

中医辨证治疗慢性布鲁氏菌病 150 例

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摘要 对 150 例慢性布鲁氏菌病患者应用辨证论治方法分为气虚血亏,肝肾阴虚,血瘀,湿热 4 型,分别应用中药治疗,结果临床治愈 59 例,基本治愈 54 例,好转 25 例,无效 12 例,总有效率 92%。

主题词 布鲁氏菌病/中医药疗法 辨证论治

布鲁氏菌病是一常见人畜共患病,慢性期布鲁氏菌病(以下简称慢性布病)由于病情复杂,发病机理尚不十分清楚,西医对本病一直无理想治疗方法。我们于 1987 年~1994 年用中医辨证分型治疗慢性布病 150 例,收到较满意效果,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

所有病例均有病源(牲畜)接触史,有典型临床症状和体征如发热、多汗、乏力、关节疼痛或神经和生殖系统损害或肝脾肿大等,血清学检查(试管凝集试验、抗人球蛋白试验、2-巯基乙醇试验)以及布氏菌素皮内变态反应阳性。其中男 82 例,女 68 例。年龄小于 20 岁 5 例,21~30 岁 28 例,31~40 岁 44 例,41~50 岁 34 例,51~60 岁 31 例,大于 60 岁 8 例。病程 2 年 3 例,4~10 年 88 例,11 年以上 59 例。

2 治疗方法

全部病例我们辨证分为四型治疗。

气虚血亏型(31 例):症见疲乏无力,面色㿠白或萎黄,气短自汗,头晕目眩,关节肌肉酸痛,舌质淡、苔白,脉虚无力。治疗补气养血,祛瘀通络。方以自拟双补汤加减:黄芪 30g,党参 25g,当归 30g,丹参 15g,川芎 10g,红花 15g,赤芍 10g,地龙 10g,白花蛇舌草 10g,大枣 7 枚,甘草 10g。

肝肾阴虚型(63 例):症见乏力盗汗,自感

发热,心悸烦躁,失眠多梦,口干便秘,关节肌肉疼痛,妇女月经量少或闭经,舌质红、少苔或无苔,脉象沉细或细数。治疗滋补肝肾,祛瘀通络。方以独活寄生汤加减:独活 15g,寄生 15g,秦艽 15g,当归 25g,丹参 25g,牛膝 15g,续断 15g,地龙 10g,赤芍 10g,白花蛇舌草 10g。

血瘀型(42 例):症见乏力出汗,头痛头昏,肌肤麻木,关节刺痛,甚至肿胀变形,活动不利,肝脾肿大,舌质暗紫或有瘀斑,脉沉涩。治疗活血止痛,祛瘀通络。方以身痛逐瘀汤加减:桃仁 15g,红花 15g,川芎 10g,秦艽 15g,桂枝 15g,苍术 15g,丹参 30g,黄芪 25g,赤芍 10g,地龙 10g,白花蛇舌草 10g。

湿热型(14 例):症见困乏头痛,潮热汗出,肢体酸沉,关节肿胀,阴器肿痛,口干不欲饮,尿黄赤,舌质红、苔黄腻,脉象滑数。治疗清热除湿,祛瘀通络。方以宣痹汤加减:防己 15g,杏仁 15g,连翘 15g,滑石 25g,生薏仁 25g,姜黄 10g,海桐皮 15g,黄芪 15g,白花蛇舌草 25g,赤芍 10g,地龙 10g。

全部病例均连续治疗 30 天为 1 疗程,一般治疗 1~2 个疗程。

3 治疗结果

3.1 疗效标准:基本按照《布鲁氏菌病防治手册》制定的临床疗效标准(未做细菌学检查)。治愈:(1)体温恢复正常,其它临床症状、体征消失;(2)体力和劳动能力恢复;(3)原布氏菌培养阳性者转阴,临床化验检查各脏器功能均正常(布病血清学反应不一定转为阴性)。基本治愈:(1)体温恢复正常,其它主要临床症状、体征消失;(2)基本恢复体力劳动;(3)原布氏菌培养阳性者,两次细菌培养转阴。好转:上述 3 个指标达到两项者,或者 3 个指标比治疗前有好转。无效:治疗前后无显著变化或有短时期的症状改善,但停药两周又复发者。

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3.2 治疗结果:本组 150 例治愈 59 例(39.3%),基本治愈 54 例(36.0%),好转 25 例(16.7%),无效 12 例(8.0%),总有效率 92.0%。其中气虚血亏型治愈 13 例(41.93%),基本治愈 11 例(35.48%),好转 6 例(19.35%),无效 1 例(3.23%),有效率 96.76%。肝肾阴虚型治愈 22 例(34.92%),基本治愈 23 例(36.51%),好转 10 例(15.87%),无效 8 例(12.7%),有效率 87.3%。血瘀型治愈 17 例(40.48%),基本治愈 15 例(35.71%),好转 7 例(16.67%),无效 3 例(7.14%),有效率 92.86%。湿热型治愈 7 例(50%),基本治愈 5 例(35.71%),好转 2 例(14.29%),无效 0 例,有效率 100%。

4 体会

慢性布病属地方病,农牧区多见,其临床症状多种多样,缺乏特异性。中医没有这个病证,理论上也没有完整思路,故使各家对该病的病因病机认识不一致,治疗效果也各有差异。我们根据临床主证对 150 例病人进行辨证分型论

治,获得明显疗效。慢性布病病程冗长,病情顽固,缠绵难愈,因此治疗时间应长,疗程要足,药量适当加大,不能急于求成,只能缓缓图之。关节肌肉疼痛几乎是所有病人共有症状,说明气血运行不畅,脉络不通是该病重要病机之一。因此,在分型论治过程中,不论何型都要注意活血化瘀,改善微循环。久病不愈常伤及气血,累及肝肾,出现疲乏无力,头晕多汗,腰膝酸困等症状,故治疗中要顾护正气,扶正固本以祛邪。清热解毒类中药大都具有广谱抗菌作用,对布氏菌有不同程度抑菌作用,在分型论治中配以清热解毒药物可增强治疗效果。慢性布病是一传染—变态反应性疾病,布氏菌寄生于网状内皮系统内,使机体处于高度敏感状态,治疗时选用具有免疫调节功能,增强巨噬细胞吞噬作用以及抑制变态反应,具有脱敏效果的药物,可消除或减轻患者临床症状。

临床实践证明,治疗慢性布病应辨病与辨证相结合,宏观与微观相联系,利用现代药理学观点指导用药,可达到提高疗效的目的。

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5.9 左,不协调;错失。

5.10 相成,互相补充,互相成全。

5.11 稍,渐渐;逐渐

5.12 亟,急

6 语译(每小题 4 分,共 16 分)

6.1 虽说疾病应当尽快救治,但是必须遇事毫不慌乱,只该全面审察,深入思索,不能在人命关天的大事上,草率地诊治,炫耀自己医术出众,动作快速,这样地追求名声声誉,就太不道德了。

6.2 虽不能全部治愈各种疾病,或许可据此察病知源。如果能运用我所写(编辑)这部书的有关内容,对伤寒病的辨证施治,收益会是很多的。

6.3 病势正在发展,就不宜在病邪猖獗时攻治,应坚守正气,这好比使敌军疲惫的方法;病势正在衰退,就必定穷追到病邪退去之处,再增加精练勇锐的药物,这好比摧毁敌人巢穴的方法。

6.4 赞文是:古书上记载说:道德修养的成就居于先,技艺成就居于后,这好像道德修养重要而技艺次要。不知道技艺这东西,乃是道德的精华啊。道德不存在,在

技艺方面还能有什么呢?

7 默写(每空 1 分,共 10 分)

7.1 不在讲也。圣学莫如仁,先生能以术仁其民,使无夭札。

7.2 为人谋而不忠乎?与朋友交而不信乎?

7.3 厥身已毙,神明消灭,变为异物,幽潜重泉。

8 加标点符号(共 6 分)

曰:“见……病,先……虚,则……传;见……赤,先……热,则……盛。此……法。今……者,是……邪?”盖……者,所……道;治……者,所……术。不……说,著《四气调神大论》,厥……哉!昔……画,未……先,始……《天真》,次论乎《调神》。既……阳,而……气;既……节,而……常。淳……者,意……病,无……也。厥……此,见……育,语之曰:“不……也。”扁……此,视……髓,断……曰:“不……也。”噫!惜……理。

9 解词与译句(共 8 分)

惟伏神为宜:只有服食伏神最适宜治你的病。诸之于,于。则世之以芋自售而病乎人者众矣又谁辨焉;那么社会上用老芋这样的东西自行出卖,而给人造成病害的事太多了,对于这事,又有谁来分辨呢?

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Influence of Acupuncturing Fengchi - Point on Cerebral Blood Flowing.

Yuan Xiaojun, Hao Xishu, Lai Zhongping, et al

By using percerebral Dopler Ultrasonic exam. observation was made on the changes of blood flowing in basilar artery before and after acupuncturing of Fengchi points in 97 cases. Results showed that there was significant changes in blood flowing velocity before and after acupuncturing in the treating group of rapid blood flowing and slow blood flowing types ($P < 0.001$). And the significance of samples from the treating group and controlled group before and after acupuncturing was also significant ($P < 0.001$).

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Key Words: plethysmography/impedance acupuncture effect/point, Fengchi

(Original article on page 285)

Action of Remedies of Supporting Resistance and Relieving Blood Stasis on Metastasis of Post-operative Gastric Cancer and Its Influence on Ornithine Decarboxylase.

Bu Ping

Thirty-two cases of post-operative cancer of stomach were treated with remedies of supporting resistance and relieving stasis with another group treated with western drugs for comparison. Results revealed that the metastatic rate had been greatly decreased, also the content of ornithine decarboxylase was markedly dropped, suggesting that lowering rate of post-operative metastasis might be related to the activity of ornithine decarboxylase.

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Key Words: cancer of stomach/surgical operation

(Original article on page 290)

One-hundred Fifty Cases of Chronic Brucellosis Treated with Differential Diagnosis of Syndromes.

Sheng Yongfu, Hu Suhua

Four types, including deficiencies of Qi-blood, Yin-deficiency of Liver-kidney, blood-stasis and damp-heat, were differentiated in 150 cases of chronic brucellosis for treatment with respective traditional materia medica. 59 cases were cured. 54 case basically

cured. 25 cases mitigated and 12 cases ineffective. the total effective rate being 92 %.

Authors' Address: Wuduo County Hospital of TCM, Wuduo County, Xinjiang Autonomous Region 833000

Key Words: Brucella/TCM therapy Treatment based on differentiation of syndromes

(Original article on page 292)

Diagnosis and Treatment of 52 Cases of Protracted Pneumonia in Children.

Bao Jing

Since antibiotic therapy is not satisfactory to children's protracted pneumonia, the patients used to pursue TCM therapy. 52 cases of such patients were treated by this author since 1983. Results revealed that the treating principle of dispersing and clearing method along with tonification as core therapy was satisfactory to elevate the therapeutic effect. The patients were differentiated into 4 types, lung-heat with deficient fluid, failure of spleen (earth) to support lung (metal), weakness of Ying and defensive levels, and stagnant pathogens due to Qi-deficiency.

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Key Words: Protracted pneumonia/TCM therapy treatment based on differentiation of syndromes

(Original article on page 294)

Influence of Semen Raphani on Tonic Action of Radix Ginseng.

Wu Xinghe, Guan Yunli, Zhou Dehe, et al

In ancient recipe books and according to ancient physicians, it was said that Semen Raphani might neutralize the tonic action of Radix Ginseng, and it was also a folk belief that raddish and Semen Raphani were tabooed when administering Radix Ginseng. In our experiments, results showed that Radix Ginseng yielded marked actions of anti-fatigue, anti-anoxia and anti-irritation in mice, mean while no influence can be observed when administering Semen Raphani at the same time in such experiments.

Authors' Address: Shaoxing City Hospital, Shaoxing Zhejiang Province 312000

Key Words: Radix Ginseng/ pharmacology Semen Raphani/pharmacology compatibility of drugs

(Original article on page 300)