

清热利胆汤对胆病患者体内 胆汁细菌的影响

第二附属医院胆病研究室 傅华群 李建业
江西医学院 微生物教研室 黄淑云

内容提要 采用厌氧菌和需氧菌培养技术对照观察了 88 例胆病患者服清热利胆汤前后体内胆汁细菌的变化。发现该方能抑制胆道厌氧菌，改善胆汁多种细菌的混合感染状态。并从微生物学角度探讨了该方治疗胆道感染的机理。

我们在临床工作中采用清热利胆汤治疗急性胆管炎获得了较好的效果^{〔1〕}，并从胆道动力学角度对其治疗机理进行了初步研究^{〔2〕}。本文通过观察该方对感染胆汁细菌的影响，旨在从微生物学角度进一步探讨清热利胆汤的治疗机理。

临床资料

手术前经皮肤肝穿刺胆管造影术(PTC)或经皮肤肝穿刺胆管引流术(PTCD)的胆病患者 38 例，其中男 21 例，女 17 例。年龄 17~68 岁，平均 51 岁。原发性肝胆管结石合并胆管炎 32 例，胆道肿瘤 6 例。其中 33 例接受了手术治疗(肝胆管结石 32 例，胆管肿瘤 1 例)。

方 法

一、细菌培养方法

1. 标本采集：PTC 成功后，采用注射器无菌隔氧操作抽取定量胆汁，注入充有氮、二氧化碳及含有刃天青的采集瓶内，即送实验室。

2. 细菌培养：每份标本同时作厌氧菌培养及需氧菌培养。标本在 30 分钟内分别接种于厌氧血平皿及普通血平皿。厌氧血平皿置 Gas-Park 厌氧罐孵育。菌种鉴定按细菌生化实验进行。普通血平皿按常规作需氧培养。

二、治疗方法：经 PTC 或 PTCD 后，全部患者常规治以清热利胆方。方药：虎杖 30g

十大功劳 30g 金钱草 30g 柴胡 15g 北沙参 15g 枳壳 15g 生地 24g 石斛 15g 车前子 15g 生黄芪 30g 生大黄 10g。随证加减，热重者加板蓝根、生石膏等，呕吐加竹茹、半夏，血瘀重者加红花、水蛭、土鳖虫等，热厥脏衰加生脉散。每日 1 剂，水煎 2 次，文火浓缩至 150~200ml，分 2 次口服。全组患者均未同时采用灭滴灵、氯霉素等其他抗厌氧菌药物。经 3~14 天(平均 6.5 天)治疗后，手术组患者术中按上述法再抽取胆管内胆汁作细菌培养，观察服药前后细菌变化。

结 果

一、服药前后胆汁细菌的阳性检出率：见附表。服药后胆汁中需氧菌的检出率没有明显变化，但厌氧菌的检出率显著下降。

附表 服药前后胆汁细菌培养结果比较

	例数	厌氧菌阳性		需氧菌阳性	
		例	%	例	%
服药前	38	26	68.4	32	84.2
服药后	33	14	42.4*	32	97.0

*与服药前比较， $\chi^2=4.85$ ， $P<0.05$

二、服药前后胆汁标本的混合感染情况：服药前从胆汁中培养出的细菌均为正常人体肠道菌。厌氧菌有：各种类杆菌、梭形杆菌、消化球菌、消化链球菌、真杆菌、放线菌及梭状芽胞杆菌。其中最常见的是类杆菌，占厌氧菌

的72.3%。需氧菌有：大肠杆菌、副大肠杆菌、克雷伯氏菌、变形杆菌、绿脓杆菌、链球菌及葡萄球菌。其中大肠杆菌最常见，占需氧菌的67.4%。全部厌氧菌均与需氧菌混合感染。每份标本0~7种细菌，平均3.3种。服用清热利胆汤后，胆汁中的细菌组成无明显改变，但细菌混合感染的情况有明显改善，平均每份标本的细菌种类仅2.5种 ($t=2.220$, $P<0.05$)。

讨 论

一、清热利胆汤对胆道细菌的影响：近年的研究表明，胆道感染是一种内源性感染及混合性感染。在这种感染中，厌氧菌起了重要的作用⁽¹⁾。合并有厌氧菌感染的病例，大多数有较严重的临床症状及体征。除产生较严重的急性胆管炎外，还可诱发较多的感染性合并症，如败血症、腹腔脓肿、肝脓肿等⁽⁴⁾。

本研究表明，清热利胆汤能有效地降低胆道厌氧菌感染，改善胆道多种细菌的混合感染状态，有利于纠正胆道的病理变化，改善临床症状。

二、清热利胆汤对胆道细菌影响的机理：本组病例在服用清热利胆汤时，并未使用灭滴灵等其他抗厌氧菌药物，但有效地降低了胆道厌氧菌的阳性率并改善了胆汁的混合感染状态。这可能与清热利胆汤对胆道系统的作用及两类细菌的繁殖有关。

急性胆管炎、胆道梗阻常合并不同程度肝细胞受损，影响肝脏对胆道细菌的清除和杀灭⁽⁵⁾。治以清热利湿、活血化瘀、扶正养阴可

以改善肝功能，提高机体免疫力。

研究表明，本方中的虎杖、十大功劳等对胆道多种细菌有直接抑制作用。不过，与其他药物一样，在胆道压力增高，肝细胞受损的情况下，各种抑菌成分在胆汁中的浓度不会很高⁽⁶⁾。因此，本方的直接抑菌作用可能有限。

在胆道感染条件下，胆汁中的沉积物增多，粘稠度增加。加之胆石、胆管狭窄等因素的作用，在胆道内形成多个隔绝或半隔绝的小腔。这种环境有利于厌氧菌繁殖。我们过去的研究表明⁽²⁾，清热利胆方具有增加胆汁流量，使胆汁变稀，粘稠度降低，并促使胆囊收缩、Oddi's括约肌舒张等多种作用。这是一种利胆作用，能达到急下存阴的效果。它可以疏通胆流，降低胆压，疏通胆道内的隔绝或半隔绝的小腔，改变胆汁环境，使之不利于厌氧菌繁殖。这可能是清热利胆方抑制胆道厌氧菌感染的重要机理。同时，改善胆道多种细菌的混合感染状态，亦可影响某些需氧菌的繁殖。

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降血脂新药——月见草油乳问世

由吉林省医药工业研究所研制、吉林省集安制药厂和省医药工业研究所生产的新药——月见草油乳(保心乳)已开始大批量投入市场。该药已经国家新药审评委员会正式审定，由卫生部颁发了新药证书，确定为1988年度我国中药第4号新药。本品系采用我国长白山野生药物月见草(即夜来香)种籽油精制乳化而成。此药避免了油剂在体内乳化而造成的对胆汁的

消耗，达到吸收快而完全，血中药物浓度高、奏效快的目的。该药降血清胆固醇和甘油三酯的作用显著，总有效率达87.7%，可抑制血小板聚集，治疗动脉粥样硬化，预防脑血栓形成，扩张冠状动脉，改善心脑血管供血不足的状况，且有减肥作用。它安全、无毒、无副作用，是目前治疗高血脂、动脉硬化、脑血栓和由高血脂引起的冠心病的较理想药物。(张 奇)

the gallbladder stones was 92.7% with complete evacuation achieved in 17.3%. This method of treatment of gallbladder stone is highly recommended by the authors because it is an effective, noninvasive method causing no discomfort and producing no complications.

(Original article on page 141)

Clinical Observation on Treatment of Acute Cholangitis of Severe Type with ERBD and Qingjieling(清解灵)

Hu Jiashi(胡家石), Wu Xianzhong(吴咸中), Lu Huanzhang(鲁焕章)

Tianjin Medical College, Tianjin

In order to find out an effective approach for the improvement of therapeutic results of acute cholangitis of severe type (ACST) and its therapeutic and pathophysiologic problems, clinical observation has been made. In clinical practice, 38 patients with ACST were treated with ERBD and herbs (n=20) or operative drainage (n=18). The results suggested that the pressure of bile duct in the patients was very high (20~35 cmH₂O). There were high levels of endotoxin in bile and blood, and level of fibronectin in serum was just 25% compared to that of normal level. The value of C₃ in serum was only a half of normal level of C₃. However, a high level of C-reactive protein in serum was determined. Positive rate of E. coli in bile was 84%. From the significant differences in the series of parameters between the ERBD-herb group and the operative drainage group, it was suggested that the ERBD-herb therapy was more effective than the operative method in promoting immunologic ability, relieving symptoms of ACST, minimizing complications and decreasing mortality. Some new pathophysiologic and therapeutic concepts of ACST have been proposed.

(Original article on page 144)

Effects of Qingre-Lidan Prescription(清热利胆汤) on Bacteria in Bile of Patients with Biliary Diseases

Fu Huaqun(傅华群), et al

Jiangxi Medical College, Nanchang

After giving Qingre-Lidan Prescription to the patients with biliary diseases, the authors observed the changes of bacteria in their bile employing anaerobic and aerobic culture techniques. The results suggested that among the bile specimens from 38 patients (hepatolithiasis in 32 and biliary duct tumour in 6), the anaerobes were detected in 68.4%, aerobes in 84.2%. The mean number of the isolated bacteria from those specimens was 3.3 species. Having taken the prescription for 3~14 days (mean 6.5 days), 33 cases among them received an operation for biliary diseases (hepatolithiasis in 32, biliary duct tumour in 1). The positive rate of anaerobes and aerobes in the bile was 42.4%, 97.0% respectively. The mean of bacteria was 2.5 species. The statistical analysis showed that the positive rate of anaerobic bacteria and the mean of bacteria all had significance before and after patients taking the prescription. The above observation explored the mechanism of Qingre-Lidan Prescription used for biliary infections in microbiology.

(Original article on page 148)

Observation on the Imprints of Tongue of Recurrent Oropharyngeal Ulcers and its Clinical Significance

Qiu Zengxiu(邱曾秀), Feng Zhongying(冯忠盈), Huang Henian(黄鹤年)

ENT Hospital of Shanghai Medical University, Shanghai

In this article 36 cases of recurrent oropharyngeal ulcers were differentiated according to the local condition of the oropharyngeal ulcerations, tongue pictures, pulse feeling and other signs and symptoms. The authors considered this disease as the deficiency syndrome accompanied with the excess syndrome. The three steps for treatment were: Treating the Biao(标,secondary) aspect for emergency, then simultaneous treatment of Biao and Ben(本,primary), and lastly reinforcing the