•论著•

# 论反佐法

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**摘要**:重新确定反佐法的概念,论述了反佐法的起源与立法依据,并将反佐法概括为反佐六法。

关键词:治法;反佐法;起源;分类

反佐法源于《黄帝内经》,主要讲的是寒热反 佐法和服药反佐法,经过历代医家之运用和发展, 其含义有了很大的扩展。历来中医教科书及辞书对 反佐法论述不尽完善,笔者通过研究分析,重新确 定了反佐法的概念,论述了反佐法的起源、立法依 据,并将其概括为反佐六法。

#### 反佐法的概念

反佐法是在疾病发展到阴阳格拒的严重阶段而 出现假象时,或对大寒、大热证治疗时,根据病情 需要配伍少量与主药药性相反,功用不同,反面协 助主药起到治疗作用的药物及反常服药的方法。反 佐法有配伍反佐法和服法反佐法之分。配伍反佐 法,即组方配伍的反佐,是指病重邪甚可能拒药 时,配伍与主要药物性味相反,而又能在治疗中起 相辅相成作用的药物;或病需大补,病情复杂,虚 不受补,而配伍用药量反轻。服法反佐法,即寒药 热服,热药冷服,或少量服药,缓缓图之的方法。

# 反佐法源于《黄帝内经》

《素问·至真要大论》曰:"奇之不去则偶之,是谓重方;偶之不去,则反佐以取之,所谓寒热温凉,反从其病也。"其意思是说用奇方而病不去的,则用偶方叫做重方;用偶方而病不去的,则用反佐的方法治疗,所谓反佐,就是佐药的性味,反而与病情的寒热相同<sup>引</sup>。这里讲的就是配伍反佐法。

《素问•五常政大论》曰:"治热以寒,温而行之;治寒以热,凉而行之" 其意是说治热病用寒药,而用温服的方法;治寒病用热药,而用凉服的方法。实际上讲的是服药反佐法,也即是服法反佐法,主要是避免药物格拒现象的出现。

上述两条经文讲的是配伍反佐法与服法反佐法

## 反佐法以阴阳平衡为立法依据

阴阳学说认为世界一切事物都是处于阴阳相对平衡的状态,中医学亦认为人体的新陈代谢过程也是处于阴阳相对平衡的状态。《素问·生气通天论》说:"阴平阳秘,精神乃治;阴阳离决,精气乃绝。"说明人体维持阴阳平衡的重要性。因此中医学在研究生理、病理以及对疾病的诊断治疗过程中始终体现着阴阳平衡的理论。具体体现在治法上有"热者寒之"、"寒者热之","补阴"、"补阳"之不同,这是正治法;反治法有"热因热用"、"寒因寒用"、"塞因塞用"、"通因通用"之分。此外,反佐法亦是应用阴阳平衡法的典范。总之,为了调整机体之阴阳,药物的配伍、服法都要灵活运用,以适合病情、病体接受,恢复阴阳平衡为目的。

### 反佐法分类

1. 寒热反佐法 主要适用于当疾病发展到严重阶段出现假象,或对大寒、大热证治疗时,如果单纯以热药治其寒证,以寒药治其热证,或热药热服,寒药凉服,往往发生呕吐或治疗效果不佳的情况,如用寒热反佐法起诱导作用,就可减轻呕吐,促进吸收,提高疗效。寒热反佐法有两种方法:一是配伍反佐法,即在温热的方药中加少量苦寒药治疗寒证,或在寒凉的方药中加少量温热药治疗热证;前者如《伤寒论》中的白通加猪胆汁汤,后者如《摄生众妙方》的樗树根丸中的良姜,在苦寒药中得此一味辛温煦和之气,则苦寒而不伤脾胃,相辅相成。《丹溪心法》的左金丸也是后者的配伍方法。二是服法反佐法,即治热证用寒药而温服,治寒证用热药而冷服,此法出于《素问•五常政大论》"治热以寒,温而行之,治寒以热,凉而行之"。

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后世医家所说的"姜附寒饮,承气热服",也是服 法的反佐。

- 2. 药量反佐法 主要适用于老人及身体极度 衰弱者用补药时,或病久病情复杂者用药时。亦有 两种方法: 一是配伍反佐法,即是病需大补,但在 开始用量宜轻,逐渐加量,否则药力过猛而病者虚 不受补,发生格拒,反致委顿;病久病情复杂者, 由于服药很多,机体阴阳失调,气血逆乱,脏腑不 和,虚实相夹,寒热错杂,治寒以热反助热,治热 以寒反损阳,补气则气壅,行气则损气,补血又碍 胃,活血又伤阴,补脏腑不通,通腑脏气伤。此时 须辨证正确,用药精当,尤宜在用量上斟酌,用量 不宜过大,做到补而不腻,泻而不损,行而不破, 不寒不燥,不偏不倚,调和阴阳,而达阴阳协调, 疾病向愈。二是服法反佐法,即用药量为常量,病 缓者每日临卧时只给一次药,缓缓给药,以缓图 之,如病需较大用量,也宜少量多次服药。
- 3. 升降反佐法 主要适用于气机升降失调的病证。气机在人体的运行,不外乎升降出入四种基本形式。就气机升降而言,脾气主升,胃气主降;肝气主升,肺气主降;肾气主升,心气主降;相辅相成,协调统一,共同调节着人体气机的升降。升降反佐法主要是调节脾、肝、肺、肾、心的气机,使它们功能正常,升降有序。其主要是配伍反佐法,即是在补气升提气机的方药中配伍少量的降气药,或在降气的方药中配伍少量的升提药。前者如补中益气汤中配伍枳壳治疗胃下垂,就是升降反佐的最好运用;后者如苏子降气汤在大队降肺胃之气药中配以少量生姜、苏叶宣发肺气,使肺气的宣发、肃降协调平衡。
- 4. 补泻反佐法 适用于虚证或实证需补或泻时,主要采用配伍反佐法,即在补药中配伍少量的泻药,或在泻药中配伍少量的补药,以防补而留邪或泻而伤正之弊。前者如补中益气汤,在大部分补药(人参、黄芪、白术、甘草)中,佐以陈皮理气、行气,使补而不滞。又如一贯煎,在大量滋阴药(沙参、麦冬、当归、生地黄、枸杞子)中,佐以川楝子疏肝理气、宣泄郁火,使滋而不腻。后者如枳实导滞丸,用大黄、枳实攻积泻热、行气消积,伍神曲消食,佐白术健脾补气,使攻积而不伤

正。这些方剂都是补泻反佐法的良好运用。

- 5. 收散反佐法 适用于表虚不固、精气耗散、滑脱不收及出血等病证,主要运用配伍反佐法,即在收涩的方药中配以少量的宣散、行气、活血的药物,使涩而不滞,止而不瘀。如敛肺止咳的九仙散,用人参补气,阿胶补肺,五味子收敛耗散之肺气,乌梅、罂粟壳敛肺止咳,款冬花、桑白皮、贝母止咳平喘,兼以化痰,仅用一味桔梗开宣肺气,使肺气收中有宣,顺其生理,不致收敛太过,肺气郁闭,反而为咳。再如真人养脏汤用人参、白术、甘草、益气健脾,合肉桂、肉豆蔻温中止泻,罂粟壳、诃子固肠止泻,佐以木香行气,以顺"六腑以通为用"之性,使涩而不滞。又如止血的十灰散中用荷叶破血散瘀,丹皮凉血祛瘀,大黄泻热下行,兼以化瘀;四生丸中的荷叶止血散瘀,都是止中有行,收中有通的配伍应用。
- 6. 润燥反佐法 主要适用于阴虚燥证或水湿不化的病证。主要运用配伍反佐法,即在滋阴的方药中配伍少量的燥性药,使滋而不腻,或在燥湿的方药中配伍少量的滋阴药以防燥之伤阴。前者如滋养肺胃的麦门冬汤,重用麦冬(七升,约60g),以其甘寒之性,滋养肺胃之阴,佐以半夏,取其降肺胃虚逆之气,又制约麦冬滋腻碍胃之弊。再如润燥化痰的贝母瓜蒌散中,用贝母、瓜蒌、天花粉润燥化痰,佐少许橘红,既能理气化痰,又能制约大量滋阴润燥药之腻胃,亦谓润药佐燥之良方。后者如《金匮要略》中的矾石丸,矾石为主药,矾石经烧制后,其性尤燥,燥能去湿,少佐杏仁为蜜丸,是取杏仁、蜂蜜之润,反佐矾石,以防其燥性太过。

探讨反佐法,可以指导医者合理组方配伍,指导患者合理服药,不仅可以提高治疗效果,亦可防止服药后不良反应的发生,对于深入开展方剂学研究,有较大的意义,使中医工作者更深刻认识反佐法,更确切运用反佐法,有效地指导临床工作。

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# Modifying Law of "Reconciling Formula", Xiaocai hutang, a mong Later Generations According to Three —Jiao Theory

Iiu Yingfeng (刘英锋), Iiu Mn (刘敏) (Jianqxi College of TCM)

Abstract: Systematic classification and comparison are made about the modification law of a classic prescription. Xiaocai hutang, by combining with the Shaoyang Three—Jiao theory. The formula is the primary formula for reconciling method. The priscription can subtlety soothe qiand turn the pivot of human body, so it can associate with and have the changes of eight treating methods contained in modification laws and the basis for syndrome differentiation and treatment. It explores the academic significance and application values contained in the ancient classical prescription.

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#### On Corrigent Method

Lu Changbao ( 吕昌宝) , Wang Xiaoli (王晓丽) , Yang Linqiao ( 杨林巧) , et al ( Changzhi Medical College of Shanxi Province )

Abstract: The definition of corrigent method is confirmed here. A representation on the origin and the foundation of using these methods are made. There are six corrigent methods summarized here, they are corrigent methods of hot cold, of dosage, of ascending descending, of tonifying and purging, of constringing and dispersing, as well as of moistening and drying.

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# Differentiation and Analysis of Liver Stagnation (Ganzhuo) in Book Jinkui Yaolue

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Abstract: Liver stagnation is recorded in Zhang Zhongjing's book Jinkui Yaolue. The later generations have different explanations to the disease. The different discussions of the different doctors in later ages for the diseases are studied here and they are exerted by combining with the catalogues and the original texts. The location of liver stagnation is hypochondria, and the etiology is the wind cold evil. The blockage of the qi and blood in the liver meridian by the evils is the pathogenesis, which results in the qi and blood stagnation that can not circulate freely.

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#### Impact of Zhuangdu Recipe on Th Cell Subsets in Ankylosing Spondylitis

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Abstract: Objective: To discuss the relationship between the Th cell subsets and AS and to explore the regulating impact of Zhuangdu Recipe on Th cell subsets in AS by measuring the Th  $^1$  and Th  $^2$  cell level in peripheral blood among ankylosing spodylitis (AS) patients and normal person. Methods: Elispot method was employed for the analysis of Th cell subsets in the peripheral blood of AS patients before and after the treatment with Zhuangdu Recipe and in that of the healthy volunteers. Results: Th  $^1$  cell subset in the peripheral blood of the AS patients was obviously higher than that of the normal control group. There was correlativity between the level of Th  $^1$  and Th  $^2$  levels and ESR/CRP the indices of inflammatory activities. After being treated with Zhuangdu Recipe, the number of Th  $^1$  cell decreased and the number of Th  $^2$  cell in  $^2$  creased. Conclusion: Zhuangdu Recipe can improve the imbalance of Th cell subsets in the peripheral blood of the AS patients.

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