

# 助阳、清热养阴中药对实验性低甲及高甲大鼠血清TRH、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>的影响

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**内容提要** 切除双侧甲状腺大鼠血清T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>下降, TRH升高, 垂体重量增加( $P < 0.001$ )。

用助阳药可使T<sub>4</sub>较不用药组增高, 垂体重量较低( $P < 0.01$ ), TRH较低( $P < 0.001$ ), 但助阳药使正常大鼠T<sub>3</sub>下降( $P < 0.001$ ), TRH升高( $P < 0.002$ )。饲用甲状腺片造成高甲状腺素状态大鼠T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>升高, TRH下降, 用清热养阴药后使T<sub>3</sub>较不用药组下降( $P < 0.05$ )。

温补肾阳中药可以促进甲状腺功能减低造型(低甲)大鼠组织细胞的代谢, 减轻形态学的损害, 促进甲状腺激素的合成及分泌, 并影响垂体功能<sup>(1,2)</sup>, 与临床中医辨证治疗原发性甲状腺功能减退病人(甲减)的症状改善, 游离及总甲状腺激素浓度的升高及TSH分泌的减少相一致<sup>(3,4)</sup>。中药对下丘脑释放促甲状腺激素释放激素(TRH)的影响尚未见报告, 清热养阴(清阴)中药对实验性高甲状腺状态(高甲)大鼠的影响研究也甚少。本文用助阳药及清阴药分别给实验性低甲(阳虚)及高甲(阴虚)两种相反模型的大鼠灌服, 以观察其对血清T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>及TRH浓度的影响。

## 材料和方法

一、低甲、高甲动物造型: Wistar 雌性大鼠, 体重160~230g, 分成7组, 每组10~18只。(1)正常对照组: 正常大鼠不作任何处理; (2)低甲组: 大鼠在50mg/kg戊巴比妥钠腹腔内注射麻醉下行双侧甲状腺摘除术; (3)高甲组: 将干甲状腺片(上海长城

生化制药厂, 批号850726, 每片40mg)混悬于饮水中, 让大鼠自由饮完后再给饮清水, 平均每鼠每日服干甲状腺片约160mg; (4)正常加助阳药组; (5)正常加清阴药组; (6)低甲加助阳药组; (7)高甲加清阴药组。用药组均于造型一周后开始灌液, 持续4周。

二、助阳药与清阴药: 助阳药: 党参、黄芪、仙灵脾、附子、肉桂及茯苓各100g, 加水煎1小时, 将药液滤出, 药渣再加水煎1小时, 两次药液浓缩至300ml, 置冰箱4℃保存, 每毫升含生药2.0g, 助阳药每鼠每日灌服0.6ml。

清阴药: 龙胆草20g 党参150g 石斛120g 黄连20g 生地120g 黄芪150g, 煎法同上, 每毫升含生药1.9g, 清阴药组每鼠每日灌服0.5ml。所有用药大鼠均于连续灌药后4周(造型后5周)与正常对照及造型对照组一起断头取血, 分离血清, 用放免法测TRH, T<sub>3</sub>及T<sub>4</sub>。

## 结 果

一、造型动物的变化: 不用中药的低甲大鼠自然

附表 低甲、高甲造型动物用药前后血清T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>、TRH的浓度及垂体重量(M±SE)

分 组	T <sub>3</sub> (ng/ml)	T <sub>4</sub> (μg/dl)	TRH(Pg/ml)	垂体重量(mg)
低 用药	△△ 0.39±0.04(n=18)	△△ 3.55±0.25(n=18)	△△ 449.17±33.40(n=12)	△△ 12.90±0.62(n=8)
甲 助阳药	0.35±0.05(n=11)	4.76±0.30(n=11)	** 162.11±53.13(n=7)	** 10.54±1.50(n=8)
高 用药	△△ 1.21±0.17(n=15)	△ 9.25±0.85(n=15)	△ 28.63±13.56(n=11)	9.23±1.16(n=8)
甲 清阴药	1.00±0.09(n=12)	6.08±1.07(n=12)	66.81±16.04(n=8)	8.53±1.44(n=8)
正 用药	0.64±0.02(n=14)	6.24±0.39(n=14)	110.90±19.22(n=12)	9.73±0.19(n=8)
助阳药	** 0.49±0.02(n=9)	6.76±0.63(n=9)	* 211.50±34.28(n=5)	9.85±1.37(n=5)
常 清阴药	0.57±0.02(n=10)	6.55±0.78(n=10)	156.66±29.39(n=6)	9.50±2.24(n=6)

注: 1.与正常不用药组相比: △△ $P < 0.001$ , △ $P < 0.01$

2.与相应不用药组相比: \*\* $P < 0.001$ , \* $P < 0.01$ , \* $P < 0.02$ , \* $P < 0.05$

增重减慢，懒动，竖毛，毛少光泽，进食减少，血清  $T_3$ 、 $T_4$  下降，TRH 升高；不用中药的高甲大鼠开始兴奋好斗，喜饮多食，继而明显消瘦，血清  $T_3$ 、 $T_4$  增加，TRH 下降（见附表）。

**二、中药的影响：**正常大鼠无论灌服助阳药或清阴药，在整体形态及活动上未见明显变化；低甲大鼠用助阳药后，一般状况改善，懒动情况减轻，进食及自然增重较未用药组有所增加；高甲大鼠用清阴药后比较安静，体重减轻程度较未用药组略为减少。血清  $T_3$ 、 $T_4$ 、TRH 的变化见附表，可见低甲大鼠用助阳药后  $T_4$  显著上升，TRH 显著下降，几乎为原来的 1/3；高甲大鼠用清阴药后  $T_4$  下降；正常大鼠在用助阳药后  $T_3$  下降，TRH 升高，而用清阴药后则无变化。

## 讨 论

临床甲减患者中医辨证多为脾肾阳虚，切除甲状腺的低甲大鼠少动、畏寒、竖毛，具有类似阳虚的表现，且血清  $T_3$ 、 $T_4$  下降，与临床甲减状态相似。血清 TRH 明显升高是由于外周甲状腺激素负反馈减弱使其释放增加所致，垂体重量显著增加，提示 TSH 的合成与释放增多，与文献报告一致<sup>(5)</sup>。

本组给低甲大鼠用助阳药后取得较为明显的治疗效果：一般状况改善，与以前其他的报告相同<sup>(1,2)</sup>；且  $T_4$  升高，几达正常值；垂体较不用药组明显为小，接近正常重量；下丘脑释放 TRH 也减少，总的来说均是向正常方向变化。助阳药对低甲大鼠  $T_3$  无影响，可能是双侧甲状腺切除后，为维持机体的生存，残存的  $T_4$  大量转变为更具生物活性的  $T_3$ ，已达最大限度，故在短期的助阳药疗程中，虽  $T_4$  已有显著增加，但尚不能使  $T_3$  水平迅速上升。TRH 的减少是由于  $T_4$  升高而导致对 TRH 负反馈作用的增强还是助阳中药在改善整体及残余的甲状腺功能之外对下丘脑有直接的调节作用尚待探讨。本组所用助阳中药方中，党参、黄芪以补气为主，同时有生津作用；附子辛甘，大热纯阳，能引补气药以复散失之阳，与肉桂同用，可于水中补火，使水火得养，肾气自复；而苁蓉则为阳中阴药，既补命门相火，又滋润五脏，益髓强筋；加之仙灵脾助肾阳，故本方具备升阳补气、温补肾脾而引火归元之效<sup>(6)</sup>。

助阳药对正常大鼠也有作用，尽管外观上看不出特殊的变化，但激素水平已有改变：血清  $T_3$  下降，TRH 释放增多，这种变化的生理意义尚不清楚，但至少可以看出助阳药对低甲大鼠及正常大鼠的作用并不一致，对前者是使其病理的生化改变减少，渐趋于正

常；对后者似干扰了正常激素分泌的平衡，从中看出助阳药对正常动物并非都是有益的，这与中医认为无阳虚证时不宜用助阳药进补的观点相符合。1963 年我们在建立河的松阳虚模型时，也发现附子、肉桂、仙灵脾、苁蓉四味药会减弱正常大鼠的御寒能力<sup>(7)</sup>。

临幊上甲状腺功能亢进症（甲亢）可由多种病因所致，主要为整体免疫功能失调，中医辨证多为阴虚火旺。本组用每日饲服大剂量甲状腺素片造成大鼠的高甲状态，表现为兴奋好斗，喜饮，消瘦，与临幊甲亢的症状相近似。 $T_3$ 、 $T_4$  升高表示体内有更多的甲状腺激素，TRH 下降则是  $T_3$ 、 $T_4$  负反馈抑制的结果。用清阴中药取得一定效果：大鼠表现比较安静，消瘦程度略有减轻，同时血清  $T_4$  有较明显的下降。本组所用清阴方中党参、黄芪能补气固表，亦能泻火，生阴血；黄连苦寒能泻，与生地、石斛一起泻火除虚热；龙胆草为大苦大寒之品，以泻肝胆之火<sup>(8)</sup>。故本方之药有阳有阴，能升能降，既补又泻，张景岳对于运用补泻温凉之法“补必兼温，泻必兼凉”，“阴虚多热者宜补以甘凉”<sup>(9)</sup>，本方之意系宗张氏之法。本方不仅能通过对全身性的调节作用，改善阴虚状态，并似能对过高的甲状腺激素状态予以调节。鉴于高甲大鼠系外源性用药引起的类似甲亢状态，故中药作用的机理可能为：一方面减弱甲状腺激素的靶器官、靶组织对激素的反应，另一方面加速对已进入血液循环的甲状腺素的降解。这在临幊应用上，也有一定的参考价值。

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### Sedative Action of the Volatile Oil of *Patrinia heterophylla*

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The volatile oil prepared from the root and rhizome of *Patrinia scabiosaeifolia* Fisch has been reported previously to possess sedative and hypnotic action and was effective for the treatment of neurasthenia and neurasthenic syndromes with insomnia as the chief symptom. This paper deals with the sedative and hypnotic action of the volatile oil obtained from the root and rhizome of a related species *Patrinia heterophylla* Bunge. The oil at a dose of 0.25 ml/kg given orally to groups of mice produced the following effects: (1) A significant increase in prolonging the sleeping time induced by pentobarbital sod. 40 mg/kg, i.p., its activity being practically the same as that of the volatile oil isolated from *P. scabiosaeifolia*; (2) A significant increase in the number of hypnotized animals induced by an subthreshold dose of pentobarbital sod., 25 mg/kg, i.p.; (3) A significant increase in the content of cytochrome P-450 in liver homogenate of mice. The above results showed that the volatile oil of *Patrinia heterophylla* possessed a sedative effect due to its action on the central nervous system. A large dose of the volatile oil, 5.0 ml/kg (20 times of its effective dose), was given orally to a group of mice and its effects observed for six successive days. The result showed that the animals well tolerated with such a large dose of drug, body-weight slightly increased, and no animal died.

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### Effects of Yang-Restoring and Yin-Nourishing Herbs on Serum TRH, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> Levels in Experimental Hyperthyroid and Hypothyroid Rats

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Hypothyroid rats [Yang(阳)deficiency model] were prepared by bilateral thyroidectomy while hyperthyroid rats [Yin(阴)deficiency model] were induced by feeding dessicated thyroid 160 mg/day per rat. Yang-restoring herbs (*Codonopsis pilosula*, *Astragalus membranaceus*, *Epimedium brevicornum*, *Aconitum carmichaeli*, *Cinnamomum cassia* and *Cistanche deserticola*) could increase reduced T<sub>4</sub> level ( $P < 0.01$ ) and decrease elevated serum TRH level ( $P < 0.001$ ) in hypothyroid rats. The weight gain of pituitary in hypothyroid rats also decreased by these herbs ( $P < 0.01$ ). However, in normal rats, Yang-restoring herbs could decrease serum T<sub>3</sub> level ( $P < 0.001$ ) and increase serum TRH level ( $P < 0.02$ ). Yin-nourishing herbs (*Gentiana scabra*, *Dendrobium nobile*, *Coptis chinensis*, *Rehmannia glutinosa*, *Codonopsis pilosula*, *Astragalus membranaceus*) could decrease elevated serum T<sub>4</sub> level ( $P < 0.05$ ) in hyperthyroid rats. There was no effect of Yin-nourishing herbs on T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub> and TRH levels of normal rats. These results indicate: (1) Yang-restoring and Yin-nourishing herbs were effective respectively in the treatment of Yang deficiency and Yin deficiency animal models. (2) Yang-restoring herbs might exert an unfavorable effect on normal animals without Yang deficiency symptoms. The mechanisms remain to be elucidated.

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### Observation with Electron Microscopy on Prevention and Treatment of Adrenaline Induced Pulmonary Edema in Rats by Tetramethylpyrazine

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The preventive effect of tetramethylpyrazine, an ingredient isolated from the *Ligusticum wallichii*, on pulmonary edema induced by adrenaline administration was observed in rats, and a positive efficacious result was obtained. The morphological change was observed by using electron microscope. It was found in pulmonary edema group that protein-rich fluid was filled in the alveolar and interstitial space. The endothelial and epithelial cells showed swelling, degeneration and necrosis. A part of cells broke away from the basement membrane which appeared uncovered and disintegrated. In the group prevented and treated by tetramethylpyrazine it was shown that all the damages alleviated, interstitial inflammation recovered, which induced proliferation of connective tissue. The results showed that tetramethylpyrazine could inhibit the increased pulmonary microvascular and alveolar permeability, cause the edema to disappear, and turn the alveolar epithelium and endothelium of blood vessel to be normal again.

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