类风湿性关节炎的中医病因病机探讨

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摘要 笔者对 97 例类风关患者进行了病因调查及临床分析,发现内伤杂病为诱因而发病的人数远大于外感风寒湿为诱因的发病人数。文中论述了脏腑功能失调、内生湿浊以及痰瘀等因素在本病发生发展中的重要地位,并认为瘀血可以致痹,指出了湿邪胶着,痰瘀凝结是本病的病理关键。

关键词 类风湿性关节炎 病因 病机

类风湿性关节炎隶属祖国医学痹证范畴,根据 类风湿性关节炎的临床表现特征,当属痹证中较为 特殊的一种类型,与"历节"、"顽痹"、"尪羸"、"鹤膝 风"等病证的临床表现比较接近。该病在我国的发 病率较高,约占总人群的 0.5%^[1]。本病的病因病 机较为复杂,部分病人的预后较差,关节局部致残率 高达 60%以上。笔者于 1987—1989 年期间,对 97 例确诊为类风湿性关节炎患者病因病机进行了分 析,探讨如下。

1 正虚感邪致痹

《灵枢·百病始生》篇说:"风雨寒热不得虚,邪不能独伤人……,此必因虚邪之风,与其身形,两虚相得,乃客其形"。本组患者病因调查中,有外感复复是者 64 例,占 65.9%,其中有 16 例发病前反复咽痛,久久不愈。《灵枢·邪客》篇指出:"粗理而肉又复者,善病痹"则指的是腠理疏松,卫表不固,以喉无无, 也是要途径;咽牙之门户,病邪久恋不散,循经内传而诱发本病。以之门户,病邪久恋不散,循经内传而诱发本病。在病因调查中注意到,有部分患者是由于劳倦过度,出入之间查中注意到,有部分患者是由于劳倦过度,正出入水里湿冷,以及高温操作而,成为患者是由于为患者是由于劳倦过度,不通则流水,或露卧当风、等原因,久之而酿成本病。或除外,或或下,或以及高温操作而,或涉免治,或露卧当风,等原因,久之而酿成,其后或涉入水,或立湿地,或扇取凉,或卧当风,寒凉外搏,热血得寒,汗浊凝涩"[2],以致经络气血痹阻,不通则痛,发为痹证。

2 脏腑失调致痹

《华氏中藏经》指出:"五脏六腑,感于邪气,乱于真气,闭而不仁,故曰痹也"。根据病因调查,在确诊为类风湿性关节炎患者中,既往有其它病史者为71例,占73.2%,此与上海华光医院调查结果相类似^[3]。从而提示了气血亏虚、脏腑内伤在本病发生中所占据的重要位置。另外,既往病史中内伤杂病有25例,占调查总数的25.8%,主要临床表现为发

热、黄疸、疼痛、泄泻、浮肿等,病种牵涉有疟疾、皮肤感染、急性肾炎、甲型肝炎、败血症、肠伤寒等。所述诸病,或失治、或误治,均在体内不同程度地留下了某些病理产物。如疟疾数发后所留之"疟母",黄疸病后的热毒不清,湿温病后的湿热不净,以及皮肤感染后的"疮毒内归"等等。残留于体内的病邪均可随三焦气化蒸腾弥散,随气流经,或散或聚,散则可随气化而消,聚则停滞为患,湿流关节则痹阻经络,不通则痛。诚如清·何梦瑶在《医碥》中所说:"外感寒湿能痹,岂内生之寒湿独不痹乎?寒能滞气涩血,湿能停痰聚液,观之痰饮瘀血之为痹,而初无外感者可见矣……,热盛则血枯,死血阻塞经隧,则亦不通而痹矣"。

(金匮·中风历节病)篇说:"味酸则伤筋,筋伤则 缓,名曰泄,咸则伤骨……,三焦无所御,四属断绝, 身体羸瘦……,假令发热,便为历节也"。因此,历节 的发生与肝肾内伤的关系是非常密切的。夫酸本补 肝,过极则伤肝,肝伤则筋伤血泄;咸本能益肾,过极 则伤肾,肾伤则骨髓亦伤。盖乙癸同源,这种肝肾两 伤,气血亏虚以致精血不化而筋骨失养,又每多导致 本病的"关节滑膜"病变,终致酿成关节不可屈伸疼 痛之历节。夫肝主身之筋膜,"淫气于筋"而维系关 节,连络肢体。"肝气热则胆泄口苦筋膜干,筋膜干 则筋急而挛……",关节屈伸不利。夫脾虚则湿聚。 一则"湿流关节",产生肿胀,以致络脉壅遏,气血痹 阻,不通则痛;一则湿气弥漫,随气流经,遇风邪入侵 则"风湿相搏,骨节痛烦,掣痛不得屈伸,近之痛剧 ……"。所以,内伤杂病均不同程度地导致了气血亏 虚,脏腑功能失调。就类风湿性关节炎这一特殊类 型的痹证来讲,气血亏虚,脏腑内伤不但是本病发生 的内在根据,而且,由于体内残留的某些致痹产物, 如湿、毒、痰、瘀等,从某种程度上决定了本病的轻重 程度,并直接影响到本病的预后转归。

3 瘀血致痹

《灵枢·贼篇风》说:"若有所堕坠,恶血在内不去,卒然喜怒不节,饮食不适,寒温不时,腠理闭而不通,其开而遇风寒,则血气凝结,与故邪相袭则为寒痹"。此后,历代医家间有论述,其中多数认为瘀血属于病理产物。清·何梦瑶擅治杂病,他提出了"瘀血致痹"的理论,扩展了内伤杂病、瘀血致痹的学说内容。从本文病因调查中看,发生本病前曾有创伤大出血及骨折史者8例,胃溃疡出血史者4例;另外,胸腹腔手术后瘀血停滞及疤痕收缩、脏器粘连等所导致的局部循环代谢障碍的患者,在临证时则多见有瘀斑、刺痛、肿胀、舌质朱点紫气等瘀血征象。因此,因瘀可以致痹,因痹而变生瘀血,二者相互影响,互为因果而加重病情。瘀血留滞体内是一种变生其它疾病的毒物,这种瘀血毒物,痹阻经络,使筋脉关节失养而致虚,风寒湿邪乘虚而人,合而为痹。

4 女子发病责之冲任失调

从本组 97 例类风关患者的性别来看,男女之比为 1:2.9,与诸多临床报道相仿。如上海华光医院张氏报道 178 例类风关患者男女之比为 1:2.87^[4],又如江苏省雷公藤总甙科研协作组于氏报道 144 例类风关患者,男女之比为 1:2.6^[5],其他尚有 1:3.3,1:3.7 的诸多报道。为什么女子发病率成倍于男子,笔者试从女子的生理、病理特点探讨如下。

张景岳说:"然痹本阴邪,故惟寒者多而热者少也"(〈景岳全书·风痹〉),〈普济方〉中云:"男以阳为主,则阳胜于阴;女以阴为主,则阴胜于阳"^[6]。因此,我们认为:病邪属性与体质属性之间存在着一种同气相求的关系。夫女子以其有经、带、胎、产而不同于男子。且月经病频多,是以经前多气,经后每多血虚,血虚则气亦随之而虚,以致冲任空虚,正气抗御外邪力量显著低下。或因产时失血,百脉空虚,风寒湿等外邪乘虚侵人,相合为病,是以受如持虚,发为痹证。如清代名医傅山氏所说:"产后百节开张,血脉流散,气弱则经络间多阻滞,累日不散,则筋牵脉引,骨节不利……"^[7]。权且不去探讨带下、小产、产后失血等因素,单是月经病中的迟、数、闭、崩等病所造成的血虚、血寒、气滞、血瘀等病证就足以导致脏腑功能失调而成为本病发生的潜在因素。

5 湿邪胶着,痰瘀凝结,是为病理关键

5.1 湿邪腻滞,病情缠绵

· 《医原记略》说:"湿之为病最多,人多不觉湿来。 但知避寒避风,而不知避湿者,因其为害最缓最隐而 难觉查也"。临证所见,类风关多起病较缓,初见肢节酸重麻木,晨僵作胀,渐见疼痛,舌苔多腻,症情淹滞。夫湿为阴邪,重浊腻滞,然湿有内外之分,但凡气血津液敷布失常,或五脏气化乖戾,或少阳三焦郁滞,均可使内湿滋生,隐匿于经隧,伺机变作,遇风寒湿杂至则同气相求,合而为痹。是以外湿中人多在皮腠肌肉之间,与内湿相合则随虚流经,注人关节,深邃隐匿,痹阻于骨节腔隙。由于湿性粘腻重浊,不易骤化,以至病情缠绵。临证中风邪易祛而湿邪难除。湿为阴邪,非温不散,故除湿蠲痹乃治疗本病之一大法门。如尤在泾所说:"湿为六淫之一,故其感人,亦如风寒之先在太阳,但风寒伤于肌腠,而湿则流人关节"(《金匮要略译释》)。

5.2 痰瘀凝结,病顽难愈

祖国医学认为正虚感邪则"受如持虚",由于风寒湿邪乘虚侵入,痹阻经络,一方面,或原本痰湿之体,或素体阴血不足,内有郁热,邪气痹阻,壅塞经络,或风寒湿邪郁而化热,或邪气从阳热化,由于未能及时祛散疏导,以致湿热互结,肆虐于里,炼液成痰。聚于皮下则见痰核,滞阻经络则导致血瘀,日久则湿、痰、瘀搏结不散,凝滞关节骨骱导致关节肿胀畸形,治疗时则甚为棘手,单祛其痰瘀难化,专攻其瘀则痰难消,又湿邪腻滞其中,若三者兼顾又药力分散,加大药量则易伤正,甚至变生它症而使病情更趋复杂,以致铸成"历节"、"顽痹"之候,终成关节肿胀畸形而局限性致残。

综上所述,从本文收集资料来看,正虚感邪、脏腑失调、瘀血等均为本病的致病因素;湿邪胶着、痰 瘀凝结,是为本病病理关键。认识本病病因病机将 对临床治疗用方产生较好的指导作用。

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Abstracts of Original Articles

On TCM Treatment of Viral Hepatitis

Jin Shi

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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)