

临床报道

刺五加注射液治疗脑出血的临床评价

吴岳洲* 蔡 鸿* 于 娜* 雷显泽*

摘要 30 例高血压脑出血患者在常规疗法基础上加用紫外线辐射血液疗法作为对照组,另 30 例在上述疗法基础上加用刺五加注射液静脉滴注为治疗组。结果治疗组显效率 96.7%,总有效率 100%,对照组显效率 60.0%,总有效率 83.3%,治疗组明显优于对照组($P < 0.01$)。表明刺五加注射液不仅用于缺血性脑梗塞的治疗,而且也可用于脑出血,对出血量在 30ml 以下的病例,疗效较好。

主题词 脑出血/中医药疗法 刺五加/治疗应用

在 1996 年 1 月至 1997 年 4 月期间,我们对 30 例高血压性脑出血患者,采用刺五加注射液进行治疗,并与常规治疗 30 例作对照取得较好的临床效果,现将结果报告如下。

1 临床资料

本文共 60 例,男性 48 例,女性 12 例。年龄 37~76 岁,平均为 56.84 岁。均符合高血压性脑出血的诊断标准:(1)体力活动或情绪激动时发病;(2)发病时有头痛、呕吐和血压升高;(3)病情进展迅速,常出现意识障碍、偏瘫和其他神经系统局灶症状;(4)有高血压病史;(5)CT 检查发现脑出血部位。60 例患者随机分为采用常规方法治疗的对照组 30 例及在常规疗法基础上加用刺五加注射液的治疗组 30 例。治疗组 30 例中男性 24 例,女性 6 例;年龄 40~76 岁,平均 61.65 岁;病程为 3 小时至 10 天,平均 3.8 天。头颅 CT 均显示高密度影,根据多田明计算公式测算的出血量最小的为 8.3ml,最大的为 91.16ml,平均 23.9ml。对照组 30 例,男性 24 例,女性 6 例;年龄 37~70 岁,平均 59.82 岁;病程 4 小时至 9 天,平均 3.5 天。头

颅 CT 显示高密度影,同样方法测算的出血量最小的为 7.9ml,最大的为 59.66ml,平均 19.86ml。两组患者在年龄、性别、病程和病情严重程度方面无明显差异($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

2 治疗方法

全部病例均采用心痛定控制血压,意识障碍者鼻饲给药。早期均以 20%甘露醇静脉快速滴注降低颅内压和控制脑水肿;保持水、电解质平衡和基本营养物质以维持生命机能,预防并发症的发生。同时,均采用紫外线辐射血液疗法,即采取病人静脉血 200ml 用枸橼酸钠抗凝,置于能透过紫外线的血容器中,进行 10 个生物剂量的紫外线照射,同时给予充氧,不停地轻摆容器,10 分钟后停止照射,继续充氧 5 分钟,此时血液由暗红色逐渐变为鲜红色,立即全部经静脉回输给病人,隔日 1 次,5 次为一疗程。治疗组则在上述治疗基础上加用黑龙江省完达山制药厂生产的刺五加注射液 60ml,加 10%葡萄糖 500ml 静脉滴注,每日 1 次,14 次为一疗程。

3 治疗结果

疗效标准:中风病计分方法:主要评定神志、语言、运动功能恢复程度。神志状态:神志清醒 0 分;神志恍惚(嗜睡、唤醒后能与人言)1 分;神志迷蒙(嗜睡、呼之答不确切)2 分;神昏 3 分;昏愦(神昏同时兼有脱证)4 分。语言表达:正常 0 分;一般表达,命名不能 1 分;说话成句而表达不全 2 分;不能说单词、词组 3 分;语言不能或基本不能 4 分。上肢肩关节:正常 0 分;上举全而力差 1 分;上举平肩或略过肩 2 分;上举不到肩 3 分;不能动或前后略摆动 4 分。上肢指关节:正常 0 分;手指分别动作有效而肌力差

* 遵义医学院附属医院,贵州省遵义市大连路 (563003)

收稿日期:1997-10-06

1分;握拳伸指2分;屈指、握不成拳,不会伸3分;不会动4分。下肢腕关节:正常0分;抬高45°以上1分;不足45°2分;摆动能平移3分;不能动4分。下肢趾关节:正常0分;伸屈自如力弱1分;伸屈不全2分;略动3分;不会动4分。综合功能:生活自理自由交谈0分;独立生活简单劳动而有部分功能不全1分;可行走,部分自理,尚需辅助2分;可站立迈步,需人随时照料3分;卧床4分。满分28分,起点分最低不低于18分,采用尼莫地方法:(治疗前积分-治疗后积分)/治疗前积分 $\times 100\%$ 。基本治愈: $> 85\%$;显效: $> 50\% \sim 85\%$;有效: $> 20\% \sim 50\%$;无效: $\leq 20\%$ 。

判定结果:治疗组30例,基本治愈15例(50.0%),显效14例(46.7%),有效1例(3.3%),总有效率为100%。对照组30例,基本治愈8例(26.7%),显效10例(33.3%),有效7例(23.3%),无效3例(10.0%),死亡2例(6.7%),总有效率为83.3%。经统计学处理,差异有显著性($P < 0.01$)。

我们观察到治疗组血肿吸收时间为17.18天,对照组为23.20天,对照组时间明显缩短。

4 讨论

对于一些危重和高龄脑出血患者或拒绝采用手术方式治疗的患者,目前仍采用内科保守治疗。近十年来,由于紫外线辐射血液疗法广泛用于急性脑血管病的治疗,给临床工作者提供了新的治疗方法。对于出血量在30ml以下的病例,采用此疗法可促使其血肿在3周左右吸收,明显减轻神经功能缺损程度。本文报告在此基础上加用刺五加注射液,疗效又有明显提高。

现代医学对刺五加药理作用的研究,认为刺五加能增强机体对疾病的抵抗力,具有调整血压,减低血管通透性作用^[1]。刺五加注射液系刺五加茎叶用常规方法制成的灭菌水溶液,主要化学成分有异秦皮定、 β -谷甾醇、胡萝卜甙、异秦皮定甙、紫丁香树酯醇甙、金丝桃甙、腺甙等。由于其具有清除氧自由基作用,能显著提高人体SOD活性,并具有降低血液粘度,促进血液循环,增强机体免疫,应激功能等作用,因此,

临床上较多用于缺血性脑梗塞的治疗,较少用于出血性中风的治疗。

本文报告表明治疗组总有效率为100%,而对照组仅为83.3%;出血量在30ml以下者的治愈率在治疗组达50.0%,而对照组仅为26.6%;同样条件下,治疗组无死亡病例,而对照组死亡2例(6.7%)。治疗组中有1例75岁患者,其出血量达91.16ml,20天后意识障碍明显改善,血肿缩小到16.3ml;而对照组中1例70岁患者,出血量仅为59.66ml,却未能存活。说明刺五加注射液在延长脑细胞生命方面有更好的作用。

脑出血后,双侧大脑半球,特别是出血侧半球的脑血流量明显降低^[2]。紫外线辐射血液疗法促使红细胞聚集性降低,致血液粘度下降,改善微循环,加快了血肿吸收的速度^[3]。但是,由于此疗法隔日治疗一次,而刺五加注射液每日静滴,其类似作用不存在间歇,因此,使得血肿吸收进一步加速,平均缩短近1周时间。这可能与刺五加对中枢神经系统的兴奋与抑制的双向调节作用相关,因脑出血患者常有躁动而使出血不易停止而导致病情恶化的后果,刺五加的应用改善了这种状态,从而提高了治愈率,降低了病死率。

本实验说明刺五加注射液不仅可用于缺血性脑血管病,还可用于出血性脑血管病,对于出血量在30ml以下的病例,效果尤为显著。本文观察病例尚少,还有待进一步探讨。

5 参考文献

- 1 全国中草药汇编编写组. 全国中草药汇编. 北京:人民卫生出版社,1975:147.
- 2 朱凤清. 高血压脑出血后脑血流变化的研究进展. 国外医学. 神经病学分册,1991,18(1):17.
- 3 吴岳洲. 血液光量子疗法对高血压脑出血的脑内血肿的影响. 脑与神经疾病杂志,1994,4(2):118.

提供空心胶囊

产品型号(胃溶)0#装量0.3g~0.5g;1#装量0.1g~0.3g;2#装量0.1g以下。价格:135元/万粒(含邮资)。

需要者请汇款至浙江新昌越州制药有限公司 潘炎锋收,邮编:312560,电话:(0575)6060338,9086676。款到三日内发货,如有质量问题及数量不足厂方负责。请写清收货地址。

(广告编号:9804-11)

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

An Assessment on Cerebral Hemorrhage Treated by Injection of Radix Acanthopanax Senticosi

Wu Yuezhou, Cai Hong, Yu Na, et al.

Thirty cases of cerebral hemorrhage were treated by regular therapy plus hemotherapy with ultraviolet radiation as control, with another 30 such cases treated by the same method plus injection of Radix A. Senticosi. Results showed that the marked effect of treatment group was 96.7% and total effective rate 100%, while that of the control group were 60.0% and 83.3% respectively, ($P < 0.01$), the former being obviously superior to the latter. This demonstrated that the herbal injection can be applied not only for cerebral infarction, but also for cerebral hemorrhage with a bleeding amount below 30 ml.

Authors' address: Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College, Zunyi Guizhou Province 563003

Key words: Cerebral hemorrhage/TCM therapy Radix A. Senticosi/therapeutic application

(Original article on page 213)

Influence of Treatment of Nephropathy by Integrated Medicine on Growth and Sex Development

Jiang Shu'ai, Yu Jianer

Fifty cases of nephrosis in children were treated by combined use of the methods of nourishing — yin — decreasing — fire, invigorating — Qi — benefiting — kidney, and activating — circulation — removing — stasis and hormone — immune depressor. The patients' body height, exams of secondary sex characters were examined at the OPD and follow-up at home, and the age of their first appearance of seminal emission or menstruation, the bone — age measurement of left wrist bone by X-ray film and were compared with another 31 cases of children treated by the same remedy but without TCM therapies. The retardation of sexual development in the treatment group was greatly decreased.

Authors' address: District People's Hospital, Shangyao, Jiangxi Province 334000

Key words: nephrosis/therapy by integrated Chinese and Western medicine

(Original article on page 215)

Effect of Buzhongyiqi Decoction on Temperature in Animal with Fever due to Deficiency of Qi

Zhang Liping

When exploring the theory of removal of heat by herbs of sweet — warm nature, by applying the way of thinking that the "heat" removed by this way is caused by "deficient Qi complicated with evil pathogens", a rabbit model of fever caused by "evil pathogens with deficient Qi" was established. The dynamic changes of the temperature, manifestations were used as indices to observe the antipyretic effects of Buzhongyiqi decoction, a representative recipe of such treating principle, and its individual ingredients. Result revealed that the whole recipe yielded the best antipyretic effect in this study.

Authors' address: Beijing University of TCM, Beijing 100029

Key words: fever/TCM therapy Buzhongyiqi Decoction/therapeutic application

(Original article on page 236)

Experimental Study of Effect of Acupuncture on Behaviors of Mice Model of Rapid Senilized Dementia

Han Jingxian, Li Ping, Liu Qingzhong, et al.

By adopting scoring method on the degree of senilization and methods of high cross frame labyrinthine experiment and shuttle box on the basis of systematic observation on behavior characteristics of rapid senilized dementia in SAM — P/8 model, the effect of acupuncture method for wakening the consciousness and opening of orifices was observed. Results showed SAM — P/8 revealed apparent senilized characteristics of brain, being in a low intelligent condition, which is a rather ideal model for the study of natural dementia in the elderly. The acupuncture methods revealed an action of delaying senility process, improving the condition of frightening and increasing the ability of learning and memory.

Authors' address: First Hospital Affiliated to Tianjin College of TCM, Tianjin 300193

Key words: Dementia, senile/acupuncture therapy behavior, animal

(Original article on page 239)