

# 冬虫夏草对慢性肾功能衰竭 T细胞亚群的影响

山东医科大学附属医院内科(济南 250012) 管益君 胡昭侯 明 蒋挥东

山东医学科学院免疫室 王学曾 张彩

**内容提要** 对51例慢性肾功能衰竭(简称肾衰)同步做有关肾功能指标及T细胞亚群检测,其中28例为口服冬虫夏草动态观察组。结果:肾衰组T细胞亚群较正常对照组明显降低( $P$ 均 $<0.01$ ),且白蛋白(ALb)、血红蛋白(Hb)均与OKT<sub>4</sub>、OKT<sub>4</sub>/OKT<sub>8</sub>呈正相关( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ );动态组经配对t检验,OKT<sub>4</sub>、OKT<sub>4</sub>/OKT<sub>8</sub>明显升高( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),肾功能各指标均有明显改善( $P<0.05\sim0.01$ ),显示冬虫夏草可明显改善肾衰患者的肾功能状态和提高细胞免疫功能。

**关键词** 慢性肾功能衰竭 冬虫夏草 T细胞亚群

肾衰患者极易继发感染,如不积极处理,常可导致死亡。有报告<sup>(1)</sup>肾衰患者继发感染的主要原因是细胞免疫功能低下,我们观察到冬虫夏草可明显提高其细胞免疫功能,现报告如下。

## 对象与方法

### 一、对象

1. 慢性肾功能衰竭组 51例,男35例、女16例,平均年龄40.5±13.9岁,Hb 72.8±15.7 g/L, ALb 30.3±5.2 g/L, 尿素氮(BUN)26.54~6.29 mmol/L, 血肌酐(Cr) 863.76±477.9 μmol/L。

2. 肾衰动态观察组 肾衰组51例,其中28例均口服冬虫夏草,动态观察10~12个月。其中男25例、女3例,平均年龄42.8±13.7岁,Hb 70.8±12.4 g/L, ALb 29.1±2.2 g/L, BUN 25.42±5.93 mmol/L, Cr 908.3±453.5 μmol/L。

3. 正常对照组 30例中男22例、女8例,平均年龄31.5±8.1岁,无肾炎、贫血及自身免疫性疾病。

### 二、方法

1. 肾功能有关指标及OKT系列检查均在2日内同步完成。

2. 尿素氮用二乙酰乙肟法, 血肌酐用Bec-Rman苦味酸法, 血浆白蛋白用溴甲酚绿法。  
3. OKT系列单克隆抗体检测T细胞亚群用间接免疫SPA法<sup>(1)</sup>。

4. 慢性肾功能衰竭诊断按文献<sup>(2)</sup>标准。  
5. 肾衰动态观察组,每日以冬虫夏草3~5 g,水煎半小时成150ml,分2次服,最后将虫草吃掉。在应用冬虫夏草期间,均给予优质低蛋白饮食及一般内科保守对症治疗。

## 结 果

### 一、肾衰组T细胞亚群测定结果(见表1)。

表1 肾衰组T细胞亚群检测结果 ( $\bar{x}\pm S$ )

T细胞亚群	对照组 (n=30)	肾衰组 (n=51)
OKT <sub>4</sub>	64.90±5.08	53.67±4.47*
OKT <sub>8</sub>	37.28±5.09	31.20±3.84*
OKT <sub>4</sub> /OKT <sub>8</sub>	25.39±3.54	26.75±4.82△
OKT <sub>4</sub> /T <sub>0</sub>	1.48±0.19	1.19±0.29*

注:两组比较, \* $P<0.01$ , △ $P>0.05$

提示肾衰患者细胞免疫功能显著降低。

二、肾衰组有关肾功能指标与T细胞亚群的相关结果(表2)。

提示肾衰患者白蛋白及/或血红蛋白越低,

表2 肾衰组肾功能指标与T细胞亚群的相关结果

肾功能指标	T细胞亚群		P值
ALb	OKT <sub>+</sub>	+0.3541	<0.05
ALb	OKT <sub>4</sub> /T <sub>+</sub>	+0.3752	<0.05
Hb	OKT <sub>4</sub> /T <sub>+</sub>	+0.3621	<0.05

表3 肾衰动态组服药前后有关肾功能指标的变化 ( $\bar{x} \pm S$ )

检测指标	用药前 (n=28)	用药后 (n=28)
Hb g/L	70.8±12.4	83.3±14.8**
ALb g/L	29.1±2.2	36.2±5.4*
BUN mmol/L	25.4±5.9	19.2±4.59**
Cr μmol/L	908.3±453.5	622.9±230.92**

注：用药前后比较，\*P<0.01, \*\*P<0.05

表4 肾衰动态观察组服药前后T细胞亚群变化

T细胞亚群	用药前 (n=28)	用药后 (n=28)
OKT <sub>+</sub>	52.23±4.63	53.73±4.78△
OKT <sub>4</sub>	29.75±4.68	33.56±4.18**
OKT <sub>8</sub>	26.22±7.10	24.27±2.58△
OKT <sub>4</sub> /T <sub>+</sub>	1.196±0.289	1.392±0.187**

注：用药前后比较，△P>0.05, \*\*P<0.05

其细胞免疫功能亦越低。

三、肾衰动态观察组服用冬虫夏草治疗前后肾功能改变(表3)。提示冬虫夏草可改善肾衰患者的肾功能。

四、肾衰动态组服用冬虫夏草前后细胞免疫功能的改变(表4)。提示冬虫夏草可提高改善肾衰患者细胞免疫功能。

## 讨 论

慢性肾功能衰竭患者易继发感染，临床统计占80%以上<sup>(3)</sup>，如不积极处理，常可导致死亡。多数学者报告<sup>(4)</sup>，肾衰患者继发感染的原因为免疫功能低下，主要是细胞免疫功能低下，与本文报告相符。我们发现细胞免疫功能低下与血浆ALb及Hb的降低密切相关(P均<0.05)，故临幊上应重视肾衰患者ALb和Hb的合理纠正，对提高机体的细胞免疫功能，预防继发感染均大为有益。

冬虫夏草系麦角科虫草真菌，寄生在蝙蝠蛾科昆虫幼虫上的子座及幼虫尸体的复合体，含有10余种氨基酸及微量元素，具有多种药理作用<sup>(5)</sup>。藏其中等<sup>(6)</sup>报告冬虫夏草能提高小鼠的吞噬活力，唐荣江等<sup>(7)</sup>报告冬虫夏草对体液免疫有调节作用。我们认为肾衰患者用冬虫夏草前后经配对t检验证实，细胞免疫功能有显著提高(P<0.05)，同时发现血清白蛋白及血色素亦有显著提高(P<0.05~0.01)。这可能是由于冬虫夏草含有多种氨基酸及微量元素，改善了肾衰患者白蛋白及血红蛋白的质和量，提高了多种酶的活性等因素的缘故，从而提高了机体的细胞免疫功能。

朱汉威等报告<sup>(8)</sup>冬虫夏草制剂能提高尿毒症患者高生物价低蛋白饮食的效果，与本资料观察结果相一致。田劲等认为<sup>(9)</sup>冬虫夏草可促进实验性急性肾衰肾功能的恢复，我们观察到慢性肾衰在使用冬虫夏草前后，其尿素氮、肌酐等均有显著降低，故本药对慢性肾衰患者在优质低蛋白饮食及一般对症处理下应用同样有保护和恢复肾功能的作用，且未见毒副作用。冬虫夏草对延缓肾衰患者肾功能减退的发展，提高机体免疫力，预防继发感染均大为有益，值得进一步深入研究。

## 参 考 文 献

- 田渭涛，等。应用OKT单克隆抗体检测健康成年人外周血T淋巴细胞亚群的分布。中华微生物和免疫学杂志 1987；7(2):173。
- 林善锁。慢性肾功能衰竭。见戴自英等，主编。实用内科学。北京：人民卫生出版社，1988:1503。
- 管益君。慢性肾衰105例临床分析。山东医药 1987；5(6):26。
- 郭维方。尿毒症合并感染及其治疗。中华肾脏病杂志 1986；2(1):33。
- 罗敏，等。冬虫夏草的研究概况。中国医院药学杂志 1989；8(9):36。
- 藏其中，等。虫草多糖的药理作用。中草药 1985；16(7):18。
- 唐荣江，等。冬虫夏草与青海冬虫夏草菌的药理研究。中草药 1986；17(5):22。
- 朱汉威，等。冬虫夏草制剂对尿毒症病人人体蛋白代谢和其它参数的影响。安徽医学 1990；11(增刊):64。
- 田劲，等。冬虫夏草对减轻庆大霉素所致大鼠急性肾损伤的实验观察。中华肾脏病杂志 1991；7(3):143。

## Abstracts of Original Articles

### Clinical Study of Yi Shen Ning(益肾宁)for Treating Deficiency of Kidney-Yang(肾阳) after Hormone Withdrawal of Primary Nephrotic Syndrome(PNS) — with the Clinical Analysis of 100 cases

Hong Yong-sen(洪用森),Wang Yong-jun(王永钧)\*,Tiao Xiao-juan(陶筱娟),et al

*Hangzhou Red Cross Hospital,Hangzhou(310004),\* Hangzhou Hospital of TCM, Hangzhou*

This paper reports that Yi Shen Ning(益肾宁, YSN) which acts as warming and tonifying Kidney-Yang was administrated on 100 cases of primary nephrotic syndrome (PNS) while adrenocortical hormone (ACTH) was diminished to half dosage. The results showed that to apply the integrated TCM and WM according to the different stage of PNS was quite effective to treat deficient syndrome of Kidney-Yang appeared after withdrawal of ACTH. This recipe not only could improve the symptoms, but also pick plasma cortisol up earlier than expected, which was inhibited by exogenous hormone. The total remission rate of YSN group was 68.75%, higher than that of ACTH group( $P < 0.05$ ), especially for the cases dependent on exogenous hormone, the re-acquired remission rate reached to 58.3%.

**Key Words** Yi Shen Ning, Nephrotic syndrome, hormone withdrawal, deficiency syndrome of Kidney-Yang

(Original article on page 330)

### Preliminary Experimental and Clinical Study on Treatment of Chronic Renal Insufficiency by Granule of Yi-Qi Bu-Shen (益气补肾)

Zhang Sheng-guang(张盛光),Xiong Guo-lian(熊国良),Yang Xiao(阳晓),et al

*The Second Hospital Affiliated to Hunan College of TCM, Changsha (410005)*

The effects of the granule of Yi-Qi Bu-Shen on the chronic renal insufficiency (CRI) was studied. 30 cases of CRI patients using the granule was compared with other 23 CRI patients by using Aldehyde-coating Oxidized Starch in same conditions. The effective rate of these 2 groups were 53.3% and 42.9% respectively ( $P > 0.05$ ). According to laboratory observation, the granule had the ability to reduce BUN, Scr, Ch, TG and increase Cr, Hb. The granule also could relieve symptom of Kidney-deficiency(肾虚). Animal experimental research suggested the granule had the function of reducing BUN, Scr and could improve pathological changes in rat kidneys. The conclusion were that the granule was effective on treating CRI and could postpone the progress of CRI.

**Key Words** granule of Yi-Qi Bu-Shen, chronic renal insufficiency, Deficiency in the Kidney

(Original article on page 335)

### Effect of Cordyceps Sinesis on T-Lymphocyte Subsets in Chronic Renal Failure

Guan Yi-jun(管益君), Hu Zhao(胡昭), Hou Ming(侯明), et al

*The Affiliated Hospital, Shandong Medical University, Jinan(250012)*

Synchronous measurements of renal function and T-cell subsets were taken in 51 cases of chronic renal failure (CRF) patients. Cordyceps sinesis 3.5g/d was given to 28 out of these 51 patients, which was considered as follow-up group. The results were stated as follows:(1) Obvious decrease of OKT<sub>3</sub>,OKT<sub>4</sub>, OKT<sub>4</sub>/OKT<sub>8</sub> was found in CRF( $P < 0.01$ ).(2) OKT<sub>4</sub> and OKT<sub>4</sub>/OKT<sub>8</sub> were proportional to plasma albumin and Hb levels( $P < 0.05$ ).(3) After administration of Cordyceps sinesis, improvement of renal function and OKT<sub>4</sub>,OKT<sub>4</sub>/OKT<sub>8</sub> were confirmed. This study indicated that cellular immune function was decreased in CRF. Administration of Cordyceps sinesis might improve their renal function and as the same time enhance the cellular immune function in CRF.

**Key Words** chronic renal failure, Cordyceps sinesis, T-lymphocyte subsets

(Original article on page 338)