

## 『医心方』に記載されている九虫に関する考究

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中国で隋の時代(AD610)に完成した『諸病源候論』をもとに丹波康頼(AD982)が編纂したとされる『医心方』に記載されている9種類の寄生虫(下記リストの①~⑨)に関する文献上の特定を試みた。(1)ほぼ確かなもの、(2)ありうると推定されるか又はまったく憶測の域をでないものの2通りが考えられた。それらは一応(1)②蛔虫(回虫)、③条虫(ジョウチュウ)、⑨蟯虫(ギョウチュウ)、(2)現在の中国に分布する鉤虫、鞭虫、肝吸虫、肝蛭、肥大吸虫、肺吸虫、日本住血吸虫等をそれらの候補と考えるか、または実際の形態観察によらない想像上の虫種かと推論した。かかる作業仮説のもとに、今後中国における遺跡発掘現場から回収されると期待される寄生虫および虫卵とつき合わせる等、中国側と考古寄生虫学的共同研究を徹底する必要がある。

“Ishimpou” (Yi xin fang in Chinese) was compiled and edited by Yasuyori TANBA in Heian Period, AD982, in Japan. It is one of the oldest medical books in Japan mostly transcribed from the older ones called in Japanese “Syo-byogen-kou-ron” (Zhu bing yuan hou lun) which had been edited in China. The treatises on “etiology, pathology and symptomatology” had been compiled in AD610 during the Chinese dynasty, Sui (AD581–618). Nine kinds of parasitic helminthes were described in “Ishimpou” (Yi xin fang), being listed below. Among these parasites, three are thought to be the roundworm (②), tapeworms (③), and pinworm (⑨) whereas other 6 worms are unidentified. The latter six worms are partly imaginative and/or partly some of the parasites endemic now in China such as hookworms, whipworms, Chinese liver fluke, sheep liver fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*), *Fasciolopsis buski*, the lung flukes and one of the schistosomes (*Schistosoma japonicum*). Cooperative studies with Chinese paleoparasitologists are pivotal to ascertain this working hypothesis. The present study has been carried out to be published tentatively in this meeting by the first author, J.Maki(presenter)<sup>1)</sup>, and other ones, H. Mashino<sup>2)</sup>, Y. Gunji<sup>3)</sup>, H.Sekiya<sup>1)</sup>, R.Nishioka<sup>1)</sup>, E.Tamai<sup>1)</sup> and J.Araki<sup>4)</sup> [1)Department of Infectious Diseases and Molecular Biology, School of Clinical Pharmacy, Matsuyama University; 2)Department of Chinese language, College of Economics, Matsuyama University; 3) Librarian Information Science, Faculty of Human Sciences, Matsuyama University; 4) Meguro Parasite Museum] Dr. K. Kawase, editor-in-chief for The Japanese Journal for History of Pharmacy, is gratefully acknowledged for his direction in Chinese expression on the names of the “nine worms” in this communication. Our gratitude is expressed to the staff members in Meguro Parasite Museum who are kind enough to show us the possible related documents during this research.

The list of the nine worms: ①伏虫 Fushimusi (the hiding worm; Fu chong); ②蛔虫 Kaichu (the roundworm; Hui chong); ③白虫 Hakuchu (the white worm; Bai chong); ④肉虫 Nikumushi (the flesh worm; Rou chong); ⑤肺虫 Haichu (the lung worm; Fei chong); ⑥胃虫 Ichu (the stomach worm; Wei chong); ⑦弱虫 Jyakuchu (the weak worm; Ruo chong); ⑧赤虫 Akamushi (the red worm; Chi chong); ⑨蟯虫 Gyochu (the pinworm; Nao chong)