

药物研究

《伤寒论》干姜药对应用探析^{*}

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摘 要:对干姜在《伤寒论》中的作用及其配伍应用进行归纳、整理,从中学习仲景辨证用药,以期对临床应用有所裨益。如干姜与温热药配伍主要用于寒证,包括脏腑里虚寒和寒邪内侵,发挥温里作用;干姜与苦寒药物相配,主要用于寒热错杂证,发挥辛开苦降或温清共用之效。

关键词:伤寒论;药对;干姜

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Analysis on Compatibility of Dried Ginger in *Treaties of Febrile Diseases*

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Abstract The function and compatibility of dried ginger in *Treaties of Febrile Diseases* are sorted out and generalized in the paper to learn Zhongjing's syndrome differentiating principles and medicating methods, which is of great value in clinical application. Dried ginger combined drugs with warm nature is indicating for cold syndrome, including deficiency-cold viscera and inner attacking by pathogenic cold, with the interior organs warmed; The compatibility of dried ginger and drugs with bitter and cold nature is mainly indicating for syndrome of cold-heat mixture, for its functioning in opening and descending or both warming and heat-clearing.

Keywords *Treaties of Febrile Diseases*, drugs' combination, dried ginger

中药的应用是由最初的单味药开始,随着用药经验的累积,逐步认识到单味药在治疗复杂疾病中的不足,从而逐渐应用多味药物相互配合使用来达到治疗疾病的目的。而药对又称对药,是方剂配伍的最基本形式,早在春秋战国时期就出现了药对的应用,《雷公药对》一书据考证成书于东汉,是最早著录具体药物配伍宜忌的专著^[1]。张仲景所著《伤寒论》开药对配伍使用之先河,被后世医家称之为“方书之祖”。全书 112 首方,涉及 89 味药。从其药用频次来看,干姜位居第六;从

其组方来看,药对方 10 首,干姜入 3 方次,余 102 方干姜入 22 方次^[2],包括小柴胡汤、真武汤和四逆散的加减。有关干姜的药对很多,本文主要论述以下 5 对,即干姜与附子、干姜与桂枝、干姜与甘草、干姜与栀子、干姜与半夏。

1 干姜功效

干姜,为姜科多年生草本植物姜的根茎晒干而成,可药食同用。《神农本草经》对干姜的描述为:“主胸满,咳逆上气,温中止血,出汗,逐风湿痹,肠僻下痢。生者尤良。久服去臭气,通神明。”

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