Summary of Chapter 29 of the Sù Wèn

Tàiyīn Yángmíng Lùn – On the Relations Between the Superficies and Interior of Taiyin and Yangming Channels

**Paragraph 1**
Pi belongs to Yīn, Wèi belongs to Yáng.

**Paragraph 2**
Differences of Tài Yīn and Yáng Míng Jing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yáng</th>
<th>Yīn</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heavenly Qi</td>
<td>earthly Qi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manages exterior (guarding)</td>
<td>manages interior (guarding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shí (excess)</td>
<td>Xū (deficiency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firm</td>
<td>gentle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affected by Wind evil (Fēng)</td>
<td>affected by lifestyle and diet</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Body exterior**

- Diseased body exterior
  - Liù fu
  - Diseased body exterior
  - attacks
  - transmitted to

**Body interior**

- Diseased body interior
  - Wu zàng
  - Diseased body interior
  - attacks
  - transmitted to

- fever, restlessness, insomnia, rapid dyspnea
- distention, fullness, obstruction of bowel, diarrhea
- throat (respiration) in charge of heavenly Qi
- pharynx/swallowing in charge of earthly Qi
- channels suffer from Fēng Qì
- channels suffer from Shī Qì (dampness)

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<th>Yáng Qì moves</th>
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<th>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<td>When EPF attacks 6 Yáng Jing it moves</td>
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<td>If Fēng, then top portion of body affected first.</td>
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<td>If Shī, then lower portion of body affected first.</td>
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</table>
**Paragraph 3**

Huáng Dì: "The four limbs cannot move normally when the spleen is ill, and what is the reason?"

Normal physiology:
1. Pí transforms water and cereals to Jīn (liquid) and Yè (humor).
2. Wèi nourishes the extremities

If Pí is ill:
Transformation process not optimal. Gǔ Qì does not reach the limbs, and they become weak.
The channels (mài 脉) are obstructed → tendons, bones, muscles, flesh become weak.

**Paragraph 4**

"What is the reason that Pí cannot dominate a single season specifically?"

Towards the end of each season, the heavenly energies go back to the Earth for replenishment. Pí does not dominate a specific season. Pí is responsible for nourishing every single part of the body.
Paragraph 5

"There is a membrane that connects Pi and Wei. How is it that Pi is able to transport JinYe to Wei?"

Zú tài yīn pí jīng encompasses all three yīn, connects with Pi and Wei zàng, circulates through the esophagus.
It takes Jin Ye from Wei and transports it to hand and foot channels.
Zú yáng míng wèi jīng:
  • connects with zú tài yīn pí jīng
  • is the sea of nutrition of wǔ zàng and liù fǔ (five viscera and six bowels).
  • transports Shuǐ Gǔ Qì (水谷气) to the three yáng of hand and foot.

This is how zú tài yīn pí jīng carries out its function of transportation and transformation.

Bibliography