

当归腹宁滴丸治疗腹痛162例观察

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内容提要 本组对207例腹痛患者进行了当归腹宁滴丸的临床疗效对比研究。当归腹宁滴丸治疗组162例,对照组45例(其中阿托品治疗组35例,安慰剂组10例),结果3组治疗有效率分别为93.27、97.14和0%,经统计学处理当归腹宁滴丸组和阿托品组无显著性差异($P>0.05$),而两者与安慰剂组比较均有显著性差异($P<0.01$)。认为其主要药理作用是阻滞M受体、 α 受体和 H_1 受体,镇痛和抗菌。

关键词 腹痛 当归腹宁滴丸 解痉止痛

为了临床验证甘肃省药物研究所研制的当归腹宁滴丸(即当归挥发油丸,主要成分是藜本内酯)的解痉止痛效果,在兰州市第一人民医院消化科、兰州军区总医院传染科、兰州市第二人民医院传染科、兰州空军医院传染科等4个单位进行了临床疗效观察,结果显示当归腹宁滴丸疗效良好。报道如下。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

(一)治疗组 共162例。病种:急性菌痢124例,慢性菌痢1例,急性肠炎17例,慢性肠炎16例,肠激惹综合征2例,急性出血性坏死性肠炎1例,肠结核并发结核性腹膜炎1例。162例中,男性108例,女性54例。年龄15~73岁,以20~30岁病例居多,占40.12%。腹痛部位在左下腹者119例,脐周部35例,上腹部8例。腹痛性质呈阵发性绞痛者116例,持续性隐痛者46例。腹痛每次发作及持续时间随原发病不同而异:全部患者腹痛反复或持续发作均在6h以上,部分患者达3d。162例中,腹痛每次发作时间 $<10\text{min}$ 70例; $10\sim20\text{min}$ 56例; $20^+\sim30\text{min}$ 20例; $>30\text{min}$ 10例;无定时、不规则腹痛6例。除6例不规则腹痛外,腹痛间隔时间 $5\sim10\text{min}$ 84例; $10^+\sim20\text{min}$ 52例; $20^+\sim30\text{min}$ 14例; $30^+\sim60\text{min}$ 4例; $>60\text{min}$ 2例。

(二)对照组 共45例。急性菌痢39例,急

性肠炎6例。男性36例,女性9例。20岁以下3例, $20^+\sim30$ 岁30例, $30^+\sim40$ 岁12例。腹痛部位在左下腹者26例,脐周部13例,上腹部6例。腹痛性质呈阵发性绞痛者15例,持续性隐痛者15例,无定位者15例。

二、治疗方法 (1)治疗组:顿服腹宁滴丸(甘肃省药物研究所制药厂,批号90—68439,2mg/粒),一次量为5粒者72例,10粒者23例,15粒者67例。(2)对照组:35例用阿托品0.3mg顿服,10例用安慰剂空白滴丸(不含药物)5粒顿服。两组病例均系住院患者,随机分组,每个病例均按统一要求项目,在服药前后填表记录,并详细观察有无毒、副作用。顿服药后腹痛好转而未消失者可继续服药1~3天(当归腹宁滴丸5粒,每日3次;对照组阿托品0.3mg,每日3次)。

结果

一、疗效判定标准 显效:顿服药后腹痛于2h内消失者;好转:顿服药后腹痛于2h内减轻者;无效:顿服药后,腹痛于2h内无缓解者。

二、结果 (1)总有效率(显效及好转):当归腹宁滴丸治疗组为93.27%,阿托品治疗对照组为97.14%,两组无显著性差异($P>0.05$);安慰剂空白对照组全部无效,与上两组相比有显著性差异($P<0.01$)。治疗组3个剂量相比,5粒组与10粒组显效率各为41.67%、56.52%,

疗效结果相近;但在15粒组有效率明显上升至83.58% ($P < 0.05$)。(2)两组腹痛消失时间分析:当归腹宁滴丸组在服药10min内即可显效,在0.5~1h内就有46.29%的病例奏效;而阿托品组30min才能显效,在1h内只有31.32%奏效。(3)副作用:口服当归腹宁滴丸后有1例出现头晕,2例出现便秘,4例出现口渴感及恶心,停药后即消失。未发现体温,脉搏,呼吸,血压,血、尿常规等异常改变。对照组服用阿托品后普遍有口干舌燥,部分患者视力模糊,皮肤潮红,体温升高,心动过速,脉搏加快。

讨 论

本文结果显示,当归腹宁滴丸解痉止痛效果与阿托品相近,但比阿托品显效快。其速效的机理:由于该药是含液体药物的固体分散制剂,当归挥发油中的藁本内酯是以分子或极微的液体粒子存在于基质中,当归腹宁滴丸服用后与体液接触时,水溶性基质被溶解,药物以最细的液体微粒或分子状态释出而被迅速吸收,

产生速效作用。

当归腹宁滴丸对胃肠平滑肌具有明显的松弛作用⁽¹⁾,可延缓胃肠排空时间。其作用机理是阻滞M受体、 α 受体、 H_1 受体的作用和直接抑制平滑肌的作用,优于阿托品类与罂粟碱等解痉药。在动物实验中发现,当归腹宁滴丸对小鼠醋酸扭体反应有明显的抑制作用(镇痛作用),并减少醋酸所致的腹腔染料渗出(消炎作用)⁽²⁾。体外试验对痢疾杆菌、变形杆菌、伤寒杆菌、鼠疫杆菌、乙型溶血性链球菌、肺炎双球菌有抑制作用^(1~3)。这些镇痛、消炎、抗菌功效在治疗感染性腹泻疾病中将发挥着积极的协同与互补作用。

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• 简讯 •

流通率最高的中文生命科学期刊 59 种

中国中西医结合杂志位居第六

据中国科学院上海文献情报中心包国海报道,对该中心生命科学 450 种中文期刊 3 年中流通频次进行统计,按照《科图法》生命科学类目简表进行整理,确定该中心流通率最高的 59 种生命科学中文期刊,中国中西医结合杂志排列第六位。59 种期刊依频次大小顺序如下。

(1) 药学学报 (2) 中草药 (3) 生物化学与生物物理进展 (4) 细胞生物学杂志 (5) 生物化学与生物物理学报 (6) 中西医结合杂志 (7) 实验生物学报 (8) 中国药理学报 (9) 中国免疫学杂志 (10) 上海免疫学杂志 (11) 中国医学科学院学报 (12) 药学通报 (13) 中国医学杂志 (14) 植物学通报 (15) 药物分析杂志 (16) 微生物学通报 (17) 生命的化学 (18) 中医杂志 (19) 生物科学动态 (20) 遗传学报 (21) 心理学报 (22) 生理学报 (23) 生物学通

报 (24) 植物学报 (25) 水生生物学报 (26) 微生物学报 (27) 应用微生物 (28) 中华医学杂志 (29) 中华内科杂志 (30) 植物生理学报 (31) 动物学报 (32) 云南植物研究 (33) 生理科学进展 (34) 国外医学·肿瘤学 (35) 医药工业 (36) 上海中医药杂志 (37) 中华微生物学与免疫学杂志 (38) 真菌学报 (39) 国外医学·药学分册 (40) 国外医学·中医中药分册 (41) 植物分类学报 (42) 动物学杂志 (43) 遗传与育种 (44) 同济医科大学学报 (45) 生殖与避孕 (46) 中华血液杂志 (47) 上海医学 (48) 解剖学报 (49) 生理学报 (50) 中华传染病杂志 (51) 国外医学免疫学分册 (52) 国外医学·分子生物学分册 (53) 临床生物化学与检验学 (54) 中华消化杂志 (55) 生物化学杂志 (56) 中华心血管病杂志 (57) 生物物理学报 (58) 古生物学报 (59) 生态学杂志

The Observation on Efficacy of Danggui Funing Pill(丹归腹宁滴丸) in Treating 162 Cases of Abdominal Pain

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Therapeutic effect of Danggui Funing (DGFN) pill in treating 207 patients with abdominal pain were studied with control. Among 207 patients with abdominal pain, 162 of DGFN pill group and 45 of control groups (35 atropine group and 10 placebo group). The effective rate of abdominal pain in the three groups were 93.27%, 97.14% and 0% respectively. There was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) between the DGFN pill group and the atropine group, but the difference were statistically significant ($P < 0.01$) between the above-mentioned two groups and the placebo group. These results revealed that the therapeutic effect of DGFN pill was reliable. There were three pharmacological effects of DGFN pill: The blocking on M, α and H_1 receptors, the analgesic effect and the antiseptic effect. The DGFN pill was the drug of rapid-efficacy and low toxicity.

Key words abdominal pain, Danggui Funing Pill

(Original article on page 531)

Clinical Study of Rapid Bladder Filling Agent

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The Rapid Bladder Filling Agent (RBFA) was prepared with *Polyporus umbellatus*, *Poria cocos* and Furosemidum. The urinary volume and the best filling time of urinary bladder were observed with ultrasonography in 211 cases. The result showed that in experimental group the largest urinary volume in unit time was more than that in control group and shortest filling time was shorter (30.35 ± 7.9 min) in comparing with control group (145.6 ± 50.1 min). Clinical observation for 1180 cases proved that the RBFA had the effects of raising the quality of ultrasonographic examination and escalating work efficiency, shortening the waiting time of patients and relieving patients' suffering from excessive filling of urinary bladder. The effective time of the RBFA was fast but the duration was short. The RBFA had no adverse effect.

Key words Rapid Bladder Filling Agent, urinary volume of bladder, best filling time, ultrasonography

(Original article on page 533)

Study on Blood and Urine Prostaglandin E_2 and Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ in Patients with Chronic Gastritis and Peptic Ulcer

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The blood and urine prostaglandine E_2 (PGE_2), Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) in 106 cases of chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer were investigated by RIA. Meanwhile, the relationship among PGE_2 , $PGF_{2\alpha}$ and the Syndromes of TCM were approached. The result showed: In comparing with the normal control, the blood and urine PGE_2 of 106 cases were obviously higher ($P < 0.01$), but $PGF_{2\alpha}$ was not ($P > 0.05$). The urine PGE_2 and $PGF_{2\alpha}$ of moderate gastritis were markedly higher than those of mild gastritis ($P < 0.05$), but there were no significant difference between blood PGE_2 , $PGF_{2\alpha}$ of moderate gastritis and those of mild gastritis ($P > 0.05$). The blood PGE_2 , $PGE_2/PGF_{2\alpha}$ ratio of Dampness-Heat in Spleen-Stomach Syndrome and the blood $PGE_2/PGF_{2\alpha}$ ratio of incoordination between Liver and Stomach Syndrome were higher than those of Spleen Stomach Deficiency Syndrome in all the cases ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the normal control, both the decreased