

• 论著 •

凉膈散对急性呼吸窘迫综合征的治疗作用

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【摘要】目的 探讨中药方剂凉膈散对急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患者临床疗效的影响。**方法** 选择2015年5月1日至2016年4月30日入住天津市天津医院和天津市第一中心医院重症医学科(ICU)、符合柏林诊断标准的ARDS患者52例,按抽签法分为中药组24例和对照组28例。两组均给予抗感染、化痰、机械通气及对症支持等常规治疗;中药组在常规治疗基础上联用凉膈散配方颗粒(连翘30g、黄芩10g、栀子10g、竹叶10g、大黄10g、薄荷6g、芒硝6g、甘草15g),加水冲至50mL,早、晚鼻饲或口服。比较两组治疗前后氧合指数、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)及呼气末正压(PEEP)水平的差异。**结果** 两组治疗后氧合指数较治疗前明显升高, TNF- α 、PEEP较治疗前明显降低,且中药组治疗后的变化较对照组更显著[氧合指数(mmHg, 1mmHg=0.133 kPa): 267.45±38.67比235.26±30.62, TNF- α (mg/L): 24.37±5.46比28.31±5.41, PEEP (cmH₂O, 1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa): 4.58±1.61比5.93±1.61, 均P<0.05]。**结论** 凉膈散可有效清除ARDS患者体内的炎症介质,改善呼吸功能,促进病情恢复。

【关键词】 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 凉膈散; 肿瘤坏死因子- α ; 氧合指数; 呼气末正压通气

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Therapeutic effect of Lianggesan for treatment of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome Dai Tian, Cao Shuhua, Yang Xiaolong

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of prescription of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) Lianggesan on clinical efficacy for treatment of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). **Methods** Fifty-two patients consistent with the Berlin diagnostic criteria of ARDS admitted to the departments of intensive care unit (ICU) of Tianjin Hospital and of the First Tianjin Center Hospital from May 1, 2015 to April 30, 2016 were enrolled, and they were divided into a Chinese medicine group (24 cases) and a control group (28 cases) by lottery. The anti-infection, reduction of phlegm, mechanical ventilation and symptomatic support treatment were given to the two groups, additionally Chinese medicine group received TCM Lianggesan (particles) including ingredients: fructus forsythiae 30 g, radix scutellariae 10 g, fructus gardeniae 10 g, heron bamboo leaf 10 g, rhubarb 10 g, herba menthae 6 g, natrii sulfas 6 g, radix glycyrrhizae 15 g, adding water to punch the particles in 50 mL liquid, taken by nasal feeding or orally drinking, in the morning and in the evening, twice a day. Before and after treatment, the differences in levels of oxygenation index, tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the oxygenation indexes of the two groups were significantly higher than those before treatment, the levels of TNF- α and PEEP of the two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment, and the degrees of changing in the Chinese medicine group were more significant than those of the control group [oxygenation index (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 267.45±38.67 vs. 235.26±30.62, TNF- α (mg/L): 24.37±5.46 vs. 28.31±5.41, PEEP (cmH₂O, 1 cmH₂O = 0.098 kPa): 4.58±1.61 vs. 5.93±1.61, all P < 0.05]. **Conclusion** TCM Lianggesan can effectively eliminate the inflammatory mediators of patients with ARDS, improve the respiratory function and promote the recovery of the disease.

【Key words】 Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Lianggesan; Tumor necrosis factor- α ; Oxygenation index; Positive end expiratory pressure

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)是在临床各学科均可发生的危重疾病,近年来备受关注,病死率高达32%~55%^[1]。ARDS发病的中心环节是致病因子激活细胞和体液因素而导致机体发生过度或失控的炎症反应,炎症介质在ARDS发病中起到至关重要的作用^[2-3]。因此,阻断炎症因子的产生、传导及释

放是治疗ARDS的关键。本研究观察具有通腑泻热、清上泻下、清热解毒功效的凉膈散在治疗ARDS中的作用,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择: 选择2015年5月1日至2016年4月30日入住天津市天津医院和天津市第一中心

医院重症医学科(ICU)的 ARDS 患者 52 例。

1.1.1 纳入标准: ① 诊断符合柏林标准^[4]: 机体在遭受严重创伤、休克、酸中毒及感染等打击时引起的继发性弥漫性肺实质损伤; 临床表现为急性呼吸窘迫和顽固性低氧血症, 氧合指数 200 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa) 以下; 胸部正位 X 线检查示双肺均有斑片状阴影不能用胸腔积液、结节、肿块、肺叶塌陷解释; 呼吸衰竭不能用心功能不全或液体负荷解释; 超声排除高静水压性肺水肿。② 经医院医学伦理委员会讨论通过, 患者签署知情同意书。

1.1.2 排除标准: 年龄<18岁; 高静水压性肺水肿; 孕妇及哺乳期女性; 血液病及免疫系统疾病; 胃肠道疾病导致的不能进食; 中途放弃治疗者。

1.2 研究分组: 将患者按抽签的方法分为中药组 24 例和对照组 28 例。两组性别、年龄、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II (APACHE II) 评分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 两组患者性别、年龄、APACHE II 评分比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	APACHE II 评分 (分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)
		男性	女性		
对照组	28	14	14	61.08±11.64	21.79±2.63
中药组	24	12	12	62.46±12.04	21.63±2.55

1.3 治疗方法: 两组均给予原发病治疗(如控制感染)、表面活性物质、糖皮质激素、保护性机械通气、化痰、充分痰液引流、维持水和电解质及酸碱动态平衡、营养支持以及预防器官功能衰竭、消化道出血、肺部感染等常规治疗^[5-6]。中药组在常规治疗基础上联合凉膈散配方颗粒制剂: 连翘 30 g、黄芩 10 g、栀子 10 g、竹叶 10 g、大黄 10 g、薄荷 6 g、芒硝 6 g、甘草 15 g。由江阴天江制药有限公司生产, 加水冲制 50 mL, 分早、晚 2 次鼻饲或口服, 共治疗 7 d。

1.4 观察指标: 于入 ICU 1 d 及治疗 7 d 后采集两组患者肘静脉血, 用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测两组肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)水平, 记录氧合指数、呼气末正压(PEEP)水平。

1.5 统计学处理: 使用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件处理数据, 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 t 检验; 计数资料以例表示, 采用 χ^2 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

表 2 结果显示, 两组治疗前氧合指数、TNF-α、PEEP 比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$), 治疗后氧合指数较治疗前升高, TNF-α 和 PEEP 均较治疗前降低, 且中药组治疗后的变化较对照组更显著(均 $P<0.05$)。

3 讨 论

ARDS 的发病机制错综复杂, 迄今尚未完全阐明^[7], 究其原因是机体正常炎症反应导致炎症介质激活肺内效应细胞如中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞等的活化^[8], 释放出活性氧代谢产物和蛋白酶, 造成靶细胞损害, 其主要表现为肺内血管内皮细胞(PMVEC)损伤导致的肺微血管通透性增高和(或)肺泡上皮损伤^[9-10], 引起大量富含蛋白质和纤维蛋白的液体渗出至肺间质和肺泡, 形成非心源性肺水肿, 透明膜形成^[11], 并伴肺间质纤维化。

ARDS 患者全身炎症反应启动, 大量炎症介质和细胞因子释放入血^[12]及局部组织, 肺内炎症细胞激活, 再一次加重了肺损伤。TNF-α 是炎症初期启动的细胞因子之一, 可在炎症反应中激活细胞因子的级联反应, 并直接反映出其他炎症因子的水平^[13], 其在血液循环中很早出现并迅速达到高峰, 是诱导 ARDS 的主要致病物质。既往研究发现, TNF-α 可减少 ARDS 病程中抗氧化物的产生, 使氧自由基产生增加, 从而导致 PMVEC 的损伤, 引起 PMVEC 通透性改变^[14], 导致肺组织中大量中性粒细胞浸润, 肺泡壁增厚、水肿, 肺泡塌陷^[15], 加重肺组织的损伤^[16], 进而影响 ARDS 的预后^[17]。

中医学认为肺与大肠相表里, 且 ARDS 证属痰热壅盛, 热郁化火, 火瘀互结, 肺失肃降^[18]。所以治疗可从大肠入手, 与清上、泻下并行, 泻下是为清泄胸膈郁热而设。凉膈散中以连翘、大黄为君药, 清热解毒、导热下行。薄荷、竹叶外疏内清; 黄芩清泄肺中郁热; 栀子通泻三焦之火, 引火下行达到清热、

表 2 两组患者治疗前后氧合指数、TNF-α、PEEP 的变化比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	氧合指数(mmHg)		TNF-α (mg/L)		PEEP(cmH ₂ O)	
		入 ICU 1 d	治疗 7 d 后	入 ICU 1 d	治疗 7 d 后	入 ICU 1 d	治疗 7 d 后
对照组	28	170.93±29.90	235.26±30.62 ^a	37.51±5.47	28.31±5.41 ^a	9.00±2.60	5.93±1.61 ^a
中药组	24	152.56±27.96	267.45±38.67 ^{ab}	39.35±5.64	24.37±5.46 ^{ab}	8.50±2.43	4.58±1.61 ^{ab}

注: 与入 ICU 1 d 比较, ^a $P<0.05$; 与对照组比较, ^b $P<0.05$; 1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa

泻下、解毒、化痰、降气、散瘀并存的效果^[19]。本研究显示,中药组 TNF- α 明显低于对照组,这与凉膈散中的主药连翘具有清热解毒的功效密不可分;凉膈散通腑泻热,清上泻下的作用与组织中炎症介质水平降低密切相关^[20-21]。现代药理学研究表明,连翘具有拮抗内毒素的作用,可显著抑制细菌内毒素诱发的 TNF- α 、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)等炎症因子的过度表达;也具有广谱抗菌、抗病毒、抗炎等作用,可减轻全身炎症反应,同时抑制炎症细胞的活化、游离、渗出,降低毛细血管通透性,减少液体和蛋白质漏出,防止透明膜的形成^[22-23]。另外,李新宇等^[24]研究发现,凉膈散对肠道本身及肠源性肺损伤有明显的防治作用,可减轻肠道毒素吸收,减少菌群移位^[25]。还有研究指出,凉膈散中薄荷的有效成分薄荷醇可促进支气管分泌增加,使黏稠的痰液稀释易于排出,具有祛痰作用^[26]。本研究显示,中药组 PEEP 较对照组明显降低,氧合指数明显上升,患者病情明显缓解。

综上所述,凉膈散作为中药复方汤剂能发挥药物最佳作用,与单方比较,具有更多的治疗靶点,可以多层次发挥作用,起到防治 ARDS 的作用。

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