

51 例血液病血虚患者的免疫功能观察

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内容提要 本文观察了 51 例血液病血虚患者住院后开始治疗前的巨噬细胞、T 细胞、B 细胞的免疫功能，并与正常人组进行对照。结果属于血虚的再障、急性白血病患者，多具有细胞免疫和体液免疫缺陷，但属于血虚的缺铁性贫血患者免疫功能基本正常。并讨论了免疫功能与血虚、预后的关系等。

血液病患者机体免疫状态的研究，国内外争论较大。从 1978~1984 年我们对收治的 51 例血液病血虚患者的免疫功能进行了观察，现总结报告如下。

对象与方法

一、病例选择：本文 51 例均系住院后开始治疗前的患者，全部经临床、血象、骨髓象等检查确诊。其中再生障碍性贫血（再障）21 例，急性白血病 18 例，缺铁性贫血 12 例。临床多表现为面色无华或萎黄，唇色淡白，倦怠乏力，头晕眼花，心悸失眠，纳差腹胀，手足麻木，脉沉细无力，舌质淡、苔薄等症。血红蛋白均在 9 g% 以下，中医辨证属血虚证。

二、一般资料：男性 29 例，女性 22 例；年龄最小者 10 岁，最大者 68 岁，平均 32.3 岁，其中大部分为青壮年。血红蛋白最低者 2.5 g%，最高者 9 g%，平均为 $6.8\text{g} \pm 0.22\text{g}\%$ ($M \pm SE$)。

三、免疫功能试验方法：本组病例均在住院后开始治疗前，由本院检验各种免疫反应。包括：淋巴细胞转化率、E-玫瑰花结试验（E-RFC）、巨噬细胞吞噬试验（皮胞法）及血清免疫球蛋白（IgG、IgA、IgM）测定。并设 25 例正常人为对照组。

四、治疗方法：（1）再障以中药治疗为主。中医辨证阴虚型选大菟丝子饮方（菟丝子、女贞子、枸杞子、熟地、首乌、山萸肉、早莲草、桑椹、补骨脂、肉苁蓉）；阳虚型选用补肾

助阳方（仙茅、仙灵脾、葫芦巴、肉苁蓉、补骨脂、菟丝子、女贞子、当归、桑椹）；阴阳两虚型选用十四味建中汤（党参、白术、茯苓、甘草、熟地、白芍、当归、川芎、肉桂、麦冬、半夏、肉苁蓉、附子）。有的患者加用了西药康力隆、大力补等。（2）急性白血病以化疗为主，急性淋巴细胞白血病选用 VMP 方案，急性非淋巴细胞白血病选用 HOAP 或 COAP 方案等。中医辨证气阴两虚者选用党参、生熟地、天冬、首乌治疗；热毒炽盛者选用白花蛇舌草、七叶一枝花、山豆根、石膏、知母、山栀、丹参等。（3）缺铁性贫血选用中药补血片（本院配制，含大枣、山楂等）每次三片，1 日 3 次。

观察结果

一、血液病血虚患者免疫功能的变化：本文 51 例中医辨证属于血虚证的再障、急性白血病患者，多具有细胞免疫和体液免疫缺陷。其中再障组的淋转、IgG、IgA 均较正常人有显著降低，详见表 1。

表 1 再障患者免疫指标变化 $M \pm SE$

分组	例数	淋转 %	E-RFC %	IgG u/ml	IgA u/ml	IgM u/ml
再障	20	56.9 ± 2.2	52.4 ± 3.9	104.2 ± 8.6	98.1 ± 13.9	187.1 ± 28.1
正常人	25	71.9 ± 0.9	56.0 ± 3.2	160 ± 10	140 ± 10	170 ± 10
P 值		<0.001	>0.05	<0.001	<0.05	>0.05

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急性白血病患者治疗前尚处于血虚阶段时,其E-RFC、淋转、IgG均较正常人显著降低,见表2。而缺铁性贫血组,虽也属血虚证,但其免疫功能基本在正常范围内。

表2 急性白血病患者免疫指标变化

分 组	吞噬率 %	吞噬 指数	淋 转 %	E-RFC %	IgG u/ml	IgA u/ml	IgM u/ml
白 血 病	例 数	8	8	13	16	12	12
	M	64.8	1.1	51.6	40.3	114.9	242.8
	±SE	±3.4	±0.2	±5.2	±6.3	±15.3	±51.7
正 常 人	例 数	25	25	25	25	25	25
	M	61.2	1.1	71.9	56	160	170
	±SE	±2.0	±0.1	±4.6	±3.2	±10	±10
P 值	>0.05	>0.05	<0.001	<0.05	<0.01	>0.05	>0.05

二、血虚患者免疫功能与预后的关系:将血虚证的再障患者20例做治疗后分析,经治疗达到完全缓解和显效者为显效组,治疗无效和死亡者归为无效组。结果未发现治疗前两组患者的各项免疫指标有明显差异。具有血虚证的急性白血病患者,按其中西医结合的疗效,将治疗后达到完全缓解一级及部分缓解的归为显效组,治疗无效者和死亡者归为无效组。结果显效组IgM(352.6 ± 56.6 u/ml, M \pm SE)水平显著高于无效组(133.3 ± 33.7 u/ml),而其余各项免疫指标均与疗效和预后无明显关系。

讨 论

中医学认为,血是维持人体正常生理活动的物质基础,是构成人体正气的重要组成部分,反之,因为血虚可以导致免疫功能改变。

本文51例血虚患者,包括再障、急性白血病、缺铁性贫血三个病种,前两者有免疫功能的改变,而后者则无。且再障免疫功能的缺陷主要表现为淋转、IgG、IgA三者,而急性白血病则主要表现在淋转、E-RFC和IgG三者。淋转和IgG改变为以上两种疾病所共有。这说明血虚患者免疫功能的变化与病种有关;处于血虚阶段的急性白血病、再障其免疫功能的降低,既有共同之处,又具有其各自的特点,值得进一步研究探讨。

目前国内对于慢性再障免疫功能的变化报道,如1980年舒麟荪报告13例再障E-RFC降低⁽¹⁾,1981年韩敬淑等报告再障患者体液免疫功能降低⁽²⁾。本文观察了20例再障患者,结果表明该组患者IgG、IgA及淋转率降低,但T细胞的百分率(E-RFC)无明显改变。因此我们认为:慢性再障的体液免疫与细胞免疫均有缺陷,以体液免疫缺陷更为突出。

对于急性白血病免疫功能的变化,国内部分学者认为该病患者免疫功能基本正常^(3,4);但也有观察与此相反的报道^(5~8)。本文观察到急性白血病患者IgG降低,IgA、IgM均在正常范围;而淋转和E-RFC均明显降低。因此我们认为:急性白血病的细胞免疫与体液免疫均有缺陷,其中以细胞免疫的缺陷更为严重。

关于急性白血病免疫指标与预后的关系,部分报道免疫功能降低者,预后较差^(9,10)。但也有报道E-RFC增高者,病情发展快,死亡率高。本文结果表明,在上述七项免疫指标中,仅IgM与预后有密切关系,IgM高者预后较好,IgM低者多治疗无效或死亡。1978年中国医科大学曾报道:乳腺癌患者IgM高者,肿瘤恶性程度均低,转移灶少,预后较好。关于IgM与急性白血病预后的关系,在国内似未见报道。

急性白血病患者IgM的水平与血虚导致人体的正气虚弱有一定的关系。现已证实,红细胞与淋巴细胞,均来源于共同的多能造血干细胞⁽¹¹⁾。多能造血干细胞分化的B细胞主要存在于骨髓和脾脏等⁽¹²⁾。各种不同的免疫球蛋白只能由其各自相应的B细胞系(Colony)所产生⁽¹³⁾。急性白血病时,白血病细胞在骨髓和脾脏中增殖、浸润,使红系、淋巴系等正常造血细胞减少,引起贫血、免疫功能降低等血虚的病理变化。因此产生IgM的B细胞系及血中IgM水平,可以作为机体正常结构,功能受损的指标之一,反映“正气盛衰”而影响预后。并且IgM对癌细胞有一定的抑制作用,在补体的协同下“依赖补体的IgM细胞毒抗体”可以破坏或杀伤癌细胞⁽¹⁴⁾。IgM还是一种高效抗体,其效价相当于IgG100倍以上,因此IgM增高,可

以提高机体的抗病能力而减少死亡率。根据以上分析,急性白血病时IgM水平与体内病理变化,血虚及预后之间可能存在着密切的关系,值得今后作进一步探讨。

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用针刺麻醉代替纤维胃镜检查前咽部局部麻醉185例观察

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我院以往在纤维胃镜检查中,多采用含化或喷洒地卡因等咽部局部麻醉(局麻)作为检查前准备。多数患者无法按医生的要求主动配合,术后咽喉疼痛者较多见。为了解决上述问题,我们运用针刺麻醉(针麻)代替原咽部局麻,进行了185例临床观察,现报告如下。

观察方法 无选择地将185例非急症胃镜检查患者,采用针刺左侧内关、合谷二穴,得气后接BT 701电麻仪,频率1~2,强度1~4,以有较强的针感,手指明显跳动但能耐受为度,诱导15分钟后进行胃镜检查。

结 果 此185例与以前使用同一XW—II型国产纤维胃镜,并由同一人操作之咽部喷地卡因局麻的213例进行比较,结果见附表。比较五项指标:(1)重插例数,指镜子送入咽部后又退出,需再次插入者。(2)“咽部”出血例数,指流出的分泌物中有血迹者。(3)术后第二天咽部疼痛例数。(4)操作中明显恶心例数。(5)检查失败例数。

体 会 针麻法与局麻法相比,患者多能按要求主动配合,一般均一次插镜成功。由于进镜顺利,时间

附表 两组麻醉方法比较

方 法	例 数	重 插	咽部出血	术后咽痛	明显恶心	失败例数
		例(%)	例(%)	例(%)	例(%)	
局麻法	213	15 (7.0)	36 (16.9)	59 (29.8)*	78 (36.6)	2
针麻法	185	0 0	9 (4.8)	15 (8.8)**	27 (14.6)	0

* 有15例失访或未记录,按198计算; ** 有14例失访或未记录,按171计算。

短,“咽部”出血及术后疼痛例数也大为减少。根据临床观察,针麻者胃痉挛现象也较少见。

按经络理论合谷穴为手阳明大肠经原穴,阳明经的一枝支脉经大椎分出,向前经颈上行至头面部。原穴除能治疗本脏腑的病症,还能治疗本经所过部位的病症。故针刺合谷穴可减轻咽喉疼痛与激惹反应。又因手足阳明经首尾连接,经气相通,故针刺合谷穴亦能治胃痛,缓解胃痉挛。内关穴为手厥阴经之络穴,“胸膈内关谋”,针刺内关有宽中和胃的作用。故上述二穴用于胃镜检查前麻醉有较好的效果。本法还尤为适宜于局麻药物过敏者使用。

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 T_4 , T_3 , TSH in serum and T_3 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 T_3 , T_4 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 T_4 , T_3 and the concentration of TSH may serve as an indicator of deficiency of kidney Yang.

Although the total concentration of T_4 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 T_4 in most of the cases was in the upper range of normal control group. The total concentration of T_3 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)