

小儿厌食症的微量元素观察

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内容提要 用等离子体发射光谱仪测定 84 例厌食症患儿及 148 例正常儿童头发中的 15 种微量元素及 4 种宏量元素。结果：患儿锌、铁、铜、锰、铬、钼、钴、镍、钒、锑 10 种必需微量元素及硅、铝、钡皆比正常儿童降低 ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$)；钾、镁、磷、钙亦低于正常 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$)；钛则高于正常 ($P < 0.01$)；铅与正常无差异 ($P > 0.05$)。提示本症并非单纯缺锌所致，而可能与脾气不足、脾运失健使其它必需微量元素平衡亦失调(不足为主)有关。

近年来国内外大量临床观察和实验研究发现小儿厌食症与微量元素锌的关系密切^(1~4)，但与其它许多微量元素的关系，很少见报道。我们于 1985~1986 年诊治厌食症患儿时采集 84 例头发测试了 15 种微量元素、4 种宏量元素，并与正常儿童进行比较，发现小儿厌食症并非单纯缺锌，而与其它许多必需微量元素亦有密切关系。初步工作报告如下：

资料与方法

一、诊断标准：小儿厌食症目前全国尚无统一诊断标准，我们根据 1980 年以来的实践，结合北京中医医院、上海中医医院等单位临床报道，制定其诊断标准如下：(1)以厌食为主，无主动进食欲望，食量较同年龄儿童明显减少，每日进食量：1~3 岁 $\leq 100g$ ，4~6 岁 $\leq 150g$ 。(2)厌食病程在 2 个月以上。(3)排除肝炎、结核等其它慢性疾病。

二、病例选择：随机选择 1985~1986 年的小儿厌食症患儿，凡符合小儿厌食症的各项标准，年龄在 1~6 岁，1 个月内未使用其它增进食欲的中西药物者，作为观察对象。其中按中医辨证，病机属脾气不足者 30 例，脾运失健 54 例，共 84 例。男 43 例、女 41 例。年龄 < 4 岁者 41 例， ≥ 4 岁 43 例。同时选幼儿园健康儿童 148 例作对照观察，男 72 例、女 76 例，年龄 < 4 岁 47 例， ≥ 4 岁 101 例。

三、观察方法：每例尽量从枕部或颞部近发根部取头发 1~2g，长 3~5cm。样品用干法(烧法)测定，发样经去离子水充分洗涤后，低温($60^{\circ}C$)烘干，粉碎，再在 $105^{\circ}C$ 烘干。准确称取经粉碎烘干的样品 1g，于 $560^{\circ}C$ 灰化完全。灰份用 6N 盐酸 7ml 提取，取 2ml 放入美国 Jarrell Ash 公司 Mark III 1100 真空型 63 通道等离子体发射光谱仪测定，结果由计算机处理，

结 果

各种微量元素测定结果见附表(下页)。小儿厌食症患儿的 10 种必需微量元素锌、铁、铜、锰、铬、钼、钴、镍、钒、锑皆较正常儿童降低， $P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$ ；非必需微量元素硅、铝、钡也降低， $P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$ ；钛则升高， $P < 0.01$ ；宏量元素钾、镁、磷、钙亦降低， $P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$ ；有害微量元素铅也降低，但 $P > 0.05$ 。

讨 论

厌食是儿科临床的常见症状，近年来认为小儿厌食症的常见和主要原因与缺锌密切相关^(1~4)。缺锌后口腔和舌乳头粘膜上皮增生和角化不全，易于脱落阻塞味蕾小孔，使食物难于接触味蕾，不易刺激味觉，味蕾细胞的再生及唾液味觉素的形成受阻，致食欲下降；缺锌又造成消化力降低^(2,5)。人体必需微量元素至

附表 各种微量元素测定结果比较
(ppm, $M \pm SD$)

元素	例数	正常儿童		例数	患儿	
Fe*	144	34.36 $\pm$	14.55	83	28.10 $\pm$	17.40
Zn	147	139.71 $\pm$	71.71	83	104.68 $\pm$	73.98
Cu	141	11.81 $\pm$	2.57	84	9.17 $\pm$	4.73
Mn	138	1.83 $\pm$	0.87	82	1.30 $\pm$	0.89
Cr	145	0.37 $\pm$	0.26	83	0.22 $\pm$	0.12
Mo	140	0.15 $\pm$	0.10	83	0.08 $\pm$	0.06
Co	137	0.11 $\pm$	0.12	80	0.03 $\pm$	0.03
Ni	139	0.43 $\pm$	0.31	81	0.27 $\pm$	0.20
V	140	0.19 $\pm$	0.12	81	0.12 $\pm$	0.11
Sr	135	2.59 $\pm$	1.62	75	1.54 $\pm$	1.16
Si	142	34.30 $\pm$	19.14	82	24.05 $\pm$	15.25
Al*	144	30.33 $\pm$	13.52	83	24.30 $\pm$	15.81
Ba	144	3.59 $\pm$	2.62	78	2.03 $\pm$	1.55
Ti*	146	0.87 $\pm$	0.38	81	1.07 $\pm$	0.72
Pb Δ	136	22.96 $\pm$	17.31	82	20.22 $\pm$	13.60
K	145	61.55 $\pm$	48.98	79	8.36 $\pm$	8.43
Mg	134	51.13 $\pm$	29.26	76	27.87 $\pm$	18.83
P	146	132.20 $\pm$	18.16	84	110.13 $\pm$	49.09
Ca	133	597.70 $\pm$	331.10	74	333.71 $\pm$	223.40

注: 经t检验, * $P < 0.01$, $\Delta P > 0.05$, 余均为 $P < 0.001$

少14种, 它们都是正常组织结构的组成成分, 缺乏后会引引起结构及生理功能异常。其中金属元素占10种, 由于金属原子易失去电子, 变成带正电荷的阳离子, 故易在有机体内形成各种化合物, 尤其是配位化合物, 如与氨基酸、蛋白质或其它有机基团结合形成各种酶、激素或维生素等。酶是生命生化的基础, 人体内近千种酶中50~70%以上需微量元素参与和激活。锌与二百多种酶, 铁、锰、铜与数十种酶, 钼与黄嘌呤氧化酶等, 硒与谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶等结构和功能密切相关; 含碘的甲状腺素, 含钴的维生素 B_{12} , 含铁的细胞色素及锌、铁、铜、锰、钴对丘脑—垂体—靶组织均能发挥各自独特的生物学作用及生理生化效应^(6~8)。

除缺锌可引起小儿厌食症状外, 文献记载缺铜、铁也可引起味觉障碍而厌食, 缺铁、锰、铬、镉、硅等可影响生长发育, 铬、铁、铜、钴、锰、镍、钒等与造血机制有关。据目前所知除锌外, 铁、铜、镉、钛等也与免疫机制密切相关⁽⁹⁾。因此小儿厌食症与上述微量元素的缺乏均有相当关系。

根据中医儿科理论及临床实践, 小儿厌食症的病机主要是脾气不足及脾运失健, 使消化吸收营养物质发生障碍, 特别是各种必需微量元素可由于摄入不足或吸收不良而致缺乏; 亦可能因缺锌为先, 影响食欲及消化后, 使其它必需微量元素亦缺乏, 从而更加促使脾气不足, 脾运失健。

我们对小儿厌食症的微量元素进行检测, 发现除缺锌外, 铜、铁、锰、铬、钼、钴、镍、钒、镉等必需微量元素均降低, 非必需微量元素硅、铝、钡及宏量元素钾、镁、磷、钙亦低于正常儿童。这些结果提示小儿厌食症不仅是单纯缺锌, 而且其它必需微量元素及某些非必需微量元素及宏量元素皆比正常儿童明显降低。Gillis指出缺锌不是原因, 是后果, 除锌外, 铁与铜也要常规检查。锌治疗小儿厌食症只能有改善, 不能解决根本问题⁽¹⁰⁾。本组患儿仅无害微量元素钛高于正常儿童, 据动物实验证明钛能增强心肌收缩力及降血压或能提高机体免疫力, 但高于正常需要量是否有利, 有待进一步观察。本研究对进一步探索小儿厌食症的机理和为临床诊疗提供实验室数据, 都有其重要意义。

(本文承江育仁教授指导, 致谢)

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竹叶石膏汤防治18例恶性骨肿瘤化疗毒副反应

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恶性骨肿瘤化疗因用药剂量特大, 常引起严重的毒副反应, 我院从1985年起用中医中药防治化疗毒副反应, 取得了较好的效果。现将18例有关情况小结如下。

一般资料 18例中, 男8例, 女10例。11~20岁8例, 21~50岁7例, 51岁以上3例。肿瘤种类: 骨肉瘤、软骨肉瘤、纤维肉瘤、滑膜肉瘤和转移性骨肿瘤等。均经X线摄片、手术和病理检查确诊。所用化疗药有: 甲氨喋呤、环磷酰胺、长春新碱、顺铂、阿霉素等。化疗方案大致相同, 均用2~3种药物联合大剂量冲击治疗。6次为一疗程, 每次间隔2~3周。临床最常见的早期毒副反应是: 发热, 烦躁, 恶心呕吐, 胸闷气促, 心悸怔忡, 口干咽痛, 口腔溃疡, 身发丘疹, 搔痒难忍, 腹痛腹泻, 尿少尿闭, 甚则大片脱发等。

治疗方法 化疗后热毒未尽, 灼津耗气, 患者多表现为气阴两伤, 故用《伤寒论》的“竹叶石膏汤”化裁。主药: 竹叶心、生石膏、麦冬、人参、姜半夏、甘草、粳米。各药剂量视患者具体情况而定。其中, 人参可用党参或太子参代, 有条件者可嘱家属自备人参汁加入同服, 阴伤明显者用西洋参。粳米不入药煎, 煮粥当茶饮。接受化疗患者呕恶症状较剧烈, 多服中药有困难, 故浓煎成100ml, 不限时间, 少量频服, 早晚各1剂。一般在化疗的当天反应最剧, 不宜服中药, 如勉强服药会加剧呕吐, 徒劳无益。对于反应特别剧烈的病人, 可在化疗的前一天即预防性地服中药, 可减轻化疗时的呕恶程度, 再在化疗后的第二天及时服药, 往往能使胃肠道及其他反应较快地缓解。

临床加减: 呕恶严重者, 除了如前所述注意服药方法外还可加入旋复花、代赭石、淡竹茹; 胃热亢盛、口舌生疮为主者, 可重用生石膏30~60g, 还可合知母、玄参、天花粉等同用, 同时口腔内搽锡类散等外

用中成药; 身发斑丘红疹搔痒难忍者, 可加鲜生地、赤白芍、丹皮; 气虚多汗心悸怔忡者, 可加黄芪、当归、五味子、煅龙牡和灵磁石, 或加服生脉饮口服液; 腹痛腹泻者, 可合木香、枳壳、白芍等, 或加服黄连素片。竹叶石膏汤的服法是: 每日一剂, 早、晚各服一半, 一般5剂为一疗程, 视病人具体情况而定, 如服药2~3剂后症状已明显缓解, 则服满5剂即止; 如症状缓解不明显, 则经加减后续服1~2个疗程。

结果 疗效标准: 显效: 症状和体征完全消失, 且在整個疗程的各次化疗中均有相同的效果。有效: 主要症状和体征缓解, 不影响患者正常生活及下一次化疗的按期进行。无效: 症状及体征均无缓解。按此标准, 本组18例, 显效5例, 有效10例, 无效3例。总有效率83.3%, 大多数病例服药3~5剂即见效。

讨论 竹叶石膏汤, 功能清热生津益气和胃, 一般用于热病之后余热未清, 气津两伤。分析化疗后毒副反应之病机, 当是化疗热毒耗气灼津、余热未净、气阴两伤, 与竹叶石膏汤证相符, 再观其主要临床症状与实际使用效果也都说明此方是适宜的。这正体现了中医“辨证施治”, “异病同治”的原则。但须注意不能机械套用。我们曾治一例56岁男性病人, 虽有口干唇燥、烦渴呕恶等症, 但其舌质紫暗满布瘀斑。用上方治疗反见加重。后请老中医会诊, 辨为寒湿瘀阻, 投以温化寒湿、活血化瘀之剂才取得明显疗效。故必须坚持“辨证施治”的原则。另外我们还体会到, 本方对防治早期的毒副反应效果较好, 因在这方面西药的疗效常不理想, 中医中药就相对具有优势; 但对于晚期的一些严重毒副反应(例如: 骨髓抑制、大片脱发、心肝肾等重要脏器的损害等), 则非本方所宜, 而必须及时采取其他有效措施, 以免贻误治疗造成严重后果。

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exercise, 23 by Qi-Gong tutorship, and 6 of group-exercise. All of these patients were examined and recorded by Qi-Gong deviation mental questionnaire. 75 cases with severe Qi-Gong deviation were evaluated by BPRS, HAMA and HAMD.

All of the patients were divided into four groups: Qi(气) adverse flow in body 62, behavior out of control 10, overstate (Zou Huo, 走火) 28, being possessed 29; mental disorders: obstacle disorders 41 (32%), disorder of memory 31 (24%), disorder of attention 34 (26%), affective disorders 116 (90%), disorder of thought 23 (18%), behavior disorder 48 (37%) and disorder of consciousness 4 (3.1%).

25 patients being possessed were evaluated by BPRS. The mean value of total BPRS score was 44.8 ± 9.42 , BPRS factor analysis ($M \pm SD$): (1) ANDP: 2.76 ± 0.87 , (2) ANEG: 2.87 ± 0.67 , (3) THOT: 2.38 ± 0.88 , (4) ACTV: 2.55 ± 1.11 , (5) HOST: 2.79 ± 1.56 . 50 patients with affective disorders were evaluated by HAMA and HAMD. The mean value of total HAMA was 16.82 ± 6.90 and that of HAMD was 16.00 ± 8.30 . The total scores of HAMA and HAMD in the groups studied were higher than those of the normal control ($P < 0.001$).

Qi-Gong is one of the Chinese traditional therapeutic techniques. If Qi-Gong is used inappropriately, it may produce some abnormal psychosomatic responses. The findings showed that the patients with Qi-Gong deviation had some mental disorders. The authors believed that some aspects of Qi-Gong deviation might relate to relationships between the viscera states and psychologic activities.

(Original article on page 717)

Combination with Autonomic Function Test to Increase Effectiveness of "Treating According to Syndrome Differentiation" in TCM for Chronic Persistent Viral Hepatitis

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The chronic persistent viral hepatitis (CPH) frequently had symptoms of autonomic dysfunction such as insomnia, irritability, excessive sweating, and unstable emotion. Our clinical practice indicated that CPH would improve, provided these symptoms were alleviated. A study was conducted to show whether a combination of autonomic function test and the "treat according to syndrome differentiation" principle could increase effectiveness of therapy for CPH. 117 cases of CPH were randomly allocated into two groups, 60 for experiment and 57 as control. Both groups of patients were examined, diagnosed, treated, and followed up (for one month) simultaneously and blindly by two TCM physician-in-charge. Symptoms and SGPT were also assessed blindly. The syndrome (Zheng, 证) were categorized into asthenic-cold and sthenic-heat. The test group differed from the control only in having a Wenger's reaction test for identification of the functional state of autonomic nervous system. The results were as follows: (1) 34 cases from the test group were found abnormal, either sympatheticotonic or vagotonic state, and no significant difference of effectiveness of therapy between test and control groups. (2) The "diagnosis and treatment according to syndrome differentiation" of 10 cases from the 34 with autonomic dysfunction did not agree with the result of Wenger's test, i. e. 8 cases of sthenic-heat patients showed vagotonic state (should be sympatheticotonic state), and 2 cases of asthenic-cold patients showed sympatheticotonic state (should be vagotonic state). (3) A change of TCM diagnosis and relevant treatment with reference to the result of Wenger's test (Y) increased the effectiveness of therapy for the 10 cases from 2/10 to 8/10 (assessed by Y and SGPT), and the difference of effectiveness of therapy between two groups of patients became statistically significant. The authors concluded that a combination of Wenger's autonomic function test and TCM technique of diagnosis and treatment would probably increase effectiveness of TCM therapy for patients with chronic persistent viral hepatitis.

(Original article on page 720)

Observation on Trace Elements of Anorexy in Children

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Hair specimens of 84 cases of anorexy in children (including 30 cases of Spleen Qi(气) deficiency, 54 cases of dysfunction of Spleen transporting activation) and 184 healthy children were tested with a Mark III 1100 vacuum type inductively coupled plasma (ICP) spectrometer with 63 passages.

The results demonstrated that in the children with anorexy, 10 essential trace elements, zinc, iron, copper, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, cobalt, nickel, vanadium and strontium were