

## 桂芍楮实汤配伍原理及源流初探<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:**《六十病方》是成都老官山汉墓医书的一部, 所载内容反映了西汉早期的方剂学成就。就其所载“桂芍楮实汤”进行考辨与探析, 认为其主治因“寒”邪所致, 以“腹痛”为主症的痼病, 其配伍以桂、芍为基本结构, 全方具有温中寓补、正邪兼顾的组方特点。同时, 基于“类方”具有主要组成药物或主要配伍关系相同、组方结构相似的特征, 认为桂芍楮实汤与仲景桂枝汤类方存在源流关系。厘清这一源流关系, 有助于考辨桂枝汤类方的形成, 也可为进一步探讨桂枝汤类方方证特点及临床应用提供参考。

**关键词:**六十病方; 桂芍楮实汤; 桂枝汤类方; 源流

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## Preliminary Study on the Compatibility Principle and Origin of Guishao Chushi Decoction

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**Abstract** *Formulas for Sixty Diseases* is a part of the medical book of the Laoguanshan Han Tomb in Chengdu. The contents reflect the achievements of the prescriptions in the early Western Han Dynasty. Based on the textual research and analysis of Guishao Chushi Decoction, it is believed that its main target should be hernia caused by cold pathogen, and its main symptom is “abdominal pain”. Its compatibility is based on laurel and paeonia albiflora, and the whole prescription has the characteristics of both tonifying in warmth and giving consideration to both healthy and pathogenic Qi. At the same time, based on the fact that “analogous prescription” has the same main components or compatibility relationship and similar composition structure, it is considered that there is a source-stream relationship between Guishao Chushi Decoction and Zhongjing Guizhi Decoction or analogous prescription. To clarify this source-stream relationship is helpful to study the formation of Guizhi Decoction-like formulas, and to provide reference for further exploring the characteristics and clinical application of Guizhi Decoction-like formulas and syndromes.

**Key words** *Formulas for Sixty Diseases*; Guishao Chushi Decoction; Guizhi Decoction-like formulas; source-stream

成都老官山汉墓医简为新发掘出土的汉代医学简书, 共发现医简 900 余支, 可分为 9 部医书。《六十病方》为其中之一, 约 210 支医简, 计 9000 余字, 记载了治疗六十种疾病的医方<sup>[1]</sup>。经过对原简文字的识读, 简 156、128 文字字体风格一致,

且内容连贯, 两者缀合后可得到一条完整治疗“疝”病的条文, 即“·其一曰: 治山(疝), 取穀(穀)大把二、乾薑三果(顆)、圭(桂)二尺、勺(芍)藥五寸、棗半斗、淳酒三斗, 合和, 以為三釀三沸, 濟取汁, 齏(飲)之, 日再齏(飲), 齏(飲)一升, 衰

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