

## 中药肝毒性与四气、五味及归经的相关性

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**中文摘要:** 研究中药肝毒性与四气、五味及归经的关系。以文献和专著中报道的肝毒性中药为研究对象, 以《中药大辞典》记载的药性理论内容为主要依据, 统计分析肝毒性中药在四气、五味及归经方面的分布规律, 并分析其相关性。①肝毒性中药和一般中药在四气归属方面均有明显差别( $P < 0.05$ ), 由高到低排序均为寒、温、平、凉和热性。二者在四气归属上有相似分布规律, 中药肝毒性与四气归属无相关性; ②肝毒性中药在五味归属方面有明显差别( $P < 0.05$ ), 由高到低排序为苦、辛、甘、酸、涩、咸和淡味; 一般中药在五味归属方面亦有明显差别( $P < 0.05$ ), 由高到低排序为苦、甘、辛、咸、涩、酸和淡味。中药肝毒性与五味归属有一定相关性( $P < 0.05$ ,  $r_p = 0.137$ )。③肝毒性中药和一般中药在归经方面均有明显差别( $P < 0.05$ ), 由高到低排序均为肝、肺、胃、脾、肾、心、大肠、膀胱、胆、小肠、心包和三焦经。二者在归经上有相似分布规律, 中药肝毒性与归经无相关性。肝毒性中药在四气、五味归属和归经方面有明显差别, 但与一般中药比较, 中药肝毒性与四气归属和归经无相关性, 与五味归属则有一定相关性, 但为弱相关。

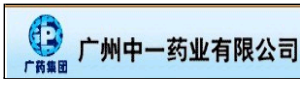
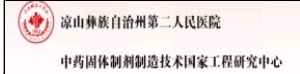
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## Correlations between Hepatotoxicity and Four Properties, Five Tastes, Meridian Entry of Chinese Materia Medica

**Abstract:** To analyze the correlations between hepatotoxicity and four properties, five tastes, meridian entry of Chinese materia medica. Chinese herbs with hepatotoxicity were regarded as the research objects, which were collected from published reports and monographs. The property theory of Chinese materia medica were referred to. The regularities of four properties, five tastes, and meridian entry of Chinese herbs with hepatotoxicity, and the correlations between hepatotoxicity and property theory of Chinese materia medica were analyzed. ① The differences in terms of four properties of Chinese herbs with hepatotoxicity or general Chinese herbs were obvious ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the order from high to low was cold, warm, neutral, cool and hot, which was similar between two kinds of Chinese herbs. There was no correlation between hepatotoxicity and four properties; ② The difference in terms of five tastes of Chinese herbs with hepatotoxicity was obvious ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the order from high to low was bitter, acrid, sweet, sour, astringent, salty and bland. The difference in terms of five tastes of of general Chinese herbs was also obvious ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the order from high to low was bitter, sweet, acrid, salty, astringent, sour and bland. There existed some correlation between hepatotoxicity and five tastes ( $P < 0.05$ ,  $r_p = 0.137$ ); ③ The differences in terms of meridian entry of Chinese herbs with hepatotoxicity or general Chinese herbs were obvious ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the order from high to low was liver, lung, stomach, spleen, kidney, heart, large intestine, bladder, gallbladder, small intestine, pericardium and triple energizer meridian, which was similar between two kinds of Chinese herbs. There was no correlation between hepatotoxicity and meridian entry. The differences in terms of four properties, five tastes and meridian entry of Chinese herbs with hepatotoxicity are obvious. Compared with general Chinese herbs, there is no correlation between hepatotoxicity and four properties or meridian entry, while there is some weak correlation between hepatotoxicity and five tastes.

**keywords:** [Chinese herbs](#) [hepatotoxicity](#) [four properties](#) [five tastes](#) [meridian entry](#)

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