

王捷虹教授运用半夏泻心汤治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎经验总结

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摘要:王捷虹教授一直从事慢性萎缩性胃炎的研究,认为慢性萎缩性胃炎病机多属于本虚标实之证。其致病多因湿热之邪,蕴结于胃,灼伤胃阴,阴液不足,胃黏膜腺体失养,故出现腺体萎缩、黏膜变薄;气阴两虚日久致胃络瘀阻,瘀久则出现肠化、增生,临床主张用辛开苦降之半夏泻心汤加减治疗 CAG,往往取得较好的疗效。

关键词:王捷虹;半夏泻心汤;慢性萎缩性胃炎;临床经验

中图分类号:R256.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1672-0571(2017)05-0006-03

DOI:10.13424/j.cnki.mtcm.2017.05.003

Professor Wang Jiehong's Experience of Treating Chronic Atrophic Gastritis by Banxia Xiexin Decoction

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Abstract: Professor Wang Jiehong has been engaged in chronic atrophic gastritis research and believes the pathogenesis of the disease mostly belongs to the syndrome of asthenia in origin and asthenia in superficiality. The disease is usually acquired due to damp-heat pathogen, stagnation of pathogenic dampness and heat in the stomach, ambustion of the stomach-yin, deficiency of yin-fluid as well as gland dystrophy of gastric mucosa. Thus gland atrophy and mucosal thinning occur, and long time of deficiency of both qi and yin leads to blood stasis in stomach collaterals, while long time of stasis leads to intestinal metaplasia and hyperplasia. Modified Banxia Xiexin decoction processed by Xinkai Kujiang method is recommended clinically to treat CAG since it usually achieved good curative effect.

Keywords: Wang Jiehong, Banxia Xiexin decoction, CAG, clinical experience

慢性萎缩性胃炎(CAG):是以胃粘膜腺体数目减少、胃黏膜变薄为特点的慢性炎症性疾病^[1]。发病机制尚不明确,研究^[2]发现 HP 感染与慢性萎缩性胃炎密切相关。临床多表现为胃部顶胀感、偶有疼痛、食欲不振,乏困、恶心欲吐等症状。随着病情进展,多伴肠上皮化生、不典型增生等病理

改变,此改变被称为胃癌前状态,及早诊断、治疗对防治胃癌发展有重要意义。该病的症状无特异性,胃镜下常见胃粘膜颜色变浅,黏膜皱襞变平坦,黏膜变薄,可见到黏膜下血管,当伴肠化生及增生时,胃粘膜表面可出现颗粒状及结节状物。虽然近几年胃镜诊断技术水平提高,但该病确诊

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