

茵栀黄注射液治疗婴儿肝炎综合征机理探讨

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内容提要 观察茵栀黄注射液治疗婴儿肝炎综合征前后的血清胆红素浓度、丙氨酸转氨酶(SALT)、肝脏大小,并对部分患儿检测了外周血中T细胞亚群和十二指肠液中胆红素浓度。结果表明,茵栀黄注射液有显著的退黄作用,并能使肿大的肝脏缩小,而对细胞免疫障碍无调节作用。

关键词 茵栀黄注射液 婴儿肝炎综合征 T细胞亚群

婴儿肝炎综合征(简称婴肝征)系指一组在1岁内发病(包括新生儿),临床上具有黄疸,肝脏肿大、质地异常和肝功能损害的症候群。病因十分复杂,目前尚无满意的治疗药物。以往临床观察,茵栀黄注射液与皮质激素组对比,疗效相似而副作用少。为探讨其机制,我们于1987年3月~1988年6月采用茵栀黄注射液治疗55例婴肝征,观察了治疗前后血清胆红素浓度、丙氨酸转氨酶(SALT)、肝肿大变化,对其中30例检测了外周血中T细胞亚群,6例检测了十二指肠液中胆红素浓度。现报告如下。

资料与方法

一、资料:55例均符合婴肝征的诊断标准^①,其中男42例,女13例,男女之比3.2:1。发病月龄 ≤ 1 月39例,1~3月12例, > 3 月4例。病因:巨细胞病毒(CMV)感染22例,乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)感染2例,细菌感染3例(其中泌尿系感染1例,革兰氏阴性杆菌败血症2例),病因不明28例。另随机选择15例作为对照组。其中男11例,女4例;发病月龄 ≤ 1 月8例,3月7例。病因:CMV感染4例,细菌感染2例(革兰氏阴性杆菌败血症和细球菌败血症各1例),病因不明9例。

二、治疗方法:治疗组:采用北京第四制药厂生产的茵栀黄注射液〔京卫药准字(83)一第31号〕,由黄芩、茵陈、栀子组成,每毫升含黄芩甙20mg,茵陈提取物6mg,栀子提取

物3.2mg。10%葡萄糖液50ml加入茵栀黄注射液5ml静脉滴注,每日1次,15天为1个疗程,无效时则继续应用1个疗程。对照组:采用10%葡萄糖液50ml加入肌苷0.1g、维生素C0.5g静脉滴注,每日1次,15天为1个疗程。部分患儿SALT较高而加服联苯双酯。

三、观察项目:两组均于治疗前后检测血清总胆红素、SALT,外周血T细胞亚群,记录肝脏大小变化,6例患儿于治疗前后收集十二指肠液检测胆红素浓度。

结 果

一、临床疗效:疗效评定标准:(1)显效:黄疸完全消退,SALT正常,肝脏缩小或质地变软;(2)有效:黄疸明显消退或(和)SALT降低;(3)无效:黄疸、SALT和肝脏肿大无变化或变化甚微;(4)恶化:黄疸加深,肝脏进行性肿大、质地变硬,SALT升高。治疗结果:全组显效11例,有效35例,无效6例,恶化3例。

二、治疗前后两组血清总胆红素,SALT值比较:见表1。治疗前两组血清胆红素值相似($P>0.05$)。治疗后,治疗组有明显下降($P<0.05$),而对照组变化不明显($P>0.05$)。两组SALT值治疗后均有显著下降($P<0.05$)。

三、两组治疗前后十二指肠液中总胆红素值($\bar{x}\pm S$)比较:治疗组治疗后($64.63\pm 76.81\mu\text{mol/L}$)较治疗前($19.32\pm 10.36\mu\text{mol/L}$)增

表1 两组治疗前后血清总胆红素值和SALT比较 ($\bar{x} \pm S$)

组别	例数	胆红素 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	SALT(u)
治疗	治前 55	104.10 \pm 69.60	112.90 \pm 86.90
	治后 55	37.96 \pm 34.03*	70.59 \pm 43.78*
对照	治前 15	126.19 \pm 102.08	232.50 \pm 121.38
	治后 15	70.62 \pm 67.81	98.00 \pm 74.30*

注: 与治疗前比较, * $P < 0.05$

加, 但统计学处理差异无显著性 ($P > 0.05$); 而对照组治疗前 ($15.04 \pm 15.92 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 后 ($16.07 \pm 17.11 \mu\text{mol}$) 无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

四、两组治疗前后肝脏大小变化比较: 见表2。治疗前两组肝脏大小相似 ($P > 0.05$), 治疗后, 治疗组有明显缩小 ($P < 0.05$); 而对照组无明显变化 ($P > 0.05$)。

表2 两组治疗前后肝脏大小变化比较 (例)

组别	例数	肝 脏 大 小				
		<2	~4	~6	>6	$\bar{x} \pm S(\text{cm})$
治疗	治前 55	7	38	7	3	3.49 \pm 1.169
	治后 55	29	19	5	2	2.92 \pm 1.766*
对照	治前 15	4	6	5	0	3.67 \pm 1.506
	治后 15	2	7	5	1	4.10 \pm 1.814

注: 与治疗前比较, * $P < 0.05$; 肝脏大小单位为cm

五、两组外周血T细胞亚群治疗前后比较: 见表3。两组与正常婴儿比较, 治疗前均有CD⁺4比率减少和CD⁺8比率增高。治疗后, 两

表3 两组T细胞亚群治疗前后变化比较 ($\bar{x} \pm S$)

组别	例数	T 细 胞 亚 群(%)		
		CD ⁺ 3	CD ⁺ 4	CD ⁺ 8
治疗	治前 55	61.70 \pm 3.59	32.80 \pm 12.24*	38.91 \pm 8.40*
	治后 55	62.29 \pm 5.49	41.96 \pm 9.28	33.55 \pm 8.62*
对照	治前 15	66.61 \pm 6.21	29.65 \pm 9.64*	45.25 \pm 7.42*
	治后 15	67.25 \pm 6.87	55.15 \pm 7.28	39.43 \pm 24.00*
健康	12	63.35 \pm 3.27	44.23 \pm 4.27	22.13 \pm 3.09

注: 与健康组比较 * $P < 0.05$

组的CD⁺4比率均恢复正常, 然而两组的CD⁺8比率尚未恢复, 仍高于正常。

讨 论

婴儿肝征属于中医“胎黄”范畴, 皆因乳母受湿热而传于胎儿。中药茵栀黄注射液具有清热、解毒、利湿、退黄作用, 目前已广泛用于预防和治疗新生儿黄疸, 有效率达89.2~92.5%^[2], 也用于急性、迁延性、慢性肝炎和早期重症肝炎^[3], 茵栀黄注射液具有多方面作用^[4,5]: (1)能通过诱导肝脏酶系统增加肝对胆红素摄取、结合能力和排泄; (2)减轻肝实质炎症, 防止肝细胞变性坏死, 促进肝细胞修复和再生; (3)促使肝脏解毒功能增强, 使肝细胞内肝糖原蓄积增加, 促进肝内代谢; (4)有抑菌护肝作用, 减少细菌代谢产物对肝脏的损害。本结果显示, 茵栀黄注射液具有明显的利胆、退黄作用。

婴儿肝征病因不同, 其发病机理颇为复杂, 其中已注意到细胞免疫功能改变^[6]。HBV、CMV、EB病毒等所致的婴儿肝征在疾病期有明显的CD⁺4降低、CD⁺8升高; 随着临床症状消失而T细胞亚群恢复正常。本组治疗后, 两组CD⁺4均恢复正常, 但CD⁺8均未恢复正常, 说明茵栀黄注射液近期不能调节细胞免疫功能, 至于对远期免疫功能的影响需进一步观察。

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adrenocortical hormone, cellular immunol function, index of glycoprotein and T_3 , T_4 had similar changes. Our data suggested that both Huanshao Dan and watered pills were beneficial for anti-aging process and there was no noticeable difference between the two drugs.

Key Words Huanshao Dan capsule, anti-aging, Yang-deficiency of Kidney

(Original article on page 20)

A Clinical Study of the Effect of Wuzi Yanzong Solution (五子衍宗液) in Retarding Aging Process

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Eighty men ranging from 60 to 80 years old were selected, in whom no-disease was found through a thorough check-up except for some senility manifestation diagnosed as deficiency of the Kidney. They were randomly divided into two groups, Wuzi Yanzong Solution (WYS) being administered in 50 cases and placebo in 30. After 5 weeks' treatment, symptoms such as hypomnesia, tinnitus, and aching of the back and legs, dribbling after urinary voiding, and nocturia were remarkably improved in the WYS group, but they remained as before in the placebo group. Before the treatment, plasma lipid peroxide (LPO), erythrocyte superoxide dismutase (SOD), blood glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), serum luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), plasma testosterone (T) and estradiol (E_2) levels were determined. In comparison with the results obtained in 33 young men in their twenties, LPO, FSH, LH level and E_2/T ratio in the aged were greatly elevated, and SOD, GSH-Px and T markedly lowered. After the treatment, there was remarkable reduction of LPO and E_2/T , and increase of SOD and T in the WYS group, but no significant change in the placebo group. The above results not only indicate the beneficial effect of WYS in retarding the aging process, but also suggest the possible mechanism of reducing the peroxidation of fatty acids by enhancing the antioxidant enzymes to inhibit free radical activity.

Key Words Wuzi Yanzong Solution, aging process, free radical, endocrine

(Original article on page 23)

Study on the Treatment of Infantile Hepatitis Syndrome with Injection of Yin Zhi Huang (茵栀黄)

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The infantile hepatitis syndrome is defined as a liver disease which occurs during the infantile period with the clinical manifestation of jaundice, hepatomegaly and hepatic dysfunction. The cause of disease is complex and the treatment is difficult. From March 1987 to June 1988, 55 patients (treatment group) were treated with injection of Yin Zhi Huang, and 15 cases (control group) with injection of Inosine, vitamin C and glucose. The course of treatment lasted 15 days. At the beginning and the end of the treatment, serum bilirubin level, sALT level, duodenal juice bilirubin level, liver size and T cell subsets in peripheral blood had been detected separately. The results showed that among the treatment group, serum bilirubin level was significantly lower at the end of the treatment than that of the control group. The sALT, and hepatomegaly were also reduced or lessened, while the duodenal juice bilirubin level was increased. But there was no difference in T cell subsets between