

血清中胃泌素水平与脾虚证的关系

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祖国医学认为“脾为后天之本”，主运化、升降清浊、为营血生化之源等，由此看来，中医“脾”的本质可能与消化系统功能有关。我们用血清中胃泌素水平作为胃分泌功能指标，对脾虚证进行了观察。

中医辨证标准

我们制定的脾虚者的辨证指标为：1. 面色苍白少华；2. 全身疲乏、四肢无力；3. 自汗气短；4. 食欲不振；5. 大便溏泄；6. 腹胀。具有以上六项中的四项，而脉象、舌象与证基本相符者。

观察对象

正常对照组31人，无胃肠道疾病及其他重要疾病，其中男7例，女25例。年龄21~56岁，平均年龄36岁。各组患者系北京中医医院各科住院患者，其中以肿瘤、外科、内科患者较多。动物模型系我所生理室提供。

血清中胃泌素测定方法

是采用放射免疫法 (RIA)，按照 Schrupf 氏法⁽¹⁾加以改良⁽²⁾。

结 果

1. 临床观察：31例正常人，血清中胃泌素水平为 $130.0 \pm 44.0 (m \pm SD)$ pg/ml，有脾虚见证的虚证患者14例，血清中胃泌素为 73.2 ± 33.7 pg/ml，比正常人显著低下 ($P < 0.001$)，其他辨证组与正常人比较无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$) 见表1。

2. 动物实验：观察了空白对照组动物20只，血清中胃泌素水平为 451 ± 74 pg/ml，脾虚造型组动物18只，血清胃泌素为 344 ± 68 pg/ml，比空白对照组动物显著低下 ($P < 0.05$)。经四君子汤治疗的脾虚造型组动物血清中胃泌素似有回升，见表2。

表1 正常人与各辨证组患者血清中胃泌素水平 (pg/ml) 比较

组别	中医辨证	例数	平均值±标准差 (m±SD)	显著性
A	正常人	31	130.0 ± 44.0
*B	有脾虚见证的虚证患者	14	73.2 ± 33.7	$P < 0.001$
C	有脾虚见证的正虚邪实患者	47	99.9 ± 102.7	$P > 0.05$
*D	无脾虚见证的实证患者	12	149.5 ± 97.2	$P > 0.05$
E	无脾虚见证的虚证患者	5	89.2 ± 49.5	$P > 0.05$

* B:D $P < 0.05$

表2 空白对照组，脾虚造型组和四君子汤治疗组动物血清中胃泌素水平 (Pg/ml) 比较

分 组	动物数	平均值±标准误	显著性
空白对照组	20	451 ± 74
脾虚造型组	18	344 ± 68	$P < 0.05$
四君子汤治疗组	17	351 ± 25	$P > 0.05$

讨 论

一、近年来，胃肠道激素的研究取得很大的进展，胃肠道被认为是人体最大的内分泌器官，其内分泌细胞是一种 APUD 细胞，即含胺和/或摄取胺前体，并能起脱羧反应的细胞。它广泛存在于胃肠道粘膜中。并发现，部分胃肠道激素，如胃泌素即存在于胃肠道内分泌细胞中，也存在于神经组织中，这是由于消化道内分泌细胞和神经细胞在胚胎发育上有着共同的起源，即都来自神经外胚层。其作用除调节消化器官本身的活动外，还具有全身性的促激素和促生长等生理功能，对机体的营养代谢影响很大。

胃泌素是其中很重要的一种胃肠道激素，主要由胃窦 G 细胞所分泌，具有多种生理作用，包括对消化道的分泌、吸收、运动以及代谢活动的调节，鉴于它在

消化生理中占有重要地位,因之对病理条件下胃泌素含量的改变受到很大的重视,它不仅可以作为衡量胃肠道生理功能的一个重要指标,而且对了解机体的神经内分泌系统的活动也具有一定的意义。此外,空腹血清胃泌素的测定,对诊断胃泌素瘤和萎缩性胃炎之分型(A型高,B型低)以及对胃癌的诊断、胃切除术后吻合口溃疡的发病原因的了解也很有帮助。因之,我们在脾胃证的研究中,以此作为脾虚的一个临床观察指标,并证实是有价值的。

二、本文从临床观察发现,有脾气虚弱见证的虚证患者,血清胃泌素水平确较正常人明显降低。值得注意的是无脾虚见证的虚证患者,其数值虽降低,但与正常人比较,无显著性差异,这说明血清胃泌素水平降低并不是虚证的共同指标,只对脾虚具有一定的相对特异性。对有脾虚见证的正虚邪实患者(指有其他实证)和邪实为主的患者则血清胃泌素水平并不降低,甚至反而增加,但与正常人比较,无明显差异。

脾虚患者血清胃泌素水平降低,表明这些病人的部分消化道功能处于低下状态,因为胃肠道激素的作用并不局限于影响某一种消化系统功能,对消化道的运动和各種消化腺的分泌都有或多或少的影响。现已知道,胃泌素能促进胃液的分泌,尤其能促进胃酸的分泌,其能力较组织胺强500倍,同时也能促进胃蛋白酶和内因子的分泌,对胃粘膜细胞有营养及增殖作用。可使上消化道粘膜中血流增加,细胞分裂增加核酸合成上升。胃泌素对消化道运动的影响也很广泛,增强食道下端括约肌张力的作用很强,能有效地阻止胃中食物返流。贲门失弛缓症即由于食道下端括约肌对胃泌素作用特别敏感,肌肉张力较强所致。

而脾虚患者可见血清胃泌素含量降低,因此脾虚病人的消化道功能是处于低下或紊乱的病态,并可由此而引起一系列的消化道失调的症状和体征。脾虚的临床表现和发病机制,也就可得到部分解释了。我们曾同时测定过脾虚病人的胰分泌淀粉酶的活性数值(水负荷试验)亦表明其分泌功能是低下的,所以,脾虚病人不仅有胃泌素分泌的减少,也有胰分泌功能的低下。

三、中医理论认为“脾主运化”,运化即运输转

化。主要包括食物消化后的精华与糟粕的运输和转化,以及营养物质的能量转化过程。如脾失健运,则上述功能及其过程可发生障碍,脾虚即脾气的运化功能虚弱。因此可以理解为脾虚的病人其食物的消化吸收和转化活动处于功能低下或紊乱的病态。同时中医理论还提出“脾气主升,胃气主降”,“脾宜升则健,胃宜降则和”,脾气不升则可产生运化失调,脾不散精,出现一系列消化吸收不良的综合症状,如食欲不振,腹胀,肠鸣,泄泻,四肢无力,水肿。胃气不降则气机上逆,出现一系列胃气上逆的症状如暖气,呃逆,噁心,呕吐。从我们的临床观察中发现,脾虚病人,即有消化液(包括消化酶和激素)分泌的低下,也有胃肠道运动的失调。因此,从中西医结合的观点来看,把两者综合起来分析,特别从其临床症状产生的生理病理而言,似乎可以认为:脾气宜升,表示各种消化液的分泌功能正常,食物的消化吸收过程顺利,营养物质的利用充分;胃气宜降,表示胃肠道的运动功能应是顺蠕动方向,食糜从上而下,顺序推进不发生节律失调;若脾气不升,可以理解为胃肠道消化、吸收功能的障碍;胃气不降,可以理解为胃肠道运动功能失调,并且与其所产生的临床症状完全可以得到相应的满意的解释。

当然,分泌和运动功能是互相联系的,紧密配合的。就完成整个的消化系统的作用而言彼此是不可分割的,是一个统一的整体。正如中医理论也认为,脾胃的功能是对立统一的,脾主运化,胃主受纳,一升一降,脾气不升则胃气不降。但就其相对意义而言,脾气升发,胃气和降,还可以分别有特有的含义。以上仅是我们的一些初步看法,还需要在临床实践中进一步验证。

四、以大黄苦寒药的泻下作用作为致虚因素,造成脾虚的实验动物模型,亦观察到血清胃泌素含量明显降低,比空白对照组显著低下($P < 0.05$)。经四君子汤治疗后,其血清胃泌素水平似有回升,说明健脾益气药之所以能治疗脾虚证,与其能增强胃泌素的分泌功能有关,可能是其疗效机制之一。这方面的工作还有待于进一步研究。

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A Clinical and Experimental Study on Anti-platelet Aggregation Effect of d-Catechin (赤芍精)

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d-Catechin (赤芍精) is extracted from Chi-shao (赤芍, *Paeonia lactiflora*), one of the active components of a TCM in common use Huo Xue Hua Yu herb (活血化瘀药). In animal experiments, a TXA₂-like substance was produced through the incubation of arachidonic acid and rabbit PRP. After adding d-catechin or aspirin into PRP separately (terminal concentration is 0.1% each), the inhibition rates of biosynthesis of the TXA₂-like substance were 39.5% and 37.2% respectively. The inhibition rate of the biological activity of the TXA₂-like substance that contracted rabbit's aortic strips was 54.4% following the addition of d-catechin into the bath.

In clinical study, the single blind randomized control method was employed to observe the clinical effects in 22 patients with angina pectoris due to coronary heart disease. The patients were treated with d-catechin on surface activation and aggregation of blood platelet under electronmicroscope following the modified Schatz method. The results showed that the patients spread type platelets decreased from $41 \pm 2.3\%$ to $25 \pm 1.6\%$, and the aggregation number decreased from 117 ± 10 to 48 ± 10.9 after one course treatment (200–250 mg/day) with intravenous infusion of d-catechin. No significant influence on spread type platelets and aggregation number was found while the patients were treated with normal saline as control (20 ml/day, intravenously).

The cAMP level within the patient's platelets determined by radioimmunoassay tended to rise (from 10 ± 1 to 13 ± 2 Pmol/ 130×10^4 platelet, $P > 0.05$) following a single dose (250 mg) of intravenous d-catechin. The anti-anginal attack efficacy of d-catechin was 16/21, and the ECG improvement 7/22.

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The Relation between Serum Gastrin Level and the Syndrome of Deficiency in the Spleen

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Taking the serum gastrin level as an index, the patients with spleen-deficiency symptoms were observed and compared with the normal.

The serum gastrin mean level of 31 normal cases was 130.0 ± 44.0 pg/ml, whereas the level of 14 cases of deficiency patients who had spleen-deficiency symptoms was 73.2 ± 33.7 pg/ml. The latter is significantly lower than the normal ($P < 0.001$). There is no significant difference between other groups of differentiation of symptom-complexes in TCM and the normal ($P > 0.05$).

20 normal mice were observed. Their serum gastrin mean level was 451 ± 74 pg/ml. The corresponding figure for 18 spleen-deficiency mice was 344 ± 68 pg/ml, which is significantly lower than the normal ($P < 0.05$). After the treatment with decoction of four noble ingredients (四君子汤), it seems that there is a rise in the serum gastrin mean level.

A preliminary discussion with regard to the above-mentioned results suggests that the decrease of the serum gastrin level might be one of the pathologic mechanisms leading to spleen-deficiency. Clinically, it might serve as an index of observation of the dysfunction of the spleen in transporting and distributing nutrients and water (脾失健运).

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The Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis with Ketanmin (咳痰敏)—— A Clinical Study of 316 Cases and Pharmacological Experiments

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On the basis of past experiences from combining TCM and WM in the treatment and prophylaxis of chronic bronchitis, a new preparation, "Ketanmin" (咳痰敏) in form of tablets, has been prescribed after some steps of screening and summing-up for potent medicinal elements. Ketanmin contains extracts of *Houttuynia cordata* Thunb. (鱼腥草), *Chrysanthemum indicum* (七叶一枝花), *Radix platycodon* (桔梗), *Rhizoma Pinelliae* (半夏) and *Pericarpium Papaveris* (罂粟壳) with Aminophylline and Benadryl. 316 patients were treated with Ketanmin, each subject taking 3 tablets three times a day during the season with high incidence from December 1978 to March 1979. The patients treated with this new preparation had an over-all effective rate of 80.7% with a prominent improvement rate of 46.85%. Ketanmin has evident effects against cough, expectoration and dyspnea.