

疫病防治

编者按:2020年年初,新型冠状病毒(2019-nCoV)感染的肺炎疫情在中国大地以武汉为中心暴发了,它给人民健康和社会安定带来巨大影响。1月25日习近平总书记发表重要讲话,号召全国上下一心打赢疫情防控阻击战,把疫情防控工作作为当前最重要的工作来抓。疫情无情,人间有大爱,疫情防治期间涌现出许多的“最美逆行者”。来自一线的中医药医护人员,用真实的案例展示了中医药对新冠肺炎的良好疗效。为及时传播中医药防治新冠肺炎的成果,本期特设“疫病防治”专栏。

基于分期辨证论治探讨新型冠状病毒感染肺炎^{*}

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摘要:目前新型冠状病毒感染肺炎疫情已构成国际关注的突发公共卫生事件。结合武汉当地时令及易感人群体质特点,通过临床观察,笔者认为此次疫情当属“寒湿毒疫”范畴,病位在肺脾,病机特点以“寒、湿、毒、虚”。根据疾病演变规律,提出分期辨证论治,尤以治湿为主。

关键词:新型冠状病毒感染肺炎;2019-nCoV;寒湿毒疫;中医;湿邪

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Discussion on Differentiation and Treatment of COVID-19 by Stages

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Abstract: The outbreak of COVID-19 has become a public health emergency of international concern. Based on the local seasonal and susceptible population characteristics in Wuhan, through clinical observation, the author believes that the epidemic situation belongs to the category of “cold-dampness epidemic”, the disease is located in the lung and spleen, and the pathogenesis is characterized by “coldness, dampness, toxin and deficiency”. According to the law of disease transmission and change, it is proposed to treat the disease by stages, especially by treating dampness.

Keywords: COVID-19; 2019-nCov, cold-dampness epidemic; Chinese medicine; dampness pathogen

2019新型冠状病毒(2019-nCoV)感染肺炎是新发现的呼吸系统急性传染病,具有强烈传染性^[1]、家族聚集性^[2],已在世界多个国家和地区流行。截至1月31日24时,国家卫生健康委收到31个省(自治区、直辖市)和新疆生产建设兵团累

计报告确诊病例11791例(江西省、陕西省、甘肃省各核减1例),现有重症病例1795例,累计死亡病例259例,累计治愈出院病例243例,共有疑似病例17988例^[3]。除支持及对症治疗外,现代医学缺乏有效的治疗措施。数年来,中医药在治疗

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