

- A response of vascular tissues to harmful stimuli
 - Protective attempt by the organism to remove injurious stimuli and stimulate repair
 - Vasodilation, increase inflow/outflow of blood
 - Increased movement of plasma and leucocytes, (esp. macrophages and granulocytes) from blood to injured tissues



- The classic signs
 - Redness
 - Swelling
 - Heat
 - Pain and loss of function



 Normally acute inflammatory processes peak and decline within days to a few weeks as repair advances



- A yang process; heat pathogen
- Heat is yang and dynamic; in normal circumstances dissipates quickly
- Persists and becomes chronic when the initial stimulus is unresolved or fire continually fed



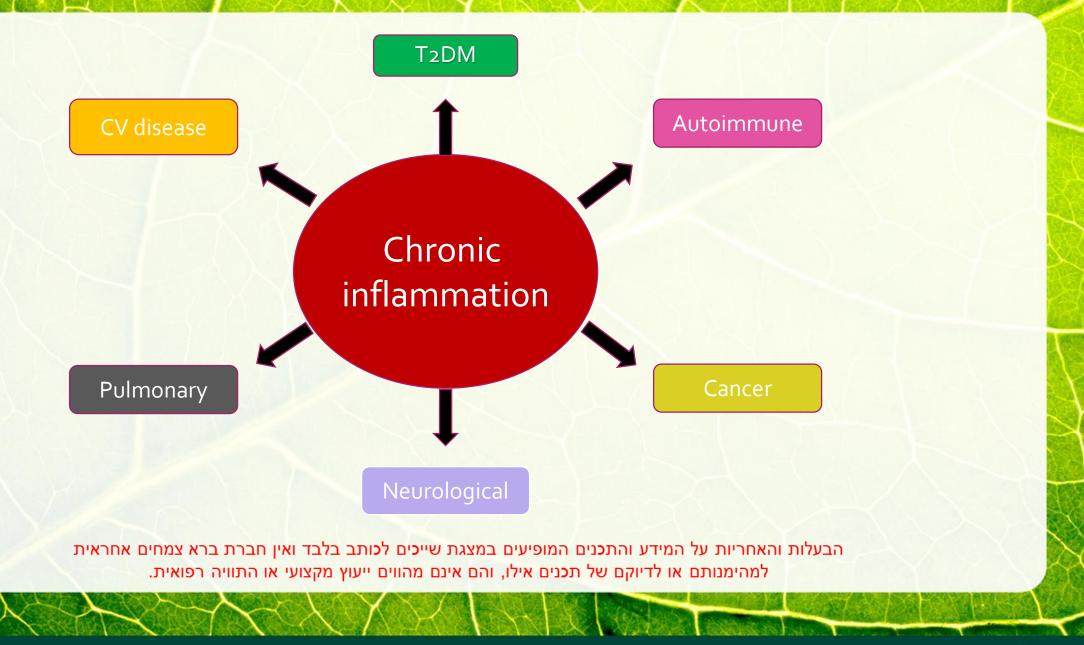
Inflammation

	Acute	Chronic
Cause	bacterial pathogen, tissue damage, foreign body	Persistent acute inflammation due to non-degradable pathogens, viral infection, foreign body, autoimmune response
Cell types	neutrophils, basophils and eosinophils	macrophages, lymphocytes, fibroblasts
Onset	immediate	delayed
Duration	few days	months or years
Outcome	resolution, abscess formation, chronic inflammation	tissue destruction, fibrosis, necrosis



 Wide variety of common illnesses now thought to have a significant component of chronic inflammation at base or contributing factor





Biomedical strategy

- Medications
 - Steroidal, non steroidal anti-inflammatory agents
 - Antibiotics
 - Immunosuppressant agents



Chinese medical model

- Used for inflammatory processes that manifest with a clear appearance of heat
- Not all 'chronic inflammation' is associated with heat when diagnosed with Chinese medicine



- When chronic, heat is complicated by other pathology
 - Contradictory or confusing presentations
 - Recurrent fever, night sweats and flushing in a patient with marked fatigue, a pale tongue and weak pulse



- Standard treatment for persistent heat involves heat clearing
 - Bitter cold and sweet cold herbs
 - This strategy can provide temporary relief, but the problem often recurs – aimed at branch
 - Fails to take into account the (often complex) origin of the heat (the root)



- Key to success
 - Identify the source of the heat
 - Improve management
 - Educate and advise patients
 - To know what treatment strategies are likely to help, and those to avoid



Where does persistent heat come from?

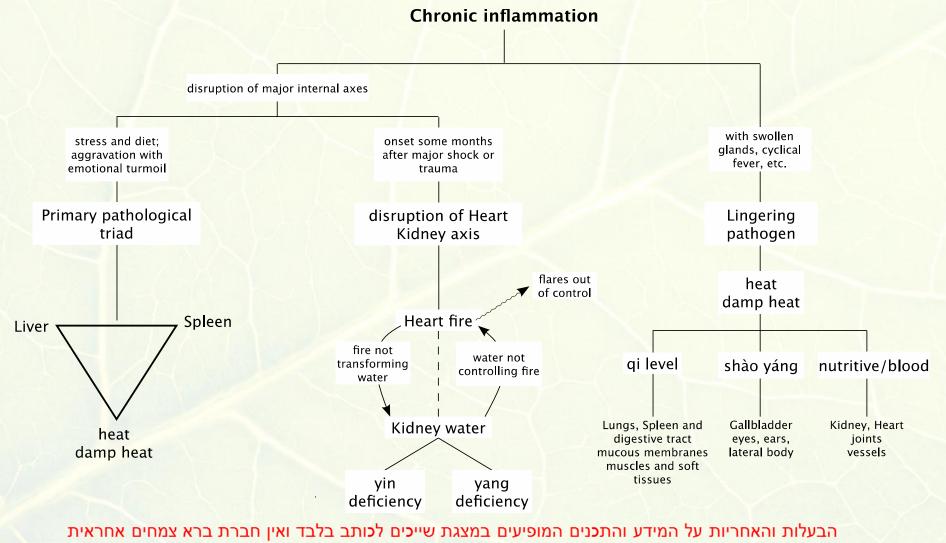
- 1. Congenital tendency
 - Shao yin (water fire) imbalance
- 2. Type of diet / overeating
- 3. Yin deficiency, acquired
 - Ageing, hectic lifestyle, drug use

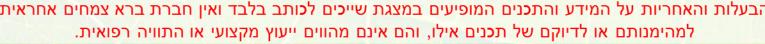


Where does persistent heat come from?

- 4. Primary pathological triad
- 5. Heart Kidney axis disruption
- 6. Lingering pathogens









Similar appearance, different solution

- Heat is heat; manifestations can be similar
- Depending on origin, treatment strategy varies
 - PPT
 - Harmonizing
 - Heart Kidney axis
 - Re-establish connection; replenish qi and yin
 - Lingering pathogen
 - Venting



Primary pathological triad

- An interdependent mix of pathology
- Once established tends to be self perpetuating
- Easily created and promoted by modern lifestyles, work practices and habits



Behçets disease (silk road disease)

 A chronic relapsing inflammatory disorder (autoimmune) characterized primarily by small vessel vasculitis and painful, recurrent ulceration of the mouth, throat, genitals and anus



Behçets disease

- In addition to the ulceration, there is
 - Arthritis, especially knees and large joints
 - Eye pain, uveitis, photophobia
 - Skin rashes, purpura
 - Anorexia, diarrhea, colitis



The primary pathological triad

Liver Spleen

heat



הבעלות והאחריות על המידע והתכנים המופיעים במצגת שייכים לכותב בלבד ואין חברת ברא צמחים אחראית למהימנותם או לדיוקם של תכנים אילו, והם אינם מהווים ייעוץ מקצועי או התוויה רפואית.
Liver

Spleen

Stress, emotional factors
Altered cycles
Food additives, drugs

Diet

Medications

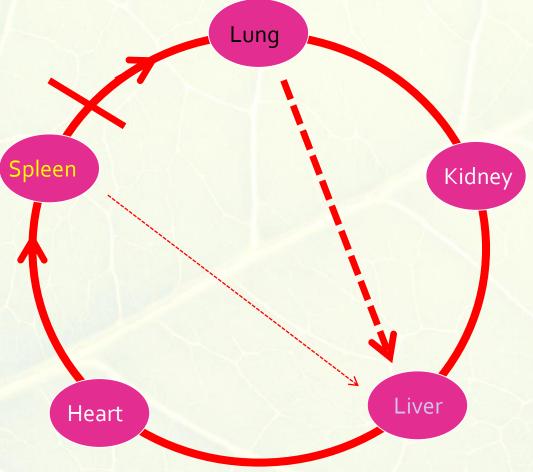
Sedentary habits

Overwork, worry

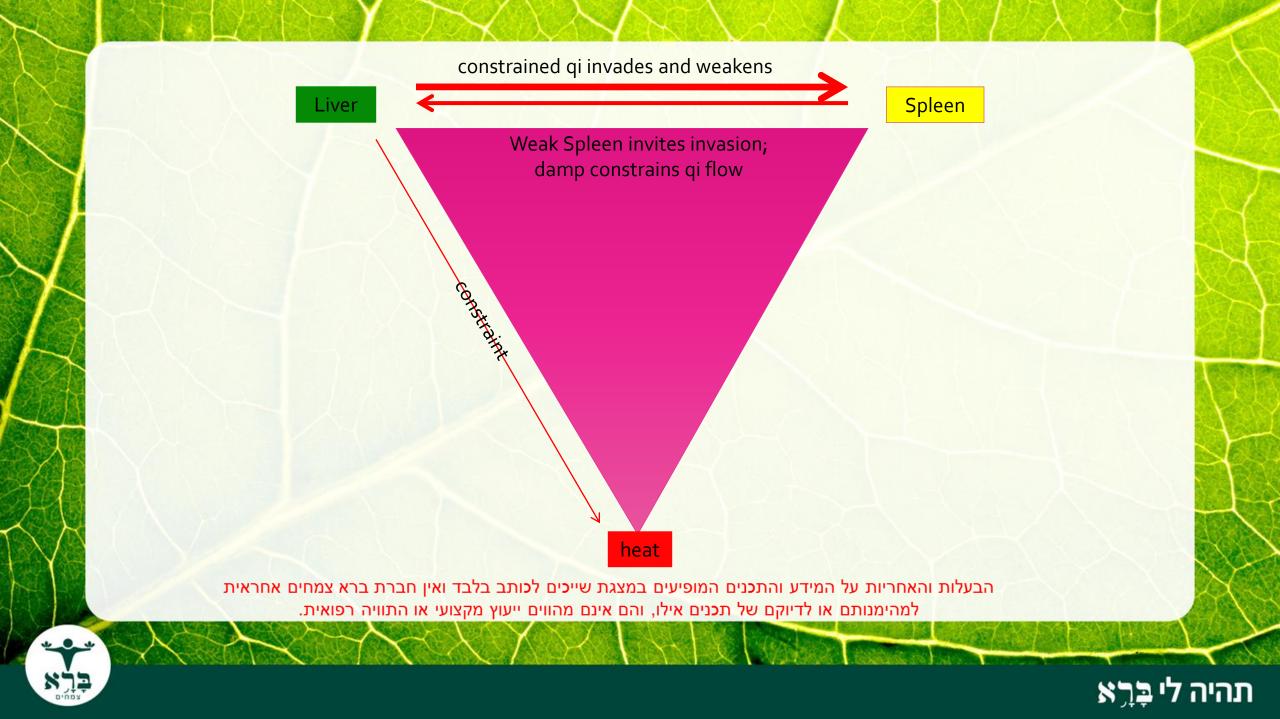


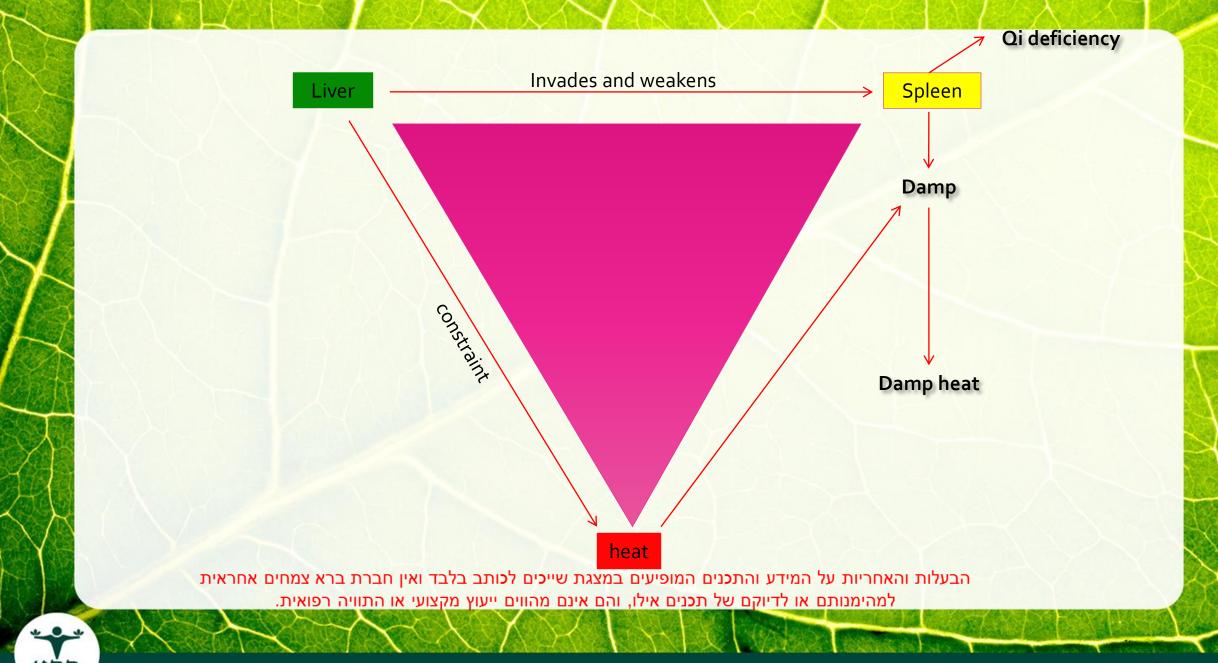


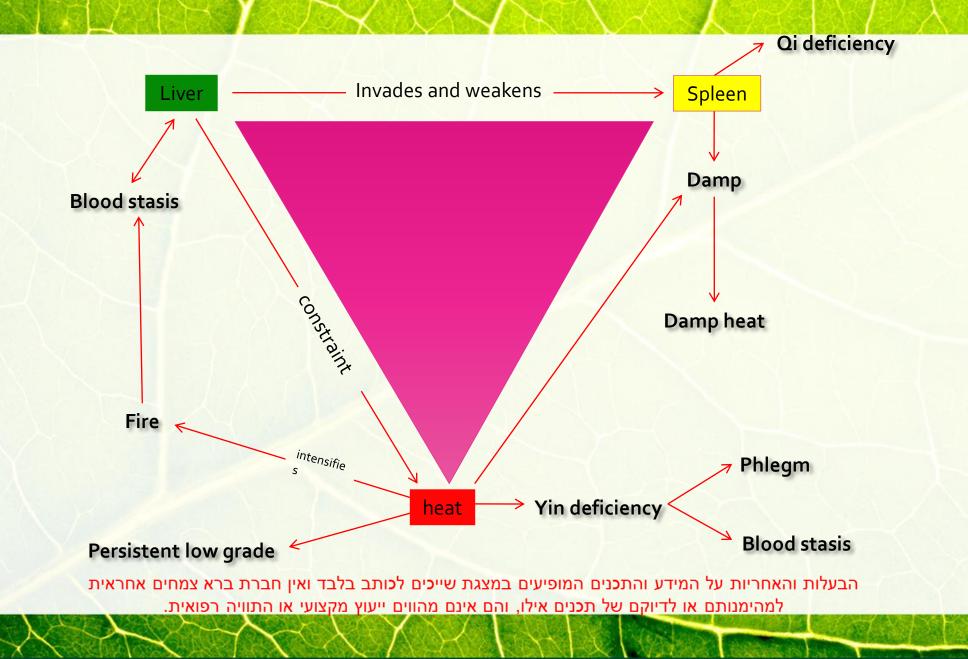
So much anger, frustration, depression....

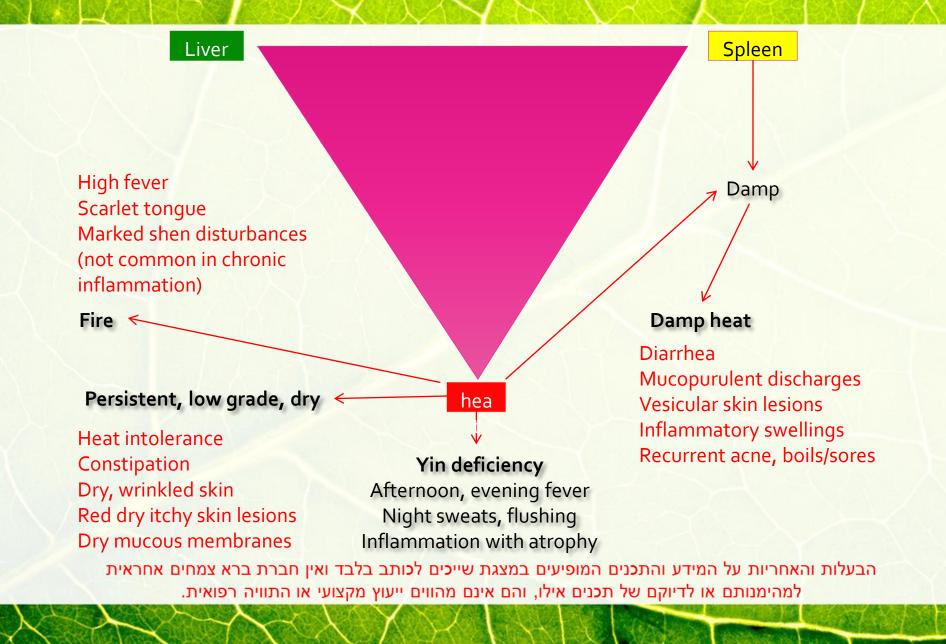












Primary pathological triad

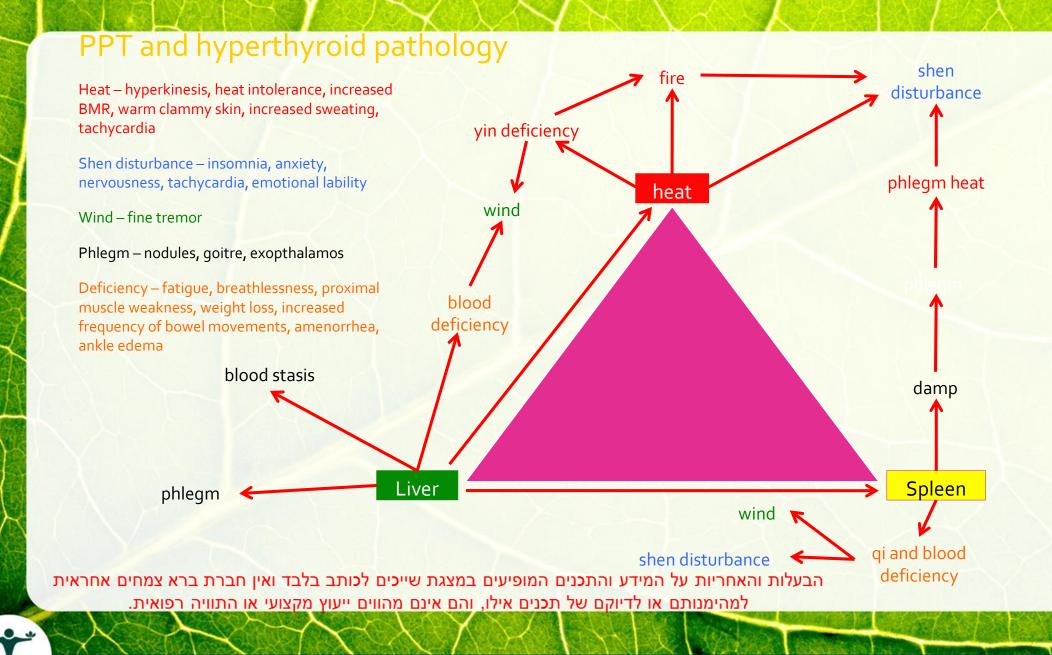
- Management
 - Life
 - Exercise
 - Diet
 - Stress reduction / CBT etc.
 - Acupuncture
 - Herbs



H, 40

- 6/52 marked increase in tiredness, with tachycardia & breathlessness
- Feels hot and flushed, swelling in ankles
- Bowels loose and frequent last 6 months, appetite low to normal
- MP regular and short (3/28); sore breasts, fluid retention before
- T: healthy pink with slightly redder edges, thick coat and a wide shallow central crack
- P: fast (112 BPM), strong/slippery
- T4 and T3 elevated (61 [8-22] and 21.6 [2.5-6]), TSH undetectable; ALT elevated; BP 110/60; mild thyroid swelling without discomfort
- Single mum, studying hard while working to support herself and son. Financial stress. Up till recently quite healthy, other than a tendency to anemia (vegetarian), mild hay fever and mucus production





The problem

- Bitter cold (clear heat)
 - weaken the Spleen and damage qi
- Acrid warm (move qi)
 - deplete qi and yin and aggravate heat
- Sweet warm (tonify deficiency)
 - aggravate stagnation and damp



The solution

- Harmonizing is the solution to the problem of conflicting therapeutic goals
- The harmonizing group of formulas are typically complex, employing herbs with opposing actions in various proportions



Harmonizing formulas

- Utilize bitter cold, bitter warm, acrid warm and sweet warm herbs in varying proportions to clear heat, disperse stagnation, strengthen the Spleen and tonify qi, dry damp and restore the qi dynamic
- Are assigned positions on the PPT map according to therapeutic bias



Xiao Chai Hu Tang

小柴胡汤 Minor Bupleurum Decoction

- Classically used for shao yang syndrome
- Clinically used for a wide variety of acute and chronic problems
- A popular 'clearing' formula
- Balanced between the three major aims, without specific therapeutic bias



Xiao Chai Hu Tang

小柴胡汤 Minor Bupleurum Decoction

Chai hu Huang qin Zhi ban xia

Harmonize shao yang; acrid bitter to drive qi dynamic and vent pathogen without harsh expelling

Ren shen

Gan cao

Sheng jiang

Da zao

Support tai yin and prevent further penetration of invading pathogen; boost normal qi to assist in expelling pathogen



Xiao Chai Hu Tang

小柴胡汤 Minor Bupleurum Decoction

Chai hu

Regulates and resolves constrained Liver qi

Ren shen

Gan cao

Da zao

Strengthens and regulates the Spleen and Stomach

Harmonize Liver and Spleen

Sheng jiang

Zhi ban xia

Huang qin

Acrid ascent and descent to drive qi dynamic

Directs qi down and clears heat

Bitter and acrid to drive qi movement



Xiao Chai Hu Tang

小柴胡汤 Minor Bupleurum Decoction

Liver qi constraint Spleen qi deficiency

Heat

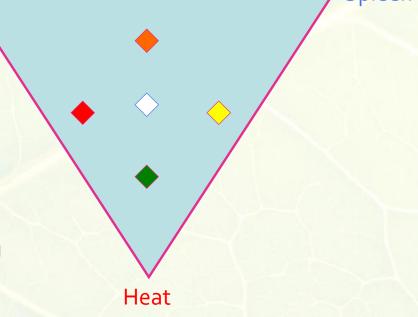


The PPT map

Liver qi constraint

Spleen qi deficiency

- ◆ Xiao Chai Hu Tang
- ◆ Jia Wei Xiao Yao San
- ◆Chai Hu Long Gu Lu Li Tang
- ◆ Xiao Yao San
- ◆Ban Xia Xie Xin Tang





H, 40; hyperthyroid

- Heat from constraint
 - Tachycardia, feels hot and flushed; fast, slippery pulse, redder edges on the tongue
- Liver qi constraint
 - Stress component++, PMS: sore breasts and fluid retention
- Spleen deficiency
 - Tiredness, breathlessness, bowels loose and frequent last 6 months, appetite low, ankle edema
- Phlegm
 - Thyroid swelling, mucus production

Heat

Spleen

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Liver



S, 35; Behçets disease

- Sore, warm, swollen knees and wrists. Started after difficult birth of second child
- Exacerbation: with increasing stress, gets hotter and sorer
 - > joint pain and stiffness, mouth and genital ulcers, vasculitis, night sweats and fever, flushed, sleep disturbances, diarrhea and visual disturbances, sore red eyes
- Remission: on holiday etc.
 - persistent fatigue, poor appetite, loose stools, ankle edema, sporadic low fever and occasional sweats
- T: reddish and scalloped, with a thin coat
- Rx: steroids, anticoagulants (Warfarin) and immunosuppressants (Methotrexate and Imuran)



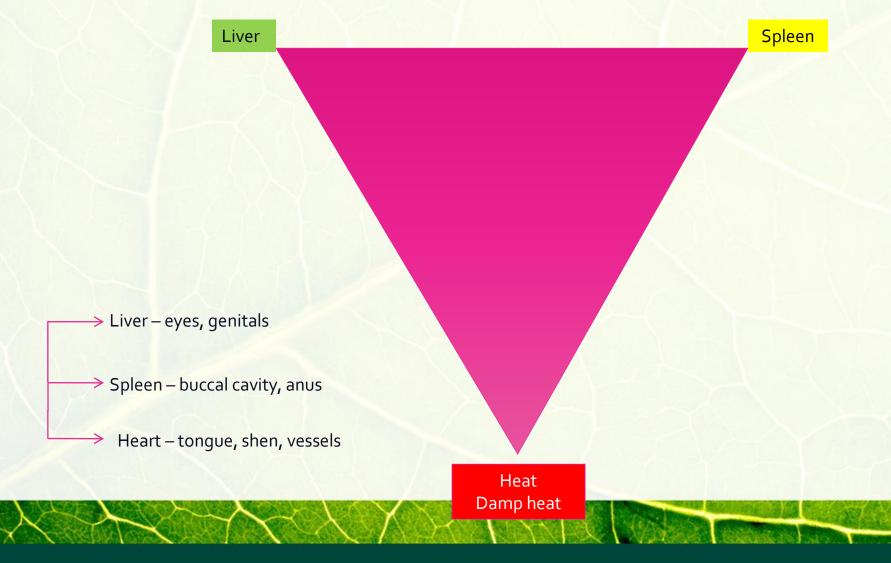
S, 35; Behçets disease

- Heat affecting Liver, Heart, Spleen
 - ulceration of the mouth, sleep disturbances, visual disturbance, eye redness and pain, relatively high fever, sweats, vasculitis, reddish tongue
- Damp heat sinking down
 - painful warm swollen knees and wrists
- Spleen deficiency
 - loss of appetite, diarrhea, fatigue, scalloped tongue
- Liver qi constraint
 - marked aggravation / deterioration with stress הבעלות והאחריות על המידע והתכנים המופיעים במצגת שייכים לכותב בלבד ואין חברת ברא צמחים אחראית.
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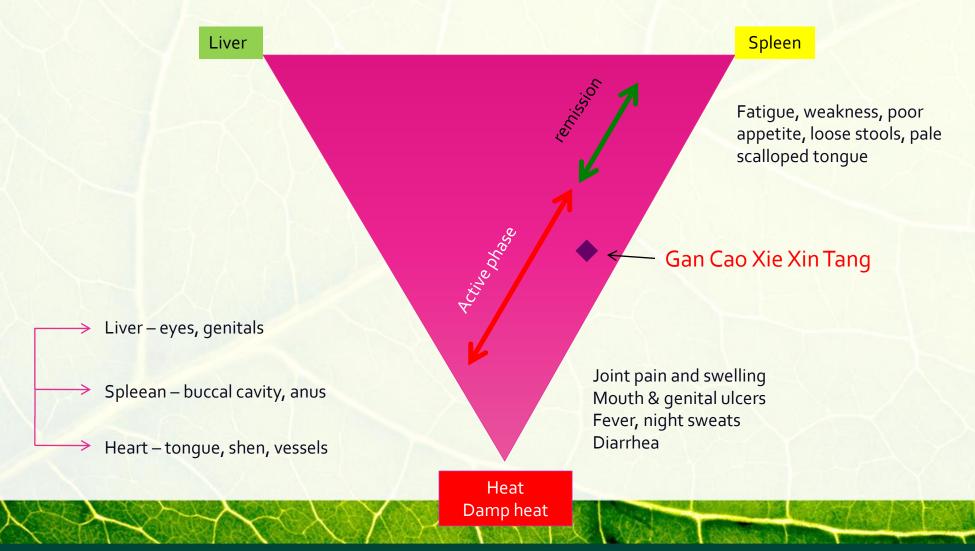
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S, 35; Behçets disease



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S, 35; Behçets disease





Gan Cao Xie Xin Tang 甘草泻心汤

Herb	JGYL	Fang Ji Xue	Zhong YiMi Yao³
Zhi gan cao	4 liang¹ (28g)	12 g	30g
Huang qin	3 liang (21g)	99	99
Huang lian	1 liang (7g)	39	39
Zhi ban xia	o.5 sheng² (9-15g)	99	6g
Gan jiang	3 liang (21g)	99	4.59
Ren shen	3 liang (21g)	99	6g
Da zao	12 fruit	4 fruit	10 fruit

¹ An eastern Han dynasty liang = 7g



² A sheng = 18-30g

³ Zhong Yi Zhi Liao Neng Nan Za Bing Mi Yao 中医治疗疑难杂病秘要 Treatment of Miscellaneous Difficult Diseases with Chinese Medicine (1993)

S, 35; Behçets disease

- Xuan Bi Tang plus Gan Cao Xie Xin Tang (Licorice Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium)
 - suitably modified from time to time as conditions changed; herbs such as qin jiao and hong teng featured frequently



- Ulcerative colitis for 15 years, exacerbations several times every year, can last 4-6 weeks; getting worse
- Alternating constipation and diarrhea, with left lower quadrant cramping pain and bleeding of fresh blood per rectum, occasional melena
- Severe abdominal bloating, like a drum
- Current Rx: Salazopyrine and sporadic steroids



- About a week before flare-up, eyes get dry, sore and photophobic, he overheats and has night sweats, and a metallic taste in the mouth
- A large stress component, attacks initiated by periods of intense work



G, 40, at presentation

- Alternating constipation and bloody diarrhea
- marked firm abdominal bloating; worse with milk, bread, beer, spicy food
- Night sweats
- Feels hot, facial flushing
- Frequent, dark urine
- Red sore eyes
- Red blotch over yin tang

- Loss of appetite, nausea
- Metallic taste
- Irritable and angry
- Low energy, lethargy
- Lower back ache, neck pain and spasm
- P: slippery/wiry, strong; dip in the Liver position
- T: scalloped with a thick greasy yellow coat; stasis spots, SSLV



- Heat from constraint/fire/damp heat
 - Feels hot, dark urine, night sweats, thick yellow tongue coat, red sore eyes, rectal bleeding, diarrhea, abdominal bloating
- Liver qi constraint
 - Stress component, irritability and anger, neck pain and spasm, wiry pulse, alternating constipation and diarrhea
- Spleen deficiency
 - Tongue, loss of appetite, food sensitivity



- Blood stasis
 - Tongue, left iliac fossa pressure pain, occasional black stools

Treatment principle

- 1. Clear damp heat and alleviate diarrhea and bloating
- 2. Regulate the Liver and Spleen
- 3. Support the Spleen and regulate blood



Liver qi constraint Spleen qi deficiency

Heat



Zhong Man Fen Xiao Wan 中满分消丸 (Separate and Reduce Fullness in the Middle Pill)

hou po

zhi shi

huang qin

huang lian

zhi mu

gan jiang

jiang huang

Bitter, cold

Acrid, hot

fu ling

ze xie

zhu ling

Bland, drain damp

ren shen

bai zhu

gan cao

Sweet, warm, support the Sp/St

ban xia

chen pi

0.00

Direct Stomach qi down



Treatment principle

- Clear damp heat and alleviate diarrhea and bloating
- 2. Regulate the Liver and Spleen
- 3. Support the Spleen and regulate blood
 - ◆ Jia Wei Xiao Yao San
 - ◆Zhong Man Fen Xiao Wan

