利胆排石汤等中药对胆道运动影响的观察

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内容提要 本文报告130例应用电视 X线放射术动态观察胆道运动的结果。排胆动作表现为胆总管末端括约肌周期性、节律性的舒缩活动,平均排胆频率 6 次/分。括约肌收缩运动形式以向心性收缩最常见(92%),鱼嘴样开合运动(8%);十二指肠运动 频率 4~10次/分。对照研究结果证实,利胆排石汤和大承气汤有明显促进排胆功能的效应(P<0.001;P<0.01),为中医中药治疗胆石症提供现代医学的生理基础。

大量临床实践已证实中医中药治疗胆石症确有排石、消炎等疗效,可以缓解症状、减少急诊手术率以及巩固手术效果。为了从现代医学的观点来阐明中医中药的作用机理,我们自1980年元月至1981年5月,应用电视X线录相技术,对130例距石症患者进行了胆道运动的动态观察,其中大剂量静脉造影(IVC)20例,经皮肝穿刺胆道造影(PTC)20例,T管造影90例。并对30例服中药利胆排石汤、大承气汤、大陷胸汤前后胆道运动变化进行了研究,有了新的认识。

排胆动作和十二指肠运动

一、胆总管末端的收缩运动:胆道排胆动作,不论胆囊存在与否,均以4~8次/分。排胆运动的开始是 频率进行着,平均6次/分。排胆运动的开始是 腿总管末端自下而上向肝门方向收缩1~3 cm,后有片刻停顿。此种收缩状态占 92%。继即观察到胆道影像向下逐渐扩张,复抵 胆总管末端部位(恢复原来状态),乳头开放,胆总管末端部位(恢复原来状态),乳头开放,胆总管末端部位(恢复原来状态),乳头开放,胆总管末端部位(恢复原来状态),乳头开放,胆总管末端的上指肠。乳头开放时间为1~5秒。 在上述收缩运动中,胆总管末端的一个重要,是现一种不同形态。最常见为倒锥形;其次的内部。 对一种不同,此外有8%的内的。 然后向外扩张,形向鱼嘴的开合动作。

了解胆总管末端收缩运动的各种不同形态,有助于对结石、肿瘤等病理状况鉴别诊断。

胆总管末端的舒张运动表现为自上面下的 放松动作,舒张波抵达乳头部位时,出现突发 的喷射胆汁的动作。

二、十二指肠运动:为往返蠕动,每分钟4~10次,和胆总管末端括约肌的舒缩活动经常呈现相关协调运动,即当十二指肠蠕动波抵乳头部位时,乳头关闭;逆蠕动波抵达十二指肠球部时出现片刻停顿,此时乳头开放排胆。但也可见到十二指肠和胆总管括约肌各自独立而无联系的运动形式。

中药对排胆运动的影响

一、病例选择和观察方法:选择胆总管直径小于 1.3 cm,下端通畅, 肝内外胆管无结石者共30例。T管造影(22例)于术后 3 周进行, 仿 Meyer 方法观测⁽¹⁾; PTC(5例)于肝内外胆管充满造影剂后停止注药; IVC(3例)用 50% 胆影葡胺40ml 加于 5%葡萄糖液250ml, 45~60分钟静脉滴完, 胆总管显影后进行录相电视监测。30例随机分四组观察, I组: 利胆排石汤组(9例):方剂: 茵陈、金钱草、木香、郁金、槟榔、枳壳各 10g,大黄 10g(后下),芒硝 10g(冲服); Ⅱ组: 服大承气汤(8例),厚朴、枳实各 10g,大黄 10g(后下),芒硝 10g(冲服); Ⅲ组: 大陷胸汤(8例),大黄 10g(后下),芒硝 10g(冲服); Ⅲ组: 大陷胸汤(8例),大黄 10g(后下),芒硝 10g(冲服); Ⅲ组:大陷胸汤(8例),大黄 10g(后下),芒硝 10g(冲服); Ⅱ组:大陷胸汤(8例),大黄 10g(后下),芒硝 10g(归水区),

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剂均煎汤各 200ml,顿服; N 组,对照组(7例).服温开水200ml。每例于服药前后记录胆总管排胆运动,以秒表计算排胆频率(次/分),2~3次,取其均数。同时记录十二指肠运动(次/分)。

二、观察结果:四组病人服药或温开水后均表现排胆频率增加,其中以利胆排石汤作用最明显,平均每分钟增加排胆 2.5 次/分(见附表)。但对照组增加排胆频率经统计学处理,差异无显著意义(t=1.21, P>0.05)。

附袅	各组服药后排胆频率变化
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组别	例数	增加排胆频率均数(次/分)	t 值	P偵
I	9	2.5	7.28	<0.001
B	8	1.87	5.35	< 0.01
11	6	1.0	3,47	< 0.02
JV.	7	0.43	1.21	> 0.03

为比较各组作用的差异,进行方差分析, F值为 7.36(P<0.01),表明各组增加排胆频率 的差异,统计学上有显著意义;然后分析各组增加排胆频率均值差数之间差别是否有显著意义 ,进行组间比较,结果表明 I、11组与对照 组作用差别有显著意义 (P值分别为 <0.01, <0.05),说明利胆排石汤和大承气汤增加排胆频率是药物本身的作用。而 III 组和对照组 之间作用的差异不显著 (P>0.05),表明大陷 胸汤增加排胆频率的作用,不能除外其中 200 ml水分的效应。结论:利胆排石汤和大承气汤 促进排胆频率的效应优于大陷胸汤,且是中药 本身的作用。

I、Ⅱ、Ⅲ组均有增加十二指肠蠕动的作用,其中以大承气汤作用最明显(P<0.001),平均每分钟增加 2.5 次。

利胆排石汤和大承气汤增加排胆频率的作用主要通过缩短胆总管口括约 肌 的 收缩 间期(分别平均缩短 1.6 秒和 1.9 秒)和延长开放排胆时间(分别为 2.3 秒; 2.45 秒),因此总的排胆量是增加的。

讨 论

一、排胆运动受到胆汁分泌压、肠激素、

十二指肠运动以及神经支配等因素的影响,而 胆总管末端口括约肌周期性、节律性的舒缩活 动,和排胆功能有直接关系(3.3)。括约肌长短 (平均 0.6~3.0cm)(4)、肌肉分布和数量人各有 异,造成收缩力量和方向的差别,因此胆总管。 末端在收缩运动时可呈现各种形态,半月形或 半球形影象和结石阴影相似, 称之"假结石阴 影",应注意识别。由于胆总管末端口括约肌穿 过士工指肠壁,两者解剖位置密切,有作者认 为十二指肠环状肌参与括约肌的组成,因此排 胆时可表现十二指肠~括约肌协调动作。但括 约肌的胚胎起源、解剖结构均有别于十二指肠 壁肌肉,所以两者可有自主无关的运 动⑤。我 们观察结果表明胆囊切除后, 在非进食期间, 胆管依然进行有节律性的排胆动作,并未观察 到胆总管有扩张现象,前者可能是胆囊切除后 的代偿作用。而认为"胆囊切除后胆总管可代 偿性扩张以替代胆囊功能"的说法,有待今后 进一步研究。

二、通过电视X线录相观察和对照研究,证实利胆排石汤、大承气汤均有明显的促进排胆功能,前者作用更明显。主要是通过舒缩时相的变化,即缩短胆总管末端开口括约肌收缩间期,延长开放排胆时间来实现,这样,排胆频率增加的同时,有效胆汁排出量也增加。其作用机理可能是这类中药煎剂有以下效应。(1)大量肝胆汁分泌量增加,胆管内压力增加;(2)胆总管末端括约肌松弛作用,我们也观察到有些病例,括约肌痉挛现象可为中药利胆排石汤所缓解;(3)促进十二指肠运动,增加十二指肠~括约肌的协调动作。

通过以上观察,证实疏利通导的中药促进 排胆效应是肯定的,本研究为中医学以通里攻 下、疏肝利胆、理气化湿治则治疗胆石症,提 供了胆道动力学变化的依据。因此如能去除胆 道机械狭窄的梗阻因素,中医中药治疗胆石症 取得较好效果是有其现代医学生理基础的。

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慢性肝炎血清总胆汁酸测定的临床意义

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本文试图探讨血清总胆汁酸试验在慢性肝炎中的 诊断意义及其与中医辨证分型等的关系。

滴例选择 选择慢性肝炎 62 例, 男 33 例, 女 29 例; 年龄 17~75 岁,平均 46 岁; 其中慢性迁延性肝炎 38 例,慢性活动性肝炎 24 例,所有病 例 均 符 合 1983年郑州会议标准。

血清总胆汁酸的测定方法及正常值 血清总胆汁酸的测定采用放射免疫法,由北京原子能所提供测定箱。测定83例正常人,其中男47例,女36例,平均年龄43岁。正常值为2.26±0.16Nmol/ml(均值生标准误,以下同)。

结果与分析

- 一、慢性迁延性肝炎患者 38 例, 血清总胆汁酸含量为 6.15±0.98, 24 例慢性活动性肝炎患者为 19.72±3.03, 二者差异非常 显著 (t=3.304, P<0.01)。另外, 慢性肝炎与正常值比较差异 也非常 显著 (P<0.01)。
- 二、血清总胆汁酸含量与中医辨证分型的关系;选择资料较完整的36例,根据患者临床表现,四诊合参,分为肝郁型、脾虚型和肝肾阴虚型。6例肝郁型血清总胆汁酸为20.13±11.77,14例脾虚型为18.18±7.61,16例肝肾阴虚型为8.41±1.62。从结果看,肝肾阴虚型较低,肝郁型和脾虚型较高,因例数较少,经统计学处理差异不显著(P>0.05)。
- 三、血清胆汁酸含量与肝功能的关系。血清谷丙转氨酶(GPT,正常值为130u) 异常者10例,血清胆汁酸含量为20.49±9.53,正常者48例为8.18±1.73,二者比较有显著性差异,t=2.121,P<0.05。血清腐蚀试验(TTT,正常值为6u) 异常者24例,血清总胆汁酸含量为23.80±6.03,TTT正常者34例为5.64±1.00,两者比较有显著性差异,t=3.502,P<0.005。

以上结果表明,血清胆汁酸含量与肝功能异常之间有一定的相关性,血清胆汁酸含量增高者,其GPT和TTT亦多半异常。

四、血清总胆汁酸含量与乙型肝炎病毒感染指标

- 的关系: 乙型肝炎表面抗原 (HBsAg) 阳性者 15 例, 其 血 清 胆 汁 酸 含 量 为 10.75±2.00, HBsAg 阴 性 者 15 例为 16.45±7.23, 两者比较无 显 著 性 差 异。 P>0.05。DNA 聚合酶 (DNAP) 试 验 (<25cpm 为阳 性)阳性者 15 例, 其血清胆汁酸含量 为 19.49±8.57, 阴性者 10 例为6.27±1.49, 两者比较无 显著性差异, P>0.05。
- 讨 论 肝胆疾病时,血清胆汁酸的含量可发生 明显的变化,是一项高度敏感的肝功能试验,除可鉴 别诊断肝内外的梗阻性黄疸外,在病毒性肝炎中此试 验亦有重要的诊断价值。一般认为急性肝炎时,抗原 血症出现最早, 其次即为血清转氨酶和胆汁酸升高, 但此时却无血清胆红素的升高,说明在无黄疸肝炎病。 例血清胆汁酸的升高为肝功能障碍的最早衰现,并且 其升高的浓度常士分明显,最高者可达正常值的数十 至上百倍。另一方面,当血治胆红素和转氨酶降至正 常时,测定胆汁酸浓度仍可超过正常,具有推测预后 的价值。慢性肝炎时,血清胆汁酸浓度升高或降低常 与标志肝炎活动性的肝功能试验如血清转氮酶及胆红 素相平行,血清胆汁酸浓度常明显升高,随着疾病的 缓解其浓度也逐渐下降。MB Jones 曾报告测定 此 试 验在鉴别诊断症状不明显的慢活肝有重要 意义(Dig Dis Sci 26(11):978, 1981)。本文测定了慢性迁延 性和活动性肝炎的血清胆汁酸的含量, 结果 说明后 者较前者的升高更为明显, 若血清胆汁酸含量超过10 以上则表示很可能属于慢活肝,可以作为一项辅助性 的诊断指标。

从本文的结果来看,慢性肝炎患者血清胆汁酸含量均增高,中医辨证分型之间以肝肾阴虚型较低,但各型之间差异无显著性。血清胆汁酸量的高低与肝功能试验如血清 GPT 和 TTT 的异常程度相互平行,肝功能损害严重者,血清胆汁酸量亦升高明显,反之亦然。本文曾观察 到 10例患者肝功能试验已恢复正常,但血清胆汁酸量仍不正常,说明此试验恢复较迟,似有推测病情预后之意义。

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

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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

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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

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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)