

大黄牡丹汤对中医辨证为瘀热证的脓毒症患者临床疗效影响

罗宇鸿¹ 付俊² 沈丽娟¹ 孙月雯¹ 关云艳¹ 吴海荣¹

无锡市中医医院¹ 急诊科, ² 检验科, 江苏无锡 214000

通信作者: 付俊, Email: 16888615@qq.com

【摘要】 目的 观察中医辨证为瘀热证脓毒症患者应用大黄牡丹汤的临床疗效。**方法** 采用前瞻性研究方法。选择无锡市中医医院 2017 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月收治的中医辨证为瘀热证的脓毒症患者 72 例,按随机数字表法分为常规治疗组和大黄牡丹汤组,每组 36 例。常规治疗组给予西医常规治疗;大黄牡丹汤组在西医常规治疗基础上加大黄牡丹汤(大黄 12 g、牡丹皮 3 g、桃仁 9 g、冬瓜仁 30 g、芒硝 9 g,每日 1 剂)。两组均治疗 7 d。观察两组患者治疗前及治疗 7 d 后血清降钙素原(PCT)、超敏 C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)、血乳酸(Lac)、N 末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)水平和治疗前及治疗 1 个月后急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分 II (APACHE II)、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)的变化。**结果** 与治疗前比较,两组治疗后 IL-6、TNF- α 、hs-CRP、PCT、NT-proBNP、Lac 水平及 APACHE II 和 SOFA 评分均显著降低[常规治疗组:IL-6 (ng/L) 为 84.86 ± 18.82 比 198.48 ± 29.12 , TNF- α (ng/L) 为 372.83 ± 56.32 比 507.89 ± 56.41 , hs-CRP (mg/L) 为 79.45 ± 35.74 比 171.42 ± 65.41 , PCT (ng/L) 为 24.27 ± 10.41 比 35.07 ± 14.46 , NT-proBNP (ng/L) 为 883.34 ± 462.16 比 $1\ 826.84 \pm 765.36$, Lac (mmol/L) 为 4.07 ± 1.76 比 8.38 ± 3.19 , APACHE II (分) 为 16.78 ± 2.54 比 21.35 ± 3.54 , SOFA (分) 为 6.41 ± 0.79 比 8.53 ± 1.54 ; 大黄牡丹汤组:IL-6 (ng/L) 为 60.24 ± 13.41 比 196.29 ± 20.12 , TNF- α (ng/L) 为 278.68 ± 35.18 比 497.43 ± 58.48 , hs-CRP (mg/L) 为 51.46 ± 28.48 比 162.18 ± 62.75 , PCT (ng/L) 为 16.63 ± 9.59 比 36.48 ± 16.72 , NT-proBNP (ng/L) 为 548.43 ± 317.47 比 $1\ 883.48 \pm 667.15$, Lac (mmol/L) 为 2.58 ± 0.72 比 8.08 ± 2.94 , APACHE II (分) 为 11.46 ± 1.74 比 20.84 ± 3.54 , SOFA (分) 为 4.28 ± 0.64 比 7.27 ± 1.23 , 均 $P < 0.05$], $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 均显著升高[mmHg (1 mmHg $\approx$ 0.133 kPa): 常规治疗组为 241.17 ± 126.47 比 187.17 ± 98.26 , 大黄牡丹汤组为 292.17 ± 146.86 比 191.17 ± 101.48 , 均 $P < 0.05$]; 且大黄牡丹汤组的变化较西医常规治疗组更为显著(均 $P < 0.05$)。 **结论** 大黄牡丹汤辅助治疗中医辨证为瘀热证的脓毒症患者,可明显降低炎症因子水平,改善近远期临床疗效。

【关键词】 大黄牡丹汤; 脓毒症; 瘀热证

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Clinical effect of Dahuang Mudan decoction on treatment of patients with sepsis and blood stasis-heat syndrome

Luo Yuhong¹, Fu Jun², Shen Lijuan¹, Sun Yuewen¹, Guan Yunyan¹, Wu Hairong¹

¹Department of Emergency, Wuxi Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Wuxi 214000, Jiangsu, China; ²Department of Laboratory, Wuxi Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Wuxi 214000, Jiangsu, China

Corresponding author: Fu Jun, Email: 16888615@qq.com

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of Dahuang Mudan decoction on treatment of patients with sepsis and blood stasis-heat syndrome. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted. Seventy-two patients with sepsis and blood stasis-heat syndrome in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) were selected from January 2017 to December 2018 in Wuxi Hospital of TCM. They were divided into a routine treatment group and a Dahuang Mudan decoction group according to random number table method, 36 cases in each group. Routine treatment group was given routine Western medicine (WM) treatment; Dahuang Mudan decoction group was added with Dahuang Mudan decoction on the basis of routine WM treatment (ingredients of the decoction: rhubarb 12 g, Mudan bark 3 g, peach kernel 9 g, winter melon kernel 30 g, mirabilite 9 g, one dose a day). Both groups were treated for 7 days. The changes of serum procalcitonin (PCT), hypersensitive C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), oxygenation index ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$), serum N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursor (NT-proBNP) and blood lactic acid (Lac) were observed before and 7 days after treatment, and the changes of acute physiology and chronic health score II (APACHE II) and sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score were observed before treatment and 1 month after treatment in the two groups. **Results** Compared with those before treatment, the levels of IL-6, TNF- α , PCT, hs-CRP, NT-proBNP, Lac, APACHE II score and SOFA score after treatment in both groups were significantly lower [routine treatment group: IL-6 (ng/L) was 84.86 ± 18.82 vs. 198.48 ± 29.12 , TNF- α (ng/L) was 372.83 ± 56.32 vs. 507.89 ± 56.41 , hs-CRP (mg/L) was 79.45 ± 35.74 vs. 171.42 ± 65.41 , PCT (ng/L) was 24.27 ± 10.41 vs. 35.07 ± 14.46 , NT-proBNP (ng/L) was 883.34 ± 462.16 vs. $1\ 826.84 \pm 765.36$, Lac (mmol/L) was 4.07 ± 1.76 vs. 8.38 ± 3.19 , APACHE II was 16.78 ± 2.54 vs. 21.35 ± 3.54 , SOFA was 6.41 ± 0.79 vs. 8.53 ± 1.54 ; Dahuang Mudan decoction group: IL-6 (ng/L) was 60.24 ± 13.41 vs. 196.29 ± 20.12 , TNF- α (ng/L) was 278.68 ± 35.18 vs. 497.43 ± 58.48 , hs-CRP (mg/L) was 51.46 ± 28.48 vs. 162.18 ± 62.75 , PCT (ng/L) was 16.63 ± 9.59 vs. 36.48 ± 16.72 , NT-proBNP (ng/L) was

548.43±317.47 vs. 1 883.48±667.15, Lac (mmol/L) was 2.58±0.72 vs. 8.08±2.94, APACHE II was 11.46±1.74 vs. 20.84±3.54, SOFA was 4.28±0.64 vs. 7.27±1.23, all $P < 0.05$], and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ was increased significantly [mmHg (1 mmHg $\approx$ 0.133 kPa): routine treatment group was 241.17±126.47 vs. 187.17±98.26, and in Dahuang Mudan decoction group was 292.17±146.86 vs. 191.17±101.48, all $P < 0.05$]; the changes of Dahuang Mudan decoction group were more significant than that of WM group (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Dahuang Mudan decoction supplementary to the WM treatment of patients with sepsis and blood stasis-heat syndrome in TCM differentiation can significantly reduce the level of inflammatory factors and improve the short- and long-term clinical efficacy in such patients.

【Key words】 Dahuang Mudan decoction; Sepsis; Blood stasis-heat syndrome

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脓毒症是急诊、重症医学领域中常见病症,由于社会老龄化、基础疾病等多种因素的影响,脓毒症的发病率呈上升趋势^[1-2]。中医学认为脓毒症的主要病理机制是患者正气不足、毒邪内蕴、络脉瘀滞,毒邪内蕴是发病的重要条件,关键为毒瘀阻络^[3],瘀血与热邪互结不解而成瘀热证是脓毒症急性期外感热病和内伤杂病过程中的一个阶段^[4]。大黄牡丹汤有泻热逐瘀之功效。本研究在西医常规治疗基础上加用大黄牡丹汤治疗脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者,观察其炎症因子、近期疗效指标如急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分(APACHE II)、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)的变化,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:选取本院急诊科、重症医学科(ICU)2017年1月至2018年12月收治的脓毒症瘀热证患者72例。诊断符合中国脓毒症/脓毒性休克治疗指南(2014)^[5]中的脓毒症诊断标准;中医辨证符合温热毒邪蕴于体内,并毒瘀互结的瘀热证。排除有慢性肾脏疾病、恶性肿瘤史;3 d内有手术及创伤病史;妊娠及哺乳期女性。

1.2 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准(审批号:2018011722),取得患者或家属知情同意。

1.3 分组及一般资料(表1):按随机数字表法将患者分为常规治疗组和大黄牡丹汤组,每组36例。两组患者性别、年龄、APACHE II、SOFA等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),说明两组资料均衡,具有可比性。常规治疗组给予抗菌药物控制感染,积极液体复苏,氧疗,纠正机体水、电解质及酸碱平衡,必要时给予血管活性药物和糖皮质激素等抢救措施;大黄牡丹汤组(36例)在上述常规西医治疗基础上加用大黄牡丹汤(组成:大黄12 g、牡丹皮3 g、桃仁9 g、冬瓜仁30 g、芒硝9 g,每日1剂),所用药物均由本院中药房提供。两组均治疗7 d。

1.4 观察指标及方法:于患者入院后1 h(治疗前)及疗程结束后取静脉血或动脉血检测下列指标。

表1 不同治疗方法两组脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者一般资料的比较

组别	例数 性别(例)			年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	SOFA (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
	(例)	男性	女性			
常规治疗组	36	21	15	70.77 ± 18.68	21.35 ± 3.54	8.53 ± 1.54
大黄牡丹汤组	36	20	16	71.85 ± 15.27	20.84 ± 3.54	7.27 ± 1.23

注:APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II,SOFA为序贯器官衰竭评分

1.4.1 炎症介质测定:采用电化学发光法检测降钙素原(PCT);采用胶乳增强免疫透射比浊法检测超敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平;采用时间分辨荧光法检测N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)。操作均严格按照仪器及试剂盒操作规程进行。

1.4.2 炎症因子水平测定:采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平,操作按试剂盒说明书进行。

1.4.3 动脉血气指标测定及病情评分:使用丹麦雷度ALB800血气分析仪测定血乳酸(Lac)和动脉血氧分压(PaO_2),计算氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)。治疗前及治疗后1个月计算两组APACHE II和SOFA评分。

1.5 统计学方法:使用SPSS 18.0统计软件分析数据,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,多组间比较采用方差分析;计数资料以例表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同治疗方法两组脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者治疗前后炎症因子相关指标比较(表2):治疗后两组IL-6、TNF- α 、hs-CRP、PCT、NT-proBNP均较治疗前明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$);且治疗后大黄牡丹汤组上述指标水平均明显低于常规治疗组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 不同治疗方法两组脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者治疗前后 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、Lac比较(表2):治疗后两组Lac均较治疗前明显降低, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 较治疗前明显升高($P < 0.05$);且大黄牡丹汤组治疗后上述指标的变化较常规治疗组更显著(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 2 不同治疗方法两组脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者治疗前后炎症因子指标及动脉血气分析指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数(例)	IL-6 (ng/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)	hs-CRP (mg/L)	PCT (ng/L)	NT-proBNP (ng/L)	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg)	Lac (mmol/L)
常规治疗组	治疗前	36	198.48 ± 29.12	507.89 ± 56.41	171.42 ± 65.41	35.07 ± 14.46	1 826.84 ± 765.36	187.17 ± 98.26	8.38 ± 3.19
	治疗后	36	84.86 ± 18.82 ^a	372.83 ± 56.32 ^a	79.45 ± 35.74 ^a	24.27 ± 10.41 ^a	883.34 ± 462.16 ^a	241.17 ± 126.47 ^a	4.07 ± 1.76 ^a
大黄牡丹汤组	治疗前	36	196.29 ± 20.12	497.43 ± 58.48	162.18 ± 62.75	36.48 ± 16.72	1 883.48 ± 667.15	191.17 ± 101.48	8.08 ± 2.94
	治疗后	36	60.24 ± 13.41 ^{ab}	278.68 ± 35.18 ^{ab}	51.46 ± 28.48 ^{ab}	16.63 ± 9.59 ^{ab}	548.43 ± 317.47 ^{ab}	292.17 ± 146.86 ^{ab}	2.58 ± 0.72 ^{ab}

注: IL-6 为白细胞介素-6, TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子- α , hs-CRP 为超敏 C-反应蛋白, PCT 为降钙素原, NT-proBNP 为 N 末端脑钠肽前体, PaO₂/FiO₂ 为氧合指数, Lac 为血乳酸; 与本组治疗前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与常规治疗组同期比较, ^b $P < 0.05$; 1 mmHg $\approx$ 0.133 kPa

2.3 不同治疗方法两组脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者治疗前后预后评估指标比较(表 3): 治疗后两组 APACHE II 和 SOFA 评分均较治疗前降低(均 $P < 0.05$); 且大黄牡丹汤组的降低程度较常规治疗组更显著(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 3 不同治疗方法两组中医辨证为瘀热证脓毒症患者治疗前后预后评估指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数(例)	APACHE II (分)	SOFA (分)
常规治疗组	治疗前	36	21.35 ± 3.54	8.53 ± 1.54
	治疗后	36	16.78 ± 2.54 ^a	6.41 ± 0.79 ^a
大黄牡丹汤组	治疗前	36	20.84 ± 3.54	7.27 ± 1.23
	治疗后	36	11.46 ± 1.74 ^{ab}	4.28 ± 0.64 ^{ab}

注: APACHE II 为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分 II, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分; 与本组治疗前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与常规治疗组同期比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

脓毒症的病因病机及临床表现复杂, 中医学将其归属于温病、伤寒的范畴, 发病基础为正虚毒损、络脉瘀滞。李淑芳等^[6]研究认为, 脓毒症的病因可归结为毒热瘀虚。温热毒邪(如感染、休克等)蕴藏于身, 毒邪内蕴、内陷营血致络脉气血运行不畅, 病机为瘀滞络脉, 最终毒热、瘀血、痰浊阻滞络脉^[7]。瘀是脓毒症发生的始动因素, 并贯穿疾病过程始终^[8]。肠道是多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)的枢纽, 是人体内最大的储菌库, 是炎症介质扩散的器官, 一旦肠黏膜的完整性和屏障功能遭到破坏, 肠道内细菌或内毒素向肠外组织移位可引起全身性不可控制的炎症反应。大肠为毒邪蕴生之所, 中医认为肺与大肠相表里, 肠道菌群移位入血可导致内源性感染, 序贯启动多器官损伤, 故胃肠道被认为是脓毒症患者诱发和进展为多器官衰竭(MOF)的始动器官^[9]。因此快速清除炎症介质, 保护胃肠黏膜屏障功能已成为治疗脓毒症的关键。

大黄牡丹汤始载于张仲景的《金匮要略》, 具有清热解毒、通里攻下的作用, 方中大黄具有泻下功效, 牡丹皮凉血散瘀, 桃仁活血行瘀, 三药合用泻热逐瘀作用加强, 在擅长荡涤实热之芒硝的辅助下, 使其壅滞热邪从肠而出, 加强肠蠕动则可促进内毒素随粪便排出, 清除自由基和抗氧化作用, 并改善胃肠

黏膜血流及免疫屏障, 防止再灌注损伤和急性胃肠黏膜病变, 维持肠道菌群平衡^[10]; 同时还可稳定肠黏膜屏障功能, 改善肠道微循环, 阻止细菌和内毒素入血及肠内细菌移位, 从而减轻全身炎症反应的程度, 阻断机体免疫系统过度激发^[11-12]。现代药理学研究表明, 大黄牡丹汤方中有效成分总蒽醌、结合蒽醌、丹皮酚和芍药苷均有抗炎、抗病原微生物和免疫抑制功能^[13-14]; 大黄素可激活 Janus 激酶/信号转导与转录激活因子(JAK1/STAT3)信号通路, 从而调节 Bcl-2 和 Bax 的表达, 达到抑制炎症反应, 减轻脓毒症炎症反应的作用^[15]。牡丹皮能抑制前列腺素的合成, 降低炎症组织的通透性, 降低内毒素水平, 抑制炎症介质, 减轻炎症反应; 芒硝有抗炎、改善局部血液循环、促进炎症渗出物质的吸收、减少炎性损伤的作用; 冬瓜仁可清热利湿, 并有提高免疫功能, 起到多靶点、多途径、多通路的综合作用。还有研究表明, 大黄牡丹汤能抑制 Toll 样受体 4 (TLR4), 阻断髓样分化因子(MyD88)依赖性途径、TLR 信号通路和 Toll 白介素受体相关调节因子等多种细胞因子的表达^[16], 降低炎症因子 TNF- α 、IL-6 水平, 抑制核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)途径, 阻断炎症级联“瀑布”反应, 避免因炎症反应过强及免疫紊乱导致全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)、MODS 最终发展为脓毒性休克、MOF; 并能抑制丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(MAPKs)信号通路的活化, 调控肠道髓系细胞触发受体-1(TREM-1)表达^[17], 减轻氧化应激的损伤, 从而减少相关炎性因子的表达, 对已活化的巨噬细胞分泌炎性因子有明显抑制效应^[18]。本研究也显示, 脓毒症患者治疗后 IL-6、TNF- α 明显下降。

有文献报道, PCT、hs-CRP 对诊断脓毒症有一定价值^[19], 血清 PCT 升高与病情变化呈正相关^[20]。本研究也显示, 治疗后两组血清 PCT 及 hs-CRP 水平均较治疗前降低, 且大黄牡丹汤组降低程度优于常规治疗组。与丁拥军等^[21]的研究结果相符。

现有研究不仅肯定了 PaO₂/FiO₂、Lac、NT-proBNP 对判断脓毒症病情、评估预后的重要价值, 而且还公认上述指标是指导临床治疗、反映疗效的良好指

标^[22-23]。本研究显示大黄牡丹汤组治疗后 PaO₂/FiO₂、Lac、NT-proBNP 的改善程度优于常规治疗组,可见大黄牡丹汤对脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者能清热凉血解毒,活血祛瘀散结,疏通络中瘀毒,减少毒邪蕴积,畅通经络气血,从而改善脏腑功能,且贯穿脓毒症治疗的全程,可阻断疾病的进展,改善患者预后^[24]。本研究也显示,大黄牡丹汤治疗组治疗 1 个月 APACHE II 及 SOFA 评分均较常规治疗组降低,因此大黄牡丹汤对脓毒症远期疗效也较好,不良反应少,能减轻序贯器官衰竭,明显改善病情。综上所述,大黄牡丹汤辅助治疗脓毒症中医辨证为瘀热证患者疗效良好,临床推广价值较高。

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