

慢性支气管炎肾阳虚、肾阴虚患者 甲状腺轴功能的对比研究

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内容提要 本文研究结果初步表明，慢性支气管炎(慢支)肾阳虚(包括单纯肾阳虚)患者血清总T₃、总T₄浓度减低，而TSH浓度轻度升高。提示慢支肾阳虚(包括单纯肾阳虚)患者甲状腺功能处于低下状态，是肾阳虚证的病变基础之一。血清总T₃、总T₄及TSH浓度等变化可作为肾阳虚证的一项客观指标。

本文目的是为了解慢支肾阳虚、肾阴虚以及慢支无特殊见证组患者的甲状腺轴功能。以血清总T₃、总T₄、TSH以及T₃摄取比值(T₃ RuR)为指标，分别对慢支肾阳虚、肾阴虚，慢支无特殊见证，单纯肾阳虚、肾阴虚患者，以及正常对照组进行了系统检测和对比观察，现将结果报告如下。

研究对象与方法

一、研究对象的选择：慢支肾阳虚、肾阴虚以及单纯肾阳虚、肾阴虚患者之选择，是根据全国慢支统一诊断标准，以及参照中医辨证标准为依据，由两名医师共同判定而确诊。(1)慢支肾阳虚组：选择慢支并有肾阳虚者25例，男14例，女11例，年龄38~58岁，平均49岁。(2)慢支肾阴虚组：选择典型慢支肾阴虚者29例，男10例，女19例，年龄38~59岁，平均48岁。(3)慢支无特殊见证组：选择慢支经临床辨证，既无肾虚，又无其它见证者18例，男11例，女7例，年龄40~59岁，平均49岁。(4)单纯肾阳虚组：选择未有明显器质性疾病，经临床辨证为典型肾阳虚者23例，男13例，女10例，年龄21~59岁，平均40岁。(5)单纯肾阴虚组：与上条相同，选择典型肾阴虚者21例，男8例，女13例，年龄23~55岁，平均45岁。(6)选择34例正常人为对照组。

二、研究方法：血清总T₃、总T₄及TSH含量均采用放射免疫法测定。血清总T₃测定为双抗体法。血清总T₄测定为PEG法，血清TSH浓度测定为双抗体非饱和平衡法。T₃、T₄药盒均由上海化学试剂研究所提供，TSH药盒由天津医学院内分泌研究所生产。又利用上海化学试剂研究所生产的T₃摄取(MAA)药盒，来反映未饱和TBG的结合能力而获得诊断甲状腺功能状态。

本文在应用每批药盒时，均作重复试验，其结果误差在±3.92~10.34%范围内。回收试验的回收率为96.14~104.82%。

结 果

一、各组血清总T₄含量测定结果见表1。

表 1 各组血清总T₄测定值

组别 例数	实测范围 μg/dl	M±SD μg/dl	显著性测定		
			与F组	与B组	与E组
F 34	4.2~11.7	7.91±1.86	-	P<0.01	P<0.05
A 25	2.3~9.5	7.03±1.56	P<0.05	P<0.01	P<0.01
B 29	4.6~14.7	9.86±2.89	P<0.01	-	P>0.05
C 18	6.2~16.4	10.04±3.2	P>0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05
D 23	2.5~10.8	7.10±2.49	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05
E 21	5.6~24.8	9.64±4.57	P<0.05	P>0.05	-

注：F代表正常人对照组；A代表慢支肾阳虚组；B代表慢支肾阴虚组；C代表慢支无特殊见证组；D代表单纯肾阳虚组；E代表单纯肾阴虚组；下同

从表1可见，慢支肾阳虚组血清总T₄实测范围低于正常对照组的测定值，二者相比有

显著性差异 ($P < 0.05$)，并显著低于慢支肾阴虚组的测定值，与单纯肾阴虚组相比也有非常显著性差异。但是，与单纯肾阳虚组比较无显著差异。也低于慢支无特殊见证组的测定值，二者相比有显著差别。慢支肾阴虚组及单纯肾阴虚组的测定值明显高于正常对照组测定值，二者与正常对照组相比均有非常显著差异及显著差异。

二、各组血清总 T_3 测定值见表 2。

表 2 各组血清总 T_3 测定值

组别 例数	实测范围 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$	$M \pm SD$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$	显著性测定		
			与 F 组	与 B 组	与 E 组
F 34	95~220	151.77 \pm 34.82	—	—	—
A 25	55~150	98.2 \pm 40.97	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.01$
B 29	90~250	160.55 \pm 49.96	$P > 0.05$	—	$P > 0.05$
C 18	50~140	96.56 \pm 25.3	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.01$
D 23	30~185	107.65 \pm 24.50	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.05$
E 21	100~450	166.67 \pm 74.47	$P > 0.05$	$P > 0.05$	—

从表 2 所示，慢支肾阳虚组血清总 T_3 测定值明显低于正常对照组 ($P < 0.01$)，其中低于 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ 者 13 例，占 56%。若与慢支肾阴虚组及单纯肾阴虚组相比均有非常显著差异。与慢支无特殊见证组及单纯肾阳虚组相比均无显著差异。慢支肾阴虚组、单纯肾阴虚组与正常对照组也无显著差异。

三、各组血清 TSH 测定结果见表 3。

表 3 各组血清 TSH 测定值

组别 例数	实测范围 $\mu\text{IU}/\text{dl}$	$M \pm SD$ $\mu\text{IU}/\text{dl}$	显著性测定		
			与 F 组	与 B 组	与 E 组
F 34	260~1180	598 \pm 289	—	—	—
A 25	500~3600	1819 \pm 656	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.01$	$P < 0.05$
B 29	400~1560	1168 \pm 403	$P < 0.05$	—	—
C 18	432~3200	1192 \pm 751	$P < 0.05$	$P < 0.05$	$P > 0.05$
D 23	492~2790	1866 \pm 661	$P < 0.05$	$P < 0.05$	$P < 0.05$
E 21	520~1500	777 \pm 580	$P > 0.05$	$P > 0.05$	—

从表 3 所示，慢支肾阳虚组及单纯肾阳虚组患者血清 TSH 浓度明显的高于正常对照组，并有非常显著差异。与慢支肾阴虚及单纯肾阴虚组相比，也有非常显著差异及显著差异。若与慢支无特殊见证组相比，也有显著差异。可是慢支肾阳虚组与单纯肾阳虚组相比确无显著

差异。慢支肾阴虚组与正常对照组相比也有显著差异。

四、各组血清 T_3 摄取比值测定结果见表 4。

表 4 各组血清 T_3 摄取比值 (T_3 RuR)

组别	例数	实测范围	$M \pm SD$
F	34	0.73~1.1	0.89 \pm 0.29
A	25	0.63~0.92	0.82 \pm 0.1
B	29	0.79~1.2	0.99 \pm 0.07
C	18	0.74~1.07	0.85 \pm 0.11
D	23	0.78~1.06	0.89 \pm 0.2
E	21	0.87~1.21	0.97 \pm 0.4

从表 4 可知，慢支肾阳虚组的 T_3 RuR，略低于正常对照组，同时可见慢支肾阴虚组的 T_3 RuR 略高于慢支肾阳虚组。但各组的 T_3 RuR 均无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

李鹏飞报道 T_3 RuR 是诊断甲状腺功能状态的一项指标，其正常人均值为 1 ± 0.05 ，此值在甲亢和甲低时差别较大，有利于鉴别^①。本文测得 T_3 RuR 为 0.89 ± 0.29 ，分别高于慢支肾阳虚组及低于慢支肾阴虚(包括单纯肾阴虚)组，但是，经过统计学处理，二者均无显著差别。故待进一步观察。

讨 论

中医辨证慢性支气管炎患者，可分为慢支肾阳虚、肾阴虚，以及无特殊见证型。本文观察结果，在慢支不同型的患者中，其血清总 T_4 、总 T_3 以及 TSH 浓度有所差异。见于慢支肾阳虚患者具有一定程度的甲状腺功能减退，而且全部病例无甲状腺手术史或长期服用抗甲状腺药物史，与正常人相比确有非常显著差异 ($P < 0.01$)。

从血清总 T_4 、 T_3 和 TSH 水平分析，以及 T_3 RuR 来看，慢支肾阳虚组患者的主要临床表现，除有慢支症状及体征外，还可根据 T_4 、 T_3 以及 TSH 水平可有亚临床型甲状腺功能减退及低 T_3 综合征。本文慢支肾阳虚 25 例中，具有亚临床型甲功减退者 10 例 (40%)，低 T_3 者 11 例 (44%)。从而提示慢支肾阳虚患者，

不仅有慢支病史，而且还有下丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴功能改变。血清 TSH 浓度可灵敏地反映甲状腺功能低下状态。本文检测 34 例正常人血清 TSH 浓度为 $598 \pm 289 \mu\text{IU}/\text{dl}$ ($260 \sim 1180 \mu\text{IU}/\text{dl}$)，这与屈婉莹等报道的正常人血清 TSH 浓度 ($100 \sim 1500 \mu\text{IU}/\text{dl}$) 基本上是一致的^(2~4)。慢支肾阳虚患者血清 TSH 浓度高于正常人血清 TSH 浓度 ($P < 0.01$)，其增高原因可能是由于血清总 T_4 、 T_3 浓度降低，促使脑垂体前叶嗜碱性 β 细胞反馈性增强，而引起 TSH 浓度增加。本文认为这与真正甲减是不同的，此血清 T_4 、 T_3 浓度的减低往往与慢支疾病的严重程度有关。本文见于 25 例慢支肾阳虚患者中，对于病程长，病情严重而长久不愈的患者，在辨证时，多属于慢支肾阳虚证，其血清总 T_4 、 T_3 浓度下降就越甚，TSH 水平就越高。这是否由于肺机能减退，组织长期乏氧，而使甲状腺功能处于低下状态，结果出现 T_3 或 T_4 浓度降低？还是一种保护性适应机制，是有利于节约能量，减少消耗？这有待于进一步探讨。

解放军 157 医院等在虚证患者的尸检中，发现甲状腺滤泡变为扁平，滤泡内贮存的胶质增加、变浓，从而也显示了甲状腺机能低下的形态学改变⁽⁵⁾。与邱保国、陈启武等报道的肾阳虚患者血清 T_4 、 T_3 浓度降低均是一致的^(6,7)。

在单纯肾阳虚（即神经官能症肾阳虚型）患者 23 例中，也出现和慢支肾阳虚患者相同的结果，即血清总 T_3 、 T_4 及 TSH 浓度与慢支肾阳虚组相比无显著差异，而与正常人有显著差异 ($P < 0.05$)。

以上是否可以这样认为，无论慢支肾阳虚，也无论其它病的肾阳虚，只要在临幊上辨证有肾阳虚存在，就有可能出现甲状腺功能低下，其血清 T_3 或 T_4 浓度就有降低。从而说明肾阳虚具有它的病理学基础。测定血清 T_3 、 T_4 以及 TSH 浓度可作为肾阳虚的早期诊断指标之一。

慢支肾阴虚、单纯肾阴虚患者血清总 T_4 浓度，虽然明显高于慢支肾阳虚及单纯肾阳虚

组 ($P < 0.01$)，但多数病例却分布于正常对照组总 T_4 浓度的上限区域内。总 T_3 测定值与正常组无明显差别。此外，总 T_4 、 T_3 的标准差远远大于正常组。有的肾阴虚患者在检测过程中，见于总 T_4 、 T_3 浓度波动性很大，甚至二者相差一倍以上，并失去了 T_3 、 T_4 与 TSH 的反馈调节关系。这与高亮等报道肾阴虚患者 T_4 含量为正常范围的高值，以及 T_3 值正常是基本一致的⁽⁸⁾。本文认为，慢支肾阴虚，单纯肾阴虚患者的这种改变，可能是由于大脑皮质功能而引起植物神经功能发生紊乱，从而破坏了丘脑—垂体—甲状腺轴的正常调节，还是由于 T_4 脱碘障碍所致，这有待进一步探讨。

慢支肾阳虚、肾阴虚以及无特殊见证者，是同一种疾病在不同时期而出现不同的证，这足以说明，中医学的“证”不是现代医学的病，它是反映疾病在发展过程中某一阶段的病理现象。同时，也说明在慢支疾病中，不仅有呼吸道病变，而且还有神经—内分泌功能紊乱，最后导致全身性疾病，所以，在临幊上要根据疾病发展不同时期给予不同的治疗方法，这也是对中医理论的“辨证施治”给予一定的证实。

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Clinically it was observed that after the treatment the disease was not so active as before with a reduction of the disease activity score from 68 to 42.5 points (38.22% diminished). Analysis according to clinical symptom and traditional Chinese symptom-complex revealed some improvement in 24 cases, no change in 14, and exacerbating in 3 patients. The above data indicated that SPGF might elevate both specific and non-specific immunity. For SLE patient with lowered cell mediated immunity and excessive humoral immunity SPGF has its beneficial as well as adverse effects. The authors stress that in treating diseases like SLE, the administration of tonics should be done according to the symptom-complex and disease differentiation, and based on the data of clinical and laboratory findings.

(Original article on page 157)

A Comparative Study of Thyroid Axis Functioning in Chronic Bronchitis Patients with Deficiency of Kidney Yang or Kidney Yin

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Concentrations of T₄, T₃, TSH in serum and T₃ RUR were examined to study the functioning of thyroid axis of chronic bronchitis patients with deficiency of Yang or Yin of the kidney and patients with deficiency of kidney Yang or Yin yet without obvious symptoms of chronic bronchitis. We found that concentrations of T₃, T₄ in serum of chronic bronchitis patients with deficiency of kidney Yang and patients simply with deficiency of kidney Yang were lower, and the concentration of TSH in serum slightly increased. Our results suggest that the decline of thyroid function is a basic factor of deficiency of kidney Yang and the total concentration of T₄, T₃ and the concentration of TSH may serve as an indicator of deficiency of kidney Yang.

Although the total concentration of T₄ in serum in chronic bronchitis patients with deficiency of kidney Yin is obviously higher than that of the patients with deficiency of kidney Yang ($P < 0.01$), the value of T₄ in most of the cases was in the upper range of normal control group. The total concentration of T₃ showed no significant difference between group investigated and the control group ($P > 0.05$). We have not got enough evidence to demonstrate that deficiency of kidney Yin is thyroidism. Deficiency of kidney Yang and Yin in patients with chronic bronchitis and in the patients without symptoms of the disease is one and the same syndrome appearing separately at different stages of development of the same disease. It indicates that "syndrome" in TCM is not "disease" in western medicine. Syndrome is pathological phenomenon appearing at certain stage of a disease. This study confirms the TCM theory of the importance of differentiation of symptom complexes while treating a disease.

(Original article on page 160)

Preliminary Observation on Cyclic Nucleotide and Other Immunological Parameter Changes in Treating Chronic Glomerulonephritis with "Replenishing Qi and Nourishing Yin" Principle — A Study of 41 Cases

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In recent years, the incidence of chronic glomerulonephritis with deficiency of both Qi (vital energy) and Yin (vital essence) seems to be higher than before, and it almost constitutes 30~35% of the patients. In order to explore the material base of this symptom-complex and the mechanism of "replenishing Qi and nourishing Yin", plasma cAMP, cGMP, serum IgG, IgA, IgM as well as Ea, Es rosette were investigated before and after treatment in hospitalized patients.

Before treatment, plasma cAMP and cGMP levels were obviously higher than normal, while the ratio of cAMP/cGMP significantly lower, $P < 0.01$; serum IgG level was much lower than the normal, however, no change of IgA and IgM occurred; Ea rosette level was markedly under the normal, and Es level, slightly higher than it.

The effective rate of this therapy was 90.24%. After treatment, all of the plasma cAMP, cGMP, IgG, Ea and Es rosette levels normalized gradually; the difference of pre- and post-treatment was significant ($P < 0.01$).

This suggests that the substantial base of chronic glomerulonephritis with deficiency of both Qi and Yin might be closely related to the dysfunction of bi-directional regulating system and the disturbance of immunological function. The mechanism of this therapy probably is due to its regulating function in modulating the intracellular cyclo-nucleotide and immunological disturbances.

(Original article on page 163)

Immunological Function of 51 Cases of Hematological Disorders with Deficiency of Blood Patients

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Deficiency of blood patients usually have a remarkably lowered resistance against diseases and are susceptible to microbial infection, which is due to granulocytopenia and possibly upset of immunological function. This paper presents the results of a study of 51 cases of patients suffering from aplastic anemia, acute leukemia and iron deficiency anemia. Hemoglobin was below 9g% in all cases. Patients with aplastic anemia showed defects chiefly in lymphoblast transformation, IgG and IgA determination. Both systems of immunity were defective, but more prominent in humoral immunity. Patients of acute leukemia had defects in lymphoblast transformation, E-RFC and IgM, which was more outstanding in cellular immunity. While the immunological changes of the iron deficiency anemia patients were insignificant statistically. The therapeutic response of acute leukemia patients with higher IgM levels was more favorable than those with lower ones.

(Original article on page 166)