

补肾法治疗嗜酸细胞性胃肠炎疗效观察

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摘要 运用补肾为主的方药治疗嗜酸细胞性胃肠炎 12 例, 显效 9 例, 有效 3 例, 有效率 100%。取效最短 7 天, 最长 12 天。随访 1~3 年未见复发。

主题词 胃肠炎/中医药疗法 补肾(中医)

①嗜酸细胞性胃肠炎

嗜酸细胞性胃肠炎是一种与变态反应有关的疾病。近年来随着内窥镜检查术的进展, 其诊断率有很大提高。1976 年 6 月至 1990 年 6 月, 我们对经内窥镜及活体病理检查证实的嗜酸细胞性胃肠炎 12 例, 应用补肾法治疗, 效果较满意, 现报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组 12 例中, 男性 7 例, 女性 5 例。年龄 23~54 岁, 平均 36 岁。自出现症状至确诊的时间 2~18 年, 平均 5 年半。表现为上腹部痉挛性疼痛者 10 例, 上腹胀痛 6 例, 恶心 8 例, 呕吐 6 例, 嗝气 8 例, 呕血 1 例, 黑便 6 例, 贫血 6 例、体重减轻 8 例。发作与进食无规律性。有些病例在服用磺胺类药物(3 例)、阿斯匹林(2 例)及进食虾(2 例)、海鱼(2 例)后症状发作或加重。用抗酸解痉药均不能缓解症状。12 例中有过敏性鼻炎史者 5 例, 过敏性皮炎 2 例, 支气管哮喘 2 例, 湿疹 1 例。体征见有贫血面容者 6 例, 上腹部压痛者 12 例, 均无反跳痛, 未触及包块。

本组病例均作钡餐 X 线检查、内窥镜检查及活体组织病理检查。钡餐检查示, 胃窦粘膜皱襞增粗者 5 例, 十二指肠球部变形 3 例, 未见异常者 6 例。内窥镜检查主要表现为胃窦部及/或胃角部粘膜红白相间, 红相为主, 红色区稍隆起, 其中胃窦部糜烂、出血各 5 例, 十二指肠球部充血、水肿和粘膜粗糙各 4 例。活

体组织病理检查示胃窦和/或胃角部粘膜有大量嗜酸性粒细胞及淋巴细胞浸润, 粘膜下间质水肿, 其中 6 例十二指肠球部粘膜有多量嗜酸性粒细胞浸润。12 例的病理诊断均为嗜酸细胞性胃肠炎。

实验室检查示, 周围血白细胞 $9.6 \times 10^9/L$ ~ $11.2 \times 10^9/L$, 嗜酸性粒细胞 16%~32%, 直接计数为 $860 \times 10^6/L$ ~ $1450 \times 10^6/L$ 。血清 IgG 1800 mg/dl~2300 mg/dl, IgA 400 mg/dl~620 mg/dl, IgM 均在正常范围内(本院正常值: IgG 800 mg/dl~1600 mg/dl, IgA 150 mg/dl~300 mg/dl, IgM 50 mg/dl~150 mg/dl)。

2 治疗方药及结果

治疗以补肾方药为主。基本方: 枸杞子 8 g, 菟丝子、骨碎补、补骨脂各 12 g, 黄芪 20 g, 黄连 6 g, 板蓝根、乌梅、浮萍各 12 g, 白芍 12 g, 甘草 8 g。反酸加乌贼骨 12 g, 象贝母 10 g; 嗝气加清半夏、陈皮各 10 g; 黑便和/或呕血加白及、藕节炭各 15 g。每日 1 剂, 水煎, 早晚分服。20 天为 1 疗程。服药期间停用其他中西药物。

本组病例以症状、体征消失, 周围血白细胞计数及分类、嗜酸细胞直接计数均恢复至正常范围, 大便隐血(-), X 线钡餐复查及/或胃镜复查正常为显效; 症状、体征消失, 周围血白细胞计数及分类、嗜酸细胞直接计数恢复至正常范围, 胃镜复查和/或 X 线钡餐复查有明显好转为有效; 以上各项均无好转或有恶化为无效。本组 12 例, 治疗后获显效 9 例, 有效 3 例。取效最短 7 天, 最长 12 天。均未见明显副作用。停药随访 1~3 年均未见复发或病情加剧。

3 典型病例

王××, 女, 32 岁。反复上腹痛、恶心

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呕吐2年。上腹痛呈阵发性,用解痉和制酸等西药无效。有过敏性鼻炎3年。周围血白细胞 $11.2 \times 10^9/L$,嗜酸性粒细胞20%,直接计数 $1450 \times 10^6/L$ 。血清IgG 2300 mg/dl, IgA 600 mg/dl, IgM 120 mg/dl 纤维胃镜检查示胃窦粘膜红白相间,以红为主,红色区稍隆起,胃蠕动差,十二指肠球部粘膜充血、粗糙;于胃窦部及十二指肠球部取粘膜做病理检查,均见有多量嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,粘膜下间质水肿。诊断为嗜酸性细胞性胃肠炎。处方:枸杞子8g,菟丝子、骨碎补、补骨脂各12g,黄芪20g,黄连6g,板蓝根15g,乌梅、浮萍各12g,清半夏、陈皮各10g。水煎服,一日1剂。服药7天后症状好转,16天后症状、体征完全消失。服药20天后复查周围血白细胞及嗜酸性细胞直接计数均在正常范围内。胃镜及活检复查均正常。随访1年未见复发。

4 讨论

本病病因至今不明,由于病变组织中均见大量嗜酸性粒细胞广泛浸润,约80%病例周围血中嗜酸性粒细胞增多,有50%病例有个人或家族的变态反应史,故多数学者认为系对外源性或内源性过敏原之全身或局部性变态反

应所致。Leinbach认为本病血清中IgG、IgA增高,说明有免疫反应参与,但也有人认为是自限性疾病。本组12例中均有周围血中嗜酸性粒细胞增多,累及的胃肠部位均有大量嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,血清中IgG、IgA增高。故凡有不能解释的胃肠道症状,尤其个人或家族中有过敏性疾病史者,或进食某类食物、摄入某些药物后出现或加重胃肠道症状及体征,周围血嗜酸性粒细胞增多者,应考虑本病之可能。

文献报道补肾药物可增强肾上腺皮质功能或具有肾上腺皮质激素样作用,而无副作用。故方中应用枸杞子、菟丝子、骨碎补、补骨脂以补肾;乌梅、浮萍有抗过敏、抑制嗜酸性细胞增高,调节交感神经和副交感神经作用;黄连、板蓝根清热凉血解毒;甘草性平味甘,与白芍合用可和胃缓急止痛。实验证明甘草含甘草甜素及甘草次酸有肾上腺皮质激素样作用,既有抗炎、抗变态反应,又有制酸、镇静、保护胃粘膜和缓解平滑肌痉挛之止痛作用;黄芪可扩张血管,改善血液循环,促进人体细胞恢复活力。临证时还可根据症候予以加减。本组12例疗效较满意,推测与标本兼治有密切关系。

中药表面麻醉剂在骨伤科中的应用

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治疗方法

1.1 方药:透骨草10g,蟾酥10g,冰片10g,曼陀罗20g,细辛10g,川乌20g,草乌20g,川椒10g,红花10g,生半夏10g。

1.2 泡制方法:将上药混在一起(蟾酥除外)装入瓶内,加入95%酒精1000ml,封口浸泡3周,过滤去渣。再将蟾酥加温熔化,调入过滤液中摇匀,封口备用。

1.3 用法:骨折、脱臼整复前或软组织损伤急性期,或采用小针刀治疗手术前,均可用无菌敷料浸入表面麻醉的药液中,根据损伤面积大小,将药液中浸泡好的敷料取出轻轻敷擦局部。10~20分钟后患者局部有凉麻感,医者再施术。对软组织损伤的患者,能即刻起到麻木凉爽止痛的效果,配合按摩、小针刀拨离旋转术或针灸等,促进病痛早愈。

2 功用及适应范围

功具消肿止痛、通经开窍。适用于各种类型骨折,脱臼术前整复,软组织损伤疼痛期,做各种局部皮肤及耳、颜面小手术时。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Clinical Observation on Primary Liver Carcinoma Treated by Combining *Qingkailing* Injection with Differential Diagnosis of Syndromes: Report of 74 Cases

Dong Haitao

This combined treatment revealed a remarkable effect on the improvement of the patient's general conditions and symptoms. The protective action of this remedy on the liver in such patients is, therefore, worth while to make further investigations.

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Key Words: Tumor of liver/TCM therapy, Treatment based on differential diagnosis of syndromes

① *Qingkailing* Injection

(Original article on page 27)

Effect of Kidney-Benefitting Method on Eosinophilic Gastroenteritis

Bo Yunkuan

A recipe with drugs mainly for benefitting the kidney was applied for the treatment of 12 cases of eosinophilic gastroenteritis. Of all the cases, 9 revealed marked effect, 3 were effective, with a total effective rate of 100%. The shortest time needed to show its effect was 7 days; the longest, 12 days. A 1-3 year follow-up exam revealed no relapse of the ailment.

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Key Words: Gastroenteritis/TCM therapy, Kidney-benefitting

① Eosinophilic gastroenteritis

(Original article on page 34)

Investigation on Children Hyperkinesia Treated by TCM

Sun Yuanling, Wang Yurun, Qu Xiuhua, et al.

66 cases were treated with *Yizhi*(Intelligence-benefitted) Syrup. After treatment, the scores on behavioral appraisal markedly decreased with dramatic upgrading of learning results, marked lowering of positive soft nerve signs, the total effective rate being 84.8%. There were also marked increase in the levels of urine NE, DA, 3-4 NOPAC, CAMP and Cr.

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Key Words: Aproxexia with hyperkinesia/TCM therapy

① *Yizhi* (Intelligence-benefitted) Syrup

(Original article on page 36)

The Relation Between TCM Syndrome Typing and Intracellular Infection of Hepatic Cells by Hepatitis B Virus in Liver Diseases

Wang Baoyi, Song Yagui, Wu Shengdong, et al.

Examinations of 118 such cases revealed that HBV can invade marrow cells with replication capacity. The intracellular infection only appeared in those cases with positive serum HBV, with a higher rate of infection in three types, viz., lump, Qi-stasis, blood-stagnation, and persistent dampheat.

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Key Words: Liver disease/blood, hemopoetic stem cells, hepatitis B virus (HBV), typing on the basis of syndrome differentiation.

(Original article on page 45)

The Relation Between Treatment Based on Differential Diagnosis of Syndromes and Trace Elements in the Hairs of Aplastic Anemia Patients

Wang Jiliang, Yang Shulian, Chen Guangyin, et al.

12 trace elements from the hairs of 20 cases of aplastic anemia were examined and compared with that from hairs of normal people as control. Results showed that in Yin-deficient type patients, Li, Ca, Si, Cr markedly decreased; in Yang-deficient type patients, Zn, Mg, Ba, Si, Ca, Li markedly decreased, while all 12 trace elements decreased in patients of deficiencies of both Yin and Yang. New approaches were also offered for treatment of aplastic anemia on the basis of differential diagnosis.

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Key Words: Anemia, aplastic anemia/metabolism, hairs/chemistry, trace elements/analysis

(Original article on page 47)