

赵坤辨治儿童咳嗽的“六经心法”*

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摘要: 临证从六经辨治儿童咳嗽应紧扣阴阳总纲,明辨太阳、阳明、少阳等六经表、里、半表半里的病位,透析寒热虚实之病性,随法而选方,方证相应。从太阳辨治,启玄府、宣肺郁以开太阳;从少阳辨治,疏气郁、化结滞以和少阳;从阳明辨治,推陈积、降胃气以清阳明;从太阴辨治,健中阳、消痰浊以温太阴;从厥阴辨治,调寒热、和虚实以平厥阴;从少阴辨治,顾命门、纳肾气以补少阴。

关键词: 儿童咳嗽;六经辨证;“六经心法”;赵坤

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Zhao Kun's Six Meridians Syndrome Differentiation
Method for Treating Children Cough

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Abstract: Clinical differentiation and treatment of children cough from perspective of six meridians should closely follow the general outline of Yin and Yang,clearly distinguish the disease sites of the six meridians,such as Taiyang,Yangming and Shaoyang,and analyze the nature of Cold or Heat as well as deficiency or excess,and choose the prescription accordingly to achieve the correspondence between prescription and syndrome. If the treating starts with the Taiyang meridian,by opening the Xuanfu and relieving the lung Qi depression the Qi in Taiyang meridian can be regulated;If the differentiation and treatment starts from Shaoyang meridian,by dispersing Qi stagnation and resolving blood stagnation the Qi in Shaoyang meridian can be harmonized;If the differentiation and treatment begins from Yangming meridian,by pushing the accumulation of long lasting retention of food and lowering the Stomach Qi the Qi in Yangming meridian can be cleared;If the differentiation and treatment begins from Taiyin meridian,by strengthening the Zhong Yang as well as eliminating Phlegm and Turbidity the Taiyin meridian can be warmed;If the differentiation and treatment begins from Jueyin meridian,by regulating Cold and Heat as well as balancing deficiency and excess the Qi in Jueyin can be balanced;If the differentiation and treatment starts from Shaoyin meridian as well as caring for the Mingmen as well as strengthening the Kidney Qi the Shaoyin meridian can be supplemented.

Key words: children cough;syndrome differentiation of six meridians;"six meridians syndrome differentiation method";Zhao Kun

有声无痰谓之咳,有痰无声谓之嗽,因二者常并

见而称之为咳嗽^[1]。现代医学认为,咳嗽作为一种常见呼吸系统症状,严重影响呼吸道健康。儿童咳嗽病因复杂,如细菌、病毒等微生物感染可引发急性咳嗽。慢性咳嗽结合病因又可分为上气道综合征、咳嗽变异性哮喘、胃食管返流性咳嗽、感染后咳嗽

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等^[2]。

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1 六经可做百病辨治的基础

清代俞根初提出“以六经钤百病,为确定之总诀”。柯琴亦评价“伤寒杂病治无二理,咸归六经节制”。六经辨证在外感疾病抑或内伤杂病都具有临床指导意义。观现代临床,如“六经辨证”应用于咳嗽分型论治^[3],肺胀辨治^[4],指导高血压的治疗^[5],多种皮肤疾病的辨证治疗^[6]等,“六经辨证”被不同学者应用于指导咳嗽等临床疑难杂病的治疗,疗效显著。

遵《黄帝内经》“察色按脉,先别阴阳”,紧扣阴阳总纲,明辨太阳、阳明、少阳等六经表、里、半表半里的病位,透析寒热虚实之病性,依病机而立“汗和吐下,温清补消”等具体治法,随法而选方,方证相应,可应用“六经辨证”辨治临床百病。

2 儿童咳嗽辨治的“六经心法”

2.1 启玄府、宣肺郁以开太阳 《景岳全书·咳嗽》指出:“六气皆令人咳,风寒为主。”又《素问·咳论》有载:“皮毛者,肺之合也,皮毛先受邪气,邪气以从其合。”风寒等外邪侵袭体表,腠理闭塞,玄府不启,且邪气因从肺之合而使肺气郁闭,宣降失司,上逆而咳。太阳主表且为人身之藩篱,外邪侵袭首犯于太阳,而引起玄府闭塞,肺气失宣。赵老师结合小儿“肺常不足”的生理特点,指出小儿卫外功能不足,易感外邪,易罹患“玄府闭,肺气郁”的太阳病咳。具体辨证遣方,据其感邪之轻重,所夹病理产物不同而选择相应处方,如表现为太阳表虚者,选用桂枝加厚朴杏子汤以调和营卫,降气止咳,表实者,选用麻黄汤宣肺止咳;肺为水之上源,通调水道,今肺气郁而失宣,则痰饮凝聚停肺,饮邪重者,选用小青龙汤或射干麻黄汤解表化饮,两擅其功,饮邪不甚者,以麻杏苡甘汤发汗解表,宣肺除湿;小儿本自阳常有余,加之玄府闭郁,多郁热壅肺,以麻杏甘石汤辛凉透肺,饮热夹杂者又可选用厚朴麻黄汤解表宣肺,化饮清热并行。临床研究发现,具有疏风宣肺功效的方剂在咳嗽的治疗中疗效确切,如柴胡葛根饮可能降低相关血清炎症因子以改善患者咳嗽症状^[7]。加味小青龙汤通过调节机体免疫及炎症因

子表达改善上气道综合征患儿的临床症状及其咳嗽程度^[8]。故从太阳辨治咳嗽总以“启玄府、宣肺郁”为要,以顺太阳为开,开则营卫和,肺气宣,而咳自止。

2.2 疏气郁、化结滞以和少阳 小柴胡汤加减法有云:“若咳者,去人参、大枣、炙甘草,加五味子半升,干姜二两。”这为咳嗽从少阳论治提供了理论依据。而究其病机,少阳内寄胆气,五行属木,其气亦喜条达而恶抑郁,少阳“曲直之性”无郁,则气机畅达,三焦“如雾,如沤,如渎”的功能得以运转,人自安和。而三焦“决渎之官,水道出焉”,邪犯少阳,气机失畅,水道不通,饮聚射肺则咳,故有方后所注,加五味子、干姜以温肺化饮止咳。赵老师临床应用小柴胡汤而不去党参、炙甘草等味,以顾小儿“脾常不足”,多以小柴胡汤原方加干姜、五味子等味,疏调少阳气郁,兼以温肺止咳。小柴胡汤外调达枢机,内以和解少阳,外感、内伤咳嗽均可适用^[9],且其咳多伴有肋肋疼痛、口苦、夜间加甚的特点^[10]。

儿童上气道综合征^[11]多因腺样体、扁桃体、咽部的一些慢性增生等引起咳嗽。赵老师结合少阳经脉行于人身之侧,总结其增生的病机为“正邪交争于少阳经脉,气滞痰凝所致”,而多从少阳论治。《伤寒论》云:“少阴病,四逆,其人或咳……四逆散主之。”赵老师临床解析此条,“此四逆因阳郁而四逆,冠以少阴病,是与少阴真阳亏损之四逆相鉴别之用,四逆散可做治疗少阳气机郁滞的基本方”。而四逆散由柴胡、白芍、枳实、甘草组成,肝体阴而用阳,柴胡、芍药归肝经,柴胡入肝疏郁,芍药归肝补阴,枳实助柴胡疏郁,炙甘草合芍药甘酸化阴兼以调和诸药,四者合用,使肝气得疏,肝阴得柔。肝胆互为表里,共主疏泄,疏泄得司,气机畅达,结滞自散,顽咳得消,故常以四逆散作为治疗此类咳嗽的基本方。伴有咽部异物感者,遵仲景“咽中如有炙脔”,合半夏厚朴汤以化痰散结,迁延日久,久病入络者,用三棱、莪术破血消积,伴有腺样体、扁桃体等明显增生者,可取《黄帝内经》“坚者消之”,选牡蛎、鳖甲等以软坚散结,随证灵活加减。

少阳之气应春季生发之气,其气恶郁。气又为血、津之帅,气机郁结,而多痰血结滞之证。儿童本身“肝常有余”的生理特点,使得其多气郁之证,而发少阳咳嗽。故从少阳论治儿童咳嗽当重解郁、疏郁,以“疏气郁,化结滞”为要。

2.3 推陈积、降胃气以清阳明 《素问·阳明脉解》载:“阳明主肉,其脉血气盛,邪客之则热。”阳明

为气盛血丰之经,邪气客之,而多“胃家实”的实证、热证。而肺与大肠相表里,胃肠有实证、热证之积,腑气不通,肺失肃降,而多发咳嗽。小儿因脾常不足,饮食不慎,运化不及而多积滞,而其阳常有余,稍有宿食积滞多从阳化热,故多咳嗽不止且伴有腹胀便秘,舌苔厚腻,脉象滑数的胃肠实热积证。赵老师指出,小儿特有的生理特点决定了其阳明咳嗽发病率远高于成人,治疗应注重清下,以推其陈积,降其胃气,复肺之宣降而止咳。小儿食积咳嗽以食积致气郁为始,郁热内结兼有里实,而多为大柴胡汤方证^[12],赵老师亦多用大柴胡汤以和解通下阳明,且一般不过3剂。因大柴胡较之三承气药力更为缓和,不过3剂,更是取其中病即止,下不伤正,以顾小儿“脏腑娇嫩,形气未充”。且《神农本草经》言柴胡“去肠胃中结气,饮食积聚,推陈致新”,大黄“荡涤肠胃,推陈致新”,而大柴胡汤君以柴胡,臣以大黄,故对胃肠宿积有良好的推陈致新之用。再观现代研究,通腑理肺汤可以显著降低重症肺炎合并脓毒症患者的呼吸机使用时间^[13],大柴胡汤合桃核承气汤可以改善哮喘患者肺功能等^[14],推陈积,降胃气以肃肺对于肺系疾病的治疗有重要临床指导价值。胃主通降,其气以降为顺,以通为用,故儿童阳明咳嗽治疗重在“推陈积,降胃气”,陈积去,阳明得清,胃气降,腑气得通,肺自得安,咳嗽自平。

2.4 健中阳、消痰浊以温太阴 《素问·经脉别论》言:“饮入于胃,游溢精气,上输于脾,脾气散精,上归于肺。”且《金匱要略心典》有载:“脾为四运之轴。”太阴脾脏为水之精微在人体内转输布散的主要承运者,其气和健,其阳温运,上归于肺的水之精微才能“若雾露之灌溉”以润娇脏。然或是误下,或是贪凉饮冷,损伤中阳,脾运失健而痰湿内生,则成脾之生痰之源,上犯于肺,而促肺之储痰之器。丁樱教授概括小儿湿痰咳嗽的主要病机为脾虚湿困,上犯于肺^[15]。赵老师临床亦指出,小儿本自脾常不足,加之各种水果、牛奶等肥甘厚味之品进入儿童食谱,更加剧了儿童痰湿体质的形成,而多发太阴咳嗽。遵仲景“病痰饮,当以温药和之”,故“消痰浊,健中阳”为太阴咳嗽辨治的着眼点。苓甘五味姜辛汤是临床用于太阴痰湿咳嗽的常用方剂^[16],或是合方使用^[17],或是联合西药使用^[18],对于咳嗽均有显著疗效。赵老师临证也多以此方为基础方随证加减,阳气亏虚甚者,合理中汤或真武汤温阳除湿,病久痰瘀互结者,合桂枝茯苓丸以化瘀消痰等。

2.5 调寒热、和虚实以平厥阴 《素问·至真要大

论》载:“厥阴……两阴交尽也。”厥阴含阴尽阳生之意,故多寒热错杂,虚实错杂之证。再观“厥阴之为病,消渴,气上撞心,心中疼热……下之利不止”亦是厥阴寒热错杂,虚实夹杂的客观体现。赵老师结合厥阴病的特点,将临床中表现出寒热错杂,虚实夹杂的儿童咳嗽归于厥阴病辨证论治。而寒热并调,攻补兼施的方剂,如半夏泻心汤^[19]、柴胡桂枝干姜汤^[20]、乌梅丸^[21]、麻黄升麻汤^[22]等用于此类咳嗽的治疗常事半功倍,赵老师亦总结厥阴咳嗽重在调寒热,和虚实,而非止咳。紧抓其寒热错杂,虚实错杂的病机特点,“调其寒热,和其虚实”以平厥阴,而咳嗽易已。

2.6 顾命门、纳肾气以补少阴 《景岳全书》有录:“命门为元气之根,水火之宅。”又《难经》提出:“右肾为命门。”肾内寄元阴元阳,为一身阴阳之根本,主身之命门。结合“少阴之为病,脉微细,但欲寐”,可知病入少阴,多损伤肾中真阳,病涉命门。病久及肾,且肺为气之主,肾为气之根,咳久耗伤肺气,损伤气之根,发展为命门有损,肾不纳气的顽咳。赵老师结合小儿肾常虚,总结小儿诸多迁延不愈的顽咳病机或以“命门有损,肾不纳气”为主,或兼而有之。肾主纳气,呼吸深度得以为继,若肾失潜纳,则肺失于肃降而易发咳嗽迁延不愈。具体遣方时,若肾虚肾不纳气为主者,赵老师常以金匱肾气丸加减,补肾之阴阳,以顾命门,使肾有所纳。若肾不纳气为兼证者,视其阴阳亏虚不同而用药,顽咳伴腰膝酸软,形寒肢冷等肾阳虚者,多以蛤蚧、冬虫夏草等味温肾纳气止咳,伴眩晕耳鸣,潮热多汗等肾阴虚者,酌加黄精、山茱萸等味以补肾之阴精。结合相关文献,如花红梅等^[23]认为难治性顽咳迁延不愈与肾阳不足密切相关;郑耀建等^[24]使用麻黄附子细辛汤加減温肾治疗小儿咳嗽变异性哮喘疗效亦著;胡志鹏等^[25]从肺肾阴虚的角度辨治,使顽咳得平,顾护命门水火对于顽咳的辨治极具指导意义。小儿稚阴稚阳之体,稚阴未充,稚阳未长,对于小儿肾不纳气之顽咳的辨治应注重顾护其命门,即稚阴稚阳之体,补肾纳气而平顽咳。

3 结语

综上,赵老师应用六经辨证治疗儿童咳嗽有以下特点:其一,赵老师师古而不拘古,分析儿童咳嗽病因病机时注重结合《伤寒论》《黄帝内经》等经典原文,在深刻理解经典原文的基础上,巧妙应用四逆散治疗上气道综合征引起的咳嗽,灵活应用经方。

其二,辨治儿童咳嗽,遣方用药充分结合儿童生理病理特点,结合“阳常有余,脾常不足”等,指出儿童多发阳明咳嗽与太阴咳嗽,运用大柴胡汤治疗阳明咳嗽而一般不过 3 剂,以顾小儿脏腑之娇嫩不足。其三,重视命门,顾护小儿之本,结合小儿稚阴稚阳之体,治疗顽咳重视补益肾之阴阳,使肾气充足,肾有所纳,肺有所降。

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