# 电针合并氯丙嗪与单用氯丙嗪治疗精神分裂症30例对照观察

扬州市第二人民医院(江苏 225002) 诸葛冬伊 陈景科

内容提要 本文采用电针疗法合并氯丙嗪与单用氯丙嗪治疗精神分裂症各 30 例对照研究,并应用简明精神病症状量表(BPRS)进行疗效评定。结果显示,两组总体疗效相似。电针疗法合并氯丙嗪组出现疗效较单用氯丙嗪组快,而且氯丙嗪用量相对减少,药物副作用也相对减少。

关键词 简明精神病症状量表 精神分裂症 电针疗法 氯丙嗪

电针疗法是在中医学针灸疗法的基础上, 结合巴甫洛夫神经论学说而发展起来的。电针 疗法是一种对神经系统的良性刺激所引起的全 身反射性机制的疗法。它是通过电流和机械的 共同刺激,产生综合性的治疗作用。目前已广泛 地应用于临床。但对精神分裂症的治疗报道不 多。本文报告我院应用电针合并氯丙嗪和单用 氯丙嗪治疗精神分裂症各 30 例对照研究结果。

# 资料与方法

- 一、病例资料 自 1988 年 4 月起在我院就 诊的符合黄山会议诊断标准的精神分裂症患者 60 例。按照患者的年龄、性别、病程及疾病 严重程度顺序配对分为 2 组: 电针疗法合并氯 丙嗪组(简称治疗组)和单用氯丙嗪组(简称对 照组),每组 30 例。
- 二、治疗方法 治疗组氯丙嗪用量为每日200~450 mg, 平均每日剂量为325±38.6 mg。电针机采用G6805型电麻仪。电针穴位采用百会、印堂和双侧太阳穴交替使用,针6天停1天。输出电压为0.01~0.4 V、电流为0.001~0.03 mA,以穴位局部肌肉可见抽动,头部轻微摇动,患者无严重不适为限。电流频率为60~80次/min 闪光左右。留针时间为30 min 左右。对照组氯丙嗪用量每日300~600 mg,平均每日剂量为475±43.8 mg。治疗期间如出现严重锥体外系副反应时,使用抗胆碱能药物,不合用其他抗精神病药物。

三、评定方法 两组在治疗前、治疗后第1周和第3周,均采用简明精神病症状量表(BPRS)评定<sup>①</sup>。参加评定的医师均经过量表的系统训练,一致性测定 Kappa 系数为0.72。然后分别计分,再经统计学处理。

# 结 果

- 一、两组患者治疗前后的比较 治疗组和对照组在治疗后 3 周, BPRS 因子分两组均有明显降低。两组分别作治疗前后对照, 经 t 检验均有显著性差异。然而两组之间治疗前后比较差异不明显。
- 二、两组患者治疗后1周对比 两组在治疗前 BPRS 因子分无明显差异。治疗后1周,治疗组 BPRS 因子分明显低于对照组,说明治疗组出现疗效较对照组早。见附表。

附表 两组患者治疗前后 BPRS 因子分比较  $(\bar{x}\pm S)$ 

组别	治疗前	治疗后1周	治疗后 3 周
治疗	34.75±9.19 \(\text{\ti}}}}}} \ext{\tint}}}}}} \ext{\tilie{\text{\tinit}\\ \text{\te}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\te}\tint{\text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}}\tint{\text{\tin}\tiint{\text{\text{\text{\tiin}\tiint{\text{\text{\texi}\	27.93±8.18*	24.50±2.12**
对照	35.63±13.01 ΔΔ	$32.41 \pm 9.05$	$24.90 \pm 5.43$

注,与对照组比较\*P<0.01,\*\*P>0.05;与治疗后3周比较4P<0.001,^^P<0.01

三、两组患者治疗后1周 BPRS 因子分比较 治疗后第1周两组患者 BPRS 因子分的均值比较显示,治疗组对激活性增高改善最明显,与对照组均分比为3.53 比5.25;其次为焦虑抑郁、缺乏活力和敌视猜疑改善亦较好,与对照组均分比分别为5.92 比6.90、5.83 比6.83、5.39 比6.08;而对思维的改善近似于对

照组, 比分为 7.03 比 7.12。

# 讨 论

电针疗法自问世以来,已广泛地应用于精 神科的临床,然而有关治疗精神分裂症方面的 报道,尤其是对照组研究报道不多。从本文的 对照组研究结果看, 两组患者最终治疗结果基 本相似,没有明显差异。但是治疗后的第1 周,两组 BPRS 因子分有较明显的差异,t= 2.72,P < 0.01。说明治疗组出现疗效快于对 照组。从 BPRS 因子分比较看, 尤以激活性 增高疗效明显,其次为焦虑抑郁、缺乏活力和 **敢视猜疑。这说明电针疗法合并氯丙嗪对缓解** 紧张、兴奋、情感交流、心情抑郁等症状疗效 较快、较好。这种显效可能是电针触及机体的 局部感受器,由刺激所引起的兴奋发生冲动, 沿神经末梢传至中枢,中枢依照当时的机能状 态产生一种调整作用,克服了机体原来不协调 的异常现象®。Bolwig 等认为药物合并电休 克治疗,可能由于脑部血流增多,而提高了血 脑屏障的通透性,进而加强了受体部位对抗精 神病药的可利用性③。电针疗法与电休克相似 都有电流的作用,电针疗法是否也是调整了血脑屏障的通透性,还是电针疗法本身也可能引起脑内电解质和生化的改变起到治疗作用,还有待今后进一步的研究。本文资料治疗组与,与对照组在氯丙嗪的用量上有较明显的差异(t=14.07,P<0.01),虽然两组精神分裂症患者的最终治疗效果是相似的。但是治疗组在应用氯丙嗪的剂量上明显少于对照组,从而可以减少精神药物的副作用。相对地说,精神药物的量相对偏小,精神药物副作用也相应减少,患者宜坚持服药,使疗效得以巩固。但这需要长期随访观察,方能进一步地证实。

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# 参苓白术片治疗汗疱疹 48 例观察

河南省中医院皮肤科(郑州 450002)

刘爱民 赵东滨 余秋生

汗疱疹是一种好发于掌跖和指趾的湿疹样季节发作性疾病。西医常用抗组胺、钙剂及激素治疗,较难控制复发。我们自1991年5月~1992年10月采用参苓白术片口服治疗该病,疗效满意,现报告如下。

#### 一般资料

本组共48例, 其中男31例, 女17例; 年龄5~42岁; 病程7天~3年; 单纯手指发病者8例, 指掌同病者35例, 手足同病者5例。全部病例均经皮损处皮屑镜检, 未发现真菌菌丝及孢子。

#### 治疗方法

参苓白术片(天津乐仁堂制药厂,批号: 900546) 每服 6 片,每日 3 次,15 天后判定疗效。服药期间 停用其他任何药物。

#### 结 果

疗效判定标准 治愈为水疱、瘙痒均消失、显效为水疱大部分消失、瘙痒显著减轻。结果、经治疗15天后、48例中治愈42例、显效6例。起效时间最短2天、平均5天、无任何毒、副作用。

#### 讨论

汗疱疹属中医湿邪为患。参苓白术片为宋·《和剂局方》参苓白术散的片剂型,功能健脾渗湿,常用于脾虚湿滞之乏力、纳呆、便溏、泄泻等症。我们根据汗疱疹的发病特点、皮疹形态及"暑多挟湿"理论,认为该病发病机理为"外湿引动内湿",故选用具有补气健脾、化湿渗湿作用的参苓白术片,俾其脾气健、内湿消,既有显著的治疗效果,又有良好的预防复发作用,尤其对具备脾湿证候者疗效更佳。对于手足部水疱型湿疹亦有较好疗效。

# Controlled Observation on Naoxuenin (脑血字) in Treating 22 Hypertensive Encephalorrhagia Patients

Lu Zhi-qiang (陆志强)

Municipal Central Hospital, Xiangtan (411100)

42 cases of hypertensive encephalorrhagia (HER) were randomly divided into two groups, All cases received treatment within three days after the attack, group I received current conventional treatment as control, group II took 100ml Naoxuenin (NXN) oral liquid with conventional treatment. Effects were evaluated after 14-day treatment. Results indicated that NXN had direct therapeutic effect or/and synergistic effect on HER in acute phase, the mortality was significantly lowered (P < 0.05) and the recovery of nerve function speeded up in group II. And NXN displayed similar effect on different Syndromes and Types of the acute phase of HER (P > 0.05). Analysis of results of hemorheological examination of pre- and post-treatment suggested that NXN could improve the microcirculation and prevent the high hemo-viscosity syndrome caused by dehydration therapy.

**Key word** hypertensive encephalorrhagia, Naoxuenin, hemorheology

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# Comparison between Electro-Acupuncture with Chlorpromazine and Chlorpromazine in 60 Schizophrenic Patients

Zhuge Dong-yi (诸葛冬伊),Chen Jing-ke (陈景科)

Yangzhou 2nd People's Hospital, Yangzhou (225002)

60 schizophrenia patients were treated with electro-acupuncture and chlorpromazine therapy in comparison with chlorpromazine therapy alone, 30 patients for each group, and their curative effects evaluated according to the brief psychiatric rating scale (BPRS). The result showed the total curative effects of the two groups were similar. However, the marked effects appeared earlier in combined therapy than that of using chlorpromazine alone, less chlorpromazine was needed, hence displayed fewer side-effects.

**Key word** Brief psychiatric rating scale, schizophrenia, eletro-acupuncture, chlorpromazine (Original article on page 408)

#### Treatment of Myelodysplastic Syndrome by Combined TCM-WM Therapy

Wang Xiu-ting (王秀婷), He Hai-tao (贺海涛)

254 Hospital of PLA, Tianjin (300142)

50 cases were treated with Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) by combined TCM-WM therapy. They were classified into RA 17 cases, RAS 6, RAEB 19, CMML 1 and RAEBT 7. The patients were divided into two groups, one with RA and RAS receiving treatment of hemopoietic and immune drugs plus Chinese medicinal herbs, the other with RAEB,CMML and RAEBT receiving treatment of LD Ara-c and LD Hom chemotherapy plus medicinal herbs. The effective rates were 47.83% and 62.96% respectively, the total effective rate being 56%. 6 cases (RAEB 4, RA 1, RAS 1) were treated with all-trans retinoic acid used as an inducer of differentiation, 2 of them were effective. 11 patients with MDS who had transformed into acute leukemia were treated by LD Ara-c and combined TCM -WM chemotherapy, the remission rate was 54.55% and the survival period was 9–27 months after remission. In some cases low dose chemotherapy resulted in hemocytopenia, bone marrow inhibition, infection, mild nausea and anorexia.

**Key word** Myelodysplastic Syndrome, Chinese herbs, low dose chemotherapy, induced differentiation

(Original article on page 410)

# Effect of Qigong on Blood Pressure and Life Quality of Essential Hypertension Patients

Xing Zhi-hua (邢之华), Li Wei (李 炜), Pi De-ren (皮德仁)

Inst. of Combined TCM-WM, Hunan Medical University, Changsha (410008)

56 essential hypertension patients (stages I, II) received Qigong from Mar, 1989 to Sept, 1991, pre- and post-treatmental comparison of BP and life quality (LQ) indices revealed that (1) It could efficiently lower BP(P < 0.001). Stroke, congestive heart failure and acute myocardial infarction did