529例小儿肺炎临床疗效分析

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内容提要 1975 年收治 143 例, 用随机方法分两组观察, 中药组 72 例, 西药组 71 例, 治愈率均在98%以上, 症状体征消失天数两组相似。1976年收治 277 例, 中药组 138 例, 中西药组 139 例对照观察, 后者治愈率高于前者, 无无效病例, 其他方面两组相似。1978年诊断为病毒性肺炎109例用中药治疗, 治愈率为 80.7%。并于实践中体会到, 硝基四氮唑蓝试验(一)、WBC < 15,000/ESR < 30, 可作为诊断病毒性肺炎的参考指标。

我院儿科 1975 年 2 月~1978 年10 月用中药治疗小儿肺炎 529 例,先后分设中药、西药、中西药组进行了对照观察,现总结报告如下。

一般资料

- 一、诊断标准: (1)临床有肺炎症状和体征。(2)X线胸透检查有肺炎改变。(3)对其中病例白细胞总数正常或偏低,硝基四氮唑蓝试验(N.B.T试验)在11%以下者(即N.B.T试验(一)),认为可能系病毒性肺炎。
- 二、1975年2月~1975年10月,按随机方法将住院的143 倒小儿肺炎,分为中药组和西药组进行对照比较。中药组共72例,男40例,女32例;年龄<6月者3例,6月~1岁者11例,1~3岁者31例,3~5岁者23例,5~7岁者2例,7岁以上者2例。西药组共71例,男45例,女26例;年龄<6月者8例,6月~1岁者12例,1~3岁者32例,3~5岁者15例,5~7岁者4例。
- 三、1976年1月~1976年12月按随机方法将住院的277例小儿肺炎分为中药组与中西药组进行对照比较。中药组共138例,男87例,女51例;年龄<6月者5例,6月~1岁者14例,1~2岁者34例,2~3岁者32例,3~7岁者53例。中西药组共139例,男81例,女58例;年龄<6月者6例,6月~1岁者26例,1~2岁者36例,2~3岁者24例,3~7岁者40例,7~12岁者7例。

四、1978年2月~1978年10月住院诊断系病毒性肺炎109例,单用中药治疗。其中男68例,女46例,年龄〈6月者8例,6月~1岁者22例,1~2岁者18例,2~3岁者28例,3~6岁者28例,7~10岁者5例。

治疗方法

- 一、中药组共 319 例,均采用肺炎合剂I、II、II 号治疗而不用抗生素或磺胺。I号,麻黄、杏仁、葶苈子、甘草各 6 g,黄芩、银花、钩藤各 9 g,大青叶15 g。 II 号,青黛 3 g,地骨皮、车前子、车前草、陈皮各 6 g,银杏、钩藤各 9 g。 II 号:僵蚕 3 g(或钩藤 9 g),草河车、柴胡各 9 g,大青叶、板蓝根各 15 g。服法:3月~1岁每日半剂到一剂,煎后浓缩 30~40 ml,1岁~3岁每日一剂,3岁以上每点 高级 30~40 ml,1岁~3岁每日一剂,3岁以上每点 不退先用 II 号,发热咳喘 重先 用 I 号,热退 两肺罗音不消失可用 II 号。以上三方根据病情,也可两方合用,同时可配合退热、给氧、强心、补液等支持疗法。
- 二、西药组 71 例,用抗生**素**或磺胺,不用中药。
- 三、中西药组 139 例,用以上中药加抗生素或磺胺治疗。

结 果

一、疗效标准: (1)痊愈: 临床症状体征 消失: 胸透检查病变消失或明显吸收。(2)好 转:热退仍有轻咳 肺部罗音减少:胸透检查 阴影有吸收。(3)无效:治疗三天后症状体征 无变化或恶化;胸透检查阴影不吸收或恶化。二、中药与西药组比较:中药组治愈71例(98.6%),死亡1例(1.4%);西药组治愈率和例(98.5%),死亡1例(1.5%)。两组治愈率和死亡率均相似(显著性测验P>0.5)。主要症状消失和住院天数比较,西药组退热时间略快于中药组(P<0.05),其他各项两组相似(见表1)。

表 1 主要症状体征消失和住院天数的比较 (M士SD)

组别	体温正常 (天)	咳嗽消失 (天)	罗音消失 (天)	住院日 (天)
中药组	4 ± 2.8	6:70 ± 2.34	6.28 ± 2.16	7.3 ± 3.06
西药组	3 ±1.8	6.08 ± 2.54	6.20±2.36	7.0±2.31
显著性	SD 0.41天 =2.43 P<0.05	\$D 0.41天 t=1.5 P>0.5	SD 0.37天 t=0.21 P>0.5	SD 0.45天 t=0.66 P>0.5

三、中药与中西药组比较,中西药组治愈 率高于中药组(见表 2)。中药组与中西药组体 温、罗音和住院天数比较,两组相似。

表 2 中药组与中西药组疗效比较

	中药组	中西药组	<u> - خر المحدد المحاد ا</u>
	例数(%)	例数(%)	晁 著 性 渕 定
痊 愈	98(71.0%)	121(87%)	t=3.55 P<0.05
好 转	14(10.2%)	16(11.5%)	t=0.44 P>0.5
无 效	25(18.1%)	0(0)	t=5.55 P<0.05
死 亡	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.5%)	t=0.43 P>0.5
总例数	138(100%)	139(100%)	

四、根据诊断标准,可能系病毒性肺炎

109例,用中药治疗、治愈88例,治愈率80.7%。各种原因未坚持用中药21例,无死亡。其中有22例作了NBT试验,全部为(一)。

五、中药治疗小儿肺炎疗效和白细胞总数 与血沉的关系(见表3、4)。

表 3 WBC/ESR 与临床经过的比较

WBC/ESR	例数	改造	未改善	
<15,000/<30	58	49(84.5%)	9(15.5%)	
≥15,000/≥30	25	5(20%)	20(80%)	

讨 论

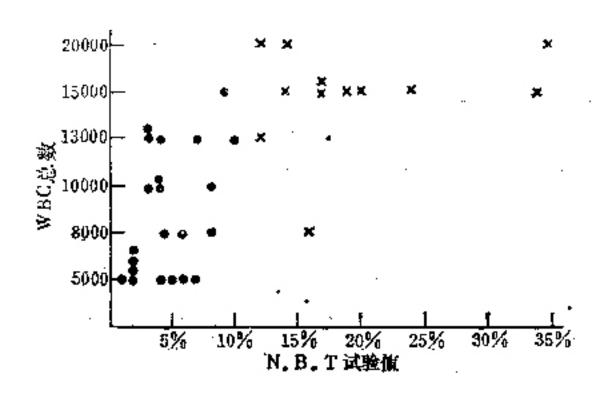
一、中药治疗肺炎的疗效评价,以上结果说明,中药和西药的效果相似,考虑为病毒性肺炎的患者,中药治疗取得80%以上的治愈率。此表明用中药治疗具有很多优点,可以上,配于基层,尤其在目前滥用抗生素,耐药菌株日益增多,抗菌素效果日益减低的情况下,推广中药治疗肺炎,具有很重要的现实意义。但也应注意发挥西药抗菌作用迅速的优点。通过表2提示,在严重细菌感染或危重症时,中西药合治即可提高疗效。

二、关于病毒性肺炎的诊断参考指标:从治疗角度出发,对小儿肺炎按病原学进行诊断是最理想的。目前研究已知病毒在肺炎病原学上占重要地位^(3,7,6)。病毒性肺炎稍多于细菌性肺炎^(3,7)6)。现诊断病毒性肺炎的方法,国外提倡肺穿刺、气管内冲洗等,但实施均有一定困难。国内也开展查痰、荧光抗体、病毒分离

表 4 大叶性肺炎与毛细支气管炎的WBC 与 ESR 的比较

组	例	例 WBC(/mm³)		ESR(mm/60')		WBC/ESR	
别	数	<15,000	≥15,000	<30	≥30	<15,000/<30	≥15,000/≥30
大叶性 肺炎	22	9.09%	90.91%	4.55%	95.45%	0	81.81%
毛细支 气管炎	14	78.57%	21.43%	92.31%	7.69%	76.92%	0
显著性 測验	$X^2 = 17.87$ $P < 0.01$		$X^2 = 26.93$ P < 0.01			·	

等,但易为上呼吸道病原体污染,有一定局限性,而且非一般医院所能开展。因此,我们在实践中初步认为 N. B T 试验有一定参考价值,可与其它病毒性肺炎诊断标准结合起来,供基层医院简便快速诊断小儿病毒性肺炎参考(见附图)。



附图 白细胞数和 N. B. T 试验的关系及对照. N. B. T 试验值在11%以下可能为病毒感染,12%以上可能为细菌感染,图中 · (实点)代表临床诊断似为病毒性肺炎的 N. B. T 试验值,图中 X 代表临床诊断疑似为细菌性肺炎的 N. B. T 试验值。图中可见 N. B. T 试验值为11%以下的95%WBC 在15,000以下,而 N. B. T 试验值为12%以上的83%WBC 在15,000以上。

上图提示 N. B. T 试验在区别病毒性或 细菌性感染中,似有一定的参考价值。此外在 实践中还发现 WBC≥15,000/ESR≥30 是大叶 性肺炎的特征(表 4), 已知大叶性肺炎的病原 主要是肺炎双球菌(6.8), 用中药治疗效 果 较 差 (表 3), 而WBC<15,000/ESR<30是毛细支气 管炎的特征(表 4),已知毛细支气管炎的病原 为病毒(2),用中药治疗效果好(表3)。从中提示 WBC≥15,000/ESR≥30 的肺炎,近似细 菌 性 肺炎,而WBC<15,000/ESR<30的肺炎,近似 病毒性肺炎。综合以上所得, N. B. T 试验 (一), WBC < 15,000/ESR < 30 的结果, 可以 此作为诊断病毒性肺炎的参考指标。同时N.B. T 试验(三)和WBC<15,000/ESR<30的肺炎, 中药效果较好(表3),提示中药治疗病毒性肺 炎的效果似高于细菌性肺炎(表3、4),如表2 混合感染的肺炎(包括病毒与细菌性肺炎等), 中药治愈率为71%,而将考虑为病毒性肺炎的

病例,选用中药治疗,治愈率可达80%以上。 因此,病原清楚,采用针对性强的治疗方法,就会显著提高疗效。

一、今后要提高中西医结合治疗小儿肺炎疗效,应迅速查清肺炎的病原^(2,7)、研究提供适用于基层的肺炎病原诊断的参考指标。病毒性肺炎或轻、中型细菌性肺炎可用中药治疗、发细菌性肺炎可中药。危重病人或严重细菌性肺炎可中西医结合治疗(表 2),既发挥加菌性肺炎可中西医结合治疗(表 2),既发挥出遗体中药的作用,又发挥了西药抗菌迅速的发挥了西药抗菌、发生上溃疡。除常用的中药煎剂外,还可辅以中药产量的使用支持疗法如退热、给氧、强心、补液等。以上措施均可提高治疗效果^(1,6,8,11)。此外,要设法将中药煎剂改成可供肌肉或静脉注射的剂型,以便用于不能口服的急重症。

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A Clinical Study on Curative Effect of 529 Cases of Pneumonia in Children

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319 out of 529 cases of pneumonia in children had been treated with traditional Chinese medicine from 1975 to 1978 with good results. The traditional Chinese medicine used was pneumonia mixture No 1, 2 and 3. In cases with persistent high fever mixture No 3 was used. If fever was accompanied with cough mixture No I was used. If fever had subsided yet rales still existed, the first choice was mixture No 2. All depended on the patient's condition. The mixtures might be used singlely or in combination. In 1975, 143 cases were: treated. They were divided by random sampling into two groups. One group consisting of 72 cases were treated with traditional Chinese medicine and the other group of 71 cases were treated with western medicine as control. The curative rates of these two groups were both above 98% and the number of days taken for the signs and symptoms to disappear was about the same. 277 cases were treated in 1976, of which 138 cases were treated with traditional Chinese medicine exclusively and 139 cases with traditional and western medicine combined as control. The curative rate was slightly higher in the latter group, without ineffective cases and the other aspects were the same, which indicated that in serious cases better results could be achieved by treating with TCM and WM combined. In 1978, 109 cases were diagnosed as virus pneumonia and treated with traditional Chinese medicine with curative rate of 80.7%. We found through practice that NBT (-), WBC < 15,000/cmm and ESR < 30mm/h could be used as referential criteria for the diagnosis of virus pneumonia. Finally, some proposals for increasing the effectiveness of treating pneumonia in children with traditional Chinese and western medicine combined were made,

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A Study of Anticonvulsants Used for Controlling Induced Seizures During Treatment of Schizophrenia with Lactoni Coriariae

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Lactoni coriariae, an extract from Chinese herbs Coriariae parasiticus and Coriariae, has been used for the treatment of schizophrenia and its clinical effect proved. But this drug has epileptogenic side-effect, and fractures caused by induced seizures can be occasionally seen during the treatment.

In this study, anticonvulsants such as sodium dilantin or primidone were used for the control of induced seizures during treatment of schizophrenia with lactoni coriariae. Sodium dilantin 0.2 tid or primidone 0.5 tid was used as premedication 6-10 days before the coriariae therapy. In some cases, sodium dilantin 0.2 was administered intramuscullarly as an extrapremedication prior to coriariae treatment. Results of this study showed that anticonvulsants used in the coriariae therapy could decrease the average occurrences of seizures from 1.98 to 0.72 per session, and the occurrences of non-seizure sessions in the total group of patients under treatment increased from 22 to 48.

Spitzer's "Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia", was used for diagnosis and selection of schizophrenic patients in this study. 90 schizophrenic patients were selected and randomly divided into 3 groups; convulsive group, anticonvulsive group and control (chlorpromazine) group. In these 3 groups, 27, 23 and 21 cases fulfilled the requirements of this study respectively. At the end of the study, in the convulsive group, 48.1% of the cases improved and 22.2% markedly improved; in the anticonvulsive group 56.5% of the cases improved and 30.4% markedly improved; in the control group, 66.7% of the cases improved and 52.4% markedly improved. The therapeutic effect in the anticonvulsive group was slightly higher than that in the convulsive group, but slightly lower than that in the control. The differences of therapeutic effect between these 3 groups were insignificant. These findings have shown that lactoni coriariae is effective in the treatment of schizophrenia, its epileptogenic effect could be significantly minimized by anticonvulsants, yet its clinical effect would not be lowered.

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