

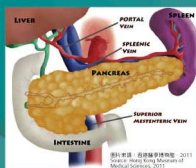
從西方醫學看人體脾臟

脾臟是位於腹部的左上方，並有肋骨作保護，它在過濾血液及提高身體免疫力中擔著重要的角色。脾臟內積存著免疫細胞，它們具有產生抗體等防禦機制以防止細菌以及外物入侵。在脾臟同時存有很多清除細胞，它們過濾血液中的不正常微粒及老化和受損的紅血球。脾臟功能減退會引致細菌感染及異常的血細胞出現。當發現脾臟腫大，便需要進行進一步的測試去確定致病基本原因。



The Human Spleen in Western Medicine

The spleen is situated in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen, protected by our rib cage. It



has important roles in cleansing our blood and protecting our body from infections. In the white pulp of the spleen there are immune cells which are responsible for making antibodies and for other defense mechanisms against germs and other foreign agents. Many scavenger cells are



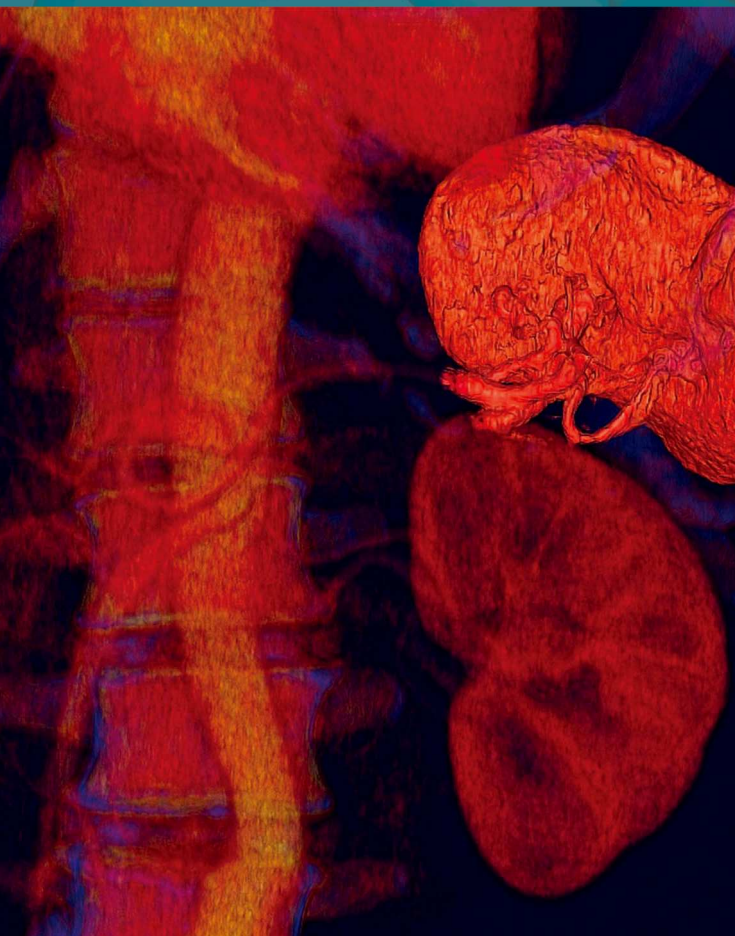
found in the red pulp of the spleen. They filter out particulate matters in blood and remove aged or damaged red blood cells from the circulation. Absence of the spleen or loss of splenic function may result in infection and abnormalities in the blood cells. Enlargement of the spleen is a serious sign which must be further investigated to exclude conditions such as cancer of the blood cells or liver cirrhosis.

中西醫學相比下的脾臟

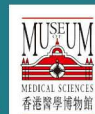
The Spleen in Chinese and in Western Medicine

western

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脾在西醫屬淋巴組織，中醫[脾]指向消化系統。
香港醫學博物館透過是次展覽顯示出兩者的概念在不同中共通。
Spleen in western medicine belongs to lymphatic system, zSpleen in Traditional Chinese Medicine refers to the digestive system.
The exhibits demonstrate their similarities even when the approaches are different.



從中醫角度觀[脾]臟

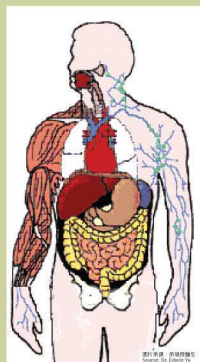
中醫的脾包括現代醫學的脾器官及胰腺，並與胃及腸道等組成[脾]臟系統；主運化、升清和統血，又主肌肉、四肢和思考，開竅於口，其華在唇。

[脾]運化水谷和水液，[脾]把胃已消化的水谷精微(飲食營養)消化、

吸收及運輸濡養全身和促進水液代謝；

若運化失職，水液停滯，則見消瘦、水腫等。脾並主升清，脾由胃配合降濁(飲食渣滓)協調升清(營養精微)，將精微上升心肺化生氣血、恒定內臟；若升降失調，常見眩暈，便秘、脫肛，內臟下垂等。脾又主統血，脾統攝血液在血脈內運行；若脾不統血，血液逸出脈外妄行，可見尿血、便血、崩漏等。若脾整體健康則肌肉結實、四肢靈活、口味正常、口唇紅潤及思想敏捷等，脾虛則出現消瘦乏力，口淡唇白，憂慮等徵象。

脾胃互為表里，對人體極為重要，為“後天之本”、“氣血生化之源”。

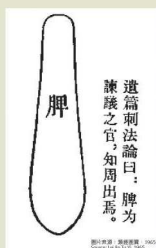


中醫
脾

The Spleen in Chinese Medicine

In Traditional Chinese Medicine, the zSpleen includes spleen and pancreas of modern medicine. It forms with the stomach and intestines a zSpleen system. The zSpleen governs transportation and transformation, directing ascension of nutrients and governing blood circulation. It also influences the functioning of muscles, limbs and thinking, externally opening through the mouth and with manifestations as luster on the lips.

In the course of transportation and transformation of nutrients and body fluid, the zSpleen helps to digest, absorb, and transport the digested food as nutrients for nourishing the whole body and promoting the redistribution of body fluid.



遺篇刺法論曰：脾為
謙讓之官，知周出焉。

If the zSpleen is malfunctioning in transporting and transforming the nutrients, fluid would become bogged up in the body resulting in emaciation, edema etc. The zSpleen helps the ascension of nutrients in coordination with the stomach where food residues descend. The nutrients ascended to the heart and lung are transformed into blood and

Qi to keep the normal functioning of internal organs. If ascension and descending actions becomes incoordinated, it usually leads to dizziness, constipation, rectal prolapse and falling down of internal organs. The zSpleen also governs blood, and keeps blood circulating in blood vessels. If this becomes dysfunctional, the blood will flow outside the blood vessels, leading to manifestations such as hematuria (blood in the urine), rectal bleeding and menorrhagia (uterine bleeding) etc. If the zSpleen is functioning healthily, the muscles are strong, the movement of limbs is nimble, the appetite is normal, the lips are ruddy and the thinking is quick. If functioning of the zSpleen is inadequate, it will lead to loss of weight, loss of appetite, no luster on lips, anxiety and other symptoms.

The zSpleen and the stomach are related internally and externally. They are important to human body, so called as “the capital after birth” and “the source for transformation of blood and Qi.”

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鳴謝 Acknowledgements

感謝以下人仕及機構提供圖片：

Credits to the following individuals and organizations for the photos provided:

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感謝東區尤德夫人那打素醫院

馮啟鴻醫生慷慨提供藝術作品

Image courtesy of Dr. K. H. Fung, Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital, Hong Kong

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