

小半夏茯苓汤对大鼠胃区照射后胃电快波振幅的影响

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内容摘要 本文以胃电快波振幅为指标观察了小半夏茯苓汤对大鼠胃区照射后胃运动的影响。结果表明, β 线 15Gy 单次照射后, 单纯照射组快波振幅明显降低, 而照射加用药组胃体快波振幅在照后10、14天, 胃窦快波振幅在照后7、10、14、21天均比单纯照射组明显升高($P < 0.01$)。提示该方有改善照射后胃运动抑制, 减轻消化道放射反应的作用。

关键词 小半夏茯苓汤 胃区照射 胃电

放射治疗是目前治疗肿瘤的主要手段之一。临床上, 许多接受放疗的患者出现不同程度的消化道反应, 尤以腹部照射及全身照射的患者为甚。其中许多症状与胃运动及排空的改变密切相关。本实验以胃电快波振幅为指标, 观察了大鼠胃区照射 β 射线15Gy后小半夏茯苓汤对胃运动的影响, 目的在于探索该方在放疗临床的应用价值。

材料与方

一、动物: 雄性Wistar大鼠, 体重150~220g, 军事医学科学院动物饲养场提供。

二、药物制备: 姜半夏购自东直门医院药房; 茯苓购自307医院药房; 生姜为市购。将上述中药混合浸泡6h后, 水煎20min, 滤出药液。加水再煎20min, 滤出药液。两次滤液混合后加温浓缩至200%(100ml含生药200g)。

三、电极: 采用针状铂丝双电极。将直径0.2mm的铂丝焊接到直径0.2mm的绝缘导线上, 铂丝长约3mm。

四、电极放置部位及方法: 禁食18h以上大鼠, 腹腔注射1%戊巴比妥钠(30mg/kg)麻醉, 取仰卧位, 行腹正中切口, 暴露胃, 分别将两对电极的铂丝部分沿胃的纵轴方向与环肌平行刺入胃体和胃窦部肌层, 然后弯曲固定。胃体部电极距膜部约0.5cm, 胃窦部电极距幽门括约肌约1cm。每对电极间距离约2mm, 逐层缝合切口, 将导线通过皮下导管自两腋骨间引出体外。

五、照射方法: 禁食8~10h大鼠腹腔注射1%

戊巴比妥钠麻醉后取仰卧位四肢固定置于照射台上。用Varian公司Clinac 1800直线加速器 β 线照射上腹部胃区。射线能量: 6兆伏; 剂量率: 4Gy/min; 照射野: 2×4 cm; 照射剂量15Gy。处方剂量点选在皮下1cm处。

六、记录胃电: 用日本产RM-6000型多导记录仪, 时间常数0.01, 高频滤波10Hz; 每次记录20min。记录前禁食18~22h。

七、动物分组: 将43只大鼠分为3组。

1. 照射组: 18只大鼠。照射前记录两次胃电作为正常对照。照后3、5、7、10、14、21、28、35天记录胃电。

2. 照射加用药组: 17只大鼠。照射后7、10、14、21、28、35天记录胃电。照后第二天开始每日灌药1次(室温, 1ml/100g), 连续35天。记录当日于记录前1小时灌药。

3. 对照组: 8只大鼠。于照射后12天禁食18~20h后记录20min胃电。然后蒸馏水(室温)灌胃。1h后再次记录胃电。将结果与灌水前作比较。

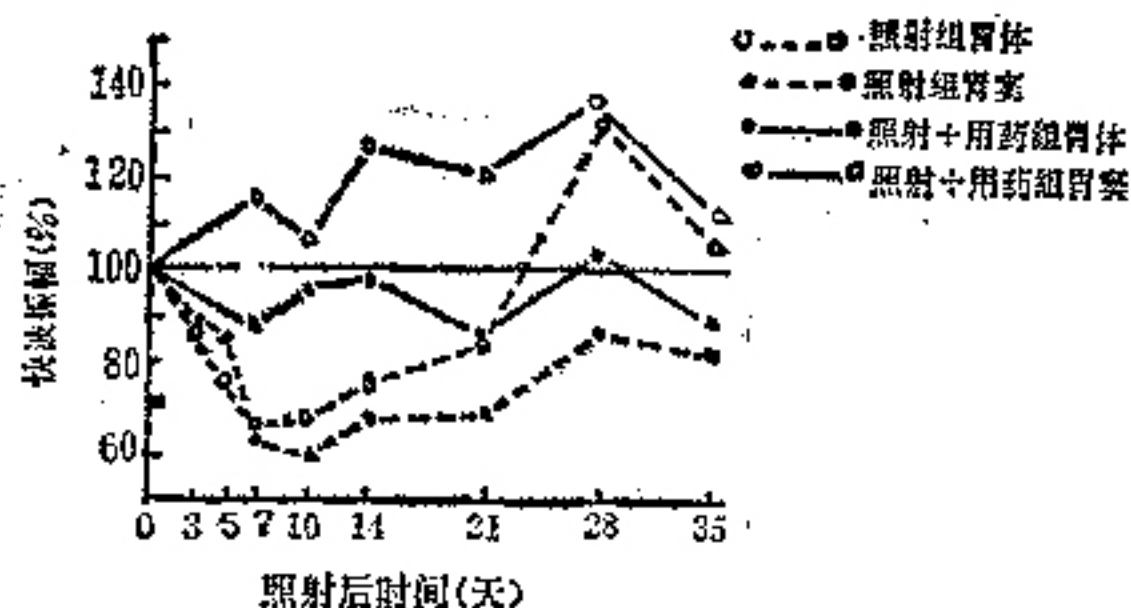
八、数据处理: 大鼠胃电大多数只有静止期与活动期, 因此取活动期连续3min记录为一区段。所有快波振幅的平均值为快波振幅。统计计算时, 照射组及照射加用药组以照射前正常值为100%, 照射后各时间点测得值除以该鼠该部位照前值再乘以100%作为相对于照射前的照后值。对照组以灌蒸馏水前测得值为100%, 灌水后1h测得值除以该鼠该部位灌水前值再乘以100%作为灌水后值。

结 果

一、对照组大鼠灌水前后胃电快波振幅改变: 灌

水后1h胃体、胃窦快波振幅分别为 $97.50 \pm 11.02\%$ 、 $105.63 \pm 9.71\%$ ，与灌水前(100%)比较，均无统计学意义($P > 0.1$)。

二、照射组及照射加用药组胃电快波振幅改变，见附图。



附图 15Gy照射胃区后照射组及照射加用药组胃电快波振幅改变

从图中看出，照射加用药组胃体快波振幅在照后10、14天比照射组明显升高，差异非常显著($P < 0.01$)，而胃窦快波振幅在照后7、10、14、21天看均比照射组明显升高，差异非常显著($P < 0.01$)。

讨 论

照射后大鼠胃电快波振幅在蒸馏水灌胃前后无明显改变。说明液体灌胃本身不会影响胃电。考虑是由于灌胃所用液体量不多，在空腹状态下迅速排出，对胃壁不形成机械牵张。

长期以来，许多学者进行了大量的工作以求改善照射后胃运动及排空的抑制，但结果不太满意。大量的临床观察表明，中药配合放疗不仅可以提高肿瘤的治疗效果，还可以明显减轻放疗反应。小半夏茯苓汤

源于张仲景《金匮要略》，主治“痰饮作呕”。方中三味药生姜、半夏、茯苓均有健脾和胃之功效。临床上对多种原因引起的呕吐均有治疗作用。陈国志^①发现该方连续给药后能预防照射后大鼠胃电快波振幅降低。本实验表明：胃区照射后连续给药可使胃电快波振幅较单纯照射组明显增高，以胃窦更明显。胃电快波振幅的高低反映了胃平滑肌收缩力的强弱^②，所以可以认为该方对照射后胃运动抑制有改善作用。其机理是直接作用于胃平滑肌还是其他途径尚不清楚。日本学者森川馨^③从13种中药的方剂中发现小半夏茯苓汤呈现特征性持续性高的多形核白细胞(PMN)诱导能力，进一步研究发现半夏的甲醇提取多糖组分有PMN活化抗肿瘤作用。陈定南^④观察到茯苓多糖能抑制小鼠实体瘤的生长，认为可能是由于该成分能增强巨噬细胞吞噬能力。现代研究已经证实，姜半夏可以作用于延髓呕吐中枢，抑制呕吐的发生。临床上也曾观察到姜半夏对放疗引起的呕吐有明显的止呕作用。但以小半夏茯苓汤配合放疗尚未见报道。鉴于本方止呕效果明显，照前及照后连续给药均可改善照射后胃运动，并能提高机体的抗肿瘤免疫力，临床上用于肿瘤放疗患者，尤其是消化道反应较重的患者，是很有意义的。

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• 消息 •

《世界针灸杂志》(World Journal of Acupuncture-Moxibustion)已于1991年6月创刊了!该刊为英文版，季刊，16开本，面向国内、外公开发售，是世界针灸学会联合会(WFAS)的国际性学术刊物，由世界针联与中国中医研究院针灸研究所联合主办。该刊本着加强各国针灸学术团体的国际间合作，促进针灸学术的广泛交流和推动针灸事业的进一步发展的办刊宗旨，开辟有临床研究、实验研究、针灸医史与文

献、经络与腧穴探讨、针灸教育、综述与展望、针灸仪器、消息与动态等栏目。该刊注重针灸的临床实用性，因而特别欢迎有价值的、疗效确实可靠的针灸临床经验总结、报道、验案等文章。该刊用105克铜版纸印刷，封面为彩色塑料压模。欢迎投稿、订阅和提出宝贵意见与建议。联系地址：北京市东直门内北新仓18号中国中医研究院针灸研究所《世界针灸杂志》社编辑部收，邮政编码：100700。

ing effect on the rate of binding ($P < 0.01$). These findings cannot completely deny the beneficial effect of the compound prescription of these drugs in the treatment of diabetes mellitus because of the following reasons: (1) The experiments were done in vitro but not in vivo and the erythrocytes from normal men but not from diabetics. (2) The drugs were not put together during exaction as in the traditional manner, but was studied separately. (3) The fact that there is no effect on insulin receptor binding cannot rule out their beneficial effect on other aspects of insulin or insulin secretion even on the amelioration of tissue insulin resistance.

Key Words insulin, erythrocyte insulin receptor, *Trichosanthos kirilowii*, *Polygonatum sibiricum*, *Scrophularia ningpoensis*, *Anemarrhea asphodeloides* (Original article on page 606)

The "Shen" (肾) Reaction to Trauma—An Experimental Study

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An experimental study using adult Kunming male mice was designed to observe the Shen reaction to trauma (bone fracture and burn). It was shown that the mice testes of the experimental groups were degenerated and the spermatogenesis disturbed. Under the electron microscope, the granules reduction, pyknosis, vesicular degeneration in the plasma of gonadotrophs and hemorrhage were found. It was revealed that the pathological changes of Shen by trauma were mainly attacked on the adenohipophysis-gonadal axis. According to the results of this experimental study, the Shen in the hypothesis of "trauma-hurts Shen" should be related to testes and ovaries (gonadal organs).

Key Words bone fracture, burn, Shen, testes (Original article on page 608)

Radiosensitizing Effects of *Lycium barbarum* Polysaccharide for Lewis Lung Cancer

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The radiosensitizing effects of the *Lycium barbarum* polysaccharide (LBP) were observed by the model transplanted Lewis lung cancer on C₅₇ BL mice. When LBP alone was administered, it was not obvious that LBP inhibited the growth of Lewis lung cancer. The significant radiosensitizing effects were obtained by combination of LBP and radiation. The mean numerical value of the dose modifying factors (DMF) was 2.05. The results also showed certain radiation enhancement effects of LBP to acute hypoxic cells of Lewis lung cancer. LBP presented few toxicity to the mice.

Key Words *Lycium barbarum* polysaccharide, Lewis lung cancer, radiosensitization (Original article on page 611)

The Effect of Xiao Banxia-Fuling Decoction (小半夏茯苓汤) on the Amplitude of Gastric Electrical Spike Wave in Rats after Irradiation of the Gastric Region

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The effect of Xiao Banxia-Fuling Decoction on the amplitude of gastric electrical spike wave in rats after irradiation of the gastric region was investigated in this study. The result proved: by using the medicine every day, the amplitude of spike wave, which was reduced by irradiation, was significantly raised at the 10th, 14th day in the corpus and 7th, 10th, 14th, 21st day in the antrum after 15Gy irradiation ($P < 0.01$). Since the altitude of spike wave correlated with the intensity of the gastric motility. The authors believe that this compound Chinese herbs may have some beneficial effects on preventing the inhibition of gastric motility and reducing the radiation reaction of digestive system.

Key Words Xiao Banxia-Fuling decoction, irradiation of the gastric region, gastric electricity (Original article on page 613)