

中医辨证四联疗法对急性胰腺炎患者血管活性物质的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察中医辨证四联疗法对急性胰腺炎(AP)患者血清血栓素 A_2 (TXA $_2$)、前列环素(PGI $_2$)、血小板活化因子(PAF)水平的影响。**方法** 选择2016年1月至2017年3月河南中医药大学第一附属医院收治的90例AP患者,按计算机产生的随机数字将患者分为观察组和对照组,每组45例。对照组给予西医常规治疗;观察组在西医常规治疗基础上根据病情辨证给予中医四联疗法,即中药灌胃[胃肠实热证(大黄、芒硝、麸炒枳实、姜厚朴等)、肝胆湿热证(柴胡、枳实、黄芩、生大黄等),每剂煎药汁400 mL,每次取100 mL灌胃、每4 h 1次],中药保留灌肠[大黄、姜厚朴、麸炒枳实、芒硝(冲)等,每剂煎药汁400 mL,每次取200 mL直肠滴注、6 h 1次],中药封包外敷(乳香、没药、蒲公英、黄连等临方粉碎,以蜂蜜调和外敷胰腺体表投影处及其周围,每次1剂,每次4 h、每日1次)、静脉滴注(静滴)活血化瘀药(灯盏花素注射液100 mg加入5%葡萄糖液250 mL静滴)。比较两组患者腹痛、腹胀消失和肠鸣音、血淀粉酶、脂肪酶、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞计数(WBC)恢复至正常时间的差异;观察两组治疗前后改良CT严重指数(MCTSI)评分和血清TXA $_2$ 、PAF、PGI $_2$ 水平的变化。**结果** 观察组腹痛、腹胀消失时间均短于对照组[腹痛消失时间(d): 5.07 ± 1.88 比 6.02 ± 1.89 、腹胀消失时间(d): 3.50 ± 1.49 比 4.40 ± 1.53 、均 $P < 0.05$],肠鸣音、WBC、CRP、血淀粉酶及脂肪酶恢复至正常时间均短于对照组[肠鸣音(d): 4.05 ± 1.79 比 5.00 ± 1.55 ,WBC(d): 3.93 ± 1.49 比 5.98 ± 2.90 ,CRP(d): 6.17 ± 2.46 比 7.92 ± 2.84 、血淀粉酶(d): $3.5(3.0, 5.0)$ 比 $5.0(3.0, 5.5)$ 、脂肪酶(d): $5.0(3.0, 7.0)$ 比 $6.5(5.0, 9.0)$,均 $P < 0.05$];两组疗后MCTSI评分均较疗前降低,且以观察组治疗后的降低程度较对照组更显著[分:2(0, 4)比4(0, 6), $P < 0.05$]。两组疗后血清TXA $_2$ 、PAF水平均较治疗前明显降低,PGI $_2$ 水平较治疗前明显升高,治疗3 d两组已出现统计学差异,且以治疗7 d观察组的改善程度较对照组更显著[TXA $_2$ (ng/L): 276.81 ± 31.48 比 345.42 ± 47.27 ,PAF(ng/L): 72.65 ± 17.61 比 89.77 ± 15.59 ,PGI $_2$ (ng/L): 104.43 ± 18.67 比 94.37 ± 17.91 ,均 $P < 0.05$];到14 d时两组各指标数值已接近,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 中医辨证四联疗法治疗AP有利于不同证型患者临床症状消失,异常体征恢复以及实验室指标改善,早期使用可明显降低AP患者血清TXA $_2$ 、PAF,升高PGI $_2$ 水平。

【关键词】 中医辨证四联疗法; 胰腺炎,急性; 血栓素 A_2 ; 前列环素; 血小板活化因子

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Effects of traditional Chinese medicine syndrome differentiation quadruple therapy on serum vascular active substance in patients with acute pancreatitis Yang Guohong, Zhang Dongling, Wang Xiao, Zeng Zhenjun, Li Chunying

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effects of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) syndrome differentiation quadruple therapy on serum thromboxane A_2 (TXA $_2$), prostacyclin (PGI $_2$) and platelet activating factor (PAF) levels in patients with acute pancreatitis (AP). **Methods** Ninety patients with AP admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of TCM from January 2016 to March 2017, and they were divided into an observation group and a control group according to the random numbers generated by computer inpatients, 45 cases in each group. The control group was given routine treatment of western medicine, and the observation group was given TCM syndrome differentiation quadruple therapy according to the patient's disease individual situation and on the basis of western medicine treatment. The TCM syndrome differentiation quadruple therapy included the following methods: intragastric administration of TCM decoction [gastrointestinal excess heat syndrome (rhubarb, sodium sulfate, aurantii fructus immaturus, magnolia bark, etc.), damp heat syndrome of liver and gallbladder (radix bupleuri, aurantii fructus immaturus, baical skullcap root, rhubarb, etc.), each group of above agents immersed in water and decocted to make juice 400 mL, once 100 mL taken orally, every 4 hours]; retention enema with TCM decoction [rhubarb, magnolia bark, aurantii fructus immaturus, sodium sulfate (dissolved) etc, each dose of agents forming decoction 400 mL, 200 mL taken for proctoclysis, once every 6 hours]; Chinese medicine package (boswellin, myrrha, dandelion, coptidis rhizoma and so on crushed and

mixed with honey, then applied to the body surface of the pancreas and its periphery, 1 dose each time for 4 hours, once a day); intravenous drip of blood-activating and stasis-resolving TCM (Dengzhanhuasu injection 100 mg added to 5% glucose solution 250 mL for intravenous drip). The times of disappearance of abdominal distension, abdominal pain, and the recovery times of bowel sound, blood amylase, lipase, C-reactive protein (CRP), white blood cell count (WBC) levels to normal were compared between the two groups; the modified CT severity index (MCTSI) score and the changes of serum TXA₂, PAF and PGI₂ levels were observed before and after treatment in the two groups. **Results** The abdominal pain and abdominal distension disappearance times in observation group were shorter than those in control group [abdominal pain (days): 5.07 ± 1.88 vs. 6.02 ± 1.89, abdominal distension (days): 3.50 ± 1.49 vs. 4.40 ± 1.53, both $P < 0.05$]; the recovery times of bowel sounds, WBC, CRP, amylase and lipase to normal were shorter than those of the control group [bowel sounds (days): 4.05 ± 1.79 vs. 5.00 ± 1.55, WBC (days): 3.93 ± 1.49 vs. 5.98 ± 2.90, CRP (days): 6.17 ± 2.46 vs. 7.92 ± 2.84, blood amylase (days): 3.5 (3.0, 5.0) vs. 5.0 (3.0, 5.5), lipase (days): 5.0 (3.0, 7.0) vs. 6.5 (5.0, 9.0), all $P < 0.05$]; the scores of MCTSI in the two groups were lower than those before treatment and the degree of decrease in the observation group was more significant than that in the control group [2 (0, 4) vs. 4 (0, 6), $P < 0.05$]. The TXA₂ and PAF levels of the two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment and the level of PGI₂ was significantly higher than that before treatment; after treatment for 3 days, the differences between the two groups showed statistical significance and on the 7th day after treatment, the degrees of improvement in observation group were more obvious than those of the control group [TXA₂ (ng/L): 276.81 ± 31.48 vs. 345.42 ± 47.27, PAF (ng/L): 72.65 ± 17.61 vs. 89.77 ± 15.59, PGI₂ (ng/L): 104.43 ± 18.67 vs. 94.37 ± 17.91, all $P < 0.05$]; on the 14th day after treatment, the values of the two groups were very close and there were no statistically significant differences (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** The TCM differentiation syndrome quadruple therapy for treatment of AP is beneficial to the disappearance of clinical symptoms of patients with different syndromes, recovery of abnormal signs and improvement of laboratory indexes, and its early use can significantly reduce the serum levels of TXA₂, PAF and increase the level of PGI₂ in patients with AP.

【Key words】 Traditional Chinese medicine syndrome differentiation quadruple treatment; Acute pancreatitis; Thromboxane A₂; Prostacyclin; Platelet activating factor

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急性胰腺炎 (AP) 是消化内科一种常见的急危重症, 特别是重症急性胰腺炎 (SAP) 临床上起病急, 病理变化错综复杂, 可出现多种并发症, 预后差, 病死率可高达 30%^[1-2]。微循环紊乱和凝血功能障碍可发生在 AP 早期, 并可使轻症急性胰腺炎 (MAP) 向 SAP 发展。血管活性物质在血液中的浓度变化是导致 AP 微循环障碍的主要因素。本研究采用中医辨证四联疗法治疗 AP 患者, 观察治疗前后不同时间点血管活性物质含量的变化, 探讨其治疗 AP 的作用机制。

1 资料与方法

1.1 诊断、纳入和排除标准

1.1.1 西医诊断: 参照《中国急性胰腺炎诊治指南》(2013, 上海)^[3]制定, 符合以下特征的 2 条即可诊断: ① 以突发急性持续性剧烈腹痛为特点, 与 AP 的腹痛特点相符合; ② 血脂肪酶或淀粉酶活性高于正常上限值 3 倍; ③ 腹部影像学提示 AP 改变。分级标准: ① MAP: 符合 AP 诊断标准, 不伴器官功能衰竭, 无局部或全身并发症, 改良 CT 严重指数 (MCTSI) 评分 < 4 分; ② 中度 SAP (MSAP): 符合 AP 诊断标准, MCTSI 评分 ≥ 4 分, 可伴有一过性 (持续时间 ≤ 48 h) 的器官功能障碍; ③ SAP: 符合 AP 诊断标准, 伴持续性 (> 48 h) 器官功能障碍, 改良 Marshall 评分 ≥ 2 分。

1.1.2 中医证候判定标准: 参照急性胰腺炎中医诊疗专家共识意见^[4]的相关内容。胃肠实热证: 剧烈腹痛, 胀满拒按; 伴有痞、满、燥、实、坚的征象。同时伴以下 2 条: ① 恶心呕吐; ② 日晡潮热; ③ 口干口渴; ④ 小便短赤; ⑤ 舌质红, 苔黄厚腻或燥; ⑥ 脉洪大或滑数。肝胆湿热证: 上腹胀痛拒按; 舌质红, 苔黄。同时伴以下 2 条: ① 口干口苦; ② 身目发黄, 色鲜明; ③ 呃逆恶心, 心中懊侬; ④ 大便秘结, 小便短黄; ⑤ 倦怠乏力; ⑥ 脉弦数。

1.1.3 纳入标准: 符合中医和西医诊断标准, 年龄 18 ~ 70 岁, 自愿参加本研究并签署知情同意书。

1.1.4 排除标准: 合并其他系统严重疾病或恶性肿瘤者; 合并外科急腹症需手术处理者; 妊娠及哺乳期女性; 过敏体质及精神病者。

1.1.5 伦理学: 本研究符合医学伦理学标准, 并经医院伦理委员会批准通过。

1.2 研究分组: 选择 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 3 月河南中医药大学第一附属医院肝胆脾胃科二病区住院的 AP 患者 90 例, 按计算机产生的随机数字将患者分为观察组和对照组, 每组 45 例。两组因疗程不足 2 周出院各脱落 3 例, 剩余 84 例。两组性别、年龄、中医证候分布、病因及病情分级等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$; 表 1), 说明两组资料均衡, 有可比性。

表 1 两组 AP 患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 〔岁, M (范围)〕	中医证候(例)		病因(例)			病情分级(例)		
		男性	女性		胃肠实热证	肝胆湿热证	高脂血症	胆源性	其他	MAP	MSAP	SAP
对照组	42	26	16	43.0(25.0~68.0)	26	16	18	16	8	32	4	6
观察组	42	23	19	39.5(24.0~69.0)	28	14	20	10	12	32	5	5

表 2 两组主要症状、体征及实验室指标恢复至正常范围的时间比较

组别	例数 (例)	腹痛消失时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	腹胀消失 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	肠鸣音恢复至正常 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	WBC 恢复至正常 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	CRP 恢复至正常 时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	淀粉酶下降至正常 时间〔d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ 〕	脂肪酶下降至正常 时间〔d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ 〕
对照组	42	6.02 ± 1.89	4.40 ± 1.53	5.00 ± 1.55	5.98 ± 2.90	7.92 ± 2.84	5.0(3.0, 5.5)	6.5(5.0, 9.0)
观察组	42	5.07 ± 1.88 ^a	3.50 ± 1.49 ^a	4.05 ± 1.79 ^a	3.93 ± 1.49 ^a	6.17 ± 2.46 ^a	3.5(3.0, 5.0) ^a	5.0(3.0, 7.0) ^a

注:与对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 对照组:给予西医常规治疗:①禁食水、胃肠减压,必要时给予心电监护;②早期液体复苏,积极补液维持水、电解质和酸碱平衡,营养支持维持机体代谢需求;③应用抑酸剂、抑胰酶剂;④针对恶心、呕吐及腹痛等不适症状对症治疗;⑤必要时抗感染治疗;⑥胆源性胰腺炎若合并胆管结石、胆道狭窄者行经内镜逆行性胰胆管造影术/内镜下十二指肠乳头括约肌切开术(ERCP/EST);⑦对 SAP 合并器官功能衰竭者给予支持治疗。

1.3.2 观察组:在对照组治疗方案基础上,同时给予中医辨证四联疗法。①中药灌胃:胃肠实热证选用大黄、芒硝、麸炒枳实、姜厚朴等,肝胆湿热证选用柴胡、枳实、黄芩、生大黄等,每剂煎药汁 400 mL,每次取 100 mL 胃管注入,每 4 h 灌胃 1 次,灌胃后暂停胃肠减压 1 h;②中药保留灌肠:大黄、姜厚朴、麸炒枳实、芒硝(冲)等煎药汁 400 mL,每次煎剂 200 mL,直肠滴注,每 6 h 1 次;③中药封包外敷:将乳香、没药、蒲公英、黄连等临方粉碎,以蜂蜜调和外敷胰腺体表投影处及其周围,每次 1 剂作用 4 h,每日 1 次;④静脉滴注(静滴)中成药:灯盏花素注射液 100 mg 加入 5% 葡萄糖液 250 mL 静滴,每日 1 次。

1.4 观察指标及方法

1.4.1 两组主要症状、体征及实验室指标恢复至正常范围的时间:观察两组主要症状和体征(腹痛、腹胀、肠鸣音)及实验室指标〔白细胞计数(WBC)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、血淀粉酶、血脂肪酶〕恢复或下降至正常范围的时间。

1.4.2 MCTSI 评分测定:观察两组治疗前后 MCTSI 评分的变化。

1.4.3 两组血栓素 A₂(TXA₂)、前列环素(PGI₂)、血小板活化因子(PAF)测定:于治疗前和治疗后

3、7、14 d 取静脉血 5 mL, 3 000 r/min(离心半径为 10 cm)、离心 15 min 后取血清,用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测两组血清 TXA₂、PGI₂、PAF 水平,操作严格按试剂盒说明书进行,试剂盒均购于上海百沃生物技术有限公司。

1.5 统计学方法:使用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件处理数据。对计量资料的样本行正态分布及方差齐性检验;符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用独立样本 t 检验,各项指标组内不同时间点的比较采用重复测量方差分析;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数〔 $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ 〕或 M (范围)表示,采用秩和检验;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组主要症状、体征及实验室指标恢复至正常范围的时间比较(表 2):观察组治疗后腹痛、腹胀逐渐消失时间和肠鸣音、WBC、CRP 恢复正常时间及血清酶学指标下降至正常的时间均较对照组明显缩短(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 两组治疗前后 MCTSI 评分比较(表 3):两组治疗后 MCTSI 评分均较治疗前有下降趋势,且以观察组治疗后的下降程度较对照组更明显($P < 0.05$)。

表 3 两组治疗前后 MCTSI 评分比较〔 $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ 〕

组别	例数(例)	MCTSI 评分(分)	
		治疗前	治疗后
对照组	42	4(2, 6)	4(0, 6)
观察组	42	4(2, 6)	2(0, 4) ^a

注:与对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$

2.3 两组治疗前后血清 TXA₂、PGI₂、PAF 水平比较(表 4):两组治疗后 TXA₂、PAF 呈下降趋势, PGI₂ 呈上升趋势, TXA₂、PAF 于治疗 14 d 达最低水平, PGI₂ 于治疗 14 d 达最高水平,且观察组治疗后的 3、7 d 变化较对照组更显著(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 4 两组治疗前后血清 TXA₂、PGI₂、PAF 水平的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数(例)	TXA ₂ (ng/L)	PGI ₂ (ng/L)	PAF(ng/L)
对照组	治疗前	42	367.01 ± 35.22	50.79 ± 19.07	110.42 ± 25.93
	治疗后 3 d	42	363.34 ± 47.39	53.24 ± 18.35	107.95 ± 22.27
	治疗后 7 d	42	345.42 ± 47.27 ^a	94.37 ± 17.91 ^a	89.77 ± 15.59 ^a
	治疗后 14 d	42	276.36 ± 30.10 ^a	105.52 ± 19.88 ^a	74.44 ± 12.53 ^a
观察组	治疗前	42	369.24 ± 34.74	50.77 ± 19.65	112.70 ± 24.52
	治疗后 3 d	42	331.10 ± 46.88 ^{ab}	75.31 ± 18.37 ^{ab}	86.84 ± 17.62 ^{ab}
	治疗后 7 d	42	276.81 ± 31.48 ^{ab}	104.43 ± 18.67 ^{ab}	72.65 ± 17.61 ^{ab}
	治疗后 14 d	42	274.01 ± 31.86 ^a	106.14 ± 20.09 ^a	75.54 ± 10.54 ^a

注:与治疗前比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

3 讨 论

根据 AP 的临床表现,中医学多将其归属于“脾心痛”“胃脘痛”“胃心痛”“腹痛”等范畴,认为 AP 的发病多因酒食不节、嗜食肥甘厚腻之品,长期情志不疏,虫积内伤,感受外邪等,湿、热、瘀、毒蕴结于中焦,导致中焦气机不畅,肝胆疏泄不利,气机阻滞,影响血液运行瘀而化热,瘀热互结而引起,病理性质以里、实、热证为主,病位在脾、胃、肝、胆^[4]。AP 的基本病机是“腑气不通”,并有滞、热、瘀 3 个关键环节,六腑应实而不满,气机调畅,“不通则痛”,故治疗上强调通里攻下、行气破滞、活血化瘀^[5]。中医药多途径、多靶点干预 SAP 发病机制疗效显著^[6]。本课题组前期采用中医药四联疗法治疗 AP 取得了较满意的效果^[7-8]。

AP 的危害在于多种并发症的发生,其早期常出现麻痹性肠梗阻是其发生的根源。胃肠道是人体最大的细菌库,AP 时由于胃肠道不同程度损伤,可致一系列并发症的发生,故在治疗过程中应注意防止并发症的发生^[9]。研究发现,长期肠外营养(PN)支持可导致肠功能衰竭,早期给予肠内营养(EN)支持及微生态制剂有利于保护肠道屏障的完整性,减少 SAP 患者并发症的发生^[10]。EN 对控制 SAP 患者肠源性感染、缩短肠源性感染病程^[11]、降低感染发生率、提高患者免疫功能、降低腹内高压的发生有重要作用^[12-13]。研究表明,早期低脂 EN 能有效降低 SAP 患者三酰甘油水平,减轻胰腺炎症反应^[14]。清胰汤结合西医综合治疗对控制 AP 急性期全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)疗效良好^[15]。本研究在治疗初期即采用中药灌胃、灌肠,一方面能促使肠道蓄积毒素排出体外,避免肠道细菌移位继发感染,同时有利于早期进食,防止肠功能衰竭的发生。

AP 发病机制复杂,并且由于胰腺坏死及坏死后感染等最终会导致 SAP^[16-17]。AP 时,血管内皮细胞损伤、纤溶系统激活,可导致凝血功能障碍,凝血功能障碍越明显,病情越重^[18]。胰腺微循环障碍作

为 AP 的主要病理改变,存在于 AP 的早期,被认为是 SAP 的启动因子,并成为一种持续性损害机制贯穿于 SAP 演变的整个病理生理过程中^[19]。SAP 早期即发生血液循环障碍,这不仅存在于缺血坏死的胰腺局部,同时也存在于外周循环及缺血与功能失常的其他器官^[20]。AP 时血管活性物质大量释放及失衡在胰腺微循环障碍中有重要意义^[21]。PGI₂ 和 TXA₂ 均属于前列腺素类因子,是由血管内皮细胞分泌的两种互相拮抗的血管活性物质,是体内一对主要的维持血管舒张和收缩平衡的活性分子。TXA₂ 是血小板聚集促进剂,具有强烈的缩血管作用,其大量释放可引起血小板大量聚集,微血管收缩导致血栓形成,血液呈高凝状态,导致 AP 微循环障碍;而 PGI₂ 具有较强的舒张血管作用,可拮抗 TXA₂ 的缩血管作用,同时可抑制血小板聚集,阻止血栓形成,二者在调节微循环中具有重要作用^[22-23]。AP 患者 TXA₂ 产生增加,导致凝血功能障碍,而机体血小板大量聚集形成脂质过氧化物,抑制了 PGI₂ 的合成而浓度下降,使 PGI₂/TXA₂ 比例失衡,导致微血栓形成,引起胰腺缺血、微循环障碍,加重了胰腺损伤^[24-25]。PAF 是目前发现的一种有较强内源性生物活性的物质,可参与内源性炎症启动和放大的过程,激活血小板,导致大量血小板聚集形成血栓;同时 PAF 大量释放可增加毛细血管的通透性,导致血浆胶体外渗、全血黏度增加,引起微循环障碍^[26]。白延霖^[27]认为,血清 PAF 含量可很好地反映 AP 早期的病情严重程度。陈铭等^[28]对 97 例 AP 患者的凝血功能分析发现,AP 时炎症反应的程度与凝血功能、微循环障碍有密切关系。

微循环障碍贯穿于 AP 的整个病程中,活血化瘀法亦应贯穿于 AP 治疗的始终。因“瘀血化火宜通下”,故在治疗 AP 时多选用通腑泻下、清热解毒、活血化瘀等药物改善 AP 患者的微循环障碍^[29-30]。

本研究表明,早期辨证应用中医药四联疗法有利于患者腹胀、腹痛等症状的缓解和消失,缩短生化指标恢复正常时间;两组治疗后血清 TXA₂、PAF 水平呈下降趋势,PGI₂ 呈上升趋势;观察组治疗 3 d TXA₂、PAF 出现明显下降,PGI₂ 明显上升,治疗 7 d 趋于稳定;对照组治疗 7 d TXA₂、PAF 出现明显下降,PGI₂ 明显上升,治疗 14 d 趋于稳定,观察组治疗 3 d、7 d 的改善程度较对照组更加明显。说明中医辨证四联疗法可以在早期促进 TXA₂/PAF 恢复平

衡,降低 PAF 水平,防止血小板大量聚集,避免微血栓形成,改善 AP 微循环障碍,阻断病情进展,阻止 MAP 向 SAP 发展,减少并发症,缩短病程。

综上所述,AP 病机复杂,病情危重,临床上应充分发挥中医药的作用,治疗上应切中病机、辨证论治。在 AP 早期辨证运用中医四联疗法,上下共进、内外同治,多途径、多靶点综合治疗,充分发挥通腑泄热、化瘀解毒之力,尽快改善微循环障碍,消除肠道梗阻不畅,使腑气调畅,气血运行复常,疾病治愈。

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