

清代喉科吹药用药规律之研究

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摘要 选择清代 14 部喉科专著收录的吹药方进行系统整理和研究, 35 种常用药中, 以冰片应用频率最高, 依次为硼砂、青黛、人中白、白矾、孩儿茶、芒硝、雄黄、麝香、薄荷、黄连、黄柏、硝石、甘草等; 辛味药占 42.9%, 寒凉药占 54.3%; 归肺、胃两经药各占 40%; 其 45.7% 具清热作用, 54.3% 具解毒作用。

主题词 喉疾病/中医药疗法 ④吹药
医学史, 清朝

吹药, 是中医喉科传统治疗方法之一, 具有疗效显著、使用安全、用药省、副作用少等优点, 历代医著记载的喉科吹药方, 数量颇为可观。本文选择清代较有代表性的 14 部喉科专著收录的吹药方进行系统整理和研究。

1 用药概况及规律

《尤氏喉科》、《咽喉经验秘传》、《喉科紫珍集》等书均有吹药收录, 《重楼玉钥》的 36 喉风有 28 症主用吹药治疗, 晚清时期的疫喉专著, 如《白喉全生集》、《痧喉正义》等, 吹药方虽不多, 且相互引用, 但应用频率较高。本文选择的吹药方, 包括《尤氏喉科》^[1]46 方、《咽喉经验秘传》^[2]55 方、《喉科紫珍集》^[3]46 方、《喉科指掌》^[4]12 方、《重楼玉钥》^[5]24 方、《重楼玉钥续集》^[6]14 方、《喉科心法》^[7]11 方、《喉科秘旨》^[8]25 方、《时疫白喉捷要》^[9]7 方、《喉舌备要秘旨》^[10]20 方、《白喉全生集》^[11]6 方、《喉症指南》^[12]20 方、《痧喉正义》^[13]7 方、《包氏喉症家宝》^[14]22 方, 合计 313 方。为准确反映其用药频率及其规律, 删除其中相同或相互引用的 54 方, 实计 259 方。

259 方共应用药物 199 种, 总应用频率 1624 次, 每方用药最少 1 味(单方), 最多 78

味, 平均每方用药 6.27 味。其中应用 10 次或 10 次以上的作为常用药, 共 35 种, 包括矿物药 11 种, 动物药 8 种, 植物药 16 种。35 种常用药合计应用频率 1191 次, 占总应用频率的 73.34%。

35 种常用药中, 冰片应用频率最高, 计 171 次; 依次为硼砂、青黛、人中白、白矾、孩儿茶、芒硝、雄黄、麝香、薄荷、黄连、黄柏、硝石、甘草, 应用频率均在 40 次以上。这些药物作用于局部, 大多具有不同程度的抑菌作用, 如冰片有止痛和温和的防腐作用, 粘膜、皮下组织较易吸收; 硼砂可使粘膜去垢, 有清洁防腐作用; 白矾有强烈的凝固蛋白质的功能; 芒硝可加快淋巴细胞生长, 有消肿和止痛的作用等等, 均可与现代药理研究相印证。

喉科吹药的 35 种常用药中, 就药味来说, 辛味药 15 种, 占 42.9% 居首; 甘(淡)味及苦味均为 12 种(34.3%), 此外, 咸味 10 种(28.6%)、酸涩 5 种(14.3%)。就药性来说, 寒凉药共 19 种, 占 54.3% 居首, 平性和温热药各 8 种(22.9%)。可见吹药的用药配伍, 是以寒凉药清热解毒为主, 佐以平性药缓和药性, 还配合温热药以散寒止痛、引热下行。在药味上, 以辛散行气活血为主, 甘(淡)之缓急解毒矫味, 苦味之泻火燥湿, 咸味之软坚消痰以及酸涩之收敛生肌, 均也随宜应用。

常用药的归经, 35 种中, 归肺、胃两经的药物均有 14 种, 各占 40%, 说明喉科吹药用药以肺、胃两经药为主, 与祖国医学“咽者嚥也, 主通利水谷, 为胃之系”、“喉者空虚, 主气息出入呼吸, 为肺之系”的理论相符合。

35 种常用药中, 16 种占 45.7% 具清热作用, 19 种占 54.3% 具解毒作用, 不难看出, 清热解毒是喉科吹药的基本治疗原则。《囊秘喉书》认为, 凡咽喉口齿病, “症虽不一, 大要

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总归于火”；《疮疡全书》亦云：“咽喉有数症，有积热、有风热、有客热、有病后余毒未除”，诸症都以火热之毒为主。因此，在吹药的应用中，以清热、解毒药居多，其他如消肿散结、消痰开窍、收敛生肌、活血祛瘀、止血、止痛、祛腐蚀疮等具体方法，均也有相应的应用。

2 小结

应用 199 种药物中常用药 35 种，以冰片应用频率最高；辛味药占 42.9%，寒凉药占 54.3%；归肺、胃两经药各占 40%；其 45.7% 具清热作用，54.3% 具解毒作用。

为验证以上观点，对《中国基本中成药·一部》^[15] 的吹药 8 方（即现在通用的吹药成药）进行归纳，结果基本相似，上述药应用频率占全部用药的 87.8%，应用频率顺序不相上下。

259 方的大部分在历代外科书籍及各类方书中有记载，如《外科正宗》冰硼散被选入《喉科紫珍集》等书。

吹药临床应用广泛，除喉科外，用于外、妇科、内儿科及耳鼻部疾患，也有较好的疗效。

喉科吹药中，轻粉、铜绿、胆矾、雄黄、朱砂、白矾、牙皂系有毒之品，应用时要严格掌握药量。

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班 秀 文 医 案 2 则

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1 疏肝利湿治子淋

尤某, 24 岁, 孕 6 个月, 患子淋半月有余。经西医治疗及服清热利湿通淋之剂数日不效。近日溺频短涩、日数十行, 疼痛加剧, 下腹胀满, 口渴引饮, 神郁形疲。尿常规检查: 白细胞++。舌淡红、苔薄黄, 脉弦细略数。证属妊后血亏, 肝血不足, 复因胎气壅滞, 气机升降失常, 肝失疏泄, 三焦不利, 湿热下注膀胱而为淋浊。拟养血疏肝, 通利膀胱为法。处方: 土茯苓 30 g, 鲜棕叶(连根)30 g, 白芍 20 g, 柴胡 6 g, 连翘 10 g, 甘草 5 g。药后尿频涩痛大减, 3 剂

后诸证霍然。

2 酸甘养阴愈脱肛

李某, 2 岁 7 个月, 患脱肛 2 年之久。该儿初因乳食不节, 满月时泄泻迁延数月方止, 继出现便秘。每于便时尽力努挣, 直肠脱出 1 cm 之长。多方延医, 药后鼻衄时作, 脱肛依然。视前医处方, 皆补中益气、升阳固涩之剂。思其大便干结, 形盛体壮, 屡进温补之剂而鼻衄, 显系阴虚燥热之体, 非温涩之剂可奏功。遂拟酸甘养阴, 益肺升提为法。处方: 玄参 6 g, 麦冬 6 g, 生地 6 g, 白芍 6 g, 乌梅 3 g, 丝瓜络 6 g, 甘草 3 g, 升麻 3 g。并嘱其多食新鲜蔬菜、水果, 忌辛燥之品。3 剂后其母喜告大便已软, 直肠未见脱出。药已投机, 守方 3 剂。半年后随访, 已瘳。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

On the Nature of "Induced Disease and Generating Disease" Based on *Moxibustion Canon of Eleven Channels of Yin-Yang*

Zhao jingsheng

By comparing Ling Shu (Miraculous Pivot) with medical silk scrolls from Mawangdui, it was found that the manifestations of "induced disease" and "generating disease" in the Chapter on Channels, Miraculous Pivot are not syndrome classifications, rather, it is a different form of description on channel manifestations derived from different medical monographs; and is, intrinsically, the different approaches on the diseases underlying corresponding channels interpreted by ancient physicians.

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Key Words: Channels, Canon of Miraculous Pivot

(Original article on page 8)

Study on the Law of Application of Laryngological Insufflation Agents in the Qing Dynasty

Xia Jinping

Through the study on 35 most commonly used insufflation remedies from 14 monographs on laryngology in the Qing Dynasty, the frequency of application of the agents are, in order of decrease, borneal, borax, indigo, Sedimentation from human urine, alum, catechu, mirabilite, re-algar, musk, peppermint, coptis root, phellodendron bark, niter, glycyrrhiza. Among them, pungent drugs amount to 42.9%; cold drugs, 54.3%. For channel tropism, 40% belongs to the Lung and Stomach channels, 45.7% of them possess heat clearing action; 54.3% with antitoxic action.

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Key Words: Diseases of the larynx/TCM therapy

(Original article on page 11)

Analysis on the Treatment of Brain Atrophy Based on Syndrome Differentiation: Report of 32 Cases

Lei Huimin Di Lunian

Of the 32 cases, 27 were of psychoneurosis type, in which 4 were markedly effective, 10 effective; 5 cases were of senile dementia type, in which 1 case was markedly effective, another 1 effective, the total effective rate being 87%.

Author's Add: Heping District Hospital, Tianjin, 300201, China

Key Words: Brain Diseases/TCM therapy Atrophy /TCM therapy

(Original article on page 34)

Immuno-sterility Treated with Gu Yin (Consolidating-Yin)Decoction and Its Effect on Hu-

moral Immunity

Chen Xiaoping Chen Danping Dong Guihong

60 cases of immuno-sterility were treated with Consolidating-Yin Decoction and compared with 25 cases treated with western drugs as control. Results revealed that in the treating group, 19 cases were cured, 32 ameliorated, 9 ineffective; for the controlled group, the figures were 6,8,11 respectively. The influence on IgA, IgG was also significant in the treating group.

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Key words: Sterility, female/TCM therapy Immune Disease/Blood @ Consolidating-Yin Decoction

(Original article on page 36)

Analysis on the Lingual Pictures of 255 Cases of Perforation of the Stomach and Duodenum

Zhang Yongfeng Li Naimin Liu Guilan Zhang Hong Wang Shuying Lin Xiaodong Meng Jun

Analysis on the cases demonstrated that the changes in their tongues possess some characteristics and changing regularity. As compared with the related ailments, indices of the proper and coating of the tongue presented very significant differences. thus, the application of lingual picture in the diagnosis of perforation of the stomach and duodenum becomes feasible.

Author's Add: No. 211 Hospital of PLA, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150080, China

Key Words: Rupture of the Stomach/diagnosis diseases of the Duodenum/diagnosis Diagnosis of the tongue

(Original article on page 42)

Comparative Study on the Mechanism of Formation of Pulse Manifestations in Patients of Coronary Heart Disease and Hematopathy

Chen Suyun Lin Yuanchang Xuan Wenlan Xie Zhibin Xu Junjie Liu Yili Meng Qingdai Chen Yuxiao Cui Zhiying Lu Zhiping Wang Yunxiang Sun Qili Li Youyang Wang Shengbo

Most of the CHD patients reveal string pulse, mainly due to damage of heart function, lowering of arterial compliance and increase of total peripheral resistance. The common pulse in patients of blood diseases reveal frequent, tiny, string and slippery characteristic, mostly due to the increase of compensatory pumping action of the heart, shortening of ejection time of the left heart, with better vessel compliance and hemorheology, low total peripheral resistance.

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Key Words: Coronary Heart Disease/pathophysiology Hematopathy/pathophysiology pulse manifestations

(Original article on page 44)