

# · 经验交流 ·

## 胆道术后高热 4 例辨证治验

福建省三明地区第一医院 陈文渊

胆道术后高热不退是临床重证之一，治疗常感棘手。现仅举“产后、孕妇、体虚、年老”四则，经加用中医药辨证治疗短期退热，诚有启发，简介如下，以窥其一斑。

**例 1** 王××，女，23 岁，工人，住院号 108717。诊断：胆囊炎胆石症，妊娠 8 个月。1982 年 3 月 9 日行胆道探查、胆总管切开取石、“T”管引流及胆囊造瘘术。术后 T38°C 左右。16 日晚出一死胎，后 T39°C 以上。WBC16,000，中性 80%。黄疸指数 22u，胆红质 4.0mg%。妇科会诊无产后残留感染。经输液，青霉素、氯霉素、庆大霉素、红霉素、羧苄青霉素、胆酸钠等治疗，高热不退。发热第 16 天（3 月 24 日），续静脉滴注庆大霉素 24 万 u/日，加用中医药治疗。症见 T39.6°C，寒热时作，巩膜黄染，烦躁不寐，口唇干红，舌质鲜红起刺，舌苔黄燥中脱，颈部、左上腹部、右乳房下部均见散在性瘡子大小晶痞，口苦口渴欲饮，纳差腹满泛恶，大便 7 天未解，恶露不畅，切其肌肤潮粘灼手，少腹急结拒按，脉弦滑数有力。辨证：湿热弥漫、热入血室。试投方药：茵陈 15g 黑栀子 12g 桃仁 10g 桂枝 10g 大黄 6g（后下）芒硝 6g（分冲）柴胡 10g 黄芩 10g 当归 6g 赤芍 15g 甘草 3g，3 剂，首日 2 剂。

3 月 26 日，T37.5~37.8°C，通便两次，偶有少腹痛，恶露减少而色红，晶痞大部消退，目黄面赤，舌红苔光，中脱处可见薄苔形成，口渴欲饮，身汗多，脉弦数有力。患者“热、渴、汗、痛、脉数”，似阳明经腑之热未消之象；产后腹痛、恶露色红，参合舌脉，为邪热留在血分之迹；至于舌红苔光、汗出口干是湿开热化、气血津液亏虚之故。病机已转，治宜清热益气滋阴。处方：石膏 20g 知母 10g 熟地 10g 生地 15g 麦冬 15g 丹皮 12g 赤芍 10g 茜根 10g 党参 30g 砂仁 6g（后入）甘草 3g，4 剂，每日 1 剂。停用抗生素。3 天后低热退，诸症悉平。

按：产后之法，一般中医书认为“忌用攻下、慎用苦寒”，况又术后，大凡气血皆伤。若循“产后宜温”“惟宜大补”之说，皆以辛热温补之药，伐其阴而益其火，

无不立毙。本例一派阳热亢盛，攻下、苦寒、甘寒、滋阴之品概用，非拘泥于恒法所能愈也。

**例 2** 林××，女，27 岁，农民，住院号 108976。诊断：胆囊炎胆石症，妊娠 7 个月。1982 年 3 月 21 日行胆总管探查+胆囊切除+“T”管引流术。术后体温持续 39°C 以上。多次化验检查：WBC10,000 以上，中性 90%，黄疸指数 50~80u，凡登白立即阳性，胆红质 3~4.5mg%，SGPT105u~140u，尿胆原 1:20，尿胆红素阳性，血尿淀粉酶多次正常。“T”管逆行胆道造影见左肝管显影不满意，胆总管未见结石，总胆管下端通畅。妇科多次会诊胎音胎动正常。经输液，青霉素、氯霉素、庆大霉素、胆酸钠等治疗，不能退热。发热第 14 天（4 月 4 日），续静脉滴注氯霉素 1g + 庆大霉素 16 万 u/日，加用中医药治疗。辨证为少阳阳明邪热内结。处方：柴胡 10g 黄芩 10g 半夏 6g 大黄 6g（后下）芒硝 10g（分冲）白芍 12g 白术 15g 茵陈 10g 黑栀子 10g 甘草 3g，首日 2 剂。第 2 天二便通，体温正常，原方再给 3 剂。病情稳定，因妇人重身，为审慎计，减硝黄半量，并停用抗生素，守治 6 天。

4 月 12 日，体温升高，波动 37.7~37.9°C，口苦，但热不寒，大便干结，舌红苔黄燥，脉滑数。此乃少阳胆热亢盛、阳明燥热复结。病机已转，急宜清解泄热。方取蒿芩清胆汤合调胃承气汤加减：青蒿 12g 黄芩 12g 竹茹 15g 陈皮 6g 青黛 6g（包）柴胡 6g 金钱草 30g 茯苓 15g 大黄 6g（后下）芒硝 6g（分冲）白术 15g 甘草 3g，每日 1 剂，3 剂低热退净。应“胎火、阳明热”之需，黄芩 10g 大黄 6g 芒硝 5g，用至临产前 3 天。巩膜黄染、肌肤搔痒至临产无减。

（注：5 月 1 日，顺产 1 男婴，5.5 斤，健康。其母汗、尿、乳汁全为黄色。婴儿吮其母乳，而新生儿黄疸不明显。未经治疗，1 周后搔痒自愈，1 个月后黄疸全退。追问 1976 年第 1 胎，亦是妊娠 7 个月左右出现黄疸、搔痒，分娩后消除）

按：患者 2 次妊娠晚期出现搔痒和黄疸，分娩后

common. For exploring a safe and effective Chinese herb medicine therapy, we began in 1980 to treat locally 45 cases of leukoplakia with 50% propolis, a product of bees, in the form of double films. The results of treatment are good, with 28 (62.2%) of these cases cured, 14(31.1%) markedly improved, 3(6.7%) on the mend. In the course of treatment, all cases responded very well without side effects. Propolis has an anti-inflammatory effect and a softening action on keratin, and is merited with nontoxicity and noncarcinogenicity. It is therefore considered as a safe, effective medicine for oral leukoplakia with a wide available source. (Original article on page 485)

#### Effect of Radix Codonopsis Pilosulae on Cytochemical Changes of Macrophage

Xie Jinyu (谢锦玉), Tu Guorui (屠国瑞), et al

*Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing*

The effect of Radix Codonopsis Pilosulae was studied by means of qualitative and quantitative analysis and localization of cytochemicals. Results showed that the number of macrophage and its pseudopods were markedly increased, the cell volume enlarged and the action of phagocytosis enhanced. The activities of intracellular DNA, RNA, carbohydrate, acid phosphatase (AcPase), adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase), acid  $\alpha$ -naphthyl acetic esterase (ANAE) and succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) were remarkably enhanced, moreover, microspectrophotometer was used for quantitative analysis of some chemical substances of the above mentioned individual macrophage, and the results indicated that there was obvious difference between the Radix Codonopsis Pilosulae group and the control group ( $P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$ ). The present study has provided certain experimental evidence for the mechanism and application of the TCM theory of strengthening the body resistance to consolidate the constitution.

(Original article on page 487)

#### Effect of Electroacupuncture of "Zusanli" Point on Exocrine Secretion of Pancreas in Rats

Wang Guixi (王贵喜), Hou Can (侯灿)

*Department of Pathophysiology, Zhong Shan Medical College, Guangzhou*

Exocrine secretion of pancreas in response to electroacupuncture of "Zusanli" point was observed in conscious and anesthetized rats. Pancreatic juice was collected and studied 3 days after the pancreatic fistula was prepared.

Electroacupuncture induced a decrease of protein concentration and output of pancreatic juice in conscious rats, which were still significantly below the basal value 120 min after the end of stimulation; during the acupuncture and 60 min after the end of stimulation, protein concentration and output in the anesthetized rats decreased significantly. These show that electroacupuncture could inhibit protein secretion in both conscious and anesthetized rats.

As to the secretion of water and  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , electroacupuncture brought about a decrease in conscious rats, which lasted 60 min after the end of stimulation, but no inhibition was found in anesthetized rats. This shows that anesthesia under this condition of the experiment could block the inhibiting effect of electroacupuncture on the secretion of water and  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  in the rats.

The authors hold that mechanism of acupuncture in treating acute pancreatitis may be somewhat related to the inhibiting effect on protein (enzyme) secretion of pancreas mentioned above. (Original article on page 489)

#### Experimental Observation on Dynamics of Obstructed Common Bile Duct with Stones

Li Letian (李乐天), Bi Gengnian (毕庚年)

*Third Hospital of Hebei Medical College, Shijiazhuang*

In a series of experiments upon the rabbits, it was found that a strong contractive activity occurred in an obstructed common bile duct with stones. In this study, some medicinal influences upon intraluminal pressure within the common bile duct and its wave variation were observed by inserting an open-end "T" tube which was connected to pressure transducers, and the output was recorded on a polygraph. The baseline pressure, frequency, wave length and wave height were compared before and after the infusion of medicine. The results showed that prostigmine and *Artemisia capillaris* increased the biliary pressure and promoted the activities of the sphincter choledochus; 654-2 and atropine stopped the wave for 2-12 min; rhubarb, mirabilite and magnesium sulfate reduced the frequency. With regard to these medicinal influences, there are some differences between the obstructed biliary tract and the normal. The co-authors have observed the tracing of stone evacuation. Further investigation is expected. (Original article on page 493)