

嗜肝性病毒病和中藥臨床治療初步觀察

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摘要

嗜肝性病毒病；是包括能引起肝臟炎症的有關病毒所致的臨床上病毒性肝炎，及因慢性肝損害而導致之肝外系統疾病。換言之，嗜肝性病毒應包括目前已發現的七型肝炎病毒和能令肝臟炎症的有關病毒[2]。它的特征是：感染嗜肝性病毒後體格檢查，患者都有肝濁音界異常，臨床上具典型的慢性肝病的纏綿難愈、反覆、交替、多系統疾病表現。應該說，臨床上最普遍而又最典型的病毒病是「慢性嗜肝性病毒病」。很多常見病、多發病都是嗜肝性病毒病的肝外系統疾患或併發症。它也是造成人體各系統功能衰竭，是人類衰老和死亡的重要原因。所以我們有必要提出「嗜肝性病毒是百病之源」。

本中心記錄了二十年來香港近 2000 名肝濁音界異常患者病情及中藥療效。從傳統治“濕熱”方中尋找了有效、快捷的中藥定型組合，使慢活肝常規半年的中藥療程縮至 4~6 周，異常肝濁音界恢復正常的時間迅速提前至 3 天或以上。并按嗜肝性病毒病臨床上所表現出不同系統疾病，進行中藥加減，成為固定的一系列九種飲片合劑，應用於臨床，療效滿意。嗜肝性病毒病的中藥治療奏效，將使臨床上很多疾病的治療，開辟了一條新的途徑。

關鍵詞：嗜肝性病毒 慢性嗜肝性病毒病 中藥系統治療。

“Hepatophilic Viral Diseases [1] and The Preliminary Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Hepatophilic Viral Diseases with Traditional Chinese Medicine”

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Abstract

Hepatophilic viral diseases are diseases caused by viruses which result in clinical viral hepatitis and other non-liver-related diseases as a result of chronic damage to the liver. In other words, hepatophilic viruses include the current seven types of identifiable hepatitis viruses and other viruses that may cause inflammation to the liver. These viruses share a common symptom – abnormal liver boundaries when the patients are infected, and lingering, recurring and inter-changeable diseases in various parts of the body. It can be said that “chronic hepatophilic viral disease” is the most common and typical viral disease. Many common and frequent recurring diseases are basically non-liver-related, arising from the hepatophilic viral diseases and their complications. This is one of the important explanations to the malfunctioning of various body mechanisms and the cause of human death. We therefore propose that the Hepatophilic virus is the cause of many diseases.

Over the past 20 years, we observed nearly 2000 Hong Kong patients with liver inflammation. We treated them with traditional Chinese medicines and recorded the treatment results. Based upon the ancient recipes for “dampness”, we screened the most effective recipe for the treatment of hepatophilic viral diseases. We are now able to reduce the inflamed livers back to their normal size within three days or a little longer, and to shorten the treatment cycle to 4-6 weeks compared to six months in the past. Based upon the different symptoms of our patients, we also developed nine formulations and applied them in clinical treatment. The results, so far, are encouraging and satisfactory. Treating hepatophilic viral diseases with traditional Chinese medicines will pave a new way for the clinical treatment of these common diseases.

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