CMPR121

TCM Assessment and Differentiation

Chinese Medicine Department
TCMAD
Session 2-5
Four Diagnostic Methods – Inspection
The 4 Methods of Assessment

- Looking (inspection)
- Listening & Smelling
- Asking (inquiry)
- Palpation
Inspection of Whole Body
Looking - The Whole Body

The Shén (Divine Spirit)

- What is Shén?
- How can we observe it’s quality?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs</th>
<th>Having spirit</th>
<th>Loss of spirit</th>
<th>False spirit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Bright hues and moist sheen</td>
<td>Dim hues and dull sheen</td>
<td>Dull sheen with sudden flushed cheeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Alertness, vivid colors, twinkling eyes</td>
<td>Dull colors with blurred vision</td>
<td>Dull colors but suddenly lustrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental status</td>
<td>Clear speech and consciousness, agile responses</td>
<td>Unconsciousness or delirium</td>
<td>Unclear consciousness with a sudden change for the better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion and response</td>
<td>Freely movable, quick responses</td>
<td>Slow movements and responses</td>
<td>Suddenly responsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiration</td>
<td>Even</td>
<td>Rapid, feeble, or with difficulty</td>
<td>Feeble, but suddenly strengthening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diet</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>poor, but suddenly improving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State of consciousness

- Clarity of perception
- Clarity of thought/cognition
- Clear speech
- Natural facial expressions
- Bright clear eyes (windows to the soul/spirit/consciousness)
- Lustrous complexion
- Healthy Shén reflects a good recovery
Inspection of Complexion
The Face

Shape

Fire - triangular
Earth - rectangular
Metal - square
Water - round
Wood – upside down triangle
Complexion

- The correspondence of portions of the face with the Zàng Fŭ organs:
  - Refer to the Chart 1.1.6 of Qiao Yi’s.
Complexion

Chart 1.1.6 Portions of the Face Corresponding to the Zàng Fǔ Organs According to Basic Questions (left) and the Divine Pivot (right)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal Complexion</th>
<th>Morbid Complexion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host color</td>
<td>luster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guest color</td>
<td>withered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal variations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color and sheen from time of birth

Slight seasonal changes in color and sheen
temporary color changes due to environment,
physical, or emotional activities
determines the condition (full / exhausted) of the essence
and the state of the spirit (having / lacking spirit)

red
blue-green
yellow
white (nude)
black (dark)

heat
wind, cold, pain, blood stasis
Spleen disorder, damp, jaundice
cold, qi or blood deficiency
Kidney disorder, cold, blood stasis

location
depth or floating
brightness
bright or dull
thickness
thin or thick
concentration
concentrated or scattered

interior or exterior
yin or yang
excess or deficiency
severity of illness


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Complexion

- Colour reflects blood (xuè) & yīn
- Sheen reflects qì & yáng
- Heart (Xīn) dominates the blood and vessels and so the heart is reflected in the face
- In disharmony, all systems can be reflected in the complexion
Normal Complexion

- Should be bright, moist & lustrous
- Host colour – normal for that person and their race (but how do you know what is normal?)
- Guest colour – slight changes due to season (page 19 Qiao Yi)
- Transient colour – temporary changes due to environmental, physical & emotional activities
Scope of Abnormal Facial Complexions

Abnormal Facial Complexion

- abnormal facial color
- single color dominates
  - sharply contrasting color
  - color disagrees with season
- abnormal facial sheen

Chart 1.1.8 Scope of Abnormal Facial Complexions

Pathological Colours

- Green/blue – wind, cold, pain, stasis
- Red – excess heat, deficiency heat, floating yang
- Yellow: Jaundice (Yáng/Yīn), dampness, cold damp in middle burner, spleen qi deficiency, spleen qi deficiency with water accumulation
Pathological Colours (Cont)

- **White** – cold, qi deficiency, yáng deficiency, blood deficiency, bleeding.
- **Black (dark)** – internal cold, Kidney yáng deficiency, kidney Yīn deficiency, phlegm damp, blood stasis.
Inspection of Body
Body Appearance

Some Factors:

- Bone, brain & spinal cord – Kidney
- Sinews enabling movement – Liver
- Blood vessels – Heart
- Muscle – Spleen
- Skin – Lung
Body Form
Wood

Figure 23.6  Wood type: (a) face; (b) body

Fire

Figure 23.7  Fire type: (a) face; (b) body
Figure 23.8  Earth type: (a) face; (b) body

Figure 23.9  Metal type: (a) face; (b) body
Figure 23.10 Water type: (a) face; (b) body

## Body Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Type and Bearing</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Facial Color</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tall, thin body; fairly broad shoulders, strong and straight back</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>hard workers, tendency to over think or worry</td>
<td>bones and sinews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small pointed head, or pointy chin, curly hair, or little hair, small hands, walks fast</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>quick, energetic, and active; tend to be unconcerned about material wealth, fond of beauty, have short lives</td>
<td>blood vessels and blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broad and square shoulders, triangular white face, strongly built body, walks slowly and deliberately</td>
<td>metal</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>meticulous, rational, independent and strong willed, a capable leader and manager</td>
<td>lungs and voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large head and rounded body, large abdomen, strong thighs and wide jaws, walks without lifting feet</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>calm and generous, not very ambitious, good interpersonal skills</td>
<td>muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round face and body, long spine</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>soft white</td>
<td>sympathetic and slightly lazy, loyal to their work colleagues; aware, sensitive, and sometime psychic</td>
<td>digestive system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.1.10 Constitutional Body Shape and Five Phases

Long-Term Changes in Physical Appearance
Long-Term Changes in Physical Appearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Form</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>overweight</td>
<td>obese, moves slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underweight</td>
<td>thin and dry body, muscles are emaciated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emaciation</td>
<td>muscles are emaciated, bones are thin, skin is dry and shriveled, muscles have wasted away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phlegm damp accumulation with qi deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qi and blood deficiency, or yin deficiency with fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>critical condition, qi and essence exhausted, zàng fǔ organ failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.1.11 Inspection of the Body Weight and its Indications

Short-Term Changes in Physical Appearance
Swelling & Edema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usually unilateral, or highly localized with pain and change in skin color</td>
<td>blood stasis or phlegm stagnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abrupt onset, starts from the upper portion of the body, puffy face and eyelids</td>
<td>wind damp attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow onset, usually found in the lower portion of the body</td>
<td>Spleen and/or Kidney yang deficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.1.13 Swelling, Edema, and their Indications


James Heilman, no published time, Pitting Edema During And After The Application of Pressure to The Skin. Viewed 1 Jun 2016
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Combinpedal.jpg
Joint Deformities

https://www.flickr.com/photos/cloudsoup/6942317880

James Heilman, no published time, no title. Viewed 1 Jun 2016
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kneeffusion.JPG

Body Bearing
# General Principles for Inspection of Body Bearing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animation</th>
<th>Movement Strength</th>
<th>Lying Position</th>
<th>Posture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yáng</td>
<td>Movement</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Face up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yīn</td>
<td>Stillness</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Face down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inspection of Local Area
Inspection of Eyes
## Eyes

### Five wheels theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Five wheels</th>
<th>Corresponding part of eye</th>
<th>Zàng fǔ organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood wheel</td>
<td>Inner and outer canthus</td>
<td>Heart / small intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qi wheel</td>
<td>sclera</td>
<td>Lung / large intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind wheel</td>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>Liver / gallbladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water wheel</td>
<td>Pupil</td>
<td>Kidney / urinary bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh wheel</td>
<td>Eyelids and surrounding muscle</td>
<td>Spleen / stomach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eye

- Review all the channels which is connected with eyes
Eye

- **Scope of eye inspection:**
  - Eye spirit
  - Eye color
  - Eye shape
  - Eye bearing

Eye

- Inspecting the spirit of the eyes
  - Having spirit
  - Loss of spirit

- Inspecting the color of the eye
  - Red
  - Yellow
  - White
  - Black
  - Blue-green
Eye

- Discuss the indications of abnormal colour around the eyes.
Eye

- Inspecting the shape of the eyes
  - Bulging eyes
  - Sunken eyes
  - Swollen eyes

- Inspecting the bearing of the eye
  - Eyelid drop
  - Strabismus
  - Eyelid twitching
  - Deviated eye
Eye

- Discuss the indications of abnormal shapes or bearings of eyes.
Ears

- Inspection of ear shape
- Inspections of ear discharge
- Inspection of ear colour and sheen
Nose

- Inspection of nose shape
- Inspection of nasal discharge
- Inspection of nasal colour and sheen
Teeth, Gums & Throat

- Inspection of teeth
  - Teeth are the surplus of bone, and bone is governed by the Kidney.
  - Normal teeth
  - Discuss the pathological changes of the Teeth and their Indications.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teeth Inspection</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>white with a moist sheen, bright and clean</td>
<td>Kidney qi flourishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>white, dry, without sheen</td>
<td>Kidney yin exhaustion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>gradually yellows with age</td>
<td>normal physiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sudden change to yellow</td>
<td>Kidney deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dull yellow, like soy bean</td>
<td>Kidney failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purplish black, like black bean</td>
<td>exhaustion of both yin and yang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grimy yellow</td>
<td>evaporated Stomach turbidity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burnt and dry</td>
<td>Kidney &amp; Stomach yin exhaustion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>delayed appearance of baby or adult teeth in children</td>
<td>essence deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>teeth grow at deviated angles, or missing teeth</td>
<td>insufficient yang ming qi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loss of teeth among adults, receding gums with exposure of the roots of the teeth</td>
<td>flaming upward of deficiency fire due to Kidney yin deficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.2.21 Pathological Changes of the Teeth and their Indications**
Teeth, Gums & Throat

○ Inspection of gums
  • Normal gums
  • Discuss the pathological changes of the Gums and their indications
**Inspection of the Gums**

Normal gums should be moist, pink, and free of bleeding, ulcers, or swellings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gums Inspection</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>deep red with swelling</td>
<td>excess heat in the <em>yáng míng</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pale gums</td>
<td>blood deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pale, atrophied gums</td>
<td>Kidney deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>line between teeth and gums</td>
<td>mercury poisoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>swollen gums</td>
<td>Stomach fire flaming upwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ulcerations or bleeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleeding</td>
<td>bleeding with pain &amp; swelling</td>
<td>Stomach fire flaming upwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chronic bleeding without pain</td>
<td>deficiency fire flaming upwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spleen qi deficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2.22 Pathological Changes of the Gums and their Indications

**Inspection of the Throat**

Teeth, Gums & Throat

- Inspection of the throat
  - Discuss the channels which run along or around the throat.
  - Normal condition of throat.
  - Discuss the pathological changes of the throat and their indications.
### Appearance of Throat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>red color, swelling and pain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slightly red, slight swelling, and pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unilateral or bilateral redness, swelling, severe pain, possible ulceration, white or yellow pustules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grayish white pseudo-membrane in the throat which cannot be removed, or if scraped off, causes bleeding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>excess heat syndrome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kidney yin deficiency with deficiency fire flaming upward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonsillitis due to toxic heat in Lung and Stomach, putrefying flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diphtheria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.2.23** Pathological Changes of the Throat and their Indications

Lips and Mouth

- Normal lips
- Discuss the internal organs and channels which may be related to Lips.
- Scope of lip inspection

**Inspection of lips**

- Color, luster, moisture
- Shape
- Bearing

Inspection of Lips

- Lip Colour
  - Pale lips
  - Deep red lips
  - Purple lips
  - Blackish lips
Inspection of Lips

○ Lip Shape
  • Swollen lips
  • Chapped and dry lips
  • Peeled lips
  • Erosion
Inspection of Lips

- Lip bearing
  - Tight mouth
  - Lockjaw
  - Deviated mouth
  - Open mouth
  - Lip drop
  - Lip twitching
  - Involuntary drooling
III. **SUMMARY OF LIP INSPECTION**

Lips

- Pale lips: qi/blood deficiency
- Red lips: heat
- Deep red: heat/toxin
- Purple lips: blood stagnation
- Black lips: extreme stagnation or heat
- Swollen lips: toxic heat
- Eroded lips: heat
- Peeled lips: dryness
- Chapped dry lips: dryness
- Open mouth: excess heat
- Drooping mouth: deficiency
- Drooling: Spleen deficiency or wind stroke
- Tight mouth: wind
- Lockjaw: wind
- Twitching mouth: deficiency
- Deviated mouth: wind

**Chop 1.2.13 Summary of Lip Inspection**

Skin

○ Scope of skin inspection
  • Skin colour
  • Skin moisture
  • Edema and distention
  • Skin lesions
Skin Colour

- Normal skin colour
- Abnormal skin colours and their indications
Skin Moisture

- Skin moisture and its indications
Edema and Distention

- Edema, distention and their indications.
Skin Lesions

- Introduce the basic concepts of Papule (zhěn), Macule (bān), Blister (pào), Boils and Sores (yōng jū dīng jiē), Nodule (jiē jié)
- Discuss the indications of skin lesions.
Hair

- Hair is the surplus of blood and the external manifestation of the Kidney Qi.

- Normal conditions of hair
Hair

- Scope of hair inspection
  - Color
  - Sheen
  - Thickness
  - Hair loss
Nails

- The nails are the surplus of the sinews. Their healthy growth and appearance depend on nourishment from and qi and blood. They are the external manifestation of the Liver.

- Normal conditions of nails.
Nails

- Scope of nails inspection
  - Colour of the nails and nail beds
  - Texture and shape of the nails
Infant Finger Examination

- Location of the Three Bars (Gates)
  - Wind Bar
  - Qi Bar
  - Life Bar

- Normal condition
Infant Finger Examination

*Illustration 1.3.1* Infant Index Finger and its Segments

Infant Finger Examination

- Scope of index finger vein inspection
  - Length
  - Depth
  - Color
  - Flow

(Describe the abnormal conditions based on the above 4 aspects and discuss their indications)
Infant Finger Examination

III. Summary of Infant Index Finger Vein Inspection

Chart 1.3.2 Summary of Inspection of Infant Index Finger Vein

Inspection of Excreta and Secretions

- What is excreta?
- What are secretions?
- What are five humors?
Chart 1.4.1 Physiology of Excreta and Secretions

Cautions for Inspection of Excreta and Secretions
Excreta and Secretions should be checked for the proper diagnosis

- Phlegm
- Saliva
- Snivel
- Vomitus
- Pus
- Blood
General Principles of Inspection of Excreta and Secretions

Tongue Inspection
Discuss the relationship between the Tongue and the Zàng Fǔ organs
Tongue Divisions and their Correlations with Zàng Fǔ Organs

Demonstrate and practice the method of Tongue Inspection and Cautions
Scope of Tongue Inspection

Chart 1.5.4 Scope of Tongue Inspection

## Tongue body Spirit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tongue Color</th>
<th>Spirit</th>
<th>Loss of Spirit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>light red</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impression</td>
<td>moist</td>
<td>dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement</td>
<td>flourishing</td>
<td>withering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indications</td>
<td>energetic</td>
<td>sluggish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prognosis</td>
<td>normal Stomach qi</td>
<td>exhausted Stomach qi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>good</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 1.5.2 Comparison of Spirit and Loss of Spirit*

General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Body Colour

Chart 1.5.7 Pathomechanisms of Pathological Tongue Colors

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue body colour, discuss the indications of

- Pale Tongue
- Red tongue
- Crimson tongue
- Purple tongue
- Blue tongue
Tongue body Shape

Chart 1.5.9 Pathological Changes in the Tongue Body Shape

General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Body Textures

Chart 1.5.10 Pathomechanism of Abnormal Tongue Textures

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue body texture, discuss the indications of

• Tough Tongue

• Tender Tongue
General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Body Sizes

Chart 1.5.11 Pathomechanisms of Abnormal Tongue Size

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue body size, discuss the indications of:

- Flabby tongue
- Swollen tongue
- Tongue with teeth marks
- Thin and small tongue
General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Body Surfaces

Chart 1.5.12 Pathomechanism of Abnormal Tongue Surfaces
Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue body surface, discuss the indications of

- Tongue cracks
- Tongue Speckles and prickles
- Tongue Sores

Tongue Bearing

Chart 1.5.13 Abnormal Tongue Bearing

General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Body Flexibility

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue body flexibility, discuss the indications of

- Stiff tongue
- Limp (flaccid) tongue
General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Body Movement

Chart 1.5.15 Pathomechanisms of Abnormal States of the Tongue

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue body movement, discuss the indications of

- Trembling tongue
- Deviated tongue
- Protruding and licking tongue
General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Body Length

Chart 1.5.15 Pathomechanisms of Abnormal States of the Tongue

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue body movement, discuss the indications of

- Shortened tongue
- Loosened (protracted) tongue
Tongue Coating
Tongue Coating Formation

Chart 1.5.17 Physiology of Tongue Coating Formation

Scope of Tongue Coating Inspection

Tongue Coating

Colour

Qualities
Scope of Tongue Coating Inspection

Cautions
General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Coating Colour

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue coating colour, discuss the indications of

- White coating
- Yellow coating
- Gray coating
- Black coating
Scope of Tongue Coating Qualities
Chart 1.5.20 Scope of Tongue Coating Inspection

General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Coating Thickness

**Chart 1.5.21** Pathophysiology of Tongue Coating Thickness

- **Spleen and Stomach impaired, deficient Kidney or Stomach yin**
  - deficient power or lack of turbid yin to steam upwards
  - little or no coating

- **Stomach qi**
  - turbidity
  - right amount
  - thin coating

- **Spleen/Stomach dysfunction, damp, phlegm, food stagnation**
  - excessive turbidity
  - thick coating

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue coating thickness, discuss the indications of

- Thin coating
- Thick coating

General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Coating Moisture

Chart 1.5.22 Pathophysiology of Tongue Coating Moisture

- **Body Fluids**
  - **Damp, water, cold, yang deficiency**
    - excessive quantity
      - glossy coating
  - **Adequate quantity**
    - moist coating
  - **Deficient quantity**
    - dry coating
    - rough coating
  - **Heat, yin deficiency**
    - severely impaired

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue coating moisture, discuss the indications of

- Moist coating
- Glossy coating
- Dry coating
- Rough coating
General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Coating Viscosity

Chart 1.5.23 Pathophysiology of Tongue Coating Viscosity

Stomach qi

- steams upward
- turbidity
- normal amount
- thin clean coating

- dampness, phlegm, food stagnation, water retention

- excessive amount of turbidity steams up
- greasy coating or moldy coating

Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue coating viscosity, discuss the indications of

- Moldy coating
- Greasy coating
General Diagnostic Principles of Tongue Coating Distribution

Chart 1.5.24 Pathophysiology of Coating Distribution

- Even distribution
- Sufficient
- Stomach qi and yin
- Damp obstruction in middle burner
- Even distribution

Pathogenic factors enter the body, disturbing zāng fǔ functions.

Uneven coating distribution
Based on the general diagnostic principles of tongue coating distribution, discuss the indications of:

- Front half
- Rear half
- One side
- Absent in center
General Diagnostic Principles of Peeled Tongue Coating

Chart 1.5.25 Pathophysiology of Peeled Tongue Coatings

Based on the general diagnostic principles of peeled tongue coating, discuss the indications of

• Mirror tongue

• Partially peeled

• Geographic coating

• Dappled coating
General Diagnostic Principles of Trend in Appearance of tongue coating

**Chart 1.5.26** Trend in Appearance of Thin and Thick Coatings

- pathogens gaining strength or invading deeper
- antipathogenic qi overcoming pathogens

**Chart 1.5.27** Trend in Appearance of Thin and No Coating

- failure of Stomach qi or yin
- recovery of Stomach qi or yin

Based on the general diagnostic principles of trend in appearance of tongue coating, discuss the indications of

- Decreasing coating
- Increasing coating
General Diagnostic Principles of Rooted and Unrooted Tongue Coating

Chart 1.5.28 Pathophysiology of Rooted and Unrooted Tongue Coatings

Based on the general diagnostic principles of root of tongue coating, discuss the indications of

- Rooted tongue
- Unrooted coating
- False coating
Combining The Inspection of Tongue Body and Coating

Chart 1.5.29 Combining the Inspection of the Tongue Coating and Body