

消化性溃疡中医辨证分型与胃酸、胃泌素、环核苷酸关系的探讨

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内容提要 对采用中医辨证分型治疗的64例消化性溃疡患者,测定了治疗前后胃酸、血清及组织的胃泌素、血浆及组织环核苷酸含量。结果:治疗前脾胃虚寒型血清及组织胃泌素、血浆cGMP、组织cAMP均降低。寒热夹杂型胃酸、血清和组织胃泌素、血浆cAMP增高。胃阴不足型基础胃酸及最大排酸量介于两型之间,最高排酸量降低;组织胃泌素及血浆、组织cGMP明显增高。治疗后各值趋向正常。

为了探索消化性溃疡中医辨证论治的病生理生理学基础,我们对64例消化性溃疡患者,在进行治疗的同时作了胃酸分泌、胃泌素、环核苷酸测定,并与26例健康人对照,现报告如下。

临床资料

一、一般资料:治疗组64例患者男61例,女3例。年龄18~48岁,平均31.8岁。均经纤维胃镜检查确诊,可排除其它疾病。另设健康人对照组26例(本院输血员),男25例,女1例。年龄25~42岁。经胃镜和病理活检,胃、十二指肠无明显病变者,作为对照组。

二、中医辨证分型

1.脾胃虚寒型(脾型):具有以下3条者。(1)冬季和气候变化时发病;(2)平素肢寒怕冷,喜热,神疲乏力;(3)空腹隐痛,口溢清水,得热则适,大便稀;(4)舌苔白薄,舌质胖淡或边有齿印,脉沉细或迟弱。

2.胃阴不足型(胃型):具有以下3条者。(1)上腹部灼痛、嘈杂、易饥;(2)口干欲饮或失眠多梦,手足烦热;(3)大便干,小便黄或赤;(4)舌质红、体小,舌苔微黄或黄腻,脉细数或细弦。

3.寒热夹杂型(寒型):兼有上述两型部分症状。上腹部剧痛与气候变化无关,口干欲饮,但冷饮亦可,大便正常或时干时稀。舌质红或舌尖红,舌苔薄或黄白相间,脉细弦或迟

弦等。

本组脾型31例,其中十二指肠溃疡24例,胃溃疡5例,复合性溃疡2例;胃型12例,其中十二指肠溃疡9例,胃溃疡2例,复合性溃疡1例;寒型21例,其中十二指肠溃疡16例,胃溃疡3例,复合性溃疡2例。

方 法

一、治疗方法:脾型用黄芪建中汤:黄芪15g 桂枝10g 白芍15g 甘草10g 生姜3片 大枣5枚。胃型用沙参麦门冬汤:沙参10g 麦冬10g 甘草10g 花粉15g 竹茹10g 白芍15g。寒型用左金丸:吴茱萸10g 黄连6g 珍珠母粉15g 甘草10g 白芍15g 元胡10g。均为每日一剂,水煎服。每4周为1个疗程,结束后进行复查,必要时进行第2个疗程后复查。

二、实验室检查方法

1.胃镜检查当日先取血作胃泌素、环核苷酸测定。胃镜检查除病灶取组织外,同时在离幽门1~3cm处四壁取4块组织,测定组织胃泌素及环核苷酸含量。

2.胃酸用五肽胃泌素法测定⁽¹⁾。

3.胃泌素和环核苷酸用放射免疫法测定。

结 果

一、治疗结果:治疗组痊愈(症状消失,

胃镜检查溃疡消失) 42 例, 占 65.63%。有效 (症状减轻, 胃镜检查溃疡缩小 1/3) 20 例, 占 31.25%。无效 (治疗前后无变化) 2 例, 占 3.12%。总有效率为 96.88%。

二、实验室检查结果

1. 胃酸: 治疗前脾型 30 例、胃型 12 例、寒型 20 例测定结果, 基础胃酸分别为 5.09 ± 2.49 、 10.09 ± 5.49 、 18.73 ± 6.36 mEq/h ($\bar{X} \pm SD$), 胃型、寒型高于正常 ($0 \sim 5$ mEq/h); 脾型低于胃型 ($P < 0.025$), 寒型高于脾型和胃型 ($P < 0.025$ 和 < 0.001)。最大排酸量脾型、胃型、寒型分别为 30.38 ± 9.10 、 26.12 ± 8.19 、 51.18 ± 6.68 mEq/h, 脾型、寒型高于胃型 (P 分别 < 0.05 、 < 0.001), 寒型高于脾型 ($P <$

0.001)。最高排酸量脾型、胃型、寒型分别为 29.14 ± 8.11 、 22.27 ± 2.45 、 48.13 ± 8.39 mEq/h, 脾型高于胃型, 寒型高于脾型和胃型 (P 分别 < 0.01 、 < 0.01 、 < 0.001)。

治疗后有 56 例作了复查。脾型和胃型治疗前后无差异 ($P > 0.05$)。寒型 (20 例) 治疗后胃酸有明显降低, 基础胃酸、最大排酸量、最高排酸量分别降到 10.50 ± 3.21 、 30.04 ± 5.85 、 34.46 ± 8.13 mEq/h。说明左金丸加味有明显的制酸作用。

2. 对照组与治疗组治疗前后血清、组织胃泌素含量对比: 见表 1。治疗后各指标有明显改善, 说明黄芪建中汤加味能提高血清和组织胃泌素; 而沙参麦冬汤和左金丸加味能降

表 1 对照组与治疗组治疗前后血清及组织胃泌素含量比较 (pg/ml, $\bar{X} \pm SD$)

				例 数	血清胃泌素	P值					例 数	组织胃泌素	P值
对 照 组				26	3.98±18.72						16	660.13±444.02	
治 疗 组	脾 型	治前	30	28.69±15.16		>0.05*	30	1360±528.19		<0.005*			
		治后	30	36.78±22.95		>0.05**	29	1909±400.25		<0.001**			
	胃 型	治前	11	81.50±26.25		<0.005*	10	2530±500.06		<0.001*			
		治后	11	36.57±20.68		<0.025**	10	1393.50±475.53		<0.005**			
	寒 型	治前	21	143.62±81.31		<0.001*	21	320.77±235.73		>0.05*			
		治后	21	66.13±20.90		<0.005**	21	353.33±690.33		>0.05**			

*治疗前与对照组比, **治疗前后自身对比。下表同

表 2 对照组与治疗组各型血浆及组织环核苷酸含量 ($\bar{X} \pm SD$)

		血 浆			组 织					
		例数	cAMP (pmol/ml)	cGMP (pmol/ml)	cAMP/ cGMP	例数	cAMP (pmol/mg)	cGMP (pmol/mg)	cAMP/cGMP	
对 照 组		26	17.56± 8.06	4.32±2.51	4.84±1.25	15	865.95±291.71	49.33±16.31	17.33±5.62	
治 疗 组	脾 型	治前	31	20.82± 9.75	2.84±1.83	7.59±2.75	28	400.20±216.95	41.38±25.12	6.95±2.25
		治后	31	24.05± 6.85	4.04±2.90	5.45±1.89	28	505.93±212.93	51.13±17.54	8.92±2.84
	P 值		>0.05*	<0.05*	<0.05*		<0.001*	>0.05*	<0.001*	
			>0.05**	<0.05**	<0.05**		>0.05**	>0.05**	>0.05**	
	胃 型	治前	10	18.72± 6.46	7.03±2.02	2.59±1.02	11	653.87±264.47	63.39± 9.78	11.39±4.85
		治后	10	21.77±10.22	4.47±1.85	4.84±1.87	11	733.75±203.22	44.42±12.22	10.71±5.65
组	P 值		>0.05*	<0.001*	<0.05*		>0.05*	<0.001*	<0.025*	
			>0.05**	<0.05**	<0.05**		>0.05**	<0.001**	>0.05**	
	寒 型	治前	20	31.82±14.06	2.89±1.53	13.09±3.92	21	593.15±167.18	50.43±15.25	11.76±3.85
		治后	20	22.62±11.80	5.66±2.33	4.01±1.28	20	626.25±107.10	54.94±15.55	11.84±4.32
	P 值		<0.001*	>0.05*	<0.001*		<0.05*	>0.05*	<0.025*	
			<0.001**	<0.01**	<0.005**		>0.05**	>0.05**	>0.05**	

低血清和组织胃泌素。

3. 对照组与治疗组各型血浆及组织环核苷酸含量, 见表2。治疗后血浆和组织环核苷酸均向正常转化。特别是血浆cAMP/cGMP比值基本接近对照组。

讨 论

一、关于消化性溃疡的辨证分型, 我们根据胃镜下看到溃疡的病例, 认为分为脾型、胃型和寒型为宜。镜下寒型患者溃疡周围均有充血、水肿, 多数有糜烂, 疼痛症状较重; 脾型和胃型患者溃疡周围充血、水肿不明显, 多数已形成粘膜皱襞, 疼痛症状较轻, 全身虚弱(正气不足)。肝胃不和、痰湿、血瘀等证只能作为上述分型兼证, 辨证加减用药, 而单纯作为一个证型独立存在很少见到。我们认为这样分型临床主证突出, 便于掌握加减用药。

二、本组结果表明三型之间有明显的区别, 脾型胃的分泌功能较寒型低, 基础胃酸、血清和组织胃泌素偏低。而寒型胃的分泌功能旺盛, 胃酸、血清和组织胃泌素均明显增高。而胃型胃的分泌功能介于上述两型之间, 其中

最高排酸量偏低, 而组织胃泌素明显增高, 可能为胃型的特征⁽²⁾。脾型血浆cGMP、组织cAMP和组织cAMP/cGMP比值均明显偏低。寒型血浆cAMP明显增高, cGMP降低, 其比值明显增高。胃型血浆cAMP偏低, 但血浆和组织cGMP明显增高。所有这些我们认为可以作为消化性溃疡辨证分型的参考指标。

治疗后各证型的指标均有不同的变化。可以看出苦温的左金丸加味, 有抑制胃酸分泌, 降低血浆cAMP和提高cGMP的作用。温补的黄芪建中汤加味能提高血清、组织胃泌素以及组织cAMP; 而沙参麦冬汤加味, 能降低血浆和组织cGMP以及血清和组织的胃泌素。体现了苦寒降逆, 温热升提的药性作用。特别是治疗后血浆cAMP/cGMP的比值基本接近对照组, 说明中医辨证论治是调节人体生理机能平衡的基本理论。

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结炎汤治疗老年结核性渗出性胸膜炎10例

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结核性渗出性胸膜炎是结核杆菌侵犯胸膜所引起的变态反应性疾病。属中医悬饮的范畴。笔者以《金匮要略》治悬、支饮的二方合并, 并加用黄芪、桑皮、陈皮、云苓, 组成结炎汤。在1983~1987年共收治10例, 均获痊愈, 报道如下。

临床资料 10例中男6例, 女4例, 年龄60~78岁。病程2个月以下者3例, 3~4个月者4例, 4个月以上者3例。全部患者均有不同程度的胸痛, 呼吸困难, 胸胁胀满, 咳嗽、吐唾时尤甚。均经X线胸透或B超证实有胸腔积液。部分患者体温可达39.5℃以上, 大部体温波动在37.2~38.5℃之间, 血沉在30~60mm/h之间。

治疗方法 本组病例均用西医药传统方法, 抗痨、抽胸水等治疗2个月以上, 再加用结炎汤: 泽泻、白术各20g, 葶苈子、云苓各30g, 桑皮15g, 陈皮12g,

黄芪30~60g, 大枣10枚, 水煎二次, 取汁混匀, 每日1剂, 分两次空腹服下。使用本方禁食过油腻食物。

结 果 10例经上方治疗16~66天, 临床症状均消失, 经X光或B超证实无胸腔积液, 随访二年未复发。

体 会 笔者所治“悬饮”, 均为老年, 因年岁已高, 体质衰弱, 加结核菌感染, 更使体力减弱。虽经西医药常规治疗, 胸水仍迟迟不吸收。自拟结炎汤为《金匮要略》治悬饮的葶苈大枣泻肺汤合治支饮的泽泻汤, 加云苓、桑皮、陈皮、黄芪组成。方中葶苈子、桑皮泄水逐饮; 大枣健脾益胃, 且能制约葶苈子之峻烈, 使不伤正气; 泽泻使饮邪不得停滞, 从小便而出; 陈皮通胃气, 气顺则湿消, 痰饮自除; 白术补脾燥湿, 和云苓渗利水湿共断其源; 黄芪补胸中大气, 大气壮旺自能运化水饮。

significant changes in DQY group ($P < 0.05$). It seems that the effect of improving dz/dt max and C was better in DQY group than in DQ group after intravenous Shengmai Injection. After the treatment, HI was from 13.84 ± 3.16 to 14.88 ± 3.80 in DQ group and from 10.71 ± 3.22 to 13.32 ± 3.31 in DQY group. There were significant difference between these two groups ($P < 0.01$). The increase of HI in DQY was higher than that in DQ group.

(Original article on page 523)

Study on Ultrastructure of Gastric Mucosa and Trace Element in Gastropathic Patients with Spleen Deficiency Syndrome and Its Clinical Significance

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30 gastropathy patients with Spleen deficiency, Spleen Qi (气) deficiency and Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation including three kinds of diseases, duodenal ulcer (DU), gastric ulcer (GU) and gastric carcinoma (GCa). The ultrastructure of gastric mucosa and the trace elements were determined from the corpus ventriculi, the antrum and the focal area of the operative specimen and analysed with scanning electron microscope and energy spectrometry. The detection of trace elements in the gastric mucosa has been taken from 15 different spots of the three areas and was repeated for 15 times, each time detecting 20 elements. Results was that the Zn and Cu level were decreasing from normal to pathological cell area in the order of Spleen Qi deficiency and Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation, $P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$. The incidence of gastric carcinoma, micro-ulcer, focal atrophic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia in non-focal mucosa of corpus ventriculi and antrum area, in the cases of Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation was remarkably higher than those of Spleen Qi deficiency. The difference was significant statistically, $P < 0.05$. All these findings suggested that the change of Zn, Cu level in gastric mucosa is the material base for pathophysiological and histopathological reaction. Histopathological change occurs on the basis of whole stomach in DU, GU and GCa. So the potential focal pathological change in the non-focal gastric mucosa of corpus ventriculi and antrum is the pathological base for the residual gastropathy after operation, which provides the experimental and theoretical basis necessary for adopting the integrated TCM and WM combined therapy after the operation of DU, GU and GCa. It is suggested that the relationship between Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation and gastric carcinoma is worthwhile for further study.

(Original article on page 527)

Discussion on Syndrome Differentiation-Typing in TCM of Peptic Ulcer in Relation to Gastric Acid, Gastrin and Cyclonucleotide

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64 peptic ulcer patients treated with Chinese herbal medicines were studied. The diagnosis of peptic ulcer was confirmed by fibro-gastroscopy. In these patients 10 suffered from gastric ulcer, 49 duodenal ulcer and 5 compound ulcer. 26 healthy subjects were used as control. Syndrome differentiation typing of traditional Chinese medicine: Stomach deficiency type, 12 cases treated with Shashen (沙参) Maidong (麦冬) decoction (*Adenophora tetraphylla*, *Ophiopogon japonicus* etc.); Spleen deficiency type, 31 cases treated with Huangqi Jianzhong (黄芪建中) decoction (*Astragalus membranaceus*, *Cinnamomum cassia* etc.); cold type, 21 cases treated with Zuojin pill (左金丸, *Coptis chinensis*, *Euodia rutaecarpa*). Before and after treatment gastric acid, gastrin, cAMP and cGMP were measured. Results: Clinical cure in 42 patients (65.63%), markedly effective in 20 (31.25%), the total effective rate was 96.88%. Serum and tissue gastrin in Spleen deficiency type was lower than that in Stomach deficiency and cold types. The serum and tissue gastrin and gastric acid in cold type were higher than that in Spleen deficiency type. The above-mentioned parameters and pepsinogen levels in stomach deficiency type were between Spleen deficiency and cold types, but the maximal excretion of gastric acid decreased and the gastrin level in tissue increased. The plasma cGMP, cAMP and cAMP/cGMP ratio in tissue decreased in Spleen deficiency type. In cold type the plasma cAMP increased, cGMP decreased and cAMP/cGMP elevated. In Stomach deficiency type the