

胃炎冲剂治疗幽门弯曲菌感染性慢性胃炎52例疗效观察

兰州医学院第二附属医院 内一科 普长生* 赵怀玉
药剂科 刘 君* 白华春 郭连平*

内容提要 对52例幽门弯曲菌(CP)阳性慢性胃炎患者随机分为两组进行观察, 4周疗程后, 胃炎冲剂组对CP杀伤有效率为81.3%(26/32), 症状缓解率为87.5%(28/32), 病理好转率为40.6%(13/32); 维酶素组(对照组)分别为25%、40%、10%。两组相比 $P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$ 。结果表明: 胃炎冲剂对合并CP感染的慢性胃炎有比较好的疗效(优于维酶素), 应进一步改进剂型, 减轻副反应。

近年, 国内外学者对幽门弯曲菌(*Campylobacter pyloridis*, CP)的细菌学, 与慢性胃病的关系, 药物敏感试验及临床药物疗效观察等方面已进行了不少研究和报道^[1,2]。我院于1987年12月~1988年10月使用自制协定处方胃炎冲剂并以维酶素作对照, 随机治疗52例CP阳性的慢性胃炎患者, 现将结果报告如下。

资料与方法

一、病例选择: 选择因上消化道症状而进行胃镜检查、胃粘膜活检确诊为胃炎合并CP感染的门诊或住院患者作为治疗观察对象。52例中, 男28例, 女24例; 年龄19~60岁, 平均39.5岁。浅表性胃炎31例, 萎缩性胃炎21例, 活检炎症呈轻度者7例, 中度26例, 重度19例。住院12例, 门诊40例。52例按就诊次序随机分为胃炎冲剂组(简称治疗组, 32例)和维酶素组(简称对照组, 20例), 两组患者的性别、年龄、病种、炎症程度大致相仿, 有可比性。

二、临床观察: 用药情况: 治疗组使用胃炎冲剂, 由我院药剂科中药制剂室提供, 其方剂组成为: 水菖蒲30g 丹参20g 没药15g 元胡15g 砂仁15g 广木香15g 麦冬15g 鸡内金15g 痢特灵300mg 维生素B₆300mg。以上各药分别经过浓缩、研末加赋型剂,

制成冲剂20g, 每日1剂, 分2~3次饭后服用。对照组使用维酶素片(郑州嵩山制药厂生产), 每次1g, 每日3次。两组疗程均为4周。两组患者中分别有10例和5例合并有十二指肠溃疡, 均合用雷尼替丁(常规用量)。

治疗观察期间患者均给予休息或安排轻工作, 饮食照常, 劝其戒除烟酒和辛辣刺激性食物, 门诊患者每周复诊1次, 专人填写观察表格。全部病例均在治疗前一周内作纤维胃镜活检及CP检查。取材部位均在胃窦部大小弯距幽门5cm处, 每例取4块标本, 1块直接印片以1%硷性复红染色镜检查CP, 1块作快速尿素酶试验, 另2块作组织病理学切片检查并同时作Warthinstry银染色查CP。52例患者在治疗前上述3项CP检查中, 均为阳性结果(即均合并幽门弯曲菌感染)。每作一次胃镜检查, 活检钳每取一块标本, 均用1%洗必泰消毒清洗。

慢性胃炎之诊断按全国胃癌协作组方案, CP量多少按Marshall氏的分级方法^[3], 即按光镜下CP有无及多少来划分。0级: 无菌; I级: 认真寻找可查见; II级: 高倍视野下可查见; III级: 高倍视野下CP很多或成堆。治疗组治疗前CP I、II、III级的病例数分别是4、15、13; 对照组分别是3、12、5。

结 果

一、疗效判定标准: 治疗后CP消失(阴

* 现在兰州铁路中心医院工作

转)、尿素酶试验阴性或CP数量明显减少(Ⅲ→Ⅰ级)者,定为有效;主要临床症状消失或明显缓解定为症状缓解;胃粘膜活检正常或炎症程度降级者(重度转为中度)为病理好转。

二、两组疗效:见附表。两组合并十二指肠溃疡的溃疡愈合情况分别是:治疗组10例中8例愈合,对照组5例中4例愈合。两组患者在治疗前后的血象、肝功能、尿素氮、心电图等项检查均无明显变化。

附表 两组疗效比较

组别	例数	CP 阴转 例 (%)	CP Ⅲ→Ⅰ 例 (%)	症状缓解 例 (%)	病理好转 例 (%)
治疗	32	16(50.0)	10(31.3)	28(87.5)	13(40.6)
对照	20	4(20.0)	1(5.0)	8(40.0)	2(10.0)
P 值		<0.01	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01

讨 论

国内外研究表明:CP感染与慢性胃炎、消化性溃疡关系密切,使用青霉素、红霉素、胶体铋、痢特灵、庆大霉素等药物可杀伤和清除CP,因而对慢性胃炎有治疗作用。本工作观察结果表明治疗组明显优于对照组。胃炎冲剂系我院协定处方,我们认为它对慢性胃炎的治疗作用是通过以下几方面的机理而实现的。

一、水菖蒲的作用:水菖蒲系本方剂中的主药之一,据文献报道^[4,5]:国产水菖蒲(*Acorus colamus*)为天南星科菖蒲属植物,药用根茎,性温味辛,能辟秽开窍,宣气逐痰,宽中开胃,解毒杀虫。主治慢性气管炎和慢性胃炎,对小儿肺炎亦有治疗作用,并有一定的抗癌活性和抗病毒作用。我院细菌室1971年曾对水菖蒲作了体外抑菌试验,结果显示对痢疾杆菌和大肠杆菌有显著抑制作用,并曾试用于临床治疗30余例急性菌痢和急性肠炎患者,取得较好疗效。

二、痢特灵对CP的杀伤作用和对慢性胃炎、消化性溃疡的治疗作用,这已为国内外很多临床和实验研究所证实。

三、近年有人在探索研究中西医结合诊治

胃炎的病理学根据时,发现各型慢性胃炎的胃粘膜均有瘀血的病理改变^[6],其血瘀的临床指标检出率达100%。用活血化瘀法为主治疗各型慢性胃炎取得满意疗效。本品中丹参有活血、凉血等作用,没药具有活血、散瘀、止痛、消肿之功效,元胡能行气止痛、散瘀,佐以砂仁、木香行气宽中,导滞止痛,鸡内金消滞、健胃,麦冬养胃生津等。服用本方剂后不仅能使胃粘膜微循环得以改善,促进血流加速,使扩张的炎性小静脉恢复,细胞聚集减轻或消失,改善组织营养,促进病变恢复;而且能降低毛细血管通透性,减少炎症吸收,使病灶局限化和修复。这些作用对慢性胃炎的胃粘膜充血、水肿、糜烂、炎症渗出、粘膜肥厚增生或萎缩等病理改变的恢复,均十分有利。因此本方对慢性胃炎的治疗作用,既有中医理论根据,又有一定的现代医学病理学根据。

关于胃炎冲剂的副作用,本组约有半数病例服药后有不同程度的恶心、上腹不适,但均能耐受并坚持完成疗程,其原因主要与水菖蒲有关。水菖蒲生药具有特殊的腥臭味,虽经认真清洗、炮制加工,仍难以完全去除其腥臭味,因此我们认为本药剂应进一步改变剂型如制成胶囊或片剂,以避免服药时恶心不适反应。

(本院李德华、温漓潮、吕春娇同志参加本文部分工作,特致谢)

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Observation on Effect of Tian-Huang-Ling Granule(天黄灵冲剂) in the Treatment of Allergic Rhinitis

Yu Yangju(余养居), et al

Ren-Ji Hospital, Shanghai Second Medical University, Shanghai

Based on the clinical experience of the authors, 60 cases of patients with allergic rhinitis had been treated with Tian-Huang-Ling Granule (larvae of a silkworm with batrytis, milk vetet, long-spur epimedium) made in Ren-Ji hospital since 1982 in order to search for an effective drug in TCM. The symptoms were relieved in 96.6% of the patients without any side effect of drowse, fatigue etc. The results were much better than those treated with Xin-Qin Granule(辛芩冲剂) or ketotifeni as the control groups ($P < 0.01$). The eosinophils and basophils of blood counted before and after the treatment in all patients showed very significant differences ($P < 0.01$). The knowledge of the disease in TCM was reviewed. Then the disease and the Tian-Huang-Ling Granule were discussed with the theory of TCM and WM combined.

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Effect of Granule-Gastritis on 52 Cases of Chronic Gastritis Infected with Campylobacter Pyloridis

Pu Changsheng(普长生), et al

The Second Affiliated Hospital of Lanzhou Medical College, Lanzhou.

52 patients with chronic gastritis infected by campylobacter pyloridis (CP) were selected for random observation. The course of treatment was 4 weeks. In the group treated with granule-gastritis, the effective rate for CP was 81.3% (26/32), and the improvement rates of the symptoms and histopathological lesion were 87.5% (28/32) and 40.6% (13/32) respectively. In the group treated with Wei-Mei-Su(维酶素) as the control group, the figures were 25%, 40% and 10% respectively. These differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$). The results showed that the effect of granule-gastritis on chronic gastritis infected with CP was better than that of Wei-Mei-Su.

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Clinical Significance of the Measurement of Gastric Mucosa Trace Elements and Their Oxides in Patients with Spleen Deficiency and Gastric Cancer

Yin Guangyao(尹光耀), et al

Wuxi No.3 People's Hospital, Wuxi

The gastric mucosa trace elements and oxides were investigated with X-ray energy dispersive analysis system in 41 cases of gastric disease due to Spleen deficiency. The differences in the change of the quantity of Zn, Cu, ZnO and CuO were very significant ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$) in the gastric mucosa between normal area and focal area, between Spleen Qi(气) deficiency and Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation, and between benign gastric disease and gastric cancer.

The experiments showed that: (1) The trace elements in the organism form its own system, the values being within the relatively constant scope. (2) The ratios of Zn/ZnO and Cu/CuO reflected "the rate of effectual utility" of Zn and Cu. (3) There was a very close internal relation between Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation and gastric cancer. (4) The quantitative changes of Zn, Cu, ZnO, CuO, Zn/ZnO and Cu/CuO were related to pathologic change and the TCM syndrome pattern, and is worthy of further research.

(Original article on page 724)

Clinical Observation of Consciousness-Restoring Effect of Angong-Niuhuang Pills(安宫牛黄丸) in Craniopathy

Wang Yongheng(王永恒)

Brain Surgery Dept., Jinchuan County Hospital, Gansu Province

104 patients of craniopathy with unconsciousness were treated with Angong-Niuhuang Pills (ANP) for a prospective random study. In 104 patients of Group A, ANP seemed to be an efficient