

专家论坛

岐伯等臣属对《黄帝内经》理论建构的贡献 ——称中医药学为“岐黄医学”的理由

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摘要:《黄帝内经》是通过岐伯、雷公、伯高、少俞、少师、鬼臾区等属臣的问对过程,构建了生命科学知识体系,自此成为中医药学的基础和源头。有关岐伯的文献则是其中的核心,是建构中医药学理论的灵魂(哲学思想),是灵魂所依附的形骸支架,也是护养灵魂和形骸支架的气血筋肉。而其他几位属臣提供的文献,只是围绕核心内容的必要补充。

关键词:黄帝内经;岐伯;理论建构;贡献

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Qi Bo and Other Subjects' Contribution to the Theoretical Establishment of the Inner Canon of Huangdi —— The Reason for Referring to Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy as Qihuang Medicine

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Abstract: *The Inner Canon of Huangdi* established a knowledge system for life science through the questioning and answering between Huangdi and his subjects including Qi Bo, Lei Gong, Bo Gao, Shao Yu, Shao Shi and Wei Yuqu and became the foundation and origin of Chinese medicine and pharmacy. Literature of Qi Bo is the core of the book, the soul (philosophical thought) to establish the theory of Chinese medicine and pharmacy, the skeleton to which the soul attaches and also the qi, blood and flesh to maintain the soul and the skeleton, while literature of other subjects only serves as a necessary supplement to the core content.

Keywords: *The Inner Canon of Huangdi*, Qi Bo, the theory construction, contribution

《黄帝内经》(简称《内经》)成书于《史记》(公元前91年底~90年初)之后,《七略》(公元前6年)之前,全书主要是以“黄帝”与“岐伯”等6位属臣问对方式,探讨了医药学知识,自此建构了具有中华民族传统文化特色的生命科学知识体系,经

过认真研习之后发现,其中转载的医学知识与其成编之前文献所转载的相关内容是一脉相承的。不过吕不韦、刘安、董仲舒、司马迁等人,是借用这些生命科学知识作为他们讲论治国理政方略所援引的例证资料而已。除了《吕氏春秋》《淮南子》