

学术探讨

心肌炎的中医辨治优势探讨^{*}陈烨文^{**} 孙达

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摘要: 心肌炎是临床常见病之一, 对于心肌炎的辨治必须深入探讨心肌炎的辨证论治源流及其病名沿革, 总结其临床分型, 西医分型为恢复期、迁延期、慢性期和后遗症期, 中医分型为初期、中期和后期, 采用中西医紧密结合, 根据舌脉指导临床用药, 药后合理调护。所以, 临床对心肌炎的辨治, 需要坚持中西医结合, 继承中医学的特色, 参考最新研究进展, 取长补短。

关键词: 心肌炎; 中医; 病因病机; 辨证论治; 优势

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Discussion on the Advantages of TCM
Differentiation and Treatment of Myocarditis

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Abstract Myocarditis is one of the common clinical diseases. For the differentiation and treatment of myocarditis, it is a must to discuss the origin and evolution of syndrome differentiation and treatment of myocarditis. Its clinical classification by western medicine are recovery, prolongation, chronic and sequelae stages, by Chinese medicine are initial, middle and late stages. The combination of Chinese and Western medicine is adopted, and the clinical medication is guided according to the tongue and vein, and the medicine is rationally adjusted after the medicine. Therefore, the clinical diagnosis and treatment of myocarditis needs to adhere to the combination of Chinese and Western medicine, inherit the characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine, refer to the latest research progress, and learn from each other.

Key words myocarditis; traditional Chinese medicine; etiology and pathogenesis; treatment based on syndrome differentiation

中医药辨治心肌炎具有一定的优势, 从中西医对心肌炎的认识出发, 总结中医学对心肌炎的临床分型、诊治方法和临床常用方药是当代中医临床的任务之一。中西医对心肌炎的治疗各有其特色, 中医学根据舌脉辨治心肌炎, 指导临床处方用药, 从而取得疗效, 西医治疗心肌炎除了安装心脏起搏器之外, 别无根治方法, 由此坚持中医学辨证论治思

想, 参考西医最新临床进展, 取长补短, 是目前治疗心肌炎的方向之一。

1 心肌炎概说

心肌炎(myocarditis), 是人体心肌的炎症性病变, 临床上以心肌活检为诊断的重要标准。目前, 由于气候环境和人们生活的变化, 心肌炎有爆发的趋势。对于这种类型的疾病, 现代临床医学方面观

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