

ding sex, age, place of residence, TCM diagnosis, western medicine diagnosis, TCM syndromes, and complications were retrospectively collected from children with HSP who were admitted to the hospital from January 2013 to December 2019, and the law of morbidity of HSP was summarized. **Results** A total of 14 809 HSP children were included, of which 8325 (56.22%) were boys and 6484 (43.68%) were girls at a ratio of 1.28 : 1. The onset age ranged from 10 months to 18 years old with an average 107.16 ± 40.93 months; preschool to early adolescence (4 to 15 years old) was the major onset period of HSP, and the incidence rate among school-age children (6 to 12 years old) was highest. Throughout the year, the highest incidence was in December, while the lowest incidence was in August; autumn and winter were the seasons of high incidence of disease. In terms of the geographical distribution of Henan province, areas such as Pingdingshan and Xuchang had relatively higher incidence of HSP, while areas adjacent to other provinces such as Sanmenxia, Xinyang, Anyang and Puyang had relatively lower incidence (the possibility of children seeking more convenient local medical service should be considered). Among the HSP children of non-kidney damage type, bleeding due to blood-heat pattern was most commonly seen with 10 307 cases, while among the HSP children of kidney damage type, blood heat with phlegm pattern was the most common TCM syndrome with 1716 cases. **Conclusion** The incidence of HSP in children may be associated with the climate, geographical area and children's constitution. School-age children have highest incidence rate of HSP. Blood heat pattern is most commonly seen, and the main comorbidities are pulmonary diseases, especially common colds.

Keywords Henoch-Schonlein purpura; Henan province; children; traditional Chinese medicine syndrome

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• 信息窗 •

首个《网络药理学评价方法指南》发布

近日,世界中医药学会联合会认证通过了《网络药理学评价方法指南》,这意味着由世中联网络药理学专业委员会牵头提出的网络药理学研究标准,正式成为国际标准,这也是中医药领域第一个正式制定的关于新兴学科的国际标准,走出中医药原创研究引领交叉学科国际发展的关键一步。

网络药理学是药物系统性研究的前沿交叉学科,近年来得到快速发展,引起医药领域、信息领域等的广泛关注。该指南的制定有利于网络药理学研究领域整体研究水平的提高,对规范网络药理学研究具有重要的实践指导意义,对期刊的审稿、编校、和作者规范写作论文具有一定帮助。

该标准对网络药理学所使用技术方法的可靠性、准确性进行了定义,并提出了评价方法。该项标准的制定从2018年开始筹备,由清华大学、世界中联网络药理学专业委员会发起,中国中医科学院中药研究所、中国人民解放军总医院第五医学中心、北京中医药大学、上海中医药大学、安徽中医药大学、天津中医药大学、浙江中医药大学、澳门大学、沈阳药科大学、温州医科大学、遵义医科大学、兰州大学、北京交通大学、天津国际生物医药联合研究院、清华-福州数据技术研究院等院校参加。

日前,该标准英文版发表于《世界中医药杂志》英文刊(World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, WJTCM),中文版发表于《世界中医药》杂志,均可在线查阅使用。