

• 理论研究 •

脾虚浊毒论^{*}孙建慧¹ 杨倩¹ 张纨² 王志坤¹ 刘阳¹ 王斌¹ 刘启泉^{1#}

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摘要: 浊毒理论是国医大师李佃贵教授提出的创新性理论。目前, 浊毒理论的研究重点在于浊毒的致病特性和因浊毒所演发的病理改变, 对于浊毒形成的条件性及内生性尚未形成系统化认识。文章立足于脏腑观, 以脾脏的生理功能、病理改变为基, 以现代研究热点免疫功能、人体微生态为切入点, 从“脾虚-肠道菌群失调/免疫功能障碍-浊毒”动态病机演变探讨浊毒生成之源, 阐明浊毒产生及浊毒致病的条件性, 归纳脾虚生浊成毒的致病特性, 完善浊毒的病机内涵。脾虚浊毒论是浊毒理论的补充与完善, 为浊毒理论的进一步研究提供新思路。

关键词: 浊毒理论; 脾虚; 肠道菌群; 免疫功能; 浊毒

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-2157.2021.09.008

中图分类号: R223

The theory of turbidity-toxin induced by spleen deficiency^{*}Sun Jianhui¹, Yang Qian¹, Zhang Wan², Wang Zhikun¹, Liu Yang¹, Wang Bin¹, Liu Qiquan^{1#}

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Abstract: The turbidity-toxin theory is an innovative theory put forward by Professor Li Dianguai, a master of traditional Chinese medicine. At present, the research of turbidity-toxin theory mainly focuses on the pathogenic characteristics of turbidity-toxin and the pathological changes caused by turbidity-toxin. However, there is no systematic understanding of the condition and endogenous nature of the formation of turbidity-toxin. Based on the theory of the *zang-fu* organs and the physiological function and pathological changes of spleen, and in view of the hotspots of immune function and human micro-ecology in modern research, this paper discusses the origin of turbidity-toxin from the perspective of dynamic pathogenesis evolution from spleen deficiency to intestinal flora imbalance or immune dysfunction and to turbidity-toxin, clarifies the conditions for the formation and pathogenicity of turbidity-toxin, and summarizes the pathogenic characteristics of spleen deficiency induced turbidity-toxin, improving the understanding of the pathogenesis of turbidity-toxin. The theory of turbidity-toxin induced by spleen deficiency complements and develops the turbidity-toxin theory, providing new ideas for further study of the latter.

Keywords: theory of turbidity-toxin; spleen deficiency; intestinal flora; immune function; turbidity-toxin

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Funding: Special Research Project for Clinical Capacity Building of National TCM Clinical Research Base (No. [2018]131), Development Project of Workshop for Inheritance from National Prestigious &

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* 国家中医临床研究基地业务建设项目(No. 国中医药科技函2018-131号), 国家中医药管理局全国名中医传承工作室建设项目(No. 国中医药办人教函2018-119号), 河北中医学院2021年研究生创新资助立项项目(No. XCXZZBS2021011)

Senior Traditional Chinese Medicine Experts of National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine
(No. [2018]119)

Conflicts of interest: None of the authors have any conflicts of interest associated with this study, and all authors have read and approved this manuscript.

浊毒理论是国医大师李佃贵教授提出的创新性理论,其源于中医经典,充实于临床实践,丰富和发展了中医理论体系,具有独特的学术价值。此前,团队就构建中医浊毒理论体系框架做了相关工作,完成了当前对构建浊毒理论体系的初步实践^[1]。目前浊毒致病的广泛性、复杂性、难治性得到大多学者的认同,然导致浊毒作用人体而致病的原因亟待进一步探讨。浊毒作为致病因素既严重影响脏腑功能,脏腑功能失调亦影响浊毒病理产物的形成。五脏是一个内在相通的整体,脾虚不运(化)、肝气郁滞、肺气虚衰、肾精亏虚均与浊毒的生成相关。正如《素问·玉机真脏论篇》曰“五脏相通,移皆有次。”本文着眼于脾脏,对脾脏生理功能、病理改变与浊毒之间的关系进行探讨,认为脾虚直接或间接影响了浊毒的生成,是导致浊毒产生及浊毒致病的重要因素,是浊毒演变过程中的关键环节,并总结脾虚浊毒的致病特点,以期进一步丰富浊毒理论的内涵,拓展浊毒理论的外延。

1 浊毒理论

对于“浊”“毒”的认识,古代医家多将其分而论之。《黄帝内经》浊之涵义多与清相对。从生理角度言,浊乃水谷运化所生精微中浓浊部分。《素问·经脉别论篇》云“食气入胃,浊气归心,淫精于脉。”从病理角度看,《黄帝内经》多称以“气浊”“血浊”“浊涕”,表示病邪或病理产物的秽浊之性。“毒”具有多种涵义,药气过盛可为毒,如“大毒”“小毒”之谓;六淫过亢可成毒,《素问·五常政大论篇》所述“湿毒”“热毒”即为湿邪、热邪偏胜之余所化。因毒集聚所表现的证候为证候之毒,《温病条辨》云“湿毒咽痛喉肿,耳前耳后肿,颊肿。”据证候之毒所立治法,当为以毒攻毒。

现代医家在继承古代医家学术精华的基础上,结合时代特点,进一步认识到浊和毒合而有害致病的广泛性、复杂性、难治性。李佃贵首先从脾胃病中凝练出浊毒理论,将浊毒赋予广义概念^[2]。吴深涛认为浊毒属于“内毒”范畴,乃病理产物蕴积不解并充斥周身、酿毒损形的一种综合状态^[3]。占永立等认为浊毒中以浊为主,当出现浊和毒的双重致病特

征时,称为“浊毒”^[4]。殷丽平认为浊毒是糖毒与其他内生毒邪相合而成的,周流于络脉中^[5]。我们团队在前期工作中提出浊毒既是加重原发病的病理产物,又是继发他病的致病因素,具有“三易四性”的特征^[6-7]。浊毒为“浊”和“毒”两种病邪特性的复合概念,在致病动态演变过程中,不仅有浊和毒的参与,而且浊和毒之间内在的因果关系是病情不断发展、恶化的重要因素。

可见,由古至今,医家对“浊”“毒”“浊毒”概念的诠释及研究,其重点多停留在浊毒概念层面,即浊毒本身的致病特性和因浊毒所演发的病理改变,对于浊毒形成的条件性及内生性尚未形成系统化认识。基于前期研究基础,我们认为,探讨浊毒生成之源,于浊毒酿生为害前进行系列干预,将浊毒灭生于萌芽状态,具有重要的现实意义。浊毒的产生具有脏腑属性,与脏腑功能失调均有相关性。然脾作为后天之本,主运化水谷、水液,涵盖了西医学所言之消化、代谢、免疫、内分泌等生理功能^[8]。脾虚是多种慢性病、疑难病形成的重要病理基础,与浊毒的产生最为密切,浊毒是脾虚的病理产物。

2 脾虚浊毒的理论内涵

浊毒是多种代谢性疾病、消化系统疾病、慢性退行性病变、心脑血管系统疾病、恶性肿瘤等慢性病、疑难病共为关键致病环节,由此确立的化浊解毒法已被多数医家所认可,确有其效。脾虚浊毒论是在浊毒理论基础上,立足于天人合一的一体观及以五脏为中心的整体观、以脾脏为中心的健康观,结合西医学信息,探讨浊毒产生的条件性及内生性,从而进一步丰富浊毒理论的内涵,可以说脾虚浊毒论是对浊毒理论的再认识。研究浊毒产生的条件性及内生性,有助于及早干预机体亚健康状态,从根本上改变浊毒致病的内环境,早期预防慢性病,符合中医学早调早治,救萌防变,愈后防复的“治未病”思想。

3 脾虚生浊成毒的致病机制

脾为后天之本,气血生化之源。《素问·经脉别论篇》云“饮入于胃,游溢精气,上输于脾。脾气散精,上归于肺,通调水道,下输膀胱。水精四布,五经并行,合于四时五脏阴阳,揆度以为常也。”脾在

水液、水谷精微的传输,气血津液的化生过程中占据主导地位,同时对病邪的排泄及灭生有重要的驱动作用。中医脾脏是系统性概念,对应的西医解剖范围包括脾脏、胰腺、胃肠道等器官。西医学认为中医学所言脾“运化”和“抗邪”的功能与机体代谢、免疫等功能的作用具有极其相似之处^[9]。基于脾的生理功能,结合现代生物学研究,脾虚——机体肠道菌群失调、免疫功能障碍在浊毒形成和发展过程中发挥着至关重要的作用。

3.1 脾虚-肠道菌群失调-浊毒

肠道微生态是当代研究热点之一,其位虽在肠,然而由于肠道菌群通过处理食糜从中实现精微物质之间以及物质与能量之间的转化,这一生理作用与脾主运化高度一致,故将其功能归脾^[10-11]。在人体微生物群落中,肠道菌群被称为是人体重要的“代谢器官”。菌群间相互依存,彼此制约,其数量、比例、定位及生物特性保持相对平衡状态,在营养成分的摄纳、细胞的生长发育、机体的免疫、药物的代谢等方面起着重要作用。多项研究结果表明^[12-14],肠道菌群的稳态化是脾主运化功能正常的典型表现,“脾主运化”功能失常,会引起肠道菌群的改变。以肠道微生态为切入点,我们认为肠道菌群进一步加深了脾与浊毒的内在关联。脾虚失运,其“游溢精气”之用失职,水液、水谷精微转运输布不利,滞留中焦,清者难升,浊者难降,聚而生湿、成痰、郁热、留瘀等,湿痰渐进而化浊,浊邪渐甚而成毒;脾虚失化,“散精”失职,水谷精微化生气血津液障碍,精微物质与能量之间转化失衡,物不化正,由清化浊,反为戕害。肠道菌群稳态是脾之运化功能正常的重要体现,无论脾虚失运还是脾虚失化,均可理解为肠道菌群代谢异常,菌群间相互制约机制被破坏,诱导局部产生炎症反应,促进氧自由基、炎症因子的释放,导致秽浊物质及细菌毒素的壅积,微生物群落间失去“清”“稳”“衡”的生理状态,而成“浊毒”病理状态。“脾虚-肠道菌群代谢失调-浊毒”动态病机演化链在消化系疾病、心血管疾病、代谢性疾病、内分泌系疾病等多系统疾病中均有体现。李秋明等^[15]通过构建苦寒泻下药物所致脾虚证的动物模型,发现其肠道生理性菌群厌氧菌下降,菌群失调,代谢性病理产物随之产生。朱美林^[16]等研究发现,脾失健运导致病理血脂的产生与沉积,加重胆固醇代谢异常,而发高脂血症。贾连群提出^[17],肠道菌群可能通过

激活三甲胺/黄素单加氧酶3/氧化三甲胺(TMA/FMO3/TMAO)通路影响脂代谢,从而导致心血管疾病的发生。慢性肾衰竭以脾虚、肾虚为发病之本,脾的生理功能异常,肠道菌群发生改变,肠道屏障功能失用,脂多糖(内毒素)及代谢产物移位入血,进入血液循环,浊毒蓄积,从而加重病情^[18-19]。脾虚状态下肠道菌群失调反之亦可影响机体对营养物质的消化、吸收与代谢,削弱肠道的屏障防御功能,有害代谢产物增加,加重机体浊毒化,形成恶性循环。

3.2 脾虚-免疫功能障碍-浊毒

中医学所言之脾是人体最大的淋巴网状内皮系统,有着广泛的免疫学内涵。近年来脾虚是免疫功能减弱之要素的观点得到了研究者较广泛的认同^[20-23]。《灵枢·五癃津液别》云“脾为之卫。”卫气是人身之藩篱,具有慄疾滑利之性,能够抵抗和清除病原微生物,是机体抗御外邪的重要屏障。有学者提出^[24-25],卫气具备一定的免疫功能,与体液免疫、细胞免疫等具有相关性。卫气本源于脾胃运化的水谷精微,脾对卫气的充养及其功能的维持具有重要的作用。若脾虚乏源,卫气不充,机体失于防御,对六淫邪气感知、识别和应答能力下降,是病邪得以入侵的前提。因脾虚失卫,免疫防御失职,外邪更易侵袭人体。而体质对邪气有不同的易感性,并对疾病的性质、发展、转归等有不同的影响^[26]。湿土之气,同类相召。有研究表明^[27],湿浊致病作用机理与机体免疫功能、炎症因子水平以及机体代谢机制相关。脾虚之人,更易招致湿邪,且脾虚不能为胃行其津液,湿易化浊,浊邪久聚,蕴结不解,破坏人体内环境平衡机制,久而郁热成毒,变生毒害,故有“湿为浊之轻,浊为湿之重,热为毒之渐,毒为热之极”之说。在此次新冠肺炎中,有学者提出受湿浊毒疫疠之气的地域自然条件影响所出现的湿浊毒邪贯穿新冠肺炎的全过程^[28],人群普遍易感,多数预后良好,老年人、有基础病、慢性病者感染后病情进展较快,预后较差。这与该群体脾虚——免疫防御功能异常有一定相关性。《素问遗篇·刺法论》云:“脾为谏议之官,知周出焉。”脾散精以奉心化赤,脾藏意以助心调神,血气周流,神志清明,助脾感知万物,反馈痛痒,识别并纠正君主之误,脾为谏议之官与免疫监视环节有相似之处^[29]。《类经》云“脾神失守,意智乱也。”若脾虚化血无源,调神无法,脾之

免疫监视功能失调,对突变细胞感知、监督能力下降,加重细胞浊化、浊变,进而发生毒害,从而进入癌变的促进阶段,是恶性肿瘤发生的重要环节^[30]。脾虚则内不能运化水谷之湿,外易感时令之湿,湿邪不去,聚而成浊生毒,浊毒胶结,作用人体,与炎症因子、趋化因子对机体内环境的影响作用相似,而炎症因子介导的炎症反应与宿主的免疫功能有关^[31]。辅助型T细胞1/辅助型T细胞2(Th1/Th2)的消长和平衡是免疫调节的核心环节,团队在前期研究中发现,慢性胃炎浊毒内蕴证患者Th1型细胞因子分泌增多,Th2型细胞因子分泌减少,且不断向Th1方向漂移^[32],反映出浊毒干扰,刺激促炎因子分泌,亦影响机体免疫功能。

4 脾虚生浊成毒的致病特性

4.1 渐积性

脾虚之因多责于过食、过劳、过虑、病久等,脾虚之证多由隐性渐进为显性。而浊毒为脾虚之体失去自清、自卫能力而生成的致病因素及病理产物,具有渐生渐长、蓄积而发的特点。发病初期临床表现无明显浊毒主次症,以徐而不骤为特征,进而积久乃发,以致病情难察难辨。当脾虚状态持续,机体免疫功能失调,微生态环境紊乱,有量变到质变之势,其症状表现缓慢地进行性加重,而呈浊毒病性。

4.2 内损性

“脾虚”“浊毒”是疾病标本虚实的两个关键要素,脾虚为本,浊毒为标。脾虚之体,水液代谢失调,气血生化乏源,为内生之浊毒的形成提供了有利的环境。浊毒乘虚侵害人体,耗伤正气,破坏机体阴阳平衡。随着病程进展,浊毒之邪暗耗气血、津液、肌肉、膏脂等精微营养物质,积虚成损,进一步加重脾虚之象,浊毒乘虚流注其他脏腑组织,继发多脏腑病变,反映出广泛内损性的致病特点。

4.3 复杂性

脾虚生浊成毒的病机演变乃因体内清浊相干,毒损交加,正邪混处,难拘一格,致使浊毒蕴藏于内,更难祛除。常表现为病位、病机、病证的多变性和复杂性。脾虚浊毒之治实属矛盾之举,补不能过于滋腻,泻不能过于迅猛,当攻补相合,并结合病情阶段而各有侧重。且脾虚非数日可复,浊毒非数日速去,二者相互影响,从而使病程更具迁延,病情更加复杂。

4.4 易复性

阶段性治疗后,正气暂胜,浊毒暂祛体外,或暂

伏体内。然而纠正脾虚状态当以健运为法缓缓图之,其间或逢外邪引动,或饮食情志不节,或劳逸失调,均可使浊毒有再生、复燃之机,以致病情反复。尤其对于潜伏于体内之浊毒而言,其待时而发,伺机而作,呈内生蓄积之势,易与痰、瘀等相挟为患,病机转化繁杂,浊毒类证丛生,具有“因虚致实、因实致虚”的恶性循环过程,以致脾运难复,病情难愈。

5 小结

浊毒理论作为创新的病因、病机理论,始终具备动态及稳态的发展过程。脾虚浊毒论是将脏腑生理功能与浊毒病机观相结合,以现代研究热点人体微生态、免疫功能为切入点,探讨浊毒生成之源,阐释了浊毒微观致病机制,阐明了浊毒产生及浊毒致病的条件性及内生性,归纳了脾虚生浊成毒具有渐积性、内损性、复杂性、易复性的致病特性,进一步完善了浊毒的病机内涵,是浊毒理论的补充与完善,对进一步丰富浊毒理论的内涵,拓展浊毒理论的外延具有重要意义。脾虚浊毒论将传统中医理论与现代生命科学相融合,坚守了中医理论的主体地位,遵循了中医药的发展规律,吸取了现代微观机制的科学元素,呈现出系统化、科学性、客观性的思维模式,有助于丰富中医理论体系,促进中医理论健康有序发展。

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(收稿日期:2021-03-25)