Abstract

Ye Tianshi and Xue Shengbai were both epidemic febrile diseases specialists in same time of Qing dynasty. The Traditional Chinese Medicine Inheritance Support System was used to compare and analyze the therapeutic characteristics of these two specialists in treating damp-heat type fullness or distension in stomach. Distension is commonly caused by qi stagnation accompanied with damp-heat from internal and external factors. In treatment, separation of damp and heat and removing dampness and heat from sanjiao separately were their common therapeutic principles. Both Ye Tianshi and Xue Shengbai paid much greater attention to eliminating dampness, and the herbs with bitter and pungent flavor, warm in property were usually chosen to regulate qi flow and reduce dampness. Invigorating spleen, nourishing stomach and dispersing lung were the frequently used treatment to balance the organs'harmony. The difference between specialist Ye and specialist Xue was the preference of herbs. Hou Pu (Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex), Xing Ren (Armeniacae Semen Amarum), Chen Pi (Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium), and Hua Shi (Talcum) were often used in both administrations. Besides, Ye Tianshi preferred to use Ban Xia (Pinelliae Rhizoma), Huang Qin (Scutellariae Radix), Huang Lian (Coptidis Rhizoma), Fuling, et al. Xue Shengbai on the other hand enjoyed using Fu Lingpi(Poriae Cutis), Cao Guo (Tsaoko Fructus), and Guang Huoxiang (Pogostemonis Herba), et al. In herbs compatibility, both of the two specialists were fond of using Chen Pi-Hou Pu, Hou Pu-Xing Ren. Moreover, Ye Tianshi often used Ban Xia- Xing Ren, Ban Xia-Huang Qin, and Hua Shi-Xing Ren to achieve the expected outcome of the treatment. While, Chen Pi, Fu Lingpi, and Hou Pu were the common combination with each other in Xue's cases. The similarities and differences of their administration should have the guidance in current clinical Chinese medicine practice for damp-heat type fullness or distension in stomach.