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基于《黄帝内经》风火理论的儿童抽动障碍辨治

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摘 要:抽动障碍是新时代下儿童一种常见的精神神经系统疾病,其病因病机复杂,临床治疗困难。通过分析《黄帝内经》中有关风与火相关描述与抽动症之间的关系,探讨了抽动障碍的病因病机,以风火论治抽动症具有临床指导意义。

关键词:黄帝内经;风火理论;病因病机;抽动障碍

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Syndrome Differentiation of Children's Tic Disorder with Wind and Fire Theory Recorded in *Huangdi's Internal Canon*

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Abstract Tic disorder is a common psychiatric disorder in children in the new age, with complicated etiology and pathogenesis and difficult to treat. Through the analysis of the relationship between "wind and fire" described in *Huangdi's Internal Canon* and tic disorder, the article is to explore its etiology and pathogenesis, proving that it is clinically significant to treat tic disorder according to the wind–fire differentiation.

Key words Huangdi's Internal Canon, wind and fire theory, etiology and pathogenesis, tic disorder

抽动障碍(ticdisorder,TD),又称儿童抽动症,是起病于儿童时期的神经精神疾病,临床以不自主的,反复的肌群运动性抽动,伴或不伴发声性抽动为主要特征,多发生于儿童和青少年^[1]。表现为皱眉眨眼,张口歪嘴,摇头耸肩,伸脖子,甩胳膊,吸肚子、踢腿,清嗓子,口中发出怪声或口出秽言等症状,常有强迫、冲动、多动等症状。近年来,其患病率有增加趋势,在学龄儿童和青少年中可达1%~2%,已成为儿童的一种常见病^[2]。目前认为该病的病因可能为神经递质失调、遗传因素、免疫因素、环境因素及社会心理因素等共同作用的结果^[3]。本病常反复发作,症状多变,严重影响儿童的生活、学习及心理发育。小儿抽动症,目前尚无统一中医

病名。现代多数学者据临床表现将本病归于"慢惊风""抽搐""瘛疭""筋惕肉""肝风证"等范畴,但以"慢惊风"和"肝风证"命名者为多。笔者通过学习《黄帝内经》中"风与火"的论述,对儿童抽动障碍的病因病机进行了探讨,并以风火为指导,采用清热泻火,息风制动法治疗该病,取得满意疗效。

1 风火理论与抽动障碍

《黄帝内经》认为肢体抽动障碍类疾病多与风、火有关,其一,与"风"的关系。儿童抽动障碍以不自主的,反复的肌群运动性抽动为最核心症状,认为本病"风"的关系密切。在《素问·阴阳应象大论》的"风胜则动",《素问·六元正纪大论》的"风胜乃摇",《素问·至真要大论》"诸暴强直,皆