

思美泰联合中药茵陈利胆方治疗妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症

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摘要: 目的 评估思美泰(腺苷蛋氨酸针)结合中药茵陈利胆方治疗妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症(intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, ICP)的效果。方法 回顾性收集69例在我院就诊的ICP病人,治疗组35例采用思美泰联合院内自拟“茵陈利胆方”治疗,对照组34例采用单纯思美泰治疗,比较两组治疗前后患者症状缓解情况、血胆汁酸(TBA)、谷丙转氨酶(ALT)及谷草转氨酶(AST)水平的变化并观察妊娠结局,对结果进行统计分析。结果 治疗后2组TBA、ALT、AST均较治疗前下降($P<0.05$),治疗组治疗后TBA、ALT、AST较对照组治疗后下降幅度更明显($P<0.05$),治疗组胎儿窘迫、羊水污染、新生儿窒息、剖宫产率较对照组低($P<0.05$)。结论 思美泰联合中药茵陈利胆方治疗ICP比单纯思美泰治疗效果显著。

关键词: 妊娠期胆汁淤积症; 思美泰; 茵陈利胆方

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妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症是妊娠期的一种特发性疾病,以胆汁淤积为特征,皮肤瘙痒和黄疸为主要临床表现,多发生于妊娠中、晚期,主要危害是引起早产、胎儿窘迫,甚至胎死宫内。现将收集的2011年6月至2013年6月期间就诊于我院的69例ICP病例中用思美泰联合茵陈利胆方治疗和用单纯思美泰治疗的患者进行比较,对诊治情况及妊娠结局进行回顾分析和讨论。

1 临床资料

收集2011年6月至2013年6月在我院确诊ICP并住院的孕妇69例,随机分为两组,治疗组(思美泰联合茵陈利胆方治疗)35例,年龄23~34岁,平均27.3岁,病程2~35d,发病孕周28~38周;对照组(单用思美泰治疗)34例,年龄24~33岁,平均27.4岁,病程1~42d,发病孕周28~39周。两组年龄、病程、发病孕周具有可比性。两组患者均符合ICP诊断标准,诊断参考《中华妇产科杂志》^[1]中ICP的诊断:
①妊娠中晚期出现瘙痒或瘙痒、黄疸同时存在。
②血清丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)和(或)天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)增高(>40U/L),血清总胆汁酸>10μmol/L,或伴有血清胆红素升高。
③终止妊娠后瘙痒迅速消失,实验室指标恢复正常。
④排除肝炎、胆囊炎、单管堵塞等其他疾病。

2 治疗方法

对照组:思美泰针1.0g加入5%的葡萄糖注射液500mL静脉注射,QD;氨茶碱250mg加入0.9%氯化钠注射液500mL静脉滴注,QD;伴有肝功能损害者,予多烯磷脂酰胆碱注射液(易善复)232.5mg加入5%葡萄糖注射液500mL静脉滴注,QD,疗程7d。治疗组:与对照组相同治疗的基础上加用杭州市中医院院内ICP协定方茵陈利胆方加减治疗,1日1剂,每剂2煎,取汁口服,疗程7d。方药:茵陈30g,黄芩9g,当归9g,赤芍10g,制大黄6g,丹皮9g,川黄连3g,绿梅花5g,桑寄生12g,苎麻根30g,金钱草20g,瘙痒甚加蝉蜕6g,僵蚕10g,防风6g;腰腹疼痛、胎动不安加川断、杜仲各15g。

观察内容:各组瘙痒和/或黄疸症状、血清肝胆酸、胆汁酸及肝功能的变化和产科结局。统计学方法:计量资料采用t检验,计数资料采用χ²检验。

3 治疗结果

3.1 疗效标准

参考郑虹^[2]对妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症的疗效评估标准,将治疗效果分为显效、有效和无效。显效:瘙痒和黄疸消失,胆汁酸(TBA)、谷丙转氨酶(ALT)值下降>50%,血清总胆红素(TB)、直接胆红素(DB)降至正常;无产时并发症,胎儿正常。有效:瘙痒和

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黄疸明显减轻或消失,上述诸值下降<50%. 无效:临床症状无变化,血清TBA、ALT值下降<25%.

3.2 临床疗效

治疗组35例中显效27例,有效6例,无效2例,总有效率94.3%;对照组34例中显效10例,有效16例,无效8例,总有效率76.5%. 两组疗效比较,差异有显著性意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组临床疗效比较

组别	n	显效	有效	无效	总有效率/%
治疗组	35	27	6	2	94.3
对照组	34	10	16	8	76.5

注:与对照组相比, $P<0.05$

3.3 产科结局

治疗组胎儿宫内窘迫、羊水污染、新生儿窒息、剖宫产较对照组明显减少,两组比较差异有显著性意义($P<0.05$)。两组产后出血无显著差异。两组妊娠结局比较,见表2。

表2 两组妊娠结局比较

组别	n	胎窘	羊水污染	新生儿窒息	剖宫产	产后出血
治疗组	35	3	2	2	4	1
对照组	34	10	9	13	23	0

注:与对照组相比, $P<0.05$

4 讨论

ICP患者由于各种原因导致肝内胆汁排泄不畅而不断积累进入血循环,血液中高浓度的胆汁酸可以造成胎盘绒毛表面血管痉挛,绒毛静脉血管阻力增加,胎儿血流灌注急剧下降,致使胎儿急性缺氧,从而引起羊水污染、胎死宫内等围生儿并发症的发生^[3]。胆汁酸、胆红素能通过胎盘直接对胎儿产生毒性作用,使胎儿细胞能量衰竭,氧自由基损伤,细胞凋亡、死亡等,最终造成胎儿宫内窘迫甚至胎死宫内等不良妊娠结局。国外相关文献报道,ICP孕妇围生儿死亡率为1%~11%,胎儿宫内窘迫发生率为20%~30%,早产儿发生率为13%~60%^[4]。正因为ICP对妊娠结局影响较大,临床妇产科医生一直不断探索最佳的ICP治疗方案。

中医认为,ICP属于“妊娠瘙痒”、“妊娠黄疸”范畴,本病病机为孕妇素体湿热,孕后饮食不节,过食肥甘厚腻滋补之品,损伤脾胃;或素体脾胃虚弱,随着胎体长大,胎气壅滞,气机不畅,气滞血瘀,致水湿内停,郁久化热,湿热交蒸肝胆,肝胆疏泄失常,致胆汁不循常道,外溢肝脏则肝内胆汁郁积,外溢

肌肤则见黄疸、瘙痒。基于上述病因病机,我院在长期的临床实践中,创立“茵陈利胆方”。最终研究出,在思美泰基础上联合运用此方治疗ICP,临床收效颇丰。

思美泰是一种生理性化合物,其活性成分为S-腺苷蛋氨酸,通过转巯基反应促进解毒过程中硫化产物的合成,通过增加肝浆膜磷脂成分,防止雌激素所引起的胆汁淤积,在体内以甲基供体和生理性巯基化合物的前体参与细胞膜磷脂的甲基化,增加膜的流动性,有利于恢复膜的流动性及钠泵、Na⁺-H⁺转运活动,提高对胆酸的通透性,从而使胆汁流出增加,回流减少,从而达到退黄、降酶、促进肝细胞再生的目的^[5]。还可防止或减轻毒物和胆酸引起的氧自由基对肝细胞的损伤,且对胆汁、胆盐成分的不良影响,恢复肝Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶活性^[6]。中药茵陈利胆方能疏肝利胆,疏通排泄淤积在肝脏、皮肤、胎盘绒毛间隙的胆汁酸,降低胆酸、转氨酶,方中以茵陈为君药,茵陈除具有明显的肝细胞保护作用外,还有显著的利胆作用。熊玉兰等^[7]对茵陈中分离的4种化学成分(3C-甲氧基蒽黄素、蒽黄素、茵陈黄酮、结晶12)进行保肝实验,结果表明4种成分都能使损伤的肝细胞活力明显提高,培养液中ALT含量显著降低,验证了茵陈的保肝作用。茵陈通过松弛胆道括约肌,增加胆汁中胆酸和胆红素排出量等功效达到利胆效果^[8]。曹锦花^[9]在研究中证实茵陈中的主要成分色原酮具有较强的利胆作用,能通过抑制β-BD的活性降低葡萄糖醛酸分解率,从而加强肝脏解毒作用。而茵陈中的另外几种主要成分茵陈二炔、茵陈二炔酮、茵陈炔内酯及醇提取物等也有促进胆汁分泌和排泄的作用^[10]。方中以川黄连、黄芩、金钱草为臣药,助茵陈清热利湿退;佐以制大黄泄热通便,将湿热从大肠导出;丹皮、赤芍清热凉血活血,当归补血活血,改善外周血液循环;芒麻根清热利湿,止血安胎,桑寄生益肾安胎;以绿梅花为使药,疏肝和胃,改善患者心情及食欲,以助机体元气恢复,组方君臣佐使配伍周密,能协同思美泰起到保肝、降胆酸、改善外周血液循环等作用。

综上所述,采用思美泰联合茵陈利胆方治疗ICP疗效优于单用思美泰。

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Transmetil Combined with Traditional Chinese Medicine Yinchen Cholagogue Decoction in the Treatment of Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT: **Objective** To evaluate the effect of Transmetil (S-adenosylmethionine needle) for treatment of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) combined with Chinese traditional medicine Yinchen cholagogue Decoction. **Methods** We retrospectively collected 69 ICP patients in our hospital, 35 cases in the treatment group, treated by transmetil combined with traditional Chinese medicine Yinchen cholagogue Decoction, the control group of 34 cases treated by transmetil without Chinese traditional medicine, compared two groups before and after treatment in patients with symptoms, serum bile acid (TBA), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels and observe the pregnancy outcomes, carry on the statistical analysis of the results. **Results** After treatment, 2 groups of TBA, ALT, AST were decreased than that before treatment ($P<0.05$). After treatment, TBA, ALT, AST decreased more obviously ($P<0.05$) than the control group after treatment, the fetal distress, amniotic fluid contamination, neonatal asphyxia, the rate of cesarean section in the treatment group was lower than that in control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Transmetil combined with traditional Chinese medicine Yinchen cholagogue Decoction in the treatment of ICP has a more obvious effect than pure Transmetil.

KEY WORDS: intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy; transmetil; yinchen cholagogue decoction

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Preliminary Study on Tongue Image and Electropulsogram of Uygur Patients with Advanced Cervical Cancer

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ABSTRACT: **Objective** To observe tongue image and electropulsogram of uygur patients with advanced cervical cancer in Xinjiang. **Methods** The parameters of tongue image and electropulsogram were selected from 50 uygur patients with advanced cervical cancer, and detected by the Traditional Chinese Medicine digital analysis instrument. Combined with the results of interrogation, the syndrome differentiation and physical conclusion of each patient can be obtained automatically. **Results** The most common tongue color and tongue coating in these patients is dark red and greasy thick tongue, and the proportion is 70% and 56% respectively. The proportion of the patients with taut pulse, rapid pulse, and feeble pulse is 74%, 38%, and 28% respectively. Seven kind of syndrome are frequently occurred in more than 50% patients, such as backache, irritability, anxiety, weakness, dry skin, soreness of waist, and susceptible sigh. The dominant or subordinate syndrome differentiation is Qi-deficiency in 92% of the patients, and the proportion of patients with Qi-deficiency in their dominant syndrome differentiation is 76% specially. **Conclusion** Qi-deficiency could be the principal contradiction in uygur patients with advanced cervical cancer, but meanwhile, there may be other intermingled deficiency and excess syndromes such as phlegm-damp retention and liver-Qi stagnation.

KEY WORDS: cervical cancer; tongue image; electropulsogram; syndrome differentiation