人参果皂甙对红斑狼疮免疫 功能作用的新启示

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内容提要 对41例SLE 及与其有关疾病患者应用人参果皂甙治疗。结果见 EtRFCT及 EaRFCT 增加(P<0.01及<0.05); OT皮试阳性者增多: IgG 及 IgA 增高(P<0.01及<0.05); CH50 下降(P<0.01)以及CIC 增高(P<0.05); FANA、dsDNA 特阳性者增加(后者 P<0.05), 粒细胞吞噬率增加(P<0.01)。临床上虽有一定程度改善,但少数患者病情加重。资料表明人参果皂甙对SLE 患者的免疫紊乱可能有利有弊,应用时应加慎重。

人参作为补益药,已有几千年的药用历史。 其对机体免疫系统的作用,甚为人们所重视。 作者选择系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)为主的结缔组 织病作为治疗与研究对象,观察人参对这类疾 病免疫功能作用与影响,取得了一些新启示。

研究对象和方法

一、研究对象: 41例临床确诊的SLE 及与 其有关的疾病患者。其中女 38 例, 男 3 例。年 龄 14~56 岁间, 平均年龄 34.9 岁。原发疾病 为SLE 33例(均符合 1982 年美国风湿病协会诊 断标准),混合性结缔组织病 7 例以及不能分类 的结缔组织病 1 例。

二、实验室检查项目和方法

- 1. 细胞免疫功能测定: (1)总E玫瑰花环试验 (EtRFCT); (2)活性E玫瑰花环试验 (EaRFCT),用 Wybran 氏法; (3)结核菌素试验(OT) 1: 1万,皮内法。
- 2. 体被免疫功能测定: (1) 免疫球蛋白 [g) 测定,用单向琼脂扩散法; (2) 免疫荧光抗核抗体 (FANA),用间接免疫荧光法及抗双链 DNA(dsDNA) 抗体测定,用酸洗脱底物 AES)间接荧光法; (3)总补体 (CH₅₀)活性.用 50% 溶血法,补体成份 C₈ 测定,用火箭电冰法,C₄ 测定,用琼脂单扩散法; (4)循环免疫复合物(CIC)测定,用 PEG 沉淀法。

3. 白细胞计数,淋巴细胞绝对计数以及中性粒细胞吞噬功能测定,后者按常规的粒细胞吞噬功能试验方法⁽¹⁾,改以诊断用伤寒杆菌"O"(1.5亿细菌/ml)为吞噬对象,计数粒细胞吞噬的百分率及吞噬计数⁽²⁾。所有患者于服药前后进行以上检查,以作自身对照观察。

三、观察方法

- 1.给药方法、所有患者由专人负责观察, 在专科门诊随访。原有治疗(包括皮质激素或 免疫抑制药物)尽量不作更动。所服人参果皂 武系由吉林省集安制药厂提纯制片,每片含人 参果皂甙25mg,目服3次,每次2片,每日总 剂量相当于150mg。连续服药三个月以上。
- 五临床观察:每例均经中医辩证,并观察 疾病活动度积分,以发热、皮疹、脱发、关节 炎(痛)、浆膜炎、肾炎和中枢神经系统疾病每 项1分,治疗前后进行对比。

结 果

一、治疗前后的细胞免疫变化

1. EtRFCT 和 EaRFCT的变化, 29 例患者治疗前后 EtRFCT 测定分别为 60.24±11.68% (M±SD) 和 69.03±7.63% (M±SD),治疗后见增加,两者比较有极显著差异 (P<0.01)。41 例患者治疗前后 EaRECT 测定,分别为24.56±6.93% 和 27.48±6.50%,两者比较亦

有显著差异(P<0.05)。

- 2. 结核菌素皮内试验变化: 服药前 39 例患者作OT 皮试, 其中阴性 35 例, 阳性 4 例。治疗后复查 27 例, 其中 3 例由阴性转阳性, 3 例阳性程度增加。
 - 二、治疗前后的体液免疫变化
- 1. 免疫球蛋白、补体及免疫复合物的变化, 见表1。

表 1 41例治疗前后Ig、C及CIC的变化 (M±SD)

			例数	治疗前	治疗后	ı	P
抗	IgG	(mg/ml)	4]	17.51 ± 8.54	22.26 ± 8.86	3.42	<0.01
	IgA	(mg/ml)	41	2.19 ± 1.06	2.44 ± 0.92	2.41	<0.05
体 —	IgM	(mg/ml)	41	$\begin{array}{c} 1.13 \\ \pm 1.14 \end{array}$	1.17 ± 1.21	0.47	>0.05
补	\mathbf{c}^3	(mg%)	41	100.73 ±30.04	103.53 ±26.42	0.69	>0.05
	C,	(mg%)	41	30.17 ±10.28	$\frac{32.94}{\pm 13.17}$	1.52	>0.05
体	CH ₅₀	(μ/ml)	41	69.24 ±16.15	55.56 ± 13.35	5.40	<0.01
免复 合 按	cic		41	0.08±0.04	0.14±0.18	6 2.11	<0.05

- 2. FANA 及 dsDNA抗体的变化: 41 例患者治疗前, FANA阳性者 18 例, 阴性者 23 例;治疗后阳性者为 22 例, 阴性者 19 例。治疗前后比较无差异 (P>0.05); dsDNA 测定,治疗前阳性者 9 例,阴性者 32 例;治疗后阳性者18 例,阴性者 23 例。治疗后阳性者增多,两者比较有显著差异(P<0.05)。
- 三、白细胞计数和淋巴细胞绝对计数以及粒细胞吞噬功能变化,见表 2。

表 2 治疗前后白细胞和淋巴细胞绝对计数 以及粒细胞吞噬功能的变化 (M±SD)

	例数	治疗前	治疗后	t	P
白细胞计数	41	5958.54 ±2125.97	6556,10 ±2662.76	1.519	>0.05
淋巴细胞绝 对计数	41	1726.12 ±948.07	1656.68 ±863.82	0.512	>0.05
白细胞吞噬 率(%)	41	85.85 ±55.06	214.12 ±98.05	8.30	<0.01
白细胞吞噬 指数	41	44.80 ±17.77	68.42 ± 16.23	7.23	<0.01

四、临床观察, 41例患者按疾病活动度积分分析,治疗前为68分,治疗后为42分。治疗后较治疗前积分降低38.22%。按临床症状及中医辨证证候分析,41例中24例改善,14例不变,3例反见加重。

讨 论

人参作为补益药的代表,具有"大补元气"的作用,是挽救"气脱危症"以及治疗"虚劳内伤"等一切气虚症的良药。现代医学揭示人参的扶正固本强壮作用,是通过调节神经、循环与内分泌系统功能;促进蛋白质和核酸及增强,有为必不变,则有力。有关人参电的作用报道甚多。实验表明:人参电式和人参多糖对小鼠的细胞免疫和体液免疫、验疗的,促进抗体生成。增加血清免疫球白含量。临床观察也证明人参皂式可增加人参。有报告证实人参根与人参根多糖均刺激网状内皮系统的吞噬能力,促进补体和抗体的生成。。

本研究显示,人参果皂甙对 SLE 患者的细胞免疫及体液免疫均有增强作用。细胞免疫的变化反映在EtRFCT 及 EaRFCT 均见增高,与治疗前比有显著差异(P分别<0.01 及<0.05)。部分患者OT 皮试由阴转阻以及阳性程度增加。体液免疫方面表现为血清免疫球蛋白增高。以lgG(P<0.01)及IgA(P<0.05)为明显;循环免疫复合物也有增高(P<0.05);部分患者FANA及 dsDNA 抗体也转阳性 (后者 P<0.05);而 CH₅₀则有降低 (P<0.01)。以上反映体液免疫过亢,抗体(包括自身抗体),以及免疫复合物形成增加。

中性粒细胞吞噬功能测定也是机体免疫功能的一项指标,本组采用伤寒杆菌"O"为吞噬对象,目的在于统一菌种标准,使观察更客观可靠。本组服药后中性粒细胞吞噬率及吞噬指数均见增高与治疗前比有显著差异(P均<0.01)。

本文资料表明,人参果皂甙对机体的特异性免疫(包括细胞和体液免疫)和非特异性免疫(如粒细胞吞噬功能)均有增强作用。与以往报道相符(2~5)。

SLE 是具有细胞及体液免疫调节紊乱的自 身免疫性疾病。以往一直认为是由于T细胞功 能减退(尤其是T抑制细胞)引起继发性 B 细胞 功能亢进。晚近认识到,早在临床症状发生之 前, B 细胞功能亢进已先期出现, 然后出现 T 细胞功能减退60,混合性结缔组织病虽为一独 立疾病,但亦属于自身免疫性疾病范畴,与 SLE 有相似的免疫学变化(5)。因此,从理论上讲对。 此类疾病治疗时应选用能抑制自身抗体产生而 又增加抑制T细胞功能的药物。而人参果皂甙 既能提高细胞免疫又提高体液免疫功能。在治 **疗中,前者是临床所期望的,而后者却会引起** 相反结果。本组患者治疗后细 胞 免 疫 虽 被 提 高, 但体液免疫也被激发, 表现为 Ig 增高, 自 身抗体产生增多(FANA 及抗 dsDNA 抗体阳性 患者增加), CIC 增高而 CH50 减低, 这些都是 该类疾病活动的实验室表现,虽本组临床观察 疾病活动性并未明显增加,疾病加重者也仅少 数,但尚需继续随访观察。以上结果提示应用 人参于自身免疫性疾病的治疗时应持慎重态 度。

近有报道,肾移植患者在移植前服用人参,移植后均出现不可逆性排异反应,认为人参增强了"机体对有害刺激的防御能力"使移植后兔

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疫抑制剂作用效果受影响⁶⁰。提示 待移植患者 不宜用人参。与本文观点有其一致之处。但我 们认为对具有细胞与体液免疫和/或有 粒 细胞 吞噬功能低下的免疫缺陷性疾病,人参却是一 种有效的药物。

中医学认为"正气存内, 邪不可干", "邪之所凑, 其气必虚"。其中所提到的"气"已被证明与机体的免疫功能密切相关。因此深入研究补益药物作用于机体免疫系统的具体环节以及其对疾病的影响, 很有必要。

本文观察提示:临床上运用"虚则补之"的原则或应用补益药时,应强调辨证和辨病相结合,临床和实验室观察相辅助的重要性。

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Rhizoma Alismatis, Indigo Naturalis, Fructus Mume, Rhizoma Bletillae, Radix Glycyrrhizae, Radix Notoginseng, Rhizoma Rhei, Succinum, Olibanum. Wei Bao No.1 is added with Codonopsis pilosulae. Wei Bao No.2 is added with Radix Curcumae. Salvia militorrhizae, Wei Bao No.3 Herba Dendrobii, Radix Scrophulariae and Radix Paeoniae Alba, Wei Bao No.4 contains a little of Charred Triplet as control. Drugs are taken 15 gm three times per day and $3\sim6$ months for one course. The treated groups consist of 71 cases and the control 29 cases. The rate of clinical efficiency of three groups are 87.5%, 88.8%, 91.6% respectively. This is significant statistically in comparison with the control group 62.1% (P < 0.01). The rates of pathological improvement are 62.5%, 70.4%, 66.6% respectively. There is no statistic significance between the three groups and control 48.3% (P > 0.05). According to our results the clinical efficiency is not paralled with the pathological improvement. The study suggests that further study should be done in order to find drugs which will contribute to pathological improvement of gastritis.

(Original article on page 147)

Clinical Analysis of 77 Cases of Acute Cholangitis of Severe Type Treated with TCM - WM Combined Li Jianye (李建业), et al

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In this study out of 77 cases of acute cholangitis of severe type (ACST), there are 55 cases complicated with poisonous shock (68.34%), 9 cases of death due to severe poisonous shock with multiple organ failure, the mortality rate being 11.60%, lower than what was reported in the past. The betterment of treatment resulted from the following measures: reform in the prescription and formation of the Chinese materia medica, supporting the healthy energy as well as nourishing-Yin, regulating the function between spleen and stomach, and increasing the spleen movement so as to strengthen the immunological function. The removal of stones by general mobilized method, the application of Sheng Mai San (性脉散) and the Chinese medicinal composition of Danshen injection (丹参) intravenously, and Si Ni decoctions (回遊汤, Cold Limbs Decoction) intramuscularly. If the patient requires operation for drainage, the septic material is drawn by percutaneous puncture on the hepato-biliary duct, while bile is drained through the gallbladder by percutaneous puncture on the hepato-gallbladder or by PTCD. If conditions of the illness are of critical status such as the discovery of biliary mud sand calculus in the blood from peripheral circulation and so on, operation should be done immediately for the elimination of the obstructed calculus and for drainage. We should use the method of dissolving the stone to manage the postoperated residuary stone etc. These manifested thoroughly that the traditional-western combinational treatment of ACST had full excellence, it increased the rate of recovery and decreased the rate of mortality. (Original article on page 150)

Clinical Study of Effect of Yin Chen Dan Dao Tang (南陈胆道汤) on Solid Contents of Bile

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This paper reports the change of solid contents in the bile of 36 patients with or without biliary pigment gallstone before and after administration of Yin Chen Dan Dao Tang. Biological quantitative analytic study of solid contents of bile passing through a T-tube revealed that after administration of these traditional Chinese herbs, the production, secretion and excretion of the lipid contents (bile acid, cholesterol and phospholipid) were improved in hepatic cells. Concentration of these contents increased in the bile and the volume of bile flow increased too so that the relative concentration of bilirubin was reduced. The activity of biliary β -glucuronidase was reduced by these herbs and infection of bilirubin was controlled. Regulation of these changes was not observed in the control group, the reason might be that there were too few cases in the control group, and therefore no statistical significance. The effect of Yin C. In Dan Dao Tang was obvious in the group of patients with biliary pigment gallstone. The main mechanism lies in its role of improving the function of hepatic cells, increasing volume of bilirub secretion, reducing disconnection of compound bilirubin, increasing secretion and excretion of lipid contents and solubility of bilirubin. So these traditional Chinese herbs have proven effects in treating diseases of biliary pigment gallstone, and merit further study.

(Original article on page 154)

Treatment of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus with Saponin of Ginseng Fruit (SPGF): An Immunological Study

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41 cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and related diseases were treated with SPGF. A controlled observation was made on the clinical and immunological effects of the treatment. Therapeutic effects were manifested immunologically as follows; Increase of EtRFCT and FaRFCT (P<0.01 and <0.05 respectively); part of patients had their positive OT test enhanced or negative OT test converting into positive; elevating of IgG and IgM (P<0.01 and <0.05 respectively); reducing of CH50 (P<0.01) and increasing of CIC (P<0.05). Some patients' FANA turned positive and more patients had positive dsDNA. There was no change of total WBC and lymphocyte counts but a marked increase of phagocytic rate and phagocytic index of neutrophils were present.