

消瘰丸治疗成人原发型肺结核疗效分析

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内容提要 本文用消瘰丸治疗成人原发型肺结核 66 例, 分为单用组 31 例, 伍用组 35 例。另与单纯西药抗结核治疗 62 例作为对照组, 治疗结果, 三组总有效率分别为 77.42%, 94.27%, 77.42%, 以伍用组为优 ($P < 0.05$), 单用组未出现毒副作用。

1971~1978 年我们在收集民间治疗“瘰癧”单方、验方的基础上组成消瘰丸方剂, 对 66 例临床确诊为成人原发型肺结核进行治疗观察, 以探索中医中药对淋巴结核治疗有效的方剂。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 病例选择标准: (1) 经摄正、侧位或断层胸片显示有肿大之肺门淋巴结。(2) 痰中找到抗酸杆菌。(3) 有结核中毒症状, 如发热、盗汗、咳嗽、痰带血、胸痛、纳差、疲乏、气喘、结节性红斑、关节痛等。(4) 活检病理证实结核。(5) 结核菌素 (简称 OT) 试验阳性。排除由于其它疾病引起肺门淋巴结肿大者, 全部患者均住院治疗, 每例必备第一项及其它 3~4 项。

2. 66 例分为消瘰丸治疗组 (简称单用组) 31 例, 男 25 例, 女 6 例, 年龄 15~30 岁, 病程 1~36 个月, 平均 3.4 个月。病灶部位: 位于左侧 4 例, 右侧 24 例, 双侧 3 例。伍用异烟肼组 (简称伍用组) 35 例, 男 34 例, 女 1 例, 年龄 16~35 岁, 病程 1~12 个月, 平均 2.5 个月。病灶部位: 左侧 10 例, 右侧 23 例, 双侧 2 例。为了有可比性将同期年龄、性别、病情基本相同, 用常规抗结核药物治疗 62 例作为对照 (简称对照组), 男 59 例、女 3 例, 年龄 15~45 岁, 病程 1~48 个月, 平均 2.1 个月。病灶部位: 左侧 27 例, 右侧 28 例, 双侧 7 例。

二、治疗方法

1. 单用组: 消瘰丸由玄参、牡蛎、夏枯草、连翘、地丁、猫爪草各 15g, 海藻、泽兰叶各 9g。炼蜜适量 (与中药粉比例 1:1.25~1.30)。将中药拣挑干净, 粉碎过 100 目筛加入炼蜜为丸, 每丸重 9g, 日服 3 次, 每次 1 丸, 30 日为一疗程, 每个疗程结束均拍片 (正、侧位、断层片) 与治疗前对比。痰菌在治疗中每月查 1 次。血沉治疗两周复查 1 次, 正常后每月查 1 次。血、尿常规, 肝功能等治疗前检查 1 次, 以后每月复查 1 次 (以下各组治疗前后的检查项目同单用组)。

2. 伍用组: 除内服消瘰丸方法同上述外, 加内服异烟肼 0.1g, 日服 3 次, 一个月为一疗程。

3. 对照组: 内服异烟肼 0.1g、对氨基水杨酸 3g, 每日 3 次, 肌注链霉素 1g, 1 日 1 次 (两个月后改为间日 1 次, 每次 1g) 每月为一疗程。

结 果

一、疗效标准: 以胸片为主结合临床症状、痰菌、血沉, 每例患者治疗结束后胸片须经两位以上军医共同阅片确定其疗效, 疗效标准如下:

1. 显效: 治疗后肺门肿大之淋巴结消失或缩小达 1/2 以上, 临床症状消失或改善, 痰菌转阴, 血沉恢复正常者。

2. 有效: 治疗后肺门肿大之淋巴结缩小不足 1/2 或 1/3 以上, 临床症状改善或未变, 痰菌转阴, 血沉恢复正常或下降者。

3. 未变: 治疗后肺门肿大之淋巴结缩小

不足 1/3 或基本不变, 临床症状未变, 痰菌仍阳性, 血沉未降至正常。

4. 恶化: 治疗后肺门肿大之淋巴结较治疗前增大, 临床症状未变或增多, 痰菌仍阳性, 血沉反而加快者。

5. 痰菌评定标准根据 1982 年上海全国结核防治学术会议修订标准(中华结核和呼吸系杂志 1982; 5(6):381)。

二、治疗结果

1. 单用组: 治疗时间 31~454 天, 平均 120.6 天, 显效 10 例, 有效 14 例, 无效 7 例, 总有效率为 77.42%。

2. 伍用组: 治疗时间 28~345 天, 平均 127.7 天, 显效 11 例, 有效 22 例, 无效 2 例, 总有效率为 94.27%。

3. 对照组: 治疗时间 30~405 天, 平均 132.5 天, 显效 20 例, 有效 28 例, 无效 13 例, 总有效率 77.42%。

三组比较以伍用组疗效较高, 差异显著 ($P < 0.05$), 而从疗程与疗效的关系来看, 单用组及对照组从第二个疗程开始显示其疗效, 第 3~6 个疗程有效例数较多。伍用组第一个疗程结束即开始显示其疗效, 在第 2~5 个疗程有效例数较多, 因此治疗有效时间集中在 2~6 个疗程之间, 所以认为消瘰丸以 6 个疗程(即 6 个月)为最佳治疗期限, 如果疗效不佳或中途病变恶化应适时更换治疗。

三、毒、副作用: 对照组引起转氨酶升高 13 例, 胃肠道反应 1 例, 链霉素引起耳聋、耳鸣、听力减退、发热各 1 例。伍用组转氨酶升

高 2 例, 反酸减食 2 例。而单用组则未发现有毒副作用, 故认为消瘰丸是比较安全的。

四、随访观察: 单用组随访 19 例, 平均随访时间 12.5 个月, 显效 12 例, 有效 2 例, 未变 5 例; 伍用组随访 28 例, 平均随访时间 11.7 个月, 显效 10 例, 有效 5 例, 未变 12 例, 恶化 1 例。对照组随访 43 例, 平均随访 19.7 个月, 显效 24 例(含胸水吸收 1 例), 有效 9 例, 未变 9 例, 恶化 1 例。说明消瘰丸的近、远期疗效是满意的。

讨 论

消瘰丸具有滋阴潜阳、清热解毒、软坚散结的作用, 其中牡蛎、海藻、夏枯草、猫爪草, 有软坚散结之功, 专治瘰癧; 连翘、地丁能清热解毒, 玄参、泽兰叶有滋阴降火, 散结消癆, 活血通经作用。有报道(张本, 十年来有关中药在结核病方面的研究, 中国防痨 1959; 2(5):3)夏枯草、连翘还具有对结核杆菌的抑制作用, 临床应用中得到证明, 单用组痰菌阳性 4 例全部转阴。从本组统计资料来看, 对淋巴结核的疗效伍用组优于单用组及对照组, 而作用机理尚待进一步研究。

消瘰丸无毒副作用, 本组有服用长达 15 个月之久, 未见不良反应, 比较安全。本文单用组无一例发生转氨酶升高。伍用异烟肼转氨酶升高的发生频率低于对照组, 因此临床上如有肝炎患者或肝功能异常又患有淋巴结核者, 可作为首选药物。

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参加这次活动的有中国中西医结合研究会副秘书长危北海研究员、江西省中西医结合研究所副所长余鹤龄副研究员以及江西医学院、江西中医学院、江西医院等单位的内、外、儿、眼科的部分专家和教授。当地群众高兴地说: 专家教授不辞劳苦, 深入老区, 深入基层, 为老区人民的健康服务, 这是党对我们老区人民的关怀。

(罗兴中)

Curative Effect of Xiaoluowan (消癰丸) on Primary Tuberculosis in Adults

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Based on the effective folk remedies, a recipe—Xiaoluowan (消癰丸) consisting of *Scrophularia nipponensis*, *Concha Ostreae gigas*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *Viola yedoensis*, *Ranunculus ternatus* 15 grams each, *Sargassum pallidum* and *Lycopi indici*, was prepared. It was used to treat 66 adult patients suffering from primary tuberculosis during 1971~1978. 31 cases were treated with Xiaoluowan alone (Group 1), 35 cases with Xiaoluowan and TNH (Group 2), and 62 cases with similar clinical conditions treated with HSP(INH, streptomycin, PAS) served as control. The result of treatment: Group 1, Group 2 and the control group, showed marked improvement in 10, 11, 20 cases, improved in 14, 22, 28 cases, ineffective in 7, 2, 14 cases and the total effective rates were 77.42%, 94.27% and 77.42% respectively. Group 2 showed a better curative effect ($P<0.05$). The mechanism of Xiaoluowan remains to be further studied. Conclusion: Xiaoluowan was effective in treating primary tuberculosis especially used in combination with INH. It is also, safe, easy to prepare and convenient to take, with no side-effect, and therefore worth recommending.

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Short Term Observation in Treating Sputum Positive Tuberculosis with TCM-WM

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Lifoding, rimifon and streptomycin were used every other day for 6 months as a short term treatment for 159 cases of sputum positive tuberculosis. Among them 66 were treated for the first time, and 93 have been treated previously. At the same time, traditional Chinese patent pills (reinforce the Qi to strengthen the resistance, and promote the blood circulation to relieve the stasis) was also being applied. At the end of the treatment, sputum negative rate of the initial therapy group was 96.77%, while the control group was 71.87%. The sputum negative rate of the previously treated group was 72.72%, and the rate of control was 39.53%. The checking of X-ray films showed that the absorption rate of the initial therapy group was 67.85%, worsening rate 3.57%, those of the control being 40.74% and 25.92% respectively. The absorption and worsening rate of the previously treated group were 50% and 5.26% respectively, while that of the control group were 13.51% and 45.94% respectively. From the beginning of the treatment till one year after treatment, the mortality rate of initially treated was 0, while the control group 17.14%. The mortality rate of the previously treated group was 4.35%, while the control group was 21.28%. The data mentioned above have been checked with X^2 method, and showed significant difference statistically.

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Injection of *Angelica Sinensis* in Treating Infantile Pneumonia and Its Experimental Study in Rabbit

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Fifty cases of infantile pneumonia mainly caused by respiratory syncytial virus were divided into two groups randomly. The first group consisted of 30 patients ranging from 2 to 34 months in age, and were treated with injection of *Angelica sinensis* in a dose of 20 gm/day by iv dripping for 7 to 10 days. The second group of 20 patients were treated with Hua Yu (化瘀 stasis relieving) Mixture. Before treatment, most of the patients showed microcirculatory disturbances in nailfold, 18 of them were complicated with DIC. Respiratory failure appeared in 11 cases, abnormal ECG was seen in 8 cases, and 38 cases showed patchy and spotlike shadow when they were examined with X ray. After treatment, all of the patients in both groups were recovered and discharged. There was no significant difference in the effectiveness of *Angelica sinensis* injection compared with that of Hua Yu Mixture. The effect of *Angelica sinensis* injection was studied experimentally in 40 rabbits. The rabbits injected with measles vaccine alone showed aggregation of platelets and neutrophils, the stasis of red blood cells in alveolar capillary, while those treated with *Angelica sinensis* injection showed very slight hemostasis and aggregation as well as edema in mesenchyma of lung. It was suggested that *Angelica sinensis* might improve microcirculation especially pulmonary microcirculation and therefore was effective in treating pneumonia.

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