

## Lung Disease Patterns Summary Tables

### Lung: Simple Patterns

Pattern	Signs & Symptoms	Other Information	Tongue, Body & Coating	Pulse Image
<b>Cold Rheum Fettering the Lung</b> (han yin shu fei)	Cough with excessive thin watery and white phlegm, chest oppression, rapid breathing, panting and coughing may be worse in autumn and winter	This pattern is seen in the elderly with Spleen Yang vacuity, and in enduring disease which affects Spleen Yang.	coating is white and slimy OR moist and glossy	vacuous OR deep, fine
<b>Damp-Heat Obstructing the Lung</b> (shi re zu fei)	Cough, wheezing, expectoration of excessive thick and purulent yellow phlegm, possible foul-smelling bloody pus, relatively mild chest pain, low grade fever, epigastric and diaphragmatic distension and oppression.	This pattern describes abscess of the Lung, or heat toxins (infection) in the Lung.	an enlarged red body with a slimy yellow coating	slippery, rapid
<b>Dryness Evil Invading the Lung</b> (zao xie fan fei)	The chief signs are dry cough without phlegm or with scant sticky phlegm that is not easily expectorated. Other signs include dry lips, tongue, pharynx, and nose. In some case, there is generalized heat [effusion] and aversion to cold, or chest pain and expectoration of blood.	Dry air entering the lung can cause damage to the liquid of the lung.	red body with yellow or white fur	rapid
<b>Dryness Heat Damaging the Lung</b> (zao re shang fei)	Enduring coughing and wheezing, thick yellow phlegm, dry cough without phlegm or with scant sticky phlegm, tidal heat [effusion], coughing of puss and blood, vexatious heat in the chest, facial oedema, gradual weight loss, headache, and constipation.	Enduring heat consumes and damages lung qi (Dryness-Heat evil wearing lung liquid) so lung qi is unable to diffuse and downbear. This pattern is relatively common with Qi vacuity present simultaneously with phlegm and heat.	dry red body with coating thin and white, or thin slimy and yellow	floating and vacuous, especially at the 'cun' position OR fine rapid floating, may be large at the LU/LI position.

<b>Heat Evil Congesting the Lung</b> (re xie yong fei )	High fever, thirst, blurred vision, abrupt hemoptysis, dizziness, subcutaneous hemorrhage, cough, cough with thick yellow sticky phlegm possibly streaked with blood. In severe cases, there may be rapid breathing with dyspnoea and chest and rib-side pain.	External attack by Heat has damaged the vessel network of the lung, upsetting lung function. It is attributed to phlegm-heat that arises when external evils invade the lung.	red body (particularly at the tip and margins) with a (dry) yellow coating	rapid OR rapid, surging OR rapid, string-like
<b>Impaired Depurative Downbearing of the Lung</b> (fei shi su jiang)	If, for any reason, lung qi is inhibited, there may be signs such as cough, nasal congestion, and counterflow qi, and if the movement and distribution of water is affected there may be inhibited urination, and puffy swelling and panting and cough may be observed.	A patho-mechanism involving a disturbance of the lung's functions of governing depurative downbearing and regulation of the waterways. The lung governs the qi of the whole body.		
<b>Lung Dryness with Phlegm</b> (fei zao tan)	Dry cough with some difficult to expectorate thick phlegm, wheezing, dry sore throat	Heat damages yin fluids and engenders phlegm. Dryness is commonly associated with some heat.	a dry red body with scant coating	rapid, fine and forceful
<b>Lung Network Vessel Stagnation and Obstruction</b> (fei jing mai zhi zu)	Cough with expectoration of phlegm, dark purplish blood clots in the phlegm, possible coughing then vomiting blood clots, heart palpitations, chest oppression, piercing chest pain, cough making lying down difficult, bluish purple lips, a dark dusky facial complexion, dark rings around the eyes	This pattern describes a serious illness, possibly cardiopulmonary disease or lung cancer.	a purple dark body, or there may be static patches of this colouring	deep, wiry, choppy OR wiry, slow OR bound, intermittent
<b>Lung Qi Vacuity</b> (fei qi xu)	The chief signs are forceless cough and panting and shortness of breath, made worse by exertion or talking. Other signs include a pale white or bright white facial complexion, fatigue and lack of strength, rapid breathing on exertion, spontaneous sweating, hence copious thin phlegm, susceptibility to the common cold, laziness to speak, and low timid voice.	This pattern is most commonly attributable to repeated impairment of lung qi diffusion and downbearing over a long period of time, although it may also be caused by general qi vacuity. So it often results from on-going illness, where general levels of qi are depleted.	pale body with (thin) white coating	faint OR large, vacuous

<b>Lung Qi and Yin Vacuity</b> (fei qi yin xu)	Headache, fever, hacking cough, wheezing, dry nose and parched throat, chest oppression, lateral costal pain, easy anger and vexation, thirst.	This pattern occurs in chronic disease where both qi and yin have been damaged.	dry body with scant or no coating	vacuous, large, rapid
<b>Lung Qi and Yin Vacuity with Phlegm-Heat</b> (fei qi yin xu tan re)	Chronic lung disease, low-grade fever, difficult to expectorate thick yellow phlegm, dry itchy sore throat, hoarseness, persistent cough, dry mouth, thirst.	In chronic disease, heat has damaged and consumed Lung Qi and Yin and engendered phlegm.	red body with scant yellow coating	rapid, surging, slippery
<b>Lung Yang Vacuity</b> (fei yang xu)	Characterized by forceless cough and panting, bright white facial complexion, and physical cold and cold limbs.	A disease pattern that arises when enduring cough damages lung qi, and detriment to qi affects yang, or when lung qi is damaged in patients already suffering from yang vacuity.	pale body with white coating	sunken, faint OR vacuous, maybe slow
<b>Lung Yin Vacuity</b> (fei yin xu)	The chief signs are (dry) cough without phlegm or with scant sticky phlegm, and tidal heat [effusion]. Sometimes the phlegm is flecked with blood or the voice is hoarse. Other signs include emaciation, dry throat and mouth, chronic low-grade sore throat, low-grade fever, dry nose, parched lips, raspy breathing resembling wheezing, postmeridian tidal heat [effusion], vexing heat in the five hearts (palms and soles), malar flush, and night sweating.	Lung yin vacuity is mostly the result of damage caused by long-lingering lung heat, which frequently develops in patients suffering from either general debilitation from an enduring illness or from impaired lung downbearing. It sometimes arises as a result of invasion of the lung by dryness evil. So enduring heat (internal or external in origin) in the lung eventually consumes yin.	a red body with a dry scanty coating	fine, rapid, and maybe floating in the 'cun' position
<b>Non-diffusion of Lung Qi</b> (fei qi bu xuan)	Cough with scant or copious phlegm, nasal congestion, runny nose, itchy throat, or hoarse voice, usually accompanied by exterior signs. In severe cases of evil heat, there may be high fever with flaring nostrils, rough panting, with thick yellow phlegm, and if external evil stirs existing cold-rheum, there may be foamy white phlegm-drool and a frog rale in the throat.	Lung diffusion is one aspect of Lung Governs Qi. The lung is responsible for ensuring the movement of qi out toward the body surface. Under normal circumstances, lung qi diffuses outward. When external evil (wind-heat, wind-cold) invades the lung non-diffusion may occur.		

<b>Phlegm-Damp Obstructing the Lung</b> (tan shi zu fei)	Cough and panting exacerbated by physical movement, excess phlegm, coughing due to phlegm which sounds heavy and turbid, phlegm-drool congestion, cough improves after phlegm expectorated, thin white phlegm that is easily expectorated, thick phlegm sticky or lumpy, phlegm colour white or greyish, cough with excess phlegm particularly after sweet, oily or fatty meals, fullness and oppression in the chest and diaphragm, chest oppression, epigastric glomus, nausea, bodily fatigue, occasional loose stools.	This pattern is due to disturbance of the diffusion and downbearing activities of lung qi, attributed to phlegm-damp congesting the lung. The lung is the receptacle that holds phlegm, whereas the spleen is the source of phlegm formation. When splenic movement is impaired, or there is weakness and vacuity of the spleen, dampness gathers and forms phlegm, which affects the lung.	a slimy thick white coating OR slimy or glossy white coating	soggy, slippery OR moderate, soggy
<b>Phlegm-Heat Obstructing the Lung</b> (tan re zu fei)	The chief signs of phlegm-heat obstructing the lung are cough and panting, thick yellow phlegm, and vigorous heat [effusion]. Other signs include thirst, vexation and agitation, flaring nostrils, expectoration of blood, spontaneous external bleeding, chest pain, oppression in the chest, coughing up of purulent phlegm and blood with fishy smell, dry bound stool, and short voidings of reddish urine.	External evils that have invaded become depressed in the lung and transform into heat. The heat damages lung liquid and condenses it to form phlegm, which in turn binds with the heat. The resultant combination of phlegm and heat then congests the (network vessels of the) lung, giving rise to panting and cough. This pattern is common where acute respiratory tract infection has endured for several days.	red body with slimy yellow coating	wiry, slippery, rapid
<b>Phlegm Turbidity Obstructing the Lung</b> (tan zhuo zu fei)	The main signs are cough with copious sticky white phlegm that is easy to expectorate. Other signs include oppression in the chest and panting and phlegm rale in severe cases.	A disease pattern arising when phlegm turbidity congests the airways and impairs lung qi diffusion and depuration.	pale body with white slimy coating	slippery

<b>Water-Cold Shooting into the Lung</b> (shui han she fei)	<p>The chief signs are cough, hasty panting with inability to lie down and puffy swelling of the lower limbs. Other signs include copious thin white phlegm-drool, fullness and oppression in the chest and rib-side, distention and fullness in the lesser abdomen, cold pain in the lumbar region, cold knees and lower legs, and scant urine. In some cases, there may be aversion to cold with heat effusion, absence of sweating, and generalized pain.</p>	<p>A pattern that occurs in patients suffering from phlegm-rheum or water swelling when they contract cold evil. Cold evil stirs the water-rheum and both evils rise into the lung counterflow, causing non-diffusion of lung qi.</p>	<p>coating is thin, white, and glossy OR white, slimy</p>	<p>tight, floating OR tight, string-like</p>
<b>Wind-Cold Fettering the Lung</b> (feng han shu fei)	<p>The main signs are cough and aversion to cold. Other signs include nasal congestion and runny nose with clear thin (whitish) watery phlegm, itchy throat, husky voice, rapid breathing, stuffy nose, headache, soreness and aching of the body and limbs. The throat may only be slightly itchy (or sore) or not at all. In some cases there may also be a slight heat effusion (fever) without sweating.</p>	<p>This pattern is due to external attack by Wind and Cold, causing non-diffusion of lung qi.</p>	<p>a thin white coating</p>	<p>floating, tight</p>
<b>Wind-Dryness Damaging the Lung</b> (feng zao shang fei)	<p>Dry cough, itchy dry painful throat, dry lips and nose, little or scanty thick and stringy phlegm, phlegm not easy to expectorate or which has threads of blood, dry mouth, stuffy nose, headache, generalised fever, slight aversion to cold.</p>	<p>This pattern is due to external attack by Wind and Dryness</p>	<p>a dry red body with a thin white or yellow coating</p>	<p>floating, rapid OR small, rapid</p>

<b>Wind-Heat Invading the Lung</b> (feng re fan fei)	<p>The chief signs are cough with thick sticky or yellow phlegm and slight aversion to wind and cold. Other signs include nasal congestion with runny nose and yellow turbid mucus from nose, dry mouth and throat, red eyes, thirst, a rough raspy voice, and generalized heat [effusion] (fever). There may be pronounced heat and pronounced sore throat. Occasional sweating does not relieve fever, no body aches, no great aversion to cold.</p>	<p>This pattern is due to externally contracted wind-heat entering the lung and hampering its normal diffusion and depuration.</p>	<p>red body or red towards the tip with a thin yellow coating. This will be thicker with greater heat.</p>	<p>floating, rapid OR floating, slippery</p>
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### Lung: Combined Patterns

Pattern	Signs & Symptoms	Other Information	Tongue, Body & Coating	Pulse Image
<b>Dual Vacuity of the Lung and Kidney</b> (fei shen liang xu)	<p>Lung-kidney yin vacuity, or lung qi vacuity with kidney yang vacuity may be present. Lung-kidney yin vacuity is characterized by cough, night sweating, vexing heat in the five hearts, tidal heat [effusion], and seminal emission. Lung qi vacuity with kidney yang vacuity is characterized by cough, shortness of breath, spontaneous sweating, fear of cold, cold limbs, and in some cases swelling.</p>	<p>Simultaneous vacuity of both the lung and kidney. Distinction is made between lung-kidney yin vacuity and lung qi vacuity with kidney yang vacuity.</p>		
<b>Exuberant Lung-Stomach Heat</b> (fei wei re sheng)	<p>Classic signs of wind warmth: high fever, cough, rapid breathing, thirst, and yellow tongue fur.</p>	<p>In warm disease, a qi-aspect heat pattern.</p>	<p>yellow coating</p>	<p>full, rapid, superficial</p>

<b>Heart-Lung Qi Vacuity</b> (xin fei qi xu)	The chief signs are heart palpitations, shortness of breath, cough, and panting on exertion. Other signs include pale white lusterless facial complexion, lassitude of spirit with lack of strength, coughing of thin clear phlegm, stifling oppression in the heart and chest, low timid voice, and spontaneous sweating.	A disease pattern arising when enduring cough and panting causes Lung Vacuity that affects the heart, or when Insufficiency of Heart Qi causes Lung Qi Vacuity.	pale body with a thin white coating	fine, weak
<b>Heart-Lung Yang Vacuity</b> (xin fei yang xu)	The main signs are stifling oppression and pain in the heart and chest. Other signs include heart palpitations, forceless cough and panting, fear of cold, lack of warmth in the hands and feet, and dark purple lips.	A disease pattern characterized by signs of both Heart Yang Vacuity and Lung Yang Vacuity.	body is dark in color and enlarged, white and glossy coating	sunken, slow, forceless
<b>Heart-Lung Yang Vacuity, with Vacuous Ancestral Qi</b> (xin fei yang xu zong qi xu)	Dyspnoea, empty sensation in the chest, a down-bearing sensation in the lower abdomen, easy to anger, oedema, fullness in the chest, fatigue, dry throat, frequent yawning, coldness of the chest, upper back stiffness, aversion to cold.	This pattern describes a serious condition which may be life threatening. It should be monitored by western medicine.	enlarged body OR a moist pale blue or purplish body	deep, faint, slow, and possibly intermittent
<b>Heart-Lung Yin Vacuity</b> (xin fei yin xu)	The chief signs are dry cough, heart palpitations, and tidal heat [effusion]. Other signs include cough with scant sticky phlegm that is not easy to expectorate, heart vexation, reduced sleep, profuse dreaming, dry lips, dry throat, scant urine, postmeridian tidal heat [effusion], vexing heat in the five hearts, and night sweating.	A disease pattern characterized by signs of both Heart Yin Vacuity and Lung Yin Vacuity.	red dry body with scant coating	fine, rapid
<b>Kidney Failing to Absorb Qi</b> (shen bu na qi)	Enduring cough, shortness of breath, panting and wheezing, difficult inhalation but not exhalation, dyspnoea when lying down flat, rapid breathing at the slightest movement, spontaneous sweating.	Kidney fails (due to kidney qi vacuity) to grasp the qi borne down by the lungs.	a pale body with a thin white coating	deep, fine OR forceless, fine OR vacuous, floating without root.

<b>Liver Fire Invading the Lung</b> (gan huo fan fei)	<p>The chief signs are cough with yellow phlegm, bloody phlegm accompanied by cough, hemoptysis, and scorching pain in the chest and rib-side. Other signs include: coughing and wheezing, scant sticky phlegm, cough that in severe cases brings ejection of fresh blood, possibly dry mouth and scant or difficult to expectorate phlegm, rashness, impatience, and irascibility, dizzy head and red eyes, red face, and a bitter taste in the mouth, fever and skin feels hot to touch, all these are worse in the late afternoon. In addition, there may be short voidings of red urine and constipation.</p>	<p>Liver channel qi fire ascending counterflow to invade lung and disturbing the lung's depurative downbearing. Liver fire invading the lung most commonly arises as a result of anger damaging the liver or heat evil invading the inner body. Thus liver fire due to emotional stress and anger flares upward, damaging the network vessels of the lung. Blood flows recklessly outside its pathways.</p>	<p>a red body with (dry) yellow coating</p>	<p>fine, wiry, rapid OR string-like, rapid</p>
<b>Lung Dryness, Large Intestine Blockage</b> (fei zao da chang jie)	<p>Cough with excessive phlegm, chest and abdominal fullness and distension, constipation.</p>	<p>Dryness and Heat cause the Lung to lose control over clearing and depurating. This is a Qi aspect pattern in the Four Patterns.</p>	<p>a red body with a dry scanty yellowish coating</p>	<p>fine, wiry and rapid, possibly floating in the 'cun' position</p>
<b>Lung Heat Transmitted to the Large Intestine</b> (fei re fan da chang)	<p>Fever, cough, diarrhoea with yellow foul-smelling stool, a burning sensation around the anus, neither hardness nor pain in the abdomen</p>	<p>Both Metal Element Zang Fu are affected.</p>	<p>a deep red body with a yellow coating</p>	<p>rapid</p>

<b>Lung-Kidney Yin Vacuity</b> (fei shen yin xu)	Signs of lung yin vacuity include emaciation and marked ill health, dry cough with little phlegm (sometimes streaked with blood), chronic low-grade sore throat, dry mouth and throat, low hoarse voice, and rapid breathing. Lung and kidney yin vacuity is further characterized by reddening of the cheeks, steaming bone tidal heat [effusion], afternoon malar flush, possible night sweats and tidal fever, low back and knee soreness and weakness, polyuria, nocturia.	A condition comprising signs of Lung Yin Vacuity and Kidney Yin Vacuity. It occurs due to insufficient natural endowment, aging, enduring disease, or ongoing inappropriate behaviour.	a red body with scant coating	fine, floating OR rapid, fine
<b>Lung-Kidney Yang Vacuity</b> (fei shen yang xu)	Cough with clear watery phlegm, cough aggravated by exertion or talking, difficult breathing, inability to lie flat, chest oppression, heart flutter, cold body, sweating, sober white facial expression, dislike of cold, fatigued spirit, exhaustion, thirst.	A condition comprising signs of Lung Yang Vacuity and Kidney Yang Vacuity. It occurs due to insufficient natural endowment, aging, enduring disease, or ongoing inappropriate behaviour.	a pale or dark purplish body with a thin glossy coating	deep, fine, forceless, faint OR bound, regularly intermittent

## Large Intestine Disease Patterns Summary Tables

Pattern	Signs & Symptoms	Other Information	Tongue, Body & Coating	Pulse Image
<b>Intestinal Tract Dampness Obstruction</b> (chang shi zu)	Clouded spirit, lower abdominal fullness and distension, difficulty defecating.	In this pattern enduring Dampness obstructs the flow of Qi in the intestines. Dampness borne upward results in clouding of the Spirit.	a slimy turbid coating	slippery, rapid

<b>Intestinal Vacuity Efflux Desertion</b> (chang xu hua tuo)	Enduring diarrhoea or dysentery, rectal prolapse, fecal incontinence, mild persistent abdominal pain that diminishes with pressure and warmth, fatigued spirit, lack of strength, a sallow yellow or sombre white facial complexion, scanty appetite, low back and leg soreness and weakness.	This pattern may occur in enduring diseases where there is both Spleen and Kidney Yang vacuity.	a pale body with a thin white coating	fine, slow
<b>Large Intestine Cold Bind</b> (da chang han jie)	Constipation due to cold qi in the large intestine and accompanied by dull abdominal pain, bland taste in the mouth		whitish body with scant coating	string-like, sunken
<b>Large Intestine Damp-Heat</b> (da chang shi re)	A disease pattern generally characterized by abdominal pain and diarrhea with ungratifying defecation and foul-smelling stool. There may be constipation or damp-heat diarrhoea (chronic colitis). An alternative pattern is dysentery characterized by frequent defecation and blood and pus in the stool, abdominal pain, tenesmus, and a burning sensation in the rectum/anus. In both cases, general signs include heat effusion, bitter taste in the mouth, reddish urine, torpid intake, abdominal distension, sores in the mouth, acne with swollen red lesions on the cheeks (yang ming area).	Dampness may accumulate due to over-eating fatty, sweet, heavy-flavoured foods. It may then be transformed to heat if acrid, hot, peppery foods and alcohol are also consumed.	a yellow slimy coating	slippery, rapid
<b>Large Intestine Excessive Fire</b> (da chang duo huo)	Constipation, brownish watery stool, burning sensation around anus, high fever, epigastric glomus and fullness, abdominal pain worse with pressure, in severe cases, tidal fever, delirious speech, profuse sweating from hands and feet.	This pattern is due to overeating acrid, hot, peppery foods, greasy, fatty, fried foods, over-consumption of alcohol, or invasion of Yang Ming by evil heat.	coating yellow and prickly or maybe charred black and dry	deep, full

<b>Large Intestine Heat Bind</b> (da chang re jie)	Severe fixed pain in the lower abdomen worse with pressure, localised lower abdominal heat, either constipation or mild diarrhoea	In this pattern Evil Heat in the large intestine causes the stool to become dry and hard. It is seen in externally contracted heat (febrile) disease manifesting as Yang Brightness Bowel Repletion patterns. This pattern very likely describes acute appendicitis or intestinal abscess in WMB.	red body with a yellow slimy coating or a dry yellow coating	slippery, rapid OR slippery, tight OR sunken, full
<b>Large Intestine Humor Depletion</b> (da chang ye kui)	Signs comprise dry hard stool and difficult defecation (constipation with dry bound stools), a sallow yellow lusterless facial complexion, thirst, headache, vertigo, heart palpitations, pale dry lips. Generally, no pronounced abdominal distention or pain is observed. The patient is in a weak state of health.	A disease pattern of the large intestine caused by general lack of liquid and blood in the body. Blood and Yin may be vacuous and scanty. Large intestinal humor depletion is observed in postpartum blood vacuity, liquid depletion in the aged, and in enduring and severe diseases. It may also occur in externally contracted heat (febrile) disease prior to replenishment of the fluids.	a dry pale body	fine
<b>Large Intestine Qi Stagnation</b> (da chang qi zhi)	Epigastric and lower abdominal distension and fullness, pain that is worse with pressure, constipation, nausea.	This is a similar pattern to Food Stagnating in the Stomach Duct, but abdominal distension and fullness is more pronounced. Weakness of the Spleen is likely to be present.	a slimy coating	slippery
<b>Large Intestine Vacuity Cold</b> (da chang xu han)	Pain in the abdomen, borborygmus, loose stool, thin diarrhea, clear copious urine, urinary difficulty may be present, reduced food intake, cold of the limbs, aching lumbus, aversion to cold.	Spleen and Stomach Yang is vacuous and weak, thus the Large Intestine is affected. There is a more pronounced disturbance of water metabolism, where vacuity cold affects the large intestine's governing of conveyance. Large intestinal vacuity cold is often associated with spleen/kidney yang vacuity. This pattern is often observed in chronic enteritis or chronic dysentery.	a pale enlarged body with a thin white moist coating	deep, slow OR fine, sunken

## Yang Ming [Yang Brightness] Disease Patterns Summary Tables

Pattern	Signs & Symptoms	Other Information	Tongue, Body & Coating	Pulse Image
<b>Yang Ming [Yang Brightness] Blood Amassment</b> (yang ming xu xue)	Signs include forgetfulness and hard black stool that is easily passed. Possible masses in the abdomen or hypochondriac region, possible chronic fixed piercing pain – worse with pressure, visible abdominal masses when supine, subcutaneous varicose veins in abdominal wall.	A disease pattern in which yang brightness (yang ming) evil heat binds with pre-existing static blood.	dark red or purplish body, with possible spots or macules	deep, choppy OR wiry, and fine or choppy
<b>Yang Ming [Yang Brightness] Bowel Pattern</b> (yang ming fu zheng)	Tidal heat [effusion], delirious speech, a hard full distended abdomen with pain that refuses pressure, constipation.	A disease pattern arising when in externally contracted febrile disease/ evil enters the yang brightness (yang ming) channel. Yang brightness bowel patterns are so named because they arise when an evil binds with food accumulation or dry waste in the stomach or intestines, causing repletion heat.	burnt yellow or old yellow coating	strong, sunken, full
<b>Yang Ming [Yang Brightness] Channel Pattern</b> (yang ming jing zheng)	Great heat [effusion], great sweating, pronounced agitation, and a large, surging pulse. These four signs are collectively known as the ‘four greatnesses’.	A disease arising when externally contracted evil enters the yang brightness (yang ming) channel. In these patterns, the stomach liquid is damaged by exuberant heat, although there is no heat bind in the yang brightness bowels (the stomach and large intestine).	dry (old) yellow coating	large, surging

<b>Yang Ming [Yang Brightness] Disease</b> (yang ming bing)	Characterized by generalized heat [effusion], sweating and aversion to heat, agitation, and thirst, or in more severe cases, abdominal fullness and pain, constipation, and in severe cases, delirious mania.	A disease arising when externally contracted evil enters the yang brightness (yang ming) channel and exterior signs such as aversion to wind and cold give way to pronounced heat signs. Yang brightness disease is divided into channel and bowel patterns depending on the presence of constipation.	coating is usually dry and old yellow in colour	surging and large, slippery and rapid, OR sunken, replete, and forceful.
<b>Yang Ming [Yang Brightness] Headache</b> (yang ming tou tong)	1). Headache occurring in yang brightness (yang ming) disease in cold damage, which is accompanied by generalized heat [effusion] with aversion not to cold but to heat. 2). Headache on the pathway of the yang brightness (yang ming) channel, i.e. on the forehead and sometimes stretching into the eyeballs.			