Case #1

- A 32 year old male patient presents with painful and burning urination. The urine is scanty, yellow colored and he has to urinate every hour. He also has headache, hypochondria pain, dry mouth with bitter taste and constipation. He drank 2 - 4 cans of beer everyday for 10 years. His face and eyes look red and he has a red tongue with yellow greasy coating, and a string-taut and rapid pulse.

- Disease: Heat Lin

- Herbal formula: Long Dan Xie Gan Tang
Case #2

- A 32 years old female patient diagnosed with conjunctivitis on left eye with symptoms of swollen, painful and itching eye. Her left eye looks redness with tears. She also complains of headache, irritable, bitter taste in the mouth. Her BM is 1/day, with normal shape, her urine is yellow and slight scanty. She has a red tongue with thick yellow greasy coating, and a wiry and thready pulse.

- Disease: Conjunctivitis

- Herbal Formula: Long Dan Xie Gan Tang
Case #3

A 65 years old female patient had CVA 4 weeks ago. Now she suffers from hemiplegia on her right side. Her daughter told you that her mom has history of hypertension for over 20 years. She has a red cracked tongue without coating, and her pulse is thready and wiry.

Disease: Stroke

Herbal Formula: Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin
A 65 year old female patient had CVA 4 weeks ago, Now she suffers from hemiplegia on her right side. Her daughter told you that her mom has a history of hypertension for over 20 years. Her weight is 204 lbs. She has a slight red tongue with thick greasy yellow coating, and her pulse is slippery and wiry.

Disease: Stroke

Herbal Formula: Er Chen Tang, Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tian Ma
Question

- Case #1 and case #2 are totally different disease, why they been used same herbal formula for the treatment?
- Case #3 and case #4 are same disease, why they been used different herbal formula for the treatment?
Case #1
- Disease Name: Heat Lin
- Pattern: Damp heat in Liver/GB channel

Case #2
- Disease Name: Conjunctivitis
- Pattern: Damp heat in Liver/GB channel

Case #3
- Disease Name: Stroke
- Pattern: Liver Yang rising due to Liv/Kid Yin deficiency

Case #4
- Disease Name: Stroke
- Pattern: Heat phlegm obstructing the channels and collaterals
What is Pattern Differentiation （辨证）

- Pattern differentiation (identification) is the process by which clinical information (obtained from the examination) is analyzed, synthesized, and inferred, leading to a clear representation of a particular phase of a disease in a TCM pattern.
What is Pattern (证)

Pattern is a combination of signs and/or symptoms that forms a distinct clinical picture indicative of a particular disorder. It is the summary of environment, pathogens, pathological location, pathogenesis, condition of the zhèng qi, signs and symptoms, and the constitution of a patient. It is based on the information obtained by the four examination methods. The pattern comprehensively and concretely reflects the nature and features of a disease at a given stage. Thus, the pattern reflects the essence of a disease at the moment of the assessment.
What is Disease Identification （辨病）

- Disease identification is the process by which a more extracting assessment of a patient’s condition can be made based on the patient’s signs and symptoms. After further analysis and judgment, disease identification can be made.
Disease (病)

- Disease is a deviation from or interruption of the normal structure or function of any body part, organ, or system that is manifested by a characteristic set of signs and symptoms whose etiology, pathology, anatomical location, and prognosis may be known. A disease is a summary of the distinct features of a disorder including the process and life cycle of pathologic development.
Attack and enter zhèng qi against evil qi. Disrupt the normal physiology and relative equilibrium.

Reduced vitality, limited or total loss of activity.
Symptoms and Signs  （症状）

- **Signs and symptoms** are the abnormal phenomena which deviate from the normal physiological range that are associated with a disorder, such as fever, cough, or headache. Signs and symptoms reflect the body’s pathological changes. They reflect the presence and stage of pathological change and are important indicators for the identification of disease and the differentiation of patterns.
- symptoms, which are defined as subjective feelings of discomfort, such as headache, bloating, pain, nausea, dizziness, etc.
- signs, which are objective data obtained by the practitioner through examination. Such as pale face, fever, swollen, vomiting, etc.
What is TCM diagnosis?

- Diagnosis in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) involves the examination of the body for the purpose of diagnosing disease and differentiating patterns under the guidance of the basic theories of TCM.

- It is a bridge that connects the fundamental studies of TCM with all branches of clinical medicine and includes inspecting the manifestations, analyzing the changes, understanding the pathomechanisms, and predicting the transformation of diseases.
Differentiation of Pattern

Over the course of thousands of years of clinical practice, practitioners developed many methods of differentiation, such as eight-principle differentiation, six-stage differentiation, four-level differentiation, and etiology differentiation. These methods are a summary of the pathological tendencies and the understanding of patterns from different perspectives. Each method has its special emphasis, and they are related to and supplemented by each other.
One disease can have different pattern, and one pattern can appear in different diseases.
Disease, Symptoms & Pattern

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
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<tr>
<td>reflects the principle disorder in the whole pathological process</td>
<td>Abnormal phenomenon from pathological changes. It is the reflection of disease</td>
<td>generalizes the pathology of a disorder in its certain stage</td>
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