·临证报道·

灯盏生脉胶囊对脑梗死患者FIB和LDL ³/C的影响

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摘　要：目的：观察灯盏生脉胶囊对脑梗死患者FIB和LDL ³/C的影响；方法：将60例脑梗死患者随机分为2组，观察组和对照组各30例，2组均依据病人情况给予常规的抗血小板、降压、降脂、降糖、治疗冠心病等基础治疗，观察组在基础治疗的同时口服灯盏生脉胶囊，每粒0.18g，每次2粒，每日3次。服用3个月为1个疗程，2组在治疗前后均测血脂和血栓止血5项指标，观察FIB和LDL ³/C的变化；结果：2组治疗后FIB和LDL ³/C与治疗前相比差异均有显著性，但以观察组更为明显，观察组总有效率明显高于对照组，结论：经过灯盏生脉胶囊治疗，患者FIB和LDL ³/C均降低，临床症状明显改善，说明灯盏生脉胶囊对脑梗死患者疗效肯定。

关键词：灯盏生脉胶囊；脑梗死；FIB；LDL ³/C；影响
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脑梗死又称缺血性卒中，是指各种原因引起的脑部血液供应障碍，使局部脑组织发生不可逆性损害，导致脑组织缺血、缺氧性坏死，是临床的常见病和多发病。笔者在临床中观察60例缺血性卒中患者，研究灯盏生脉胶囊对FIB(纤维蛋白原含量)和LDL ³/C(低密度脂蛋白)的影响，现报道如下。

1　临床资料

1.1　诊断标准

1.1.1　西医诊断标准　各种原因引起的脑部血液供应障碍，使局部脑组织发生不可逆性损害，导致脑组织缺血、缺氧

重要的炎症介质，又能参与组织损伤的修复与改建，但产生过多反而会加重其损伤。TNF-α使炎症细胞聚集在肾脏，刺激成纤维细胞的增生，促进纤维化，最终使肾小球硬化、间质纤维化，发展为CRF[3]。研究表明在肾脏中细胞，包括肾小球系膜细胞、近曲小管上皮细胞及肾脏中的血液细胞均可产生TNF-α。其中，肾小球系膜细胞为TNF-α的主要来源。多种肾脏疾病患者血、尿及肾组织中TNF-α含量明显高于正常[4]，肾小球系膜细胞培养和动物实验亦揭示，它是一种重要的肾小球组织损伤介质，与其他细胞因子相互作用在肾小球损伤及肾间质病变中具有重要作用[5]。TNF-α又能促进活性氧的产生及前列腺素、促凝血物质的合成，导致细胞表面分子的表达，加重肾小球系膜细胞的增殖与损伤[6]。另外，TNF-α具有细胞毒效应，溶解系膜细胞及上皮细胞，能促进成纤维细胞增生，在肾脏病中具有促纤维化作用[7]。

CRF时患者存在多种免疫免疫功能紊乱，其中细胞免疫功能缺陷已为大多数学者证实。这种状态严重损害着患者的抵抗力及抗病能力，直接关系到患者的预后。因此，改善CRF患者的免疫功能紊乱状态有助于延缓CRF进展，提高患者的生存率。SIL-2R是一种重要的免疫抑制因子。研究证实[8]CRF患者血清SIL-2R升高与肾功能损伤程度密切有关，患者免疫功能低下，可能是患者血清中的SIL-2R竞争性抑制IL-2与T细胞表面的MIL-2R结合，使IL-2廓清加速，导致机体免疫功能紊乱[9]。成为反映机体免疫力的标志之一，反映细胞免疫水平及功能。

研究结果表明，肾浊清颗粒剂能明显改善CRF早中期患者的肾功能，改善其临床症状，可能与肾浊清降低血中TNF-α、SIL-2R浓度，从而抑制肾组织的纤维化，改善肾衰患者免疫功能紊乱状态有关。

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性坏死[1]。

1.1.2　中医辨证标准　参照国家中医药管理局脑病急症科研协作组起草制定的《中风病诊断疗效评定标准》(试行)。

1.1.3　纳入标准　(1)符合西医诊断标准对脑梗塞的诊断;(2)年龄在 40～75 岁;(3)病程 14 天～180 天;(4)按《中风病诊断疗效评定标准》(试行),中医辨证符合气虚血瘀证。

1.2　一般资料　60 例均来自河南中医学院第一附属医院脑病一区 2007 年 6～11 月门诊病人,患者随机分为观察组与对照组。观察组 30 例,男 19 例,女 11 例;年龄 41～75 岁;病程 14 天～180 天。对照组 30 例,男 20 例,女 10 例;年龄 40～73 岁;病程 14 天～180 天。2 组病人在性别、年龄、病程方面经统计学处理差异无显著性($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

2　治疗方法

2 组均依据病人情况给予常规的抗血小板、降压、降脂、降糖、治疗冠心病等基础治疗。观察组在基础治疗的同时口服灯盏生脉胶囊,每粒 0.18g,每次 2 粒,每日 3 次。服用 3 个月为 1 个疗程。

3　观测指标和统计学方法

3.1　观察指标　2 组均予治疗前后检测血中的 FIB 和 LDL 3/C。

3.2　统计学方法　计数资料用 χ^2 检验,计量资料用 t 检验。

4　疗效标准与治疗结果

4.1　疗效标准　显效:中医临床症状、体征明显改善,证候积分减少 ≥70%;有效:中医临床症状、体征均有好转,证候积分减少 ≥30%;无效:中医临床症状、体征无明显改善,甚或加重,证候积分减少不足 30%。注:计算公式(尼莫地平法)为:[(治疗前积分 - 治疗后积分) ÷治疗前积分] ×100%(参照 2002 年国家药品监督管理局颁布的《中药新药临床研究指导原则》进行评定)。

4.2　治疗结果

4.2.1　2 组临床疗效比较　观察组 30 例显效 13 例,有效 15 例,无效 2 例,总有效率为 93.3%;对照组 30 例显效 6 例,有效 15 例,无效 9 例,总有效率为 70.0%;观察组疗效优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗 3 个月后,其 FIB 及 LDL 3/C 明显降低,见表 1。

4.2.2　2 组治疗前后 FIB 和 LDL-C 的变化比较　见表 1。

表 1　2 组治疗前后 FIB 和 LDL 3/C 的变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	FIB(g/L)		LDL 3/C(mmol/L)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	30	3.89 ±1.51	3.11 ±0.95 *△	3.58 ±1.10	3.07 ±0.22 *△
对照组	30	3.87 ±1.50	3.80 ±1.48	3.60 ±1.12	3.57 ±1.11

与本组治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组治疗后比较,△$P < 0.05$

4.2　不良反应　在治疗过程中,2 组均未发现死亡或严重不良反应患者。

5　讨论

缺血性卒中是中老年人的常见病、多发病,有较高的致死率和致残率。根据国内研究资料报道,在所有尚存活的患者当中(含已痊愈者),约 75%诊断为缺血性卒中(脑血栓形成,脑栓塞)[2]。其发病机理主要是在动脉粥样硬化的基础上又有血栓形成,说明动脉粥样硬化在缺血性卒中的发病过程中意义重大。而 FIB 和 LDL 3/C 增高是动脉粥样硬化形成的重要因素,FIB 在凝血酶的作用下,变为纤维蛋白,纤维蛋白在粥样硬化斑块的形成中具有核心作用。FIB 同时是血小板聚集的重要介质,它与血小板膜表面糖蛋白 IIb/IIIa 结合而介导血小板的粘附、聚集反应。因此,FIB 增高可促进动脉粥样硬化的发生。除 FIB 外,血脂异常是缺血性卒中的又一独立危险因素,其中低密度脂蛋白的升高在动脉粥样硬化的形成中起重要作用(常被称为坏脂蛋白),临床常将血浆 LDL 含量的改变,作为缺血性卒中二级预防和疗效判断的主要参考指标。因此,观察 FIB 及 LDL 3/C 的变化,对缺血性卒中患者意义重大。缺血性卒中属中医"中风"范畴,其病位在脑,与心、肾、肝、脾密切相关,病性多为本虚标实,上盛下虚,病机为气血逆乱,上犯于脑。灯盏生脉胶囊,是将活血化瘀的灯盏细辛与益气养阴的人参、麦冬、五味子制成复方口服制剂,能有效提高灯盏细辛口服吸收度,对中风(气虚血瘀型)患者,具有益气活血,养阴健脑等功效。其中灯盏花的作用始载于《滇南本草》,1977 年版《中华人民共和国药典》第一部中将其收录[3]。现代药理研究证实:灯盏生脉胶囊其有效化学成分为二咖啡酰奎宁酸酯及灯盏花素、芹菜素、高黄芹菜素等酮类化合物,据报道,灯盏细辛注射液中的有效成分灯盏花素对脑血管疾病有治疗作用[4],可增强心脑对缺血缺氧的耐受性,改善微循环、缩小梗塞面积、抑制血小板聚集、预防血栓形成、并可清除氧自由基,对抗脂质过氧化和缺血再灌注损伤。

结果表明,通过灯盏生脉胶囊治疗,患者 FIB 和 LDL 3/C 均降低,临床症状明显改善,说明灯盏生脉胶囊降低血脂、降低血液粘稠度、改善血液流变性、促进纤溶活性的作用显著。

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Main Content

Effect of Shen Zhuo Qing Granules on the Chronic Renal Failure Patients with TNF-α, SIL-2R

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Abstract: Purpose: To explore the mechanism of Shen Zhuo Qing granules for the delay of chronic renal failure. Methods: 62 chronic renal failure patients with damp-turbid deficiency and blood stasis were randomly divided into one treatment group and one control group. While giving a basic treatment to the patients in the two groups, 31 patients in the treatment group were treated with Shen Zhuo Qing granules and another 31 patients in the control group were treated with Niaoduqing. The renal function, Hb, TNF-α, SIL-2R changes of the patients in the two groups were observed before and after the treatment. At the same time the improvement of clinical symptoms was also observed. Results: The total effective rate of the treatment group was 90.32% and the total effective rate of the control group was 80.64%. The treatment group was significantly better than the control group ($P < 0.05$). In the improvement of Scr, Ccr and lowering of serum TNF-α, SIL-2R concentration, the treatment group is better than the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Shen Zhuo Qing granules can obviously delay the chronic renal failure and reduce TNF-α, SIL-2R concentration, thereby inhibiting renal tissue fibrosis and improve the disordered state of immune function of the patients.

Key word: Shen Zhuo Qing granules; chronic renal failure; traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine treatment

Effect of Deng Zhan Sheng Mai Capsules on FIB and LDL-C of Cerebral Infarction Patients

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Abstract: Purpose: To observe the effect of Deng Zhan Sheng Mai capsules on FIB and LDL-C of cerebral infarction patients. Methods: 60 patients were randomly divided into one observation group and one control group. Each group had 30 cases. Based on the basic treatments, such as conventional anti-platelet, blood pressure, lipid-lowering, hypoglycemic, coronary heart disease, given to the patients of the two groups, the observation group was treated by orally taking Deng Zhan Sheng Mai capsules, each 0.18g, each 2, 3 times daily. Three months was a course of treatment. Five indicators of lipid hemostasis and thrombosis were determined and the changes of FIB and LDL-C were observed before and after the treatment. Results: FIB and LDL-C of the two groups were significant, compared with pre-treatment, but the observation group was more obvious. The total effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group. Conclusion: Deng Zhan Sheng Mai capsules can lower FIB and LDL-C of the patients and obviously improve the clinical symptoms and has certain effect on the treatment of the cerebral infarction patients.

Key word: Deng Zhan Sheng Mai capsules; cerebral infarction; FIB; LDL-C; effect

Study on the Antioxidant Activity of Senecio Extract and Determination the Content of Total Flavonoids

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Abstract: Purpose: To study the antioxidant activity of senecio extract and the volume of flavonoid extraction. Methods: Through the phenanthroline-Fe^{2+} / H_2O_2 system spectrophotometry and light riboflavin spectrophotometry, the rate of the extraction for the hydroxyl radical (·OH) and superoxide radical (·O_2^-) clearance was determined to examine the antioxidation of senecio extract. Through the $NaNO_2$-$AlNO_3$ color and rutin control spectrophotometry in alkaline conditions, the content of total flavonoids extract was determined. Results: The experimental results showed that the senecio extract had a strong effect on the removal of superoxide radical and hydroxyl radical, in which water extract is better for the antioxidant activity of the removal of superoxide radical and alcohol extract is better for the removal of hydroxyl radical. The volume of the total flavonoids extract was that the water extract was higher than the alcohol extract, up to 31.15mg/g. Conclusion: The senecio extract has a strong antioxidant activity and a higher content of flavonoids.

Key word: senecio; extract; clearance rate; content of total flavonoids

An Experimental Study on the Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-Allergic Effect of Sophora Davidii Stems and Leaves

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Abstract: Purpose: To study the anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic effect of Sophora Davidii stems and leaves. Methods: The anti-inflammatory experiment was made to induce test mouse ears swelling by xylene which caused the increase of capillary permeability of the mouse skin, and to cause the mouse toes swelling by carrageenan. The anti-allergic experiment was made to induce the DTH of the mice (delayed type hypersensitivity) by DNCB (2.4-b nitrochlorobenzene) and the skin itching of the mice by dextran. Results: Sophora Davidii stems and leaves and flowers had certain inhibiting effect on the ear and toe swelling of the mice and at the same time could reduce the capillary permeability of the mice, and decrease the number and the duration of the mice itching, but showed insidious effect on the DTH of the DNCB-induced mice. Conclusion: Sophora Davidii stems and leaves have certain anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic effect, but not as effective as its flower. As the stem and leaf are in mass production, and easy to collect Its chemical composition and various pharmacodynamic components are expected to be studied further.

Key word: Sophora Davidii; stems and leaves; flowers; anti-inflammatory; anti-allergic; experiment