

试论中医下法在胆道危重症治疗抢救中的作用

——123 例临床分析

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内容提要 本文采用中医下法为主的中西医结合疗法,治疗胆道危重症 AOSC、胆源性休克、胆源性败血症共 123 例,收到了满意疗效。治愈好转率为 85.4%,死亡恶化为 14.6%。作者认为治疗中要严密观察病情变化,必要时中转手术。

我们从 1978 年 5 月以来,采用中医下法为主的中西医结合疗法,治疗抢救胆道系统危重症——急性梗阻性化脓性胆管炎(AOSC)、胆源性败血症、中毒性休克计 123 例,其中非手术治疗 70 例,手术治疗 53 例。此病我院 60 年代病死率为 59%,70 年代前 8 年病死率为 57%,而从 1978 年 5 月采用本疗法后,病死率下降到 10.6%。现报告如下:

非手术组临床资料

本组 70 例,男 31 例,女 39 例。年龄 13~77 岁,其中 <20 岁 2 例,21~40 岁 17 例,41~60 岁 37 例,>61 岁 14 例。病种: AOSC 30 例(其中 11 例合并败血症);胆源性休克 33 例(其中 3 例合并败血症);单纯胆源性败血症 7 例。全部患者都有不同程度的发热:37.5~38°C 11 例,38.1~39°C 24 例,39.1~40°C 21 例,>40.1°C 14 例。WBC<1 万者 5 例,1~2 万者 27 例,2~4 万者 28 例,>4 万者 10 例,最高达 9.6 万。黄疸指数<6 u 者 13 例,7~20 u 者 19 例,21~40 u 者 15 例,>41 u 者 15 例,最高达 140 u,有 8 例未检。

一、患者入院后除应用西医的纠酸、扩容、抗休克、抗感染等常规治疗外,立即投峻泻合剂一剂口服:生大黄 2.5g 芒硝 15g 硫酸镁 15g,水煎服。服后严密观察其大便及症状、体征的变化,8 小时后如无腹泻,可再投一剂,一般用 1~2 剂即可。如患者呕吐严重或因意

识障碍不能服入,可用镇静止吐药及鼻饲本药。

二、清利肝胆湿热排石,服峻泻合剂 2 小时后,即可给排石汤每日 1 剂口服:柴胡 25g 黄芩 25g 虎杖 30g 金钱草 50g 海金沙 50g 龙胆草 25g 大黄 25g 枳实 15g 厚朴 15g,水煎服。10 天为一疗程。若神昏谵语或昏愤不语,可加菖蒲、郁金、天竺黄等;若出现斑疹隐隐或有吐衄等出血倾向,可加入犀角、生地、知母、芍药、丹皮等清营凉血之品;若出现脉微细欲绝、四肢逆冷、大汗淋漓等,可选独参汤、生脉散、四逆汤急煎顿服。

三、总攻疗法:在舒肝利胆的基础上,根据以通为用的原则,有计划的在一段时间内,集中若干有效治疗措施,有机配合,主动进攻达到攻下结石和解除梗阻的目的。

四、治疗结果:痊愈(临床症状、体征消失,各项化验正常)44 例(63%),好转(临床症状和体征明显减轻或基本趋于正常)26 例(37%)。住院天数 2~80 天,平均 11.9 天。

五、临床观察:(1)服峻泻合剂后 4 小时之内有 8 例排便,其中 3 例排石;5~8 小时排便者 23 例,其中 6 例排石;8 小时以后排便 35 例,其中 16 例排石;另 4 例记录不详。

(2)服药后,患者腹痛、发热、黄疸大部分在一周内消失或减轻,少数患者症状消失较慢,约在 7~14 天以上。

(3)本组肝大者 39 例,胆囊大者 47 例,

服药后大部分在一周内明显回缩以至正常,有一小部分持续10天以上,仅1例胆囊无改变。

(4)本组发生休克者63例,6小时内渡过的14例,7~24小时渡过的22例,25~28小时渡过的19例,49~72小时渡过的6例,3天以上者2例。

手术组临床资料

本组53例;男27例,女26例。年龄18~74岁,其中<20岁1例,21~40岁10例,41~60岁27例,>61岁15例。病种:AOSC 37例(其中16例合并败血症,4例合并腹膜炎);胆源性休克11例(其中5例合并败血症);单纯性胆源性败血症5例。体温<38℃9例,38.1~39℃11例,39.1~40℃17例,>40℃16例。WBC<1万者1例,1~2万者20例,2~4万者29例,>5万者3例,最高达5.3万。黄疸指数<6u者6例,7~12u者7例,21~40u者10例,>41u者27例,最高达160u,有3例未验。

本组有5例因胆囊坏疽、穿孔、全腹膜炎、中毒性休克立即手术;另外48例均经过中西医结合保守治疗,因其休克不见好转,脉搏>120次/分,梗阻不见解除,症状加重,腹膜炎范围扩大,腹围明显增加等而及时中转手术。其中24小时内中转手术的10例;24~48小时中转手术的14例;48~72小时中转手术的4例;3~5天与6~17天中转手术者分别为9例和11例。

术中所见:(1)胆道梗阻没有解除者35例(其中胆总管内因大量结石或蛔虫,结石形状不规则或过大而致梗阻23例;胆总管下段胆道口壶腹部结石嵌顿7例,胆总管内结石、蛔虫同时合并胆囊坏疽穿孔者4例;胆总管下端有炎性肿块所致狭窄合并有蛔虫者1例)。(2)胆囊坏疽穿孔8例。(3)脓性胆管炎已无梗阻2例。(4)胆囊内结石已排入肠道的1例。(5)原因不清的2例。

治疗结果:痊愈32例,好转3例,恶化5例,死亡13例。痊愈好转率为66%,住院

天数2~77天,平均27.6天。

二组总的病死率为10.6%,恶化率为4%。

讨 论

过去有些人认为胆道系统一旦发生感染形成结石并发AOSC、胆源性休克或败血症就非采取手术疗法不可。通过我们的实践证实,本症在一定范围内可以采用中西医结合保守疗法的。

下法是中医“八法”之一,凡各种原因引起腑气不通,气机郁闭,皆能引起痛而闭为主证的急腹症,本着“六腑以通为用”、“急则治其标,缓则治其本”、“异病同治”的原则,均可采用下法治疗。本文报告的AOSC、胆源性休克和败血症等的临床表现多为持续性右上腹绞痛、高热、黄疸、口苦咽干、不欲饮食,脉弦滑数或沉细而弱,舌多红绛、苔黄腻或焦黑起刺等,辨证属肝胆湿热及里实热证,须清热利湿、分消走泄、通里攻下。“通则不痛”,攻下后大便通畅,临床症状和体征得以缓解和消除,气机宣畅,加之与清利肝胆湿热排石之中药伍用,肝胆湿热就易消除。

中西医结合治疗的本身不意味着完全保守,不做手术,而是如何选择最有效的方法,恰到好处的治疗。手术是解除梗阻、引流脓性胆汁,减轻感染的非常重要手段。只有互相结合才能取长补短。对于坏疽性胆囊炎、胆囊穿孔等所致全腹膜炎、中毒性休克病人,入院后应立即手术。对保守疗法的患者要严密观察病情,若不见好转或加重应及时中转手术。术后也应根据具体情况佐以中药排石、溶石等治疗,减少复发。

本文中转手术病例中,脓性胆管炎已无梗阻和胆囊内结石已排入肠道者3例,说明需要注意,不要把胆管梗阻解除综合症误认为病情加重而中转手术,这样的病例是可以非手术治愈的。

注:1. AOSC诊断标准:除了典型的夏柯氏三联症之外,还有神志的改变和中毒性休克。

2. 入院后24小时内死亡者9例未列入。

cases were treated with hormone. In the former group, marked effect was observed in 32 cases (78%), improvement in 9 cases (22%). Twenty-four cases were followed up, among which 20 cases (83%) were found cured. The results obtained were much better than those obtained in the group treated with hormonal therapy.

In those patients treated with traditional Chinese medicine. We investigated cyclic changes of the ovary by measuring basal temperature in 11 cases, examining cornification of vaginal epithelium in 12 cases, examining cervical mucus crystals in 12 cases, and assaying blood progesterone level in 7 cases, all the findings indicating that the tonifying kidney method promoted ovarian function.

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The Role of Purgation Therapy in the Emergency Treatment of Acute and Severe Cases of Biliary Tract Troubles

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About 4 years' clinical practice of ours has proved the previous belief that once the biliary system is infected and gall stones are formed, and acute suppurative obstructive cholangitis, septicemia and infectious shock follow in the wake, surgical operation would be indispensable is no longer true. Under certain circumstances, it can be successfully treated non-operatively.

In our series there are 123 severe cases with biliary infection and gall stone formation. 70 cases were treated with combined traditional Chinese and western medicine chiefly with purgation therapy and 53 cases by operation. For reasons given above, the mortality in our series has dropped from 59% (in 60's) to 10.6% (by now).

The authors believe that the mechanism of purgation therapy is to ensure frequent loose stools, as a result of which clinical symptoms and signs are relieved or disappear. In combination with purgation therapy "Stone-Expelling Decoction" is given and proves very effective. Treatment with combined traditional Chinese and western medicine does not exclude surgical intervention. One has to choose the right therapy for individual cases. While employing purgation therapy, the doctors and medical workers must closely monitor the changes of the condition.

When operation is needed, the patient must be referred to surgery in due course of time, operative therapy is an important and effective measure to remove obstruction, drain purulent bile, and alleviate infection.

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Effects of Codonopsis Pilosulae-Astragalus Injection on Superficial Activity and Ultrastructure of Platelets

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Codonopsis Pilosulae and Astragalus (CP-A) are often used to treat coronary heart disease (CHD) in TCM. In order to investigate the effects of CP-A on platelet, the present study reports the effects of CP-A on the superficial activity and ultrastructure of platelets by means of electromicroscopy. The study was performed in patients with CHD in vivo (N=9), in which the superficial activity of platelets were lowered following a single dose of 60 ml CP-A injection (content of CP-A 30gm each) intravenously. The spread type platelets and number of aggregated platelets were reduced from $27.3 \pm 4.3\%$ to $10.8 \pm 2.9\%$ ($M \pm SE$, $P < 0.01$) 66.9 ± 9.6 to 24.6 ± 6.1 ($M \pm SE$, $P < 0.01$) respectively. The results of study performed in rabbits in vitro showed that the ADP-induced platelet aggregation was also inhibited by CP-A, the spread type platelets and the number of aggregated platelets were reduced from $22.0 \pm 2.9\%$ to $9.0 \pm 2.1\%$ ($P < 0.01$), 55.8 ± 9.1 to 20.2 ± 2.9 ($P < 0.01$) respectively. The observation of changes in the ultrastructure of aggregated platelets induced by ADP found that the formation of pseudopodias and the release of α -granules and dense-granules from these platelets were inhibited by CP-A to certain extent. It is well known that adhesion, release and aggregation of platelets play an important pathogenetic role in CHD, so that the effects of CP-A on platelet is of beneficial therapeutic value for treating CHD.

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