

中西药治疗 232 例白癜风临床疗效分析

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内容提要 本文观察分析比较了232例白癜风中西药治疗的疗效。随机分四组：A组100例用理气活血祛风中药治疗；B组51例用皮质激素治疗；C组53例用滋阴活血祛风中药加皮质激素联合治疗；D组28例单用补骨脂酊外涂作为对照组。四组疗效比较，以C组疗效最好，既提高了疗效，又减少了激素的副作用；而A与B组之间的疗效无明显差异。推测药物的治疗机理在于调节免疫功能紊乱。

白癜风是一种常见、易诊而难治的疾病。不少患者病后精神负担较重，给工作、生活带来一定的影响，故对此病的治疗应给予应有的重视。近年来，我们运用中西医药治疗此病取得一定疗效。现将1974~1982年12月治疗的232例白癜风病例小结报告如下。

临床资料

共治疗400余例，以连续治疗2个月及2个月以上患者作为分析对象，计232例。男性86例，女性146例。年龄最小22个月，最大58岁，以21~30岁居多（占63.8%）。病程最短1月，最长32年，其中病程6个月以内者53例（22.85%），5年以上者66例（28.45%）。32例（13.8%）有家族史。

测定92例白癜风患者的血清铜氧化酶活性，并与217例健康人组比较， $M \pm SD$ （OD）白癜风组为 17.29 ± 6.02 ，健康人组为 29.2 ± 6.8 。白癜风组的血清铜氧化酶活性明显低于健康人组，经统计学处理 $P < 0.001$ 。

测定34例抗甲状腺球蛋白抗体TGA（血凝法），其中9例阳性，治疗后7例（77.8%）滴度随着白癜风的好转、消失而下降或转阴。12例纸上蛋白电泳与健康人组及治疗前后比较均无明显差异。53例血免疫球蛋白的疗前值与健康人组比较明显增高，而疗后随病情好转又

较疗前明显降低（表1）。79例1:10000旧结核菌素皮内试验，54例（68.35%）阳性，疗后随访28例有效病例，仍为阳性。

表1 健康人组与治疗前后免疫球蛋白测定结果比较 ($M \pm SD$)

	IgG	IgA	IgM
健康人组(200例)	976.61 ±192.33	147.05 ±51.45	100.59 ±32.74
治疗组(53例) 疗前	1250.83 ±232.22*	200.64 ±89.74*	125.63 ±44.31*
疗后	1106.25 ±139.82△△	151.30 ±39.96△△	110.28 ±27.91△

注：（1）疗前与正常值比较 * $P < 0.001$

（2）疗后与疗前比较 △ $P < 0.05$ △△ $P < 0.001$

治疗方法

上述病例随机分为四组治疗：

A（中药①）组：100例，其中男性41例，女性59例。选用理气活血祛风中药：全当归10g 白芍10g 郁金10g 八月札15~30g 益母草12~15g 白蒺藜12~15g 苍耳草12~15g 珠茯苓10~12g 灵磁石（或自然铜）30g，随证加减。每日1剂，煎服2次。2个月1疗程，无效中止，有效继服。

B（皮质激素）组：51例，其中男性14例，女性37例。内服强的松或地塞米松，以强的松为例，每日服15mg，连续1.5~2个月，见效后每2~4周递减5mg。至隔日服5mg时，维持3~6个月左右，总疗程6~13个月不等。服药

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2个月无效中止治疗。

C(中药②加激素)组：53例，其中男性15例，女性38例。内服强的松或地塞米松，以强的松为例，隔日服15mg，连服1.5~2个月，以后逐渐递减。同时每日服滋阴活血祛风中药：生地15~20g 秦艽15g 知母15g 天冬12g 白蒺藜12~15g 徐长卿15~20g 八月扎15~30g 茜草15g 茯苓15g 自然铜30g 甘草6~10g，随证加减。疗程同上。

以上各组同时外涂30%补骨脂酊。

D(对照)组：28例，其中男性12例，女性16例。单用30%补骨脂酊外涂。疗程同上。

疗效观察

一、疗效标准：治愈：白斑全部恢复正常色素。显效：白斑恢复正常色素面积占皮损面积60%以上。有效：白斑恢复正常色素面积>10%，<60%。无效：白斑恢复正常色素面积<10%，或无变化。按部位分区评定疗效，将病变部位分为：头、面、颈、耳前、耳后、胸、腹、下腹、背、腰、臀、四肢、腋、鼠蹊、手指背、掌、粘膜、会阴部等区。每个区为一个部位统计例数供进行疗效分析。

二、治疗结果：按病例统计，232例中痊愈33例，显效72例，有效80例，无效47例。有效率79.74%。一般于治疗后1~6周见效，最快3~4天，多数为2~3周。如治疗8周未见疗效者，虽再继续治疗也常难奏效。痊愈病例共服药2~13个月不等，多数在4~5个月内治愈。

按部位分区，各区内白斑不论其数目多少，均作为一个部位例数统计、分析。各组药物对白癜风总疗效，各类型疗效，分别见表2、3。

从表2所示，结合各组间药物疗效的显著性检验(Ridit法)，表明四组间疗效是不同的($\chi^2=48.04$, $P<0.001$)，A、B、C组内服药结合外用药组疗效非常显著优于单纯外用药D组($P<0.001$)，A、B组间无显著性差异($P>0.05$)，但C(中药②加激素)组则又非常显著优

表2 各组药物对白癜风总疗效分析

组 别	部 位 例 数				
	痊愈(%)	显效(%)	有效(%)	无效(%)	合计(%)
A	38(13.1)	50(17.3)	98(33.9)	103(35.7)	289(100)
B	30(17.6)	22(13.1)	49(29.4)	67(39.9)	168(100)
C	76(30.6)	36(14.5)	70(28.3)	66(26.6)	248(100)
D	0	4(6.3)	17(27)	42(66.7)	63(100)
合 计	144	112	234	278	768

表3 疗效与白癜风类型关系

	部 位 例 数				
	痊愈(%)	显效(%)	有效(%)	无效(%)	合计(%)
局限型	46(31.94)	28(19.44)	33(22.93)	37(25.69)	144(100)
散发型	87(20.42)	56(13.15)	137(32.16)	146(34.27)	426(100)
泛发型	10(6.02)	22(13.25)	57(34.34)	77(46.39)	166(100)
节段型	1(3.13)	6(18.75)	7(21.87)	18(56.25)	32(100)
合 计	144	112	234	278	768

注：(1)局限型：单发或群集性白斑，局限于某一部位。
散发型：散发性、多发性白斑，白斑总面积<体表50%。
泛发型：白斑总面积>体表50%。
节段型：指白斑范围相当于某神经节段支配的皮肤区域。
(2)各类型白斑亦按上述不同部位分区计数，一个部位内白斑，不论其数目多少，均作为一个例数计算。

于A(中药①)及B(激素)组($P<0.01$)。

从表3所示，结合白斑临床类型疗效的显著性检验(Ridit法)可见不同临床类型的疗效是不同的($\chi^2=37.34$, $P<0.001$)。在四型中以局限型疗效最好，其次为散发型，且此两型与其它各型疗效有非常显著及显著差异($P<0.01$ 及 $P<0.05$)，提示泛发型与节段型治疗比较困难。

不同部位白斑的疗效比较提示头面部最好，依次为耳前、颈部、耳后、四肢、背、上胸、臀、腹、腰、下腹、粘膜、掌指、会阴、腋、鼠蹊部。

通过本组232例统计分析，疗效还与下列因素有关：(1)病程短易治，病程长难治。病程愈长，治愈机会较小，如病程在7年以上者无1例治愈。(2)室外工作者、配合日晒者、夏秋季治疗者疗效较好。

对33例痊愈患者作1.5~8年远期随访，有7例(21.2%)分别于治愈2~15个月后复发。但病情比以往轻，再治有效。

三、治疗反应：B组有一定副作用，C组副作用较少，主要由皮质激素引起，减量及停药后多能消失。

讨 论

中医称白癜风为“白癫”、“白驳风”。认为本病是“风邪搏于皮肤、血气不和所生”。多采用调和气血、祛风达邪之法施治而获效。由于辨证关系，各家应用方药不尽相同。我们观察多数患者在起病及皮损发展阶段有精神创伤或思虑过度，病后忧心忡忡，甚至寝食不安，彻夜不眠或寐则梦扰，月经紊乱等“因郁致病”与“因病致郁”的因素。故拟A(中药①)组理气、活血、祛风为主的中草药治疗取得疗效。随着白斑的缩小、消失，患者肝郁现象也多随之减轻、消退。经中药①(A组)治疗的47例成年女性中，35例的痛经、经行胸腹胀痛、乳房结块与月经不调有30例得到改善及消失。

目前有认为本病的发生与免疫因素有关。而用皮质激素系统及局部治疗。我们用皮质激素口服治疗51例(B组)也取得疗效，见表2。激素治疗有一定副作用，为了提高疗效，减轻反应，试用滋阴、活血、祛风中药即中药②加激素(C组)联合治疗53例，经Ridit分析，中药②加激素组疗效明显优于中药①及激素(B)组(P 值均 <0.01)，提示中药②加激素治疗本病有增加疗效的作用，同时副反应也较单用激素(B)组明显减轻，而且在27例成年女性中14例的痛经、乳房结块与月经不调有11例改善或恢复正常。

已报告白癜风患者伴有一些免疫学改变^{③~⑤}。我们于治疗前测定53例白癜风患者的免疫球蛋白值(表1)均较健康人对照组明显增高($P<0.001$)；34例抗甲状腺球蛋白抗体(血凝法)中9例阳性(占26.47%)；79例1:10000旧结核菌素皮试结果54例阴性(占68.35%)。提示本组患者存在某些免疫功能紊乱。从治疗情

况看，随着病情的好转IgA、G、M也由原来的不正常高值明显地下降，提示本疗法既能治疗白癜风，又能有效地使血清免疫球蛋白趋向正常；9例抗甲状腺球蛋白抗体(TGA)阳性患者中，7例经治疗后随着白斑的好转、消失，其滴度也明显下降或阴转。由此推测药物治疗白癜风的机理可能在于调节免疫功能紊乱。Clayton^⑥认为可能是局部抑制了其免疫改变，保护黑色素细胞使之恢复再生黑色素的能力。

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(《中国气功》编辑部启)

Combined Traditional and Western Therapy of Infantile Bronchial Asthma

—An Observation on Therapeutic Effect of 32 Cases

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In this paper, 64 patients suffering from infantile bronchial asthma were randomly divided into TCM-WM observation group and control group, 32 cases in each group. In the control group, antibiotics, corticosteroids and aminophylline were routinely given. While in the observation group, in supplement to antibiotics and corticosteroids, 5% sodium bicarbonate 5 ml/kg and anisodamine (654-2) 0.5 mg/kg, intravenous injection slowly or intravenous dripping rapidly as a dose, 1~3 times a day were given, especially for those acute exacerbation cases. At the same time, traditional anti-asthmatic mixture had also been added for treatment. In remission period, a traditional immune regulatory mixture was prescribed.

Result: In the observation group, during severe episodes, the speed and rate of remission, long term follow-up cure rate and total cure rate were all higher than that of the control group. The correction of right heart failure and acidosis and recovery to normal PO₂ and PCO₂ were all better than those of the control group. The t test between the two groups was significant ($P<0.05$). Sodium bicarbonate and anisodamine may correct acidosis, improve pulmonary circulation and diminish inflammatory infiltration. In addition, anti-asthmatic mixture may relieve symptoms, so the immediate efficacy was rather good. Immune regulatory mixture may improve the immune status and pulmonary circulation and it may also suppress anaphylactic reactions. By these means, the principle of "symptomatic treatment for acute conditions and radical treatment for chronic conditions" was realized. Hence the result is satisfactory.

(Original article on page 667)

Clinical Observation of Therapeutical Effect in 232 Cases of Vitiligo

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This paper reports 232 cases of vitiligo treated with TCM-WM. The therapeutical results were quite satisfactory. The majority of the patients were between 21~30 years old. The range of the duration of illness was one month to 32 years, with 22.8% (53 cases) within six-month duration and 28.4% (66 cases) over five years. Positive family history was noted in 32 cases. The patients were divided randomly into four groups: A group (100 cases) was treated with the principle of "regulate the flow of Qi, promote the blood circulation and dispell the exogenous 'wind'". B group (51 cases) was treated with steroids. C group (53 cases) was treated with the method of nourish the Yin, promote the blood circulation and dispell the exogenous "wind" combined with steroids. D group (28 cases) was treated with topical application of Tr. Fructus Psoraleae alone as control. Comparing the therapeutical effect between these four groups, it showed that the effect of the C group was better than that of others, it enhanced the therapeutical effect and reduced the side-effects of steroids. Between A and B group, there was no significant difference statistically.

(Original article on page 669)

A Clinical Study of Channel Distribution of Vitiligo

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The channel distribution of skin lesions of vitiligo was analyzed according to the channel theory of traditional Chinese medicine. The following results were obtained: (1) The skin lesions of vitiligo were distributed more frequently along the Yang Channels than the Yin ones, that is, more frequently along the channels of hollow organs than those of solid ones. (2) Along the Gallbladder Channel, the Stomach Channel, and the Urinary Bladder Channel, the frequency of distribution is the highest. The frequency of distribution along the Large Intestine Channel and the Triple-warmer Channel is higher than the rest of channels. These results suggest that the pathogenesis of vitiligo may have special relationship with the above-mentioned channels. The data presented by this article is significant in channel and acupoint selection in acupuncture and moxibustion therapy, also in the medical treatment based on the syndrome differentiation.

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