

《伤寒杂病论》治疗便血思路及用药特点探析^{*}

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摘要: 分析《伤寒杂病论》中便血相关条文, 总结便血辨证应不离阴阳, 权衡阴阳盛衰, 辨明病位病性及方证。结合《伤寒论》当归赤小豆散用药特点, 提出止血勿忘和血、补血, 和血有助于湿化。并由《伤寒论》114 条提出便血可由表邪内陷, 治血亦治风, 风去血自止。

关键词: 伤寒杂病论; 便血; 经方

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Analysis on the Thoughts of Treating Hematochezia and the Medication Features in Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases

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Abstract This paper analyzes the related articles of hematochezia in Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases, sums up that the syndrome differentiation of hematochezia should not be separated from yin and yang, exuberance or decline of yin and yang should be weighed, disease location, disease nature and syndromes should be identified. Combined with the medication features of angelica sinensis scutellaria in the book, it is suggested that harmonizing and nourishing blood should not be forgotten while arresting bleeding, since harmonizing blood benefits dampness transformation. According to article 114, it is further suggested that hematochezia is caused by inward invasion of exterior pathogen, thus treating blood means treating wind, while the wind is gone, the blood bleeding stops.

Key words Treatise on Cold Damage and Miscellaneous Diseases; hematochezia; classical prescription

《伤寒杂病论》对于便血症候、方药均有详尽的描述, 初步奠定了便血辨证论治的思路。如《金匮要略·惊悸吐衄下血胸满瘀血病脉证治》“下血, 先便后血, 此远血也, 黄土汤主之……下血, 先血后便, 此近血也, 赤小豆当归散主之。”“吐血不

止者, 柏叶汤主之。”“心气不足, 吐血, 衄血, 泻心汤主之。”《伤寒论》371 条“热利下重者, 白头翁汤主之。”《伤寒论》306 条“少阴病, 下利便脓血者, 桃花汤主之。”上述方证黄土汤证、柏叶汤证为阴证, 但兼有阴血亏虚或湿热, 泻心汤证乃阳证, 当归赤

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