功能,从而提高了临床疗效,为中西医结合治疗现代 疑难症提供了一定的帮助<sup>[5]</sup>。

以上病症即使是现代医学也难以阐明其病因、病机,是现代临床的疑难杂病,目前,现代中医妇科临床则从其常见的主要临床表现上予以辨证分析,指导用药,疗效较好。

在辨证中结合辨病,大大地丰富了中医妇科学的专科内容,使治疗更具准确性,从而提高了疗效,在辨病中结合辨证,则为临床上某些疑难症提出新的解决方法,这样的思维方式也适应于临床上某些通过四诊未能找到辨证依据时运用。总之,辨证与辨病的结合运用,不仅丰富了中医妇科本身,更深化了中医诊断学的内容。

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## 从阴阳节律探讨疾病的发生与防治

王爱芬 谭一松 (南京中医药大学 210029)

摘要 节律是客观事物有规律的运动的规律,人体受日、月节律的影响,而产生相应有节律的生理变化。本文探讨了天人相应的阴阳节律,以及与疾病发生、变化和养生防病的关系,从一个角度揭示了祖国医学的时间生物学理论之重要。

### 关键词 阴阳节律 疾病 防治

节律是指客观事物有规律的运动。人类也同样 有着相应的生理节律,并在遗传与变异过程中,不断 优化这种适应自然的机能。本文试图从阴阳节律探 讨疾病的发生、变化与防治,不妥之处,敬请斧正。

#### 1 天人相应的阴阳节律

祖国医学对自然界阴阳节律的描述,如《素问·金匮真言论》曰:"平旦至日中,天之阳,阳中之阳也;日中至黄昏,天之阳,阳中之阴也;合夜至鸡鸣,天之阴,阴中之阴也,鸡鸣至平旦,天之阴,阴中之阳也。故人亦应之。"至于人与自然相关的生理节律大致有:①人气节律。人气是指多种维持和调节人体生命活动的微小物质。人气节律有应时及十二月之不同。其应四时的节律如:"平旦人气生,日中而阳气隆,日西而阳气已虚"(《素问·生气通天论》),应十二月的节律如:"正月、二月,天气始方(方升),地气始发,人气在肝;三月、四月天气正方(阳气明盛),地气定发(万物华实),人气在脾,……十一、十二月,冰复,地气合,人气在肾"(《素问·诊要经终论》)。②卫气节律。是指卫气的运行有一定的昼夜节律,如"阳

主昼,阴主夜。故卫气之行一日一夜五十周于身,昼行于阳二十五度,夜行于阴二十五度"(《灵枢·卫气行》),由于卫气的运行与自然界阳气运动的节律是一致的,故又有"日中而阳隆为重阳,夜半而阴隆为重阴"(《灵枢·营卫生会篇》)之说。营气与卫气于"夜半而复大会",此时"万民皆卧,命日合阴"。人类昼寤夜寐的节律与卫气节律有一定相应性,《内经》指出:"夫卫气者,昼日常行于阳,夜行于阴,故阳气尽则卧阴气尽则寤"(《灵枢·大惑论》)。③月节律。是指人体的气血、肌肉及经络的功能,随着月之盈亏,产生相应的节律。如:"月始生,则气血始精,卫气始行;月廓满,则血气实,肌肉坚;月廓空,则肌肉减,经络虚,卫气去,形独居"(《素问·八正神明论》)。女子以血为本,血之运行,应月而动,故经行周期与月之节律相应,故又称月经、月事或月信。

### 2 阴阳节律与疾病的发生、变化关系

自然界的阴阳节律有常异之分,一般说来常(正常之气)则益人,异(太过或不及)则伤人。但有时虽属常气,由于人们逆其气而行,亦会发生疾病。

### 2.1 逆四时阴阳,疾病四季有异

四时不同的气候对机体的防御机能和疾病的形成,有着不同的影响,故而会出现季节性多发病或时令性流行病。人类若逆四时之气,或因四时之气的异常,均可能引起相应的五脏病证。如"逆春气则少阳不生,肝气内变;逆夏气则太阳不长,心气内洞,逆秋气则太阴不收,肺气焦满,逆冬气则少阴不藏,肾气独沉"(〈素问·四气调神大论〉)。至于四时的多发病又有:"春病善鼾衄,仲夏病胸胁,长夏病洞泄寒中,秋善病风症,冬善病痹厥"(〈素问·金匮真言论〉)等记载。

另外在四时邪气较轻,或人体正气较盛时,又有 当季感邪不及时发病,而延至下季发病者,称伏气为 病。如"冬伤于寒,春必病温;春伤于风,夏生殖泄; 夏伤于暑,秋必病疟,秋伤于湿,冬生咳嗽"(《素问· 阴阳应象大论》)等。

## 2.2 随月之盈亏,病变浅深不一

《内经》指出某些疾病的发生与月之盈亏,潮水涨落有关。如"月满则海水西盛人血气积,肌肉充,皮肤致,毛发坚,腠理郗(致密),烟垢著;当是之时,虽遇贼风,其入浅不深。至其月廓空,则海水东盛,人气血虚,其卫气去,形独居,肌肉减,皮肤纵,腠理开,……当是之时,遇贼风其人深,其病人也卒暴"(《灵枢·岁露》)。

#### 2.3 应日之明暗,病理节律不同

日之变化昼明夜暗,昼明则阳气旺,阴气虚;夜暗则阴气盛,阳气虚。这种阴阳节律影响疾病则出现"旦慧、昼安、夕加、夜甚"(〈灵枢·顺气一日分四时〉)的病理节律。由于"朝则人气始生,病气衰,故旦慧;日中人气长,长则胜邪,故安;夕则人气始衰,邪气始生,故加;夜半人气人藏,邪气独居于身,故甚也"(同上)。临床按此节律变化的如阳虚型老年性慢性支气管炎、支气管哮喘、心肌梗塞等病。

## 3 阴阳节律与因时制宜

《内经》指出:"日有长短,春夏秋冬各有分理", "谨候其时,病可与期,失时反候者,百病不治"(《灵枢·卫气行》)。此文本意是指卫气随着时间的推移 而运行,根据日之出入来确定其昼夜节律,故可依日 之长短来判断卫气的出入情况,并作为针刺候气的 标准。从而指出针刺时必须要候气至之时,方可下 针,疾病才会如期而愈。相反,则任何疾病都不能治 好。同样,药物治疗亦应遵循这一原则。

另外《内经》在时令用药的法则上有"用寒远寒, 用凉远凉,用温远温,用热远热"(《素问·六元正纪大 论**》**)之说,指出用寒性药应避免寒冷的天时;用凉性 药应避免清冷的天时;用温应避免温暖之时;用热应 避免炎热的天时。从而强调用药不但要适时,还要 结合药物的性能,方可准确无误。

叶天士亦非常重视时间治疗。沈礼伟曾归纳为:"晨服温阳补肾药,午服利尿药,暮服平肝药"他分析叶氏"早服加减八味丸"((临证指南医案·虚劳))的机理时说:"卯时阳气初升,若其人阳虚,应趁此时服用温补肾阳药物,培补充实阳气"(同上)。叶氏这一主张与现代医学利用肾上腺皮质激素来调整和补偿治疗,采用早晨6—8时一次给药的机理是一致的。

## 4 阴阳节律与养生防病

《内经》认为人必须"法于阴阳,和于术数,食欲 有节,起居有常,不妄作劳"方可"形与神俱,而尽终 其天年,度百岁乃去"(**〈**素问·上古天真论**〉**)。至于 如何效法自然界寒暑往来的阴阳变化而养生,(素问 ·四气调神大论〉指出:"春三月,此谓发陈,天地俱 生,万物以荣"。人为了适应春日之升发之气,当"夜 卧早起,广步于庭,披发缓形"使志意顺着春意而活 动。"夏三月,此为蕃秀(茂盛华美)。天地气交,万 物华实"。人为了适应夏日长盛之气,当"夜卧早起" 使神气旺盛,"秋三月,此谓容平(生物形态平定),天 气以急,地气以明"人为适应秋日清肃之气,当"早卧 早起",使志意安宁。"冬三月,此谓闭藏,水冰地坼, 无扰乎阳"。人为了适应冬日闭藏之气,当"早卧晚 起",使神气内藏。这种养生方法,在现实生活中若 能领会精神,注意调摄,是可达到养生防病的目的 的。

顺应自然,既可养生,也有一定的治疗意义。 (内经)"春夏养阳","秋冬养阴"(〈素问·四气调神大论〉)就包含这两层意思。就其养生言,人宜顺春夏阳气生长之势,以养人身之阳,应秋冬收藏之气以养阴,不可肆意克伐。以治疗言,若人阳气亏乏,可借春夏生长之势而以药助阳,如阴液不足,可乘秋冬收藏之机而以药滋阴。时间治疗又有本时病本时治疗与本时病它时治疗的区别。

综上所述,由于人们可以借助自然界的阴阳来调节人身之阴阳,不但可以防止未病的发生,亦可调治已生之病。随着防病治病的医学水平的不断提高,人们对防患于未然,尤为重视,故而"冬病夏治","夏病冬治"将会在治疗学上发挥更大的作用。

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## **Abstracts of Original Articles**

## On TCM Treatment of Viral Hepatitis

Jin Shi

(First Affiliated Hospital, Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 210029)

According to the TCM theories, viral hepatitis may be caused by such factors as damp-heat, toxins, blood stasis, liver depression, deficiency of bodyresistance, etc. The author believes that the main factor is "infection of viralfactors", and feels that it is advisable to combine treatment based on differentiation of syndromes with treatment based on differentiation of diseases, and combine the macroscopic syndrome differentiation with the microscopic detection. In clinical practice, the therapeutic effect may not be evaluated properly due to lack of standard in detection index and method, difference in the time of observation, and unawareness of the relationship between the therapeutic effect and etiology and histology.

Attaching importance to the above questions will promote further research of the disease and international academic communication.

KEY WORDS: viral hepatitis, etiology syndrome differentiation, disease differentiation, evaluation of therapeatic of therapeutic effect (Original article on page 3)

# The Treatment of Blood Syndrome Zhou Zhongying

(The Nanjing University of TCM 210029)

In this paper the author considered that the blood syndrome was caused by contrary confusing fire and Qi, extravasation of blood and blood overflowing as a result of injuried collateral channels. The principle of curing blood syndrome was to treat the blood, the fire and the Qi. The methods to stop bleeding included preserving the blood, cooling the blood, removing blood stasis and enriching the blood. The methods to cure the fire included discharging the fire by dissipating the heat, lowing the fire by nourishing the Yin. The methods teating the Qi consisted of purifying the Qi, lowing the Qi, tonifying the Qi(to stop bleeding by tonifying Qi) and warming the Qi (to stop bleeding by warming the channels).

KEY WORDS: blood syndrome, regulating the blood, treatement using Chinese medicine

(Original article on page 6)

## TCM Etiology of Rheumatoid Arthritis Dong Xinmin

(Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 210029)

The author made an analysis of the etiology of rheumatoid arthritis and belived that the main causes of the disease were deficiency of the body resistance, dysfunction of the zang-fu organs and stasis of blood, and the key link in pathology was the adhesion of dampeness and accumulation of phlegm.

KEY WORDS: rheumatoid arthritis, etiology, exploration

(Original article on page 9)

# Rhythm of Yin and Yang and Disease Occurrence, Changes and Prevention Wang Aifen, Tan Yisong

(Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 210029)

Rhythm is the regular motion in the world, the rhythmic physiological change of man as a result of the effect of the rhythm of the moon and sun. This paper deals with the relationship between the rhythm of yin and yang and disease occurrendce, changes and prevention, so as to reveal the importance of the TCM theory of chronological biology.

KEY WORDS: rhythm of yin and yang, disease, prevention and treatment

(Original article on page 13)