

溃疡性结肠炎中医证型分布特点的现代文献分析^{*}

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摘要:目的 探讨溃疡性结肠炎中医辨证分型的客观规律。方法 统计分析近 37 年来国内公开报道的溃疡性结肠炎辨证分型文献, 运用多组间 X^2 检验对总结出的各组病例数据进行两两比较。结果 明确提出溃疡性结肠炎辨证分型的有 72 篇, 病例共 6037 例, 溃疡性结肠炎常见中医证型依次为: 大肠湿热证、脾胃虚弱证、肝郁脾虚证、脾肾阳虚证、寒热错杂证、血瘀肠络证、阴虚肠燥证。结论 溃疡性结肠炎病例的统计结果对确立该病中医辨证分型和辨证标准具有一定意义。

关键词: 溃疡性结肠炎; 辨证分型; 统计分析

中图分类号: R 259 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1672-0571(2016)06-0012-03

DOI: 10.13424/j.cnki.mtcm.2016.06.006

Modern literature analysis of TCM syndrome type of distribution characteristics

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Abstract Objective To discuss the object laws of ulcerative colitis of dialectical type of TCM. **Methods** Statistical analysis of the literature on the dialectical type of ulcerative colitis reported in China in recent years. The data of the every two groups were compared by using the multiple groups x^2 test. **Result** There were 72 proposing dialectical type of ulcerative colitis and a total of 6037 cases. The common TCM syndrome types: dampness-heat in large intestine syndrome, deficiency of spleen and stomach syndrome, stagnation of liver qi and spleen deficiency syndrome, yang deficiency of spleen and kidney syndrome, cold-heat complicated syndrome, blood stasis in intestinal collaterals syndrome and syndrome of dryness due to yin deficiency. **Conclusion** The statistical result of the case of ulcerative colitis has a certain significance to establish the dialectical type and standard of this disease.

Key words ulcerative colitis, dialectical type, statistical analysis

溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)是一种炎症性肠病, 发病机制尚未完全明确, 临床以腹泻、腹痛、黏液脓血便为主要表现, 属于中医学“痢疾”“泄泻”“腹痛”等病症范畴^[1]。目前溃疡性结肠炎

的中医分型方法、辨证分型、分型依据等尚无统一标准^[2-3]。为了进一步探讨溃疡性结肠炎中医证型分布的客观规律, 我们就近 37 年来国内公开报道的溃疡性结肠炎中医证型分布作了筛选、整理、

* 基金项目: 陕西中医药大学科研基金项目(2015QN17); 陕西省科技厅研究项目(2013JQ4009)