

黄芪五物汤对 70 例慢性肺心病患者 血浆多种蛋白的影响

车洪柱* 罗凯利*

摘要 作者采用单项免疫琼脂扩散法测定了 70 例慢性肺心病患者应用黄芪五物汤治疗前后 12 项血浆蛋白数值,另以 70 例未应用黄芪五物汤治疗的慢性肺心病患者作对照。结果:黄芪五物汤组临床总有效率为 90.0%,对照组为 75.7%,两组差异有显著性($P<0.05$)。黄芪五物汤组治疗前后,前白蛋白、转铁蛋白、纤维结合蛋白显著升高,C-反应蛋白、铜蓝蛋白、连珠蛋白、 α_1 -抗胰蛋白酶、 α_1 -酸性糖蛋白显著降低($P<0.001$)。对照组仅铜蓝蛋白、C-反应蛋白显著降低($P<0.05$)。结果表明黄芪五物汤能提高肺心病治疗效果,调节血浆蛋白代谢紊乱,改善患者的生活质量。

主题词 肺心病/中医药疗法 肺心病/血液 黄芪五物汤/治疗应用

1995 年 5 月~1997 年 5 月,我们应用黄芪五物汤治疗慢性肺心病急性发作期患者 70 例,治疗前后测定 12 项血浆蛋白含量,并与同期未用黄芪五物汤治疗的 70 例患者的血浆蛋白含量进行比较,现报道如下。

1 临床资料

我院在临床中共有 140 例慢性肺心病急性发作期患者根据病史、查体、胸部 X 线片、心电图或超声心动图综合判定,均符合 1997 年全国肺心病会议诊断标准。根据入院先后,随机分为黄芪五物汤组(简称五物汤组)和对照组,每组 70 例。

五物汤组中男 40 例,女 30 例;年龄 62~78 岁,平均 64.5 岁。对照组中男 37 例,女 33 例;年龄 63~78 岁,平均 63.2 岁。心衰 II 度以上者五物汤组 48 例,对照组 50 例。两组患者年龄、性别、呼衰、心衰构成比,统计学处理差异均无显著性($P>0.05$)。

2 治疗及观察方法

血浆蛋白测定方法:治疗前后测定 12 项血浆蛋白含量:白蛋白(Alb)、前白蛋白(PA)、铜蓝蛋白(CP)、转铁蛋白(Tf)、连珠蛋白(HP)、 α_1 -抗胰蛋白酶(α_1 -AT)、 α_1 -酸性糖蛋白(α_1 -AG)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、血浆结合蛋白(Fn)、载脂蛋白 B(ApoB)、 α_2 -巨球蛋白(α_2 -M)、纤维蛋白溶解酶原(Pg)。采用单项免疫琼脂扩散法测定。所用 12 项蛋白的抗血清及参考血清均由上海生物制品研究所提供。按常规制板、打孔,加样 10 μ l,置 37℃ 水箱中扩散 48 小时取出,量取沉淀环,以参考血清浓度与沉淀环为直径,在半对数纸上作图,按样本沉淀环直径查浓度值,乘稀释倍数得其含量数值。

两组抗感染、氧疗、强心利尿、止咳平喘等综合治疗相同。五物汤组加服黄芪五物汤:黄芪 40g,党参 20g,桃仁 15g,红花 15g,赤芍 15g,瓜蒌 25g,丹参 20g,薤白 10g。每日 1 剂,每剂煎 2 次,分两次服。连服 3 周为一疗程。随症加减:寒瘀加半夏、白芥子;肺肾气虚加五味子、补骨脂;肺热加黄芩、葶苈子。两组疗程相同。

3 结果

临床疗效比较:疗效判定根据全国第二次肺心病会议修订的慢性肺心病病情分级和疗效标准^[1]五物汤组显效 29 例(41.4%),有效 34 例(48.6%),无效 7 例(10.0%);对照组显效 23 例(32.9%),有效 30 例(42.9%),无效 17 例(24.3%)。总有效率五物汤组为 90.0%,对照组 75.7%,两组差异有显著性($P<0.05$)。

两组治疗前后血浆蛋白变化比较:附表示,五物汤组 12 项血浆蛋白数值治疗前后比较除 Alb、apoB、 α -M、Pg 以外,差异均有显著性(P 均 <0.01),而对照组中仅有 CP、CRP 两项差异有显著性($P<0.05$)。

* 中国人民解放军 463 医院,辽宁省沈阳市大东区小河沿路 46 号(110042)

收稿日期:1997-12-10;修回日期:1998-02-28

附表 两组治疗前后血浆蛋白变化比较($\bar{X} \pm S$)

项 目	五物汤组(70 例)		对照组(70 例)	
	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
Alb(g/L)	36.41±8.33	37.63±8.04	38.52±7.58	36.98±7.04
PA(g/L)	0.24±0.14	0.37±0.07*	0.21±0.09	0.23±0.09
CP(g/L)	0.79±0.14	0.68±0.12*	0.73±0.15	0.68±0.12**
Tf(g/L)	2.14±0.38	2.77±0.72*	2.29±0.54	2.24±0.45
HP(g/L)	2.85±1.14	1.48±0.95*	2.54±1.00	2.61±0.80
α -AT(g/L)	3.83±0.91	3.03±1.04*	4.00±0.90	4.06±0.96
α -AG(g/L)	0.79±0.33	0.55±0.21*	1.02±0.33	1.10±0.33
CRP(mg/L)	59.64±18.48	32.68±16.05*	52.68±22.39	33.71±16.34*
Fn(g/L)	0.21±0.08	0.32±0.11*	0.28±0.10	0.28±0.10
ApoB(g/L)	1.18±0.35	1.22±0.27	1.24±0.22	1.15±0.17
α -M(g/L)	2.56±0.43	2.49±0.62	2.51±0.26	2.66±0.33
Pg(g/L)	0.19±0.05	0.19±0.05	0.20±0.05	0.19±0.04

两组治疗前后自身比较 * $P < 0.01$, ** $P < 0.05$

4 讨论

慢性阻塞性肺心病属中医“咳嗽”“喘症”“肺胀”范畴,病机为正气虚弱,卫外不固,感受外邪,肺热痰凝,水停血瘀,本质上是肺肾心脾俱虚。现代医学认为,免疫功能低下是其发作的主要原因,目前,治疗肺心病急性发作期主要采取综合治疗措施,积极抗感染尤为重要。但肺心病由于病程长,免疫功能低下,肺内感染反复发作,且经常应用抗生素及抗生素更换频繁,易使细菌产生耐药性并出现菌群失调,给治疗带来很大困难。方中黄芪、党参有扶正固本、补中益气作用。现代医学证明,黄芪、党参能提高机体的免疫功能,黄芪还对多种细菌有抑制作用,如炭疽杆菌、肺炎双球菌、白喉杆菌,并能抵抗某些病毒的感染^[2]。桃仁、红花、丹参、赤芍活血化瘀;瓜蒌、薤白开胸涤痰;半夏、白芥子有祛痰止呕作用。临床应用表明,五物汤组除临床症状、体征比对照组改善明显外,血浆急性相反应蛋白 PA、CP、Tf、HP、 α_1 -AT、 α_1 -AG、CRP、Fn 治疗前后均有明显变化($P < 0.01$),而对照组仅有 CP、CRP 明显改变($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$)。Alb、PA、CP、Tf、HP、ApoB 在肝脏合成,慢性肺心病患者反复肺内感染,慢性缺氧,胃肠道瘀

血,消化吸收功能降低,能量和必需营养素的摄入受限而造成上述血浆蛋白代谢紊乱。PA、CP、Tf、HP 是急性反应蛋白,肺内感染时变化明显,五物汤治疗调整了这些蛋白的代谢障碍。 α_1 -AT、 α_1 -AG 是急性相反应蛋白,慢性肺心病急性发作期显著增高,经五物汤治疗显著降低,表明黄芪五物汤确有扶正固本,补中益气,增强病人的抗感染能力的作用。Fn 是重要的非特异性调理素,肺心病患者 Fn 降低,可能是反复感染的原因之一。Fn 含量的变化在一定程度上反映了肺心病患者肺功能损害的严重程度^[3]。五物汤组治疗后 Fn 明显上升,提示黄芪五物汤不仅能增强抗感染能力,而且还有改善肺心病患者肺功能,提高患者生活质量的作用。

5 参考文献

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Investigation and Comparative Study on the Annual Rhythm of Rheumatic Pain. Report of 1607 Cases

Li Shao

Comparative study were made on the annual rhythm in terms of sorts, regions, and sex in 1607 cases. It was found that, under the condition of common nature of basic model for rhythm, there was a definite difference in the rhythm of incidence between various sorts of pain, while that for the rhythm of pain attacks was weaker, that for the rhythm of regional rhythm was even more weaker, whereas it revealed no differences in terms of sexual rhythm.

Author's address: Wannan Medical College, Yijishan, Wuhu, Anhui, 241001

Key words: rheumatic diseased epidemiology pain/therapeutics

(Original article on page 408)

Clinical Study on the Analgesic Action of Guangtongxiao Foam — aerosol in Anal — rectal Diseases

Zhao Baoming, Shi Zhaoqi, Jing Jianzhong et al.

To explore effective analgesics for pain in the anal — rectal region post operation, a pure TCM remedy, Guangtongxiao foam aerosol was developed which is a new therapeutic form. Through clinical observation and comparison between it and indomethacin, a western suppository, it yielded a satisfactory result, with a rapid analgesic effect ($7.05 \pm 0.87\text{min}$), longer analgesic duration ($5.65 \pm 1.71\text{hr}$), markedly superior to the controlled western remedy. Moreover, it also yielded mitigating actions on bleeding, difficult defecation, local thrombosis, edema, and congestion.

Authors' address: Guang'anmen Hospital, China Academy of TCM, Beijing, 100053

Key words: Anal disease/TCM therapy rectal disease/TCM therapy analgesic (traditional Chinese drug)/administration of drug and its dosage

(Original article on page 412)

Influence of Huangqi Wuwu Decoction on Many Plasmal Proteins in 70 Cases of Chronic Cor Pulmonale

Che Hongzhu, Luo Kaili

By adopting the single method of immune agar —

diffusion, the values of 12 items of plasmal protein in 70 cases of chronic cor pulmonale receiving Huangqi Wuwu Decoction therapy were examined before and after the treatment with another 70 cases suffering the same disorder and receiving no TCM treatment as the control group. Results showed that the clinically effective rate of the treatment group was 90%, while that of the control group, 75.7%, with significant difference ($P < 0.05$). In the treatment group, the prealbumin, transferrin, fibrin conjugated protein were all markedly increased before and after the treatment; the C reactive protein, ceruloplasmin, α — antitrypsin, α — acid glycoprotein were all markedly decreased. ($P < 0.001$). While in the control group, only ceruloplasmin, C — reactive protein were lowered markedly, indicating that the Decoction can raise the therapeutic effectiveness of cor pulmonale, regulate the metabolic imbalance of plasmal protein and improve the living quality of the patients.

Author's address: 463 Hospital of PLA, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110042

Key words: Cor pulmonale/TCM therapy cor pulmonale/blood Huangqi Wuwu Decoction/therapeutic application

(Original article on page 414)

Protective Action of Kidney — tonics on Oto — intoxication of Gentamycin in Guinea Pig

Xu Shaoqin, Tan Jingshu, Zeng Xingsan

By adopting induction — electricity threshold of brain stem, counting of hairy cells in cochlear membrane, and electromicroscopic exam of ultra microscopic structure before and after the administration of the drug, it was shown that kidney tonics can protect the hairy cells, effectively resist the increased of hearing threshold caused by gentamycin, demonstrating that such kidney tonics can protect the cochlear structure and function, minimize the oto — toxicity of gentamycin.

Authors' address: Department of ENT, Affiliated Hospital of Hunan College of TCM, Changsha

Key words: deafness/chemical induction deafness/TCM therapy kidney tonics/therapeutic application

(Original article on page 430)