

从脾肾论治恶性肿瘤患者化疗后食欲不振

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【摘要】 食欲不振中医称纳呆或纳少,是恶性肿瘤患者化疗过程中最常出现的不良反应之一。食欲不振使患者营养摄入严重不足、体力恢复延缓,导致患者不能很好耐受化疗,对治疗的依从性不佳,生活质量得不到保障、对治疗丧失信心,最终影响临床疗效。笔者根据《内经》:“肾为胃之关”的论述,采用脾肾双补法改善肿瘤化疗后食欲不振,效果满意。肿瘤的形成多数医家认为是“因虚而发”。正气虚弱,责之于脏腑,不外脾肾。肿瘤形成的基础为脏腑虚损,尤以脾肾不足为主。现结合临床经验,探讨从脾肾论治对恶性肿瘤患者化疗后食欲不振治疗的指导作用。说明从脾肾论治是治疗恶性肿瘤患者化疗后食欲不振的重要方法。

【关键词】 从脾肾论治; 恶性肿瘤; 化疗; 食欲不振

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Investigation and analysis on anorexia in patients with malignant tumor after chemotherapy treated from spleen and kidney point of view Mao Mao

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【Abstract】 Loss of appetite is called anorexia in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), and it is one of the most common adverse reactions in the course of chemotherapy for treatment of patients with malignant tumor. Anorexia results in severe malnutrition and delay of the recovery of physical strength, that lead to the patients' intolerance to chemotherapy, incompliance with the treatment, no guarantee in quality of life, loss of confidence in treatment effect and finally, the therapeutic efficacy is seriously affected. According to an old classical TCM book: The "Kidney is the Gate of Stomach" is discussed in the book, so the author of this article has used tonifying spleen and kidney method to improve anorexia after tumor chemotherapy, and the efficacy is satisfactory. Most doctors believe that the formation of tumor is "due to deficiency". Mainly, the internal visceral organs are responsible for the weakness of healthy qi, particularly the Spleen and kidney. The basis of tumor formation is the weakness of the viscera, especially the deficiency of spleen and kidney. Based on clinical experiences, the spleen and kidney tonification method is discussed and used as the guidance to treat the anorexia after chemotherapy for malignant tumor patients, showing that the method is important for treatment of anorexia in such patients.

【Key words】 Treatment from spleen and kidney; Malignant tumors; Chemotherapy; Anorexia

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食欲不振中医称纳呆或纳少,是恶性肿瘤患者化疗过程中最常出现的不良反应之一。食欲不振使患者营养摄入严重不足、体力恢复延缓,导致患者不能很好耐受化疗,对治疗的依从性差,生活质量得不到保障、对疗效丧失信心,最终影响临床疗效。《内经》有:“肾为胃关”的论述,笔者受此理论启发,采用脾肾双补法改善肿瘤化疗后食欲不振,效果满意。

1 肿瘤患者食欲不振的中医认识

多数医家认为肿瘤的形成是“因虚而发”。正气虚弱,责之于脏腑,不外脾肾。肿瘤形成的基础为脏腑虚损,尤以脾肾不足为主。如《景岳全书》所言:“凡脾肾不足……,多有积聚之病”^[1]。与此同时,由于肿瘤不断耗伤正气,加之手术、化疗、放疗等治疗戕害人体气血,终使正气日渐亏虚,脾肾不足更甚。

脾受水谷,输布精微,为气血生化之源。化疗是一个毒物攻伐人体的过程。峻攻之品(毒物)攻伐人体,五脏受病,尤损脾胃。脾胃受损,运化功能障碍,则见食欲下降,因此,医家治疗食欲不振多着眼于健脾益气、和胃消食^[2]。

笔者秉承《素问·水热穴论》“肾者,胃之关”的思想,将其内涵扩展、延伸,认为在谷物代谢方面,肾发挥着重要的作用。只有在肾的蒸腾气化作用辅助下,胃的游溢精气 and 脾的布散精微才能完成^[3]。“肾关”阴阳调和,则脾运胃纳如常。正如《类经》所云:“以精气言,则肾精之化,因于脾胃。”所以临证之时,纳差不可执于脾胃,还可从肾论治,以健运脾胃、温肾滋肾,脾肾同治为主要思路^[4]。

岳美中认为:人之始生,生成于精,肾精旺而后有脾胃,即所谓“先天生后天”。肾阳乃人体脏腑阳气之根本。胃喜温煦,脾胃之腐熟运化功能全赖肾中之一真阳蒸变;《医贯》有言:“饮食入胃,……非火不能熟,脾能化食,全赖无形之少阳相火……,始能运化”^[5]。胃体阳而用阴,恶燥而喜润,胃中元气有赖于肾中真水上承滋养,从而发挥其沤渍水谷之功^[6]。此即《冯氏锦囊秘录》所言:“水以成土化育之功……太阴湿土,全赖以水为用”^[5]。

2 肿瘤患者食欲不振的治疗

肾为先天之本,藏五脏之精。癌病日久,肾之元气精微终被消耗,少火此时已无生气之机,常服消食行气之品更伤

脾胃,中焦气机更因一味补中益气而痞塞不通^[7]。故须先天后天同补使先天带动后天,此即《慎斋遗书》云:“但补肾令脾土自温”^[8]。

东垣重视胃之元气升运,叶桂认为胃宜柔润通降,故而制定温肾化气以健胃之升运、滋肾润燥以助胃之和降的治则^[9]。

温肾健脾:太阴湿土,得阳始运。脾胃赖肾命门之火的温养。火为土之母,虚则补其母,温肾阳而中州大振,此乃培补少火,补火生土。故需温肾化气以健胃之升运^[5]。

滋肾和胃:肾旺则胃阴充足,得阴则阳明燥土自安。肾阴亏耗则无源化气致使脾胃升降、受纳失常。故需滋肾润燥以助胃之和降,才能收功^[5]。

基于以上认识,临证常以扶正固本方加减治疗恶性肿瘤化疗后食欲不振。扶正固本方是在中医药经典处方“八珍汤”的基础上,增加枸杞子、菟丝子等滋肾阴补肾阳之药演变而来。方中黄芪、党参为君药,求脾气得复,脾运得健。白术、茯苓健脾渗湿;鸡血藤、菟丝子、补骨脂温肾健脾;熟地黄滋肾阴、润胃燥、补精益髓,共为臣药;陈皮理气宽中为佐药,使整方补而不滞;麦芽、神曲、山楂三药在消积和中的同时能调和诸药,为使药。诸药相伍,共奏补肾健脾之功效^[10]。

综上所述,脾胃职司运纳,赖肾气的推动及肾阴、肾阳的资助,始能健旺。对于恶性肿瘤化疗后食欲不振而言,其因是脾虚不运,而脾虚不运之本是肾虚火不生土。因此,从脾肾论治符合其病理机制。在临床实践中当脾肾同治,使先天得充,后天得养,这充分体现了中医诊疗疾病强调人体自身整体性的观念,须知五脏一体,不可分立,当全面思考,审病求因,如此方可收获良效。

3 典型病例

患者男性,64岁,2014年2月胃镜检查确诊为胃癌后行胃癌根治 Rounx-y 吻合术,术后病理学检查示胃窦幽门部溃疡型中分化腺癌(pT4bN1M1 IV 期),术后采用替吉奥+奥沙利铂方案化疗1个周期。化疗时及化疗结束后患者每日仅能进食少量流食,形体明显消瘦,服健胃消食口服液、香砂六君子汤等治疗,疗效差,延期化疗。就诊时患者纳呆、乏力、懒言,舌淡胖有齿痕,苔薄白,脉沉细。中医辨证属脾肾亏虚证,治以补肾健脾,理气和胃,投以扶正固本汤加味,淫羊藿9g、补骨脂12g、菟丝子12g、女贞子15g、枸杞子15g、黄精15g、黄芪30g、党参20g、白术20g、茯苓30g、陈皮20g、枳壳10g、砂仁6g、焦山楂20g、炒谷芽20g、炒麦芽20g、甘草6g。服药14剂后,患者食欲较前改善,体力渐复,继续下周期化疗。效不更方,患者继续服用原方30剂巩固疗效。后患者间断服用该方,顺利完成7个周期化疗,患者未再出现明显纳呆乏力。

体会:中晚期肿瘤患者,五脏俱虚。但肾为先天之本,故五脏之病,穷必及肾。脾脏必得命门之火相生,始能发生,以消化饮食。胃为纳谷之官需赖肾中真水上承以滋养胃中元气,促其和降。脾胃运纳健旺赖于肾气的推动及肾阴、肾阳的资助。对于恶性肿瘤化疗后食欲不振而言,其因在脾虚,其本为肾。

虽然脾胃为后天之本,与先天之本可互相充养,但此时服和胃消食之剂、投健脾之方均为时已晚,从脾肾论治,使先天得充,后天得养,才符合其病理机制。在临床实践中当脾肾同治,须补肾火而土得运,滋肾阴而胃自和。肾关阴阳调和,则“脾胃”纳运得复、饮食如常。这充分体现了中医诊疗疾病强调人体自身的整体性的观念,须知五脏一体,不可分立五脏,当全面思考,审病求因,如此方可收获良效。

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