·学术探讨·

### 五脏痹实质探讨

童学彪 (南京中医药大学第一临床医学院 210029)

摘要 本文就五脏痹形成的病因、病机、治疗方法进行了探讨,提出痹气的概念,认为该病的致病因子是痹气,病机为脏腑气血闭阻,病位在阴血,从而突出该病的治疗手法应以调脏腑、和血络、消坚积为主。

#### 关键词 五脏痹 实质 内经

五脏痹系指肺痹、心痹、脾痹、肝痹及肾痹。始见于(内经),(素问·痹论)对此病的形成及临床表现有较详细的记载,历代医家据此创制了相应的方剂。笔者就形成的病因、病机及其相应的治疗方法予以剖析,旨在抛砖引玉。

#### 1 从"痹气"的概念谈五脏痹的实质

祖国医学所言之痹,有病机、病证两种含义,其病证之痹是建立在病机闭阻基础上的,因而两者密切相关。由此可见五脏痹,就是指因五脏气血闭阻而形成的一类疾病。

至于五脏的气血何以闭阻? (素问:痹论)认为 是由于五体痹"复感于邪",内传相应五脏所致,故文 中说:"骨痹不已,复感于邪,内传于肾;筋痹不已,复 感于邪,内传于肝;脉痹不已,复感于邪,内传于心; 肌痹不已,复感于邪,内传于脾;皮痹不已,复感于 邪,内传于肺。"对于这里的"复感于邪",一般都解释 为重复感受风寒湿邪, 意即反复的感受严重的风寒 湿邪之后,病变就可以由五体痹传为五脏痹。那么, 五脏痹的产生的外因无疑是风寒湿邪了。以此类 推, 五脏痹就是指由于外邪人侵, 导致五脏气血闭阻 的一类病证。如果此定义成立,则在概念上很容易 与其它外邪引起五脏气血闭阻的病证相混淆,如风 寒犯肺所致的肺气壅塞的咳嗽,其形成的病因病机 与肺痹相同,但习惯上我们并不将此病称为肺痹,而 列入咳嗽、气喘。又如湿困中州的脘胀痞闷,我们也 不将此称为脾痹。所以有必要对两者在本质上加以 区别。

笔者认为这里的"风寒湿"邪,存在着质的差异,一般说来引起咳喘的风寒,引起脘痞的湿邪,以及五体痹形成之初所感受的风寒湿邪属六淫的范畴。而引起五脏痹的风寒湿邪,是一种变异的风寒湿邪,这种变异的风寒湿邪有类似自然界风气、寒气、湿气的特点、实为三气侵犯五体,使骨、筋、皮、肉、脉五体受

到相应损害之后, 所产生的病理产物, 它们象痰瘀那样, 既是病理产物, 又是致病因子, 笔者将这种特殊物质暂命为"痹气"。

就骨痹而言,它的最初致病外因为风寒湿邪,当 风寒湿邪侵犯于骨而产生一种病理产物(痹气),这 种病理产物再度损伤骨组织,最终形成骨痹。当骨 痹患者在重复感受风寒湿邪之后,产生变异的风寒 湿邪(痹气)就越多,这种变异的风寒湿邪(痹气),侵 犯于肾,引起肾脏的气血闭阻,则发生肾痹。

#### 2 从五脏的功能失调谈五脏痹的实质

可见五脏的功能失调当为五脏痹形成的重要因素,《素问·痹论》所言:"阴气者,静则神藏,躁则消亡",是指人能安静志气,则神藏于内,邪不可干;若躁动不安,扰其气血,则邪干而患痹证。一般说来,何脏之气躁动,则痹气停于何脏,而形成何脏之痹。如"淫气忧思,痹聚在心",是指心气逆乱的人,往往表现善忧沉思的情绪,此时痹气乘虚而人,而成心痹。心痹可出现"脉不通,烦则心下鼓,暴上气而喘,咽干,善噫"等症状。又如,"淫气遗溺,痹聚在肾",是指肾气逆乱失常的人可以表现遗溺,此时痹气乘虚而人,而成肾痹。肾痹可出现"善胀,尻以代踵,脊以代头"的症状。

现代医学强调情志、遗传等内在因素,如在系统性红斑狼疮的发病原因中提及遗传与精神创伤对该病发生的影响,认为这些内在因素可以使机体的免疫稳定机能紊乱,导致免疫系统的调节缺陷,而产生狼疮细胞,经过血行播散在内影响五脏,在外殃及五体,而成全身结缔组织炎性病变。

(素问·痹论)中虽未明确五脏痹的发生有"病起于阳"(指疾病开始发生在表)与"病起于阴"(指疾病开始发生于内)的区别,而在论述时又多侧重在"病起于阳"。但在(素问·逆调论)中所言"是人多痹气也",这里的"痹气"是指不流畅的气,而这种"非衣

寒"、"非有寒气"的"痹气",是由于患者"阳气少,阴气多"的原因而内生的,以其具有寒气的特点,使血凝泣而脉不通,脉不通则痹证作矣。这里的"痹气"似乎可以作为五脏痹自内而生的雏形。

#### 3 从血络凝涩谈五脏痹的实质

华佗说:"痹者,闭也,五脏六腑感于邪气,乱于真气,闭而不仁,故曰痹也(〈中藏经〉)。张志聪明确指出痹与气血凝滞的关系,他说:"痹,闭也,血气凝涩不行也"(〈黄帝内经素问集注〉)。可见痹证的产生无论外因或内因,终与血络凝涩有关,故〈素问·寿夭刚柔〉说:"病在阴者命曰痹",说明痹证的病机关键在阴血,因为"五脏之道,皆出于经隧,以行血气,血气不和,百病乃变化而生"(〈素问·调经论〉),当然以血络凝涩为病机特点的五脏痹也包含在其中了。

总之,五脏痹的病机特点在于以正气偏虚为基础,外感六淫为诱因,形成血络凝涩,血络凝涩又形成新的病理因素(痹气)等,正邪交争,虚实错杂,外伤皮肌筋骨,内损五脏六腑,缠绵多变,顽固难愈。病机虽复杂,基本特点则为血络凝涩。

#### 4 透过五脏痹的实质谈相关治法

五脏痹的病机复杂,涉及五脏功能失调、痹气侵蚀、血络的凝涩等多种因素,治疗应突出以下两个方面。

#### 4.1 调节五脏功能

从《圣济总录》、《普济方》、《医醇滕义》等书中用以治疗五脏痹的处方分析,古人根据不同的脏痹,分别加用了调节相应脏器功能的药物。如《普济方》治心痹的茯神汤中用人参、甘草、茯神、远志、龙齿以养心益气安神;《圣济总录》治脾痹的黄芪丸中用黄芪、人参以补益中气;《医醇滕义》治肝痹的三灵汤中用当归、白芍、羚羊角、龙齿、石决明、青皮以调肝;治肾痹的消阴来复汤中用鹿茸、附子、枸杞、菟丝子、破故纸、益智仁以补肾;治肺痹的桑朴汤中用桑皮、厚朴、橘红、半夏、苏子、杏仁以调肺。当代名医赵炳南在治疗红斑性狼疮殃及五脏时,对热毒攻心的,用紫石英以镇心,莲子、远志、川连以清心;对热毒及肾的,

用枸杞、女贞子、山萸肉以滋阴补肾;对热邪伤肝的, 用女贞子、赤白芍、玉竹以养肝益阴等等。

#### 4.2 和加调络

五脏痹以血络凝涩为病机特点,《素问·调经论》说:"病在血,调之络",《灵枢·阴阳二十五人》亦云:"切循其经络之凝泣,结而不通者,脉结血不和,决之乃行。"文中明确指出,瘀而偏虚,阳气不足,血失温通的,则"致气以温之",瘀之属实的,因邪留经脉,血络凝涩,则"决而行之"。疏决壅塞,经脉通行,气血阴阳自然得和。

后世医家治疗五脏痹使用和血调络者不乏其人,从他们治疗五脏痹的处方中不难看出,每多选用当归、赤芍、丹参、全蝎、白花蛇等活血通络之品。

叶天士在《临证指南医案》中特别强调痹证与血络凝涩的关系,他提出久痹则血瘀人络,倡导活血化瘀,偏好虫类药搜剔宣通经络,以虫蚁飞走迅疾,使飞者升,走者降,血无凝着,气可宣通。常用全蝎、地龙、穿山甲、蜂房、蜣螂、水蛭、䗪虫之类。

至于五脏痹是否要祛风、燥湿、散寒,张介宾认为,诸痹皆在阴分,血气不充,故风寒得人;阴邪留滞,故经脉不利,因此在〈景岳全书〉中指出:"治痹之法,最宜峻补真阴,使血气流利,则寒邪随去;若过用风、湿、痰、滞等药而再伤阴气,必反增其病矣。"所以五脏痹如果系外邪触动而发者,可适当配以祛风、燥湿、散寒之品,但不可过量。若为脏腑功能失调,或内生痹气,则以调节脏腑机能、和血调络为主,而使症状得以缓解或消除。

现在看来,肺纤维化、肝纤维化、风湿性心脏病、心肌病以及系统性红斑狼疮等胶原性疾病,多表现有类似五脏痹的症状,目前西医对此类疾病,以免疫抑制剂进行治疗,但药物多有副作用,相比之下祖国医学则更显特长,从宏观整体人手,通过调节脏腑机能以改善人体免疫功能的紊乱状态;对局部表现的增生、肿大、僵硬、强直症状,可望通过活血通络、软坚散积,以达到"疏其血气,令其条达,而致和平"的目的。 (收稿日期:1996-04-03)

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### **Abstracts of Original Articles**

#### Practice Calls for New TCM Theoretical Thought

Wang Qi, Xia Zhongyuan

(China TCM Newspaper, National TCM Administration, 100027)

The basic TCM theory is the academic basis of TCM, which is directly related to the future of TCM. The authors hold that the TCM theoretical system is still incomplete with such limitations as confusing, ambiguous and mistaken fundamental conception, theory lagging behind practice, and immutable theories. In this paper, the authors also analyse the reasons of the stagnation of the development of TCM theory and emphasize that the general principle of TCM theoretical research should be inheritance, "transplantation" and innovation combined.

KEY WORDS: TCM academic development, TCM theory, TCM standardization

(Original article on page 3)

## On Obstructed Qi Flow in Five Zang-organs Tong Xuebiao

(First Clinical College, Nanjing University of TCM, 210029)

In this paper, the author deals with obstructed qi flow in the five zang-organs by means of modern medical theories and examination methods and by combining TCM theory with theory of western medicine. The author believes that the pathogenic factor of this disease is the "stagnation of qi", the pathogenesis is obstruction of the flow of qi and blood in the zang-fu organs, and the location of the disease is in the blood. Therefore, treatment of the disease should be based on the principle of regulatin zang-fu organs, promoting blood circulation and removing obstruction.

KEY WORDS: obstructed qi flow in five zang-organs, research of pathogensis

(Original article on page 6)

# Tangfukang in Prevention and Treatment of Diabetes and its Complications Chen Jinding, Wu Min, Tong Xuebiao, et al.

(First Clinical College, Nanjing University of TCM, 210029)

In this paper, the authors put forward the view of "invigorating the kidney and spleen to resolve phlegm and regulate the channel" based on the characteristics of diabetes and its complications. Based on this view, a new drug Tangfukang was developed and its clinical effect on 34 cases of non-insulin-depending diabetes with deficiency of the spleen and kidney and obstruction of channel by phlegm was systematically observed, compared with Xiaokewan. The results show that Tangfukang can effectively improve clinical symptoms with such actions as reducing sugar and lipid level and preventing coagulation and oxidation. It can be used to prevent and treat diabetes and its complications.

KEY WORDS: diabetes, complication, invigorating kidney and spleen, resolving phlegm and regulating channel, Tangfukang

(Original article on page 14)

## Huangliansu Pian and its Calcium Channel Antagonistic Activity Si Xiaochen, R. Clintton Webb

(Nanjing University of TCM, Physiological Department of Medical College of Michigan University)

Huangliansu Pian, a crude extract of Rhizomata of Coptis, was studied for its calcium channel antagonistic activity. The result indicated that the aqua of Huangliansu Pian was able to reduce the contractile responses of aortic rings of Sprague-Dawley rats to  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  through inhibiting  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx and antagonizing Bay K 8644, a L-type calcium channel agonist, of which the activity of  $40\mu\text{g/ml}$  Huangliansu Pian was similar to  $10^{-8}\text{mol/L}$  Nifedipine. Simultaneously, Huangliansu Pian was able to evoke the spontaneous relaxation of aortic rings in contraction tone induced by Bay K 8644, of which  $80\mu\text{g/ml}$  Huangliansu Pian made them relax almost to 100%, with similar activity to  $10^{-7}$  mmol/L Nifedipine. The results support the concept that voltage-operated calcium channel antago-