

寸口三部九候脉图与中医辨证的关系

——附 62 例慢性胃炎患者脉图分析

上海中医学院 费兆薇 徐建国 徐蓉娟*

内容提要 运用 3 MX—1 型三头脉象换能器及脉象实验装置,模拟手指“三部九候”切脉方法,观察并分析 62 例慢性胃炎患者脉图,并以 20 例健康者脉图作对照。结果表明:患者组与健康组均以弦脉为主,其中脾胃气虚型,脉形多弦而弱,右关脉力明显减弱;阴虚内热型多见滑脉,左手三部脉力偏弱;湿困脾胃型脉形弦、平而缓,右关部脉力增强;肝郁气滞型的脉形弦,二关部脉力增强。脉形、脉力、脉位的变化与临床辨证有一定联系。

我室经过多年的研究工作,初步总结出寸口脉象客观检测的基本方法,现报道如下:

对象和方法

一、对象:本组 62 例慢性胃炎患者,均为龙华医院脾胃病专科患者。其中男 41 例,女 21 例;年龄 23~60 岁,平均 41.66 ± 9.15 岁。61 例经纤维胃镜检查确诊,1 例由胃肠钡剂造影确诊。健康组 20 名,为工厂工人,其中男女各 10 名;年龄 42~64 岁,平均 50.20 ± 6.63 岁;经过常规体检排除器质性病变,一般情况良好。

二、中医辨证标准:根据症状及舌象进行辨证分型。

1. 脾胃气虚型(气虚组):神疲乏力、少气懒言、食可纳差、胃痛绵绵、大便溏薄、形体瘦弱、面色萎黄少华,舌质淡胖或有齿印,苔薄白。共 15 例,男 9 例,女 7 例;平均年龄 45.19 岁。

2. 阴虚内热型(阴虚组):潮热盗汗、口燥咽干、纳少、胃痛隐隐、大便干结,舌质红少苔。共 14 例,男 11 例,女 3 例;平均年龄 37.43 岁。

3. 湿困脾胃型(湿困组):头胀胸闷、肢体困乏、脘胀不思饮食,舌苔腻。共 10 例,男 9 例,女 1 例;平均 39.10 岁。

4. 肝郁气滞型(肝郁组):郁闷、烦躁易怒、

胸胁或乳房胀痛。胃脘胀满疼痛、呃逆暖气、或兼有嘈杂、常因情志因素而症状加重,舌质淡红或偏红,苔薄白或黄。共 22 例,男 12 例,女 10 例;平均 42.96 岁。

三、方法:患者在测试前休息 20 分钟,后取仰卧位,安置心、脉测试换能器,在平静和自然呼吸的情况下进行脉图检测。

测脉仪采用上海医疗器械研究所研制的 3 MX—1 型三头脉象换能器及脉象实验装置。根据传统取脉法,在桡骨茎突内侧的血管搏动最清晰部位定为“关”脉。在寸关尺三部安置并固定三头换能器,用三部同步等量加压的方法取脉图。脉动信息通过上海医电厂生产的 SB—42 四道生理记录仪记录。一般测绘 1~10 个单位压力段(每一单位相当 25 g 力)的系列脉图,取最佳脉图的特征值进行分析。

脉图分型参考上海市脉象协作组拟定的定型标准,大致分为平、弦、滑三型。脉率以脉图周期时值折算为次/min。脉力是指脉搏作用于指面的力,与血管内压力变化大小有关,对应于脉图主波,可以用脉图主波幅值 h_1 表示。脉位反映脉动部位的深浅,以最佳取法压力 P 表示。全部资料分别以多元逐步回归、方差或卡方分析。

结 果

一、不同证型组患者与健康人脉率、脉形

* 上海中医学院附属龙华医院。

比较, 见表1。

表1 患者组与健康人组的脉率、脉形比较

组别	例数	脉率 (次/min)	脉形(例, %)		
			滑脉	平脉	弦脉
气虚	16	69	1 (6.3)	4 (25.0)	11 (68.8)
阴虚	14	70	4.5(32.1)	4.5(32.1)	5 (35.7)
湿困	10	65	0.5(5.0)	4 (40.0)	5.5(55.0)
肝郁	22	70	—	5.5(25.0)	16.5(75.0)
健康	20	69	1 (5.0)	7 (35.0)	12 (60.0)

表1提示脉率在患者组与健康组之间差异无显著性。患者组与健康组脉形比较, 除阴虚组与健康组之间差异有显著性 ($P < 0.01$) 外, 其他各组间差异无显著性。患者组中不同证型脉形的构成比差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。气虚组多弦脉, 阴虚组多滑脉, 湿困组多平、弦脉, 肝郁组弦脉多见。

二、不同证型组患者与健康组脉力、脉位的比较, 见表2。

表2表明:

1. 脉力: 两手寸、尺部脉力, 患者组与健康组之间以及患者组各证型间, 差异均无显著性 ($P > 0.05$)。右关部脉力, 除气虚组与健康组相接近外 ($P > 0.05$), 其他组均比健康组显著增大 ($P < 0.01$)。各证型间湿困组、肝郁组和阴虚组的脉力比气虚组明显增大 ($P < 0.01$ 和 0.05)。左关部脉力, 各证型组均非常显著大于健康组

($P < 0.01 \sim 0.05$); 各证型间, 湿困组与肝郁组均显著大于气虚组 ($P < 0.05$), 且湿困组亦显著大于阴虚组 ($P < 0.05$)。

2. 脉位: 左手脉位在各组间差异无显著性。右手寸部脉位, 气虚组、阴虚组和湿困组均小于健康组 ($P < 0.05$)。右尺部, 各证型组均小于健康组, 表明患者组的最佳取法压力均比健康组小。脉动比健康人显著。

三、健康组脉力比较, 右手三部脉之间 P 均 > 0.05 。左手三部间 P 均 < 0.01 , 寸部脉力比关、尺部均明显增大 (P 均 < 0.01), 关部脉力显著大于尺部 ($P < 0.05$)。

讨 论

根据上述脉图资料表明, 患者组和健康组间脉率都在正常范围, 不同证型间差异虽然无统计学意义, 但湿困组脉率较慢, 与湿邪阴浊阻遏阳气, 气机不畅有关。脉位比较适中, 因取法压力单位分档较细, 虽有些数据有统计学意义, 但实际临床运用意义不大。

患者组的脉图变化部位, 脉力大小的改变, 与辨证分型有一定关系。慢性胃炎的临床症状以脾胃功能失常或肝胃不和为主, 故脉象变化突出表现在两手关部。脾胃气虚组右关脉明显减弱, 湿困脾胃组右关脉增强, 肝郁气滞组患者, 以肝失疏泄, 肝胃不和为主要病机, 故脉

表2 各证型组与健康组脉力、脉位的比较

组别	例数	hl (mm)						P (1=25g)					
		左寸	右寸	左关	右关	左尺	右尺	左寸	右寸	左关	右关	左尺	右尺
气虚	16	20.56 ±7.72	19.19 ±5.58	25.36 [*] ±5.71	22.94 ^{△△} ±6.32	15.25 ±7.26	15.06 ±5.70	5.56 ±1.71	4.63 ^{**} ±0.81	6.69 ±1.82	6.13 ±1.41	6.81 ±1.38	6.50 [*] ±0.89
阴虚	14	17.57 ±7.52	18.43 ±7.45	23.21 ^{**} ±5.49	27.93 ^{*△△} ±3.52	12.86 ±7.35	19.36 [△] ±9.20	5.43 ±1.60	5.00 ^{**} ±1.10	6.50 ±1.99	6.14 ±1.40	6.36 ±1.28	6.43 [*] ±1.09
湿困	10	21.30 ±5.96	19.80 ±4.21	28.20 ^{*△△△△} ±5.12	32.00 ^{*△} ±6.55	14.30 ±5.76	19.00 ±7.33	5.10 ±0.99	5.00 ^{**} ±1.25	7.30 ±1.57	6.30 ±1.42	6.10 ±1.10	6.80 [*] ±1.03
肝郁	22	23.18 ±8.31	22.14 ±6.70	30.91 ^{*△△△} ±7.27	31.14 ^{*△} ±6.21	17.32 ±6.69	17.18 ±6.93	6.18 ±1.14	5.23 ±0.92	6.82 ±1.22	6.41 ±1.30	6.86 ±1.32	6.86 [*] ±1.13
健康	20	25.23 ±9.40	21.78 ±8.76	17.50 ±9.44	20.38 ±6.13	16.18 ±8.86	20.13 ±7.42	6.20 ±1.36	6.00 ±1.62	6.90 ±1.68	7.30 ±1.42	7.35 ±1.43	8.60 ±0.94

注: 与健康组比 * $P < 0.01$, ** $P < 0.05$; 与气虚组比 $\Delta P < 0.01$, $\Delta\Delta P < 0.05$, 与阴虚组比 $\Delta\Delta P < 0.01$, $\Delta\Delta\Delta P < 0.05$

象特点为左右手关部都增强,此与“左关候肝,右关候脾”的论说相吻合。阴虚内热组左手三部脉力较弱,脾胃气虚组右手三部脉力偏弱,可能与“左手主阴,右手主气”之说有关,从而亦揭示了“证实脉实”,“证虚脉虚”的一般规律。

脉形变化方面:患者组与健康组多以弦脉为多见,反映“年四十阴气自半”的生理性退化,由于精血渐亏,心脉失濡而致功能减退,血管弹性减低,所以脉象带弦是一般中老年的生理特点。但阴虚内热组的滑脉构成比显著高于其他组,此与我室以前的观察结果一致(辽

宁中医杂志 1982: 7: 1)。湿困脾胃组多平弦脉,与痰湿内阻的病机相吻合。脾胃气虚组脉虚弦是气虚阴盛的征象。

本文健康组,脉形以弦为主(60%),比以前资料报道略低,可能与职业工种有关,体力劳动者的弦脉出现率相对较低。健康组脉力在右侧三部均匀;左手寸强尺弱。脉位为右寸、右尺部脉较沉。这些特点与健康青年人脉形平滑,脉位适中,脉力六部调匀,右关比较有力的情况显然有别,提示健康人临床检查虽无明显的脏腑病变,亦可因年龄增高出现功能的减退或阴阳的偏颇,健康只能是相对而言。

肝阳上亢证患者血浆P物质的变化意义

湖南医科大学第一附属医院中医基础理论研究室 李学文 黎杏群

本室从1986年12月~1987年7月对肝阳上亢证、阴虚阳亢证患者进行血浆P物质(SP)放射免疫测定,现报告如下。

对象与方法: (1)对象:原发性高血压病患者19例,甲状腺机能亢进9例,更年期综合征7例,共计35例。其中住院患者29例,门诊患者6例;男12例,女23例;年龄23~60岁,平均46岁。中医辨证分型按本室统一标准〔中西医结合杂志1988; 8(3):139〕,肝阳上亢证组22例,阴虚阳亢证组13例。健康人组20例,选择本院健康职工和献血员。男11例,女9例;年龄24~51岁,平均38岁。(2)方法:SP放射免疫测定方法和药盒均由中国医学科学院基础医学研究所生理室提供,仪器用FJ-2008型 γ 免疫计数器(西安262厂产品)测定。在进行患者与健康人SP测定对比的同时,选择21例肝阳上亢证和6例阴虚阳亢证患者进行中药平肝潜阳治疗〔中西医结合杂志 1988; 8(3):136〕,进行治疗前后SP含量对比。

结果 (1)各组患者SP含量对比:肝阳上亢证患者SP含量(fm/ml, $M \pm SD$,下同)为 73.86 ± 24.94 ,健康人组为 125.55 ± 31.06 ,两组对比 $P < 0.001$;阴虚阳亢证患者为 94.31 ± 27.19 ,与前两组对比, P 均

< 0.05 ,表明肝阳上亢证患者SP含量明显低于健康人组和阴虚阳亢证患者。(2)治疗前后SP含量变化对比:21例肝阳上亢证患者SP含量治疗前为 73.10 ± 25.28 ,治疗后为 130.93 ± 33.54 ,治疗前后 $P < 0.001$;6例阴虚阳亢证患者治前为 88.17 ± 23.25 ,治后为 115.50 ± 34.17 ,治疗前后 $P > 0.05$ 。说明肝阳上亢证患者经中药平肝潜阳治疗后SP达到健康人水平。(3)不同病种患者SP含量对比:原发性高血压病为 85.13 ± 22.38 ,甲状腺机能亢进为 81.83 ± 27.02 ,更年期综合征为 71.00 ± 39.71 ,均低于健康人组(P 值分别为 < 0.001 , < 0.001 , < 0.005),但三患者组间差异均无显著性意义(P 均 > 0.05)。

讨论 SP是一种神经递质,通过神经分泌途径,由神经末梢释放,扩散到靶细胞,存在于神经细胞和某些组织内。主要作用在神经系统和心血管系统,有镇痛、降压、扩张血管、增加血流量和心脏输出量等作用。肝阳上亢时SP含量降低,经中药治疗后SP含量上升,说明SP这种肽类物质在肝阳上亢证中可能起体液调节作用。SP与其他多肽和激素的关系,是否起相互调节和拮抗等作用,还有待进一步研究。

obviously less in quantity than those in healthy children ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$) and non-essential elements, silicon, aluminum, barium and macro-elements, potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, calcium were also less than normal ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$), while titanium was more than normal ($P < 0.01$); and the harmful trace elements lead revealed no difference ($P > 0.05$). These facts suggested that this symptom-complex was not caused by zinc deficiency but might result from deficiency of Spleen Qi and the dysfunction of Spleen transporting activation, therefore disequilibrium of essential elements appeared. The present investigation is of considerable significance in further study of the mechanism and the diagnosis and treatment of anorexia in children as well as in providing of experimental data for the research.

(Original article on page 723)

The Effect of Sapogenins from Leaves of *Panax notoginseng* on Migraine

Hu Guangcai(胡光才), Yang Quan(杨 权), et al

Dept. of Psychiatry, West China University of Medical Sciences, Chengdu

The authors conducted a double-blind trial of sapogenins from leaves of *Panax notoginseng* and gastrodin to observe their effects on migraine. 33 patients suffering from migraine completed the randomized trial of the sapogenins (16) and gastrodin (17) for an 8-week period. There were 14 patients in the sapogenin group (87.5%) and the gastrodin group (82.3%) respectively, whose frequency, severity or duration of attack of migraine were decreased, and the accompanied symptoms disappeared or eased. The result showed that the effect of the sapogenins on migraine was the same as gastrodin. It was an advantage of the sapogenins that there were no side-effects reported by the patients taking it.

(Original article on page 726)

The Relations Between the "Three Regions Nine Subdivisions"

Sphygmograms and the Differentiation of Symptom-Complex in TCM

Fei Zhaofu(费兆馥), Xu Jianguo(徐建国), Xu Rongjuan(徐蓉娟), et al

Shanghai College of TCM, Shanghai

This paper presents that the 3MX-1 three feeler energy transducer and sphygmograph for experiment installation were used to imitate the method of pulse feeling. "three regions and nine subdivisions" with fingers. The authors determined the three regions [Inch (Cun 寸), Bar (Guan 关), Cubit (Chi 尺)] sphygmogram series under the various pressure which were synchronous and equal to the three regions from 25~250 grams, and recorded them with SB-42 four way physiological recorder. The authors observed the sphygmograms series of 62 chronic gastritis patients (16 of Spleen and Stomach Qi(气) deficiency, 14 of Yin(阴) deficiency leading to hyperactivity of fire, 10 of Spleen and Stomach stagnation by wetness and 22 of depression and stagnation of Liver Qi) and of 20 normal subjects.

The results were as follows: In the type of pulse, the rolling pulse in the Yin deficiency group was mainly among the patients ($P < 0.05$); there was no marked difference between other patients and normal subjects, both of them had mostly wiry pulses. In the force of pulse, there was no marked difference at Inch and Cubit between the patients and normal subjects ($P > 0.05$). At right Bar, the pulse force of Spleen Qi deficiency was the smallest among the four groups of patients ($P < 0.01$); and the pulse force of other groups was more forceful than that of normal subjects ($P < 0.01$). At the left Bar, the pulse force of each patient group was more forceful than that of normal subjects ($P < 0.01$). Among them, the pulse force of sthenia-syndrome (Liver Qi depression and wetness stagnation) was forceful than that of asthenia-syndrome (Spleen Qi deficiency and Yin deficiency) ($P < 0.05$). In the pulse place, there was no marked difference among all of them. The results have proved that the pulse changes of chronic gastritis patients at their right and left Bar sites conform to the theory: "The left Bar pulse may reflect the condition of Liver, and the right Bar pulse may reflect the condition of Spleen and Stomach" and "The pulse is forceful in sthenia-syndrome and weak in asthenia-syndrome." To a certain extent these have shown that there were some corresponding relations between visceral functions and the sphygmograms of three regions and nine subdivisions in pulse taking.

(Original article on page 728)