辨证施治冠心病 48 例临床疗效分析

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本文对 1974年11月~1976年12月,经中西 医结合治疗的 48 例冠心病,作一回顾性分析,着重探索 辨证施治在冠心病的中西医结合治疗中的优越性及如何提高临床疗效等问题。

材料与方法

一、一般资料: 48 例 中, 男 42 例, 女 6 例: 年 龄 38~85 岁,除 1 例外均在 40 岁以上。

二、病例选择及分型; 金部病例均按 1974 年冠心病、高血压普查预防座谈会修订标准进行诊断; 47 例属确诊冠心病, 且例属可疑冠心病。其中: (1)以心绞痛为主者 17 例, 其中轻度 2 例,中度 11 例,重度 3 例,变异型 1 例。有 1 例并发乳头肌功能失调,3 例并发心律失常。(2)以心律失常为主者 18 例,其中颗发或多源性室性早期 2 例,病态窦房结综合征 3 例,同时有二种以上类型的心律失常 13 例。(3)以象性心肌梗塞为主者 11 例,其中前间隔梗塞 3 例,前壁梗塞 1 例,广泛前壁加高侧壁梗塞 1 例,后壁梗塞 1 例,后壁地漏间梗塞 1 例,后壁梗塞 1 例,属面梗塞 4 例,后壁加漏面梗塞 1 例,有 2 例并发心源性休克,1 例并发低血压,5 例并发心律失常。(4)急性左心衰竭 2 例,其中 1 例并发心律失常。(4)急性左心衰竭 2 例,其中 1 例并发心律失常。

辦证分型系按中医传统方法进行。其中属。(1) 衰蚀型(苔白腻、胸闷、痛或伴恶心、呕吐、痰多等,脉沉滑)者6例,(2)湿热型(苔黄腻,脉弦滑成滑数,证同上)者4例;(3)血瘀型(胸痛,痛有定处,舌质暗红、紫暗或瘀斑,脉弦细、涩或结代)者14例,其中伴痰浊型及湿热型者各3例;(4)气滞型(胸闷憋气,舌苔薄白,脉弦)者4例,其中伴寒浊型、血瘀型及湿热型各1例;(5)阴虚型(五心颜热、口干、面红、盗汗,舌质红,苔光或剥,脉细数)者6例,其中伴血瘀型、痰浊型及湿热型各1例,血瘀痰浊型2例;(6)阳虚型(畏寒肢冷、精神化息、自汗、面色白、肿胀,舌质淡胖,边有齿印,脉细或迟)者2例,其中1例伴脱症兼血瘀;(7) 结代)者11例,其中伴阴虚型4例,血 瘀型2例,气滞型、痰浊型及血瘀痰浊型各1例;(8)肝阳上亢型(眩晕头痛、面部烘热、口燥咽干、头重脚轻,舌质红,苔薄,脉弦滑)伴气滞型1例。

三、治疗方法: 1. 刚入院或病情较重病例,根据辨证,一般先予下列药物静滴 1~2 疗程,以后根据病情,如已获缓解则改用对应的肌肉注射的针剂或口服片剂,以巩固疗效。

痰浊型: 瓜蒌注射液 12ml(每 2 ml 含瓜蒌 10g) 加入 10%葡萄糖中静滴,每日一次,14 天为一 疗程(下述各型所用静滴药物均相同),如病情缓解,改服瓜蒌片每次 4 片(0.26g/片),日三次。

血瘀型: 丹参注射液 16ml (每毫升含丹参 1.5g) 加入 10%葡萄糖中静滴, 病情缓解后, 政用丹参针 2~4 ml 肌注, 每日1~2次或改服丹参片剂 400mg/次, 日三次。

气滞型: 冠心麝香膏贴敷心俞、厥阴 俞 及 心 前 区,隔日一次,15 次为一疗程或口服速效保心丸 2~4粒/次,日三次或冠心苏合丸一粒/次,日三次。

阴虚型:麦冬注射液 10~20ml (每毫升含麦冬 2g) 加入 10%葡萄糖液中静滴。

阳虚型: 附子注射液 2 ml/次 (含附子 2.5mg) 肌注, 日二次或八小时一次, 14 天为一疗程。

气虚型: 复方党参针 2 ml/支(含党参、淫羊 鲞 各 1 g) 肌注, 2 ml/次, 日二次, 14 天为一疗程。

气阴两虚型, 生脉散注射液 10~20ml (每毫升中含人参 0.3g、麦冬 0.9g, 五味子 0.6g) 加入10%葡萄糖液中静滴。

肝肾阴虚型, 桑寄生注射液 12~18ml(每 2ml含 桑寄生 4 g) 加入 10%葡萄糖液中静滴。

- 2. 在上述治疗基础上,根据辨证施治的需要,辅 以复方中药汤剂,以纠正病体的阴阳虚实之偏胜。
- 3. 先以丹参注射液静脉滴注,嗣后再根据辨证, 口服复方中药汤剂。
- 4. 对急症、危重病例,于必要时予抢救以西药为 主,再根据病情需要,予辨证施治辅以中药复方汤剂

或其他中药制剂。

四、疗效评定标准, 1.心绞痛, 以 74 年全 国 修订的冠心病心绞痛及心电图疗效评定参考标准评定。

2. 心律失常, 临床完全缓解者为恢复正常窦性心律。改善者为心率过缓者增加 5 次/分以上, 各种早期者每分次数减少 50%及以上, 阵发性心房颤动、阵发性室上性或室性心动过速者的发作次数减少50%及以上, 各种传导阻滞者改善 1 度及以上。无效者为未见好转或好转程度未达到改善标准者。加重者为病情较原来加剧。

- 3. 急性心肌梗塞, 分临床痊愈、死亡二类。
- 4. 急性左心衰竭,分临床缓解、死亡二类。

在上述标准中,凡心绞痛完全消失,心律失常的 临床完全缓解,急性心肌梗塞的临床痊愈及急性左心 衰竭的临床缓解均属显效;对并发多种病变者,则以 主要病变的疗效为准。

治疗结果

一、全组治疗结果:显效率为72.9%,总有效率为81.2%。其中(1)心绞痛17例中,症状疗效 属显效者13例(76.4%)、改善者1例(5.9%)、无效者2例(11.8%)、死亡者1例(5.9%),临床总有效率为83.5%。心电图疗效:在11例心电图示病理性改变者中获显效者4例(36.3%)、改善3例(27.4%)、无效4例(36.3%),总有效率63.7%。(2)心律失常18例中获显效者10例(55.6%)、改善者3例(16.7%)、无效者5例(27.7%),临床总有效率为72.3%。(3)急性心肌梗塞11例中获显效者10例(91%)、死亡1例(9.0%),病死率为9.0%。(4)急性左心室衰竭:2例均属显效。

二、辨证施治与临床疗效、予后关系的分析

1. 确切细密辨证,针对贴切施治,临床疗效显 著,全组属此类者有15例,临床疗效全获显效(包括1例在获显效后猝死)。

示例:支××,男,58岁,住院号131182。于1975年1月23日因患冠心病3年,有间歇性胸闷痛7个月,每日1~3次,每次历时30分到1小时许,心电图示前侧壁明显心肌损伤征而入院,诊断为冠心病、心绞痛(中度),中医辨证:舌苔厚腻,质淡,脉弦,属痰浊型。入院后心电图检查星胸导联V4~6、肢导联1、avL、S-T段水平型压低0.15 mv 当即用瓜蒌注射液8 ml 加于10%葡萄糖液500ml 静滴,每日一次,共2个疗程。滴注后第五天,胸闷痛症消失,于第2个疗程结束,心电图复查心肌损伤征全消失,住

院 51 天临床痊愈出院。

- 2. 严格遵照中医辨证施治原则,深入反复地正确辨证,在临床治疗中能转败为胜,全组属此类者 13 例,其特点为开始辨证不确切,施治针对性不强,故而疗效不显。在进一步纠正辨证,确切施治后,13 例中10 例获显效,3 例获改善。
- 3.入院明确诊断后,先以丹参注射液静滴,以后 再根据辨证辅以口服复方中药汤剂,全组属此类有7 例,全部获显效。
- 4. 对紧急危重病例以西药为主,同时根据中医辨证施治,给口服复方汤剂或注射中药针剂。在治疗过程中,先用西药,系取其应用方便、药效快速的优点,而中医辨证施治,能从多方面对整体机能予以调整和去除相应病变,中西医有机结合,使疗效更趋完善,显著地提高了疗效。全组此类病例共4例,全获显效。
- 5. 辨证施治不确切, 临床疗效受影响, 全组属此 类有 3 例。
- 6. 病情虚实交叉复杂,辨证难以适从,处理难以 得当者,不易取得疗效。全组此类有 5 例。
- 7. 猝死病例的辨证分型,全组猝死 3 例, 2 例属 阴虚痰浊型, 1 例属血瘀痰浊型。第一例诊断为急性 前间壁心肌梗塞,属阴虚痰浊型,入院后经中西医结 合治疗,病情已稳定,在入院 18 天后的一个 晚上, 因同室病员抢救而受惊、突发室颤死亡。第二例诊断 为陈旧性广泛前壁心肌梗塞, 变异型心绞痛, [度房 室传导阻滞、室性早搏、二联律, 属阴虚痰浊型, 入 院治疗二周,病情已稳定,也因家属探望时情绪激动 而突发室颤死亡。第三例诊断陈旧性前壁心肌梗塞, 心绞痛(中度),属血瘀痰浊型,于入院第三天,在半 夜睡眠中猝死。这三例猝死病例与中医辨证分型之间 的关系值得注意,其中二例属阴虚痰浊型、关于阴虚 型,已有报道该型具有兴奋交感物质的代谢亢进的特 点,其血中酪氨酸、儿茶酚胺等物质升高,此类物质 能促使心肌应激性增高,容易导致严重心律失常而引 起猝死,至于是否存在其他的联系和规理,尚待深入 探索。

体 会

一、中西医结合辨证施治的治疗方法,在临床上能有效地提高临床疗效。辨证施治的过程,是对机体与疾病这对矛盾在整体的联系上,运用四诊八纲,气血营卫等中医基本理论作为手段,深入抓住其矛盾的特殊性,运用"不属质的矛盾,只有用不属质的方法

才能解决"的原理,较好地处理了疾病与机体的这一对变幻多端的矛盾,在此基础上,再结合现代医学所特具的诊断上的确凿,治疗方面的药效快速,针对性强等的优势,这样就使我们对疾病在认识上更深化、处理上就能更准确和高效,所以在临床上就自然能提高疗效。

例和提高临床疗效,这在大量的临床实践中已被大家 所接受。但中药"酉"用,应结合辨证施治,才能发挥 中医的独特的临床疗效的优势,且也可避免涉及"废 医存药"之嫌。否则,就将失去中西医结合的意义, 且在临床上也不易达到提高临床疗效的目的。

三、开展中医辨证分型实质的研究,阐明冠心病和其他疾病的不同分型之间的生理学、病理学、病理 生理学等方面的差异的物质基础,在新的领域内,深 化人们对疾病的认识,这样,必将在新的水平上提高 对疾病的征服能力。

探讨用现代科学的客观指标实现中医辨证的计量诊断(摘要)

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电子计算机协助医学计量诊断,目前主要有两种 类型, 一是西医型, 即用西医的指标实现 西 医 的 诊 **断**, 二是中医型, 即用中医的指标实现中医的辨证。 作者设想,随着中西医结合研究的发展,逐步引进现 代科学的客观指标,实现中医辨证的计量诊断,向中西 **服结合的诊断学**方向发展。本文对慢性支气管炎用数 量化方法进行计算,辩证分为热痰与寒痰者,在 50 项 推标中挑选了痰性状、痰纤毛柱状上 皮 Ⅱ级 坏 死 细 **L. 血中性粒细胞绝对值等三项指标建立 数 学 判 别** 式, 150 例数学判断与中医临床辨 证 对 照, 符 合 率 91%,辨证分为肺气虚、脾阳虚与肾阳虚者,在 50 **项指标中挑选了痰嗜酸粒细胞、X 线胸片 肺 气肿 分** 度、肺残气与总量比值等三项指标建立数学,判别式, 121 例数学判断与中医临床辨证对照,符合率 82%。 对慢性胃炎也用数量化方法进行计算,辨证分为脾虚 与肾虚者,在48项指标中挑选了脉象、胃液分析、 红细胞计数等三项指标建立数学判别式,62 例数学判 **断与中医临床辨证**对照,符合率 82%;辨证分为偏气 步与偏阴虚者,在 48 项指标中挑选了胃的 位 置、胃 **粘膜炎症细胞浸润情况、胃液分析等三项指标建立数** 拳判别式,74例数学判断与中医临床辨证对照,符合 拿72%。对冠心病用逐步判别分析进行计算,辨证分

为气滞血瘀与痰阻血瘀者,在55 项指标中挑选了 脉图的 D值、U值、H值、尿17 羟、血清多巴胺 β 羟化酶、总胆固醇、血浆 粘度、红细胞 压积、血清 FDP、Q一T 时限及一些心向量图等 14 项指标建立数学判别式,75例数学判断与中医临床辨证对照,符合率87%;辨证分为偏阴虚与偏阳虚者,在55 项指标中挑选了血浆粘度、多巴胺 β 羟化酶、红细胞压积、尿脱氢异雄酮、脉图 D 值及一些心向量图等十项指标建立数学判别式,75 例数学判断与中医临床 辨证 对照,符合率81%。

随着中西医结合研究的发展,寻找新的客观指标为中医辨证服务,是继承和发展中医诊断学的一项重要任务。电子计算机运算的结果证明,可以用现代科学的客观指标来实现中医辨证的计量诊断;可以通过计量诊断公式的分析探讨中医辨证的现代科学依据;多元分析在中西医结合研究中有一定的优越性,比单元分析有更强的科学性;逐步判别分析和数量化方法两个数学模型各有优缺点,前者选别指标的过程较合理,但不允许离散型数据参与;后者能实现连续型与离散型数据的混合运算,但挑选指标的过程,待改进。

A Clinical observation of the Gossypol Treatment of Endometriosis and Uterine Myoma and Its Location of Action

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The gossypol treatment of endometriosis and merine myoma resulted in not only inhibition of ovulation, lowering of estrogen level and rise of blood FSH and LH, but also marked atrophy of endometrium causing pseudomenopause. The therapeutic effect was distinguished and sustained. It can serve as a new method in the conservative treatment of endometriosis and myoma. Observation after the withdrawal of gossypol has shown that most patients resumed menstruation within half year and remained well, i.e., the myoma remained smaller and endometriosis nodules less than those before the treatment. Ovarian functions and basal body temperature recovered in most patients. Hence, the gossypol effect was reversible. Although the drug could induce pseudomenopause, there was no permanent damage in younger patients. In older patients, menopause was obtained smoothly. The therapeutic effect of gossypol was about the same as danazol. Gossypol tends to increase potassium excretion and have a certain degree of side effects, which might be minimized when smaller effective doses are attempted in future clinical trials. The article has also discussed the location of action of gossypol.

(Original article on page 159)

Conditions of Expelling Cholelith from the Body and Related Factors

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The choleith-expelling therapy by means of TCM-WM is a non-operative therapy on the basis of the function of the body. If the function is ignored or if we do not pay attention to unfavourable factors and conditions in expelling cholelith, the therapy cannot bring about the expected result. From the author's practice, three basic conditions to help expel the stones have been suggested: 1. The patient's health condition, that is, the function of various organs is not weakened. 2. There exists cholelithic obstruction in the bile duct. 3. No fibrotic stricture is found in the bile duct. The third condition seems the most important, but its diagnosis is difficult. Through several years' experience, our diagnostic procedures are as follows: 1. The patient has a long medical history of cholelithiasis with a high jaundice incidence which fades slowly or even stays. 2. In some cases, if the sign of stone-expelling occurs twice after the treatment but no stones are expelled, then there will be a very slow remission or situation will be even getting worse gradually. 3. The choledochogram shows that the developer is discharged slowly in the choledocus (the developer is still there or even dense 120 minutes after the injection in hepatic and bile ducts). The lower end of the choledocus presents a funnel-shape or a form like the tail of a mouse. Based on the above-mentioned synthetic diagnosis an accuracy of 80% has been achieved.

Following factors are unfavourable to the expelling of cholelith and demand our attention: 1. There is serious inflammation in the bile duct. 2. Relaxant is used too early when there is an attack of cholecystalgia. 3. The expelling process is not well timed. 4. No effective treatment is taken. 5. Complications are found. 6. Tumour is found concomitantly in the liver, gallbladder and pancreas or there is congenital malformation of the cholic system. 7. The cholelith is too large, spongy or adhesive to the wall of the bile duct, etc.

(Original article on page 162)

A Climical Analysis of Effects on 48 Cases of Coronary Heart Diseases by the method of Differential Diagnosis and Treatment

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In an analysis of 48 cases of coronary heart diseases treated with the method of differential diagnosis and treatment in TCM supplemented with western medicine, 72.9% showed marked response, the total effective rate being 81.2%. In the angina group, symptoms subsided in 76.4%, and were improved in 7.1%; consequently EKG returned to normal in 36.3% and was improved in 27.4%. In the arrhythmic group, 55.6% returned to normal rhythm and 16.7% were improved. In acute myocardial infarction group, 91% recovered. Two cases with acute left-side heart failure both recovered with excellent response. From the analytical data, the importance of differential diagnosis and treatment in TCM in relation to treatment and prognosis could be shown in the following seven aspects: 1. 15 cases with accurate differential diagnosis and proper treatment in TCM all obtained marked response. 2. 13 cases which had been misinterpreted at the beginning, were later re-diagnosed by strictly following the principle of TCM. As a result, 10 cases obtained marked response and 3 cases were improved. 3, 7 cases had first been given salvia miltiorrhiza extract by intravenous drip and later given decoctions orally. They all obtained marked response. 4. Marked response was obtained in all the 4 emergency cases which had been treated mainly with WM, but at the same time had been given decoctions orally or injection of extracts of herbal medicines. 5. Inappropriate differential diagnosis in TCM led to the unsatisfactory result of treatment in 3 cases. 6. 5 cases were so complex in the condition of their diseases that they posed difficulties in differential diagnosis and treatment in TCM. So their response was bad. 7. There were 3 cases of sudden death, two of which were of "Ying Xu" turbid sputum type. The theoretical and practical implications of the differential diagnosis and treatment in TCM have been discussed and further exploration along this line suggested.

(Original article on page 167)