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Formula

Da Huang	4 Liang	12 gm
Mu Dan Pi	1 Liang	3 gm
Tao Ren	50 pieces	9 gm
Dang Gua Zi	½ Sheng	12 gm
Mang Xiao	3 Ge	6 gm

Decoct all of the ingredients except Mang Xiao in 6 sheng of water, reduced to 1 sheng. Discard the dregs and, add Mang Xiao and bring to a boil. Take warm in one dose. If there is pus, this pus will be purged. If there is no pus, blood will be purged.

Original Text

Jin Gui Yao Lue, Chapter 18: Pulse, Pattern and Treatment of Incised Wounds, Welling-Abscess, Intestinal Welling-Abscess, and Wet Spreading Sores

Line 1: All floating and rapid pulses are typically accompanied by heat effusion. When aversion to cold, as after soaking in cold water, appears along with localized pain instead, a welling-abscess will appear.

Line 2: The master said, “for all welling abscesses, to know whether there is pus or not, cover the swelling with one hand. A warm sensation indicates pus, whereas an absence of warmth indicates the absence of pus.”

Line 4: Intestinal welling abscess manifests with swelling and glomus in the lower abdomen that is painful when pressed, as with strangury, yet there is regular urination, frequent heat effusion, spontaneous sweating, and aversion to cold. With slow and tight pulses, pus has not yet formed and purgation can be applied. There should be blood in the stool. With surging and rapid pulses, pus has been formed and purgation is prohibited, Da Huang Mu Dan Pi Tang is indicated.

Line 3: The disease of the intestinal welling-abscess manifests with generalized encrustation, tense abdominal skin that appears soggy under pressure and swollen, an absence of accumulations or gatherings in the abdomen, no generalized heat, and rapid pulses. All of this indicates welling-abscess and pus in the intestines. Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San is indicated.

Cases

Case One: Intestinal abscess

Mr. Zhang was 30 years old. He suffered with abdominal pain for two days. At that point he went to the Boji Hospital for a consultation. He requested an injection to stop pain. However, after the diagnosis, it was determined that he had appendicitis. He was immediately hospitalized and prepared for an operation. His bowels were unreliable. The patient was fearful of surgery and also could not afford it. I was invited to diagnose and treat. The corner of the right side of his lower abdomen was hot. When pressing deeper, a spherical ball could be felt. When it was moved, there was pain. He was then given Da Huang Mu Dan Pi Tang.

Sheng Da Huang	12 gm
Fen Dan Pi	12 gm
Tao Ren	6 gm

Dong Gua Ren	24 gm
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After taking the decoction, that evening, the pain was still severe. He felt that the spherical object swelled up.

The next day at the consultation, the Da Huang was increased to 15 gm and 24 gm of Mang Xiao was added. The other flavors were slightly decreased. After one hour, a lot of black-yellow sticky loose stool came out. By evening the pain had slightly decreased.

At the third visit the dosage of the herbs were decreased with 12 gm of Da Huang and 9 gm of Mang Xiao. After taking this, again, black sticky loose stool came out. The pain decreased again.

From the forth to the seventh visit he was given herbs according to the presentation. The pain and mass gradually decreased. At the eighth visit, all of the herbs were decreased.

Sheng Da Huang	9 gm
Dan Pi	9 gm
Tao Ren	3 gm
Dong Gua Ren	15 gm
Mang Xiao	6 gm
Hou Po	3 gm

On the morning of the ninth day, some new issues arose. He felt agitated in his heart. Then, that night, the pain greatly decreased. He was able to sleep and get up in the morning. At his ninth visit, he was given 6 gm of Da Huang and Mang Xiao with all the other herbs decreased as well.

At the tenth visit, Da Huang and Mang Xiao were not used and the treatment was stopped on the eleventh visit. He was just given 9 gm of Korean Ren Shen.

At the eleventh visit, with slight pressure on his abdomen revealed a stick like mass, like a pencil. On the twelfth day he again took a light dose of Da Huang Mu Dan Pi Tang. On day thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, he again took Korean Ren Shen. On day fifteen he was cured.

(邓铁涛医案 s 录自《中医杂志》11:563, .1956)

Case 2: Intestinal Abscess

Mr. Pan was an adult. His consultation was August 28, 1971. He had chronic appendicitis with right side lower abdominal pain. His white blood cell count was 9600/mm³. His bowel was not flowing smoothly and his urine was yellow. His tongue moss was yellow and thick. His pulse was wiry. The treatment principle was to clear heat, resolve toxin, and open-through stasis. He was given 3 packages of the following formula:

Sheng Da Huang	4.5 gm
Dan Pi	9 gm
Tao Ren	9 gm
Dong Gua Ren	12 gm
Yan Hu Suo	9 gm
Hong Teng	12 gm
Xuan Ming Fen	4.5 gm
Yin Hua	12 gm
Pu Gong Ying	30 gm

Yi Ren	12 gm
Chi Shao	9 gm

Return visit: 8/31

After the herbs, the abdominal pain decreased so that it was barely there. His bowels were smooth. His urination was also clear. The original idea was followed again:

Huang Lian	4.5 gm
Dan Pi	9 gm
Tao Ren	12 gm
Dong Gua Ren	12 gm
Yan Hu Suo	9 gm
Hong Teng	12 gm
Guang Mu Xiang	4.5 gm
Yin Hua	12 gm
Pu Gong Ying	30 gm
Jiang Bain Xia	9 gm
Dan Zhu Ru	12 gm

何任医案

Case 3: Vomiting Blood

Mr. Li was age 60 and worked as a peasant. In the spring of 1963, he came for a consultation because he was vomiting purple blood and phlegm. His elder son had to half carry him to the consult. His mental capacity was unclear. His face appeared yellow and dark. The tip of his nose was cold as were his hands and feet. He had a hard epigastric glomus that resisted pressure. His bowel was not open through. His tongue was dark purple with a thick yellow moss. His pulse was deep, thin and choppy. Coordinating the pulse and presentation, this was determined to be Yang in extreme becoming Yin. The vomiting of blood was due to damage to the Yang Luo. "When there is vomiting, the minute blood vessels follow in the same direction." I had to use drastic measures. I used modified Da Huang Mu Dan Pi Tang, hoping to head off disaster.

Da Huang	10 gm
Dan Pi	10 gm
Tao Ren	9 gm
Dong Gua Ren	9 gm
Mang Xiao	6 gm
San Qi powder	10 gm (add to drink)
Tong Zi Bian	1 cup of child's urine in a tea cup with water added

Return visit: The patient came on his own and reported that the stomach pain suddenly cleared and that his bowels opened smoothly after one package. There had been no more vomiting of blood. I had him continue with Liu Jun Zi Tang to help him recuperate after the illness.

史献章医案，录自《黑龙江中医药》3:23, 1982

Case 4: Post-Partum Abdominal Pain

Ms. Ma was age 25. She was a peasant. She came for her first visit on January 13, 1977. She was 16 days postpartum. For the last two days she had a fever. The right side of her abdomen was so painful it was difficult to bare. Her lochia was white colored and without clots. She had not moved her bowels for two days. Her pulse was rapid and choppy. Her tongue had stasis spots on the sides with a yellow sticky moss. There was stasis and heat knotting together in her lower Jiao. The treatment principle was to clear heat, transform stasis and open through the Fu. For this, Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with modifications.

Sheng Da Huang	4.5 gm added after
Dan Pi	9 gm
Chi Shao	9 gm
Dong Gua Zi	12 gm
Sheng Yi Yi Ren	12 gm
Hong Teng	15 gm
Dang Gui	9 gm
Hong Hua	4.5 gm
Yan Hu Suo	9 gm
Shang Zha Tang	12 gm

Two packages were given

After taking the herbs, her bowel resolved. The fever and abdominal pain all resolved.

连建伟医案

Discussion:

Da Huang Mu Dan Tang uses Da Huang to discharge heat, dispel stasis, clean out static heat toxin within the intestine. Dan Pi clears heat, cools the blood and scatters stasis. Together, these are the chief herbs. Mang Xiao discharges heat, guides out stasis, softens hardness and scatters knotting. It assists the Da Huang in cleansing the stomach and intestine. It has a pushing out effect. Tao Ren's nature is to crack blood. It assists the Dan Pi in cooling the blood and dispersing stasis. It can also moisten the intestine and open through the bowel. These two herbs are minister herbs. Dong Gua Ren is the seed of the musk mallow. Later generations often use Dong Gua Zi. It can dispel pus and scatter knotted abscesses. This is an assistant herb. When these herbs are all used together, they can cause damp heat stasis knotting to be cleansed, scattered and dispelled.

The *Su Wen: Yin Yang Ying Xiang Da Lun (Treatise on the Essentials of the Most Reliable)* says "If it is located below, draw it down and exhaust it." And it says, "If it is marked by excess, drain it by scattering it."

The original text of the *Jin Gui* also says "If pus is already formed, do not purge downward." However, after the formula it also says, "When there is pus, one should purge downward."

The clinical practice of later generations confirmed that this formula treats intestinal pain. This formula treats intestinal abscess. It makes no difference if the pus has not yet formed or if it has formed but has not burst yet. All these cases are damp heat with knotted stasis and all can be helped with this formula. However, when pus has already formed, pay careful attention to the pathological changes and guard against it bursting through.

In the first two cases, there was excess heat intestinal abscess. The abscess pathology was at the ileocecal valve, at the meeting of the small and large intestine. The intestine was blocked and needed to be opened through. It was appropriate to use an attacking downward method. Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was very effective.

In the third case, there was vomiting of blood. The stasis heat had damaged the Yang Luo. Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with added flavors to dispel stasis and clear heat. The stasis heat moved downward so the vomiting of blood spontaneously stopped.

In the fourth case, the postpartum woman had body fever and abdominal pain. Her lochia had already stopped but her bowel was not open-through. Her pulse was rapid and choppy and her tongue moss was slightly yellow and sticky. There were stasis spots on the side of her tongue. This was stasis and heat mixing and knotting in the lower Jiao and so Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with modifications to clear heat and discharge stasis downward. There was a cure after two packages. The Jing Fang was extremely effective so that one cannot help but be amazed.

In modern times, this formula is often used to treat acute appendicitis or swelling with pus in the area surrounding the appendix. It can also treat peritonitis due to a perforation of the appendix. It treats inflammation of the anal area, piles, endometritis, adenitis, and post vasectomy surgery infection.

https://www.haodf.com/zhuanjiaguandian/zhaodongqi_660689388.htm

Discussion by Dr. Zhao Dong-Qi

Case 5: Appendicitis

Mr. Zhang was age 21. At 4 am he developed right sided abdominal pain. He went to the Beijing civil aviation hospital to get checked. It was not clear if there was a fever and

his bowels and urine were regulated. He abdominal area was soft. Mai Di point (McBurney's Point) was tender to pressure. Her white blood cell count was $17.9 \times 10^9/L$. This also showed in the urine. The ultrasound showed Right lower abdominal appendix had a 2.5 cm X 1.8 cm homogenous echo. It had a regular shape and a clear boundary. Slight blood flow could be seen. It was very likely that this was appendicitis. The hospital recommended surgery as the treatment. At that time there was right sided continuous abdominal pain. Periodically it became very acute. The abdomen was level. There was mouth dryness, abundant sweating, and a good appetite. The pulse was thin and the tongue was pale red with thin greasy yellow moss at the root. This was obstructed, stagnant stasis-heat. Dr. Zhao used 3 packages of Da Huang Mu Dan Tang decocted in water:

Da Huang	9 gm
Dan Pi	9 gm
Tao Ren	12 gm
Dong Gua Zi	30 gm
Mang Xiao	9 gm

At the third visit the patient reported that, after taking the first decoction, the pain decreased. After another the pain was basically gone. After two more packages it was completely gone.

[In regard to Gua Zi](#)

There is a dispute about the Gua Zi. There is Tian Gua Zi (seed of the muskmelon), Gua Lou Ren or Dong Gua Zi. All of them have the function to discharge pus, scatter obstruction and disperse swelling. Tian Gua Zi is good for transforming phlegm and discharging pus when pus has already formed. Gua Lou Ren is good for clearing the lungs, making slipperiness in the intestine. It is used for lung heat and constipation. Dong Gua Zi is good for dispersing swelling, disinhibiting water and for situations in which pus

has not formed already. All of these are commonly used. They can also be used together. In the case above, Dong Gua Zi was used.

In regard to the line: “If there is pus, this pus will be purged. If there is no pus, blood will be purged.”

There is controversy over this statement. The above patient had a fever with spontaneous sweating so this was internal heat. In addition, this patient’s pain was in a definite location so it was a blood stasis pattern. The disease mechanism was blood stasis with accumulated heat toxin. This is why Da Huang Mu Dan Tang quickly cured it. After the original formula is put down in writing in the *Jin Gui Yao Lue*, the text says, “If there is pus, this pus will be purged. If there is no pus, blood will be purged.” Through the ages, there has been great controversy over this line. The majority of doctors consider this to mean that this formula should be used only in the early stages of intestinal abscess, before pus is formed. For example, Dr. Hu Xi-Shu pointed out in his 《胡希恕讲伤寒杂病论》 that “When the pulse is hesitant and tight, the heat evil has eroded the flesh and blood. This portends that the pattern is one of brewing pus but the pus has not yet formed. Then one can use Da Huang Mu Dan Tang to purge. The static blood should be precipitated. If the pulse is flooding and rapid, the heat evil has rotted the flesh to the point that there is pus formed. This powerful influence spreads into the pulse. The pus has been completely formed. Then this formula may not be used.” There are also some medical doctors who think this formula can be used in cases where there is no pus and also where there is pus. It is expressed frankly, after the formula, “If there is pus, this pus will be purged. If there is no pus, blood will be purged.” This indicates that, if pus is formed then, after giving this formula, pus or diarrhea will be precipitated. If there is no pus, static blood will come out. The Qing dynasty doctors, You Yi and Yang Xu-Jie, wrote in the 《金匱要略心典》 “Da Huang Mu Dan Tang can treat intestinal abscess, whether pus has formed or not. This is why the text says “If there is pus, this pus will be purged. If there is no pus, blood will be purged.”

In regard to constipation

Da Huang Mu Dan Tang is used mostly when there is the symptom of constipation. With fever, there may or may not be constipation. The author treated a 30 year-old woman named Gao who had spots and acne on her face. She took a large dose of Xiao Qing Long Tang and after a month, she had a sweat on her face and the spots and acne greatly diminished. However, dry stool emerged as a symptom with white and red leukorrhea and very acute right side abdominal pain. The doctor thought that this was “acute appendicitis.” He wanted to treat her with a large dose of antibiotics. I was asked and gave Da Huang Mu Dan Tang. I thought that pus had not formed so I used Dong Gua Zi and a relatively large dose of Mang Xiao. I enjoined her to take the decoction gradually and to stop if there was diarrhea, but continue if there was none. I also told her to stop the herbs when the pain was gone.

When she returned, she reported that she had diarrhea after one decoction and that the pain had greatly diminished. Another ½ decoction and the pain was gone so she stopped. She then used pungent warm herbs to treat the spots and acne and again developed constipation, red and white leukorrhea and right side abdominal pain.

http://www.zysj.com.cn/zhongyaofang/yaofang_d/daihuangmudantang.html

Discussion

Da Huang Mu Dan Tang clears heat, discharges heat, eliminates stasis, scatters knotting, disperses swelling. Discharges blood, disinhibits urine, attacks downward, washes away heat, disperses abscess, clears the intestine, disperses inflammation. It is antibiotic and anti-inflammatory. It promotes circulation of the blood fluids, promotes peristalsis, discharges accumulated material in the intestine. It is principally for the beginning stage of intestinal abscess, damp-heat with stasis, lower abdomen focal distention and swelling, pain that resists pressure, regulated urination and the pain is improved with bending the right leg up while stretching increases the pain, occasional fever, sweating aversion to

cold, thin, yellow, sticky tongue moss. This can be seen in acute type appendicitis, acute PID, adenexitis, and anal fistula. When one has intestinal abscess, lower abdominal swelling and focal distention where pressure causes pain. Urination is regulated with occasional fever, sweating, aversion to cold and a hesitant, tight pulse, meaning that pus had not formed. It can be used to treat incomplete lochia, inhibited urination, stopped up blood fluid, painful lower abdomen, whole body swelling, difficult bowel movement, irregular menstruation, red and white leukorrhea, red and white dysentery, lower abdominal congealed knotting, red rough urination or water Qi, and congealed blood surging upward.

When this formula is given for appendicitis in which pus has not yet formed, there will be material coming out from below that is the seepage from the infection. This looks like pus. After the formula, the text says “if there is pus, it will be precipitated.” This is the meaning of this. It does not say that you can use this formula if pus is formed. Whether or not pus has been formed, this formula can be used with Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San. When this pattern arises, the swelling and pain may be hard and distended or it may be soft. There may be fever and chills or no fever. The pulse may be hesitant and tight or rapid.

Intestinal abscess

Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used to treat 104 cases of acute abdominal patterns. There were 20 cases of appendicitis, 20 cases of abscess of the appendix, 20 cases of adhesion type intestinal obstruction, 10 cases of round worm blockage, 10 cases of round worms in the bile duct, 15 cases of cholecystitis, 5 cases of toxic coma due to cholelithiasis infection, and 4 cases of acute necrosis type pancreatitis. 100 cases were cured and 4 cases went on to get surgery. This was a 96.15% success rate.

Case 6: Blood stasis amenorrhea

There was a woman who had not had her menstruation for 3-4 months. One doctor thought she was 5 months pregnant. The midwife also thought she was pregnant. She

herself had had several children and also thought she was pregnant. However, after 11 months there was no sign of giving birth. She came to me for a consultation. I saw that, though she looked pregnant, she was not pregnant. This was amenorrhea. Both husband and wife were amazed and begged for medicine. I gave her 4 days-worth of Da Huang Mu Dan Tang. After 4-5 days she expelled a large amount of purple blood clots. After 20 days the bleeding stopped. Her abdomen was like normal. The next month, her menstruation came. Thereafter she became pregnant and had a child. The static blood had completely cleared.

Hemorrhoids

Da Huang mu Dan Tang was used to treat 20 cases of thrombosis type external hemorrhoids. 19 cases were cured and one case had no effect. Generally 1-3 packages were used and the pain would decrease sharply. If the hemorrhoids were internal, then it would take 3-6 packages and the hemorrhoids would gradually be absorbed and assimilated.

Case 7: Recto urethral Fistula

A 30 year-old woman had a blocked rectal opening so that her stool discharged from her vagina. It was like this for about 10 days while she felt abdominal and back pain like being in labor. She was extremely worried. The stool was dry at first and then red was discharge before it stopped. Then there would be another cycle of this. This went on for 10 years and she tried many many methods without effect. Her facial features looked weak and her spirit appeared very weary. The teacher examined her. Her pulse was rapid and without strength. When her abdomen was pressed, pasty excrement came out of her vagina. When pressing again, another piece would come. The teacher asked her how many years had gone by without her having menstruation? She said that it had been more than 10 years. He gave Da Huang Mu Dan Tang for mild purging. This was assisted by Long Men Wan (Mei Rou, Shan Zhi Zi, Ba Dou, Qing Fen and Hua Shi). This is a laxative. After a month, the front and back openings were in their correct places. Ten

days later she had hemorrhoids. Her room was near the toilet and the pain was unbearable. Teacher looked at the anus and saw protrusions like fingers. He used a suppository to treat and gave one cycle of the same formula and there was a quick resolution.

http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_9ae1ae230101abzp.html

Case 8: Acute Appendicitis

Mr. Zhou was age 71 and came for his consultation on October 24, 2011. Without any clear cause, the night before, the patient developed a fever, aversion to cold, right sided lower abdominal pain in a fixed location. He did not have diarrhea but did have a sticky stool with blood and pus. He had no acid reflux. Before coming to the consult, he had not taken antibiotics. His temperature was 37.2, BP 110/65. His spirit was clear though he had an anxious look on his face. McGurney's point was painful with rebound pain. The right side of his abdomen was very distended and tight in a circumscribed area. WBC: $8.73 \times 10^9/L$, N%: 75.6%. He had a history of atrial trembling and premature atrial beats. His tongue body was red with a white sticky moss. His pulse was thin and rapid as well as irregular every 3-5 beats. This was differentiated as appendicitis with heat toxin contained in the intestine. The treatment had to move Qi, open through stasis, open through the abdomen to discharge heat. He was given 6 packages of modified Da Huang Mu Dan Tang and Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San. One package for one day, decocted in water.

Sheng Da Huang	15 gm (added later)
Dan Pi	30 gm
Bai Jiang Cao	60 gm
Yi Yi Ren	60 gm
Mang Xiao	6 gm

Bai Zhu	10 gm
Zhi Shi	10 gm
Chai Hu	15 gm
Chi Shao	25 gm
Ji Nei Jin	15 gm
Hong Teng	80 gm
Fang Feng	10 gm

Second visit: October 31, 2011. After two packages of the above herbs, his temperature dropped to normal and his abdominal pain dispersed. His fever was cured. His stool was watery and pasty. He moved his bowels 2-3 times each day and after the herbs his bowels became normal. The abdominal distention lightened and his appetite returned. His temperature was 36.8, blood pressure 110/60 and his blood work was WBC:4.78x10⁹/L , N66.9%. His tongue was now pale with thin sticky moss and his pulse was still irregular every 4-5 beats. The appendicitis was cured yet his aged body was weak and after the illness he was deficient. Because of this, he was given 7 packages of herbs to fortify the spleen, boost the Qi, return the correct and consolidate the root.

Dang Shen	15 gm
Fu Ling	15 gm
Chao Bai Zu	10 gm
Zhi Gan Cao	10 gm
Chen Pi	10 gm

Ban Xia	10 gm
Gan Jiang	15 gm
Da Zao	15 gm
Hong Teng	40 gm
Mu Dan Pi	15 gm

When he came back, he had had no relapse in close to a year. His physical strength had returned and his spirit was robust.

Case 9: Acute Appendicitis

A doctor Ma Yong-Cun used this formula to treat a student with acute appendicitis in inner Mongolia. I am repeating it below:

Mr. Zhang was 37 years old. He came for his first visit on July 4, 2012. The day before he had gotten together with a friend. They drank alcohol and ate thick sweet foods. That night he had upper abdominal pain accompanied by nausea and vomiting. In the early morning he had right sided lower abdominal pain in a fixed location. The pain was extreme. His family brought him in. They had already tried antibiotic and other medicines. He had a fever, aversion to cold, shivering, no diarrhea, no reflux. His temperature was 37.6 and his pulse was 89, respiration 23, BP 135/80. His spirit was clear though you could see the suffering on his face. The right side of his abdomen was numb, McGurney's point was positive with rebound pain. There was circumscribed muscle tension. WBC $11.8 \times 10^9/L$, N88.3%. His tongue was red with thin sticky yellow moss and his pulse was wiry and fast.

This was differentiated as appendicitis and damp heat stopped up. The treatment method was to move Qi, dispel stasis, open through the abdomen and discharge heat. He was give

5 packages of modified Da Huang Mu Dan Tang and Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San. One package for one day, decocted in water.

Sheng Da Huang	15 gm (added later)
Dan Pi	15 gm
Bai Jiang Cao	60 gm
Yi Yi Ren	60 gm
Mang Xiao	6 gm
Tao Ren	12 gm
Dong Gua Ren	10 gm
Yi Yi Ren	60 gm
Bai Jiang Cao	60 gm
Chao Bai Zhu	10 gm
Zhi Shi	10 gm
Chai Hu	15 gm
Chi Shao	25 gm
Fang Feng	15 gm
Ji Nei Jin	15 gm
Hong Teng	80 gm

He came for his second visit on July 9, 2012. Her spirit had changed for the better and his abdominal pain had decreased by 80%. The pressure pain and rebound pain had become

negative. The right side abdominal numbness had been cured and there was no fever or upper abdominal pain. His stool tended to be sticky, passing two times each day. His blood count was $WBC 6.7 \times 10^9/L$, $N\%:62\%$. His tongue was now pale red with thin yellow moss and his pulse was slippery and rapid. I gave him the previous formula with Mang Xiao decreased to 3 gm and Da Huang decreased to 10 gm.

On July 12th, I heard from him on the telephone and he was cured.

Discussion

The principle manifestations of appendicitis, are fever, right sided acute constrained and urgent pain, and a palpable lump. It is an ulcer of the intestinal area. It appears in the *Su Wen: Jue Lun*. The term Chang Yong, is intestinal abscess or appendicitis. It can include chronic or acute appendicitis or a pus filled swelling in the area of the appendix. It most commonly comes from eating thick flavored foods, irregular and unrestrained eating, over eating and the eating of cold raw foods. These causes damage the spleen and this is transferred to inhibit the stomach and intestine so that the Qi mechanism becomes blocked. Alternatively, it can arise when a person rushes about after being well fed or if one tumbles. This can injure the blood vessels in the hollow organs. The static blood congeals and transforms into heat. This heat and congealed blood mix. The flesh and blood then corrodes and forms an abscess. The *Jin Gui Yao Lue* says, “: Intestinal welling abscess manifests with swelling and glomus in the lower abdomen that is painful when pressed, as with strangury, yet there is regular urination, frequent heat effusion, spontaneous sweating, and aversion to cold. With slow and tight pulses, pus has not yet formed and purgation can be applied. There should be blood in the stool. With surging and rapid pulses, pus has been formed and purgation is prohibited, Da Huang Mu Dan Pi Tang is indicated.” It also says, “The disease of the intestinal welling-abscess manifests with generalized encrustation, tense abdominal skin that appears soggy under pressure and swollen, an absence of accumulations or gatherings in the abdomen, no generalized heat, and rapid pulses. All of this indicates welling-abscess and pus in the intestines. Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San is indicated.” Finally, it says, “for all welling abscesses, to know

whether there is pus or not, cover the swelling with one hand. A warm sensation indicates pus, whereas an absence of warmth indicates the absence of pus.”

The above two cases both had right-sided abdominal pain as a principle symptom. This was accompanied by a fever, pressure pain and rebound pain. Without a doubt, the diagnosis was appendicitis. The pressure pain confirmed an excess pattern. Both used Da Huang Mu Dan Tang and Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San as the foundation.

In the formula there is Da Huang, which is bitter and cold and it purges downward, clears heat, cleanses stasis and washes away damp-heat toxin, constraint and knotting in the intestine. Dan Pi is bitter, pungent and slightly cold. It can clear heat, cool the blood, vitalize the blood and transform stasis. These two herbs together are used to clear heat and crack stasis. Mang Xiao is salty and cold. It clears heat, guides out stasis, softens hardness and scatters knotting. It assists the Da Huang in washing away the excess heat so it can speedily be discharged. Yi Yi Ren disinhibits dampness, discharges pus and cracks blood. These two herbs are combined to increase the function of discharging pus. Chai Hu penetrates heat and resolves constraint. It also harmonizes the exterior and interior and guides the evil to go out. It can also course and regulate the Qi mechanism. Zhi Shi regulates Qi, expands the middle, discharges heat, descends the Qi, scatters knotting and guides out stasis. Shao Yao restrains the Yin, harmonizes the Ying and stops pain. The two herbs Zhi Shi and Bai Zhu work together to move Qi and expand the middle, fortify the spleen and dry dampness. Ji Nei Jin scatters knotting and stasis, fortifies the spleen and stomach. Fang Fen is a wind herb that is moistening. It can assist in moving intestinal wind downward. Hong Teng clears heat, resolves toxin, vitalizes blood and opens through the Luo. The formula as a whole clears heat, resolves toxin, scatters stasis, discharges pus, moves Qi, and opens through the bowel. The combination of Da Huang Mu Dan Tang and Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San works to accelerate the assimilation of the inflammatory pattern. It also prevents relapse. By the second visit, the abscess was already cured. The patient was old so the follow up was Liu Jun Zi Tang to supplement the middle Qi and fortify the spleen and stomach. At the same time, Da Zao and Gan Jiang warm the middle and fortify the spleen. Hong Teng is used with Liu Jun Zi Tang. It

can open through the stasis of the Qi and blood, vitalize the blood without damaging the Zheng Qi. If the spleen and stomach are fortified, the stasis can be dispelled so the disease can be completely cured.

Because the above two cases were treated based on experience, clinically one should always pay careful attention to the changes in the disease conditions. A case may manifest with gangrene type appendicitis is developing, or a toxic coma or with super abundant pus. It may manifest in a child or a pregnant woman. In these cases one must be very cautious with these methods. One may have to promptly change the treatment. The above two cases point out that a case may be complex such as an elderly patient with coronary heart disease and appendicitis. (making surgery an dangerous option) A patient may live in a remote district without access to surgery. One could say that Da Huang Mu Dan Tang and Yi Yi Fu Zi Bai Jiang San are safe, effective and convenient alternative.

http://www.taozhy.com/book/737_89.shtml

Case 10: Dysentery (chronic colitis)

Dr. Li Cheng-Fu

Mr. Xin was age 18 and came for a consultation on July 22, 1982. He had abdominal pain and pus and blood in his stool for more than a year. He was diagnosed with “chronic colitis.” In the last two days he had diarrhea more than 10 times each day. The stool contained pus and blood. This was accompanied by abdominal pain that resisted pressure, tenesmus, dark facial color and a weak body. His voice was weak and his breath was very short. He did not feel thirsty and liked to drink warm beverages. He had an aversion to cold though he still had an appetite. His pulse was slippery and rapid. The stool test showed pus cells (+++++) and white blood cells (++++). This was differentiated as damp-heat with congealed stasis, and intestinal blockage. The treatment was to vitalize blood and transform stasis while opening through the hollow organs to scatter knotting.

Da Huang	6 gm
Dan Pi	9 gm
Tao Ren	9 gm
Dong Gua Ren	30 gm
Mang Xiao	6 gm (add after)

He was advised to avoid eating greasy and spicy foods. After three packages, his diarrhea changed to 5-6 times a day and still contained pus and blood. The abdominal pain and tenesmus had decreased. I added 9 gm of Zhi Shi and Jie Geng and 12 gm of Chi Shao to the formula. He got 3 more packages. The diarrhea decreased to 3-5 times and his appetite improved. His pulse was now wiry and slippery. The yellow moss had cleared. The heat evil and stasis had gradually disappeared and the cold damp now revealed itself. I still used the above formula with Bai Shao instead of Chi Shao and added 6 gm of Gan Jiang. After three more packages, the diarrhea decreased to 2-3 times each day and there was a slight amount of sticky liquid. The abdominal pain was gone and the appetite was big. His facial color had become rosy and his tongue moss was thin and slightly yellow. His pulse was deep and slightly rapid. I used 11 packages of the same formula to consolidate the treatment effect. His stool changed to normal and there was no relapse two years later. (四川中医 1987 ; (6) : 20)

Discussion: Da Huang Mu Dan Tang is a formula to treat intestinal abscess. This patient did not have an intestinal abscess and yet the illness was in the large intestine. It consisted of damp heat stopping up, gathering, steaming and rotting the intestinal pathway Qi and blood to form pus and cause bleeding. The disease mechanism is the same as the mechanism for intestinal abscess. Therefore the treatment is the same. When the damp heat pus and blood are cleared, the normal raising of the clear, separating of the turbid

and moving and transforming food and fluid function can resume. The coordinated effect is wonderful.

Case 11: Red and Yellow Leukorrhea (chronic PID)

Dr. Liu Zhao-Kun

Ms. Gong was a 28 year-old peasant. She came for her first visit on August 15, 1993. Her complaint was high fever with shivering, abdominal pain, heart vexation, dark urine and dry stool for 2 days. This was accompanied by nausea, insomnia, thirst, dry throat, abdominal pain that resisted pressure and yellow smelly leukorrhea mixed with blood. Her tongue was red with yellow dry moss and her pulse was rapid. She had a fever of 39.8 degrees. The gynecology exam showed that her external vaginal area was red, swollen and hot. Her cervix was engorged with blood and tender. Her uterus was soft and swollen and tender as well. Her blood work showed: RBC $30 \times 10^9 / L$, WBC $12.2 \times 10^9 / L$. The medical doctor considered this acute endometritis and admitted her to the hospital. The Chinese medical diagnosis was heat toxin contained on the interior with Qi and blood congealed stasis. The treatment was to clear heat, resolve toxin, cool the blood, transform stasis, open through the hollow organ and discharge the turbidity.

Modified Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used.

Da Huang	10 gm (add after)
Dan Pi	12 gm
Tao Ren	10 gm
Dong Gua Ren	30 gm
Mang Xiao	6 gm (add after)
Pu Gong Ying	30 gm
Tu Fu Ling	30 gm

1 package for one day, decocted in water and divided into three doses. At the same time she was given intravenous penicillin, 800 units/day.

After two packages of these herbs, her temperature went down to 39. After three packages her bowel moved. The substance was watery and very foul smelling and her fever went down to 37.5. The abdominal pain decreased slightly. The leukorrhea was now mixed yellow and white with some foul blood. She no longer had dry throat or nausea and she had a desire to eat some thin porridge. Her tongue was red with a thin yellow moss and her pulse was deep, thin and wiry. The effect was not complete so I gave her 8 more packages of the original formula. Her temperature became normal and she was without abdominal pain. There was a scanty amount of white leukorrhea with no foul smell. Her tongue was pale with very thin yellow moss. Her pulse was deep and thin. I gave her the original formula without Mang Xiao. I added Huang Qi and Dang Gui and had her take one package for two days. She also took penicillin for 6 days. She was discharged after 25 days as cured. She had no relapse after a year of follow-up visits. (河南中医 1996 ; (3) : 151 ~ 152)

The pulse and pattern were seen: the patient was suffering from heat and stasis. To transform stasis and clear heat, Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used.

Case 12: Concretion

Dr. Liu Fang-Gui

Ms. Li was age 36. She came for her first visit on September 8, 1991. Her main complaint was lower abdominal pain for the last half year. There was a swelling in the lower left abdomen that had been there for three months. Her lower abdomen was painful and distended. Her menstruation came every 40-50 days and was a moderate amount. The blood contained many clots. Three months previously the walnut sized left-side lump appeared. There was slight pressure pain at the locations. Accompanying symptoms were abundant mixed yellow and white leukorrhea with a pasty dense consistency and a foul odor, itchy vaginal area, lower abdomen pain and distention, fever,

thirst, yellow urine, dry knotted stool, red tongue with yellow greasy moss, and a slippery rapid pulse. The gynecology exam revealed a 3 X 3 cm sized swelling. This was slightly hard feeling and it was clearly painful. The ultrasound showed that there was a 3 X 4 sq cm cyst with a liquid layer in the middle. The diagnosis was left side lump and fallopian tube inflammation. This was pent up damp heat with Qi and blood stasis leading to a concretion. The treatment was to clear heat, disinherit dampness, crack stasis and scatter the mass. Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with added flavors.

Chao Da Huang	10 gm
Dan Pi	20 gm
Tao Ren	15 gm
Dong Gua Ren	20 gm
Mang Xiao	12 gm (add as draft)
Bai Jiang Cao	30 gm
Yi Yi Ren	30 gm
Jia Zhu	10 gm
E Zhu	10 gm

She took this formula for a month with additions and subtractions and she recovered.

(云南中医杂志 1993 ; (4) : 25)

Discussion: In this case, the damp heat had congealed in the uterus. Heat and congealed blood knotted together and generated a lump in the abdomen. Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used to clear heat and disinherit dampness, crack congealed blood and scatter the mass. A large amount of Bai Jiang Cao and Yi Yi Ren were used to clear heat, dispel

dampness and scatter swelling. This was combined with E Zhu and Jia Zhu to crack congealed blood, disperse the mass, soften hardness and scatter knotting.

Case 13: Infertility

Dr. Li Zhu-You

Ms. Wu was age 32 and came for her first visit on May 20, 1989. She had been married for 9 years without pregnancy. She sought medical advice in many places all to no effect. Someone recommended she come to me. She felt hopeless after these many years of infertility. Her family was treating her very poorly because of this. She even tried to commit suicide. She employed me to treat her. In the past she was diagnosed with blocked fallopian tubes and chronic inflammation of her fallopian tubes. She was a robust woman and her menses came when she was 14 years old. The cycle was slightly short and the quantity of blood was relatively profuse. It was dark colored with many stasis clots. She felt pain on both sides of her abdomen. Sometimes she felt agitated, had constipation and yellow leukorrhea. A ropey substance could be felt when palpating the two sides of her abdomen with obvious pressure pain. Her tongue was purple and dark. The sides had stasis spots. The moss was yellow. Her pulses was deep, choppy and they had strength. This was differentiated as constrained and knotted congealed blood and heat and obstruction of the Bao Mai. The treatment principle was to clear heat, dispel congealed blood, course and open through the ovarian tube. Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with Bai Jiang Cao, Xiang Fu and Chuan Shan Jia. Mang Xiao was used only one time for every 5 packages. At the time of the menses, I gave her herbs to nourish and vitalize blood. She was treated for two and a half months and all of her issues were cleared. Her fallopian tubes were then re-examined and both tubes were open through. She stopped the herbs so we could observe how things went. In December she came in with a family member to give thanks. She was three months pregnant.

(新中医 1993 ; (3) : 44)

Case 14: Postpartum fever

Dr. Li Zhu-You

Ms. Xu was age 26 and came for her first visit on August 12, 1988. She had given birth one week previously. She developed a fever that had not retreated. Because she was just postpartum, the doctor considered this to be related to loss of blood. She was given Ren Shen and Huang Qi supplementing type formulas. Unexpectedly, the fever got worse after these herbs. She had a splitting headache, restless agitation and distention in her eyes. I was called in for this emergency. Her complexion was red and her breathing was rough. She had a high fever, sweating and her temperature was 39.8. At times she would become comatose or have delirious speech. She had gone three days without a bowel movement. Her urine was scanty and yellow. Palpation revealed that there was distention and pain that resisted pressure. Her lochia was scanty and smelled foul. It was purple and dark with clots. Her tongue was dark red with yellow dry moss and her pulse was rapid and strong. This was heat toxin mixed and knotted with congealed blood within the uterus. The treatment principle was to clear heat, resolve toxin, purge downward, and dispel stasis. Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with Jin Yin Hua, Lian Qiao and Bai Jiang Cao. She was given one package and there was a sound of movement. Her husband came to report. He said that after the first dose, her bowel moved through and the distention was relieved. The strength of the fever decreased. Her spirit became clear and her speech normal. She had a break from the headache. She had another two packages and there was a big effect. The fever retreated and the pain decreased. Her lochia flowed abundantly and her lower abdomen became comfortable. The lochia still smelled badly. Deficiency is a characteristic of the postpartum time. This patient's illness was basically healed. She was given a small dose of Wu Wei Xiao Du Yin with Bai Jiang Cao and Yi Mu Cao. With this she was cured.

(新中医 1993 ; (3> : 44)

The doctor remembered that former, worthy doctors always warned to “after giving birth a woman should not be restricted but she should also not take Mang Xiao.” Here she was

given Da Huang Mu Dan Tang to discharge in a timely way and the illness ceased. This made a serious condition of postpartum fever resolve in a flash.

Case 15: Postpartum scanty breast milk

Dr. Li Zhu-You

Ms. Zhu was age 24 and came for her first visit on June 28, 1990. She was ½ a month postpartum and her breast milk was scanty. She had taken Xia Ru Yong Quan San and Tong Ru Dan type formulas but they were not effective. Her mother-in-law purchased foods to enrich the Ying such as spare ribs, pig's trotters and crucian carp and made a fennel seed stew but the breast milk continued to decrease until not a drop descended. Then she came to me. She was agitated and annoyed and could not sleep. Her two breasts were plump and full. They felt hard and hot to the touch. Her stomach area felt stuck and full and her mouth felt sticky and she had a bitter taste in it. Her appetite was poor. She especially loathed greasy foods. Her stool was dry and her urine was yellow. Her tongue was purple red with thick, greasy yellow moss. Her pulses were slippery and rapid. This was damp, heat and static knotting together and blocking up the Luo of the breast. The treatment was to clear heat, disinherit dampness, dispel congealed blood and open through the Luo. Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with Tong Cao and Chuan Shan Jia added. She was given two packages to be decocted in water. The Mang Xiao was taken out to be used externally, pounded with Pu Gong Ying and applied to both breasts.

Return visit: After the herbs the agitation quieted and her appetite improved. The hardness in her breast dispersed and the fluid began to flow. All of the symptoms cleared. So as not to damage her stomach Qi, I switched to using prepared Da Huang and gave her one more package to complete the treatment. Subsequently the baby had plenty of milk. (新中医 1993 ; (3) : 44)

Discussion: This was a case in which damp and heat were embattled and heat and congealed blood were knotted together. The blocked up the Luo of the breast so that the

breast milk could not descend. This was an excess pattern and so Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with Tong Cao and Chuan Shan Jia to clear heat, disinhibit damp, dispel the congealed blood and open through the Luo. And hence there was a cure. In the postpartum time, admittedly most pathology is due to deficiency. Although there are deficient people, there are also people who are not deficient. There are cases that are completely excess. One must give treatment according to the pattern and according to the person. You mustn't hold truisms firmly and only greatly supplement. This can strengthen the evil. This is appropo of this case of postpartum excess.

Case 16: Cerebral Thrombosis (Stroke)

Dr. Xie Xin-Yang

Mr. Wang was age 57. He came for his initial visit on May 7, 1988. He had had a headache for 6 days accompanied by numbness. He had not yet had any treatment. That morning he had had dizziness. His mouth and eyes were opne and he had hemiplegia and incoherent speech. His bowels were knotted and constipated. His tongue moss was sticky and yellow and his pulses were slippery, rapid and strong. The western medical diagnosis was cerebral thrombosis. This was congealed obstruction of the vessels and Luo so that the brain lost nourishment. The treatment principle was to vitalize blood, transform the congealed, open through the channels and vitalize the Luo. He was give modified Da Huang Mu Dan Tang with modifications.

Jiu Da Huang	15 gm (added later)
Dan Pi	15 gm
Tao Ren	15 gm
Qin Jiao	10 gm
Mang Xiao	10 gm (as a draft)

Chuan Niu Xi	24 gm
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He was given three packages and the headaches decreased and the mouth was better. He was able to move his upper limbs. He was given 3 more packages and then he was able to speak freely and his upper limbs could move freely. His lower limbs could move enough so he could walk with a cane. He took 12 more packages and there was a cure.

(国医论坛 1990 ; <3> : 11)

Discussion: This was a case of internal damage. There was congealed blood in the head. It is as the Neijing says: "When the disease is in the upper, treat the lower." Here we had to ensure the downward movement of blood and so Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used to carry the treatment out from top to bottom. Huang, Xiao, Tao, Dan were used to vitalize blood and transform congealed blood, open through downward. Qin Jiao and Chuan Niu Xi drive out wind, and ensure the downward flow of blood. Altogether the formula transforms the congealed blood and opens through the Luo.

(国医论坛 1990 ; <3> : 11)

Case 17: Headache (Cranial Hematoma)

Dr. Xie Xin-Yang

Xiang was age 6 and came for a consult on December 26th, 1988. He had been vomiting with a fever and then he developed a paroxysmal headache that went on for two days. He entered the hospital and had a brain scan. There was a large hematoma in his right hemisphere. The diagnosis was hematoma of the right frontal lobe. After 5 days of treatment, it had not diminished. He had a fever of 39.5, severe head pain, and daily vomiting 3-5 times. His tongue moss was thin and yellow and his pulse was wiry and rapid. Upon inquiring about his disease history, I discovered that he had hit his head several days previous to the onset. External trauma caused congealed blood to stop internally. It obstructed the vessels and Luo. There was heat hidden in the congealed

stasis. The treatment was to vitalize blood, crack stasis, clear heat and cool the blood. He was given 3 packages of Da Huang Mu Dan Tang with additions:

Jiu Da Huang	9 gm (added later)
Dan Pi	9 gm
Tao Ren	9 gm
Mang Xiao	9 gm (add as draft)
Hong Hua (wrapped)	9 gm
San Qi Fen	9 gm (added as draft)
Ci Wei Pi	

Externally, She Xiang Zhui Feng Gao was used.

Return visit: The headache decreased and his temperature went down to 37.8. His vomiting decreased to 1-2 times. He was given the original formula with 30 gm of Ci Wei Pi. After 16 more packages. He continued the herbs with the above formula as the foundation for more than a month. Another brain scan was given and there were no abnormalities. Up to now, his condition was good.

(国医论坛 1990 ; (3> : 11)

This pattern was due to external trauma. The *Su Wen: Yin Yang Ying Xiang Da Lun* says “with blood excess, one should resolve.” This is why Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used as it clears above by attacking below, cracks stasis and discharges heat. San Qi Fen was added with Hong Hua and Ci Wei Pi to increase the blood vitalizing and pain relieving function.

Case 18: Blisters on the head (allergic type vasculitis of the head)

Xie Xin-Yang

Mr. Yang was age 71 and came for his first visit on July, 2, 1986

He had headache with fever. The skin on the left side of his head had a pus filled rash that was purple with stasis. This had gone on for 4 days so he entered the hospital. This was diagnosed as “allergic type vasculitis of the head.” He went through western treatment for 13 days but there was no clear effect. The skin on the left side of his head had a pus filled rash that was purple with stasis. He had a temperature of 38.6, headache, head dizziness, and his bowels moved every three to four days. His urine was yellow, his tongue moss was greasy and yellow and his pulse was slippery and rapid. This was lack of openness of the hollow organ Qi. There was a damp toxin brewing with heat hidden in the congealed blood. The treatment principle was to open through, regulate and attack downward, discharge heat, resolve toxin, cool the blood and transform congealed blood. 4 packages of Da Huang Mu Dan Tang was used with modifications.

Jiu Da Huang	12 gm (added later)
Dan Pi	12 gm
Tao Ren	12 gm
Mang Xiao	10 gm (add as draft)
Jin Yin Hua	12 gm
Dong Gua Ren	15 gm
Huang Lian	9 gm

The small pus filled rash diminished and the head skin became pale red. His temperature decreased to 37.5 and the headache and dizziness resolved. His bowel and urination returned to normal. The original formula was given again for 5 more days. All pathology cleared. There was no relapse by the time of a visit three years later.

(国医论坛 1990 ; (3> : 11)

This was a case of stopped up heat with congealed blood below. This obstructed the Ying and Wei so that it was not open through. Congealed blood and heat rose to disturb the skin on his head. Therefore, I complied with the saying, "Treat a disease above by managing below." Da Huang Mu Dan Tang has a function to open through below and purge the congealed blood and heat.