

中医证候学诊断标准和基础资料库的重点任务与关键技术*

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摘 要：本文介绍了开展中医证候学调查的目标和发展思路，提出重点任务为：1. 亚健康状态证候学临床流行病学调查；2. 中医证候诊断标准和评价标准的建立。通过分析认为揭示亚健康状态中医分布特点和规律，将丰富现代生命科学内容和治疗手段，为中医药发展奠定基础。

关键词：中医 证候学 亚健康 中医现代化

一、问题与需求分析

证候学是中医理论的核心。近年来，随着健康观念和医学模式的转变，人们更加认识到证候是认识生命活动的一种科学方法，具有和现代医学同等重要的价值。近 50 年来，证候一直是研究的热点，但始终是有进步而无突破，究其原因，除研究思路有待调整外，原始积累性工作薄弱，缺乏科学的证候诊断和评价标准是重要的制约因素。

回顾以往制定的各种证候诊断和评价标准，均来源于历代文献描述和专家个人的经验，虽不乏深厚的实践积累，但终究带有一定程度的主观偏倚，缺乏现代科学研究方法、技术和数理统计学的支持，不能被普遍采用。证候和疾病关系密切，同一疾病可以表现多种证候，即使同一证候的症状，其表现也并不完全相同。其原因是：有的证候是因病而生，有的平素即有，发病时混杂间见，难以分辨。这与亚健康状

态的证候表现规律及特点——这一最底线的资料有关。

亚健康状态是介于健康人和疾病中间的“半健康状态”，表现为活力降低、功能和适应能力减退的症状。现代医学对此有着较多的观察和描述，但在理论和治疗上却还在探索。对于亚健康状态，中医理论方药自成体系，辨证论治、养生保健效果显著。揭示亚健康状态中医证候分布特点和规律，将丰富现代生命科学内容和治疗手段，为中医药

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的发展奠定基础。

二、目标与发展思路

在前人工作基础上,以古今文献和专家经验为基础,采用多中心、大样本、前瞻性的临床流行病学调查/DME和多层次的数理统计及信息分析技术等现代科学研究方法,开展包括我国东南西北中10余个省区人群构成比合理的健康人群中中医证候学调查,并达到以下目标:

1. 建立中国人亚健康状态证候本底资料库

内容包括中医证候的表现、分布规律、变化特点及影响因素。

2. 采用现代科学方法建立证候诊断标准和评价标准

内容包括建立证候检查内容和方法规范;提出常见证候的主要症状、次要症状及兼夹症状的诊断标准草案;提出证候评价方法和标准草案,探索建立智能化诊断模型。

三、重点任务与关键技术

1. 亚健康状态证候学临床流行病学调查

在全国范围组织多学科交叉队伍,采用临床流行病学、循证医学、计算机技术及数理统计等现代科学研究方法,开展本项原始积累性基础工作。

重点任务:

(1) 编制科学合理的中医证候及相关因素调查问卷。

(2) 确定并构成中医证候的症状因子,使其规范化。

(3) 调查问卷和诊断模型的可信度、有效性及灵敏度的评测。

(4) 调查队伍的组织、培训及考核方案的制定与完善。

2. 中医证候诊断标准和评价标准的建立

采用现代信息处理技术的理论和方法(1)建立中国人亚健康状态证候资料库及检索系统(2)在中医理论指导下,依靠数学、信息技术等支持,引入可拓工程方法及计算机技术,建立中医证候诊断及评价标准(3)探索建立中医辨证诊断信息智能化处理模型。

关键技术:

(1) 现代信息处理技术和中医理论及方法的相容及匹配。

(2) 数据库及检索系统的设计。

(3) 中医证候诊断模型中的数学模型的建立。

(4) 证候智能化集成系统的建立及调试。

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俄罗斯重视中医药

俄罗斯是经济发达的国家,具有世界一流的科学技术水平。在生物学方面,巴甫洛夫创立了高级神经活动学说,他因在消化腺生理方面做出了杰出贡献而成为诺贝尔奖的获得者。

俄罗斯的医学科学十分发达,也有不少学者对中医药很感兴趣。早在1931年,原苏联就成立了全苏药用植物研究所,进行植物药的综合研究和制剂研究,同时也研究药用植物的资源及本国和外国药用植物的栽培。在俄罗斯从事针灸的人员素质很高,一般是医科大学毕业工作数年后,再经针灸培训半年以上,达到针灸专科医生的水平后才能从事针灸工作,未经正式途径培训的人不得从事针灸工作。早在20世纪50~60年代,莫斯科第一医院就已派留学生到中国学习针灸,这些人现在是独联体的针灸骨干。俄罗斯的针灸研究基地设在莫斯科、列宁格勒、高尔基市等地方,各城市大医院里大多设有针灸科,开展针灸临床和科学研究工作。在从事研究工作的人员中,有的把针灸作为自己终生研究的目标,有的则把针

灸作为专科医疗手段。这些研究有助于阐明针灸疗法的科学原理,同时也能为针灸疗法的应用制定新的原则。前苏联还设有反射疗法研究所(即针灸研究所),该所创立于1976年,并设有附属门诊部。

俄罗斯学者用针灸治疗疾病的范围也很广,如用针刺治疗肝癌疼痛症候群、产科临床疼痛症、支气管哮喘、心绞痛、心肌梗死、胃及十二指肠溃疡、肠功能紊乱症、肾结石、前列腺炎、耳鸣、鼻炎、关节炎、风湿痛、牙痛等内、外、妇、骨伤、皮肤、神经各科的疾病。

俄罗斯已设立针灸医学博士、副博士学位。俄罗斯针灸学会是世界针联的重要成员,1~2年举行一次全国性针灸学术交流会。目前同我国的学术交流也十分频繁。我国也在俄罗斯雅罗斯拉夫州建立了中医培训与治疗中心,常有中国专家去那里工作。俄罗斯对中医药十分信任,患者服中药也相当普遍。中医药在俄罗斯已被广大民众所接受。

(文 摘)

ways, the methods for processing physiological signals of human body and the methods for acquiring the information concerning the characteristics of the functional state of human body; 2. the objectives and development idea of applied research of functional detection in the diagnosis of traditional Chinese medicine, which focus on such tasks as the study on the relevance of the syndromes in traditional Chinese medicine and the change of the inherent functions of human body by detection technology, the study on the relevance of the indications of the “four methods of diagnosis” of traditional Chinese medicine and the change of the inherent functions of human body by detection technology and the study and manufacture of detectors for the functions of human body, which should be provided with features peculiar to traditional Chinese medicine.

Key Words: four methods of diagnosis, multi – dimensional information integration, intelligent system of diagnosis, functional detection, diagnosis of traditional Chinese medicine

Present Situation of Research on Treatment of Senile Dementia by Traditional Chinese Medicine

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With the change of disease varieties and the increase of life expectancy of human beings, the morbidity rates of senile dementia are increasing year by year, which has become a sort of commonly – and frequently – encountered disease and difficult to cure. This paper reviews the nomenclature of the symptoms and signs, the etiology and pathogenesis and the therapeutic rule of senile dementia as well as the present situation of its study through traditional Chinese medicine.

Key Words: senile dementia, traditional Chinese medicine

Research Progress and Prospects of Marine Drugs in China (Part 2)

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This paper gives a brief review on the recent development of the study on marine biotechnology, new marine drugs and marine bio – engineering at home and abroad and puts forward some personal views and suggestions on the research of marine biology in China.

Key Words: marine organisms, marine drug, research progress

Diagnostic Criteria and Basic Data Bank in Syndromic Science of Traditional Chinese Medicine

*Study Group for Strategy on Development of Science and Technology in
Modernization of Traditional Chinese Medicine*

This article presents the objectives and development idea of the investigation on syndromic science of traditional Chinese medicine, in which emphasis is laid on 1. survey on clinical epidemiology in syndromic science of sub – healthy state and 2. the establishment of the criteria of syndromic diagnosis and its assessment in traditional Chinese medicine. To reveal the distribution characteristics and laws of sub – healthy state in traditional Chinese medicine will enrich modern life sciences as well as the means and ways of treatment of diseases so as to lay the basis for the development of traditional

Chinese medicine.

Key Words: traditional Chinese medicine, syndromic science, sub-health

The Modernization Research of DCXW

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The study of substance basis and functional mechanism of Chinese Material Medica is the research focus of current Chinese Material Medica study. It is also the study emphasis of national 973 key project. The paper takes DCXW as an example to discuss the study of substance basis, functional mechanism and compose theory of Chinese Formula Medicine.

Key Words: substance basis, functional mechanism, DXCW

Study on Culture Regionalization of Coptis Chinensis by

Methodology of Fuzzy Mathematics

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Coptis chinensis Franch is a famous medicinal plant of traditional Chinese medicine. According to the biological character of *Coptis chinensis* Franch and eight climate ecological factors (such as mean annual temperature), the authors suggest suitable regions for the introduction and cultivation of this plant by the application of the methodology of fuzzy mathematics.

Key Words: fuzzy mathematics methodology, *coptis chinensis* Franch, climate ecological factor, culture regionalization

Comparison of Effects of Salvia Miltiorrhiza Bge. from Different Habitats by

Cluster Analysis and Matrix Sum

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Objective: To compare the total effects of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge. from different localities. **Methods:** ADP-induced platelet aggregation and thrombogen time and MDA in rats' brain in vitro have been determined, and cluster analysis and comprehensive evaluation method have also been used to evaluate the total effects of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge. **Results:** Active components of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge. have inhibited ADP-induced platelet aggregation, retarded blood-plasma coagulation induced by Ca^{2+} -cephalin and reduced the MDA in rats' brain in vitro. **Conclusion:** The results