

古代文献的皮痹用药规律研究*

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摘要:目的 对第五版中华医典中收录的中医诊治皮痹的文献, 通过频次分析总结证型和方药特点, 以探讨古代文献中皮痹的中医辨证规律。方法 系统整理分析第五版中华医典中有关皮痹的方证, 统计皮痹的证型、分析其用药规律。结果 ①皮痹常见证型有6个, 外邪袭肺型、肺气虚型、肺阴虚型、筋脉痹阻型、肺脾两虚型、肺肾两虚型。②有52方和112味药物。③药物功效分类及频率依次为补虚药24.57%、解表药19.11%、温里药11.43%、化痰止咳平喘药11.95%、清热药6.48%等; 用药频次前30味的多为补气、解表药; 其药性、味为辛、甘、苦、温、寒、热等; 主归肺、脾、肾经等。结论 皮痹的治疗主要以扶正补虚为主, 祛除表邪、补气养血、温阳通络止痛是其主要治疗方法, 为皮痹的辨证论治提供了理论依据。

关键词: 皮痹; 病因病机; 证型分类; 用药规律

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Study on the Law of Scleroderma Medication in Ancient Literature

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Abstract Objective: Based on literature of diagnosis and treatment of scleroderma in the fifth edition of the Chinese Medical Dictionary, to explore the TCM syndrome differentiation rule in treating scleroderma in ancient literature by summarizing types of symptom and characteristics of prescriptions through frequency analysis. **Method:** Scleroderma related formula and syndromes were systematically sorted out and analyzed from the fifth edition of the Chinese Medical Dictionary, types of syndrome were calculated, medication rules were analyzed. **Result:** A. six common types of syndromes were: exogenous pathogens attacking lung pattern, lung qi deficiency pattern, lung yin deficiency pattern, tendon and vessel blockage pattern, lung-spleen deficiency pattern and lung-kidney deficiency pattern. B. Altogether 52 prescriptions and 112 medicines were recorded. C. The classification of drug efficacy and the frequency were: deficiency-nourishing drug(24.57%), diaphoretic drug(19.11%), interior-warming drug(11.43%), phlegm resolving and coughing suppressing antiasthmatic(11.95%), heat-clearing drug(6.48%) and so on. The top 30 frequently used drugs were

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