《内经》"木郁达之"探析

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摘要"木郁达之"为《内经》"五郁"治法之一,《内经》"五郁"之疾,缘于运气的太过和不及的变化而发生,属于外感范畴,后世进一步推演,认为内伤也可致郁。"五郁"之中以"木郁"为先,"木郁"即肝郁,肝郁之因虽有内、外两端,但以情志失调所致肝气郁结者居多。所谓"达之"即畅达之意,疏利肝胆、理气解郁是"木郁达之"的主要含义,也是临床常用之法。属于肝气郁结者,主以疏肝理气;肝郁化火,治以清肝泻火;肝木乘土,治以抑木扶土;肝胆湿热,治以疏利肝胆,此等均属"达之"之法。

关键词 《内经》 木郁 治法 疏利肝胆 理气解郁中图号 R 242

"木郁达之"出自《素问·六元正纪大论》(以下内经原文均引自《黄帝内经·素问》人民卫生出版社1963年出版),为《内经》"五郁"治法之一。原文云:"郁之甚者,治之奈何?岐伯曰:木郁达之,火郁发之,土郁夺之,金郁泄之,水郁折之"。五脏化生于五行之气,故五行实际代表了五脏,五郁即指五脏之气因郁滞不畅而发生的疾病。兹就"木郁达之"作一探讨,以冀对该治法有一较为系统、全面的认识。

1 《内经》有关木郁的理论

五郁之说,是《内经》五运六气学说的重要组成部分。五运六气,是以五行、六气、三阴三阳等理论为基础,说明自然界气候变化对人体生理、病理影响的学说。人与天地相参,与日月相应。岁运正常之年,疾病很少流行,而当运气太过或不及之年,气候发生异常变化,影响人体健康则可导致疾病的发生。五运之气被胜制后,由于抑郁过甚,则有复气发作,称为"郁发之气"。所谓五郁,就是由这种郁发之气而产生的疾病。"木郁"是"五郁"之一。木运平气之年,《素问·五常政大论》谓之"木曰敷和","敷和之纪,木德周行,阳舒阴布,五化宣平,……其病里急支满",里急支满《新校正》云:"按《金匮真言论》云:是以知病之在筋也"。而木运太过之年,经曰"木曰发生",其

年多风气流行,其病则多肝木升发太过及其所胜之 脏脾土受邪,《素问·气交变大论》云:"岁木太过,风 气流行,脾土受邪。民病飧泄食减,体重烦冤,肠鸣腹 支满,上应岁星。甚则忽忽善怒,眩冒巅疾"。木运不 及之年,《素问·五常政大论》谓之"木曰委和",其年 多燥气流行,其病除肝脏之疾外,并可见其所胜之脏 脾与其所不胜之脏肺的病变,《素问·气交变大论》 云:"岁木不及,燥乃大行,……民病中清, 祛胁痛, 少腹痛,肠鸣溏泄"。至于木运之气被胜制后,由于抑 郁过甚而致复气发作,经谓之"木郁之发",《素问· 六元正纪大论》曰:"木郁之发,太虚埃昏,云物以扰, 大风乃至,屋发折木,木有变。故民病胃脘当心而痛, 上支两胁, 鬲咽不通, 食饮不下, 甚则耳鸣眩转, 目不 识人,善暴僵仆"。张介宾在《类经·运气类》注云: "天地有五运之郁,人身有五脏之应,郁则结聚不行, 乃当升不升,当降不降,当化不化,而郁病作矣"[1]。 由此可见,《内经》所谓的"木郁",是指自然界的风木 之郁以及人体风木之脏肝胆之郁。

2 后世对木郁理论的发展

《内经》"五郁"之疾,缘于运气之太过与不及的变化而发生,属于外感范围。后世在此基础上进一步推演,认为内伤因素也可发生五郁病证,从而丰富

麻汤等,治疗妇科崩漏之升阳举经汤,治疗五官科之 柴胡聪耳汤等,不胜枚举。

总之,李东垣益气活血的方法,使缠绵复杂的病情得到恰当的治疗,充分反映了他的擅长与特色。结合现代医学研究,益气活血能提高人的免疫功能,改善微循环,清除自由基,抗衰老,促进新陈代谢,故广

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发展了五郁理论。如马莳在《黄帝内经素问注证发 微》中指出:"或有天时之郁而成之者,或以五脏之郁 而自成者"[2]。历代医家都很重视郁病,诸多文献专 列郁证一门,对其病因、病机及证治加以阐述,其中 以朱丹溪的"六郁"最著名。丹溪认为:"气血冲和,万 病不生,一有怫郁,诸病生焉。故人身诸病,多生于 郁"[^{3]},他的学生戴思恭说:"郁者,结聚而不得发越 也。当升者不得升,当降者不得降,当变化者不得变 化也。此为传化失常, 六郁之病见矣"(《丹溪心法附 余》(3)。由此可见,丹溪六郁的基本病理为气血怫 郁,尤以气郁为关键。所以何梦瑶说:"丹溪分六郁 ……大要以理气为主,盖气滞则血亦滞,而饮食不 行,痰湿停积,郁而成火,气行则数者皆行,故所重在 气,不易之理也"(《医碥·郁》)[^{4]}。赵献可认为五郁 之中又以木郁为先导,"木者生生之气,即火气。空中 之火,附于木中。木郁则火亦郁于木中矣,不特此也, 火郁则土自郁,土郁则金亦郁,金郁则水亦郁"[5]。木 郁即肝郁。肝为风木之脏,职司疏泄,性喜条达,一有 抑郁,拂逆其性,便成肝郁之证。肝郁之因,虽有内、 外两端,但临床所见,乃以情志失调致肝气郁结者居 多。如郁怒伤肝,气机不畅,胁肋胀痛,胸闷噫气,咽 间如室等。在妇女常患少腹胀痛,月经不调。气郁日 久化火,则可见口苦、吞酸、目赤等。肝和胆互为表 里,胆附于肝,同具疏泄之功,所以肝病常累及于胆, 如湿热之邪蕴结,肝胆失于疏泄,可见胁痛、口苦,甚 则身发黄疸。治疗当宗"达之"之法。

3 木郁达之的临床应用

"木郁达之",王冰最早为之注云:"达谓吐之,令其条达也"。王履则指出:"虽然木郁固有吐之之理,今以吐字总赅达字,则是凡木郁皆当用吐矣,其可乎哉?"(《医经溯洄集·五郁论》)^[9]。笔者认为:所谓"达之",即畅达之意,疏利肝胆、理气解郁是达法的主要含义,肝气郁结,当疏肝理气;肝郁化火,当清肝泻火;肝郁克土,当抑木扶土;肝胆湿热,当疏利肝胆。正如《医旨绪余》所云:"木郁者,肝郁也,达者,条达、通达之谓也。木性上升,怫逆不遂则郁,故凡胁痛耳鸣,眩运暴仆,目不认人,皆木郁症也,当条而达之,以畅其挺然不屈之常。如食塞胸中,而肝胆之气不升,故胸腹大痛,宣而吐之,以舒其木之气,是在上者因而越之也。木郁于下,胁疼日久,轻则以柴胡、川芎之类开而提之,亦条达之意也;重则用当归龙荟丸摧而伐之,孰非通达之意欤"[^{9]}。

3.1 疏肝理气

肝主疏泄,性喜条达。如谋虑不遂,情志抑郁,可致肝失条达,气机郁结,表现为精神抑郁,情绪不宁,胸闷善太息,胁肋胀痛;肝气犯胃,胃气不和,则脘痞噫气,治以疏肝理气解郁,柴胡疏肝饮、四逆散加减,药用柴胡、白芍、香附、枳壳、陈皮、广郁金、佛手片(或花)、绿萼梅等。如噫气频多,可酌加旋复花、代赭石、制半夏等。如气郁生痰,痰气交阻,咽中不适,甚则有梗阻感,如有炙脔,咯之不出,咽之不下,胸中室闷,治当理气化痰解郁,半夏厚朴汤加减。

3 2 清肝泻火

肝气郁结,郁久化火,肝火上炎,可见面红目赤,口干而苦,头胀且痛,耳鸣耳聋,急躁易怒,尿黄便秘,甚则吐血、衄血,治以清肝泻火,龙胆泻肝汤、加味逍遥散加减,药用龙胆草、黑山栀、丹皮、夏枯草、黄芩、泽泻、苦丁茶等。

3 3 抑木扶土

郁怒伤肝,气机横逆,木乘脾土,肝脾不和,可见 胁胀或痛,嗳气,腹部胀痛,肠鸣,大便溏泄,矢气多, 性情急躁,不思饮食等,治以抑木扶土,疏肝健脾,四 逆散、痛泻要方加减,药用柴胡、白芍、枳壳、甘草、白 术、陈皮、防风等。

3 4 疏利肝胆

肝胆互为表里,同具疏泄之功,肝病常累及于胆,如湿热之邪蕴结肝胆,失于疏泄,可见胁痛,口苦,甚则目肤俱黄,小便黄赤,大便秘结,治以疏利肝胆,清利湿热,湿热去则郁可解,茵陈蒿汤加味,药用茵陈、大黄、山栀、黄柏、连翘、蒲公英、广郁金、泽泻、车前草等。

综上所述,木郁达之为《内经》"五郁"治法之一, 木郁即肝郁,疏利肝胆、理气解郁是"达之"的主要含义,也是治疗一切肝郁之证的关键所在。

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Abstracts of Major Papers in This Issue

On Method of Relieving Liver Depression in Canon of Internal Medicine Tang Xuemei

(Basic Medical College, Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, 210029)

Abstrsct The medthod of relieving liver depression is one of the methods for treating the "five depression" according to Canon of Internal Medicine. The "five depressions" was originally believed to be caused by exterior factors and is now believed to be also due to internal injuries. The liver depression is caused mainly by emotional factors leading to accumulation of the liver qi. It is treated mainly by relieving the depressed liver and gall bladder and regulating the flow of qi. Different relieving methods are used, namely, relieving live qi used to treat liver depression, removing liver fire used to treat liver depression turning into fire, in hibiting wood to assist earth used to deal with subjugation of the earth by wood, and relieving depressed liver and gall bladder used to treat damp—heat in the liver and gall bladder.

KEY WORDS: Canon of Internal Medicine, relieving liver depression, therapy, relieve the depressed liver and gall bladder, regulate the flow of qi to relieve depression

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Treatment of Diabetes by Supplementing Qi, Nourishing Yin and Activating Blood Circulation to Remove Blood Stasis $Lin\ Ruizhen, Xing\ Ruilin^{\triangle}$

(Health and Epidemic Prevention Station, suburb of Suzhou, People's Hospital in Pingjiang District, Suzhou, 215000

Abstract The method of supplementing qi nourishing yin and activating blood circulation to remove blood stasis was adopted to treat patients with non insulin dependent diabetes. After treatment the various indexes of blood rheology were improved and blood sugar and blood lipid dropped much more significantly compared with the control group ($P \le 0.05$). This suggests that drugs for activating blood circuation used in treating diabetes can reduce blood viscosity and prevent and treat complications of blood vessel nerves.

KEY WORDS: Diabetes, blood rheology, TCM therapy, supplement qi and nourish yin, activate blood circulation to remove blood stasis

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Effect of Heart-Tonifying and Vessel-Softening Capsule in Prevention Myocardial Ischemia Zhang Yonghong, Fang Taihui, Xu Huiqin, Wang Xu

(First Clinical College, Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, 210009)

Abstract An animal experiment was made using Heart Tonifying and Vessel Softening Capsule. The reslt showed that the capsule can markedly reduce the peak value of T wave of the rat's ECG induced by pitutrin, antagonize the rise of the ST section of the rat's ECG induced by isoroterenol, minimize the range of myocardiac infarction in rats with the ligation of the front descending branch of the left coronary, artery, increase the activity of myocardium and serum SOD, decresae MDA content and CPK and LDH in myocardium, and inhibit the formation of thrombus. All this indicates the protective effect of the capsule for myocardial ischemia.

KEY WORDS: Heart Tonifying and Vessel Softening Capsule, coronary heart disease, prevent myocar - dial ischemia

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