•论著•

刘完素燥论阐微

孟繁洁

(天津中医学院中医各家学说教研室,天津300193)

摘要:金元四大家之一的刘完素专注于外感热病的研究,对于外感病邪之一的燥邪及其所致病证亦有精深的论述和详尽的阐发。他不仅在《素问·至真要大论》病机十九条五气皆备、独燥缺如的情况下补充了"诸涩枯涸,干劲皴揭,皆属于燥"的病机,而且对燥病的病因、病证及其类型、治疗用药等诸多方面见地匪浅,独辟蹊径。特别是在《素问》"燥者濡之"、"燥者润之"的治疗思想指导下,扩大了燥病的致病范围和治疗途径,形成了证治一体,多途径、多角度探讨燥及与它邪相兼为病的辨治体系,为当今临床治疗提供了坚实的理论基础和丰富的治疗经验,值得后人学习和效法。

关键词: 刘完素; 燥; 燥病; 因机证治

金代刘完素重视外感病的研究,在六淫邪气中重视风、热、燥、湿四气为病,在其代表作《素问玄机原病式》及《宣明论方》中均对燥邪为病作了专题探讨,在其所著《素问病机气宜保命集》及《三消论》中亦对燥邪所致病证作了大量阐发,分别从燥的因、机、证、治等多方面入手,论述详尽、系统,见解独到,颇为后世推崇。

燥的概说

燥为六淫之一,五行属金,在季为秋,五脏关肺。以其自然性质而言,金本燥,为涸,为收,为敛,为劲切,为刚洁。尽管其性质类别属于秋阴,但却异于寒湿,反同于风热火。所致常见病证为转筋、消渴、霍乱、筋急、破伤风、劳嗽、痿证、痫证、暴喑、大便溏秘并见、白痢及带下等。

燥的病机

刘完素在《素问·至真要大论》病机十九条五气兼备、独燥缺如的情况下,依据《素问·六元正纪大论》"燥胜则干"的论述及王冰"干于外则皮肤皴折;干于内则精血枯涸;干于气及津液,则肉干而皮著于骨"的注解,发古从新,大胆立说,补充了"诸涩枯涸,干劲皴揭,皆属于燥"的病机,补前人未备,发展了《黄帝内经》的病机学说。归结燥的病机主要涵盖病理及症状两大部分,其病理以血枯、津亏为主,症状以内在脏腑组织干燥及外在皮肤干燥的紧敛燥涩之象为特点,临床常见症状

枯,肢体麻木,大便干结,皮肤粗糙、僵硬不柔、 甚则开裂,口干舌燥,脉涩等。

燥病的病因

燥病的来路不外表里两途,外燥证为自外感受燥邪为病。刘氏较为重视内燥为病,而内燥多为它邪转化而来。根据燥邪的特性,刘完素在《素问玄机原病式•六气为病•热类》中指出:"故经曰:风热火同,阳也;寒燥湿同,阴也。又燥湿小异也,然燥金虽属秋阴而异于寒湿,故反同其风热也。故火热胜,金衰而风生,则风能胜湿,热能耗液而反燥,阳实阴虚,则风热胜于水湿为燥也。"由此可知,燥病的病因与热能耗液、风能胜湿等诸多因素密切相关。

1. 热能耗液而为燥 此为燥病的主要病因之一。刘氏引用《周易·说卦》中"燥万物者,莫躑乎火"的至理名言来阐发火热能耗液而为燥的病理,在《素问玄机原病式》中又借"金本燥,能令燥者火也"大加阐述,说明了火力能使万物干燥的强大力量,燥化的原因多为火的气化而致。临床上,火能伤津、热能耗液而可导致多种津伤内燥病证。如转筋一证,他指出:"热气燥烁于筋,则挛瘛而痛,火主燔灼、燥动故也……夫转筋者,多因热甚,霍乱吐泻所致,以脾胃土衰,则肝木自甚,而热燥于筋,故转筋也。"又如便秘一证,刘氏认为"热耗其液,则粪坚结,而大肠燥涩紧敛故也。"

为肌肉无瘪02中风偏植ca直流炼炼蓝黑iect.然怎publishing作为热热: 不津渡南牙唇玉泉卷88号http://www.cnki.net

阐明了热能耗液,筋脉失于濡养而致转筋挛瘛和热 致肠中津液耗损,见大肠燥涩,大便涩滞坚结的 道理。

- 2. 风能胜湿而为燥 刘氏从自然现象联系到人体,引用《素问·六元正纪大论》中"厥阴所至,为风府,为璺启"的厥阴风木气盛之时,风气集中,容易出现土地开裂的自然现象,说明人体皮肤开裂为风胜湿而致燥的道理,指出:"皴揭为风者,由风能胜湿而为燥也。"另外,他认为中风病而见筋脉松缓,是因风热蒸灼水湿而化为燥,以致燥盛伤筋之故。
- 3. 寒主收引而致燥 寒能致燥与寒邪的致病特点有关。因寒主收引,首先因寒的收敛作用致腠理闭塞,汗液不能外达滋润体表皮肤,故见无汗而干燥的表现。其次因外冒于寒,致腠理闭塞,阳气郁结,怫热内作,热则耗液而为燥,临床上常见的转筋一证亦可由此而致。
- 4. 玄府气液病变而为燥 它邪所致之燥与刘 氏所论"玄府气液说"密切相关。其所言"玄府" 不只限于人们熟知的汗孔, 它实际存在于人的全身 各部之中,正如《素问玄机原病式•六气为病•热 类》中所言:"玄府者,无物不有,人之脏腑、皮 毛、肌肉、筋膜、爪牙,至于世之万物尽皆有之, 乃气出入升降之道路门户也'。"人之眼、耳、鼻、 舌、身、意、神识,能为用者,皆由升降出入之通 利也,所有闭塞者,不能为用也'(《三消论》)。即 玄府通畅, 气机疏达, 人体各部才能维持正常功 能,如玄府闭塞郁结,则会导致多种病证。燥证也 不例外。如白痢一证,刘氏认为下痢色白属肺金, 即同气相求也。其所以为燥,继而解释曰:"然诸 泻痢皆兼于湿, 今反言气燥者, 谓湿热甚于肠胃之 内, 而肠胃怫热郁结, 而又湿主乎痞, 以致气液不 得官通,因而成肠胃之燥"说明白痢的发病是由 于湿热郁闭了肠胃的玄府, 使之不得正常盲通, 气 液不能宣行布达而成肠燥之证。
- 5. 亢害承制以释燥 刘氏研究《黄帝内经》 多年,对《素问•六微旨大论》" 亢则害,承乃制, 制则生化,外列盛衰,害则败乱,生化大病'的含 义理解颇深,认识到,正常情况下,人体的五运六 气是相互承制的,这一承制关系的存在,维持着人 体的动态平衡,这是生理的方面; 刘氏还用它解释 临床常见的一种特殊病理现象,即当五运六气相互 承制的关系遭到破坏时,假如一气偏亢过极,制约 它的气不能制之一人体就会出现" 已亢过极,反似。此时

胜己之化'的假象。即当木气过甚之时,金衰不能制木,就会出现木极似金的紧皱、收敛、短缩、强急之筋劲强挛而不柔、筋缩里急、乖戾失常的症状。刘完素将其归结为"风木为病,反见燥金之化,由亢则害,承乃制也。"这是对寒热虚实疑似真假病证从新的角度的诠释,同时为中医病因病理学开辟了新的思路。但究其病因还是亢害为主,即木亢过极,而不是燥金之胜,治疗还应以治木平木为主,正如其所云:"但当泻其过甚之气,以为病本,不可反误治其兼化也",若"但随兼化虚妄为治,反助其病而害于生命矣。"

燥病的病证类型

- 1. 燥邪单独致病 燥邪可单独致病,所致病证特点由燥邪的性质决定,以"遍身中外涩滞,皆属燥金之化'为特点,以津亏血枯干燥的病理为主,临床除见肺燥、胃燥、体表干燥等证外,亦可见手足软弱无力、不能自主活动的手足痿弱证。刘氏分析其为"秋金旺则雾气蒙郁,而草木萎落,病之象也。萎,犹痿也。手足痿弱,不能收持,由肺金本燥,燥之为病,血液衰少,不能营养百骸故也。"
- 2. 燥与它邪相兼为病 《 素问玄机原病式·六 气为病·寒类》曰:"夫六气变乱而为病者,乃相兼 而同为病。风热燥同,多兼化也。寒湿性同,多兼 化也。性异而兼化者,有之,亦已鲜矣。"风热燥 三者中,虽风热属阳,燥属阴,以其均易伤阴,故 属性异而兼化。
- 2.1 风燥证 《素问玄机原病式·六气为病·风类》论"风能胜湿而为燥也,亦十月风病势甚而成筋缓者,燥之甚也,故诸风甚者,皆兼于燥"明确指出风燥相兼是燥病的主要类型之一,常见于筋缩里急、中风偏枯、口噤、痫证等。
- 2.2 燥热证 燥热相兼之证为燥病的最常见类型,以消渴为常见病证。刘氏在《宣明论方•燥门》、《素问病机气宜保命集》及其专著《三消论》中详细分析了消渴病的消渴、消中、肾消之三消的症状、病因、病机、预后转归及并发症、治疗原则、治疗方药等,明确了消渴病的基础病机为燥热,指出:"此三消者,其燥热一也,但有微甚耳"。
- 2.3 风热燥证 风热燥三气虽性质不同,但 因关系密切、在病理上常相互影响,故三者常相兼 而为病,可见于破伤风、风痫、瘛臟、昏冒、惊 悸、潮搐、僵仆等多种病证。如破伤风、证,刘氏

认为是风热燥怫郁在表,而它证是风热燥在内,故有:"凡此诸证,皆由热甚而生风燥,各有异者,由风、热、燥各微甚不等故也。"

2.4 湿热燥证 刘氏认为,带下及大便溏秘并见均为湿热燥三气相兼而为病。带下而兼见头目昏眩、口苦咽干、咽嗌不利、小便赤涩、大便秘结之证,以其湿热郁结,气液不宣,津亏而生燥热;大便溏秘并见,为"燥者在于肠胃之外,而湿热在内"之故。

燥病的治疗

鉴于燥邪的性质及其津亏血枯的主要病理,依《黄帝内经》"燥者润之"、"燥者濡之"之法,刘氏提出"宜开通道路,养阴退阳,凉药调之"的治疗原则。在此原则的指导下,又根据燥邪相兼为病的不同特点,注重使用以下方法。

- 1. 退风散热,养液润燥 此法适于风燥相兼为病。对于"阳实阴虚,风热胜其水湿而成燥者,可以退风散热,养液润燥,而救其已衰之阴湿。"刘氏创造性地使用甘草、滑石、葱白、豆豉寒药发散之品,"是以甘草甘能缓急,滑石滑能通利,葱辛甘微寒,豉咸寒润燥,皆散结、缓急、润燥之物",共达退风散热、养液润燥之目的。
- 2. 寒润之品,除热润燥 此法适于燥热相兼为病。刘氏遵循《素问·脏气法时论》和《素问·天元纪大论》的制方大法,确立此法主治消渴。对于肠胃内的燥热消渴之证,刘完素以甘寒濡润之生地黄汁、藕汁、牛乳汁煎熬地黄末成丸,除热润燥,生津止渴。对于肠胃外燥热太甚,虽复多饮于中,但终不得浸润于外,口渴多饮反见小便多的土湿气衰的消渴证,其以寒润之药,补阴泄阳,除热润燥,而土气得其平,是谓补其脾土之本也。《宣明论方·卷十·燥门》之人参散、人参白术汤,《三消论》之人参白术散均为切证之方。刘完素以辛、甘、淡、寒之品为治消渴的主要药物,以辛能散结润燥,甘能缓燥之急结,淡为刚土令气通行而致津液渗泄,寒能泄热,切中消渴之病因。三方同用辛

味之藿香、木香、官桂散结润燥; 甘味之人参、白术、甘草补土和中; 淡味之泽泻、滑石、茯苓渗泄津液,流湿润燥; 寒性之寒水石、瓜蒌根、葛根、石膏、山栀、连翘、大黄清热生津制燥; 辛甘淡寒气味相合, 使肠胃之外燥热得清, 中土之亏虚得补, 消渴之证得除。如燥热太甚, 阴伤较重, 临床见胃中干涸烦渴者, 刘氏遵仲景急下之法, 救其胃气, 养其胃阴, 方用调胃承气汤。这一治疗思想的应用为后世温热学派在热病过程中注重养胃阴理论的形成奠定了基础。

- 3. 辛热药与寒性药相配治燥 此法适于风、热、燥三气相兼郁于体表之破伤风证。可先以辛热治风的麻黄类药开冲结滞、宣通荣卫治其标,再用黄芩、石膏、知母、柴胡、栀子等寒药以治其本。刘氏善用此法,并解释说:"发热用麻黄汤类热药发表,须加寒药,不然则热甚发黄或斑出矣。故发表诸方,佐以黄芩、石膏、知母、柴胡、地黄、芍药、栀子、茵陈、葱白、豆豉消息用之……因热服之,而玄府郁结得通,怫热无由再作。"
- 4. 辛苦寒药为君治燥 此法适于湿、热、燥 三气相兼为病。以湿、热二气交结,玄府不通,气 液不行,致燥邪为患。以辛开散郁结,苦能燥湿, 寒能泄热,令郁结开通,气液宣行,致湿流燥润, 热散气和而病愈。刘氏选用钱乙之香连丸为代表 方,木香辛散郁结,黄连苦寒燥湿泄热,以治病 本。其三传弟子朱震亨颇能理解其师之治疗用意, 在前人用药基础上,创名方二妙散,以辛苦温的苍 术为主,配苦寒的黄柏,并以黄柏的寒制约苍术的 温,辛苦寒共用更好地实践其师的治疗思想,弥补 刘氏治疗用药的不足。

综上所述,刘氏论燥观点鲜明,疗效确切。其 对燥邪的特性、燥病的病因病机及治疗阐发颇详, 特别是其证治一体思想,为后人学习和研究燥病提 供了宝贵的理论和丰富的经验,为燥病学说的发展 奠定了坚实的基础。

(收稿日期 2003 年 9 月 5 日)

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Combined Discussion on Cycling (Liu Zhu), Branch-Root (Biao Ben), Root-Knot (Gen Jie) Theories of Twelve Meridians and Groulation (Chu Ru) Theory of Five Shu Points

> Tang Weihua (唐卫华) (Huize County Hospital of TCM, Yunnan)

Abstract: Because of the different material basis and region of the qi blood circulation in the twelve meridians, there are three kinds of circulation forms of the meridian qi. Firstly, it is the qi blood circulation of the twelve meridians according to the gradual and slow circulation of nutritious qi in the meridians, and its range is the whole twelve meridians. Secondly, it is the branch root (Biao Ben), root knot (Gen Jie) theories according to the circulation of defensive qi in one of the twelve meridians, and its range is one meridian, which emphasizezes that the four limbs are the place where the root locates and this must be considered in clinical practice. Thirdly, the theory of five shu points is the concrets application of branch root (Biao Ben), root knot (Gen Jie) theories in acupuncture clinical practice. And based on the root knot (Gen Jie) theory, it further emphasizes the importance of the acupoints at the terminal part of the four limbs; therefore it explains the circulation form of qi and blood (mainly blood) together with defensive qi in a concrete meridian, which emphasis that the Jing (well) point is the root and origin of the movement of qi and blood of the meridian and the acupoints at the terminal of the four limbs are very important in the acupuncture therapies.

(Original article on page 197)

Expounding "On Dryness" Proposed by Iiu Wansu

Meng Fanjie (**孟繁洁**) (*Tianjin College of TCM*)

Abstract: Liu Wansu, one of the four farmous physicians in Jin and Yuan Dynasty, concentrated his study on febrile diseases caused by exogenous pathogenic factors. He profoundly explained and expounded the dry evil that is one of the six exogenous factors as well as its symptoms and signs. He supplemented the new pathogenesis, "All the manifestations with dry, coarse, and or withered symptoms or signs and signs like chap, rhagades are caused by dryness", according to the 19 pathogeneses in the book. **Rain Questions** that lacks the dry evil in the six climatic factors. And he also proposed characteristic and significant viewpoints in many aspects in terms of the etiology, syndromes and its types as well as the clinical treatment of the dry evil. Especially, under the guidance of treatment ideology "to nourish the dry diseases" in the book. **Rain Questions**, Liu Wansu extended the etiology and therapeutic methods of the dry diseases. And therefore, it formed a new syndrome differentiation and treatment system of the dryness as well as a combination with other exogenous evils in multiple ways and aspects. It provided firm theoretical base and rich treatment experiences for modern clinical treatment.

(Original article on page 200)

Effects of Shenqixinfukanq on Expression of β₁-Receptor Gene in Cell Model of Heart Q Deficiency Syndrome

Li Shaozhi (李绍芝), Liu Qiang (刘强), Xie Mengzhou (谢梦洲), et al (Hunan College of TCM)

Abstract: Objective: To study the effects of Shenqixinfukang on expression of β_1 receptor gene in cell model of heart qi deficiency syndrome. Method: The cell model was built by myocardial cell culture method with oxygen deprivation and recovery injury. There were six groups: Blank control group, model control group, Ginseng Group, Leech Group, Danshen Group and Shenqixinfukang group. The RT-PCR was used to test the expression of β_1 receptor of all the groups. Result: Compare to the model control group the expression of β_1 receptor of the groups dealt with herbal medicine possessed significant difference ($P \le 0.01$); And almong the herbal medicine groups, the expression of β_1 receptor of Shenqixinfukang group also possessed significant difference compare to other groups. Conclusion: The mechanism of Shenqixinfukang in preventing and treating heart qi deficiency syndrome is related to its intervention into the mRNA expression of β_1 receptor.

(Original article on page 212) (C)1994-2022 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net