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电针联合乌梅丸加减治疗干燥综合症的临床研究

冯艳广, 魏琴, 李长红, 魏思路, 吴树君, 崔小灿, 李坤, 王俊丽, 王慧娟

(新乡市第一人民医院风湿免疫科, 河南 新乡 453000)

[摘要] 目的: 观察电针联合乌梅丸加减治疗干燥综合症的临床疗效和安全性。方法: 将76例干燥综合症患者随机分为2组, 对照组36例, 硫酸羟氯喹治疗; 治疗组40例, 在对照组用药基础上, 给予电针联合乌梅丸加减治疗。疗程12周。观察两组治疗前后临床中医证候疗效, Shirmer试验, 唾液流率, CRP, IgG, ESR等指标变化。结果: 治疗后, 治疗组中医证候疗效明显优于对照组, 差别有显著统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗组患者Shirmer试验、唾液流率及CRP, IgG, ESR较治疗前均有明显改善($P<0.05$); 对照组患者Schimer试验、唾液流率、CRP较治疗前改善($P<0.05$)。各项观察指标对比, 治疗组均优于对照组($P<0.05$)。安全性方面, 两组患者不良反应少, 对症治疗后均得到缓解。结论: 电针、乌梅丸加减联合硫酸羟氯喹治疗干燥综合症具有协同作用, 疗效肯定, 安全性高, 不良反应少。

[关键词] 干燥综合症; 电针; 乌梅丸加减

Clinical study on treatment of Sjogren's syndrome by electroacupuncture combined with wumei pill addition and subtraction

FENG Yanguang, WEI Qin, LI Changhong, WEI Silu, WU Shujun, CUI Xiaocan, LI Kun, WANG Junli, WANG Huijuan

(Department of Rheumatology, Xinxiang First People's Hospital, Xinxiang Henan 453000, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of electroacupuncture combined with wumu pill in the treatment of Sjogren's syndrome. **Methods:** Seventy-six cases of Sjogren's syndrome were randomly divided into 2 groups, and 36 cases in the control group were treated with hydroxychloroquine sulfate; 40 cases in the treatment group were treated with electroacupuncture combined with wumei pill based on the control group. A course of 12 weeks. Changes in clinical TCM syndromes, Shirmer test, saliva flow rate, CRP, IgG and ESR were observed before and after treatment in the two groups. **Results:** After the treatment, the curative effect of TCM syndrome was compared, and the treatment group was significantly better than that of the control group, with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). Shirmer test, saliva flow rate, CRP, IgG and ESR were significantly improved

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 冯艳广, Email: 2797238626@qq.com

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in the treatment group compared with those before treatment ($P<0.05$). The Schimer test, saliva flow rate, and CRP of the control group were improved compared with those before treatment ($P<0.05$). All the observation indexes were compared, and the treatment group was superior to the control group ($P<0.05$). In terms of safety, adverse reactions were less in both groups, and symptomatic treatment was relieved. **Conclusion:** The combined treatment of Sjogren's syndrome with electroacupuncture and umei pill plus or minus hydroxychloroquine sulfate has synergistic effect, positive effect, high safety and less adverse reactions

Keywords Sjogren's syndrome; electric acupuncture; add and subtract wumei pills

干燥综合征(Sjogren's syndrome, SS)是一种主要侵犯外分泌腺的慢性自身免疫性疾病,以唾液腺和泪腺的受损为主,以口干、眼干、皮肤干燥、阴道干涩、关节炎、肺间质病变等为主要临床表现^[1-4]。血清中可检出多种自身抗体,以抗SSA和抗SSB抗体为主,组织病理可见大量淋巴细胞浸润^[5]。目前SS的治疗以免疫抑制剂和激素为主,长期使用不良反应多。中医中药辨证论治,对于改善患者的体征症状,减少不良反应,控制病情恶化有重要意义。不过该病的中医理论以及实验研究比较少,为进一步探讨该病的治疗规律,本课题采取电针联合乌梅丸加减及硫酸羟氯喹治疗40例SS患者,取得了一定疗效。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选择2016年11月至2018年2月在新乡市第一人民医院风湿免疫科、中医科住院及门诊就诊的SS患者76例,并随机分为两组,即治疗组40例和对照组36例。其中,治疗组男3例,女37例,年龄27~66(50.37 ± 12.64)岁,病程0.6~18(5.13 ± 4.39)年;对照组男2例,女34例,年龄22~69(45.83 ± 13.92)岁,病程0.2~15(4.75 ± 3.53)年;两组性别、年龄、病程、病情一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),说明两组构成比具有可比性(表1)。所有入组者均签署知情同意书,且本研究经过新乡

市第一人民医院医学伦理委员会批准。

1.2 纳入标准

西医诊断参照2002年SS国际分类(诊断)标准^[6],中医诊断参照《实用中医风湿病学》燥痹^[7],选取符合气阴两虚证或兼有内热、血瘀者,即主症:口干、眼干、咽干、干咳少痰、吞咽干涩;或见头晕耳鸣、五心烦热、腰膝酸软;或见神疲乏力、心悸气短、食少纳呆;舌淡少苔、或舌红少苔或有瘀点、瘀斑,脉细数或细弱。

1.3 排除标准

有严重血液、肝、肾、心脑血管系统损害、肺纤维化等病变者;怀孕、哺乳期妇女;过敏体质,特别是对本研究药物成分过敏者;眼底检查视网膜病变者。

1.4 治疗方法

对照组:硫酸羟氯喹(上海中西制药有限公司,国药准字H19990263),0.2 g/次,2次/d。治疗组:在对照组用药基础上,给予电针联合乌梅丸加减治疗。疗程12周。电针:采用0.35 mm×40 mm一次性无菌针灸针,针刺地仓、颊车、廉泉、足三里、三阴交。针刺部位皮肤常规消毒,进针得气后,连接KWD-808脉冲电疗仪,波形采用疏密波,留针30 min。治疗5次/周。方药组成:乌梅15 g,白芍20 g,生地12 g,山药15 g,当归10 g,麦冬20 g,鸡血藤10 g,黄柏6 g,党参10 g,甘草10 g。1剂/d,分早晚两次服。

表1 两组一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data of the 2 groups

组别	n	性别(男/女)	年龄/岁	病程/月
治疗组	40	3/37	50.37 ± 12.64	5.13 ± 4.39
对照组	36	2/34	45.83 ± 13.92	4.75 ± 3.53
P		0.73	0.14	0.68

1.5 观察指标

观察两组患者口燥咽干、两眼干涩、皮肤干燥、阴道干涩等中医症状、体征积分及Shirmer试验、唾液流率、血沉(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)、CRP、IgG等。安全性方面,观察患者有无过敏、胃肠道反应及血常规、肝肾功能、心电图等变化情况,记录与药物可能有关的不良反应,对症处理。

1.6 中医疗效评定标准

显效:中医临床症状和体征明显改善,中医证候积分下降 $\geq 70\%$ 。有效:中医临床症状和体征好转,中医证候积分减少 $\geq 30\%$ 。无效:中医临床症状和体征无明显改善或加重,中医证候积分下降 $< 30\%$ 。

1.7 统计学处理

数据采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床中医证候疗效比较

治疗后,治疗组总有效率为80%,对照组总有效率为58.33%。中医证候疗效对比,治疗组明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表2)。

2.2 治疗前后观察指标比较

治疗组Shirmer试验、唾液流率及CRP, IgG, ESR较治疗前均有明显改善($P<0.05$);对照组Schimer试验、唾液流率、CRP较治疗前改善($P<0.05$),但ESR, IgG治疗前后比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后各项指标比较,治疗组均优于对照组($P<0.05$,表3)。

2.3 安全性分析

治疗组患者出现胃部不适2例,肝酶轻度异常1例,停药1例,皮下出血1例;对照组患者出现胃部不适1例,肝酶轻度异常1例;两组患者未出现严重不良反应。对症治疗后均得到缓解。

表2 治疗12周后两组临床中医证候疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical symptoms of TCM in two groups after 12-week treatment

组别	<i>n</i>	显效/[例(%)]	好转/[例(%)]	无效/[例(%)]	总有效率/%
对照组	36	5 (13.89)	16 (44.44)	15 (41.67)	58.33*
治疗组	40	9 (22.50)	23 (57.50)	8 (20.00)	80.00

与对照组治疗后比较, * $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

表3 治疗前后两组观察指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of two groups before and after treatment

组别	<i>n</i>	Shirmer试验/ (mm·5 min ⁻¹)	唾液流率/ (mL·15 min ⁻¹)	CRP/(mg·L ⁻¹)	ESR/(mm·h ⁻¹)	IgG/(g·L ⁻¹)
治疗组	40					
治疗前		4.30 \pm 2.82	2.24 \pm 2.15	9.51 \pm 4.34	34.45 \pm 19.15	18.98 \pm 7.16
治疗后		7.52 \pm 3.27* ^{&}	5.14 \pm 2.45* ^{&}	3.43 \pm 3.27* ^{&}	16.03 \pm 15.27* ^{&}	8.05 \pm 5.24* ^{&}
对照组	36					
治疗前		4.12 \pm 2.37	2.16 \pm 2.12	8.85 \pm 4.19	36.85 \pm 20.82	19.21 \pm 9.08
治疗后		5.76 \pm 3.02*	3.32 \pm 2.17*	5.71 \pm 3.62*	28.26 \pm 18.49	15.62 \pm 6.80

与本组治疗前比较, * $P<0.05$; 与对照组治疗后比较, [&] $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with the treatment group before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group after treatment, [&] $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

SS发病率为0.29%~0.77%，多数可出现口干、眼干的临床症状，且多见于中年女性，病因和发病机制不明，许多学者^[8-11]认为机体在遗传、感染、环境、激素水平失调等多因素作用下，免疫紊乱，产生多种自身抗体，破坏腺体、产生炎症反应。西医治疗方面，多以抑制免疫、对症治疗为主，常常给予激素、免疫抑制剂及外用人工泪液、环孢素滴眼液等药缓解口干、眼干症状，长期应用效果不明确，患者依从性往往较差。硫酸羟氯喹片能够发挥抗免疫的效果，有效缓解SS患者的临床症状，减轻炎症反应，从而发挥双向免疫调节作用。

SS属祖国医学“燥痹”“内燥”范畴，病机以阴津亏虚为本，以脾胃阴虚为主，病情进展，兼以出现气虚、内热、血瘀等病变^[12-14]。络病理理论认为论治燥证需要着眼于血络以及气络。久病人络同时久病必瘀，而瘀血是该病发生发展最为重要的一个影响因素。气血不行容易导致静脉闭阻。《血证论》曰：“有瘀血，则气为血阻，不得上升，水津因不得随气上升”，这样一来就使得患者的病情加重。现代医学研究结果显示：SS患者都存在一定程度的微循环障碍以及血液流变学改变，活血化瘀治疗能够缓解患者的口干症状以及眼干症状。

白芍总苷能明显增加患者唾液流率，改善口干症状^[15]；而且能缓解便秘，有效降低SS患者的ESR。采用电针治疗SS口干症状^[16]能有效改善患者的口干症状及唾液流率。为进一步发挥中医药优势，本课题采用电针联合中药治疗SS，取得了较好疗效。

根据“酸甘化阴”理论组方选药^[17-19]，应用乌梅丸加减治疗SS。方中乌梅味酸、涩，敛肺除热、生津止渴；白芍味苦、酸，归肝、脾经，养阴清热、养血活血；党参味甘、微酸，归脾、肺经，补脾益气、生津养血；甘草味甘，归心、脾、胃经，补脾益气、清热解毒、止咳、调和诸药；兼以生地清热凉血生津，山药补益肺脾肾，麦冬生津止渴，当归、鸡血藤活血化瘀，黄柏清虚热。诸药合用，酸甘配伍，起到益气养阴、生津润燥的功效，加用清内热、活血化瘀之品，相辅相成，协同增效。

在应用中药治疗的基础上配合电针治疗SS以增加疗效。脾胃为后天之本，受纳、腐熟及运化水谷精微，进而化生精、气、血、津液，濡养

全身^[20-22]。故取穴以胃经、脾经穴位为主。《灵枢·经脉》足阳明胃经：“胃足阳明之脉，起于鼻，交颊中，入上齿中，还出挟口，还唇，下交承浆，却循颐后下廉，出大迎，循颊车，上耳前……”。地仓、颊车为胃经腧穴，根据“腧穴所在，主治所及”的原则，滋阴润燥；足三里为胃经合穴，经气灌注之穴，凡胃之病症无论虚实均可用之通调腑气，补中益气；三阴交为交会穴，能健脾益精，运化水谷；廉泉为任脉腧穴，也是交会穴。诸穴配以电针增加其刺激量，疏通经络和腺体，以增强治疗效果，达到滋阴润燥、益胃健脾的作用^[23]。

SS可出现贫血、白细胞减少、血小板减少和其他异常，其中最常见的是血细胞减少、血沉增快、 γ 球蛋白增高。SS活动期血沉增快。通过Shirmer试验、唾液流率及CRP、免疫球蛋白的指标变化可观察SS的炎性反应及疾病活动性。本研究证明：治疗后，中医证候疗效对比，治疗组显著优于对照组。治疗前后，治疗组患者Shirmer试验、唾液流率及CRP，IgG，ESR较治疗前均有明显改善；对照组患者Schirmer试验、唾液流率、CRP较治疗前改善。治疗后各项指标对比，治疗组均优于对照组。治疗期间，个别患者出现胃部不适、肝酶轻度异常及皮下出血，对症治疗后均得到缓解。

综上所述，电针、乌梅丸加减联合硫酸羟氯喹治疗SS具有协同作用，可有效改善患者临床症状，增加唾液流速、改善ESR，CRP等数值，安全性高，不良反应少，值得进一步扩大样本量，推广应用。

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