

• 临床论著 •

消化性溃疡的寒热辨证和治疗观察

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内容提要 本文报告消化性溃疡 62 例, 按辨证分为寒证组、热证组和无明显寒热证候组。分别测定尿中儿茶酚胺排出量。寒证组降低, 热证组增加, 无明显寒热证候组与对照组相近。儿茶酚胺的增减, 表示交感—肾上腺系统机能活动增强或减弱。可能是溃疡病寒证、热证的物质基础。用自拟中药方治疗后, 复查尿中儿茶酚胺, 寒证组增加, 热证组减少, 其作用机理, 可能是通过交感—肾上腺系统和副交感神经系统的调节。

1984 年 3 月~1985 年 10 月我们对 62 例胃和十二指肠溃疡病住院患者, 按寒热不同辨证, 分组测定尿中儿茶酚胺含量, 并与 26 例健康人进行比较, 同时应用自拟中药基本方加减治疗, 结果报道如下。

临 床 资 料

一、一般资料: 本组 62 例中男性 46 例, 女性 16 例。年龄 17~69 岁, 平均 45.0 岁。病程最短者 1 周, 最长者 30 年, 平均病程 12.5 年。主要症状: 胃脘部疼痛者 56 例, 反酸者 36 例, 上腹胀满者 15 例, 呕吐者 9 例, 有上消化道出血病史者 22 例。纤维胃镜诊断: 胃溃疡 13 例, 十二指肠球部溃疡 44 例, 复合溃疡 5 例。溃疡多为圆形或椭圆形, 也有形态不整者, 直径在 0.2~0.5cm 者 10 例, 0.5~1cm 者 46 例, >1cm 者 6 例。伴发病: 胃溃疡伴浅表性或萎缩性胃炎各 4 例, 2 例合并十二指肠球炎。十二指肠溃疡伴浅表性胃炎 13 例, 伴萎缩性胃炎及糜烂性胃炎各 4 例, 伴十二指肠球炎 1 例。

二、寒热辨证分组标准

1. 寒证组(16例): 均属脾胃虚寒。主症: (1)胃脘隐痛, 喜暖喜按; (2)形寒肢冷; (3)神疲乏力; (4)舌淡胖嫩, 苔薄白润。次症: (1)便溏; (2)脉沉迟或虚软无力; (3)喜热饮或口淡不渴。须具备主症三项, 次症一项以上。

2. 无明显寒热证候组(23例): 包括脾胃气虚、肝胃不和、和有湿象而无明显寒热证候者。脾胃气虚型: 主症: (1)胃脘隐痛喜按; (2)乏力或少气懒言; (3)纳呆食少; (4)舌胖有齿痕或脉虚无力。须具备上述三项。肝胃不和型: 主症: (1)胃脘胀痛; (2)烧心或反酸; (3)嗳气或得矢气则舒; (4)焦急易怒; (5)苔薄白, 脉弦。须具备上述三项。

3. 热证组(23例): 包括虚热、湿郁化热及肝胃不和气郁化热、血瘀化热者。主症: (1)舌苔黄腻; (2)胃脘痞满痛; (3)口干或口苦但不思饮。次症: (1)便干或不爽; (2)脉弦滑或数。须具备主症二项(第一项必备), 次症一项。此组病例数较多, 可能与部分患者并发上消化道出血后所致的热象未尽有关。

上述各组的平均年龄为 41.8~46.2 岁, 病情分布上消化道出血 22 例中热证组占 13 例, 而慢性胃炎、十二指肠炎 34 例中寒证组只占 6 例, 余均相似。

方 法

一、尿儿茶酚胺的检测方法: 治疗前 2 日停用一切影响测定效果的药物及食物, 留取当日上午 8~11 时尿, 我们曾测定昼夜 24 小时尿中儿茶酚胺排出量与固定晨 8~11 时尿液作过比较, 发现二者之间无论是肾上腺素(E)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)或多巴胺(DA)均有正相关关系($P < 0.001$)^①。因此采用上午 8~11 时尿液,

用盐酸调整 pH<3, 保存于 4°C 冰箱中留检。儿茶酚胺的测定, 参照 Anton 和 Shellenberger 氏法进行^(2,3), 用氧化铝吸附, 用乙酸洗脱, 经碘氧化并在偏重亚硫酸钠及乙酸相继作用下形成稳定的荧光物质后, 在荧光分光光度计上测定。

二、治疗方法: 三组病例, 全部给予自拟中药基本方治疗, 每日服药一剂, 早晚二次分服, 连服 5 周(一个疗程), 治疗结束后数日内经纤维胃镜复查。方药组成: 黄芪 15g 良姜 3~6g 丹参 15g 木香 6g 甘草 6g。根据不同证型加减: 气虚者加党参 15g 白术 10g 茯苓 15g 黄精 15~20g; 寒重者加桂枝 10g 吴茱萸 3~5g; 热象重者良姜减量, 加黄连 3g 蒲公英 15g 黄芩 10g; 肝胃不和者加柴胡 10g 白芍 10g 枳实 10g 半夏 10g 陈皮 10g 焦三仙 30g 等疏肝和胃之品; 痛重者加延胡 10g。

个别病例于治疗初数日胃痛反酸较著者, 临时选用普鲁本辛、胃舒平等对症治疗。因上

消化道出血入院者, 须经胃镜明确诊断及大便潜血阴转后开始上述治疗。

结 果

一、尿中儿茶酚胺排出量

1. 全部病例均于治疗前留尿测定儿茶酚胺排出量, 结果见表 1。

表 1 可见溃疡病患者尿中儿茶酚胺排出量的增减与证的寒热有明显关系, 即寒证时降低, 热证时增高, 寒证组尿中 E、NE、DA 各项排出量均较热证组明显下降, 有统计学意义 ($P<0.01$); 两组各与对照组比较, 则 NE、E+NE、E+NE+DA 也有显著性差异 ($P<0.05$ 或 0.01), 而无明显寒热证候组尿中儿茶酚胺各项排出量则介于寒证热证组之间, 与对照组接近, 无明显增减趋势。

2. 经治疗后部分患者(寒证组 9 例, 热证组 16 例)复查了尿中儿茶酚胺排出量, 结果见表 2。

表 2 可见溃疡病寒证组患者治疗后尿中儿

表 1 不同证型患者治前尿中儿茶酚胺排出量 ($M\pm SE, \mu g$)

	E	NE	DA	E+NE	E+NE+DA
对照组(26)	2.13 ± 0.28	4.85 ± 0.37	20.40 ± 1.40	6.98 ± 0.49	27.02 ± 1.72
寒证组(16)	$1.21\pm 0.27^*$	$2.84\pm 0.33^{\Delta\Delta}$	$16.84\pm 1.73^{**}$	$4.05\pm 0.45^{\Delta\Delta}$	$20.90\pm 2.03^{\Delta\Delta}$
无明显寒热证候组(23)	1.85 ± 0.20	4.67 ± 0.31	22.87 ± 1.86	6.49 ± 0.36	29.36 ± 2.01
热证组(23)	2.52 ± 0.30	$6.10\pm 0.52^{\Delta}$	$27.25\pm 1.25^{\Delta\Delta}$	$8.62\pm 0.61^{\Delta}$	$35.88\pm 1.47^{\Delta\Delta}$

* 与热证组比较 $P<0.01$; ** 与无明显寒热证候组比较 $P<0.05$; *** 与无明显寒热证候组比较 $P<0.01$; Δ 与对照组比较 $P<0.05$; $\Delta\Delta$ 与对照组比较 $P<0.01$; () 内为例数

表 2 寒热证患者治疗前后尿中儿茶酚胺排出量对比 ($M\pm SE, \mu g$)

		E	NE	DA	E+NE	E+NE+DA
寒证组 (9例)	治前	1.20 ± 0.33	2.88 ± 0.33	17.03 ± 2.03	4.09 ± 0.43	21.12 ± 2.31
	治后	3.30 ± 1.02	3.82 ± 0.56	24.51 ± 3.83	7.12 ± 1.08	31.63 ± 3.71
	P 值	<0.025			<0.025	<0.05
热证组 (16例)	治前	2.15 ± 0.41	6.45 ± 0.71	27.65 ± 2.08	8.55 ± 0.85	36.21 ± 2.28
	治后	1.08 ± 0.24	4.75 ± 0.55	19.38 ± 2.03	5.83 ± 0.67	25.21 ± 2.21
	P 值	<0.025	<0.05	<0.005	<0.01	<0.001

茶酚胺量均有增加, 其中 E、E+NE 及 E+NE+DA 的增加有统计学意义。热证组患者的各项指标下降, 且与治疗前比较, 均有显著性

差异 ($P<0.05$)。

二、疗效: 症状在 3 天内缓解者 14 例(占 22.5%), 7 天内缓解者 52 例(占 83.8%)。

62例患者经5周治疗,复查胃镜者46例,按胃镜检查结果,结合临床症状判断疗效的标准为:治愈:溃疡消失或形成瘢痕,自觉症状缓解。好转:溃疡较原来缩小1/2以上,自觉症状明显减轻。无效:溃疡无明显变化或反见增大,自觉症状或有好转。

46例中治愈34例占73.9%,好转5例占10.8%,无效7例占15.2%,总有效率84.7%。胃溃疡10例治愈6例,十二指肠溃疡31例治愈23例,复合溃疡5例均治愈,经统计学处理,胃溃疡和十二指肠溃疡的治愈率无明显差异($P>0.25$)。寒证组12例、无明显寒热证候组21例和热证组13例中治愈者分别为9、15、10例,经统计学处理,三组间差别无显著性($0.975>P>0.95$)。

讨 论

正常状态时,交感和副交感神经的兴奋性是保持平衡的,如果失去平衡,副交感神经兴奋占优势时,临床上出现泛酸、饥饿痛、喜暖喜按、得食痛减、怕冷流涎,舌苔淡白等脾胃虚寒症状,而交感神经兴奋占优势时,临床上可有口干、怕热喜冷饮,舌红苔黄等脾胃热盛症状。不论出现那方偏亢表现,均可能形成消化性溃疡。为探讨寒证热证的本质和提高消化性溃疡的辨证施治,我们发现寒热辨证与植物神经平衡失调有密切关系,故把溃疡病按辨证分为寒、热、无明显寒热证三组,观察尿中儿茶酚胺排出量。结果可见:消化性溃疡患者呈热证者尿中儿茶酚胺排出量明显增多,呈寒证者明显减少,无明显寒热证候者变化不大,说明热证者交感—肾上腺髓质机能活动增强,儿茶酚胺分泌量增多,使胃酸及胃蛋白酶分泌失常,造成消化性溃疡;寒证时交感—肾上腺髓质机能活动减弱,儿茶酚胺分泌量减少,副交感神经功能活动偏亢,胃酸及胃蛋白酶分泌增多,造成消化性溃疡。除迷走神经紧张在溃疡病病程中起作用外,以儿茶酚胺排出量为表现的交感—肾上腺髓质机能失调在溃疡病的病因

中也有一定作用。因此,溃疡病辨证为寒证时,治疗应以提高交感—肾上腺髓质机能活动或降低副交感神经机能活动为宜,热证时则以降低交感—肾上腺髓质机能活动或提高副交感神经张力为宜。

1979年梁氏^[4]报道寒证热证与肾上腺皮质的机能状态也有关,肾上腺皮质受垂体和丘脑下部的控制而肾上腺髓质通过交感神经也受丘脑下部的调节。1983年Athow等^[5]对球部溃疡患者通过胰岛素刺激试验观察到患者的高峰酸排量(PAO)和血中皮质醇水平都比对照组明显增高,也提出球部溃疡患者可能有垂体—肾上腺轴敏感性增高的问题。似可推测,溃疡病患者的寒证、热证表现与丘脑下部和垂体的机能活动也有关,胃酸分泌增多不单纯是迷走神经张力亢进所致。

尿中儿茶酚胺排出量似可作为一种失衡状况的标志或寒证、热证的辨证基础,调节这种失衡状态是治疗寒热型溃疡病的关键。我们用中药调节这种失衡取得一定效果,治疗后复查尿中儿茶酚胺,结果寒证组增加,热证组减少,差异明显,所用中药似无直接抗酸作用,其疗效机理,可能通过调节交感—肾上腺和副交感神经系统间的关系,调整儿茶酚胺等的分泌量和副交感神经的紧张性,还可能调节其他因素,促进溃疡的愈合。

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Abstracts of Original Articles

Studies on Nature of "Cold" and "Heat" Syndromes and Therapeutic Effect in TCM of Peptic Ulcer

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For investigating the nature of "cold" and "heat" syndromes, 62 cases of peptic ulcer with or without hemorrhage were studied. According to TCM these 62 cases were classified into 3 categories: "heat" syndrome (23 cases), "cold" syndrome (16 cases) and inapparent "heat or cold" syndrome (23 cases). A urine catecholamines (UC, Epinephrine, norepinephrine and dopamine) were determined in these cases and 26 healthy persons. The UC were increased in "heat" syndrome; while in the "cold" syndrome, on the contrary, UC were decreased and there was no difference of the UC changes in inapparent "heat or cold" syndrome in comparison with healthy persons. After treating with traditional prescriptions (*Astragalus membranaceus*, *Alpinea officinale*, *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, *Saussurea lappa* and *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*) UC were decreased in "heat" syndrome and increased in "cold" syndrome. Thus, these changes can be considered as the characteristic features of "cold" and "heat" syndrome, showing hyperfunctioning of the sympathetico-adrenal medulla system in the cases of "heat" syndrome in contrast with hypofunctioning of sympathetic system and hyperfunctioning of the parasympathetic system in "cold" syndrome. It can be concluded that the dysfunctional state of the sympathetico-adrenal system is one of the fundamental changes upon which the differentiation of "cold" and "heat" syndromes is founded, and the regulation or correction of this disordered state seems to be one of the principles in the treatment with TCM.

(Original article on page 652)

Observation on Conformity Rate between Electrogastrogram and Gastroscopic Diagnosis and Relationship between Syndrome Differentiation of TCM and Resistance of Auricular Points

— Clinical Analysis of 220 Cases of Epigastric Pain

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A non-aggressive method of the superficial electrode bipolar leads was used to observe the conformity rate between electrogastrogram (EGG) and gastroscopic diagnosis in 220 cases, and the relationship between syndrome differentiation of TCM in 149 epigastric pain patients and resistance of auricular points in 56 cases of epigastric pain patients and 13 cases of healthy persons was analysed. Results: (1) In the observation of 149 cases with EGG diagnosis, 109 cases of EGG diagnosis conformed to the gastroscopic diagnosis, the rate was 73.15%, in which the gastritis and gastric cancer were 80%, the gastro-duodenal ulcer were 53~70%. (2) The value of resistance of auricular point was lower than that of the control point. The mean values of resistance of stomach and duodenum points on the auricle of epigastric pain patients was lower than that of healthy persons. (3) In observing the relationship between syndrome differentiation of TCM and EGG, the results were as follows: Among 149 patients with epigastric pain, 50 cases (33.5%) were with deficiency and cold type of Spleen and Stomach, and 59 cases (39.6%) with the above type were accompanied with stagnation of Qi(气). The amplitude of EGG was lower than that of the healthy persons.

(Original article on page 655)

Glucocorticoid Receptors on Peripheral Leucocytes: Changes in Patients with Yang(阳) Deficiency

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The leucocytic glucocorticoid receptors (GCR) were estimated in 20 patients with Yang deficiency syndrome using radioligand binding method. All of the patients manifested clinically the typical Yang deficiency syndrome. Compared with 20 healthy controls, the Yang deficient patients' plasma cortisol levels were significantly lower ($14.97 \pm 5.86 \mu\text{g/dl}$ vs. $10.12 \pm 7.04 \mu\text{g/dl}$, $P < 0.05$). More