

论文

中药芫花的生药学研究

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摘要:

“芫花”自古用为逐水药,近年来常被选用作为治疗晚期血吸虫病消除腹水症的药物之一.作者首先就目前国内14省39市(县)52处药材供销部门直接、间接所获得以“芫花”为名的商品材料,参照原植物进行鉴定,计得二种不同的植物来源,即*Daphne genkwa* Sieb. et Zucc. 与 *Wikstroemia chamaedaphne* Meisn. 二种(均同为瑞香科植物),认为商品芫花确有异物同名的问题存在.针对以上情况,作者进行了本草学的考证.结论如下:(1)古本草中对芫花形态较早有完整描述而可借以推定品种的,当为韩保昇(蜀本草)的记载,先前吴普(吴氏本草)、陶氏(名医别录)之所言,虽较简略,但亦十分重要.反复考证,认为自吴普以来的本草正品芫花应为*Daphne genkwa* Sieb. et Zucc. 亦即‘证类本草’之“滁州芫花”.(2)‘证类本草’之“绵州芫花”其图外表与“滁州芫花”虽有出入,但多方面证明,实际上与“滁州芫花”为同种.(3)‘证类本草’之“绛州芫花”即‘图经’之“黄芫花”,其原植物应为*Wikstroemia chamaedaphne* Meisn. 日本学者中尾万三误以为是*Wikstroemia trichotoma* Mak. 应予改正.(4)通过古本草的考证,认为*Daphne genkwa* Sieb. et Zucc. 与 *Wikstroemia chamaedaphne* Meisn. 二者在“逐水”功用上相似,可以互相代用,但其它疗效未尽相同.为了保证临床用药的质量,弄清芫花品种,建议将后者按宋代苏颂‘图经’“黄芫花”之名而予以复名,俾与正品芫花相区别.(5)黄芫花商品夹杂物(叶、花轴、果实等)太多,通常为30—50%,与古人药用花蕾之旨不合,对预期的疗效可能有一定的影响,夹杂物许可存在的量,在商品标准规格制订以前似可按正品芫花现行情况作参考(一般应在10%以下).

关键词:

A PHARMACOGNOSTICAL STUDY OF THE CHINESE DRUG, YUAN HUA

Shie Tsung-wan

Abstract:

Commercial samples of the drug Yuan Hua obtained from 39 Chinese cities and towns have been examined and found that all these samples are the flowers of either *Daphne genkwa* Sieb. et Zucc. or *Wikstroemia chamaedaphne* Meisn., both belong to the family Thymelaeaceae. After careful examination and comparison of the descriptions and illustrations of Yuan Hua in ancient Chinese herbals, the author ascertained that the flower of *Daphne genka* is the Yuan Hun described in Wus Pen Tsao, Ming Yi Bie Lu and Shu Pen Tsdo, it is also the Tsuchow Yuang Hua recorded in Tzeng Lei Pen Tsao; while the flower of *Wikstroemia chamaedaphne* is the Huang Yuan Hua of Tu Jing Pen Tsao and the Jiangchow Yuan Hua of Tzeng Lei Pen Tsao. This latter species was mistakenly identified as *Wikstroemia trichotoma* Mak. by Nakao. The morphology, histology as well as the plant habit of the drug Yuan Hua and Huang Yuan Hun are examined and described in detail with twelve illustrations.

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