

复方四金汤治疗尿路结石 30 例临床观察

崔秀梅¹ 张晓波¹ 沈帼男¹ 王岩松¹ 孟永利¹
卫兰香¹ 吕佳康¹ 哈 芬² 刘佩珍³ 齐红霞⁴

主题词 尿路结石/中医药疗法 @ 复方四金汤

我们从 1980 年开始研究直径小于 0.8cm (少数病例为 1.0cm) 结石的内治治疗方法, 经多年努力, 拟定复方四金汤, 治疗本病, 取得了较好的疗效, 现报告如下:

1 临床资料

临床共观察 50 例, 其中男性 36 例, 女性 14 例, 年龄在 20~40 岁者 28 例, 41~55 岁者 18 例, 56~65 岁者 4 例。50 例中输尿管结石 12 例, 肾结石 30 例, 膀胱结石 8 例; 其中感染性结石 9 例, 占 18%。15 例还有不同程度的肾盂积水, 肾盂肾盏扩张, 肾盂肾炎等合并病症。舌质淡红, 苔薄白者 17 例; 舌质红, 苔薄黄者 14 例; 舌质红或暗红, 舌苔黄厚腻者 19 例。将 50 例患者随机分为 2 组, 治疗组 30 例, 对照组 20 例。

2 治疗方法

治疗组采用复方四金汤治疗。处方: 金钱草 30g, 海金沙 6g, 郁金 12g, 金银花 15g, 石韦 12g, 生苡仁 30g, 水葱 30g, 虎杖 10g, 泽泻 10g, 元胡末(分冲) 1.5g, 三七粉(分冲) 3g, 地锦草 15g。并根据舌苔厚腻程度, 临床症状轻重, 增减利水通淋药的剂量。每日 1 剂, 每剂煎 500ml, 分 2~4 次口服。出现绞痛或绞痛加重时, 根据结石所在部位, 单腿跳跃 5~20 分钟, 以促进结石排出。连服 10 天为 1 疗程, 全部患者酌情连服 1~9 个疗程, 用药最短 8 天, 最长 90 天, 平均 45 天。见效后仍可连服 3~6 个月,

以巩固疗效, 防止复发。对照组服金钱草冲剂, 每日 30~60g, 分 3~4 次口服, 连服 10 日为 1 疗程, 观察 1~3 个月。

3 疗效分析

3.1 疗效标准: 经 1~9 个疗程的治疗, 尿石排出, 症状消失, 血尿转阴者为痊愈; 合并症明显减轻, 血尿消失, 绞痛缓解者尿石缩小或下移者为显效; 疼痛减轻, 血尿消失, 结石数减少者为有效; 症状、体征无变化者为无效。

3.2 近期疗效: 观察 3 个月以内者为近期疗效。治疗组 30 例, 其中痊愈 12 例(40.0%), 显效 6 例(20.0%), 有效 4 例(13.3%), 无效 8 例(26.7%), 总有效率为 73.3%, 22 例排石, 共排石 41 枚。对照组 20 例, 痊愈 2 例(10.0%), 显效 2 例(10.0%), 有效 4 例(20.0%), 显效 12 例(60.0%), 总有效率为 40.0%, 排石 8 例, 共排石 16 枚。经统计学处理, 两组有显著性差异 ($P < 0.01$)。

3.3 远期疗效: 观察 1 年为远期疗效, 治疗组有效的 22 例中, 痊愈后复发 2 例, 显效者加重 2 例, 有效者加重 3 例, 总复发率占 31.4%。对照组有效的 8 例中, 痊愈后复发 1 例, 显效者加重 1 例, 有效者加重 3 例, 总复发率为 62.5%。

4 体会

在多年的临床实践中, 我们发现湿热型居多, 热灼湿聚, 化为砂石。湿热阻滞而见腰痛、肾绞痛、尿痛、小便艰涩、少腹拘急等症状; 伤及脉络则尿血; 湿热下注则尿频、尿急。病机多为外感湿热之邪蕴结或饮食不节、湿热内生所致。故我们采用清热利湿通淋药物为主, 酌加理气止痛、祛瘀止血药, 取得比较满意的疗效, 对单发、直径小的结石效果最好。复方四金汤排石不伤正, 复发率低, 无明显毒副作用, 患者易于耐受, 还可防治肾脏并发症。

1 中国中医研究院西苑医院, 北京市海淀区西苑 (100091)

2 辽宁省丹东市中医院

3 北京医科大学附属人民医院

4 北京 711 医院

收稿日期: 1996-02-12

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, uriqe routineexams 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)