

· 学术探讨 ·

中药抗肿瘤配伍结构应用探析

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[摘要] 恶性肿瘤是危害人类生命健康的重大疾病之一, 中药在临床抗肿瘤治疗中具有独特的优势。然而如何在临床实践中实现中药的抗肿瘤作用到中药抗肿瘤疗效的转换, 则是中医药治疗恶性肿瘤过程中必须解决的核心问题。与现代化学药物不同, 中药配伍应用是决定抗肿瘤中药是否能发挥最佳药效, 实现“增效减毒”的关键因素。在此基础上构建的方药配伍结构则是临床抗肿瘤中药安全、高效、合理运用的基本形式, 其中主要包括药对、角药、复方配伍三类。药对“七情”配伍虽然具有结构简单、针对性强(增效减毒)的特点, 但功效单一, 不能完全兼顾肿瘤复杂的病机因而在实践中较少单独使用; 角药配伍相较于药对拓宽了药物在临床治疗中的适用范围, 但治疗范畴仍然有限; 复方“君臣佐使”传统方剂配伍将药对、角药囊括其中, 提高中药在重病、疑病、慢病、杂病的疗效, 但因时代背景的局限其未与现代临床实践及现代药理研究成果结合, 限制复方配伍理论的发展。随着现代医学技术的出现, 其与传统中药配伍理论结合创立了现代创新配伍理论, 其中包括与结合现代中药药理学产生的“援药”理论, 弥补“君臣佐使”理论无法精准用药的缺陷; 结合药理学及现代医学内容产生的“态靶辨治”理论, 弥补了“君臣佐使”理论对疾病认知的不足。临床中药抗肿瘤在以上配伍形式及配伍理论的指导下, 发挥出抗肿瘤中药的最大药效, 对中药在临床肿瘤治疗运用中具有重大意义。

[关键词] 抗肿瘤; 中药配伍; 对药; 角药; 态靶辨治

[中图分类号] R256; R273; R285.5 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(2025)08-0198-11

[doi] 10.13422/j.cnki.syfjx.20242027 **[增强出版附件]** 内容详见 <http://www.syfjxzz.com> 或 <http://cnki.net>

Application of Anti-tumor Compatibility Structure of Chinese Medicine

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[Abstract] Malignant tumors are one of the major diseases that endanger human life and health. Chinese medicine has unique advantages in clinical anti-tumor treatment. However, how to translate the anti-tumor effects of Chinese medicine into clinical practice is the core issue that must be addressed in the process of treating malignant tumors with traditional Chinese

[收稿日期] 2024-06-19

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金项目(82374287, 82361168663); 江苏省中医药科技发展计划重点项目(ZD202201); 全国名老中医药专家传承工作室(国中医药人教函[2022]75号); 国家中医药管理局第七批全国老中医药专家学术经验继承工作项目(国中医药人教函[2022]76号); 第五批全国中医临床优秀人才研修项目(国中医药人教函[2022]239号)

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medicine (TCM). Unlike modern chemical drugs, the compatibility application of Chinese medicine is the key factor that determines whether Chinese medicine can achieve optimal anti-tumor efficacy and realize the goal of "enhancing efficacy and reducing toxicity". The formulation structure based on this compatibility is the basic form for the safe, efficient, and rational clinical use of anti-tumor Chinese medicine, and it mainly includes three categories: herb pairs, tri-herbal combinations, and compound compatibility. Although herb pairs have the characteristics of a simple structure and strong targeting (enhancing efficacy and reducing toxicity), they often have a single effect and cannot fully address the complex pathogenesis of tumors. As a result, herb pairs are rarely used alone in practice. Compared to herb pairs, tri-herbal combinations broaden the application scope of herbs in clinical treatment, but their therapeutic range remains limited. The traditional "sovereign, minister, assistant, and guide" compound prescription, which includes herb pairs and tri-herbal combinations, improves the efficacy of herbs in treating serious diseases, hypochondriasis, chronic diseases, and miscellaneous disorders. However, due to the limitations of its historical background, it has not been integrated with modern clinical practice and modern pharmacological research, which restricts the development of compound compatibility theory. With the emergence of modern medical technology, it has been combined with traditional compatibility theory of Chinese medicine to create an innovative modern compatibility theory. This includes the "aid medicine" theory derived from modern Chinese medicine pharmacology, which compensates for the inability of the "sovereign, minister, assistant, and guide" theory to accurately apply medicine. Additionally, the "state-targeted treatment based on syndrome differentiation" theory, developed from pharmacology and modern medicine, addresses the deficiency in disease cognition in the "sovereign, minister, assistant, and guide" theory. Under the guidance of these compatibility forms and theories, clinical anti-tumor Chinese medicine can exert its maximum anti-tumor efficacy, which is of great significance for the application of Chinese medicine in clinical tumor treatment.

[Keywords] anti-tumor; compatibility of Chinese medicine; herb pair; tri-herbal combination; state-targeted treatment based on syndrome differentiation

恶性肿瘤是危害人类生命健康的重大疾病之一^[1],肿瘤作为疑难病症缺乏较为理想的治疗方法,临床常采用的治疗手段以手术、放化疗、靶向治疗和免疫治疗等为主,但因未达到预期疗效且不良反应严重而使肿瘤治疗受到限制^[2]。目前中药抗肿瘤疗效在临床逐渐显露^[3-4],中药抗肿瘤优势在于其具有独特治疗功效、服用脏器损害率低、用药成本低、逆转肿瘤细胞耐药、减轻手术放化疗不良反应等^[5-6],但单味中药临床抗肿瘤运用因其药性、药量等问题达不到抗肿瘤的疗效,故中药配伍应用是提高中药疗效的关键因素^[7]。中药配伍应用是增强中药本身抗肿瘤作用的主要途径,增强疗效以达到预期抗肿瘤效应是中药配伍应用的主要目的,在中药配伍应用过程中亦能减轻药物毒性保证中药用药的安全性,实现中药抗肿瘤配伍“增效减毒”效应。古人总结临床用药经验形成固定中药配伍结构,主要以药对、角药、复方3种结构为主,其配伍由中医传统配伍理论指导,包括“七情和合”理论、“君臣佐使”理论等^[8]。随着现代医学的发展,中药配伍临床运用吸收现代药理理论及疾病理论成果,形成现代中药配伍理论“援药理论”^[9]、“态靶辨治理论”^[10]等指导临床中药抗肿瘤配伍运用,增强中药抗肿瘤疗效。故本文系统探析中药抗肿瘤配伍结构形式和研究现状,总结名医临床中药抗肿瘤配伍经验及探寻抗肿瘤中药配伍理论与其应用规律,以期指导抗肿瘤中药配伍的临床应用,为临床中药抗肿瘤提供更为科学、有效的治疗策略。

1 药对

药对(亦称“对药”)系指临床用药中相对固定的两味药物的配伍形式,是中药配伍结构的最小单元。中药七情配伍理论是中药配伍理论的核心组成部分,“七情和合理论”出自《神农本草经》,言:“药有单行者,有相须者,有相使者,有相畏者,有相恶者,有相反者,有相杀者。凡此七情,和合视

之”,其中“单行”为用一味中药治疗病情单一的疾病,不属于药对的范畴。遵循“七情”理论中药抗肿瘤药对配伍组成形式多样性,能够针对单一的病机或证证扩增中药抗肿瘤疗效,减低其应用的不良反应。但因其单一性和针对性强,不能完全兼顾肿瘤复杂的病机而导致抗肿瘤疗效不足,故药对常常作为方剂组成基本结构单位应用而较少单独使用。

1.1 相须与相使 《神农本草经》云“当用相须相使者良”。相须、相使配伍特点均为辅药增强主药疗效,其不同点为相须需同类而相使不必。二者在临床抗肿瘤药对配伍中经常使用,以增强药物整体抗肿瘤药效。根据中药功效的不同,常用抗肿瘤相须配伍可以划分为活血化瘀类如乳香-没药、三棱-莪术等;清热解毒类如白花蛇舌草-半枝莲、白花蛇舌草-蒲公英等;清热利湿类如虎杖-金钱草、车前草-通草等;以毒攻毒类如全蝎-蜈蚣等。

以活血化瘀类为例,“乳香-没药”可增强活血散瘀、消肿止痛之功,其应用始见于华佗《中藏经》。临床上该药对可缓解肿瘤患者癌痛程度,改善肿瘤放化疗后出现的皮肤损害、恶心呕吐等不良反应。现代药理研究表明二药合用可增强抗肿瘤效应,其水煎液中的挥发油可诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡^[11]。“三棱-莪术”相伍亦可增强活血化瘀之功,其应用始见于姚俊《经验良方》。临床上该药对可改善胃癌前病变胃黏膜萎缩、肠化等内镜病理^[12],亦可缓解肿瘤患者腹痛、化疗后恶心、呕吐等反应。现代研究表明三棱-莪术药对能够抑制胃癌、肝癌、肺癌等多种恶性肿瘤进展,其机制与诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、干扰细胞周期、抗血管生成等有关^[13-15]。

相使抗肿瘤药对亦以功效划分,临床抗肿瘤相使药对如清热化痰类有莪术-山慈菇、山慈菇-浙贝母等;清肝泻火类有黄连-吴茱萸等;益气活血类有黄芪-莪术等;以毒攻毒类有蜂房-蜈蚣、雄黄-青黛^[16]等。以益气活血类为例,“黄芪-莪

术”可增强扶正破瘀之功,其应用始见于《医学衷中参西录》,该书记载此药对可治“一切脏腑癥瘕、积聚”。临床上该药对可降低胰腺癌患者血清C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素(IL)-6数值^[17],亦可改善肿瘤相关性失眠、手术化疗后乏力等正气亏损的症状。现代药理研究表明两药配伍抑制肿瘤生长、转移优于单药,对结肠癌、肝癌、卵巢癌等均有抑制效果,其机制与抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、抑制肿瘤新血管生成等有关^[18-19]。“黄连-吴茱萸”增强清肝泻火之功,其应用始见于《太平圣惠方》。临床上该药对可缓解肿瘤患者化疗后的反酸、呃逆等副反应。现代研究表明该药对在抗肿瘤效应方面起协同增效作用^[20],对结直肠癌、肝癌、胃癌等均有抑制作用,与抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、促进肿瘤细胞凋亡等机制相关。

1.2 相畏与相杀 《神农本草经》中相畏、相杀并提,云“若有毒宜制,可用相畏、相杀者。”二者配伍特点意在抑制或削弱有毒药物毒性,常应用于中药抗肿瘤配伍以规避药物毒性,发挥药效最大化。

常用相畏、相杀抗肿瘤药对以功效划分,如以毒攻毒类有防己-砒霜、和中缓急类生大黄-甘草、温阳化痰类生姜-半夏等。其中以毒攻毒类的防己能够制约砒霜毒性。现代研究表明防己中主要活性成分粉防己碱及砒霜主要活性成分三氧化二砷具有抑制肿瘤生长的作用,二药联用作用优于单药^[21]。临床上该药对主要用于髓系肿瘤联合治疗,可有效改善真性红细胞增多症和原发性血小板增多症等检验指标^[22-23]。生姜-半夏中生姜亦可抑制半夏的不良反应且通过抑制肿瘤细胞增殖及诱导其凋亡等机制协同发挥抗肿瘤效应^[24]。该药对为经典止呕方小半夏汤,临床上可改善肿瘤患者术后呃逆、恶心呕吐等不良反应。

1.3 相恶与相反 《神农本草经》告诫“勿用相恶、相反者”,因其配伍会降低他药药效,甚者不良反应加大。相恶、相反现专指“十八反”“十九畏”,是中药配伍禁忌的核心内容,但临床研究表明反药同用对部分疑难杂症有良效^[25],故对反药运用的争议值得进一步探讨。现有研究认为反药配伍可能会抵消原药不良反应^[26]。在反药药对治疗恶性肿瘤临床应用中^[27-28],甘草-甘遂能够治疗癌性腹水、保护肝功能^[29]等,起到减毒作用。甘草-海藻中海藻多糖及甘草提取物均可增强机体免疫力、抑制肿瘤细胞增殖^[30],进而发挥抗肿瘤作用。因此,通过结合现代临床对反药的运用实践以及药理学技术的深入研究,有必要重新审视并理解中药中“十八反、十九畏”经典原则的内涵,深入分析这些原则在临床应用中的可行性和适用性。

综上,抗肿瘤药对配伍均以中药功效划分,故本文结合临床名医孙桂芝^[31]、余桂清^[32]、徐斌^[33]、杨新中^[34]、舒琦瑾^[35]、齐元富^[36-37]、郭勇^[38]、章永红^[39]、张培彤^[40]、陈鳌石^[41]、杨宇飞^[42]、王沛^[43]、吴勉华^[44]、郭志雄^[45]、王新陆^[46]、王晞星^[47]、魏子孝^[48]等人使用药对抗肿瘤治疗经验及其药对抗肿瘤机制实验研究(详见增强出版附加材料),证实临床抗肿瘤药对的实用性和有效性。

2 角药

“角药”是对药基础上提出的新概念,其为系统配伍某三种药物,互成犄角、合纵或连横之势的中药配伍形式^[49],其应用始于《伤寒杂病论》,现代研究证明角药配伍在临床抗肿瘤治疗中有显著疗效。角药亦是药对理论基础之上的进一步深化运用,其通过协调药对间的关系,有效地弥补了单一药对在药味种类少、用药剂量不足及药效局限性方面的缺陷,从而显著拓宽了药物在临床治疗中的适用范围。尽管角药在疗效上介于对药与复方之间,展现出了其独特的优势,但面对肿瘤疾病复杂多变的病机,角药的治疗范畴仍然有限。

常用抗肿瘤角药以功效划分,如清热滋阴类有黄芩-地黄-苦参等;温阳健脾类有灶心土-附子-黄芩等;活血破瘀类有大黄-土鳖虫-黄芩、大黄-桃仁-虻虫等;以毒攻毒类有全蝎-蜈蚣-地龙、全蝎-地龙-僵蚕等。其中“大黄-桃仁-虻虫”可治疗原发性肝癌^[50],该角药联合化疗能有效改善肝癌患者肝功能,降低血甲胎蛋白和碱性磷酸酶水平,缓解相关肝病。现代药理研究表明大黄活性成分大黄素、桃仁活性成分苦杏仁苷、虻虫(土鳖虫)醇提取物均可抑制肿瘤细胞增殖及诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡^[51-53]。“全蝎-蜈蚣-地龙”角药配伍可治疗胸腹部癌肿,缓解肿瘤化疗后疼痛、头晕等不良反应^[54]。现代药理研究表明蜈蚣提高抗肿瘤免疫应答^[55],全蝎、地龙能够抑制血管新生^[56-57]等发挥抗肿瘤效应。

综上,结合临床名医余桂清^[32]、张培彤^[58]、周岳翰^[59]、孙光荣^[59]、朱良春^[59]、周仲瑛^[59, 60]、刘丽芳^[61]、姜良铎^[62]、徐荷芬^[63]、陈卫健^[64]、雷根平^[65]、王晞星^[66]、郭子光^[67]、章永红^[68]、裘沛然^[69]等人临床抗肿瘤角药应用经验及其角药抗肿瘤机制实验研究(详见增强出版附加材料),表明角药在临床抗肿瘤具有显著疗效。

3 传统复方配伍

为解决单行(单方)、药对、角药在临床应用中的不足和局限,在抗肿瘤临床实践中复方形式是目前中药临床应用的主要形式,尤其是复法大方的应用更加符合恶性肿瘤病机复杂多变,症状繁杂的病理特点。中药复方是由两味或两味以上药味组成,体现了多靶点、多环节、整体调节恢复平衡的治疗理念,其主要遵循“君臣佐使”配伍原则。

“君臣佐使”作为方剂配伍的主流原则,相较于对药和角药,其涉及病-证-症之间的关系,体现复杂病机的主次、兼夹及转化,具有辨病、辨证、辨症之统一性。故在确认肿瘤复杂病机基础之上,用“君臣佐使”配伍原则是发挥复方最大抗肿瘤效应的关键。国医大师周仲瑛在20世纪率先提出“癌毒”学说,其后续发展为“癌毒病机”理论^[70]。该理论提出“癌毒”是一类特异性致病因子,是导致恶性肿瘤发生发展的关键病机^[71]。针对“癌毒”周仲瑛教授在君臣佐使理论的基础上提出“复法大方多环节增效,是治疗肿瘤的基本对策”^[72]。在复法大方理念下经过长期中药抗肿瘤配伍的临床实践运用中衍生出消癌解毒方、仙连解毒方等有效的抗肿瘤复方。消癌解毒方由白花蛇舌草、山慈菇、太子参等组成^[73],其中白花蛇舌草、山慈菇为君,二者是临床抗肿瘤常用药对之一,擅清热、解毒、消肿散结。现代药理学研究表明白花蛇舌草提取液能

够抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,山慈菇与肿瘤细胞凋亡相关,且能调节免疫。僵蚕、蜈蚣为臣,二者是抗肿瘤常用的虫类药物,善化痰软坚、通络散结,助君药祛瘀散结。现代药理研究表明僵蚕、蜈蚣均能通过诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、抑制肿瘤细胞增殖等机制发挥抗肿瘤作用^[74],增强君药抗癌之功。太子参、麦冬为佐,二者为生脉饮中常用药对,主健脾益气、养阴生津,助君药扶正抗癌,现代药理研究表明二者均能够抑制肿瘤细胞侵袭及迁移^[75-76]。八月札为使,其疏肝理气、解郁散结以助君臣药物药到病所。八月札是常用的抗肿瘤理气解毒类中药,现代研究表明八月札能够抑制肿瘤细胞增殖并诱导其凋亡^[77]。全方共奏抗癌解毒、扶正祛邪之功。临床研究表明,消癌解毒方可有效减轻患者术后、放化疗后急躁、抑郁等情绪,改善化疗后消化道不良反应等,可有效遏制肝癌、乳腺癌、结直肠癌等恶性肿瘤进展^[78-80]。

消癌解毒方遵循周仲瑛教授辨治肿瘤的复法大方理念,故其君臣佐使配伍达到据法择药,药味精当,一药多用的效果,弥补“君臣佐使”理论下针对病机精简地选择不同功效的中药,忽略肿瘤多种病机夹杂的不足,亦增强“君臣佐使”理论在指导重病、疑病、慢病的用药上效率。然而,传统“君臣佐使”理论缺乏对现代病种深入认识的局限性,导致疾病诊治效率不高,同时与现代药理理论存在不兼容之处,难以实现局部用药的精准性。故在遵循传统复方配伍理论的基础上还需结合现代医学技术发展所产生疾病理论、药物理论、靶标理论等,与时俱进发挥复方抗肿瘤的最大药效。

4 现代复方配伍

4.1 “援药”理论 现代药理学技术的出现弥补“君臣佐使”理论无法精准用药的缺陷,国医大师王新陆教授在吸收传统中药理论的基础上,结合现代中药药理学研究成果创立新的配伍理论——“援药理论”。

“援药”,即援助之药物,位于使药之后,其可直接作用于确切靶器官,对主病、主因、主症有明确治疗作用,在配伍中能缓解症状、改善检查指标。王新陆教授常选用的抗肿瘤援药有白花蛇舌草、莪术等;针对肿瘤并发的其他症状,王教授用绿萼梅改善胃动力;瓦楞子、海螵蛸抑制胃酸;川贝母抗溃疡等^[81]。王教授在临床上亦运用援药药对治疗肿瘤以提高药效,如红景天-预知子理气活血、化痰散结,主要用于消化道肿瘤。现代药理研究表明,红景天通过抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭发挥抗肿瘤作用^[82];预知子通过抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡发挥抗肿瘤作用^[83]。因临床加入援药抗肿瘤疗效显著,现“君、臣、佐、使、援”配伍原则在临床抗肿瘤复方组成运用渐多。全国名老中医侯爱画教授跟随王师遵循援药配伍理论,在四君子汤基础上加减化裁组成临床治疗转移性结肠癌衍生方益肠散结方,在经典健脾化痰方六君子汤中加入“援药”,组成扶正护膜汤治疗胃癌等。其中益肠散结方由党参、炙甘草、浙贝母、山慈菇、北豆根、蛇莓等组成^[84],其中浙贝母、山慈菇、北豆根、蛇莓为援药,药理研究明确该些药具有抗肿瘤活性且又清热解毒、化痰散结,符合辨证辨病的中医诊疗思路。扶正护膜汤药物由党参、鸡血藤、玉竹等组成^[85],其中鸡血藤、玉竹、大枣等均有抗肿瘤活

性,在方中作为援药作用于肿瘤靶点,直达病所,对临床治疗胃癌有显著效果。同时,侯爱画教授在减轻肿瘤反复化疗后不良反应亦善用援药及援药药对,如女贞子-墨旱莲、仙鹤草、茅苈用于骨髓抑制的不良反等^[86]。

遵循援药理论配伍而成的抗肿瘤复方具有精准的靶向作用,能够提高抗肿瘤复方的疗效。但因多味中药的现代药理作用尚未明确,且援药理论选药不问归经性味,临证使用援药时不可盲目堆砌。

4.2 “态靶辨治”理论 除“援药”理论外,现代医学与中医理论结合的另一产物“态靶辨治”理论,弥补了“君臣佐使”理论对疾病认知的不足。“态靶辨治”理论是全小林院士在中医辨证理论基础上,结合现代医学内容为达到规避中医传统辨证理论弊端,精准提高临床复方药效的理论^[87]。“态靶辨治”核心内容为“宏观调态,微观打靶”。“态”是“态靶辨治”的核心,是对疾病“前态”“刻下态”“预后态”的整个病势发展过程的把握,弥补君臣佐使只针对刻下病证的不足。在把握“态”的基础之上,通过中药组合实现“微观打靶”的目的。微观打靶的“靶”指中药靶点的效应机制,其分为“病靶”“症靶”“标靶”^[10],其弥补君臣佐使无法精准靶向用药的不足。通过针对相应“病靶”“症靶”“标靶”选择中药,根据其药性、归经进行配伍以达消除病“态”的效果。

全小林院士将“态靶辨治”理论用于临床卵巢癌、前列腺癌等恶性肿瘤的治疗。治疗过程以“病”为基础,识“态”为先,聚焦病靶、症靶、标靶。如卵巢癌^[88]化疗后患者出现以“虚、老”态为本,阴虚燥热为标的复合态,针对疾病复合态全院士自拟全氏气血阴阳并补方合全氏坎离既济汤为基本方,旨在滋阴补虚、调态扶正。同时针对患者化疗后出现的乏力、盗汗、失眠等并发症运用对症靶药,如运用煅龙骨-煅牡蛎-酸枣仁角药养血安神敛汗等;针对肿瘤标志物运用标靶药,如运用其自拟的化斑汤(莪术、三七、浙贝母)抗癌消结,降低肿瘤标志物。莪术-三七-浙贝母是全院士常用行气破血、消痰散结角药,现代药理学研究表明三者均能通过诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、抑制肿瘤细胞迁移等发挥抗肿瘤效应^[89-90]。因“态靶辨治”理论运用于临床抗肿瘤效果显著,岐黄学者程海波教授将“癌毒病机理论”与“态靶辨治”体系相融合,初步构建恶性肿瘤态靶辨治体系框架^[91],在治法上以调虚态为根本即扶正固本,针对病靶则以抗癌解毒为主。在癌毒病机理论指导下的衍生出的消癌解毒方具有前瞻性和兼容性,亦符合“态靶辨治”理论组方运用。在中药主治方面,方中太子参、麦冬、八月札调虚态以扶正固本,白花蛇舌草、山慈菇、僵蚕、蜈蚣调“郁、寒、热、瘀、痰、湿、风”等实态;在中药药理作用方面,全方中药均有抗肿瘤“打靶”之效,做到在“辨态识靶”的基础上“调态打靶”,运用靶药消除癌毒,恢复人体患肿瘤前稳态。在“态靶辨治”理论指导下的恶性肿瘤态靶辨治体系的构建加强临床抗肿瘤复方组成的科学性,但其靶药之间的主从关系尚未明晰,还需临床用药者进一步辨析。

综上,根据抗肿瘤复方传统配伍理论并结合临床名医张培彤^[40]、郭志雄^[45]、雷根平^[65]、吴勉华^[73]、程海波^[92]、黄智芬^[93]、凌湘力^[94]、贾英杰^[95]、朴炳奎^[96]、潘敏求^[97]、

黄挺^[98]等人临床抗肿瘤复方配伍及其药理研究,同时总结临床现代创新配伍理论运用名医侯爱画^[99]、刘德山^[100]、仝小林^[101]、曾普华^[102-103]等临床经验及其复方药理研究(详见增强出版附加材料)^[104],表明临床中药抗肿瘤复方配伍在传统复方配伍理论及现代复方配伍理论的指导下达到中药抗肿瘤预期疗效,实现中药临床抗肿瘤“增效减毒”的目的。

5 小结

中药抗肿瘤配伍结构是中药抗肿瘤组方的基石,在临床中药抗肿瘤配伍应用中应遵循传统中药配伍理论与创新中药配伍理论相结合运用,精确选择抗肿瘤中药相配伍以达到临床抗肿瘤药效是抗肿瘤中药配伍的目的,其有规律可循具有重大的临床指导意义。中药抗肿瘤配伍结构层层迭进,由经典的“药对”配伍发展到“角药”配伍,再到复杂的“复方”组成。复方是药对及角药的发展,其组成以君臣佐使配伍为主,在君臣佐使理论基础上提出的抗肿瘤复法大方配伍理论增强中药配伍在治疗肿瘤中的疗效。随着现代医学技术的发展,中药配伍理论不再局限于传统“七情和合”“君臣佐使”等中药传统配伍理论,传统中药配伍理论与现代药理学理论及现代病理理论结合,抗肿瘤中药配伍逐渐完善并衍生出与中药现代抗肿瘤药理作用结合应用的“援药”理论和与中药药理及病理结合的“态靶辨治”抗肿瘤配伍理论,其中“态靶辨治”理论指导的抗肿瘤中药配伍是复法大方现代抗肿瘤中药配伍运用内容的体现,“态靶辨治”亦结合癌毒病机发展为针对抗肿瘤治疗的恶性肿瘤态靶辨治体系,增强中药抗肿瘤疗效。中药抗肿瘤配伍应用见图1。

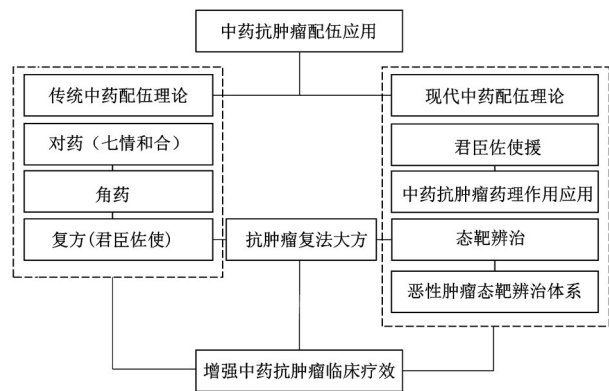


图1 中药抗肿瘤配伍应用

Fig. 1 Anti-tumor compatibility structure of traditional Chinese medicine

在药量配置上,中药配伍从最小单元逐渐发展到复合方剂,有效弥补了单一药味少、药效不足及针对病机病症单一的局限性,这种演变使得辨病、辨证、辨症三者得以统一结合,极大地提升了抗肿瘤组方配伍的整体疗效。在传统中药配伍理论基础上,周仲瑛教授基于“癌毒”学说提出的复法大方理论,对传统的君臣佐使理论进行了完善,尤其针对肿瘤多种病机夹杂的情况进行了补充,从而显著增强了该理论在指导重病、疑病、慢病用药时的效率。与现代理论结合层面,王新陆教授创立的援药理论,是中药现代抗肿瘤药理作用的

应用,成功弥补了君臣佐使理论与现代药理理论之间的不兼容,解决了传统中药理论在针对局部靶标用药时难以精准定位的难题。仝小林院士的态靶辨治理论将现代医学内容与传统中医辨证理论相结合,丰富了君臣佐使理论对现代病种的认识。在用药上使用针对现代肿瘤病理学靶标中药相配伍,是复法大方现代抗肿瘤中药配伍运用内容的体现,有效规避了传统中医辨证及方药理论的局限性,为中药抗肿瘤治疗提供了新的思路。程海波教授将态靶辨治理论与癌毒病机理论相结合,构建了恶性肿瘤态靶辨治体系框架。这一体系框架使得中药在针对各类恶性肿瘤用药时更加精准,显著增强了其针对性,为抗肿瘤治疗领域带来了新的突破。

综合以上,本文在结合临床中药抗肿瘤配伍结构应用基础上探析中药抗肿瘤配伍结构规律及临床经验,以期为临床抗肿瘤中药配伍发挥最高药效提供组方思路以达中药配伍“增效减毒”之功。

[利益冲突] 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

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