

WINDSTROKE 中风



Chinese character for “longevity” (*shou*)

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WIND-STROKE

Attack of the Internal Organs

- Tense Type
- Flaccid Type

Attack of the channels alone

- Hemiplegia
- Aphasia (or slurred speech)
- Hypertension
- Facial paralysis

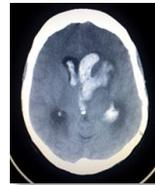
Patterns in the sequelae stage

- Wind-Phlegm
- Damp-Phlegm
- Stagnation of Qi and Blood
- Yin deficiency with Empty Heat

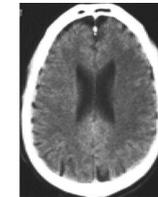
The Chinese term “Wind-stroke” (*Zhong Feng* 中 风) indicates apoplexy, i.e. a sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and/or neurological impairment. The Chinese term clearly refers to the pathogenic factor involved as *Feng* means Wind: it is therefore apoplexy caused by (internal) Wind. The term *Zhong* clearly indicates the sudden onset of this condition as the character *zhong* conveys the idea of an arrow hitting the target.

Wind-stroke in Chinese medicine corresponds to four possible Western medical conditions:

cerebral
haemorrhage



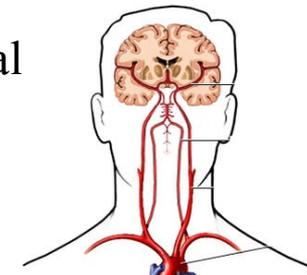
cerebral
thrombosis



cerebral
embolism



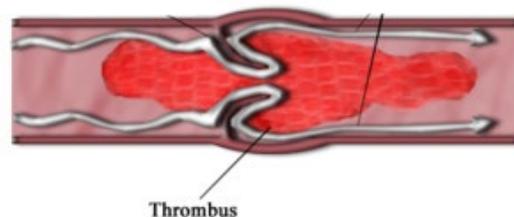
spasm of a cerebral
vessel

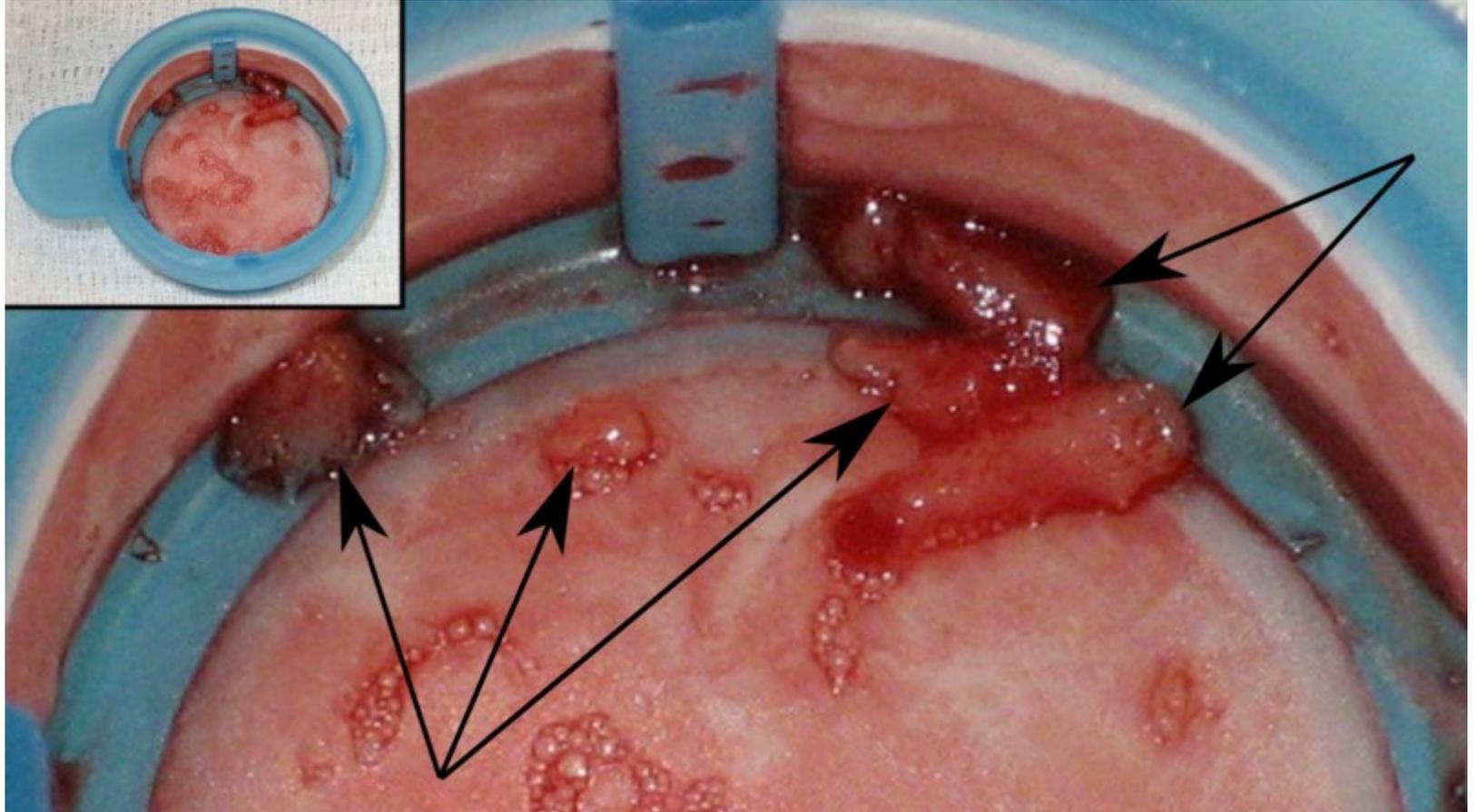


In Western medicine these four conditions come under the term “cerebro-vascular accident” (CVA), i.e. a pathological state of the blood vessels in the brain. The sudden neurological impairment caused by a CVA is called “apoplexy” in Western medicine and popularly referred to as “stroke”.

- 1) Cerebral haemorrhage consists in bleeding from an intracerebral artery into the subarachnoid space.
- 2) Cerebral thrombosis is the total or partial obstruction of a cerebral artery by a thrombus with consequent infarction and anoxia of the surrounding tissue.

A thrombus is a blood clot that forms in the lining of an artery and remains attached to its place of origin.





3) Cerebral embolism occurs when an embolus detaches from a thrombus and occludes a cerebral artery with consequent infarction and anoxia of the surrounding cerebral tissue. An embolus is a bubble of air or a piece of a thrombus that detaches from it, and travels along the arterial system, eventually occluding an artery.

4) Spasm of a cerebral vessel occurs when it temporarily contracts. This may also be due to a passing embolus which causes a temporary narrowing or obstruction of its lumen and therefore temporary anoxia of the surrounding cerebral tissue. This condition is the least severe of the four and is usually followed by complete recovery. Transient ischaemic attack (TIA).

