# 肾虚证患者骨矿物含量改变的初步探讨

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内容提要 报告了184例肾虚证与非肾虚证患者尺、桡骨骨矿物含量的检测结果。肾虚证组骨矿物含量显著低于非肾虚证组及对照组(P<0.01),非肾虚证组与对照组比较无显著差异(P>0.05),同病种的肾虚证组与非肾虚证组之间骨矿物含量有显著差别(P<0.01)。说明肾虚证患者骨矿物含量有特征性改变,以及疾病证候存在的客观性。

关键词 骨矿物含量 肾虚证 非肾虚证

为了揭示肾主骨的内在联系及肾虚证在骨骼中的特征性改变,我们选择肾虚证病例作为研究对象,测定尺、桡骨骨矿物含量作为观察指标,探讨肾虚对骨矿物含量的影响。现报告如下。

## 资料与方法

一、一般资料 观察组共 184 例,全部病 例均系根据有关诊断标准(总后勤部卫生部... 临床疾病诊断依据治愈好转标准,人民军医出 版社, 1987)而确诊的住院患者, 其中糖尿病 110 例,慢性肾炎 36 例,慢性再生障碍性贫 血 38 例。184 例中男 102 例,女 82 例。45 岁 以内成人期84例,45~60岁老年前期70 例, >60 岁老年期 30 例。根据 1982 年广州 召开的全国中西医结合虚证与老年病防治学术 会议制定的标准(1),肾虚、腰脊酸痛、胫酸膝 软或足跟痛, 耳鸣, 耳聋, 发脱齿摇, 尿有余 **沥或失禁,阳痿,早泄或月经不调。具备其中** 3 项者。将 184 例患者分为肾虚证 104 例与非 肾虚证 80 例两组。对照组选择 150 名健康人, 其中男 86 名, 女 64 名; 成人期 73 名, 老年 前期 57 名, 老年期 20 名。

二、检测方法 骨矿物含量测定采用国产 SD 200 型骨矿物仪,以<sup>241</sup> Am 镅作为工作源,用 y 光子吸收扫描法进行无损伤检测。检测 都位以右尺、桡骨中、下 1/4 交界处作为测量点。检测时,将探头对准量点,仪器由微机自

动控制,并自动显示骨矿物含量(g/cm²,下同)。

### 结果

一、尺、桡骨骨矿物含量 成人期、老年前期和老年期肾虚证组显著低于非肾虚证组及对照组(P<0.01),非肾虚证组与对照组比较无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表 1。在糖尿病、慢性肾炎和慢性再生障碍性贫血 3 种疾病中,也出现类似情况,见表 2。

二、在肾虚证组中,分别统计糖尿病、慢性肾炎及慢性再生障碍性贫血患者的骨矿物含量,3个病种组间均无显著性差异(P>0.05);非肾虚证组3个病种组间亦均无显著性差异。

三、将观察组患者按病程分为<1年、 1~2年和>2年,男、女各3组,统计分析表明,各病程组间骨矿物含量差异无显著性 (P>0.05),病程与骨矿物含量间亦无相关 性。

# 讨 论

本研究以中医辨证为基础,对肾虚证患者进行了骨矿物含量测定。结果发现肾虚证各年龄组骨矿物含量均低于非肾虚证组与对照组,与疾病的种类及病程无关,且同病种患者中肾虚证与非肾虚证患者差异也有显著性。说明肾虚证患者的骨矿物含量有特征性改变。这种改变可能是肾虚证在骨骼中的病理变化之一。

中医认为肾主骨, 藏精生髓, 骨骼赖之以

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表 1 各组骨矿物含量比较  $(g/cm^2, x\pm S)$ 

Act Dif	例		成人期		老年前期		老年期	
组别		数	桡骨	尺骨	桡骨	尺骨	桡骨	尺骨
育 虚 证	男	62	0.731±0.083*	0.749±0.082*	0.684±0.061*	0.746±0.065*	0.605±0.070*	0.607±0.050*
	女	42	$0.671 \pm 0.053$	$0.68 \pm 0.073$ *	$0.579 \pm 0.068 ^*$	$0.643 \pm 0.073$ *	$0.556 \pm 0.060$	$0.550 \pm 0.061^{\bullet}$
非腎虚证	男	40	0.845±0.021 <sup>△</sup>	$0.854 \pm 0.040 \triangle$	$0.809 \pm 0.043  \circ$	0.806±0.014 <sup>△</sup>	0.714±0.020 $\triangle$	0.723±0.053 △
	女	40	$0.794 \pm 0.034  \triangle$	0,819±0,027 $\triangle$	0.762±0.040 \( \text{\ti}}}}}} \end{ent}}}} \end{ent} \} \\ \end{ent} \\ \text{\ti}}}}}}}} \encomessiminterestine{\text{\ti}}}}}}}}} \encomessiminterestine{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{	0.769±0.040 \(\text{\tinit}\ext{\tinit}\ext{\tint}\text{\tint{\text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\til\tinit\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tinit}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}	0.71±0.051 △	$0.721 \pm 0.031 \triangleq$
対照	男	86	$0.849 \pm 0.021$	$0.843 \pm 0.019$	$0.804 \pm 0.027$	$0.821 \!\pm\! 0.039$	$0.718 \pm 0.031$	$0.723 \pm 0.061$
	女	64	$0.798 \pm 0.035$	$0.802 \!\pm\! 0.024$	$0.767 \pm 0.034$	$0.781 \pm 0.027$	$0.709 \pm 0.022$	$0.728 \!\pm\! 0.056$

注: 与对照组及非肾虚证组比较,P < 0.01; 与对照组比较,P > 0.05

表 2 同病种肾虚证组与非肾虚证组骨矿物含量比较  $(g/cm^2, \bar{x} \pm S)$ 

	组	别	例数	桡骨	尺骨
糖尿	2 <b>4</b>	肾虚证	62	0.651±0.083*	0.702±0.087*
	499	非肾虚证	48	$0.792 \pm 0.013 \triangleq$	$0.807 \pm 0.031$
肾	炎	肾虚证	20	$0.635 \pm 0.074$ *	$0.654 \pm 0.076 *$
		非肾虚证	16	$0.773 \pm 0.043 \triangle$	$0.781 \pm 0.045 \triangle$
再	摩	肾虚证	22	$0.628 \pm 0.092$ *	$0.640 \pm 0.056$ *
		非肾虚证	16	$0.754 \pm 0.072  riangle$	0.764±0.01 △
对	照		159	$0.744 \pm 0.057$	$0.783 \pm 0.042$

注:与非肾虚证组比较,\*P < 0.01;与对照组比较, $\triangle P > 0.05$ 

滋养充实。肾虚则精亏髓少,不能充养骨骼,必然影响到骨骼的物质代谢。现代研究亦证实,中医的肾作为一组功能单位,肾虚证是以下丘脑—垂体—多个靶腺系统功能紊乱,全身生理功能减退为特征的一种机体反应状态<sup>(2)</sup>。肾虚证患者可能由于垂体功能减退,生长激素分泌减少或雌激素、雄激素减少,影响钙、磷代谢,引起骨密度减低而致骨矿物含量下降。

肾虚证患者尺、桡骨骨矿物含量降低有一定特异性。相同的疾病,由于证候不一(肾虚证与非肾虚证),其骨矿物含量有显著性差异,而同属肾虚证的不同疾病患者(糖尿病、慢性肾炎和慢性再生障碍性贫血),骨矿物含量却有相同的改变,提示了疾病证候存在的客观性。

上述骨矿物含量的特征性变化,初步说明 肾与骨存在着一定的联系,可作为异病同证时 肾虚证的微观辨证指标,对于确定证的定性定 量标准及指导临床辨证用药有较大的实用价值。

#### 多考文献

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# 《中西医结合临床系列教材》即将出版

本书由中国中西医结合学会组织全国近百名中西医结合各科专家编写。全套教材包括临床 11 个学科,约 600 万字,均由我国的知名中西医结合专家担任主编。11 个学科有:中西医结合内科学、外科学、骨伤科学、妇产科学、儿科学、诊断学、皮肤科学、针灸按摩学、眼科学、耳鼻喉科学、口腔科学等。本套书具有权威性、先进性、科学性和实用性。适

应范围:可作为中西医结合专业教材、西学中和中西医结合医院及研究所人员参考书、西医院校师生参考书,也可作为广大基层医生和乡村医生自学提高的丛书。

全套书将于1994年1~5月,由河北科技出版社出版。全套书估价为150元,欲订购者,可直接与石家庄市长安西路5号,河北医学院书店刘成兰联系(邮编:050017)。

TCM-WM revealed better results than WM alone. Follow-up was done after six months, the recurrence rates of the two groups were 9.10% (2/22) and 43.75% (7/16) respectively, the difference was significant (P < 0.05). There was no side effect in combined therapy and the therapy was convenient for use.

**Key words** verrucous gastritis, helocovacterpylori, combined TCM-WM therapy

(Original article on page 150)

# Clinical Observation on 80 Cases with Duodenal Bulbar Ulcer Treated with Kuiyangqing Pill (溃疡清丹)

Yang Zhan-wen (杨占文), Gao Yong-gui (高永贵), Zhang Hong (张 红) Gongzhuling Hospital of PLA Air Force, Jilin (136100)

80 patients with duodenal bulbar ulcer were divided into two groups: one was the group of ulcer with Excess-Heat Syndrome (EHS); the other was that with Deficiency-Cold Syndrome (DCS). Both groups of patients were treated with Kuiyangqing Pill (KYQP) for observation, 32 cases treated with bismuth aluminate tablets as control. Results: The therapeutical effect of EHS was better than that of the control. The recovery rate was 91.5%. The effective rate was 97.9% (P < 0.05). While the curative effect of DCS group was not so good as that of the control.

Key words duodenal bulbar ulcer, Excess-Heat Syndrome, Deficiency-Cold Syndrome, Kuiyan-gqing pill

(Original article on page 152)

#### Study of Bone Mineral Content Change in Kidney Deficiency Patients

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Bone mineral determination (BMD) of ulna and radius in 184 patients with and without Kidney Deficiency (KD) were assayed. Result: (BMD) in KD patients was apparently lower than that without KD as well as normal group, no difference between the patients without KD and the normal group, but there was a significant difference between the patients who had same disease with and without KD. The study indicated that BMD in patients with KD had characteristic change. It revealed also the objectivity of Syndrome in TCM.

**Key words** bone mineral determination, Kidney-Deficiency

(Original article on page 154)

# Study on Gastroelectric Activity and Gastric Motility in Experimental Spleen Deficiency Rats

Qu Rui-yao (曲端瑶), Wang Xiu-qin (王秀琴), Yang Jin (杨 进), et al Capital College of Medicine, Beijing (100054)

Using electrode and highly sensitive strain sensor to record alterations of gastroelectric activity and gastric motility, during experimental Spleen Deficiency (SD) rats was conducted. As compared with control, frequency of slow wave (time/3 min) did not obviously change  $(11.71\pm0.71 \text{ and } 12.50\pm0.55, P<0.05)$ , but amplitute (mV) of which reduced significantly  $(0.14\pm0.05 \text{ and } 0.37\pm0.04, P<0.01)$ , while that of fast wave also decreased. In self-recovered group, the amplitute of slow wave recovered slightly  $(0.22\pm0.08 \text{ and } 0.37\pm0.04, P>0.005)$ . After treatment with modified Sijunzi Tang (四君子汤), the gastric activities of SD rats elevated to levels of control (P>0.05), but gastric motility remained weak in SD group. Although the motility of self-recovered group improved to a certain degree, however, the main indices had no significant difference from SD group (P>0.05). It suggested that there were significant changes of gastric activity in SD and Chinese herbs could improve the