

# 肾病综合征辨证分型与血总纤溶活力、超氧化物歧化酶及血清白蛋白的关系

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**内容提要** 观察 118 例肾病综合征(NS)患儿的中医辨证分型与血总纤溶活力(TFA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、血清白蛋白(Alb)的关系,发现 TFA、SOD 活性、血清 Alb 在湿热型与脾虚型间均有显著性差异;且血清 Alb 与 TFA 间有极显著的正相关;水肿患儿的 TFA 明显低于正常组,水肿程度越重, TFA 越低。提示运用实验检测的方法,寻找 NS 辨证分型间与 TFA 的内在联系是有裨益的。

**关键词** 肾病综合征 辨证分型 总纤溶活力 超氧化物歧化酶 血清白蛋白

中医辨证论治与实验指标间是否有内在联系,是一个颇值探讨的课题。本研究就肾病综合征(Nephrotic Syndrome, NS)的中医分型与总纤溶活力(TFA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、血清白蛋白(Alb)间的关系进行了初步的研究。

## 资料与方法

一、资料 本组 118 例均系住院 NS 患儿,其中男 111 例,女 7 例;年龄 1~15 岁,平均 5.5 岁。中医分型参照 1977 年北戴河会议关于“原发性肾小球疾病的临床分类、诊断和治疗”<sup>[1]</sup>,分为湿热型(不同程度的浮肿,面色红润,纳可,尿少色深,大便常秘结;舌质红,苔黄或黄腻,脉滑数;多有皮肤感染或上呼吸道感染史)和脾虚型(有不同程度浮肿或不肿,面色萎黄,倦怠神软,纳差,尿色清,便软或溏;或平时容易感冒或体质较弱;或病情经常反复;舌质淡,苔薄或白厚,脉沉弱)。根据上述诊断依据,属湿热型 71 例,脾虚型 47 例。水肿程度 0~I° 的 85 例, II~III° 的 33 例。TFA、SOD、Alb 三项正常值分别从 38 例、52 例和 105 例健康儿童(平均年龄 5 岁)体检所得。

二、检测方法 各试验均采用双盲法,标本以枸橼酸钠抗凝。

1. TFA 用发色底物法检测。应用上海生化所东风试剂厂血浆总纤溶酶原致活剂活性测定试剂盒。操作按该试剂盒说明书规定。

2. SOD 用自氧化法检测。试剂由海军抗衰老研究所提供。操作按该试剂盒说明书规定。

3. 血清 Alb 用溴甲酚绿法检测。

## 结 果

一、辨证分型与 TFA、SOD、血清 Alb 的关系 见表 1。

TFA、SOD 活性、血清 Alb 在辨证分型的两型间均有显著性差异;湿热型与脾虚型患儿 TFA 均低于正常对照组,差异有极显著意义;脾虚型的 SOD 活性虽明显低于湿热型,

表 1 辨证分型与 TFA、SOD、Alb 的关系 ( $\bar{x} \pm S$ )

组别	TFA(%)	SOD(u/gHb)	Alb(g/L)
肾病综合征	77.17 $\pm 33.90^{**}$ (117)	2337.73 $\pm 1088.32$ (116)	23.02 $\pm 7.72^{**}$ (118)
湿热型	85.44 $\pm 32.57^{*}\Delta\Delta$ (71)	2525.96 $\pm 1133.80 \Delta$ (70)	25.60 $\pm 7.83^{*}\Delta\Delta$ (71)
脾虚型	64.41 $\pm 32.23^{**}$ (46)	2062.26 $\pm 948.65$ (46)	19.12 $\pm 5.72^{**}$ (47)
对照	102.26 $\pm 10.30$ (38)	2442.70 $\pm 971.68$ (52)	44.15 $\pm 3.25$ (105)

注: ( ) 内为例数, 与对照组比较,  $^{*}P < 0.01$ ,  $^{**}P < 0.001$ , 与脾虚型比较,  $\Delta P < 0.05$ ,  $\Delta\Delta P < 0.001$

与正常对照组相比,无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ );而NS不分型组及湿热型之SOD活性与正常对照组相比亦均无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。

二、NS水肿程度与血清Alb、TFA的关系 见表2。NS水肿两组血清Alb及TFA均较对照组含量低( $P$ 均 $<0.01$ );水肿II~III°较水肿0~I°低( $P<0.01$ )。

表2 NS水肿程度与血清Alb、TFA的关系 ( $\bar{x}\pm S$ )

组别	血清 Alb (g/L)	血清 TFA (%)
NS 水肿 0~I°	24.91 $\pm$ 7.42* $\Delta$ (85)	82.48 $\pm$ 33.54* $\Delta$ (85)
NS 水肿 II~III°	18.15 $\pm$ 6.31*(33)	63.06 $\pm$ 31.15*(32)
对照	44.15 $\pm$ 3.25(105)	102.26 $\pm$ 10.30(38)

注:与对照组比较,\* $P<0.01$ ;与II~III°比较, $\Delta P<0.01$

三、血清Alb与总纤溶活力间的相关性 经统计学处理,血清Alb与TFA的相关系数为0.3618, $P<0.01$ ,呈显著正相关关系。

## 讨 论

近年的中医研究认为瘀血是NS发生、发展、变化的一个不可忽视的重要环节<sup>(2~5)</sup>,而瘀的形成与气血水三者密切相关,这与现代医学认为:凝血因素在NS的病变发展以及肾功能进行性恶化方面起重要作用<sup>(6)</sup>是相一致的。凝血与纤溶系统在正常情况下处于动态平衡,而总纤溶活力包括了纤维蛋白溶解系统中各种激活物及抑制物的综合作用。从表1的结果分析,实验指标与辨证分型间存在差异是客观的,且患儿除水肿外均无其他明显的瘀血体征;表2则说明水肿与瘀之间是有内在联系的,水肿程度越重,TFA越低。因为水湿与血运关系密切,血瘀不畅,运行不利则可为湿为水;同样,水湿内蕴,阻滞经脉以致血脉不通,亦可涩而为瘀<sup>(7)</sup>。

SOD是体内抗氧化防御酶系统之一。它可催化超氧阴离子自由基的自身氧化还原反应,从而有效地清除自由基。自由基广泛存在

于生物体内,生理条件下,自由基的产生与清除处于动态平衡,一旦平衡打破则自由基产生过多或消除能力下降,均可造成机体的损害,而SOD对机体则有保护作用。罗陆一等的研究表明<sup>(8)</sup>,肾气虚患者SOD的活性明显降低。本结果亦提示了SOD活性在脾虚型与湿热型间差异显著,究其原因,离不开NS的发病机制,主要与脾肾两脏的功能密切相关。同时亦说明脾虚时超氧自由基不能很快被歧化,而不断积累,消除能力亦下降,由此对机体产生损害,影响到人体的代谢能力。在本组则主要表现为脾肾功能的虚衰。由于SOD还有降低血管通透性,防止红细胞淤积<sup>(9)</sup>的作用,笔者认为这从另一方面提示了自由基的积累,反映了脾虚型患儿不仅有虚的一面,而且有“瘀”的内在联系。

血清Alb与TFA间呈显著的正相关,说明Alb越低则TFA越低,反映了Alb虽不是直接检测瘀血的指标,但借助于TFA进行相关分析,不难发现在NS时Alb的降低不仅是现代医学诊断标准之一,而且揭示出Alb降低是瘀血原因之一。

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**Relationship between Syndrome Differentiation and Blood Total Fibrinolytic Activity, Superoxide Dismutase and Albumin in Nephrosis Syndrome**

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Relationship between the Syndrome Differentiation and total fibrinolytic activity (TFA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), serum albumin (Alb) was observed in 118 pediatric patients with nephrosis syndrome. The results suggested that there was significant difference between Damp-Heat type and Spleen Deficiency type in terms of blood TFA, SOD and serum Alb. Very significant positive correlation was found between serum Alb and TFA,  $P < 0.01$ . The level of TFA in pediatric patients with edema was significantly lower than that in normal children, the more the degree of edema, the more the level of TFA activity. It was shown that there would be possibility to find intrinsic connection between Syndrome Differentiation and laboratory findings.

**Key words** nephrosis syndrome, Syndrome Differentiation, total fibrinolytic activity, superoxide dismutase, serum albumin  
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**Lupus Nephritis Treated with Impact Therapy of Cyclophosphamide and TCM**

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41 active lupus nephritis patients were treated vigorously with cyclophosphamide (CTX), steroid used as routine, as well as TCM administered according to the various disease stage. 35 cases administered with same western medicine but no TCM was taken as control group. Result: After a six-month treatment course, the therapeutical efficacy was significantly higher in treated group than that in control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Lupus nephritis usually manifested itself as Liver-Kidney Yin deficiency in TCM. Our study suggested that Chinese herbs might play an important role in the treatment of lupus nephritis.

**Key words** lupus nephritis, traditional Chinese medicine, cyclophosphamide

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**Observation on 104 Senile Chronic Renal Insufficiency Patients Treated with Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine**

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A clinical study on 104 cases of senile chronic renal insufficiency (SCRI) was conducted. In order to analyze the clinical features of SCRI and the efficacy of integrated TCM-WM treatment, all cases were treated by this combined therapy, except for the treatment of primary diseases and removing the aggravating factors. It was concluded that the effective rate reached 57%, it had no significant difference with 61% of non-senile group,  $P > 0.05$ . The senile patients featured Kidney Yang Deficiency in TCM Syndrome Differentiation. It could guide the clinical treatment and thus the senile patient's Yang should be strengthened at usual time. When Kidney Qi was insufficient and frequent nocturia appeared, sufficient water supply as well as Warming Kidney Yang drugs should be given and that Yang Qi should be protected all the time. Also diuretics and purgatives should not be misused which might damage Yin and Yang.

**Key words** integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine, senile chronic renal insufficiency, Kidney Yang Deficiency, Warm Kidney Yang

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