# 中西药合用治疗疣状胃炎 46 例与西药对照观察

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内容提要 对比观察了中西药合用治疗与单纯西药治疗疣状胃炎的临床疗效。结果表明,前者的总有效率和治愈率分别为97.83%和84.78%,明显高于对照组的77.14%和22.86%(P<0.05、0.01)。停药6个月后随访,两组复发率分别为9.10%和43.75%,差异非常显著(P<0.05)。认为本疗法疗效满意,值得推广运用。

关键词 疣状胃炎 幽门螺旋菌 纤维胃镜

疣状胃炎(VG)是特殊类型的慢性胃炎之一。近年来,随着纤维胃镜的普遍应用和人们认识的不断提高,国内外有关其西医诊断和病理研究的报道屡见不鲜。我们从 1991 年 3 月~1992 年 9 月,用中西药合用的方法治疗VG46 例,疗效满意,现报告如下。

# 资料与方法

- 一、病例选择与分组 根据国际悉尼系统胃类分类法①,参照汪鸿志等编《慢性胃炎》中有关 VG 诊断标准②,我们将经胃镜和病理活检确诊的 VG 患者,排除胃下垂、胃癌和肝、胆疾患后,随机分为中西药合用治疗组(简称治疗组)和西药对照组(简称对照组)。
- 二、一般资料 治疗组46例中,男41例,女5例;年龄为18~62岁,平均37.4岁;病程6个月~46年;临床主要症状中,胃脘疼痛46例,饱胀38例,嗳气33例,泛酸28例。对照组35例中,男29例,女6例;年龄20~65岁,平均39.3岁;病程7个月~48年;其中,胃脘疼痛33例,饱胀31例,嗳气26例,泛酸23例。两组患者的年龄、性别、病情轻重等情况,经统计学处理,无显著性差异(P>0.05),具有可比性。

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#### 三、治疗方法

- 1. 对照组 口服西药: (1)西米替丁 0.2 g, 每日 4 次。(2) 痢 特 灵 0.1 g, 每日 3 次。 35 天为 1 个疗程。
- 2. 治疗组 在对照组治疗基础上加用中药,基本方由柴胡、赤芍、丹参、蒲公英、白藓皮等药组成。加减法: 胃阴虚加沙参、石斛; 气虚加黄芪、太子参; 湿重选加藿香、薏仁、茯苓; 出血选加三七、地榆、仙鹤草。每日1剂,水煎服2次。35天为1个疗程。

四、观察方法 (1)治疗期间每周观察、记录1次症状、体征和副反应。(2)治疗前后分别进行胃镜、活组织和幽门螺旋杆菌(HP)感染检查。(3)治疗结束后即进行近期临床疗效总结,并就胃镜像、舌像、主要自觉症状、HP感染试验和副作用等方面进行比较分析。(4)随访观察:疗程结束后6个月进行随访复查,内容包括临床自觉症状改变和胃镜检查两个方面。

# 结 果

一、疗效评定标准 参照中国中西医结合学会 1989 年 11 月南昌会议所制订的慢性胃炎疗效标准评定<sup>(3)</sup>: (1)近期临床治愈: 主要症状消失,次要症状消失或基本消失,胃镜复查VG病灶消失。(2)显效: 主要症状消失,次

要症状基本消失,胃镜见 VG 病灶消失 2/3以上。(3)有效:主要症状明显减轻,胃镜检查 VG 病灶消失 1/2以上。(4)无效:达不到有效标准,而又未恶化者。

#### 二、治疗结果及其分析

1. 结果 治疗组46例中,治愈39例(84.78%),显效2例(4.35%),有效4例(8.70%),无效1例(2.17%);总有效率97.83%。对照组35例中,治愈8例(22.86%),显效9例(25.71%),有效10例(28.57%),无效8例(22.86%);总有效率77.14%。两组比较,其治愈率和总有效率均有显著性差异(P<0.01、0.05),治疗组明显优于对照组。

2. 疗效分析 (1)主要症状缓解情况:治疗至第3周,治疗组和对照组的缓解率分别为68.18%和38.10%,第4周分别为90.91%和48.21%,两组比较差异均有显著性意义(P<0.05、0.01)。(2)VG病灶消失情况:治疗结束后胃镜复查,两组VG病灶消失率分别为86.96%和54.29%,有显著性差异(P<0.01)。(3)HP消失情况:治疗结束后,两组HP消失率分别为82.61%和42.42%,差异有显著性意义(P<0.05)。(4)舌像改变情况:治疗结束后,两组患者的黄苔消失率分别为70.59%(24/34)和20.83%(5/24);红绛紫暗舌消失率分别为88.89%(32/36)和12.50%(3/24),差异有显著性意义(P均<0.01)。

- 3. 随访结果 治疗结束后6个月随访, 治疗组复发率为9.10%(2/22), 与对照组的 43.75%(7/16)比较, 差异有显著性意义(P < 0.05)。
- 4. 不良反应 治疗组无1例出现不良反应,而对照组在治疗1~2周内,出现头昏5例,乏力5例,食欲不振7例,呕吐6例,其各类不良反应的出现率合计为65.71%。

# 讨论

VG 系 1990 年悉尼国际胃肠病大会确认

的特殊类型的慢性胃炎之一,其病因目前尚未完全明了。有资料报道认为,主要为高胃酸、自身免疫、胆汁返流、过敏因素和 HP 感染等因素有关(2-4)。中医对其病因病理的系统研究,目前文献报道不多。我们曾经对 650 例胃病患者进行辨证分析,发现湿热内蕴、肝脾失调和气滞血瘀是 VG 的主要病理变化。

在反复实践的基础上,我们制订了统一的治疗方案,即以西药痢特灵和西米替丁抗胃酸、抗过敏、调节免疫和修复溃疡,中药清热解毒、健脾祛湿和理气活血的中西药合用疗法,治疗 VG 46 例,治愈率达84.78%,总有效率97.83%,明显高于西药对照组的22.86%和77.14%(P<0.01、0.05),且复发率低,无毒、副作用,充分显示出了中西药合用疗法的优势。

现代药理研究证实,本疗法中药基本方中,柴胡有镇痛消炎和增强免疫等功能(5),赤芍等药具有消炎杀菌、促进血液循环的作用(6);白藓皮有抗过敏和抑制真菌的作用(6);潴公英、丹参等有消炎抗菌、改善免疫、抗胃酸、保护和修复胃粘膜等作用(6,7)。诸药合用,对引起 VG 的各种致病因素,起到多途径、多功能的调节和治疗作用,因而取得了较单纯西药治疗更为满意的疗效。

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blood liprotein-a level. It is worth while to use JYL as an antihyperlipemic agent clinically. **Key words** Jian Yan Ling, antihyperlipemic agent, apoprotein, lipoprotein—a

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# Clinical and Experimental Study of No.90-Dasheng Jiangya oral Liquid (90 大圣降压口服液) in Treating Hypertension

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109 cases of hypertension patients were divided into two groups at random. No.90 Dasheng Jiangya (DSJY) oral liquid was administered to the TCM group, while nifedipine to the control. Results: The level of hypertension was lowered in both TCM and control groups. The effective rates of which were 92.3% and 94.7% respectively. No significant difference was seen between them (P>0.05). The TCM groups has an advantage of decreasing blood-lipid, increasing high density lipoprotein, improving microcirculation and reducing the atherogenic index as well. The difference between the two groups was significant (P<0.05) or 0.01). Animal studies have shown that TCM groups has effect in decreasing blood pressure of the spontaneously hypertensive rat, and in rising of anoxia tolerance in mice. Both clinical and toxicological tests showed that this drug was nontoxic with no marked side-effects. Therefore this paper provides a basis for use of No.90 Dasheng Jiangya oral liquid in preventing and treating hypertension.

**Key words** hypertension, N0.90 Dasheng Jiangya oral liquid, nifedipine

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# Correlation between Serum Adenosine Deaminase, Peripheral T Lymphocyte Subsets and Syndrome Types of TCM in Liver Cirrhosis Patients

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Serum adenosine deaminase (ADA) of 74 liver cirrhosis patients and 100 healthy subjects as control were examined with improved Martinek microassay and peripheral T lymphocyte subsets of 38 liver cirrhosis patients and 60 healthy subjects studied by indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA) for exploring the relationship between them and syndrome types of TCM. The result showed that level of ADA of liver cirrhosis patients was higher than that of control (P < 0.01) and increased in following order: the type of Liver-energy Depression and Spleen Deficiency, that of Heat-Stagnation and Blood Stasis and that of Yin-Deficiency and Microvessel Obstruction. The difference of serum ADA among the types were significant (P < 0.01). The result also showed that OKT<sub>8</sub> of liver cirrhosis patients was higher, the ratio of OKT<sub>4</sub>/OKT<sub>8</sub> was lower than the healthy subjects (P < 0.05 - 0.01), but the difference among the types were not significant (P > 0.05). Serum ADA seemed to be one of the teference indexes in differentiating syndrome types of TCM, determining the patient's condition and prognosis.

**Key words** hepatocirrhosis, serum adenosine deaminase, T lymphocyte subsets

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### Clinical Observation on Verrucous Gastritis with Combined Therapy of Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine

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Controlled study of verrucous gastritis treated with combined therapy of TCM-WM was compared with that of WM only. The result showed that the total effective rate and the cured rate of former were 97.83% and 84.78%, while that of latter were 77.14% and 22.86% respectively. The