

苎麻根液治疗上消化道出血疗效观察

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内容提要 本文85例上消化道出血患者分两组进行治疗观察, 观察组(55例)用苎麻根液治疗, 疗效优于对照组($P<0.05$), 以喷射加口服法最佳, 单纯口服法次之, 单纯喷射法最差, 同时就用药方法与疗效关系及本药作用机制等问题加以讨论。

苎麻根除有通利水道、清热解毒及安胎作用外, 尚有止血作用^[1]。为观察苎麻根止血效果, 我科于1981年12月至1984年5月将上消化道疾病合并出血患者85例分两组进行治疗观察, 现将结果报告如下。

临床资料

85例中男63例, 女22例, 年龄14~20岁15例, 21~50岁53例, 50岁以上17例。85例中76例于治疗前48小时内作急诊胃镜检查, 仅9例治疗后才作胃镜检查, 均明确了诊断。全部住院治疗。一般情况见表1。

表1 85例上消化道疾病合并出血一般情况(例)

例数	病种					病程(年)				出血次数			出血方式		出血程度		
	食管炎	胃溃疡	十二指肠溃疡	胃粘膜炎	复发性溃疡	<1	1~	11~	>20	首次	2~	>5	黑便	呕血+	轻	中	重
观察组 55	2	15	22	13	3	12	25	13	5	34	19	2	35	20	8	32	15
对照组 30	1	8	11	9	1	6	15	7	2	18	9	3	19	11	4	17	9

治疗方法及结果

85例分为两组进行治疗, 观察组: 用200~300%苎麻根液60~90ml/日分三次口服23例, 至大便潜血试验阴转后一天停药; 用苎麻根液30~60ml在胃镜直视下喷射到出血病灶处10例; 用喷射加口服法治疗22例。对照组: 用止血敏750mg加入5%葡萄糖生理盐水200~500ml静脉滴注, 每日一次, 另加用安络血10mg肌注, 一日二次, 大便潜血试验阴转后一天停药。测血红蛋白和每日观察大便次数及颜色改变, 并作潜血试验。两组大便潜血试验阴转情况见表2。

观察组除3例无效外, 其余52例均治愈占

表2 两组大便潜血试验阴转情况

		大便潜血试验阴转天数					合计	平均(天)
		1	2	3	4	5		
观察组	例数	9	20	15	5	3	52	
	%	17.31	38.46	28.85	9.62	5.77	100	2.48
对照组	例数	0	2	1	8	12	23	
	%	0	8.70	4.35	34.78	52.17	100	4.30

注 观察组有3例无效, 对照组有7例无效, 均未列入94.54%(疗效判定按1978年在杭州召开的全国消化系疾病学术会议制订的统一标准), 治疗后1~3天大便潜血阴转占84.62%, 平均经2.48天阴转。其中喷射加口服法为1.73天阴转, 口服法2.18天阴转, 喷射法3.36天阴转。对照组30例中有7例无效, 治愈率为76.67%, 治疗后1~3天大便潜血阴转仅占13.04%, 平均为4.3天阴转, 两组结果有显著差异($P<0.05$)。

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从本组观察来看,本药一般似无副作用,仅发现一例因操之过急,将两天的药量分两次服完,而有轻度腹泻,别无其他不适。

讨 论

苎麻根液的止血作用,从我们应用的结果来看效果是满意的。而且以喷射加口服法效果最好,单纯口服法次之,单纯喷射法效果最差。本止血药适宜用于胃粘膜病变或消化性溃疡细小血管出血,而对较大血管出血效果较差,其止血作用机制尚不清楚,从动物实验及临床应用观察来看,其止血可能是通过粘附作用⁽²⁾。又因本止血药含有咖啡鞣酸,所以还有收敛作

用,而咖啡又有通利水道作用,故使出血病灶处充血水肿得以消退,更有利于止血作用,是否还有轻微收缩血管作用及其有效成分有待今后进一步研究。我们认为本药不仅具有效果好,一般无副作用,而且药源丰富,价格便宜,值得推广。

参 考 文 献

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催产饮治疗过期妊娠107例

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近年来我们用自拟“催产饮”治疗过期妊娠107例,效果满意,且无任何并发症,今介绍如下。

一般资料 年龄23~30岁。其中23~25岁32例,26~30岁75例。体型消瘦型89例,肥胖型3例,中间型15例。脉象濡滑者91例,弦滑者9例,细数者7例。舌苔薄白54例,淡白25例,淡白腻20例,舌质偏红舌苔中剥8例。除4例外都是初产妇。治疗前均经妇产科确诊,产科其他各项指标无异常。

治疗方法 催产饮方:党参12g 炒白术10g 当归10g 川芎10g 生黄芪15g 川牛膝15g 丹参10g 桑寄生15g 桃仁6g 红花6g 川断12g 制香附10g,3剂为一疗程。畏寒肢凉尿清者加吴茱萸、肉桂;性情急躁、喜怒无常、面赤畏热者加枸杞子、白芍;体肥多痰多湿,舌苔淡白腻者加茯苓、陈皮。

观察方法 1976年以前的50例,确诊后即与催产饮3剂。1977年后,为进一步观察催产饮的疗效,我们将57例随机分为2组:催产饮组29例,仍依原法给予催产饮3剂;对照组28例暂不服药,观察7天,如7天内仍不能自然娩出者,才给予催产饮3剂。在7天观察期间,28例无一例自然娩出。

治疗结果 107例过期妊娠于服完催产饮3剂后的2~3天内全部胎儿从阴道娩出。产后出血少,无其他并发症,无新生儿死亡。我们对1977年以后的50例进行随访,幼儿智力均正常,但体型消瘦的有44例,

其中有15例营养欠佳。

讨论与体会 过期妊娠属于中医“难产”范畴。中医十分重视体质与疾病的关系。认识到产妇体质是妇科疾病发生、发展和治疗的物质基础。张景岳说:“若形体本实,则始终皆可治标;若形体原虚,则开始便当顾本”。本文107例中消瘦型产妇占83.1%。胎孕非气不生,非血不荫。这类产妇在妊娠过程中不断消耗气血津液,加重了原已不足的脏腑虚损程度。从脏腑虚损程序看,先是脾气虚弱,继则肝肾虚损,脾肝肾皆虚,势必影响胎胞的营养发育,故消瘦型产妇易得过期妊娠。

治疗过期妊娠的原则是尽快结束妊娠,其基本精神是掌握一个“通”字。通字的涵义,不能单纯理解为只是“通里攻下”。高士宗在《医学新传》中说:“通之之法,各有不同,调气以行血,调血以行气,通也……虚者助之使通,寒者温之使通,无非通之之法也”。催产饮就是根据一个“通”字的指导思想出发而制定的。全方12味,方中党参、白术、黄芪,大补元气,当归、川芎、丹参养血补血,桃仁、红花、香附行气活血,诱发子宫阵发性收缩,川断、桑寄生补益肝肾,川牛膝引药下行,全方具有养肝肾、补气血、行气化痰,催胎下行的作用,故服后能早日结束妊娠,也从而达到“通”之目的。

Abstracts of Original Articles

Clinical Effect and Experimental Study on Folium Sennae in Acute Gastroduodenal Hemorrhage

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Effects of the Folium Sennae on acute gastroduodenal hemorrhage in 340 cases were observed. The results showed that the Folium Sennae administered orally was effective in hemostasis. The total effective rate reached 94%; average hemostatic time 2.68 days, which was more effective than control groups (conventional medicine, Cimetidine and *Rheum officinale* group).

The Folium Sennae glycoside was isolated from its leaves, extraction rate 4%, and its marked hemostatic effect was fully demonstrated by animal experiment. According to the determination of bleeding and coagulation parameters, after this drug was given orally, the result suggests that the Folium Sennae glycoside can increase platelet and fibrinogen quantitatively, coagulation time, thromboplastin time and clot retraction time were shortened, which will benefit the hemostatic effect. The Folium Sennae glycoside promotes not only intracoagulative and antifibrinolytic effect in acute gastroduodenal hemorrhage but also local hemostatic function. It can play a role in stopping the bleeding by removing the intra-intestinal blood stasis through promoting the colon peristalsis. This drug does not irritate stomach, duodenum and small intestine and do no harm to the lesion of bleeding. The above results suggest that this satisfactory hemostatic effect may be due to the removing of blood stasis.

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Clinical Evaluation of Crude Rhubarb Powder and Cimetidine in Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Bleeding

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The purpose of this study was to compare the effective hemostatic rate of upper gastrointestinal tract bleeding in patients receiving rhubarb powder with those administering Cimetidine. 140 in-patients were selected for randomization. The effective rate of Cimetidine and rhubarb powder were 93% and 88% respectively. The difference is not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).

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Short-Term Effect of Yu Kui Lin (愈溃灵) in Treating Peptic Ulcer

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The purpose of this article was to compare the symptomatic relief and curing rate of active peptic ulcer in patients receiving Yu Kui Lin with those applying Cimetidine and Wei De Ning (胃得宁). 250 Patients with peptic ulcers confirmed by endoscopy were selected for randomization. After a 4-week course of treatment, the ulcers of 64.8% of the patients treated with Yu Kui Lin were healed and 18.4% showed reduction of the size of ulcer, giving an overall effective rate of 83.2%. In the group treated with Cimetidine, the figures were 69.23%, 16.48% and 85.71% respectively. But this difference is not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). While in the Wei De Ning group, the overall effective rate was 64.7%. This difference is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Relief of pain was observed in 61.12% of the Yu Kui Lin group, 66.67% of the Cimetidine group and 52.94% of the Wei De Ning group. This difference is not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). In the Yu Kui Lin group, no side effect was observed.

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Observation on Efficacy of Upper Digestive Tract Bleeding with Radix Boehmeriae Extract

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This paper reports 85 cases of acute upper digestive tract bleeding that were admitted from Dec. 1981 to May 1984 with traditional Chinese medicine or Western medicine exclusively. Among these, 63 were male and 22 were female, aged 14 to 76 years (mean 37.5). The diagnoses were confirmed by means of