

独活寄生汤治疗腰痹病的源流考释、 药理机制与创新策略

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摘要:文章旨在探讨独活寄生汤治疗腰痹病的源流、药理机制及创新策略。通过文献研究,梳理了独活寄生汤的历史沿革、组方原理及在腰痹病治疗中的应用。同时,分析该方的现代药理作用机制,发现椎间盘退变(intervertebral disc degeneration, IVDD)的病理进程受多因素驱动,炎症微环境、氧化应激、创伤性损伤及异常机械应力等均可通过激活调节性细胞死亡(regulated cell death, RCD)进程,导致椎间盘稳态崩溃。独活寄生汤通过调控多种RCD进程延缓IVDD,从而发挥治疗作用,其核心机制包括自噬、凋亡、焦亡、铁死亡等。在此基础上,结合现代医学提出了独活寄生汤的配伍优化、剂型改良等创新策略。研究表明,独活寄生汤作为传统中医药治疗腰痹病的经典方剂,具有显著的临床疗效和广泛的应用前景。未来研究应着重于其作用机制的深入探索和现代化创新,以进一步提高其临床应用价值。

关键词:独活寄生汤;腰痹病;源流考释;药理机制;创新策略;中医药

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Historical Evolution, Pharmacological Mechanisms, and Innovative Strategies of Duhuo Jisheng Decoction (独活寄生汤) for Lumbar Impediment Disease

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Abstract: This study aims to investigate the historical origin, pharmacological mechanisms, and innovative strategies of Duhuo Jisheng Decoction (独活寄生汤) in treating lumbar impediment disease. Through literature analysis, we systematically examined the historical evolution, formulation principles, and clinical applications of this prescription for managing lumbar impediment disease. Modern pharmacological studies reveal that intervertebral disc degeneration (IVDD) involves multifactorial pathogenesis, including inflammatory microenvironment, oxidative stress, traumatic injury, and abnormal mechanical stress, which activate regulated cell death (RCD) pathways leading to IVDD and disc homeostasis disruption. Duhuo Jisheng Decoction exerts therapeutic effects by modulating multiple RCD pathways to delay IVDD, with core mechanisms involving autophagy, apoptosis, pyroptosis, and ferroptosis. Based on these findings, modern medical perspectives have guided the proposal of innovative strategies such as compatibility optimization and dosage form innovation for Duhuo Jisheng Decoction. The results confirm that Duhuo Jisheng Decoction, as a classical traditional Chinese medicine prescription, demonstrates significant clinical efficacy and broad application prospects in lumbar impediment disease treatment. Future investigations should prioritize mechanistic exploration and pharmaceutical innovations to enhance its clinical translation potential.

Keywords: Duhuo Jisheng Decoction (独活寄生汤); lumbar impediment disease; historical evolution; pharmacological mechanisms; innovative strategies; traditional Chinese medicine

下腰痛(low back pain, LBP)是全球范围内导致年生产力损失的主要原因,也是中、高收入国家导致残疾的主要因素^[1-2]。随着人们工作和生活方式的改变,LBP的发病率持续攀升且发病年龄趋于年轻化。因其经常影响继续或恢复工作,已成为一个令人焦虑的职业健康问题,给患者和社会带来了沉重的经济负担^[3]。

LBP与中医学术语“腰痹”相对应。随着中医领域

更多高质量的临床试验和研究不断涌现,中医治疗腰痹的方法已经吸引了越来越多的国际关注^[4]。独活寄生汤,作为中医药治疗腰痹病的经典方剂,拥有悠久的历史背景和显著的临床效果^[5]。在2024年发布的首个针对中医和结合医学领域的国际指南中,通过系统检索、证据综合,并采用GRADE方法评估证据质量,独活寄生汤被推荐用于缓解腰痹患者的疼痛并改善其身体功能。同时,该疗法适用于

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腰痹包括急性期、缓解期及康复期的全部阶段^[6]。

本综述旨在收集和分析国内外相关文献,通过梳理独活寄生汤的源流、分析其药理机制,并探讨其创新应用策略,以期对深入理解和有效应用该方剂提供理论依据。

1 独活寄生汤在腰痹病中的演进

独活寄生汤首次详细记载于唐代孙思邈的《备急千金要方》,历代医家结合临床实践对其病因病机阐释、证候范畴界定及配伍应用进行了多次化裁,其适应证也从“夫腰背痛者,皆由肾气虚弱、卧冷湿地当风得之,不时速治,喜流入脚膝为偏枯冷痹缓弱疼痛或腰痛挛脚重痹,宜急服此方”不断拓展^[7]。

宋代医家进一步深化了“肾虚-风湿”病机理论。《太平惠民和剂局方》是宋代由太平惠民和剂局编写的一部成药标准,是世界第一部由官方主持编撰的成药标准,为该方确立了官方的规范化表述^[8]。张锐在《鸡峰普济方》中进一步深化了“肾虚-风湿”致病特点及“湿邪由皮腠内传筋骨”的传变规律,并补充“毒湿多风”“湿毒内攻”等不同病机模型^[9]。宋代妇科专著《法外寺妇科胎前产后良

方注评》提出“产后腿脚无力,不能动履”的适应证,为后世运用本方治疗产后腰痹奠定了理论基础^[10]。至金元时期,危亦林在《世医得效方》中突出“风伤肾经”理论,指出“腰痛如掣,久不治,流入脚膝”属风邪直中少阴的急证范畴,并将“新产腰脚挛疼”“历节风湿”“脚气”纳入治疗范畴,体现向多群体、多部位的适应证扩展^[11]。明代《普济方》被誉为中医药的百科全书和古代最权威的官修药典,其依据病程进展细化辨证体系,急性期强调“风湿腰痛”以祛邪为先,缓解期“缓弱疼痛”则侧重扶正固本,此分型方法体现了中医理论中“治未病”的重要性,即预防疾病的发生和发展^[12]。清代医家进一步细化分型论治原则,陈念祖在《医医偶录》中系统阐释“产后腰痛连脊”的冲任虚损机制^[13]。此外,《慎斋遗书》将其用于治疗鹤膝风,《医略六书》则通过“脉虚涩弦浮”的客观化指标将其应用于产后腰脚疼痛的治疗。近现代临床应用更注重循证优化,医家们根据临床经验,对方剂进行了加减化裁,郭汉章《实用正骨学》将本方与手法整复结合治疗创伤后“风寒侵袭型下肢功能障碍”^[14](见表1)。

表1 独活寄生汤在腰痹病中的文献溯源与病机阐释

Table 1 Literature analysis and pathogenesis of Duhuo Jisheng Decoction in lumbar impediment disease

作者,年代	文献溯源	核心病机与主症
孙思邈,唐 ^[7]	《备急千金要方》	夫腰背痛者,皆由肾气虚弱、卧冷湿地当风得之,不时速治,喜流入脚膝为偏枯冷痹缓弱疼痛或腰痛挛脚重痹,宜急服此方
陈师文,宋 ^[8]	《太平惠民和剂局方》	治肾气虚弱,腰背疼痛,此病因卧冷湿地当风所得,不时速治,流入脚膝,为偏枯冷痹,缓弱疼痛。或腰痛脚重,挛痹,宜急服此
张锐,宋 ^[9]	《鸡峰普济方》	肾气虚弱,卧冷湿地,当风所得,腰背痛,不速治,喜流入脚膝为偏枯,冷痹缓弱,痛重,或腰痛脚重,脚气偏重,毒湿多风。素无风或久履湿冷,或足汗脱履,或洗足当风,湿毒内攻,足胜两腿缓纵挛痛,或皮肉紫破有疮
苏礼、洪文旭,宋 ^[10]	《法外寺妇科胎前产后良方注评》	产后腿脚无力,不能动履
陈无择,宋 ^[15]	《三因极一病证方论》	夫腰痛,皆由肾气虚弱,卧冷湿地,当风所得,不时速治,喜流入脚膝,为偏枯冷痹,缓弱疼痛,或腰痛挛,脚重痹,宜急服此
危亦林,元 ^[11]	《世医得效方》	风伤肾经,腰痛如掣,久不治,流入脚膝,为偏枯冷痹缓弱之患。及新产腰脚挛疼,历节风湿,脚气
朱棣,明 ^[12]	《普济方》	肾经虚弱,坐卧当风着湿,所得腰痛,若不速治,流入脚膝,乃为偏枯冷痹,缓弱疼痛,或腰挛痛,脚重痹
陈修园,清 ^[13]	《医医偶录》	产后腰痛,上连脊背,下连腿膝
郭汉章,1958 ^[14]	《实用正骨学》	风寒侵袭,下肢不能动作,疼痛难忍

注:基质细胞衍生因子-1(stromal cell-derived factor-1, SDF-1);白细胞介素-1 β (Interleukin-1 beta, IL-1 β);沉默调节蛋白(3 Sirtuin 3, SIRT3);髓核(nucleus pulposus, NP);细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM);椎间盘退变(intervertebral disc degeneration, IVDD);核转录因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells, NF- κ B);NLR家族含pyrin结构域蛋白3(NLR family pyrin domain containing 3, NLRP3);脂多糖(Lipopolysaccharide, LPS)。

尽管历代医家对独活寄生汤的药味多有化裁,但“独活-桑寄生”药对始终作为君臣配伍的核心传承至今^[5]。独活为君,取其“理伏风,善祛下焦与筋骨间之风寒湿邪”,以针对“卧冷湿地,当风所得”之病机核心;桑寄生为臣,发挥“益血脉、利筋骨”之功,针对“肾气虚弱”之病机,共同发挥“祛风不耗正,补虚不留邪”的协同效应。其历史稳定性体现了中医“祛邪-扶正”动态平衡的治疗思想。

2 独活寄生汤治疗腰痹病的药理机制

椎间盘退变(intervertebral disc degeneration, IVDD)是导致腰痹病的核心因素,其病理进程受多因素驱动,炎症微环境、氧化应激、创伤性损伤及异常机械应力等均可通过激活调节性细胞死亡(regulated cell death, RCD)进程,导致椎间盘稳态崩

溃^[16-19]。现代药理研究证实,独活寄生汤通过调控多种RCD进程延缓IVDD,从而发挥治疗LBP作用,其核心机制包括自噬、凋亡、焦亡、铁死亡等^[20-21](见表2)。

2.1 独活寄生汤在炎症诱导IVDD中的作用

炎症反应与IVDD发生发展密切相关^[28-31]。促炎细胞因子如白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 beta, IL-1 β)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor alpha, TNF- α)和白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6),它们会促进ECM降解、趋化因子的产生、免疫细胞募集和椎间盘细胞表型的变化^[32-35]。炎症因子与炎症级联反应形成正反馈循环,导致微环境持续的炎症状态,进一步加速椎间盘结构破坏^[36-37]。其中,核转录因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-

表2 独活寄生汤在IVDD中的作用机制
Table 2 Mechanisms of Duhuo Jisheng Decoction in IVDD

作者,年份	细胞/动物	造模方式	表型	途径	疾病效果
卢等,2016 ^[22]	兔NP细胞	—	凋亡↓	Fas/FasL	IVDD ↓
LIU等,2018 ^[23]	人NP细胞	SDF-1	炎症↓ ECM降解↓	CXCR4/NF-κB	IVDD ↓
LIU等,2020 ^[18]	人NP细胞 大鼠体内	压力 穿刺	自噬↑ ECM降解↓ 凋亡↓	p38/MAPK	IVDD ↓
LIU等,2023 ^[17]	人NP细胞	IL-1β	线粒体功能↑ ROS累积↓ 线粒体自噬↑ 凋亡↓	miR-494/SIRT3 PINK1/Parkin	IVDD ↓
GUO等,2023 ^[16]	大鼠NP细胞 大鼠体内	LPS 穿刺	炎症↓ 焦亡↓	SDF-1/CXCR4-NF-κB- NLRP3	IVDD ↓
SONG等,2019 ^[24]	大鼠体内	穿刺	血清代谢物 肠道菌群	—	IVDD ↓
李等,2024 ^[26]	人NP细胞	衣霉素	内质网应激↓ 凋亡↓	PERK/eIF2α、IRE1/JNK、 Caspase12	IVDD ↓
肖等,2025 ^[27]	大鼠体内	穿刺	氧化应激↓ 铁死亡↓ ECM降解↓	—	IVDD ↓

注:“↑”表示上调,即目标表型或疾病表达增加;“↓”:表示下调,即目标表型或疾病表达减少。

enhancer of activated B cells, NF-κB)途径在调节炎症反应方面发挥着重要作用^[38]。在几项体外实验中,LIU等发现独活寄生汤通过抑制CXCR4介导的NF-κB通路活化,并阻断p65亚基核转位,从而显著抑制人NP细胞中TNF-α、IL-6等促炎因子分泌,并下调基质金属蛋白酶-3(matrix metalloproteinase-3, MMP-3)、基质金属蛋白酶-13(matrix metalloproteinase-13, MMP-13)表达,减少ECM降解^[23]。LIU等^[17]发现该方剂还可通过miR-494/沉默调节蛋白3(Sirtuin 3, SIRT3)轴促进Parkin依赖性线粒体自噬,恢复IL-1β诱导的人NP细胞线粒体功能失调,并降低ROS水平,从而抑制凋亡。除此之外,细胞焦亡的主要特征也与炎症因子释放相关,同时可以进一步诱导细胞凋亡。其中,NLRP3炎症小体是研究最为深入的多蛋白复合物之一,是活性IL-1β和IL-18产生的关键上游调控因子^[16]。NLRP3参与了NP细胞焦亡、细胞凋亡和ECM降解等病理过程^[39],故针对NLRP3炎症小体的治疗可能成为治疗IVDD的重要策略^[23,40-41]。GUO等^[16]利用LPS等成功诱导大鼠NP细胞焦亡模型,发现独活寄生汤可通过SDF-1/CXCR4-NF-κB-NLRP3级联反应减少焦亡相关炎症因子IL-1β释放。

基于此,独活寄生汤对炎症诱导的IVDD具有显著的抑制作用,其主要调节表型可涉及氧化应激、线粒体自噬、细胞焦亡及细胞凋亡等过程。这些途径共同作用,抑制ECM的降解和NP细胞的死亡过程,从而有效缓解并改善IVDD的病理状态。

2.2 独活寄生汤在过度机械应力诱导IVDD中的作用

在IVDD的诸多致病因素中,异常机械应力的作用尤为突出。研究认为,椎间盘的生理压力范围为0.1 MPa至0.9 MPa^[42]。中等压力对椎间盘具有保护作用,而过度的机械压缩会导致IVDD^[43]。其中,异常的压缩力、牵张力和基质刚度增加都会对椎间盘细胞产生负面影响^[44-46]。LIU等^[18]在压力诱导的IVDD

模型中证实,独活寄生汤通过激活p38/MAPK通路增强自噬通量,减少MMP-3、MMP-13和Adams5的表达,增加Collagen II、Aggrecan和Sox-9的表达,以阻止机械应力导致的NP细胞过度凋亡并抑制ECM降解。

基于此,独活寄生汤对过度机械应力诱导的IVDD具有显著的抑制作用,其主要调节表型可涉及自噬及凋亡等过程,且p38/MAPK信号通路的激活在此过程中发挥了调控作用。此外,有研究认为,向NP细胞施加过度的机械应力还可导致氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍一系列病理表型^[47-48],这也为独活寄生汤进一步探索提供了新的方向。

2.3 独活寄生汤在创伤性损伤诱导IVDD中的作用

针刺法建立大鼠尾椎IVDD模型是国内外众多学者研究IVDD模型和腰痹病的最常见选择^[49-51]。LIU等在大鼠椎间盘穿刺模型中发现,激活p38/MAPK信号通路可显著增强自噬水平,同时抑制ECM降解并减少NP细胞凋亡,从而有效缓解IVDD进展。GUO等^[16]则聚焦于炎症调控,利用穿刺成功诱导大鼠NP细胞焦亡模型,发现独活寄生汤有效改善大鼠椎间盘组织病理评分,通过SDF-1/CXCR4-NF-κB-NLRP3级联反应减少焦亡和炎症因子释放。肖子钧等^[27]揭示了氧化应激与铁死亡的协同作用机制,证实独活寄生汤通过清除脂质过氧化物并上调GPX4表达,抑制铁死亡进程,同时促进Collagen II合成,改善ECM稳态。此外,非直接靶向椎间盘的全身性调控亦具有治疗价值,肠道菌群紊乱和血清代谢改变可能与IVDD相关^[52-53]。研究发现,IVDD可引起肠道菌群的菌群紊乱,改变血清代谢表型和相关代谢途径,而独活寄生汤可以调节肠道菌群、血清代谢物和代谢途径,并抑制椎间盘退化。有研究通过代谢组学分析发现,基于肠道菌群分析及KEGG富集验证,独活寄生汤可以通过CASP8、TNF-α和IL-3等关键蛋白质调节TNF、NF-κB、PI3K-Akt、MAPK信号通路,以减缓NP细胞凋亡,从

而治疗IVDD。血清代谢分析显示,独活寄生汤可通过甘氨酸、丝氨酸和苏氨酸代谢,柠檬酸循环,精氨酸生物合成,赖氨酸生物合成,甲烷代谢,缬氨酸、亮氨酸和异亮氨酸生物合成以及硫代葡萄糖苷生物合成等代谢途径改善IVDD进程。

基于此,独活寄生汤对穿刺诱导的IVDD具有显著的抑制作用,其主要调节表型可涉及炎症、氧化应激、自噬、焦亡、铁死亡及细胞凋亡等过程,以及对肠道菌群和血清代谢物进行调节。这些途径共同作用于ECM的降解和NP细胞死亡的过程,从而有效缓解并改善IVDD的病理状态。

2.4 独活寄生汤在衣霉素诱导IVDD中的作用

内质网凋亡途径是细胞凋亡途径的一种,葡萄糖调节蛋白78(glucose-regulated protein 78, GRP78)是内质网上的一种特异性应激蛋白,其表达上调一般作为内质网应激的开始。GRP78解离活化内质网应激的3条信号通路:PERK/eIF2 α 通路、IRE1/JNK通路和Caspase12通路,单独或协同诱导NP细胞凋亡^[54]。衣霉素是诱导内质网应激发生的主要刺激物^[55]。李艳丽等^[26]利用衣霉素构建人NP细胞内质网应激模型,发现NP细胞活性明显减弱,细胞凋亡显著增加,在独活寄生汤含药血清处理后逆转上述表现。独活寄生汤通过抑制PERK/eIF2 α 、IRE1/JNK及Caspase-12通路,显著减少内质网应激依赖性凋亡,发挥对NP细胞的保护作用。

基于此,独活寄生汤对衣霉素诱导的IVDD具有显著的抑制作用,其主要调节表型可涉及内质网应激及细胞凋亡等过程,且PERK/eIF2 α 、IRE1/JNK及Caspase-12通路信号通路的激活在此过程中发挥了调控作用。

3 独活寄生汤在腰痹病中的创新策略

尽管独活寄生汤通过调控自噬、凋亡、焦亡、铁死亡等表型延缓IVDD的机制已被广泛研究^[21],但其多组分、多通路、多靶点的作用特征也导致了机制复杂,上、下游信号及基因的影响不完全清楚等问题。其次, NP主要由NP细胞和ECM组成^[56], IVDD的核心病理表现为NP细胞减少及ECM降解^[57],而现有研究未能明确独活寄生汤哪些活性成分可以靶向到达椎间盘。此外,传统汤剂存在化学成分波动大、生物利用度低等问题,制约其临床疗效的稳定性与可重复性。

组分中药是创新中药研究的新模式和中医药国际化的新思路^[58-60]。组分中药是以中医药理论为指导,遵循方剂配伍理论与原则,吸收现代药物研制方法和技术,由有效组分配伍而成的现代中药^[61]。其具有“两个相对清楚”的特点,即药效物质和作用机制相对清楚,并具有安全、有效、稳定、可控的药物特征^[60]。为提高独活寄生汤的临床应用价值,研究者们自古以来一直在配伍剂量方面进行加减化裁。未来,通过均衡分散性实验筛选核心组分,结合超高效液相色谱质谱技术建立化学成分指纹图谱,可能是独活寄生汤的研究方向之一。此外,针对椎间盘无血管特性,水凝胶出色的生物相容性和生物力学特性在椎间盘再生和修复领域具有广阔的应用前景。利用水凝胶将药物和生物活性物质输送到椎间盘中,不仅能应对IVDD所带来的复杂微环境挑战,

还能迅速恢复脊柱关节的稳定性,并促进椎间盘的再生。这一创新策略有可能为IVDD患者提供理想治疗手段^[62]。

4 结论

独活寄生汤作为治疗腰痹病的经典方剂,拥有悠久的历史 and 显著的临床疗效。通过对其源流、药理机制的总结,我们深入理解了该方剂的作用特点及其应用价值。未来研究应继续聚焦于独活寄生汤作用机制的深入探索,与现代医学的结合与创新,为腰痹病患者提供更有效的治疗方案。

同时,独活寄生汤化学成分丰富,为了推广其在现代医学中的应用,仍需借助现代化研发手段、临床验证和严格的质量控制,以实现减毒增效,为独活寄生汤的现代化和创新提供理论支持和实践参考,从而进一步提升其全球临床应用价值。

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犀角地黄汤及其单味药有效成分治疗原发性免疫性血小板减少症研究进展

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摘要:原发性免疫性血小板减少症(idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, ITP)是一种常见的免疫相关血液系统疾病,以外周血血小板计数持续降低和出血倾向明显为主要特征,甚则危及患者生命。中医药以辨证施治、整体调节为核心,以达标本兼治的治疗目的。《外台秘要》所载之犀角地黄汤,乃治疗热入营血、邪热内炽之经典方剂。全方由水牛角(代犀牛角)、生地黄、赤芍及牡丹皮四药组成。现代药理研究表明,犀角地黄汤及其组方药味在调节免疫细胞平衡、抑制炎症因子释放和降低氧化应激等方面疗效显著。临床上,犀角地黄汤常可根据患者证候加减应用,同时该方也可与当归补血汤、二至丸等中药复方或西医常规等治疗联用,既强化免疫调节与抗炎止血作用,又降低激素用量及潜在不良反应,提高整体疗效和患者生活质量。文章通过系统总结犀角地黄汤及其单味药有效成分在ITP治疗中的作用机制及临床应用进展,并针对目前研究的不足,进一步探讨未来研究方向,以期对中西医结合治疗ITP提供更坚实的理论依据和标准化应用方案。

关键词:原发性免疫性血小板减少症;犀角地黄汤;作用机制;临床应用;研究进展

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Research Progress of Xijiao Dihuang Decoction (犀角地黄汤) and Its Single Components in Treating Primary Immune Thrombocytopenia

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Abstract: Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is a common immune-related hematologic disorder characterized by sustained low peripheral platelet counts and significant bleeding tendencies, which can even threaten the patients' life. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) emphasizes syndrome differentiation and holistic regulation to achieve the therapeutic goal of treating both the root and the branch of the disease. Xijiao Dihuang Decoction (犀角地黄汤), recorded in Waitai Miyao, is a classic prescription for treating heat entering construction-blood and internal heat accumulation. The formula consists of four ingredients: Shuiniujiao (Cornu Bubali), Shengdihuang (Radix Rehmanniae), Chishao (Radix Paeoniae Rubra), and Mudanpi (Cortex Moutan). Modern pharmacological studies indicate that Xijiao Dihuang Decoction and its constituent herbs are effective in regulating immune cell balance, inhibiting the release of inflammatory factors, and reducing oxidative stress. Clinically, Xijiao Dihuang Decoction can be adjusted based on the patients' syndrome, and it can also be combined with other TCM formulas such as Danggui Buxue Decoction (当归补血汤) or Erzhi Wan (二至丸), as well as conventional Western treatments. This combination not only enhances immune regulation and anti-inflammatory hemostasis but also reduces steroid usage and potential side effects, improving overall therapeutic efficacy and patient quality of life. This article systematically summarizes the mechanisms of action and clinical application progress of Xijiao Dihuang Decoction and its individual components in the treatment of ITP. Additionally, it discusses the current limitations of research and explores future research directions, aiming to provide a more solid theoretical basis and standardized application plan for integrated TCM and Western medicine treatment of ITP.

Keywords: primary immune thrombocytopenia; Xijiao Dihuang Decoction (犀角地黄汤); mechanisms of action; clinical application; research progress

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