

Differential Diagnosis

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Table of Contents

Differential Diagnosis.....	1
Types of Wind Strikes.....	2
Infantile Fright Wind.....	2
Internal Wind.....	2
Excess.....	2
Deficiency.....	2
Internal wind phlegm.....	3
Wind Strike.....	3
Facial Complexion.....	5
Skin Color Tendencies.....	5
Blue-Green.....	5
Red.....	6
White.....	6
Bright white face.....	6
Pale lusterless.....	6
Somber white.....	7
Desertion.....	7
Yellow.....	7
Yin Jaundice.....	7
Yang Jaundice.....	7
Qi and Blood Deficiency.....	8
Black.....	8
Dark black.....	8
Pale gray.....	8
lusterless gray.....	8
Itchy Face.....	8
Facial Pain.....	9
Facial Numbness.....	9
Edema – Water Swelling.....	9
Asthma/Bronchitis.....	9
Chronic Nephritis.....	9
Steriod Treatments.....	9
Excessive Bleeding.....	9
Bi syndrome.....	10
Thoracic/Abdominal swelling.....	10
Types of edema.....	10
Water edema.....	10
Yin Edema.....	10
Yang Edema.....	10
Water Rheum.....	10
Phlegm.....	11
Assignment.....	11

Types of Wind Strikes

Treatment – get them to the hospital for primary treatment. If we can get our hands on them within a year of the stroke, we can have some progress with treatment. (The cut-off seems to be about a year with greater success. After that it is a lot more difficult.)

Infantile Fright Wind

Convulsions in children

One of the four major disorders that affect children.

This could be an excess condition or a deficiency condition.

This is due to some sort of disturbance of the shen. Because the child's spirit is weak.

Fear can affect the mind and attack the babies spirit. Children and babies can get anxious and frightened when they have a fever.

The heat rises up into the heart. It's the heat disturbing the shen in the heart. Fear itself can make the problem even worse. The problem can feed on itself.

This can cause problems in all age of children.

If a baby is born with a greenish-blue ridge at the top of the nose, they may be more susceptible to infantile fright wind.

Internal Wind

Excess

- x Acute conditions tend to be more violent
- x rapidly jerking and forceful movements.
- x Crying, red face
- x starts and ends suddenly
- x This indicates Heat and/or phlegm
- x This is external wind/heat or summer heat attacking the body.
(encephalitis, epidemic, high fevers, etc...)

Deficiency

- x Not enough strength to thrash around violently
- x Twitching and writhing instead of thrashing.
- x Chronic conditions
- x pale face with a weak cry
- x Related to damage to the blood and/or the yin
- x (related to long term illness or complication with nervous system, etc.)

Internal wind phlegm

This is epilepsy. It is an internal problem that is acute. It can be heat related (red face and

violent) or a cold phlegm type of seizure. It depends on the accompanying symptoms. In either case you'll signs of phlegm.

Pulse: slippery & wiry
oppression in the chest
tongue: greasy, slimy

Wind Strike

Numbness and paralysis on one side of the body (or impaired movement) or hemiplegia. This is a wind strike in Chinese medicine.

- x Wry mouth – crooked smile
- x Can't puff out cheek
- x can't close one of their eye.
- x The tongue may be stiff or deviate to one side.
- x May not be able to talk clearly. - dysphasia, aphasia
- x This is a western stroke or cerebral vascular accident.
- x Hemiplegia

Causes include:

- x yin deficiency with liver yang rising.
 - x This is an internal wind shooting up to blow out the consciousness.
 - x This is more for deficient, emaciated people
 - x wiry pulse
- x Phlegm heat
 - x congestion caused by phlegm blocking everything up.
 - x A common reason in the west for strokes.
 - x A real greasy tongue.
 - x You want to resolve phlegm – ST40.
- x Deficiency of qi and blood
 - x a weak or depleted person.
 - x A chronically ill person.
- x A weak inner body deficiency
 - x A qi, yin, yang, blood everything deficient.
 - x They can even be susceptible to the outside wind.

This can be divided into four different levels:

This is the severity or nature of the strike

- x Luo vessel - connecting channels
 - x most superficial
 - x This is called a channel strike
 - x There's some paralysis
 - x no loss of consciousness
 - x Usually just local paralysis, or just numbness and tingling.
 - x (Bells palsy is an example of this)
- x Main channel
 - x The acupuncture channel/meridian

- x Half the body is affect. Hemiplegia.
- x No loss of consciousness
- x This is more likely to be found in the clinic.
- x Organ strike
 - x much more serious
 - x This is a deeper level
 - x The organs of the body are affected so the whole body is affected.
 - x There is a loss of consciousness.
 - x There are two types, a Fu bowel, or zang-visceral organ strike. The zang organ strikes are more severe.
 - x Fu Bowel
 - x a partial loss of consciousness. They may pass out, but still a little bit there perhaps.
 - x There is some organ function being compromised – incontinence, deviation of eyes and mouth, semi-coma.
 - x They may not recognize their family, but may still able to talk.
 - x Zang organ
 - x There's a total loss of consciousness.
 - x This is the most serious level.
 - x They may not wake up.
 - x This can be separated into:
 - x Excess
 - x “tense”
 - x high fever
 - x look hot
 - x stiffen up
 - x hot phlegm or liver yang ascending (liver fire)
 - x noisy respiration (phlegm, wheezing or heavy breathing)
 - x Possible that they can't urinate or pass their stool. Retention of urine and stool.
 - x Flushed, perhaps red lips
 - x halitosis
 - x tongue – hot, greasy, thick yellow dry looking coat with a red body.
 - x Pulse: strong and rolling.
 - x Treatment – prick to bleed the finger tips.
 - x Deficiency
 - x a collapsed stroke.
 - x Severe yang deficiency. (cold)
 - x sudden loss of consciousness.
 - x They are flaccid or limp
 - x eyes are closed, limbs are loose
 - x mouth is open
 - x breathing is relaxed (perhaps gurgling because of

phlegm)

- x big beads of oily sweat
- x no muscle tension to hold things in
- x pulse: thready, weak, deficient, could be a big floating pulse – like the shen is getting ready to leave the body...
- x arms and legs may be cold
- x Treatment: revive the yang. Moxa/salt on CV8/CV6/CV4

Facial Complexion

Observing the luster and color in patients faces.

Skin quality is important. Is it healthy or not?

Skin Color Tendencies

These are associated with the five phase associations.

You must take the ethnic tendencies into account. This was originally in the Su-Wen, so it is based on Chinese color. (You can also see this in the inside of the forearm.)

You need to look out for make-up covering the true color. It can change the coloration you should be seeing.

People drinking alcohol, stress, exercise, emotions, nervousness, etc. can temporarily change a person's color.

If you don't take these things into account, you can give a false reading.

Su Wen - "The face reflects the sun. The pulse is the moon."

The color, tone, and luster of the face is the outward expression of the internal qi and blood, a representation of the internal zang-fu organs.

Certain diseases affect the complexion and skin conditions.

Yang excess will cause a heated red complexion

Yang deficiency will cause a person to look bluish.

Blue-Green

This is a sign of a true cold syndrome.

This is called cyan. (cyanosis).

This can happen with a wind-cold attack

This can happen with blood stagnation. (blood stasis) (MI heart attack as well)

MI is heart blood stagnation. - due to a heart yang deficiency.

This blue complexion with a high fever can show up in infantile fright wind.

People in a lot of pain can have a bluish tinge. Where there is pain there is stagnation. The color comes from stagnation.

When we talk about liver qi stagnation, we can create this greenish bluish tinge as well.

Any stagnate condition can cause this complexion.

Qi Block – stagnation due to the blockage of qi. A menstrual block, etc...

Cyanosis – a dark bluish purple can happen in people with asphyxia (stopped breathing). Need emergency care immediately.

Red

This means heat.

It can be excess or deficiency heat.

Excess heat – the whole face is red. Ears are red, eyes are bloodshot, etc... An exogenous pathogenic factor, or an endogenous heat. (Thermic level of Qi) This could be a Tidal fever as well. You feel the heat come and go. They may come at certain times of the day.

Deficiency heat – A little red in the cheek bones, zygomatic flush, malar flush, face can be somber white, with red cheek bones. This can happen in the afternoons. In the evening this could also include the night sweats with the yin deficiency. This is an interior deficiency heat problem. A yin deficiency tidal fever is another form of tidal fever as well. This is called Effulgent yin deficiency fire.

Somber white with thumb-sized red blotches on the cheeks (bad rouge) - this is worse than the yin deficiency malar heat. This indicates that the yang qi is leaving the body. This is leading to the desertion of the yang qi. Perhaps reversal frigidity of the limbs.

White

- x pale face coloration
- x tendency toward cold
- x This can be a yin excess or a yang deficiency.

Bright white face

Yang deficiency.

Pale lusterless

A blood deficiency.

The whole body should look blood deficiency. The fingernails will look pale, the rim under the eye will look pale.

Somber white

A pale complexion with a tinge of blue to it.

This is alluding to the fact that there's a presence of cold. The blue comes from the stagnation due to blue. (Think swimming in Lake Michigan!)

Someone going into shock or fainting can also look this way.

Can happen by an attack of wind cold. Here's you'll see the standard symptoms of a wind-cold attack.

It can happen with a wind-strike (LI, uterus, etc) (Worse with pressure) This is excessive yin cold – presence of severe pain in the abdomen.

Desertion

This can be accompanied by cold sweats (pearls of sweat) Faint and/or weak pulse. - desertion of the shen – Caused by deficiency of qi, blood, yin, yang or some combination of any or all of these.

Fulminant desertion – it happens suddenly

Deficiency desertion – this happens gradually

Efflux desertion – a person passes out because of dehydration, too much menstrual bleeding, etc.

Yellow

Could be due to a deficiency of the blood.

Could be caused by an excess of damp in the body.

Could be a sign of jaundice – this can be the whole body, sclera is yellow.

Jaundice can be:

Yin Jaundice

More serious and deeper problem.

This is a dull or smoky type of yellow. An “old” yellow.

This is more associated with damp cold.

This is more chronic.

This cold and damp has accumulated over time, or long term stagnation of blood. Sclerosis of the liver or cancer can have this color.

Yang Jaundice

A bright orangish yellow. Not as serious.

This is associated with damp heat.

This is more chronic. - This could be due to hepatitis A, gall stones, or gall bladder problems

Qi and Blood Deficiency

You can have this as a withered yellow w/o jaundice. This is way a person can look with qi and/or blood deficiency. This is a blood deficiency yellow. It comes with pale lips.

A pale yellow skin that is dry and puffy together with pale lips but no yellowing of the sclera.

Black

Associated with kidney problems.

Usually kind of grayish and/or pale and dark.

Dark black

Sore back and achy knees associated with deficiency in kidney yang.

Can show up with a stagnation of blood in the body.

No brightness or luster.

Usually associated with flaky or dry skin.

Extreme interior cold

Pain

Pale gray

A kidney yang deficiency.

lusterless gray

Gray is a less severe form of black.

Prognosis could be good.

Might be too weak to treat the patient w/o building the patient up first. (ST36, moxa, etc...) Body points are better for building energy than points on the extremity. They won't respond to treatments quickly.

Itchy Face

Itchy face – dampness, wind, heat

Facial Pain

Qi and/or blood stagnation

Facial Numbness

qi/blood stagnation

wind – indicated by floating pulse.

Edema – Water Swelling

Edema. Also called Shui Zhong. - this means edema. This is just dampness.

The edema will be a pitting edema. You press down leave a dent, and the dent stays there.

Commonly caused by a spleen, kidney or lung problem.

In the chest an abdomen you get abdominal or thoracic edema

Asthma/Bronchitis

This is often with asthma or bronchitis or “Xiao Chuan” Xiao – the panting short breathing. Chuan – needing to sit up to breathe. Maybe needing to breath through the mouth. The shoulders come up as they breath. You use your accessory muscles to breathe.

Chronic Nephritis

This is a kidney disease where you can get edema as well.

This can be due to a bacterial type inflammation, or toxic drugs such as arsenic or mercury.

We've seen this due to a Tylenol overdose.

This can be either chronic or an acute disease.

This can result in kidney failure requiring dialysis.

Steroid Treatments

Either cortisone or prednison can cause this condition as well.

Excessive Bleeding

Can cause this complexion as well. A lack of blight will cause the paleness. You can also get the pitting edema because there's less blood and the skin doesn't plump back appropriately.

Bi syndrome

This can be a pattern of Bi syndrome as well. It can just affect a joint.

Thoracic/Abdominal swelling

Acites – usually in the middle jiao

From cancer that's metastasized into the liver

From liver sclerosis.

In the chest its accumulation in the upper jiao – plural effusion.

Or just in the stomach area – epigastrium area. Fluids accumulating in this area.

Types of edema

Water edema

Yin Edema

This is more of an organ type of problem.

This is a more serious problem and is more difficult to treat.

This is pitting edema.

This is chronic and more difficult to treat.

Yang Edema

This is more superficial.

This is an excess water swelling

This is non-pitting edema.

This can be due to a wind attack.

More superficial.

There's plenty of blood to pump up the skin again.

This is more acute – it's easier to treat and doesn't last as long. It easier to treat.

Water Rheum

This is thinner than phlegm, but thicker than water.

We're describing what kind of water it is.

Phlegm

This is what we've talked about already

Rubbery sticky, etc...

Assignment

Notice complexion colors and pick out why. Write up a complexion color and perhaps the reason for the coloring. Write it up for next time.