞	Back-Shu points Back transporting points	Points Shu Points assentiment	
Mu Xue 募穴	Front-Mu points Front collecting points Alarm points	Points Mu Points héraut	
Xi Xue 郄穴	Xi-cleft points Acumulating points	Points Xi Points d'accumulation	

Luo Xue 络穴	Luo-connecting points	Points Luo	
Zu Luo Xue 组络穴	Group Luo points	Points Luo de groupe	The group Luo points act on three channels at the same time. For example, SP 6 acts on the spleen, liver and kidney channels.
Wu Shu Xue 五输穴	(Five) Shu points transporting points antique points	Points Shu antiques	Points corresponding to the five elements on each of the channels
Jīng Xue 井穴	Jīng-Well point	Point Jīng	
Rong / Ying Xue 荣/荣穴	Ying-Spring point	Point Rong Point Ying	
Shu Xue 输穴	Shu-Stream point	Point Shu	
Yuan Xue 原穴	Yuan-source point	Point Yuan Point Source	On the yang channels only
Jing / Xing Xue 经穴	Jing-River point	Point Jing	
He Xue 合穴	He-Sea point	Point He	Uniting point
4 Hai Xue 四海穴	He-Sea point	Points mer	Sea points of the blood, qi, water and cereals, marrows
Xia He Xue 下合穴	Lower He-Sea	Point He secondaire	
Ba Mai Jiao Hui Xue 八脉交会穴	8 Hui-converging points 8 master points	Points maîtres (des merveilleux vaisseaux)	Always used in relation with an extraordinary vessel
Jiao Hui Xue 交会穴	Hui-meeting points Hui-gathering points Intersection points	Points réunion Points croisement Points CRX	Points common to channels and extraordinary vessels
Dui Xue 对穴 (八脉交会穴)	Coupled points	Points couplés	Refers to the 8 Master points of the extraordinary Channels, which are always used in pairs, for exemple SP 6 with PC 6
Hui Xue 汇穴	8 Hui-influential points	Points réunion	Meeting points of the blood, qi, bones, muscles and ligaments, marrows, vessels and arteries, veins, organs, viscera, etc.
Hui He Xue 汇合穴 (经别)	Jing Bie meeting points	Points de reunion des Jing Bie	Points on the neck or head where the Jing Bie meet two by two (a yin coupled with a yang)
Tian you Tian chuang Xue 天牖/天窗穴	Windows of the sky points	Points fenêtres du ciel	

Gui Xue 鬼穴	13 ghost points	13 points gui	Points indicated by Sun Si-Miao
Ru, Chu Xue 入/出穴	Entry and exit points	Points d'entrée et de sortie	In general, the first and last points on a channel
Hui He Xue 汇合穴 (经筋)	Jing Jin convergence points	Points de réunion des méridiens tendino-musculaires	Points at which the tendino-muscular channels converge three by three
Guan Xue 关穴	Guan points Barrier points	Points Guan Points barrières	Points Koann
Principles and theory			
Da xunhuan 大循环	Horary cycle	Grande circulation	Circulation of Qi in the 12 channels, at 2-hourly intervals. Worsley (Five Element School) and Lavier call this "Wei Circulation".
zi wu liu zhu 子午流柱 Wu Ye (zi-wu) 午夜(子午)	Midnight-noon ebb flow Midday-midnight rule	(Loi, relation) Midi-minuit	
Fu Qi 夫妻	Husband and Wife rule	Loi époux-épouse	
Biao ben 標本	Root/branch-treatment	Traitement des Racines / branches	
Gen Bu Xue / Gen Xie Xue 根补穴/根泻穴	Root treatment tonification / dispersion point	Point racine de tonification / de dispersion	
Bi Zheng 痹症	Bi (syndrome)	Bi	Seasonal attack
8 gang 八纲	8 Principles	8 Principes	
yin / yang 阴/阳	Yin / Yang	Yin / Yang	
biao / li 表/里	Interior / exterior	Avers / revers	Also surface/depth or outside/lining
han / re 寒/热	Cold / heat	Froid / chaleur	
shi / xu 实/虚	Deficiency / excess	Vide / plénitude	
	Movements of Qi	Mouvements du Qi	
Qi Xu 气虚	Qi deficiency	Vide d'énergie	
Qi Xian 气陷	Qi sinking	Energie rentrante	

Qi Yu 气瘀	Qi stagnation	Stagnation d'énergie	
Qi Ni 气逆	Qi counterflow	Energie à contre- courant	
Xue Xu 血虚	Blood deficiency	Vide de sang	
Xue Yu 血瘀	Blood stasis	Stagnation de sang, stase sanguine	
Xue Re 血热	Blood heat	Chaleur du sang	
Liu Jing Zhuan Bian 六经传变	Six stages	Six phases	After Shang Han Lun (<i>On Cold Damage</i>)
Wu Xing 五行	5 elements	5 éléments	
Mu 木	Wood	Bois	
Huo 火	Fire	Feu	
Tu 土	Earth	Terre	
Jin 金	Metal	Métal	
Shui 水	Water	Eau	
Tu Huo 土火	Earth fire	Feu de la Terre	Concerns the Pericardium and the Triple Burner when they dynamize the “transport-transformation” function of the Earth
Xiang Huo 相火	Minister fire	Deuxième feu Feu ministre	In the Five Elements, concerns the Pericardium (yin Minister Fire) and the Triple Burner (yang Minister Fire)
Jun Huo 君火	Emperor fire	Feu empereur	Concerns the Heart as Emperor
Xiang Sheng 相生	Sheng cycle Engendering cycle	Cycle Sheng	Sheng cycle, also birth or production cycle (<i>a physiological cycle</i>)
Xiang Ke 相克	Ke cycle Control cycle Restraining cycle	Cycle Ke	(<i>physiological cycle</i>)
Xiang Cheng Bei Ke 相乘 倍克	Overwhelming cycle	Cycle d'insulte	<i>This is a pathological exacerbation of the Ke cycle – the dominated element is “crushed”</i>

Xiang Wu Fan ke 相侮反克	Reverse Ke cycle Rebellion cycle	Cycle Ke inversé	<i>The reverse Ke cycle is another pathological cycle</i>
Liu qi 六气	Heavenly « 6 environmental phenomena »	6 qualités du ciel	
Liu yin Liu xie 六淫六邪	Six climatic pathogens 6 excesses	Six facteurs pathogènes	When the “environmental phenomena” become excessive or abnormal
Wai xie 外邪	Exogenous evils Exogenous pathogens	Maux extérieurs Energies perverses	
Han 寒	Cold	Froid	
Huo 火	Fire	Feu	"Hot" or "radiating" fire
Shu 暑	Summer heat	Chaleur (de l'été)	Atmospheric depression. A climatic factor, not to be confused with heat (Re 热), e.g. inner heat
Feng 风	Wind	Vent	Atmospheric pressure. A climatic factor, not to be confused with inner wind.
Zao 燥	Dryness	Sécheresse	
Shi 湿	Dampness	Humidité	
Gen jie 根结	Roots and knots	Noeuds et racines	Treatment of the six pathogenic factors
Qi Qing 七情	Seven emotions	Sept sentiments	
Xi 喜	Joy	Joie	
Nu 怒	Anger	Colère	
You 忧	Worry	Souci	Anxiety
Si 思	Pensiveness	Réflexion	
Bei 悲	Sadness	Tristesse	
Kong 恐	Fear	Peur	
Jing 惊	Fright	Choc	

Xian tian 先天	Earlier heaven	Ciel antérieur	
Hou tian 后天	Later heaven	Ciel postérieur	
Shui gu tong dao 水谷通道	Pathway of water (or liquids) and cereals	Voie de l'eau et des céréales	From Nanjing, chapter 25
Bu 补	Tonify	Tonifier	1- Pump in energy so as to increase it 2- Close a point
Xie 泻	Drain / disperse	Disperser	1- Drain or eliminate energy 2- Open a point
Energies			
Gu qi 谷气	Gu qi	Gu qi	Food (alimentary) energy
Qing Qi 清气 Yang qi 氧气	Respiratory energy	Energie respiratoire	Qing Qi is the term used in medical classics to designate respiratory energy, the energy of the air. Modern TCM texts call it Yang Qi (litterally "oxygene").
Ying qi 营气	Nourishing or nutritive energy	Qi nourricier	Blood (Xue)
Wei Qi 卫气	Defensive energy	Énergie Wei	Energy (Qi)
Qi 气	Energy	Energie	Energy
Xue 血	Blood	Sang	Blood
Ba gua 八卦	Trigrams	Trigrammes	
Kun 坤	Earth	Terre	
Zhen 震	Thunder	Tonnerre	Also lightning
Dui 兑	Lake	Lac	Or Marsh
Xun 巽	Wind	Vent	
Li 离	Fire	Feu	
Kan 坎	Water	Eau	
Gen 艮	Mountain	Montagne	
Qian 干	Heaven	Ciel	

Tian Gan 天干	Heavenly stems	Troncs célestes	
Di Zhi 地支	Earthly branches	Branches terrestres	
Pouls			
Cun 寸	Cun	Pouce	Pulse position I
Guan 关	Guan	Barrière	Pulse position II
Chi 尺	Chi	Pied	Pulse position III
Wang Shu He Mai Xiang 王叔和脉象	Wang Shu-He's pulses	Pouls de Wang Shu-He	28 types of pulse: the 24 classic Wang Shu-He pulses (Mai Jing – pulse classic) + 4
Chang 长	Long	Long	Beyond the pulse location
Chen 沉	Sinking, deep	Profond	
Chi 迟	Slow	Lent	
Cu 促	Hurried	Précipité	
Da 大	Large	Grand	
Dai 代	Interrupted	Intermittent	Irregular, periodical
Dong 动	Moving	Remuant	Disturbed
Duan 短	Short	Court	Not reaching the pulse location
Fu 浮	Floating	Flottant	Superficial
Fu 伏	Hidden	Caché	
Ge 革	Leather	En peau de tambour	
Hong 洪	Flooding	Vaste	
Hua 滑	Slippery	Glissant	
Huan Mai 缓脉	Moderate Lax	Paisible	Less than 5 pulsations per breath
Ji 急	Urgent	Hâtif	
Jie 节	Knotty	Noué	

Jin 紧	Tight	Serré	
Kou 扞	Hollow	Creux	
Lao mai 牢脉	Confined	Fixé	
Ru mai 濡脉	Soggy	Mou	
Ruo 弱脉	Weak	Faible	
San mai 散脉	Scattered	Dispersé	
Se 涩	Choppy	Rugueux	
Shi 实	Full	Plein	
Shu 数	Rapid	Rapide	More than 5 pulsations per breath
Wei mai 微脉	Faint	Ténu	
Xi, Xiao 细, 小	Thin, thready	Fin, petit	
Xian 弦	Wiry, stringlike	En corde	
Xu 虚	Empty	Vide	
Wu Xing Mai Xiang 五行脉象	5 Element pulses	Pouls des 5 éléments	
Xian 弦	Wiry	Tendu, en corde	Wood
Man 满	Full	Ample	Fire
Huan 缓	Moderate	Moyen	Earth
Fu 浮	Floating	Flottant	Metal
Chen 沉	Deep, like a stone	Profond, comme un caillou	Water
San Bu Jiu Hou 三部九候 (沿 经脉循行的搏 动)	Alternative pulses (carotid pulse and pulses along the channels)	Pouls révélateurs	The carotid pulse is mentioned in Zhen Jiu Da Cheng - VIII; the pulses along the channels in Yi Xue Ru Men - I) Also in Nei Jing, Chapter 20 "San bu jiu hou lun"