

王法德主任医师辨证施治卒中相关性肺炎经验总结

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【摘要】 王法德主任医师是全国第三、第四批名老中医学术经验继承工作指导老师, 擅长治疗中风病及相关病症。卒中相关性肺炎(SAP)是指原来没有肺部感染的卒中患者罹患感染性肺实质炎症, 其发病群体为卒中患者。中医学并无 SAP 的病名, 王法德主任认为 SAP 可归属于中医“咳证”“喘证”范畴。从病因学方面分析, SAP 既不属于外因, 亦不属于内因, 属于不内外因。严格讲 SAP 是属于外因。SAP 病机是因误吸和坠积, 邪毒直中于肺, 肺气壅遏, 化热生痰, 痰热交阻, 气机不畅, 肺失清肃, 而出现咳喘、咳痰、发热等证。SAP 病位虽主要在肺, 波及脾、胃、肝、肾、大肠等脏腑。根据临床经验, 中医学将 SAP 分为痰热壅肺型、痰湿阻肺型、肺阴亏虚型。治疗急性期以祛邪为主, 如清热、化痰、祛湿、降气等; 中后期则以祛邪与扶正并举, 根据正与邪的孰轻孰重, 或以祛邪为主兼以扶正, 或以扶正为主兼以祛邪。

【关键词】 王法德; 卒中相关性肺炎; 中医辨证施治; 痰热壅肺; 痰湿阻肺; 肺阴亏虚

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A summary of experiences of chief physician Wang Fade in treating patients with stroke-associated pneumonia based on syndrome differentiation Li Hong, Wang Fade

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【Abstract】 Chief physician Wang Fade is involved in the third and fourth batches of instructors to inherit the academic experiences of veteran Chinese medicine in China, and he is good at treating stroke and related diseases. The stroke-associated pneumonia (SAP) refers to the stroke patients originally without pulmonary infection contract the pulmonary parenchymal inflammatory infection, and the stroke patients are in the SAP onset crowd group. There is no name of SAP in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Chief physician Wang Fade believes that SAP belongs to the categories of "cough syndrome" or "asthma syndrome" in TCM. From the etiological analysis, SAP is neither due to external cause nor internal cause, but belongs to not internal and external cause. Strictly speaking, SAP is due to an external cause. The pathogenesis of SAP is due to the mistake of inhalation and accumulation, evil toxins directly enter into the lungs, obstructing the lung qi, transforming into heat and production of phlegm, phlegm and heat together forming obstruction of Qi mechanism, inducing loss of lung clearance, leading to the occurrence of cough, asthma, phlegm, fever and other syndromes. Although the location of SAP is mainly in the lungs, the spleen, stomach, liver, kidney, large intestine and other visceral organs can also be involved. According to clinical experiences, SAP can be divided into 3 types of syndrome: phlegm-heat obstructing the lung, phlegm-dampness obstructing the lung and lung-yin deficiency. In the treatment of acute stage, eliminating pathogens is the main method, such as clearing heat, resolving phlegm, eliminating dampness and depressing qi, etc, while in the middle and late stages, eliminating pathogens and strengthening qi are combined. According to which being the priority, the healthy energy or the evil, the following measures can be used: when evil being significant in the disease and the patient's health basically alright, eliminating evil is the main therapy and promoting the healthy energy secondary; when the evil is not very obvious in the disease, and the patient's general condition is relatively weak, consolidating the healthy energy is the main therapy, and eliminating evil secondary.

【Key words】 Wang Fade; Stroke-associated pneumonia; Traditional Chinese medicine syndrome differentiation; Phlegm-heat obstructing lung; Phlegm dampness obstructing lung; Deficiency of lung yin

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王法德主任医师是全国第三、第四批名老中医学术经验继承工作指导老师, 其工作室被评为全国先进, 临床对中风病、糖尿病、肾脏病等的诊疗均有丰富的临床经验及独到之处, 尤其擅长治疗中风病及相关病症。笔者有幸跟师学习, 现将王法德老师治疗卒中相关性肺炎(SAP)的经验介绍如下。

SAP 的概念 2003 年被 Hilker 等提出。SAP 是指原来没有肺部感染的卒中患者发生感染性肺实质(含肺泡壁即广义上的肺间质)炎症, 其发病群体为卒中患者, 卒中后机体功能障碍与 SAP 的发生关系极为密切^[1]。

SAP 常以吸入性肺炎或坠积性肺炎方式起病, 无典型临床表现, 特别对高龄和隐性误吸的患者, 常为隐蔽的无反应性肺炎或坠积性肺炎, 极易导致误诊误治。昏迷、气管切开或气管插管、吞咽困难和饮水呛咳或鼻饲、肢体严重瘫痪和长期卧床、老年、体弱、合并糖尿病患者极易发生肺炎卒中^[2]。因上

述患者机体本身及耐药菌的产生等原因^[3], 故在临床上 SAP 的治疗仍较棘手, 预后较差。已有较多文献报道采用中西医结合方法防治 SAP 有较好的疗效^[4-5]。

1 SAP 的病因病机、治疗原则、分型论治

1.1 病因病机: 中医学并无 SAP 相应的病名, 王法德医师认为可将 SAP 归属于中医“咳证”“喘证”范畴。从病因学角度分析, SAP 既不属于外因, 亦不属于内因, 而属于不内外因。严格讲, 是属于外因。如果患者卒中后没有误吸和坠积, 就不会出现肺部炎症。SAP 的病机是因误吸和坠积, 邪毒直中于肺, 肺气壅遏, 化热生痰, 痰热交阻, 气机不畅, 肺失清肃, 而出现咳喘、咯痰、发热等证。病位虽主要在肺, 但波及脾、胃、肝、肾、大肠等脏腑。

1.2 治疗原则: SAP 常急性起病, 病程初期多为邪气实而正不虚, 邪实主要是指热、痰、湿、气(气滞、气逆)。病程日久,

痰热必然耗气伤津,导致正虚邪留,正气虚主要指气虚与阴虚。因此,急性期以祛邪为主,如清热、化痰、祛湿、降气等;中后期则应祛邪与扶正并举,根据正与邪的孰轻孰重,或以祛邪为主兼以扶正,或以扶正为主兼以祛邪。

1.3 分型论治:由于 SAP 患者体质、病情轻重、病程及干预措施等的不同,临床表现亦各有差异。临床要根据痰的色、量、质、味,舌质舌苔,脉象以及其他表现选方用药。依据临床经验,中医学将 SAP 分为以下常见 3 型。

1.3.1 痰热壅肺型:多见于发病初期,病机为痰热壅肺,肺失清肃,邪气方盛,正气不虚。主证:咳嗽胸闷,气粗息促,喉中痰鸣,痰多质黏稠,色黄,或痰中带血,身热面赤,心烦不寐或嗜睡,口干,便燥溲黄,舌质红,苔黄腻,脉滑数,身体多肥胖。治法:清热肃肺,豁痰平喘。方药:清气化痰丸加减。组方:黄芩 15 g、桑白皮 20 g、瓜蒌 30 g、清半夏 15 g、胆南星 10 g、陈皮 12 g、枳实 12 g、炒杏仁 12 g、茯苓 15 g、川白贝 10 g、甘草 6 g。加减:大便干者加生大黄 10 g(后下),芒硝 10 g(冲);痰中带血者加白茅根 30 g,小蓟 30 g,三七 6 g(冲);高热者加生石膏 60 g(先煎),知母 20 g,竹叶 15 g;神昏者加石菖蒲 12 g,郁金 15 g,莲子心 10 g;抽搐者加羚羊角粉 2 g(冲),钩藤 30 g(后下);呃逆者加竹茹 10 g,旋覆花 12 g。

1.3.2 痰湿阻肺型:多见于肺部感染中期,经治疗感染有所好转,但痰液仍较多或肺部感染初期病情减轻。病机为痰湿阻肺,壅遏肺气,邪气方盛,正虚不显。主证:咳嗽反复发作,咳声重浊,痰多质黏腻,色白或带灰色,胸闷,纳少,大便时溏,体倦乏力,舌质淡红,苔白腻,脉滑。治法:燥湿化痰,理气止咳。方药:平陈汤加减。组成:清半夏 15 g、胆南星 10 g、陈皮 12 g、莱菔子 20 g、茯苓 15 g、苍术 15 g、白术 12 g、厚朴 12 g、桔梗 12 g、远志 10 g、款冬花 12 g、紫苑 12 g、甘草 6 g。加减:痰多质稀,胸闷气急者加苏子 12 g,白芥子 12 g 以降气化痰;寒痰较重,背寒怯冷,痰白如沫者加干姜 10 g,细辛 6 g,白芥子 10 g 以温肺化痰;久病脾虚,乏力汗出,食少便溏者加党参 15 g,炙黄芪 15 g,薏苡仁 30 g 以益气健脾。

1.3.3 肺阴亏虚型:多见于肺部感染后期,尤其是重症患者,长时间使用脱水药,长期低热,进食困难,营养不良。病机为痰热壅肺日久,耗伤肺阴,正气已虚,邪气未尽。主证:干咳少痰,痰质黏腻难咳,色白或微黄,或黄绿,或痰中带血,口咽干燥,潮热盗汗,体质消瘦,舌质红绛,少苔或无苔,脉细数。方药:百合固金汤加减。组方:百合 15 g、沙参 15 g、麦冬 15 g、生地黄 20 g、知母 15 g、地骨皮 15 g、桑白皮 15 g、川贝母 10 g、杏仁 12 g、瓜蒌 30 g、五味子 10 g、甘草 6 g。加减:阴虚潮热者加乌梅 15 g,浮小麦 30 g,麻黄根 12 g 以养阴敛汗;大便干燥者加瓜蒌仁 30 g,火麻仁 30 g 以润肠通便;心烦不眠者加远志 10 g,炒枣仁 30 g 以养心安神;神昏嗜睡者加郁金 12 g,石菖蒲 10 g,竹茹 10 g 以清心开窍;抽搐痉挛者加羚羊角粉 1 g,钩藤 30 g,白芍 30 g 以息风止痉。

2 典型病例

患者女性,79 岁,因“左侧肢体活动受限 8 h”于 2018 年 9 月 10 日入院。患者既往有高血压病史。入院后行头颅磁共振成像(MRI)显示右侧放射冠、基底节梗死灶(新发);双侧额叶、顶叶、半卵圆中心、放射冠及侧脑室周围脱髓鞘斑、

胶质增生。患者 9 月 12 日出现左侧肢体无力较前加重,吞咽困难,食欲差,伴咳嗽咯痰,痰黄质黏,发热,呼吸急促,大便 4 日未行。查体:体温 38 ℃,嗜睡,双目向右凝视,伸舌左歪,双肺呼吸音粗,可闻及少量痰鸣音。左上肢肌张力略低,左下肢肌张力正常。舌质红,苔黄腻,脉滑数。血常规检查显示:血细胞计数(WBC) $13.87 \times 10^9/L$ 、中性粒细胞比例(N) 0.853,降钙素原(PCT) 0.267 $\mu g/L$ 。王法德主任诊断为咳嗽,痰热壅肺型,西医诊断为 SAP。患者吞咽困难,存在误吸,邪毒直中于肺,肺气壅遏,化热生痰,痰热蕴结于肺,肺气不降,则咳嗽;肺为水之源,水不得下行而为痰,痰热胶结,则痰稠色黄,咯之不爽;肺与大肠相表里,肺热下移,热结大肠,而见大便不行;治当清热化痰,肃肺平喘。处方:黄芩 15 g、瓜蒌 30 g、清半夏 15 g、胆南星 10 g、陈皮 12 g、枳实 12 g、炒杏仁 12 g、茯苓 15 g、川贝 10 g、大黄 10 g(后入)、芒硝 10 g(冲)、甘草 6 g。水煎服,每日 1 剂,连服 3 剂。方中胆南星可清热化痰,善治痰热;以黄芩苦寒清泻肺热燥湿,共为君药。瓜蒌仁润肺化痰,川贝母润肺止咳,化痰平喘,共助胆南星、黄芩清热涤痰;气顺则痰消,以枳实理气宽胸,下气消痰;以杏仁肃降肺气,化痰止咳,共为臣药。半夏降逆止呕,燥湿化痰,杜绝生痰之源;陈皮和胃宽胸理气,燥湿化痰;茯苓益气健脾渗湿,以使脾能运化水湿;“脏实者,泻其腑”,大黄、芒硝泻热通便,使痰热从大便而出,邪有出路则病愈;上药共为佐药。诸药配伍,可清肺热,化痰热,使气机得畅,然则诸证悉平。2018 年 9 月 17 日二诊,患者热退,喘憋减轻,大便已行,仍咳嗽咳黄痰,量较前少且易咳,上方去大黄、芒硝,继服 3 剂。三诊时诸症减轻,仍有咳嗽咳痰,色白,舌质淡红,苔薄白,脉滑。考虑邪实去之大半,肺脾气虚之本相渐显,去黄芩、枳实,加白术 12 g、沙参 15 g,又服 5 剂,诸症消失而愈。

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