・临床论著・

温阳片对哮喘患者组胺释放、IgE 作用的同步观察

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内容提要 本文报告以组胺释放率、血清总 IgE、尘螨特异性 IgE 及皮肤挑刺试验等为指标,进一步探究温阳片预防支气管哮喘发作的机理。在温阳片较效的同时,哮喘患者血清总 IgE 和尘螨特异性 IgE 的季节性升高受到哪遇抑制;组胺释放率明显下降;尘螨皮肤挑刺试验也呈好转趋势,表明温阳片可能通过抑制总 IgE 和特异性 IgE 的季节性升高,从而减少组胺等过敏介质的释放,以至减轻或中止哮喘的季节性发作。

在支气管哮喘的发病机理中,组胺等过敏 介质的释放是 IgE 免疫应答之后 的又一重 要 环节。本文进一步以同步观察组胺释放率、血 清总IgE、尘螨特异性 IgE 及尘螨皮肤 挑刺 试 验等指标,考核温阳片疗效并探讨预防哮喘发 作的原理。现将结果报告如下。

资料和方法

一、病例与分组: 102 例支气管哮喘患者均符合下列条件:(1)16岁以上。(2)最近连续3年均有秋季发作史。(3)无合并慢性肺部感染、严重肺气肿、肺心病、肝肾疾病、妊娠期、易地者,无长期用肾上腺皮质激素或同时接受其它特殊治疗者。(4)无湿疹、血吸虫病等影响血清 IgE 水平的疾病。102 例 分 为 温阳片组77 例,男 52例,女 25 例,平均年龄 33.4 岁,平均病程22年;对照片组25 例, 男 19 例,女6 例,平均年龄 32 岁,平均病程 21.4 年。发作程度两组均以重型居多,温阳片组为70.1%,对照片组为68%。

健康人对照组,均为本院健康职工,共22名,男13名,女9名,平均年龄31岁。

温阳片组从7月底至10月底服用温阳片。 其主要成分为附子、生地、熟地、仙灵脾、补骨 脂、菟丝子等。由上海中药一厂加工。每次5片, 一日三次。对照片组同时服用外观与温阳片相 同的空白片。疗效考核方法及标准同前文心。

- 二、实验室检测,治疗前后分别采血作下 列检测。

授组胺内标准荧光值×4—×100%公式⁽²⁾ 计算组胺外标准荧光值×3—×100%公式⁽²⁾ 计算回收率,平均回收率为87.8%(CV=10.3%),表明本实验系统较灵敏、可靠。实验结果按正常人平均组胺释放率加2SD为上限,即≥9%者为阳性。本组102 例哮喘患者中,根据病史和尘螨皮试阳性为条件,判为尘螨过敏者81例,其中69 例组胺释放试验阳性,诊断符合率为

85.2%。

- 2.血清总 IgE、特异性 IgE 测定,均采用酶标法。粉尘螨提取液由上海医科大学寄生虫教研室提供,酶标羊抗人 IgE 抗体 和 包 被 抗体由中国医学科学院基础医学研究所免疫室提供。血清总 IgE 结果采用秩和检验法统计。尘螨特异性 IgE 浓度以 OD 值计算,经方差齐性检验后(F=1.32, P>0.05),故用 t 检验法统计。
- 3. 皮肤挑刺试验,用1:100(W/V)粉尘 螨提取液(上海医科大学寄生虫教研室提供), 结果判定标准参照参考文献(**)。

结 果

- 一、临床疗效、温阳片组77例,总有效者69例,总有效率89.6%;显效(显著进步以上)者41例,占53.2%。对照片组25例,总有效者5例,总有效率20%;显效者1例,显效率4%。两组相比差异有极显著性意义(P<0.005)。
- 二、组胺释放试验:健康人组平均组胺释放率为 2.4%,哮喘患者治疗前组胺释放率为 15.4%,明显高于健康人(t=5.423,P<0.001)。哮喘患者中对照片组治疗前平均组胺释放率为 14.9%,温阳片组为 15.7%。治疗后温阳片组 平均组胺释放率为 8.4%,与治疗前相比明显降低(t=7.70,P<0.001);对照片组平均组胺释放率为 15.5%,较治疗前略高。治疗后两组组胺释放率为 15.5%,较治疗前略高。治疗后两组组胺释放率为 15.5%,较治疗前略高。治疗后两组组 (t=4.052,P<0.005),表明哮喘患者的组胺释放率校正常人明显增高,经温阳片治疗后则显著下降。
- 三、血清总 IgE、尘螨特异性 IgE 检测结果, 见附表。

附表显示哮喘患者的血清总 IgE 有季节性 升高趋势,而温阳片组的这种升高趋势受到明 显抑制。同时表明两组特异性 IgE 的变化趋势 与总 IgE 相似。

四、尘螨皮肤挑刺试验: 22名健康人尘螨 皮肤挑刺试验无1例阳性。而102例哮喘患者 治疗前81例阳性, 对照片组和温阳片组皮试结

附表 两组哮喘患者治疗前后总 IgE、 特异性 IgE 的比较

			度IgE* (IU/ml)	特异性IgE** (OD值)
温阳片组 n=77	治	前	420.7 (168.5~1051)	0.36±0.23
	治	后	395.0 (154, 2~911.8)	0.33±0.24
对照片组 n=25	治	前	405.9 (140.1~1176)	0.36±0.22
	洕	后	550.5 (182.1~1665)	0.40±0.23
P 值			<0.005	<0.005

*均数为几何均值,统计时经反对数转换,秩和法检验 差别的显著性。**治疗前后差别用配对资料 t 检验法比较

果相似。治疗后对照片组较治疗前几乎无变化,而温阳片组中皮试阴性和轻度阳性(+)的例数分别从16例和6例增加到19例和11例,皮试阳性(++)的不变,皮试重度阳性(+++和+++)的则分别从治疗前的23例和3例减少到18例和0例。可见,经温阳片治疗,哮喘患者的皮肤挑刺试验也呈好转趋势。但皮试结果经x²检验,无显著差别,表明皮试尚不能灵敏地反映治疗前后的变化。

五、各检测指标间的相互关系

1.组胺释放与血清 IgE,将特异性 IgE按健康人均值加 2 SD以下为(一)组,以上为(+)组;加 3 SD为(++)组;加 4 SD 为(+++)组;加 5 SD为(++++)组。各组间的特异性 IgE与组胺释放率成明显相关(n'=3,r=0.848 P<0.05)。表明特异性 IgE越高,组胺释放率也越高,这一结果与 Tonizaki 等的报告相吻合(5)。进一步将温阳片组中特异性 IgE(+)以上患者治疗前后特异性 IgE 变化差数与组胺释放率或化差数作相关分析(n'=45, r=0.2902,P<0.05),表明两指标具相同的变化趋势,能与温阳片疗效相应。

2. 血清总 IgE 与特异性 IgE 关系:治疗前102 例患者的总 IgE 与特异性 IgE 成明显 相关(n'=100, r=0.6526, P<0.001)。治疗 后温

阳片組的感 IgE和特异性 IgE 均下降,而对照片组的两者均上升,相关性检验(P均<0.001),显示总 IgE 与特异性 IgE 之间具有 明 显 相 关性。

3. 皮肤挑刺试验与其它指标:皮肤挑刺试验与组胺释放,特异性 IgE 和总 IgE 的符合率分别为 85.2%、78.8%和 65%,显示组胺释放较能反映机体的过敏状态。

讨 论

用白细胞测组胺释放,采血量大。自Sira-ganian⁽⁹⁾创全血法,向氏、股氏都作了方法学上改进。我们用上海地区主要过敏原——尘螨激发组胺释放,仅采血2ml。在公式组胺释放率——T对照 ×100%中,"T 总"为破坏全血细胞后的总组胺。文献报道多用12%过氯酸或25%三氯乙酸破坏血细胞,我们经比较发现用50%三氯酸破坏全血细胞远较上二种试剂彻底,造成全血组胺值(T总)大,故组胺释放率较低,但仍能反映哮喘患者与健康人的差别及治疗前后的变化。

本研究中温阳片组的总有效率达 89.6%, 显效率为 53.2%, 而对照组分别为20%与 4%, 再次重复以往的效果(10), 表明温补肾阳 确 能对哮喘的发作起较明显的预防作用。由于疗效是一种宏观评价, 从微观角度分析, 与疾病有关的病理生理指标定会有与疗效相应的变化, 关键是这些指标是否关联, 能否为阐明治愈原理

提供相应依据。

经温阳片三个月治疗,在10月份哮喘发作 季节,哮喘患者的血清总 lgE. 特异性 lgE 的 季节性升高受到明显抑制,组胺释放明显下降, 而且特异性 lgE 的变化与组胺释放变化成正相 关关系。结合我们以往工作(10), 温阳片 可提 高哮喘患者已降低的 T 抑制细胞功能,并与 IgE 水平的下降成负相关,因而我们推测温 阳 片之所以能起预防支气管哮喘季节性发作的作 用,很可能通过影响免疫活性细胞 的 调 节 作 用, 提高哮喘患者已降低的 T 抑制细胞功能, 从而抑制血清总 IgE 及各种特异性 IgE 的季节 性升高,一定程度上减轻了变态反应的程度, 使组胺等过敏介质的释放明显减少,最终减轻 甚至中止支气管哮喘的季节性发作。但由于组 胺释放还受其它因素调节⁽¹⁾, 赦不能排除温 阳片还可能通过其他途经影响 过 敏 介 质 的 释 放,有待进一步研究。

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Abstracts of Original Articles

Observation on Effect of Wenyang Tablet (温照片) on Histamine Release, Serum IgE in Asthmatics

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Wenyang Tablet (WYT) was given to 77 adult asthmatics and placebo to the other 25 asthmatics as control. The results showed that the total effective rate was 89.6% and the markedly effective rate was 53.2% in WYT group, significantly higher than 20% and 4% of the controls (P<0.005). There was no significant difference in serum IgE and specific IgE levels, histamine release and skin prick test between WYT group and controls before treatment (in July). After treatment (in October), however, serum IgE and specific IgE levels were increased in the controls (P<0.005) and decreased in WYT group (P<0.005), showing that the seasonal increase of serum IgE and specific IgE could be inhibited by WYT. Meanwhile, histamine release rate was decreased from 15.7% before treatment to 8.4% after treatment in WYT group (P<0.001), whereas the controls was 14.9% and 15.5% respectively. WYT group also had a tendency to improve skin prick test. Serum IgE level was closely related to specific IgE level (P<0.001) in asthmatics. Moreover, the difference of specific IgE between pre- and post-treatment was significantly related to the difference of histamine release between pre- and post-treatment in WYT group (P<0.005).

Our previous study has showed that the suppressor T cell function was negatively correlated to the level of serum IgE in asthmatics treated with WYT. So it was suggested that WYT acted on the regulation of immunologically competent cell and in this way it enhanced Ts cell function and inhibited the seasonal increase of IgE. As a result, histamine release was decreased and seasonal attack of bronchial asthma was relieved.

(Original article on page 330)

A Preliminary Study on Nasal Cavity Exfoliative Cells in "Lung Diseases" in TCM

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This paper reports the changes of nasal cavity exfoliative cells consisted of the total cell, epithelial cell, ciliated cell and neutrophil count in patients who suffered from lower respiratory tract diseases, the "lung diseases" in TCM, which belonged to the syndromes of lung-Qi(气) deficiency lung-Yin(阴) deficiency and lung excess. A group of healthy subjects was taken as control. All of the observed subjects had no nasal symptoms whatsoever and abormalities in nasal cavity in macroscopical observation as well. The results showed that lower respiratory tract diseases significantly affected the nasal cavity, and this was influenced by different syndrome types and sexes. (1) The squamous epithelial cell count had no significant difference among the four groups. (2) The neutrophil count in lung-Qi deficiency group was lower than that of the control (P<0.01), which indicated that there was a parellel relation of neutrophil between the nasal secretion and blood. (3) The ciliated cell count was increased in the two groups of lung deficiency, which was significantly higher than that of the control (P<0.01). It showed that the mucous membrane of nasal cavity was impaired in these patients. (4) In females, the ciliated cell count was significantly increased in the three studied groups than the control (P<0.05, P<0.01), but in males of lung excess group it was similar to that of the control (P>0.05). This meant that the female's nasal cavity was more susceptible in lower respiratory tract diseases. (5) Although there were considerable variation in the above-mentioned three kinds of cell count, but the total cell count of nasal cavity exfoliative cells among 4 groups showed no significant difference, which revealed that the influence of lower respiratory tract diseases on nasal cavity was mainly reflected in the changes of cellular properties and the ratio of cells in nasal cavity mucous membrane. The defence functions of nasal cavity were impaired by these changes, which should be one of the physio-pathological basis that the patient was susceptible to cold when the patient suffered from lung deficiency. (Original article on page 333)

Observation on Effect of Treating 223 Asthma Patients

with Xiaochuangao (消喘膏)for 10 Years

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Applying the method of sticking medicated plaster (Xiaochuangao) to the acupoint Feishu(B13), Xinshu (B15), Geshu (B17) on the back for treating 223 patients suffering from bronchial asthma. A follow-up of these patients over 10 years was made. 72 of 223 patients were cured, markedly effective 86, improved 35, ineffective 30, the total effective rate was 86.5%. Among the patients, the cold type