

李氏当归补血汤治疗血虚发热再议^{*}

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摘 要:李氏当归补血汤组方简单,配伍精当,原文意义深刻,其病因病机不同于今天临床所见的血虚发热,通过对李氏当归补血汤原文释义,从李氏生活背景、无字句处发掘其病因病机,七情和合分析“劳者温之”“损者益之”“热淫于内,甘以泻之”的经文大意。发现李氏甘温除热法用黄芪、当归旨在补中以消病因,调整升降出入疏气令调,甘以泻之以解肌除热。李氏运用当归补血汤重在温补劳损,调畅气机而除燥热。

关键词:当归补血汤;血虚发热;燥热

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Re - discussion on Li' s Danggui Buxue Decoction in the Treatment of Blood - deficiency Fever

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Abstract Li' s Danggui Buxue Decoction is simple in formulation, well - matched and of profound significance. Its etiology and pathogenesis are different from the blood deficiency and fever seen in today' s clinical practice. By explaining the original text of Li' s Danggui Buxue Decoction, its etiology and pathogenesis are explored from Li' s life background and wordless sentences. Seven emotions are combined to analyze the main ideas of “treating overstrain by warming”, “treating detriment by supplementing”, “treating interior heat exopathogen by sweet drainage”. It was found that astragalus membranaceus and angelica sinensis were used in Li' s method of relieving fever with sweet - warm medicinals to eliminate pathogenic factors, adjust ascending and descending in order to regulate Qi, and relieve muscle fever by sweet drainage. Li used Danggui Buxue Decoction to warm and tonify strain, regulate Qi and eliminate dryness - heat.

Key words Danggui Buxue Decoction; blood - deficiency fever; dryness - heat

当归补血汤理论完善、临床丰富于李东垣,但更早就有黄芪当归汤的配伍,笔者前期已经通过“血液衰少而为燥热”立论,提出李氏所述的血虚发热为燥热,而黄芪重在固表,并非生血^[1-2]。本文通过再次深入的探讨发现,李氏提出当归补血汤治疗血虚发热,隶属甘温除热法,原意深奥,须

细查精详,才能机圆法活,娴熟于临床。

1 原文释义

李东垣著作中有三处提及当归补血汤,而共同病机特点为:血虚^[2]。《内外伤辨惑论·暑伤胃气论》云:“治肌热,燥热,困渴引饮,目赤面红,昼夜不息,其脉洪大而虚,重按全无。《内经》曰:脉

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