

临床报道

冠心膏治疗冠心病心绞痛的临床观察

苗 阳* 钱红宇* 徐铭渔* 汪小芳* 徐凤芹* 李 军* 张京春* 陈可远* 周佩云*

摘要 冠心膏由丹参、川芎、冰片等中药精制而成,用于治疗冠心病心绞痛 120 例,并与西药硝酸甘油贴膜组 50 例比较,进行临床观察。治疗组临床心绞痛改善总有效率、EKG 缺血改变总有效率分别为 90%,50%,硝酸甘油停减率 39.2%,速效缓解心绞痛有效率 70%,其作用与硝酸甘油贴膜组相似($P>0.05$);冠心膏能很好地缓解冠心病其它症状,尤其是对胸闷、气短、心悸等症状改善,作用优于硝酸甘油贴膜组;血液流变学检查有降低全血粘度、血浆比粘度和改善血小板聚集倾向。

主题词 冠状动脉疾病/中医药疗法 心绞痛/中医药疗法 @ 冠心膏

根据传统中医活血化瘀理论、穴位疗法和现代药理学透皮吸收理论,选用丹参、川芎、冰片等药组成冠心膏,贴入有效部位,治疗冠心病心绞痛。我们按《中药新药临床指导原则》制定临床观察方案,于 1995 年 7 月~9 月共治疗冠心病心绞痛患者 170 例,现总结如下。

1 临床资料

本组 170 例,住院病人 150 例,门诊 20 例。其中男性 91 例,女性 79 例。年龄 39~81 岁,平均年龄 58.3 ± 6.12 岁。平均病程 4.8 ± 2.1 年。170 例患者按 3:1 随机分治疗组 120 例与对照组 50 例。本组病例均为劳累性心绞痛患者,每周发作 2 次以上。观察速效作用时,选择心绞痛发作时间持续 3 分钟以上者。本观察排除急性心肌梗塞、重度高血压、心肺功能不全、心律失常、神经官能症、颈椎病等患者。

2 治疗观察方法

冠心膏组(120 例):外用冠心膏(由丹参、川芎、冰片等组成),由河北四达制药厂生产

(冀卫药准字 95-9360)。用法:将冠心膏贴于膻中穴、虚里穴或心俞穴,每次两贴,每日 1 次,2 周为 1 疗程。硝酸甘油贴膜组(50 例):由瑞士进口(TTS₅,B₅₂₅₇₀)。用法:贴于心前区,每次 1 贴,12 小时取下,次日更换,每日 1 贴,2 周为 1 疗程。采用随机分组、单盲对照。治前 3 天停用影响疗效观察的其它中西药,必要时服硝酸甘油并观察其停减率。

3 疗效分析

3.1 疗效标准:心绞痛、心电图疗效评定标准根据《中药新药临床研究指导原则》评定,症状疗效评定标准按照第三次全国中医中西医结合老年医学研究协作会议通过《延缓衰老中药的筛选规程和临床观察规范》标准评定。

3.2 心绞痛疗效分析:从表 1 可看出,两组显效率分别为 36.7%、36.0%;总有效率分别为 90.0%、88.0%,经统计学处理冠心膏组与硝酸甘油组相比,无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。

表 1 心绞痛疗效分析

分组	总例数	显效例(%)	有效例(%)	无效例(%)	加重例(%)
冠心膏组	120	44(36.7)	64(53.3)	12(10.0)	
硝酸甘油组	50	18(36.0)	26(52.0)	5(10.0)	1(2.0)

3.3 冠心膏疗效与心绞痛病情关系:冠心膏治疗轻度心绞痛 36 例,显效 20 例,有效 13 例,无效 3 例;中度心绞痛 44 例,显效 13 例,有效 27 例,无效 4 例;重度心绞痛 40 例,显效 11 例,有效 34 例,无效 5 例,三组相比统计学无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。

3.4 冠心膏速效止痛效果观察:冠心膏组心绞痛缓解时间 1~3 分钟有 84 例(70.0%),3~5 分钟有 24 例(20.0%),5~10 分钟 12 例(10.0%),与硝酸甘油贴膜组相比无显著性差异(P

* 中国中医研究院西苑医院,北京市西苑(100091)

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>0.05)。

3.5 硝酸甘油停减率:冠心膏组120例,减量27例,停药20例;硝酸甘油贴膜组50例,减量14例、停药6例,两组停减率分别为39.2%、40.0%,两组比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。

3.6 冠心病主要疗效分析:两组患者治前均有胸痛、胸闷、气短、乏力、眩晕、心悸。其中胸痛、乏力、眩晕冠心膏组总有效率分别为90.0%、88.0%、78.0%,而硝酸甘油组分别为88.0%、82.0%、78.0%,两组间无显著性差异($P>0.05$);而胸闷、气短、心悸之症,冠心膏组分别为91.7%、90.0%、80.0%,硝酸甘油组则分别为80.0%、82.0%、66.0%,尚无显著差异(P 均>0.05)。

冠心膏组治疗前后总积分分别为41.9±15.8分和13.4±10.3分;而硝酸甘油贴膜组治疗前后总积分分别为43.6±15.9分和7.6±11.9分,两组药后自身比较,都有显著差异($P<0.05$)。

3.7 冠心膏对心电图疗效比较:表2示,两组对缺血性心电图的有效率分别为50%、48%。统计学比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。此外冠心膏组98例、硝酸甘油组31例前后做血液流变学检查,冠心膏组对全血粘度与血浆比粘度有明显改善作用($P<0.05$),对血小板聚集有改善趋势;而硝酸甘油贴膜组不明显($P>0.05$)。

本次观察病例,治疗前后均检查三大常规、

血压、心率、呼吸、体温、肝、肾功能,均未见明显的不良反应,有4例发生粘贴处瘙痒,去除后很快消失,不影响治疗。硝酸甘油贴膜组有5例发生头痛、头胀,1例发生粘贴处瘙痒,去除后很快消失,不影响治疗。

表2 两组心电图疗效比较

分组	总例数	显效例(%)	改善例(%)	无效例(%)
冠心膏组	120	24(20)	36(30)	60(50)
硝酸甘油组	50	11(22)	13(26)	26(52)

4 讨论

根据传统中医穴位疗法和现代药理学透皮吸收理论,冠心膏选用即有透皮性强又能活血化瘀、行气止痛的药物,由丹参、川芎、冰片等13味中药材精制而成。发作时将本药贴于膻中穴、心俞穴或虚里穴,经皮肤吸收,穴位渗透,药物直达病所。膻中穴为气之海,心俞穴和虚里穴与心之络脉相通,诸穴合用可通脉活血,行瘀止痛。通过皮肤给药,除了局部作用病所外,还可以透过皮肤进入血液循环,发挥全身作用。皮肤角质层的贮存作用还可使血药浓度平缓,有着超越一般给药方法的独特优点。起到迅速扩张冠状动脉血管,解除冠脉痉挛,使心肌供血改善并恢复正常的作用。

冠心膏疗效确切,方便易行,即对心绞痛有速效缓解作用,又有持续稳定的治疗作用,有别于传统内服给药的优点,服药期间未发现明显毒副作用,值得今后进一步推广使用。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Clinical Observation on Angina Pectoris in CHD Treated with Guanxin Paste.

Miao Yang, Qian Hongyu, Xu Mingyu, et al

The Paste is refinely made of Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, Rhizoma Ligustici Chuanxiong and Borneolum. 120 cases were treated with another group of 50 cases treated by sticking membrane of nitroglycerine as control. The total ameliorated rate, changed EKG— ischemia rate of treatment group was 90% and 50% respectively, while for the controlled group, it was 39.2%, and the rapid amelioration rate for angina pectoris was 70%, being similar to the controlled group ($P > 0.05$). This paste also mitigated other symptoms, especially stuffy chest, short breath and palpitation, being better than the controlled group. It also lowered the whole blood viscosity, plasma specific viscosity and platelet aggregation.

Authors' Address: Xiyuan hospital, China Academy of TCM, Xiyuan, Beijing 100091

Key Words: diseases of coronary vessels/TCM therapy angina pectoris/TCM therapy

(Original article on page 604)

Observation on 30 Cases of Uro—lithiasis Treated with Compound Si—jin Decoction.

Cui Xiumei, Zhang xiaobo, Shen Guonan, et al

Thirty cases of urolithiasis were treated with a self—formulated Sijin Decoction. B—ultrasonic, X—ray and BUN, Cr, GPT and blood, urique routine exams were made before and after the treatment. The total effective rate after 3 months was 73.3% (22 cases), the rate of relapsing for one—year follow—up exma being 31.4%.

Authors' Address: Xiyuan Hospital, China Academy of TCM, Beijing 100091

Key Words: urolithiasis/TCM therapy @ Compound Sijin Decoction

(Original article on page 608)

Analysis on the Relation Between Blood Sugar and Diabetic Syndromes in 2080 Cases.

Zhang Yanqun, Han Qing, He Guizhang, et al

Epidemic investigation was made in 2080 diabetic cases in Henan Province. Results showed that TCM Xiaoke syndrome is not only related to the pathological

changes of the Lung in Upper—jiao, Spleen—stomach in middle—jiao and kidney in lower—jiao, but also closely related to pathological changes of the liver. During the early stage when mild hyperglycemia is present, the manifestations of deficient liver (of liver blood and liver Yin) are especially conspicuous with a frequency of occurrence only less than Qi—deficiency syndrome. This important new discovery reminds us that "liver" is not to be overlooked clinically. It also proves that application of nourishing, softening, converging, and soothing the liver are reasonable and scientific methods for diabetes treatment.

Authors' Address: First Affiliated Hospital, Henan College of TCM Zhengzhou, Henan 450000

Key Words: Diabetes mellitus/blood glucose/analysis

(Original article on page 617)

Inhibition of Herba Epimedii on Rat's Model of Hypothalamus—pituitary—adrenal—thymus axis.

Zhang Lingjuan, Shen Ziyin, Cai Dingfang, et al

Rat models of HPAT inhibition were made by corticosterone for observation on the adjusting action of a Yang—stimulant, Herba Epimedii. Results included marked reduction in weights of rats' pituitary, adrenal and thymus, the CRF positive cells from microcellular area of hypothalamic paraventricles, positive nerve fibres of CRF, positive cells of ATCH were also markedly reduced, with decreased cellular size, and light staining, marked decrease in the sizes of adrenals and thymus glands. There were also marked decrease of plasmal ACTH, cortisone, lymphocyte proliferative reaction, NKCC, γ —IFN induced growth capacity as compared with normal control group. Gastric infusion of Herba Epimedii effectively ameliorated the inhibition of HPAT morphorolgy and functions by cortisone, suggesting that this herb yields important action on neural and hormonal immunity.

Authors' Address: Institute of Integrated Medicine, Shanghai Medical University, Shanghai, 200040

Key Words: Herba Epimedii/pharmacology Hypothalamous—pituitary system diseased model, animal

(Original article on page 620)