

# 98例血栓闭塞性脉管炎 III期2~3级的治疗探讨

江苏省中医研究所 顾亚夫 赖亮基 杨秀冰

血栓闭塞性脉管炎(简称脉管炎)是常见的外周血管病之一。根据病情,按全国统一诊断标准分为I、II、III期,并将III期患者分为1、2、3级<sup>(1)</sup>。一般认为III期2~3级坏死病例属重症,治疗颇为困难,能否保留患肢,减少高位截肢率是本病的治疗关键,亦是判断疗效的标志之一。自1962年~1979年,我们根据中医辩证施治的法则,研制了临床有效的方药,采取中西医结合的方法治疗本病499例,其中属于III期2~3级者98例(19.6%),疗效逐步提高,高位截肢率逐渐降低。本文仅就这一组病例的治疗结果作如下报道。

## 临床资料

98例均为男性。年龄:最小21岁,最大56岁,其中30~40岁者53例(54%)。病程:最短为1年,最长为17年,其中2~5年者40例(40.8%)。肢体坏死情况:本组的坏死范围均超过趾跖关节,但严重程度不一。轻者仅累及一趾,重者则数趾发病,甚至双足足趾均累及,范围可延伸至足背、足跖、踝部,甚至达小腿,其中三个以上足趾坏死,并累及足背或足跖前半部者有44例,占本组病例的45%。

## 治疗方法

一、中医中药:因时间不同分以下四组方法进行。

1. 活血温经汤组<sup>(2)</sup>:计17例。治则:温经散寒,活血化瘀。方药以活血温经汤和当归四逆汤为主。选用当归、丹参、赤芍、鸡血藤、牛膝各12g,桂枝、附子、乳香、没药、细辛各6g,木通、干姜各3g,生甘草9g。热毒重者酌去桂、附、辛、姜,再加金银花,玄参、蒲公英各12g,黄柏10g;肾阳不足者加仙灵脾、制狗脊、巴戟天各12g;脾虚者加生黄芪、潞党参各12g。

2. 四顺汤组<sup>(3)</sup>:计34例。治则:培补气血,养阴解毒,虚实兼顾。以四妙勇安汤、顾步汤加减为主。选用:金银花、玄参、川石斛、生黄芪、潞党参、全

当归、淮牛膝各12g,土茯苓、鸡血藤各15g,红花10g,生甘草9g。

3. 八味合剂组<sup>(4)</sup>:计18例。通过以上两组总结,我们体会到本组病例尽管出现热毒症象,但仍属虚实夹杂,气血两亏,且往往虚胜于实,故改用培补气血,养阴清热的治则。在前段工作的基础上,进一步筛选方药取名八味合剂:即当归、潞党参、生黄芪、金银花、玄参、石斛、牛膝各12g,生甘草9g。

4. 通塞脉I号组<sup>(5)</sup>:计29例。方药与八味合剂同,制成糖衣片,每片含生药2.7g,每日三次,每次15片,2~3月为一疗程。

二、坏死肢体的处理:切除不可逆坏死肢体是本组病例治疗的主要措施之一。既往认为手术应在分界线形成之后方可进行,否则容易再度发生坏死。但本组患者坏死面积较大,且常合并感染,因此毒血症状严重,且患肢疼痛剧烈,往往难以忍受,故应在控制感染的基础上,争取及早手术,以解除痛苦。我们体会到不必等待坏死分界线的出现,具体方法是:1.先经中医中药治疗;2.选用有效的抗菌素改善或控制继发感染;3.手术范围(平面)以切除不可逆坏死组织为度,尽可能保留足跖及足跟的部分功能,避免高位截肢。本组手术的方式有以下几种:

1. 清创术:切除局部坏死组织,可一次或多次完成,共计27例次。

2. 趾切除术:即切除坏死足趾,保留近端尚能存活的部分。如全趾坏死,则作趾跖关节离断术。计28例次。

3. 前半足截除术:即跖骨中段截除术(midtarsal amputation)共计31例次。其中2例曾作腰交感神经节切除术,但均无效,有1例仍作小腿截肢。

4. 小腿上1/3截肢术:共12例次。

5. 大腿下1/3截肢术:1例次。

## 三、创面处理:

1. 高位截肢切口均作一期缝合。半足切除术的切口如皮瓣供血较好者亦可一期缝合,术后创口内应放置引流条24~48小时取出,拆线时间一般为10~12天。

2. 手术后创面处理如下：(1) 外用中药，这类创面，在换药过程中要适时地清除坏死组织，酌情选用提脓拔毒，祛腐生肌，消炎止痛的中药散布，如五五丹、九一丹、拔毒药等，以清除坏死组织。(2) 湿敷：对创面感染重，脓性分泌物多者可选用高锰酸钾溶液浸泡，或优苏尔，3% 黄柏水等湿敷，以控制继发感染，促进肉芽和上皮生长。(3) 植皮：创面清洁或肉芽良好者，薄层植皮常可取得一次成功，对于创面清洁，肉芽不鲜，愈合迟缓者，行植皮术，虽然不能保证一次成活，但移植的皮片除具有保护创面防止继发感染外，常起到止痛和促进创面痊愈的作用。

四、辅助治疗：根据创面培养及药敏试验，多数病例应使用相应的抗生素。对部分疗效迟缓的病例，曾短时间辅以针剂，或投以妥拉苏林，硫酸镁，东莨菪碱及低分子右旋糖酐等治疗。

### 疗 效

根据全国中医治疗脉管炎学术会议讨论和制订的标准<sup>①</sup>，本组病例临床疗效如表1、2所示。

表1 四组疗效的比较

例数 疗 效 治 法	临床治愈 (%)	显 效 (%)	好 转 (%)	无 效 (%)	合 计 (%)
活血温经汤组	8(47.1)	2(11.8)		7(41.1)	17(100)
四顾汤组	8(23.6)	20(58.8)	3(8.8)	3(8.8)	34(100)
八味合剂组	4(22.2)	8(44.4)	3(16.7)	3(16.7)	18(100)
通塞脉I号组	11(38.0)	17(58.6)		1(3.4)	29(100)
合 计	31(34.7)	47(48.0)	6(6.0)	14(14.3)	98(100)

表2 高位截肢率比较表

治 法	总例数	Ⅲ/2—3 级例数 (%)	高位 截肢 数	高位截肢率(%)	
				以总例数 为基数	以Ⅲ/2~3 级为基数
活血温经汤组	120	17(14.2)	6	5.0	35.3
四顾汤组	188	34(18.1)	5	2.7	8.8
八味合剂组	73	18(24.7)	1	1.4	5.5
通塞脉I号组	100	29(29.0)	1	1.0	3.4

以下简称“活组”、“四组”、“八组”、“通组”，各组间的疗效比较经统计学处理，“通组”与“活组”，“四组”与“活组”之间的差异非常显著， $P < 0.01$ 。“八组”的总有效率虽比“活组”高，但无显著差异， $P > 0.05$ 。“通组”比“四组”、“八组”的总有效率亦有所提高，但其间亦无显著性差异， $P > 0.05$ 。

四顾汤组总例数206例，其中可作统计疗效者188例，高位截肢5例，其中2例为Ⅲ期一级。

比较各组Ⅲ期2~3级病例的高位截肢率，经二个样本率差别显著性测验，“通组”与“八组”均显著低于“活组”， $P < 0.05$ ，“通组”的高位截肢率亦低于“四组”，但经统计学处理，尚无显著意义。

### 讨 论

一、祖国医学对“脱疽”的治法，多以养阴降火，除湿败毒为主，常用方剂有解毒济生汤，阴阳二气丹<sup>⑥</sup>，亦有用六味顾步汤或四妙勇安汤等<sup>⑦,⑧</sup>，这些方剂的组成大都是养阴，清热解毒，活血化瘀通络的药物。如有虚症，则用补中益气汤或十全大补丸。我所四次的总结表明，滋阴降火、清热解毒、调和营卫、培补气血为主要治则，效果优于温经散寒、活血化瘀的治则<sup>⑨</sup>。从总的疗效来看，“四组”、“通组”均优于“活组”，说明“培补气血、养阴清热”的治则更适用于Ⅲ期的患者。而通塞脉I号的药味组成简练，服法方便，疗效明显，也便于临床推广使用，说明中药剂型改革，亦是提高疗效的重要途径之一。

二、“通塞脉I号”的主要功能为：培补气血，养阴清热解毒。从药理方面分析，其药理作用主要是：1. 解痉、镇痛、镇静。2. 扩张血管，强心利尿。3. 类皮质激素作用。4. 改善机体代谢。5. 抗细菌、病毒及真菌等感染<sup>⑨,⑩</sup>。因此认为通塞脉I号更切合本组病例的病机。制成糖衣药片后，减少了水煎汤剂的种种干扰因素，这可能是疗效较为稳定和明显的原因之一。

三、坏死肢体的处理：本组病例中，坏死同时累及三个足趾并延伸至足背或足跖部的重症患者共44例，这些患者从临床治疗上来说，常常难免要作高位截肢，本组处理这类患者时，首先是加强中医中药及中西医结合治疗，控制感染，改善全身情况，使患者血液循环有所改善，即使尚未出现坏死分界线，亦可争取尽早切除坏死肢体。手术时尽可能地不作高位截肢，而作半足截除术，以保存后半部及足跟。这样患者病愈后，尽管将出现术后残足的畸形和不适感，但比装配义肢方便得多。

四、本组高位截肢者共计13例。“四组”和“通组”的高位截肢率均低于“活组”。这一方面说明培补气血、养阴清热解毒的治法，优于温经散寒、活血化瘀的治法；另一方面，亦显示目前我所用的治疗方法尚有少数患者难免要作高位截肢术，究其原因，除因患肢血管病变广泛而严重外，患肢血管的解剖学异常，尤其是小腿及足部动脉的解剖学变异，往往影响病变肢体侧肢循环的代偿能力，成为高位截肢的原因之一。关于小腿动脉解剖学变异问题Morris(1960)及

David Short(1979)先后有报道<sup>[11,12]</sup>。我们曾对二例高位截肢标本(一例为大腿下 $\frac{1}{3}$ 截肢标本,另一例为小腿上 $\frac{1}{3}$ 截肢标本)进行了解剖观察。发现:1. 胫动脉下 $\frac{1}{3}$ 缺如;该两例标本的胫动脉在小腿中部已分成肌支,终于小腿外侧诸肌,而小腿下 $\frac{1}{3}$ 胫动脉主干及其分支均缺如。故此该动脉未参与踝部和足部动脉吻合网。2. 大腿下 $\frac{1}{3}$ 截肢标本是腘动脉内有4×1.5 cm血栓,胫前动脉和胫后动脉均有广泛性、节段性血栓形成,同时发现胫动脉及胫前动脉管径明显比常

人细小,并以明显角度从腘动脉分出,符合Morris分类的Ⅰa型<sup>[10]</sup>,由此可见受累血管病变广泛,再加上解剖学的异常,就失去胫动脉应有的代偿途径,致使缺血病变不得改善,终于难免作高位截肢。故认为,应根据患肢局部特征,对疑有血管解剖学异常的病例,应尽早作动脉造影,以判明动脉病变范围、阻塞程度及血管解剖学异常情况,进而采用血管外科手术,提高中西医结合的治疗效果。

### 参 考 文 献

- 江苏省中医研究所编:《中医中药治疗血栓闭塞性脉管炎专题座谈会论文汇编》关于诊断及疗效判定的参考意见, 152页, 1965
- 江苏省中医研究所临床研究室: 中医中药治疗血栓闭塞性脉管炎120例临床观察和病因病机的探讨。中医中药治疗血栓闭塞性脉管炎论文汇编 33页, 1965
- 江苏省中医研究所临床研究室: 中西医结合治疗血栓闭塞性脉管炎 206例临床观察。江苏医药 1:34, 1975
- 江苏省中医研究所四肢血管病研究组: 中西医结合治疗血栓闭塞性脉管炎临床研究。南京医学会医学学术资料, 56期, 1978
- 江苏省中医研究所等: 通塞脉I号治疗血栓闭塞性脉管炎100例的疗效观察与机制探讨。新医学 6:288, 1980
- 吴谦等:《医学金鉴·外科心法·脱疽门》11卷, 3页, 上海昌文书局, 1929
- 顾世澄等:《疡医大全》27卷、14页(石印本)
- 包相敬等:《验方新编·上册》32页, 上海启文书局, 1947
- 中山医学院:《中药临床运用》85, 103, 303, 302, 373, 396页, 1975
- 南京中医学院:《中药大辞典》416, 567, 586, 769, 876, 1,414, 1,837, 2,036页, 上海人民卫生出版社 1977
- Morris GC, et al: Anatomic studies of the distal popliteal artery and its branches Surg, Forum 10: 498, 1960
- David Short MD, et al: The anatomic basis for the occasional failure of transtibial balloon Catheter Thromboembolectomy. Ann Surg 190(4):555, 1979

—《中国医学文摘——中医》(原名《中医文摘》)—

—《国外医学中医中药分册》—

《文摘》选摘全国公开发行130余种杂志中有关中医中药、中西医结合的文章,每期登文摘500余条。《分册》报道国外研究中医中药、针灸针麻的新经验、新技术和新方法。阅读两刊能及时了解国内外中医药研究动向、进展和成就。

均系双月刊、16开本、64页,国内定价每册0.40元。从1982年起扩大发行,订份不限。欲订者请及早向当地邮局办理预订手续。《文摘》代号:2—633,《分册》代号2—611。国外读者请向中国国际书店联系订阅。

中医研究院情报研究室

征 订 启 事

This preparation is also applicable to all types of chronic bronchitis simple or asthmatic either at the acute episode or at the dwelling phase ( $P>0.05$ ); therefore, its therapeutic usage is wide-ranged, however, it is less effective to those complicated with emphysema. Preliminary pharmacological experiments performed on mice showed that Ketanmin inhibited the cough induced by vapour of boiling ammonia. Phenol red tests revealed marked expectorant action in mice. In guinea pigs, the new preparation showed evident spasmolytic action on tracheal spasm induced with histamine, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The LD<sub>50</sub> of the toxicity tests was  $2775.5 \pm 3.8$  mg/kg; clinically, there was no apparent toxic side effect. This drug can easily be processed from herbs and chemicals with rich resources and further tests and study on this drug, Ketanmin, will be worthwhile.

(Original article on page 27)

### **Therapeutic Discussion of 98 Cases of Third-Phase 2-3 Stage of Thromboangiitis Obliterans**

Gu Yafu (顾亚夫), Lai Yaoji (赖尧基)

Jiangsu Institute of TCM, Nanjing

This paper reports the results of 98 cases in which the authors have mainly adopted Chinese medicine and herbs combined with western medicine in the treatment of thromboangiitis obliterans at the third-phase 2-3 stage. These cases are divided into four groups and summarized as follows:

1. 17 patients were treated by "decoction of improving circulation and warming channels" (活血温经汤). The therapeutic principle is "warming channels and relieving cold" and "improving circulation and relieving stagnation". As a result of the treatment, the percentages of the good therapeutic effect and the high level amputation of lower limbs are 59.9% and 5% respectively;

2. 34 patients were treated by "Si Gu decoction" (四顾汤). It means that the therapeutic principle is "reinforcing vital energy and blood" and "nourishing Yin and eliminating the toxin". The percentages are 91.2% and 2.7% respectively;

3. 18 patients were treated by "Ba Wei mixture" (八味合剂), i.e., it is both "reinforcing vital energy and blood" and "nourishing Yin and cleaning the internal heat". The former percentage is 83.3% and the latter 1.4%;

4. 29 patients were treated by "No.1 Tong Se Mai" (通塞脉 I 号). The therapeutic principle and the composition of herbs are the same as the third group. But the herbs were processed into pills. The percentages are 96.6% and 1% respectively.

The therapeutic effects of the four groups as mentioned above have proved that the therapeutic principles of "reinforcing vital energy and blood" and "nourishing Yin, cleaning the internal heat and eliminating the toxin" are better than the rest. And the effect of No.1 Tong Se Mai is the best. It has been further proved that changing the preparation of Chinese herbs is indeed one of the ways to raise the therapeutic effects.

This paper introduces the experiences dealing with the gangrene of lower limbs. Through the anatomical observation of the specimens of amputations, the authors are the first in our country to propose that the vascular variation of lower limbs is one of the causes leading to the high percentage of high level amputation.

(Original article on page 29)

### **41 Cases of Unstable Angina Pectoris Treated with a Combination of TCM-WM**

Qian Zhenhuai (钱振淮), Chen Keji (陈可冀), et al

Xiyuan Hospital, Academy of TCM, Beijing

Differential diagnosis of 41 cases of unstable angina pectoris revealed progressive angina pectoris (23 cases), intermediate syndrome (15 cases), latest angina pectoris (1 case), post-infarction angina pectoris (1 case) and variant angina pectoris (1 case).

The differential diagnosis in TCM was divided into two categories: "Biao-Zheng" (标证, the outward signs of illness) and "Ben-Zheng" (本证, illness that has attacked vital organs of the human body). The category of Biao-Zheng consisted of 37 cases and were complicated into turbid sputum. Many patients manifested the signs of blood stasis (血瘀, Xue-Yu) in TCM. The category of Ben-Zheng showed weakness of the heart, spleen, or kidney (心、脾、肾虚; Xin, Pi, Shen-Xu)\*.

The patients were given decoctions according to the traditional differential diagnosis of "Biao-Shu" (标实) and "Ben-Xu" (本虚). The results showed that remission occurred in 39 cases with 2 cases progressing to cardiac infarction of which one died. After a treatment period of 3 days the anginal pain in 27 out of 39 cases began to ease. After one week better results with relief of anginal pain were obtained in 38 out of 39 patients. The anginal pains in 13 out of 15 cases of intermediate syndrome were eased 3 days after admission. One case had an acute anterior septal cardiac infarction 2 days after admission, and the other case obtained no relief.

The results of treatment proved that TCM had beneficial effects on unstable angina pectoris. It can control anginal pain rapidly and decrease the incidence of cardiac infarction. Further clinical studies should be continued.

\*Xin-Xu, Pi-Xu, Shen-Xu (weakness of the heart, spleen, and kidney respectively) are frequent syndromes in TCM, marked by fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea, dyspepsia, abdominal fullness, Diarrhea, emaciation, feeble pulse, lumbago, etc.

(Original article on page 32)