

# 白癜风经络辨证归经的临床探讨

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**内容提要** 本文运用中医经络理论对210例白癜风患者的皮损分布进行了辨证归经分析。结果表明：白癜风皮损分布于阳经多于阴经，脏腑分属腑多于脏，其中以足少阳胆、足阳明胃、足太阳膀胱经者居多，其次为手阳明大肠和手少阳三焦经。提示白癜风发病可能与上述脏腑经络有关，对临床针灸择经取穴和辨证用药治疗均有一定参考意义。

白癜风是一种较常见的皮肤病。早在帛书《五十二病方》<sup>①</sup>中见有“白处”、“白瘕”，并形容为“白毋腠”的记载，可谓泛指色素减退或脱失之类的皮肤病。《诸病源候论》中对本病立有专述，并谓之“白癩”<sup>②</sup>。后世医家亦称本病为“白驳风”<sup>③</sup>。对其发病、临床证治等方面的著述日益增多，然而从中医经络辨证归经方面的研究报道较少。笔者运用中医经络理论知识，对210例白癜风患者进行了辨证分析，试图找寻发病与经络脏腑的关系，从而有助于临床治疗。现将初步研究结果报告如下。

## 资料与方法

一、一般资料：210例中男93例，女117例。年龄2~80岁，其中2~10岁33例，11~20岁47例，21~30岁73例，31~40岁24例，41~50岁22例，51~60岁9例，71~80岁2例。病程半月~28年，其中半月~1年42例，1~2年75例，3~4年30例，5~10年31例，11~15年21例，16~20年9例，25和28年者各1例。发病部位：210例中白斑发于头颈部162例(77.14%)，躯干部105例(50%)，下肢53例(25.24%)，上肢41例(19.52%)，外阴部21例(10%)。皮损数目：仅发一片者32例(15.24%)，多片者178例(84.76%)。皮损对称性分布者68例(32.38%)。患处见有白色毛发(包括眉、须等)49例(23.33%)。

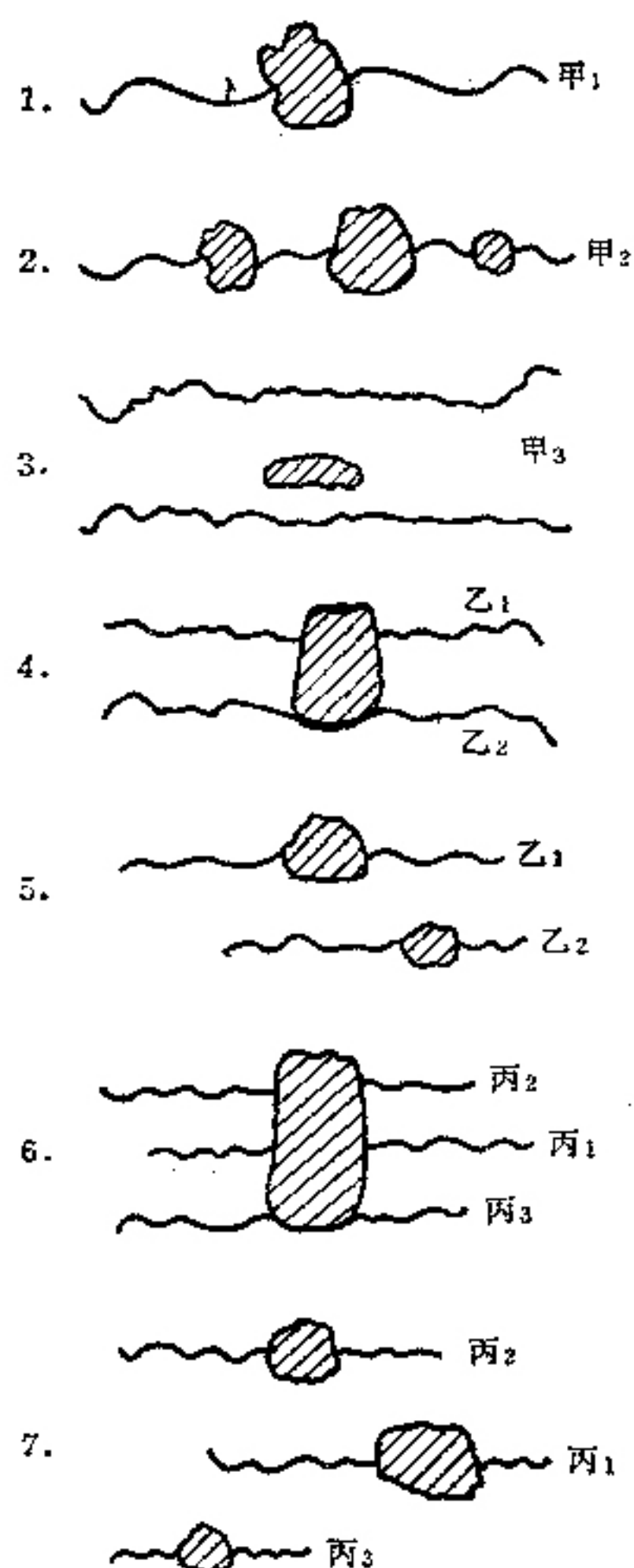
二、辨证归经方法：(1)按照“十五经脉”(即手足三阴、三阳经，督、任、带脉)为准，进行辨证归经。(2)均以患者就诊时皮损(即

首发性白斑，其直径在1cm以上者，下同)所在部位，对照经络循行于人体表部位，分辨其所属的经脉。(3)皮损位于上述十五经脉循行部位时(包括单片或多片皮损)，而归属其经(见附图1、2，甲<sub>1</sub>、甲<sub>2</sub>)。(4)皮损位于两经之间(而未在其经脉上)，而以损害的边缘，与两邻近经脉间的直线距离相比，择其近者而归其经(附图3，甲<sub>3</sub>)。(5)皮损同时或分别位于两经脉循行部位之上时，而以位于该经上的皮损面积大小而分主次，大者为主经(附图4、5，乙<sub>1</sub>)，小者为次(附图4、5，乙<sub>2</sub>)。(6)皮损同时位于三经部位时，而以中间者为主经(附图6，丙<sub>1</sub>)，再根据皮损位于两侧经脉上的面积大小而相比，进一步分主次(附图6，丙<sub>2</sub>、丙<sub>3</sub>)。若分别位于三经部位时，而同样以皮损面积的大小相比而分主次(附图7，丙<sub>1</sub>、丙<sub>2</sub>、丙<sub>3</sub>)。(7)根据每位患者皮损分布于经脉数目多少而分为四类：①甲类：皮损位于一经者(见附图1~3)。②乙类：皮损同时或分别位于两经脉者(附图4~5)。③丙类：位于三经者(附图6~7)。④丁类：皮损分布于四经或以上，以及用前法一时难以分辨和归经者，而有待进一步研讨。

关于中医经络循行路线，从古至今，年代不同，繁简不一。本文工作时主要参照《针灸学》<sup>④</sup>、《针灸学简编》<sup>⑤</sup>和上海标本模型厂制“针灸经穴模型”，进行辨证归经。

## 结果分析

本文210例中，经络辨证归经而属于甲类



说明：“——”表示经络循行于体表部位  
“●”表示本病皮损见于体表部位

附图 白癜风皮损经络归经分类方法示意图

者 39 例，乙类者 71 例，丙类者 59 例，共 169 例，占 80.48%，另 41 例属于丁类，占 19.52%。上述 169 例皮损经络辨证归经结果表明，皮损分布于各经脉之总和为 358 次，其中分布于足少阳胆经者 75 次，占 20.95% (75/358)，足阳明胃经 71 次，占 19.83%，足太阳膀胱经 65 次，占 18.16%；而分布于手阳明大肠经、手少阳三焦经次之；手厥阴心包经和手少阴心经最少。皮损同时分布于两经脉（乙类）或三经脉循行部位者居多，而仅见于一经脉者偏少（详见附表）。从经络分属于阴阳的角度分析，169 例

中，皮损分布于“阳经”（手足三阳经、督脉）者 304 次，占 84.92% (304/358)，而分布于“阴经”（手足三阴经、任脉、带脉）者仅 54 次，占 15.08%。阴阳经皮损分布之比为 1:5.63。

附表 169 例白癜风皮损分布与经络的关系

经脉名称	经络辨证分类和分布数						共计(次)
	甲类	乙类		丙类			
	甲	乙 <sub>1</sub>	乙 <sub>2</sub>	丙 <sub>1</sub>	丙 <sub>2</sub>	丙 <sub>3</sub>	
手太阴肺经	1		1	1		2	5
手厥阴心包经						2	2
手少阴心经						1	1
手阳明大肠经	3	3	13	2	5	2	28
手少阳三焦经	2	2	6	4	7	6	27
手太阳小肠经	2	1	2	3	3	8	19
足阳明胃经	6	21	9	17	12	6	71
足少阳胆经	8	15	12	12	17	11	75
足太阳膀胱经	8	18	13	11	6	9	65
足太阴脾经			1		3	1	5
足厥阴肝经	6	4	3	3	2	3	21
足少阴肾经		1	1		2	1	5
任脉		3	4	2		3	12
督脉	2	2	5	4	2	4	19
带脉	1	1	1				3
	39例	71例		59例			358次/ 169例

## 讨 论

经络学说为中医学理论宝库中的重要组成部分，中医学认为许多内在脏腑的变化，均可以通过经络而反映到人体皮肤表面上来。本文的目的就在于通过分析白癜风皮损分布与经络循行部位的关系，从而探讨本病的发病机理以及与人体经络和内在脏腑的关系，为临床辨证论治提供理论依据。本文结果表明：白癜风皮损分布于足少阳胆经、足阳明胃经、足太阳膀胱经者居多，其次为手阳明大肠经、手少阳三焦经。若从皮损分布于整个阴经或阳经的总次数相比，阳经明显多于阴经，结合脏腑而言，其分属腑者显著多于脏。此均提示白癜风的发病与上述经络、脏腑有一定的关系。本结果可供临床针灸辨证择经取穴和对本病进行辨证治疗参考。同时提示我们，今后对本病的治疗，在采取外用药的同时，要重视或加强内服

药的治疗,以调理有关脏腑经络的内部变化,可能有助于疗效的提高。本项工作尚属初步观察和探讨,上述结果和看法能否用于指导临床实践,尚有待于今后进一步研究和提高。

(本文工作,承我院新针科以及我科郑际华、**邓国亮**等同志协助,特此致谢)

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## 白内障后路摘除术临床应用体会

湖北省潜江县医院眼科 罗会魁

白内障后路摘除术,是在“内障针拨”术的基础上,采用角巩膜缘的后方巩膜上(睫状体平坦部)作切口,从虹膜后沿将内障取出的方法,具有中西医结合特点。我们1978年10月~1984年9月用此法治疗31例,疗效较好,结果和体会如下。

**临床资料** 31例中男13例,女18例。最大年龄75岁,最小15岁。外伤性3例,先天性2例,继发性2例,并发性3例,代谢性1例,老年性20例。右眼14例,左眼17例。并以同期用前路摘除术治疗90例作对照观察。

**治疗方法** 手术步骤与时辰报告基本相同(见:白内障后路摘出的设计,郑州学术会议论文汇编,1977:144—145)。与其不同点为(1)巩膜切口:距上方角巩膜缘4~5mm并与之平行作长10~12mm的巩膜板层切口,权衡巩膜切口长度,行2~3根预置缝线,以6个零丝线为宜。(2)巩膜全层切开:将预置缝线向切口两端分开,用预先准备好的三角剃须刀片在12点巩膜切口处轻轻划透后,再取挑切法将巩膜下半层行全层切开,若平坦部睫状体未全切开,可用虹膜剪轻巧伸入顺巩膜切口剪开即可。(3)断带:按“内障针拨”法,用虹膜恢复器代替拨针,从巩膜切口伸入,恢复器由后房出前房往下方虹膜内沿插进,左右轻轻移动,将悬韧带全拨断。(4)取出品状体:术者右手执晶体圈自巩膜切口伸入,助手上提预置缝线并闭合切口,伸入的圈匙由瞳孔后沿进前房伸至6点虹膜后沿斜向下倾,使晶体翻个筋斗,晶体圈再转到下方托住晶体往外徐徐拖出,当晶体抵达巩膜切口时,助手放松上提预置缝线,看到晶体赤道部露出巩膜切口,可稍停片刻,俟玻璃体向两端退缩回去,再继续作娩出动作,即可顺利娩出完整晶体。

**疗效观察** (1)视力比较:术后视力均为眼前手动~指数/3m,术后3周视力一般在0.04~0.2,随访6个月~6年,矫正视力0.4者1例,0.7以上者17例,1.0以上者13例,较同期行前路摘除90例(0.011例,0.1~0.3 3例,0.4~0.6 16例,0.7~0.9 52例,1.0以上18例)疗效为优。(2)并发症比较:术中31例中28例有不同程度玻璃体溢出,晶体囊膜破裂、前房出血、玻璃体液化各1例;术后巩膜切口裂开和瞳孔移位各1例;而前路摘除90例术中前房出血、虹膜色素脱失、晶体囊膜破裂、玻璃体脱出分别为26、21、23、28例;术后前房出血、皮质残留、瞳孔移位、虹膜炎、继发青光眼分别为1、5、64、3、7例。

**体 会** 本文采用术式优点为适应症范围广,并发症及术后反应性炎症少,对前房无干扰,出血机会少,对巩膜无触及损害,虹膜色素脱出机会少,瞳孔能保持正圆居中,矫正视力好,出现不规则散光机会少。缺点是对玻璃体干扰较大,常有不同程度损失,但只要动作轻巧、麻醉充分,切口不宜过小,眼球不受挤压,操作熟练,助手与术者配合良好,即可减少或避免损失。对先天性和外伤性白内障要防止晶体囊膜破裂,切口不可过小,不要在悬韧带未全断离时硬托、硬拉晶体圈匙,或使之翻转,或用有齿镊去助取。术前应了解患者的出、凝血机制,只要术中动作小、轻稳,不触及虹膜、睫状体,切开或剪开睫状体平坦部时不随意勾拉,即不会发生玻璃体与前房出血。本文有1例术后10天因上呼吸道感染咳嗽等致巩膜切口裂开,经重新整理伤口,缝合后加压包扎,静卧观察3周痊愈。故除在缝合巩膜切口时,应注意仔细检查对嵌顿玻璃体的还回处理与创口的整理外,有咳嗽、便秘或腹泻时还应及时治疗。



# Combined Traditional and Western Therapy of Infantile Bronchial Asthma —An Observation on Therapeutic Effect of 32 Cases

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In this paper, 64 patients suffering from infantile bronchial asthma were randomly divided into TCM-WM observation group and control group, 32 cases in each group. In the control group, antibiotics, corticosteroids and aminophylline were routinely given. While in the observation group, in supplement to antibiotics and corticosteroids, 5% sodium bicarbonate 5 ml/kg and anisodamine (654-2) 0.5 mg/kg, intravenous injection slowly or intravenous dripping rapidly as a dose, 1~3 times a day were given, especially for those acute exacerbation cases. At the same time, traditional anti-asthmatic mixture had also been added for treatment. In remission period, a traditional immune regulatory mixture was prescribed.

Result: In the observation group, during severe episodes, the speed and rate of remission, long term follow-up cure rate and total cure rate were all higher than that of the control group. The correction of right heart failure and acidosis and recovery to normal  $PO_2$  and  $PCO_2$  were all better than those of the control group. The t test between the two groups was significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Sodium bicarbonate and anisodamine may correct acidosis, improve pulmonary circulation and diminish inflammatory infiltration. In addition, anti-asthmatic mixture may relieve symptoms, so the immediate efficacy was rather good. Immune regulatory mixture may improve the immune status and pulmonary circulation and it may also suppress anaphylactic reactions. By these means, the principle of "symptomatic treatment for acute conditions and radical treatment for chronic conditions" was realized. Hence the result is satisfactory.

(Original article on page 667)

## Clinical Observation of Therapeutical Effect in 232 Cases of Vitiligo

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This paper reports 232 cases of vitiligo treated with TCM-WM. The therapeutical results were quite satisfactory. The majority of the patients were between 21~30 years old. The range of the duration of illness was one month to 32 years, with 22.8% (53 cases) within six-month duration and 28.4% (66 cases) over five years. Positive family history was noted in 32 cases. The patients were divided randomly into four groups: A group (100 cases) was treated with the principle of "regulate the flow of Qi, promote the blood circulation and dispell the exogenous "wind". B group (51 cases) was treated with steroids. C group (53 cases) was treated with the method of nourish the Yin, promote the blood circulation and dispell the exogenous "wind" combined with steroids. D group (28 cases) was treated with topical application of Tr. Fructus Psoraleae alone as control. Comparing the therapeutical effect between these four groups, it showed that the effect of the C group was better than that of others, it enhanced the therapeutical effect and reduced the side-effects of steroids. Between A and B group, there was no significant difference statistically.

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## A Clinical Study of Channel Distribution of Vitiligo

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The channel distribution of skin lesions of vitiligo was analyzed according to the channel theory of traditional Chinese medicine. The following results were obtained: (1) The skin lesions of vitiligo were distributed more frequently along the Yang Channels than the Yin ones, that is, more frequently along the channels of hollow organs than those of solid ones. (2) Along the Gallbladder Channel, the Stomach Channel, and the Urinary Bladder Channel, the frequency of distribution is the highest. The frequency of distribution along the Large Intestine Channel and the Triple-warmer Channel is higher than the rest of channels. These results suggest that the pathogenesis of vitiligo may have special relationship with the above-mentioned channels. The data presented by this article is significant in channel and acupoint selection in acupuncture and moxibustion therapy, also in the medical treatment based on the syndrome differentiation.

(Original article on page 672)