# 循环免疫复合物阳性慢性肝炎 115 例中医治疗临床分析

内科肝病组 陈增潭 起伯智 张和燕 陈 勇 薛福珍

北京中医医院

蔺纪英 齐学敏 关幼波 王鸿士

检验科微生物室 刘晋生

内容提要 肝炎血热证与 CIC 具有相关性, 115 例 CIC 阳性慢性肝炎血热证患者, 主以凉血, 兼予活血、解毒、养阴的中药复方治疗, 对清除 CIC 的有效率为 80.9 %, 消除血热的有效率为 90.4%, 改善肝功能的有效率为 76.5%, HBsAg 连辘三次阴转率为 20.7%。经分析凡治疗后 CIC 阴转或下降的病例, 其血热证候的消退、肝功能的改善以及 HBsAg 转阴较 CIC 无变化和上升组为优,统计学上有显著差异。

肝炎患者中医辨证属于血分蕴热的病例,检测其循环免疫复合物(CIC, PEG 法)多属阳性,二者之间存在着明显的正相关性<sup>40</sup>,我们于1982年1月~1983年12月选择了一组临床见有血热证候的 CIC 阳性慢性肝炎 115 例作为治疗观察对象,今将结果报告如下。

## 临床资料

病例选择根据 1978 年全国病毒性 肝炎 杭州会议制订的诊断标准,病程在半年以上的慢性病毒性肝炎 (包括慢性迁延性和慢性活动性),中医辨证血分有热 (辨证判定标准见句),PEG 法检测CIC阳性者。115例中男性71例,女性 44 例。年龄 11~61 岁,平均年龄 38.8 岁,其中 31~55 岁占 67% (77/115例)。病程 9 个月至 21 年,2 年以内 26 例,2~5 年 44 例,5 ~10 年 30 例,10 年以上 15 例。115例中慢性迁延性肝炎 53 例,慢性活动性肝炎 62 例,GPT 平均 317.1u(金氏法),TTT 平均 11.2u(马氏法),HBsAg(RPHA法)阳性者 92 例,阴性者 23 例。

## 治疗方法

凡列入观察的病例,治疗前以及治疗开始 后每隔 4~6 周检测肝功能、免疫 功能以及 HBsAg。全部病例均在门诊治疗,停服其他中

西药物而给予以下中药: 凡舌红、口干害、尿 赤、手足心热、肝攀等属于轻度血热者用白茅 根 20~30 g、丹皮 12g、丹参 15g; 舌质深绛. 肝掌、蜘蛛悲明显,眼干,目赤等属于中度血 热者加用水红花子 15 g、半 边 莲 15g:若 更 见 齿龈红肿溢血、口舌糜烂,便结,脉数等血热 重者在上方基础上再加生地 15 g、熟军5~10g (或军炭)、桃仁 10 g。 并根据辨证作如下增减 化裁: 湿熱重加菌胨 15~30g、 新公英 15g、车 前子15g(包煎): 气虚加黄芪15g; 血虚加当归 12g、白芍 15g; 肝肾阴虚加女贞子 15g、何首 乌15g、黄精15g,脾虚加党参10g、炒白术10g、 茯苓15g、炒薏苡仁15g; 肝经郁热加草决明15g、 野菊花 12g、龙胆草 3 ~ 5 g; HBsAg 阳 性 加 白花蛇舌草15g、虎杖20g、草河车 12g、土茯 苓 15g: 脂肪代谢失常、肥胖、高胆固醇 血症 加山楂 12g、泽泻 12g。

上述中药,每日1剂,水煎2次,早晚2次分服,每1疗程3个月。

#### 疗 效 标 准

一、CIC疗效标准:以光密度值(OD)表示 CIC含量。转阴:CIC 从治疗前阳性反应(OD≥ 0.06)转为阴性(OD<0.06);下降:OD 值下降 原指标的 1/3 以上:无变化:OD 值上下波动 不足原指标1/3者;上升:OD 值上升超过原指

标1/3者。

二、肝功能疗效标准。基本痊愈。治疗后GPT、TTT恢复正常,观察半年、经过2次以上肝功能复查无波动。显效。治疗后GPT、TTT恢复正常或接近正常(GPT<200u、TTT≤8u);好转。治疗后GPT、TTT下降幅度在原指标的50%以上,无效。治疗后GPT、TTT好转程度达不到有效标准者。

三、HBsAg疗效标准, 阴转; RPHA法连续3次阴转者(2次检查相隔时间不少于1个月); 近期阴转, 至总结时止 只获得1~2次阴转者; 滴度下降, RPHA法稀释度下降几何级数2级以上者(2<sup>n</sup>→2<sup>n-3</sup>); 无变化, HBsAg仍为阳性, 滴度变化不够上述标准者。

### 结果与疗效分析

多数病例经过1~2个疗程的治疗,有5例慢活肝延长到3个疗程,2例达4个疗程,CIC转阴70例,占60.9%;下降23例,占20.0%;无变化16例,占13.9%;上升6例,占5.2%;对清除CIC的有效率为80.9%。

基本痊愈 32 例,占 27.8%;显效 29 例,占 25.2%;好转 27 例,占 23.5%;无效27例,占 23.5%;对改善肝功能的有效率为 76.5%。慢迁肝有效率为 84.9%,慢活肝有效率为 69.4%,基本痊愈率慢迁肝为37.7%(20/53例),慢活肝为 19.4%(12/62例)。CIC变动与肝功能疗效的关系见附表。

附表 115 例 CIC 消长与肝功能疗效的关系

肝功疗效	转 阴 例数 (%)	下 降 例数 (%)	无变化 例数(%)	上 升 例数(%)
基本痊愈	26 (37.1)	3 (13,0)	3 (18.8)	- (-)
显 效	20 (28.6)	6 (26, 1)	2 (12.5)	1 (16.7)
好 转	15 (21.4)	8 (34.8)	2 (12.5)	2 (33.3)
无 效	9 (12.9)	6 (26.1)	9 (56.2)	3 (50.0)
计	70(100.0)	23(100.0)	16(100.0)	6(100.0)

基本痊愈和显效的病例, CIC 转阴组为65.7%(46/70例), CIC下降组和无变化组分别为39.1%(9/23例)和31.3%(5/16例), CIC上

升組为16.7%(1/6例)。CIC转阴组肝功能复常率为上升组的 4 倍。治疗后 CIC收效组(即CIC转阴+下降)和未收效组(即CIC无变化+上升)的肝功能好转情况,经统计学处理(以下统计学处理分组同此),x²=15.24,P<0.001.二组之间的疗效有极其显著差异,说明CIC清除情况与肝功能好转稳定有密切关系。倘若把慢活肝和慢迁肝分别进行分析,慢活肝组x²=10.97,P<0.01,慢迁肝组x²=5.09,P>0.05,说明慢活肝与CIC的关系比较密切。

GPT 平均下降值 CIC 转阴 组 为 167.5u, CIC 下降组为 185.1u, 治疗前后进行 对 比, t 值分别为 6.95 和 4.54, P<0.001, 差异非常显著, 而 CIC 无变化组和上升组 GPT 平均下降值分别为 43.9u 和 25.7u, t 值 分 别 为 0.97 和 0.20, P>0.40, 治疗前后无明显差异。

TTT 平均下降值 CIC 转阴组和下降组分别为 2.8u 和 2.7u,治疗前后进行对比,t 值分别为 4.51 和 2.08, P<0.05,有明显差异,而 CIC 无变化组和上升组TTT平均下降值分别为 2.1u 和 1.9u,t 值分别为 2.00 和 0.61,P>0.05,治疗前后无明显差异。以上均进一步说明 CIC 的消长情况和肝功能关系的密切程度。

在92例HBsAg阳性慢性肝炎患者中,治疗后HBsAg连续三次转阴率为20.7%(19/92例),仅1~2次近期转阴为27.2%(25/92例),滴度下降7.6%(7/92例),无变化44.5%(41/92例)。HBsAg转阴和近期转阴在CIC转阴组可达56.4%。HBsAg连续三次阴性在CIC转阴组为25.5%(14/55例),CIC无变化组为7.7%(1/13例),其转阴率前者为后者的3倍有余,而CIC上升组4例HBsAg阳性者无1例转阴。HBsAg转阴情况CIC收效组明显高于未收效组,二组相比x²=8.78,P<0.05,差异显著,这晚晚明CIC转阴亦有利于HBsAg清除。

通过治疗,患者烦急、失眠、口干、尿赤、便结以及齿龈溢血等证候,在2周左右即见明显减轻或消失;舌红、肝掌、蜘蛛痣等的体征改善则需3~6个月,在115例中血热证候基本消退者50例,占43.4%,减轻54例,占

47.0%,如故 11 例,占 9.6%。消除血热的有效率为 90.4%。CIC 转阴组有效率为 95.7% (67/70例),下降组为 95.6% (22/23例),无变化组为 68.7% (11/16例),上升组为 66.7% (4/6例)。血热基本消退率 CIC 转阴组为54.3% (38/70例),下降组为 30.4% (7/23 例),无变化组为 25.0% (4/16 例),而上升组则仅为 16.7% (1/6 例)。血热消退情况 CIC 收效组也明显高于未收效组,二组相比 x²=16.87,P<0.001,差异极其显著。

## 讨 论

慢性肝炎的发病机理现认为与机体免疫功能失调和缺陷有密切关系,而其中由于免疫复合物所引起的第 II 型变态反应对肝脏以及肝外组织的损害已日益受到重视,有的学者甚至把慢性活动性肝炎列为免疫复合物病<sup>©</sup>。但如何消除免疫复合物损害,改善机体的免疫状态,但消除免疫复合物损害,改善机体的免疫状态,在西医方面迄今仍无满意的治疗方法和药物。肾上腺皮质激素虽被认为有一定效果,但由于长数素治疗。且对于 HBsAg 阳性的慢性肝炎患者,应用激素由于对全身免疫功能的抑制,反会促进体内病毒的增殖,因此是弊多利少,许多学者认为不宜采用<sup>G.4</sup>。

我们发现循环免疫复合物阻性的慢性肝炎患者,中医辨证血分多有蕴热,今通过以自茅根、丹皮、丹参等凉血药物为主方的辨证治疗,证实对清除 CIC 有较好效果,它不但不会产生激素样的不良反应,且对于促使 HBsAg 转阴,消除临床症状,改善肝功能均有良好作用。然而血分蕴热不是孤立存在的,由于血分有热,则血粉、造成阴虚;阴液被劫,则血粉,进成阴虚;阴液被劫,则血粉,进成阴虚;阴液被劫,则血粉,进成阴虚;阴液被劫,则血粉,进水,进水,以致胶固难化,癥块形成,以致胶固难化,癥块形成,且甚一日。所以在治疗上不应是只考虑到凉血一法,而养阴、解毒、活血化瘀应固样加以重流,而养阴、解毒、活血化瘀应固样加以重流,而养阴、解毒、活血化瘀应固样加以重流,而养阴、解毒,水红花子、桃仁凉血活血;半边莲凉血解毒;大黄凉血消瘀。把

诸药组成凉血解毒、清热养阴、活血化瘀的联合治则,以攻此顽疾。与此同时,还必需进一步考虑到脏腑、阴阳、气血所遭受的损害,进行辨证论治,方能收到较好的疗效。

从我们的资料看,慢活肝与 CIC 的关系密切,这与文献报告一致,因为 CIC 通过血循环可达于全身,进而沉积于各处组织,这也说明为什么慢活肝可出现肝外多系统的 损害如肾炎、关节炎、皮肤损害等。我们有 1 例女性,34岁,慢活肝,HBsAg1:256,肝功异常,CIC+++,出现眼球色素膜炎,视力明显减退,经中药治疗,CIC 转阴,视力和肝功能均恢复正常,HBsAg 降为 1:16,HBeAg 阴性,并有抗-HBe出现。

有鉴于慢性肝炎在发病机理方面与CIC有密切关系,从中医理论方面说,由于热入血分,日久蕴毒、结瘀、伤阴,以致病机演变得愈加复杂,而治疗亦益感困难。用中医中药治疗以清除CIC虽然有效,但疗程不宜太短,我们认为慢活肝疗程不宜短于6个月,对即使已经基本痊愈的病例,也不宜骤然停药,因为其后倘若调护失宜,血热可以再起,免疫复合物也可以继续积聚,从量的积累发展为质的改变,而成为复发的根源。据Gregory观察,组织学的改善常需18个月才能显著观察到<sup>(5)</sup>,因此对一部分经过治疗尚未获效的病例,只要临床辨证正确,用药配伍合理,相信还是有希望收到效果的。

#### 参考文献

- 1. 陈增潭, 等. 肝炎血热证与循环免疫复合物之关系 (附 230 例临床分析). 北京中医 1984, 3:16.
- 2. 朱炳法. 免疫复合物及其疾病. 上海免疫学杂志 1981; 1(4);49。
- 3. 陈敏章,等. 近年来国外消化系病某些进展. 中华消化杂志 1984,4(2):116.
- 4. Lam KC, et al. Deleterious effect of prednisolone in HBsAg-positive chronic active hepatitis. N Engl J Med 1981, 304:380.
- 5. 田庚善, 等. 关于病毒性肝炎的研究进展——第 34 届 美国肝脏病学会例记,中华内科杂志 1984; 23 (12): 782.

## Clinical Analysis of 115 Cases of Chronic Hepatitis with Circulating Immune Complexes Positive Treated by TCM

Chen Zengtan (陈增潭), et al Department of Internal Medicine, Beijing TCM Hospital, Beijing

Hepatitis with heat in the blood correlates to circulating immune complexes (CIC). 115 cases of chronic hepatitis (CPH 53 cases, CAH 62 cases; HBsAg positive 92 cases, HBsAg negative 23 cases) with positive CIC and heated blood were treated with Chinese medicinal herbs mainly to cool the blood. Slight symptom patients were supplied herbs such as Rhizoma Imperatae, Paeonia suffruticosa and Radix salviae miltiorrhizae; to the serious ones were added Polygonum orientale and Lobelia chinensis; to the most serious ones were added Radix Rehmanniae, Rheum palmatum and Prunus persica. These drugs were used according to symptom differentiation of three kinds of changes as a result of the heat entering the blood namely toxin accumulating, Yin impairing and blood stagnancy. The result showed that the effective rate of CIC was 80.9%, the effective rate of heated blood symptom was 90.4%, and the effective rate of liver function was 76.5%, among which CPH was 84.9% and CAH was 69.4%. It was also found that patients with CIC cleared out had the efficiency of rehabilitating liver function 4 times higher than those with unchanged CIC after a period of treatment (the former was 65.7%, but the latter 16.7%). The group with CIC decreasing or becoming negative had an average of GPT decreasing at a range of 167.5 u—185.1 u. However the group with CIC increasing or unchanged only had GPT decreasing at a range of 25.7u—43.9u. The difference was statistically significant.

After treatment 20.7% of the 92 cases with HBsAg positive changed into negative three times consecutively. Those with CIC becoming negative were 25.5% and those with CIC unchanged were 7.7%. Not a case was found with CIC-increasing group becoming HBsAg negative. The writers hold that the use of Chinese herbs for cooling the blood, nourishing Yin, activating stagnation and detoxication to treat the hepatitis patients not only facilitates the clearing out of CIC, but also helps cure hepatitis symptom, rehabilitate the liver function and change the HBsAg positive into negative. This further proves the relativity between hepatitis with heat symptom of blood and CIC. (Original article on page 332)

#### Typing of Bile Duct Infection According to TCM Differentiation Symptoms and Observation on the Mucosas Membrane of the Bile Duct by Scanning of Electron Microscope

Ye Zongkun ( 叶仲琨 )
Guang'anmen Hospital, Academy of TCM, Beijing

The typing of bile duct infection was studied according to TCM differentiation symptoms and the mucosas membrane of the bile duct by scanning of electron microscope was observed, with a view to establishing morphological changes in the epithelial cells of the mucosas membrane of the bile duct. The infection of the bile duct was recognised as 3 types: (1) Depressive stagnation type: it was observed that the epithelial cells of gallbladder revealed not only destruction, but also regeneration. (2) Damping heat type: mainly manifested as heavy edema, exsudation, and destruction, with proliferation as secondary. (3) Toxic febrile type: acute resolution of the epithelial cells of the common bile duct and destruction of microvilli were found; the pathological change of this type was very complex, which was related to chief organs and needed further observation. The observation of the microvilli of the common bile duct suggests that the common bile duct not only is the transportable passage of the bile, but also performs the functions of absorption, secretion and excretion.

(Original article on page 335)

#### Video-Cholangiographic Studies: Effects of Li Dan Pai Shi Decoctions (利胆排石汤) on the Biliary Dynamics

Deng Xuejia ( 邓学稼 ), Wu Dunli ( 吳盾利 ), et al Huashan Hospital, Shanghai First Medical College, Shanghai

Video-cholangiographic studies on dynamics of the biliary system were performed in 130 patients. The periodic and rhythmic contractions and relaxations of sphincteric segment at terminal common duct represented the major activities of the biliary system. Contractions in most cases (92%) began distally at the papilla and progressed proximally, producing various appearances at distal common duct; a motion like fish mouth opening and closure was also seen (8%). The frequency of spurts of bile into duodenum was 4-8 times per minute. Duodenal peristalsis was often, but not always, associated with sphincteric activity.

The studies of the control demonstrated that after oral administration of Li Dan Pai Shi Decoctions and Da Cheng Qi Decoctions (大承气汤), the intervals between contracts were shortened and the opening of sphincter was prolonged. Meanwhile, the synergic movement became more frequent. It facilitated the flow of bile.

(Original article on page 338)