The Spleen and its Disease
This is the page from the Tansūqnāma that corresponds to “Right Hand Middle Finger Pulse” Poem from chapter four of the Maijue.

Introduction
This research aims to contextualize a selection of a Chinese-to-Persian translations from the 1313 Tansūqnāma-ye Ilkhān dar Famin-i Ullān-i Khāṭīr I (Treasure Book of the Ilkhân on the Chinese Arts and Science) into the tradition of Islamic medical poetry. I situate the compilation of the Tansūqnāma as an effort to incorporate Chinese didactic medical poetry into the Persian corpus, as led by the Mongol court physician and vizier Rashīd al-Dīn (1247–1318). Scholars have primarily focused on situating Rashīd al-Dīn’s project within the political and cultural aspects of the overall exchange of medical knowledge between the East and West – here I present my own original contribution.

Translation
[The Spleen and its diseases from the right hand as it should be from the center of the finger position, and its implied interpretation] Poem
“[Meaning, in the right hand second finger position, the pulse is dependent on the spleen. Whenever forty-five cycles move uniformly this is an indication of the healthiness of the spleen’s temperament.
But if it was fast, this is an indication of a foreign heat by which the temperament of the spleen became overcome (excess of hot humor); and it was a symptom of overabundance of appetite and decreased digestion.
But if the pulse was sluggish and intermittent this indicates the overcoming of the spleen’s temperament with cold (excess of cold humor), and symptoms...”]

Phonological System
From Yoichi Isahaya, “Sino-Iranica.” Phonetic equivalents to linguistic inventions

References

Methods
In conducting this analysis, I focus on how the poetic dimensions of the text fit into this cultural exchange, considering how a specific selection of verses that pertain to the Galenic-Arabic Humoral system serve to mitigate tensions between the need to integrate new cultures. I utilized a phonological system designed by Yoichi Isahaya to account for linguistic inventions in Chinese-Persian texts to transliterate phonetic Chinese characters written in the Arabic alphabet to English.

Conclusion
The poetic verses found in the text have been identified as a version of the Maijue (Pulse Rhymes) text compiled under the Song dynasty (960-1279). The chapter of the Tansūqnāma translated as “The Spleen and its Diseases” was found to correspond to the “Right Hand Middle Finger Spleen Pulse” poem contained in chapter four of the Maijue. Foreign letters are introduced in the text derived from Syriac/Hebrew in order to better represent the sounds of the Chinese text, to preserve the integrity of the poetic sound for mnemonic purposes. As the splitting of the red verses makes it clear that the compilers of the text “heard the poetic rhythm of passages in terms of ‘Bay!’ Arabic and Persian poetic system, and they wrote it that way purposefully for students to read it as a Persian poem despite sounding Chinese. This passage is posited to have received special emphasis from compilers due to its relevance to familiar principles of Islamic Medicine. These details serve to familiarize certain aspects of Chinese medicine to Persian medical students and emphasize its similarity to Persian medicine, and finally to aid them in Chinese poems read as Persian.