

The Pairing of Heart and Small Intestine

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Abstract

This paper investigates the reasoning, based on both Chinese and Western medical data, which will lead to an understanding of the relation of the heart and small intestine, organs which Chinese Medicine, in the Fire energy phase, link both functionally and anatomically.

The direct relationship between the liver and the gall bladder and between the kidneys and the bladder is recognised and accepted in both Chinese and Western Medicine. This is not the case with the pairings which in Eastern morphophysiology are formed by the heart and small intestine and the lungs and large intestine. These pairings are not recognised in Western Medicine.

The writer in her dual capacity of Doctor of Western Medicine and acupuncturist is investigating the reasons why in Chinese Medicine the heart and small intestine and their meridians form a relation which couples them.

For this the comparative method was used between data from Western anatomy which demonstrate the interorganic and functional relation between the small intestine and the heart and the Chinese energy dynamic of the corresponding **zangfu** and **jingluo**.

Biomedicine which does not relate the heart with the small intestine brings in the materiality of its anatomic descriptions which are valuable for the interpretation of Oriental Medicine.

This interrelation between the two organs and their meridians are well explicated in Chinese Medicine whose traditional concepts in this respect are corroborated by Western anatomical descriptions which, nevertheless, do not admit the functional-organic coupling of the heart and small intestine.

Keywords: Organic pairing. Chinese Medicine. *Nan Jing*. Classic of Difficulties. Heart. Small Intestine. Thoracic duct.

1. Introduction

Zangfu process the functions which are linked to the essentials energies: breathing and eating. **Zangfu** constitute functional units of coupled pairs. They are dynamisms which because they are located in certain areas of the body, induce to associate them with the organs seen from a Western view. But such coincidence is not complete since the functions described in China are not restrained to a certain area and they significantly exceed the correspondent topography. Each **Zangfu** pair is just one more **yingyang** couple.

The heart-small intestine pair shares the fire movement with another “organic” pair of imprecise anatomic base and untranslatable name despite various attempts of European languages to do so, it is **xinbaoluo-sanjiao**: difficult to define and whose presence we shall try to interpret.

Chinese Medicine for its fire phase links, both functionally and anatomically, the heart with the small intestine and during the metal phase the lungs with the large intestine. *Nanjing* difficulty 35[1] describes:

“The 5 viscera each have a place... and the bowels are close together, only the

heart and lungs are removed at a distance from the small and large intestines.”

And gives reasons for this: the heart is responsible for nutrition and the lungs for defence, and both communicate and move (**tong 通–xing 行**) the **yang** energy and that is why they are located in the **yang** area at the top of the trunk. Both intestines transmit the **yin** energy downwards and therefore they are located in the lower part (**yin**). Likewise, the small intestine anatomically is central, as the heart is, and the large one is lateral as lungs are. The small intestine is the bowel (**腑 fu**) of abundance, receives the surplus of the bowels and the large intestine is the bowel (**腑 fu**) of transmission and drainage of this surplus.

2. Function and Energetics of the Heart in Chinese Medicine.

In Chinese Medicine four names or expressions define the wide cardio-circulatory function 1. heart **心xin** 2. centre of chest (**膻中 tanzhong**) mediastinum 3. that by which the heart commands (**心主 xinzhū**) and 4. mesh which surrounds the heart (**心包络 xinbaoluo**).

Heart **xin** is the Emperor; the great chief of the body since it supervises and controls all the organic sectors and due to its functions, irrigates and nurtures even the tiniest corners of the organism through its circulation. This dynamic involves the movement of organic liquids, notably the blood and lymph. It is important to understand the Chinese meaning of the term **xue**, blood, which is not only the red liquid that runs through arteries and veins but, rather it designates all kinds of body secretions, hormonal secretions included as well as the transformations produced in the interior of the body.

Acupuncture point RM 17 **renmai 17** (**膻中 tanzhong** “*in the middle of the chest*”) is a very important place of exchange of energies and at the same time the area where the heart resonates between the 2nd, 3rd and 4th intercostal spaces hosting three acupuncture points: RM 17, 18 and 19 which in the centre of the

sternum relate to large vessels. Through **tanzhong** [2] runs the ancestral energy (**zongqi 宗气**) that mediates between the genetic lineage we come from and the singular being we are, and which is also known as *thoracic energy* since it is stored in the centre of the chest, centre which is none other than **tanzhong**, even though in fact more than being the centre of the chest it is *the chest as a centre* [3].

Ancestral energy (**zongqi 宗气**) comes up here through the large stomach **luo** vessel (**xuli 虚里**) which anatomically we think corresponds to the lymphatic circuit of the small intestine. **Tanzhong** centre or sea of upper energy (also called **膻中 shanzhong**) has also the meaning of a container filled with fat that smells (**shan** means ram smell) **Tan** the fat whether it be in cholesterol or lymph form tends to have a strong and particular odour.

The variation in names of structures, points and functions is traditional in Chinese Medicine. Professor **Huang** in his thorough book [4] on imagery and artwork of meridians and acupuncture points tells us that as a result of the fact that numerous and diverse schools of acupuncture of the past -the author here thinks something similar is happening nowadays- developed different theories and practices, the same name could refer to different points, different points could correspond to the same name, and moreover, numerous old point locations are currently unknown.

There are more meanings of **tan**: bile, gall. **Tan** is also the *inner lining* of an object, e.g. the bladder of a football bladder [5] (metaphor of the thorax here?) which would suggest a membrane (pericardial, endocardial, pleural)

A link between all meanings and denominations is established when *Lingshu* 35 [6] says that **tanzhong** is the Imperial palace of that by which the heart commands, that is none other than the above mentioned **xinzhū**, that by which the heart commands.

The phase fire (**火 huo**) along with heart and small intestine has two other organs or functions: **xinbaoluo** pericardium (imprecise translation) and triple heater (**三焦 sanjiao**)

term which also has a difficult univocal translation to our European languages.

As it happens heart and **xinbaoluo** (possibly pericardium) work in unison as a single circulatory organ, and thus the four names we have analyzed above actually refer to the same functional notion of interchangeable anatomical basis. When treating with acupuncture it is often advised not to use points of the heart meridian but rather use the **xinbaoluo** ones “so as not to disturb the emperor” [7] since both tracts points treat very similar symptoms. The author understands that **xinbaoluo** is a function associated to **xin** heart and through it to the small intestine, but since in **yinyang** structure it is impossible to be without a pair, **xinbaoluo** gets paired up with **sanjiao** which is a nearby visceral system, neighbouring in topography and with an anatomical base of membranes and envelopes related to the pericardium membrane. **Xinzhu** another name for **xinbaoluo** (the protective wrapping of the heart and hence its importance) refers to another facet of its function because **zhu** is the one who holds the authority, decides, administers, reigns, rules, that is the mastery the heart exercises as holder of the sovereign fire (**君火 jun huo**).

Xin is heart, **bao** is to wrap, to contain, to take control and **luo** is net, mesh, therefore **xinbaoluo** is a ramification which inside the fire movement is minister fire (**相火 xiang huo**) **Xinbaoluo** is the function by which the hearts rules, not only there on the site but in the distance as well. Because of the latter Lavier [8] suggests the analogy of **xinbaoluo** with the sympathetic system relating **sanjiao** with the parasympathetic one. *Nanjing* 25 [9] when dealing with the subject of **xinbaoluo-sanjiao** couple insists on the fact that both have a name but not form because the pairing combines *firstly* visceral systems and *secondly* circulatory tracts (meridians). This matter about having no form is not new because before linking **sanjiao** with **xinbaoluo**, the first one was ascribed to **mingmen**, the immaterial energetic area between the two kidneys where the ancestral energy moves. In the constant search of the necessary harmony that this function needs, the

working of the **mingmen** area (there is no organ) is generally attributed to the hormonal **yang** right kidney whereas the **yin** left kidney is urinary.

In **mingmen** resides the source (**原 yuan**) the origin of every human being and that is the reason why it is a region where energies, quite mobile, get transformed and evolve. **Sanjiao** originates in that source, **mingmen**. We have just described two symmetrical spaces: **tanzhong** between the two lungs and **mingmen** between the two kidneys, without organicity, only functional, with an important energy charge of great mobility, one at the top of the splanchnic cavity–thorax and another one in the lower part, the pelvic area.

3. Anatomy and Physiology of Heart-Small Intestine Pair

The explanation of the relationship between heart and small intestine has, in the author’s opinion, anatomical foundations from Chinese Medicine with outstanding physiological bases and we also have, along with the Chinese background, anatomical reasons recognized in the West. Irrigation, the blood perfusion of the small intestine was and is very prominent; practically the blood is in direct contact with the bowels content; that is to say that from the duodenum (which is part of the stomach according to the Chinese medical thought) everything is blood and quil (lymph). In Histology the intestinal villus contains an arteriole, a venule, a quil vessel, a nerve.

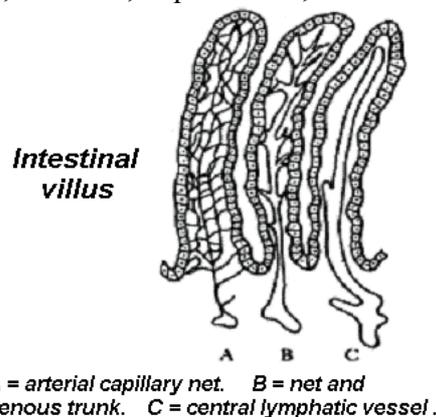


Figure 1. *Intestinal villus* [10]

Both Heart and Small Intestine belong to the movement fire, heart the emperor (imperial fire) expresses itself upward, towards the sky and its pair the small intestine catalyzes downward the ashes of what was burnt on the way up. H. and SI. share this energy phase with **xinbaoluo** and **sanjiao**, exceptional circumstance since each phase is covered by only one pair of organs. But, the fact is that movement fire is divided into two hierarchies: sovereign fire and minister fire and each visceral pair corresponds to a category.

Wu Yun movements (wood, fire...) are five. **Liu Qi** climatic energies (wind, heat, dampness...) add to six. Both combined form the **Wu Yun Liu Qi** theory (五运六气) also known to simplify, as **Yun Qi**. In this way one of the six energies would remain without organic representation. Then, it is likely that the unfolding of the fire phase arose from the search for symmetry in order to keep the pairings. Both *Suwen* not mentioning even once the name **xinbaoluo** and *Lingshu* doing it only in reference to meridians or acupuncture support the hypothesis that fire was duplicated only for organ pairing reasons[11]. What both books (*Suwen* 8 and *Lingshu* 35) repeatedly mention is the place-point **tanzhong** we saw above attributed to **renmai** 17 but functionally related to **xinbaoluo**. The author personally thinks that although there seems to be no organ to link it to **xinbaoluo**, it seems to be a place for **tanzhong** (the mediastinum) as there is a without-organ place between both kidneys for **mingmen**, a function closely related with **xinbaoluo** and **sanjiao**. Places and spaces are also Anatomy.

At the same time, it is not clear whether the Chinese described a specific organic substrate for **xinbaoluo** which although not an organ is generally associated with the heart for its topography, the similarity of clinical symptoms and its pairing with **sanjiao**, its **yang** complement in this fire movement and whose organic base would be the system of membranes of the thoraco-abdominal cavity (pleura, peritoneum, aponeurosis, fascias, mesentery, diaphragm) The membrane serving

as a **yin** counterpart of these **sanjiao** envelopes would be **xinbaoluo**, thus it is named pericardium in many texts. This elaboration of the subject adds reasons to the pairing of the heart and the small intestine because, if the pericardium is closely associated to the heart and most part of the peritoneum (**sanjiao**) to the small intestine, both membranes belong to the same fire movement and therefore its functions (and meridians) fit together. The author personally has doubts: if **sanjiao** is pleura and peritoneum (parietal, visceral) what is the reason for it not being the pericardial membrane as well? That is to say: does **sanjiao** need a parietal support to be itself? Would it lack that support in the pericardium? Or is this morphofunctional pair a necessity in ancient China to explain organic material (membranes) which they empirically checked at the thoraco-abdominal cavity but could not attribute to any specific viscera?

Li Chan wrote *Yi Xue Ju Men (Introduction to Medical Studies)* in 1575 [12] and one of its paragraphs can shed light on the subject as it is clear that the author attended dissections and describes what can be recognized as the fibrous external layer of the pericardium and assigns the inner serous layer to the cardiac system:

“The yellow -or brown- fatty substance (huang chih 黄胎) that spreads and envelopes (the heart) belongs to the cardiac system. Outside this spreading fatty substance there is a fine sinewy silk-fiber -like membrane connected to the lung system and to the cardiac and pulmonary systems; this is the Envelope Junction xin pao”

Sivin, translator of the Chinese text into English, warns that **Li Chan** writes uterus (胞bao) and not wrapping (袍pao) the ideographs have similar components and are, of course, homophones. It is not easy to write Chinese using only phonetics.

Let us remember that also for Galen the pericardium is analogous to the protective structures (peritoneum and meninges [13]) due to its two layers which, overlapped at the base of the heart, allow its free contractility.

In morphophysiology it is comprehensible, for instance, that the liver gets coupled with the gall bladder but what is not clear is the harmonization of the heart with the small intestine. Each pair of coupled organs has its inner **yin** aspect, the heart here, and its outer **yang** aspect, here the small intestine. Being coupled, their meridians have attached and opposite routes; the heart from the axillary gap, through the palmar ulnar side of the arm and hand to the little finger, and the small intestine through the dorsal cubital edge of hand and arm from the small finger to the face. In Chinese Medicine they are so related that one of the branches of the heart meridian goes straight to the small intestine; and this one after edging the scapula penetrates deeply from the scapular waist to the heart where it ramifies. **Figures 2 & 3.**

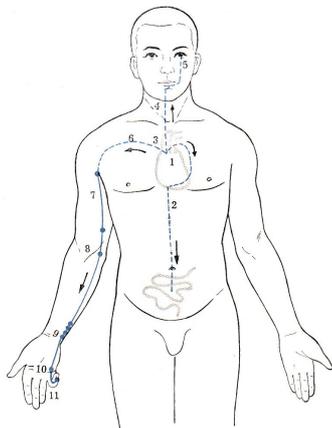


Figure 2. Heart meridian

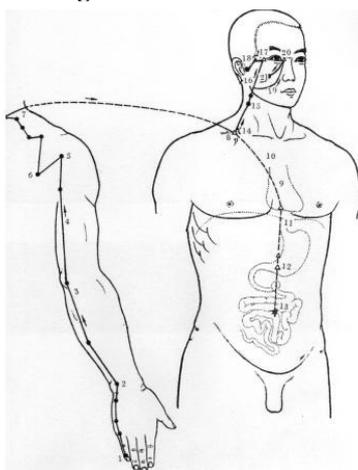


Figure 3. SI Meridian

In her investigations, the author confirmed an anatomical fact not usually taken into account, which seldom appears in Anatomy charts and which helped her to understand the relation heart-small intestine: the thoracic duct.

Herophilos, in Hellenistic Greece, described and named the duodenum, (*duodenum* whose length is measured in twelve-finger units, but for the purposes of this paper the author would like to highlight Herophilos' description of the chyloferous vessels (*chylo*=liquid, humour) which were later more precisely distinguished by Erasistratus but forgotten until two thousand years later when Gasparo Aselli [14] (1581-1626) rescued this study. (**Figure 1**)

Chinese Medicine gives the lymphatic network functional importance of a first order as a circulatory system for a matter which from the intestine where it has its origin until it plunges into the heart cooperates in the production of blood.

Sodeman [15] explains:

“the lymphatic system is older than the venous one because in the primitive phylogenetic levels the whole blood goes straight from the small vessels to the tisular spaces [...] blood and other components of the tisular liquid then enter the lymphatic type vessels that go back to the heart as a whole. In higher animals some of these vessels stayed as lymphatic vessels whereas in others they transformed themselves into less porous tubes: capillary and veins”

The great stomach **luo** vessel (虚里 **xuli**) (**Figure 4**) already appears, although a single time, in *Suwen* 18 (13 in some versions)

*“Xuli passes through the diaphragm and connects with the lung collateral channel **luo**; leaves from below the left breast where its pulsing, the pulsing of the ancestral energy, can be felt (**zong qi**)”* [16].

This point corresponds to S18 **rugen** (base of the breast 乳根) For Schatz et al [17] **xuli** is an embryonic **luo** consecrated to nutrition.

- 2 Xuli + ZongQi direct the Luo towards the Heart activating the cardiac pump and determining the exhalation (active) and the inhalation (passive)
- 3 Xuli ascends determining the respiratory parenchyma

(*) Luo = link, nexus

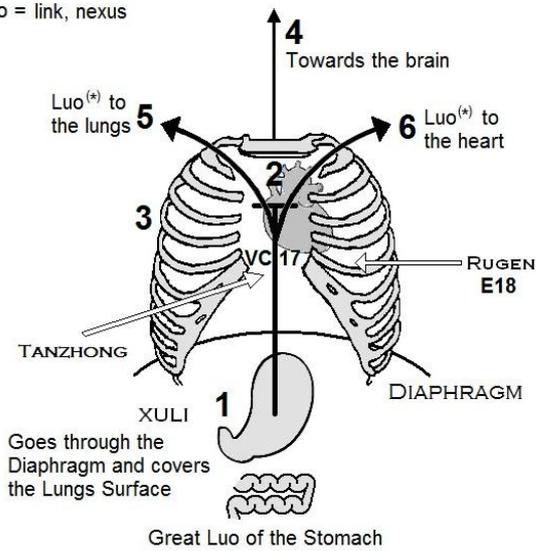


Figure 4. Xuli

One translation of **xuli** is “inner void” inner in the *endo* [18] sense, although the author can see in dictionaries other possibilities of interpretation related to the term **xu** in Chinese Medicine: free circulation [19] which then would read “free inner circulation” linking this to the concept of *void* as space for the interchange of energies, whichever those energies might be. According to Unschuld[20] Chinese and Japanese philologists are trying to find a sense for the phrase **xuli**, a subject which is still under discussion and, although the author does not want to force a meaning ascribing it to the Greek *chyloi*, is close to a possible parallelism between this Chinese description of **xuli** and the circulation of lymph, including the thoracic duct.

The route of the small intestine meridian and the stomach in Chinese anatomy can explain why the author considers that the **xuli** stomach vessel is related to the chyloferous vessels and the thoracic duct: is known that the thoracic duct comes directly from the small intestine (Pecquet’s cistern) Loaded with lymph, it empties itself into the right auricle which is no other than the dilatation of the left subclavian

vein which together with the left internal jugular forms the vena cava superior. The small intestine empties its processed content directly into the right heart which sends it to the lung and from there to the left heart and general circulation (Chinese Medicine states that the heart commands the blood that nourishes all the organs) It should not be forgotten that blood in Chinese language involves all the nutritious liquids, among which the lymph stands out. For more interorganic relations, let us say that point Bladder 22 in the lumbar region, point to treat the **sanjiao** pathology, is located between the L1 and L2 vertebrae where, from the inside, Pecquet’s cistern rests. The meridian system is clearly conceived as a network linking the functions of all the organic structures. There have been attempts to relate the thoracic duct with the meridian **remmai** as mentioned by Maspero [21] in a text where he identifies the **ren** “vena” with the thoracic lymphatic channel. Meridians, although they were conceived by the Chinese as invisible energetic routes, do not represent the author’s idea of the thoracic duct as an actual organ.

3.1 Anatomy of the Intestinal Blood Circulation

It may be useful to know the description that Chinese Medicine doctors did of both intestines. They differentiated with certainty the small intestine from the large one, and they also analyzed the vascular patterns that nourished both of them to deduce their respective functions. Let us remember that one way to interpret the meridians is to assimilate them to the routes of vessels and/or nerves.

The small intestine starts, according to Chinese Medicine, in, *gate of darkness* (幽门 **you men**) pyloric region which comprises the duodenum and the jejunum (Figure 5). The large intestine, which they called wide, shared the ileum with the small bowel as far as the, *gate of interception* region (阑门 **lan men**) ileocecal valve that in other texts [22] is cited as 关门 **guan men**, name of the point Stomach 22 on both sides of the ventral midline, 2 **cun** above

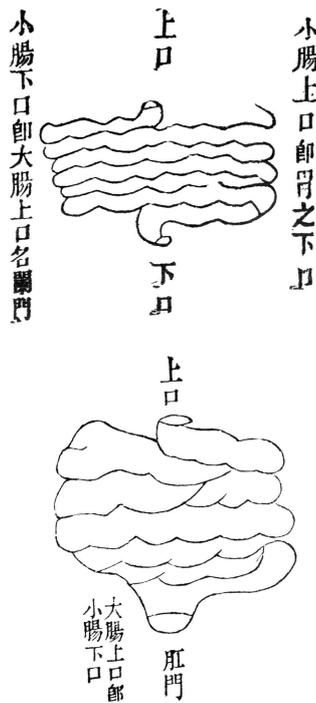


Figure 5. Small intestine & “Wide” intestine [25]

and out of the navel and serves to treat low digestive disorders. *Ling Shu* 31 [23] describes its Anatomy:

“The small intestine rests from the back on the vertebral column, on the left it twists and makes 16 loops in superposed layers, approaching the large intestine and turning backwards, it rests on the navel”

The navel ventrally corresponds to the second lumbar vertebrae, where adheres to and fixes the mesentery that holds the Pecquet’s cistern [24].

Large intestine includes the left half of the transverse, the descending colon, the sigmoid, the rectum, and anus from western nomenclature. This apparently strange division of the intestine comes from the way of distributing the circulation that irrigates this part of the digestive tract. The author would like to re-state the fact that the itinerary of both blood and energy (meridians) depended on vascular routes, and in this particular case jejunum, ileum, caecum and transverse colon united because they were supplied by the superior mesenteric artery whereas the Chinese “wide” intestine would get blood from

collaterals to the inferior mesenteric artery. This description would point to the practice of dissections.

Each intestine had a different task: the small intestine would rule the digestion process because it absorbed nutrients and digestive juices and, since the wide bowel only absorbed water, it was considered that it would control not exactly the quality but rather the quantity of the organic liquids.

3.2 Meridians

The paths of the meridians, another way of explaining the Anatomy in China, express relationships among viscera. The *internal* path of the meridian of the heart from its origins in the middle of the heart (literally in the centre of the heart) but not penetrating it, rather lies on the “heart support” – the pericardium **xinbaoluo**, probably the aorta and some other large vessels going in and out of the heart- and along with them crosses through the diaphragm, passes to the mesenteric artery and branches out in the small intestine which is spirally enveloped by it. Another branch coming out of the heart too outlines the sides of the oesophagus and ascends up to the eye (“to the support of the eye”) probably the optic nerve where it connects with the peripheral tissues of the eyeball and continues to the brain. The *external* path: the meridian itself leads off from the heart, goes through the lung and into the axilla in whose pit lies **jiquan** the first point H1. It goes along the arm through the palmar surface radial side next to the meridian **xinbaoluo** on some paths that coincide with the *angina pectoris* clinics.

The ideograph for heart (心 **xin**) is said to show the heart body: above the aorta, in the middle the viscera and to the sides a synthesis of the pericardium. In Chinese Medicine the heart is principal: “it is the chief of the five **zang** and the six **fu** and therein lies **Shen** the spirit”. The Classics explain that “if the heart is attacked, the **Shen** go and if the **Shen** go, then it is death” “The heart is the trunk where life gets rooted” “All the blood depends on the heart”[26]. Its

functioning is expressed in the mouth, at the tip of the tongue, in the speech.

The pre-eminence of the heart is due to the fact that it is the residence of mental energy (神 **shen**). By the way, let us say that this concept is not strange to the West where for the hermetic medicine practised by Paracelsus [27] among others, mind is located at the highest part of the right auricle.

Meridians are a speculative product of Chinese thought in its application to both body and Medicine. *Nanjing* 35 [28] already explains that the small intestine as a highly vascularised organ (see histological illustration) is the red intestine (movement fire) the large bowel is white intestine (metal) the gall bladder is the green intestine (wood) stomach is the yellow intestine (earth) and the bladder the black one (water)

The external path of the small intestine meridian – energetically **yang**- starts at the little finger external ungual angle, continues along the cubital side of the hand, ascends by the posterior external side of the arm, then by the posterior axillary fold, after that it goes to the supraclavicular pit and enters the thorax to interact with the heart, descends along the oesophagus, crosses the diaphragm, reaches the stomach and finally the small intestine. A branch leaves the small intestine to join the stomach at the S39 point.

The picture (**figure 3**) clearly shows how the SI meridian enters the supraclavicular pit, moves towards the thorax to spirally envelope the heart as well as the oesophagus and the stomach where it comes in contact with the intragastric material, beginning of the coil that will transport the above mentioned **xuli**, the stomach **luo** large vessel

Nanjing 35 shows in a detailed way that the small intestine has a dynamic relation with the RM 9 point, **renmai 9 shui fen** -*water partition or water separation* – point which located on the midline of the abdomen slightly above the navel, regulates the abdominal vasomotricity and is also related to **renmai 10 xiawan** “the place of the small intestine” [29]. The small intestine receives water and food from the

stomach and during digestion proceeds to separate clear from turbid. The clear are the interstitial liquids, the turbid are the dregs that will move to the large bowel to be evacuated. It is understood what turbid is, and the clear points towards the bowel absorption that will transport the noble materials from the limpho-sanguineum circuit once they have been passed through the liver.

Classic texts are precise in their description “The small intestine is responsible for receiving and filling up, and the transformed goes out”. **Sheng** filling up (乘) refers to an intense physiological activity taking place in the contact surfaces of the bowel villus. The product of this is the transfer of the material so processed to the blood and lymph circulation and to the large intestine as well. For ancient texts the motility of the small bowel “mixes and transports”, that is what we call peristaltism. To make reference to the separation between clear and turbid they use the terms press and sift [30]. There are more data to help understand the relationship heart-small intestine. Let us remember that in embryology heart and small intestine are formed in the same movement between the 3rd and 4th weeks when the primitive bowel is defined and both cardiac tubes[31] join together. The jejuno-ileon is the result of the anterior portion of the primitive intestine [32]

4. Conclusion.

There are Eastern and Western anatomical reasons as well as energetic ones from Chinese Medicine which explain the forming of the heart-small intestine pair.

This anatomo-functional approach describes the abstract speculative aspects as well as the concrete ones, generally Taoist in origin, on which Chinese Medicine bases its conception of the human body as well as its inter relationships. Western culture reasons in a different way, and does not take part in an integrative conception of the body, rather it fractions the human body in apparatus with scarce mutual functional connectivity.

However, researching and trying to bring together these two conceptions, Western Anatomy has available data to complement the explanation of the Eastern idea. Chinese theoretical-practical notions are the product of a fine and thorough clinical and anatomical observation interested in justifying

the integration of organ-function **zang** 脏 with organ-function **fu** 腑 at every energy state according to the **yinyang** principle and **qi** dynamics, which proves the morphophysiological interadjustment between the naturalistic theoretical conception of the body according to secular Chinese Medicine.

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