

理论探讨

“是动病”“所生病”的内涵研究

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摘 要:“是动病”“所生病”源自《阴阳十一脉灸经》《足臂十一脉灸经》,到《灵枢·经脉》内容、形式完整描述,《难经·二十二难》归纳成“是动病”和“所生病”两个专用名词,后世各医家之辞,经历了由简单到复杂,逐渐完善其诊断、治疗学意义与病候转归。现代医家分析更丰富,通过临床观察、实验加以验证。研究方式多样,值得进一步论证、完善及发扬。

关键词:是动病;所生病;临床

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The Connotation Study of The Shi Dong Bing and Suo Sheng Bing

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Abstract The Shi Dong Bing and Suo Sheng Bing prototype from the classical of Moxibustion on Yin and Yang eleven meridian and the classical of Moxibustion on arms and legs eleven meridian to Ling Shu, forming a complete description. In the classical of NanJing, it generalizes into Shi Dong Bing and Suo Sheng Bing, two special nouns. It experiences from simple to complex, from single to diversified development, gradually improving the diagnosis, and prognosis significance of symptoms. The modern medicine analysis is more abundant, verified by clinical observation, experiment. Research methods are diverse, and it is worth to be further improved, to carry forward and demonstrate.

Keywords Shi Dong Bing and Suo Sheng Bing; Clinical

“是动病”和“所生病”,历代医家对其含义有不同理解,其最早见于马王堆汉墓出土的帛书《阴阳十一脉灸经》及《足臂十一脉灸经》,在指出经脉体表循行后,提到各经“其病”,说明各经可见相关疾病。但是症候不够全面,且仅涉及十一条经脉,理论还不够完善。发展至《内经》成书,《灵枢·经脉》对其进行了较完整的描述。《难经·二十二难》开始归纳成“是动病”和“所生病”两个专用名

词。本文结合历代医家看法,提出自己的见解。

1 古代医家认识

古代医家对“是动病”“所生病”多结合语境及《内经》其他篇章进行理解。如《素问·四时逆从论》曰:“阳明有余,病脉痹,身时热。”为“有过……则……,动则……,是……之动”的句式,与“是动”“所生……病”可类比理解,均表示某经脉异常变动,则可以出现……病症。

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