

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.02.023

健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎的临床疗效 及对血清 G-17、ET-1、胃蛋白酶原、EGF 及 NO 水平的影响*

刘 阳¹ 刘 文¹ 刘 婕² 崔军凯¹ 钟若雷¹

(1 江汉大学附属医院普外科 湖北 武汉 430015; 2 江汉大学附属医院 综合五科 湖北 武汉 430015)

摘要 目的: 探讨健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎 (chronic atrophic gastritis, CAG) 的临床疗效及对血清胃泌素-17 (G-17)、内皮素-1 (endothelin-1, ET-1)、胃蛋白酶原、表皮生长因子 (EGF) 及一氧化氮 (NO) 水平的影响。**方法:** 选择 2015 年 6 月到 2017 年 3 月我院收治的 100 例 CAG 患者, 随机分为对照组和治疗组, 每组各 50 例。对照组患者给予雷贝拉唑治疗, 治疗组患者在对照组治疗的基础上联合健胃消痞汤治疗, 两组患者均治疗 8 周。评价并比较两组患者的临床疗效、治疗前后血清 G-17、ET-1、胃蛋白酶原 I (PG I)、胃蛋白酶原 II (PG II)、EGF 及 NO 水平的变化及治疗期间不良反应的发生情况。**结果:** 治疗后, 治疗组患者的总有效率为 94.00%, 明显高于对照组 (78.00%) ($P=0.021$); 两组患者血清 G-17、PG I、PG II 及 NO 水平均较治疗前明显升高, 血清 ET-1 和 EGF 水平均明显下降, 且治疗组以上指标的改善情况均显著优于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗期间不良反应的发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.461$)。**结论:** 健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗 CAG 的临床疗效显著, 且安全性较高, 可能与其明显改善患者血清 G-17、ET-1、PG I、PG II、EGF 及 NO 水平有关。

关键词: 健胃消痞汤; 雷贝拉唑; 慢性萎缩性胃炎; 临床疗效

中图分类号: R573.3 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2018)02-297-04

Clinical Efficacy of Tonifying Stomach and Disintegrating Lump Decoction combined with Rabeprazole in the Treatment of Patients with Chronic Atrophic Gastritis and Effects on the Serum G-17, ET-1, PG I, PG II, EGF Levels*

LIU Yang¹, LIU Wen¹, LIU Jie², CUI Jun-kai¹, ZHONG Ruo-lei¹

(1 Department of general surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuhan, Hubei, 430015, China;

2 Comprehensive five subjects, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuhan, Hubei, 430015, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical efficacy of tonifying stomach and disintegrating lump decoction combined with rabeprazole in the treatment of patients with chronic atrophic gastritis and the effect on the serum G-17, ET-1, PG I, PG II, EGF and NO levels. **Methods:** A total of 100 patients with chronic atrophic gastritis in our hospital from June 2015 to March 2017 were enrolled in this study. The subjects were randomly divided into the control group ($n=50$) and the treatment group ($n=50$). The control group was treated with rabeprazole, the treatment group was treated with tonifying stomach and disintegrating lump decoction combined with rabeprazole. Both groups were treated for 8 weeks. The clinical effects, changes of serum G-17, ET-1, PG I, PG II, EGF and NO levels before and after treatment and incidence of adverse reaction rates during treatment were compared between two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total efficacy rate of treatment group was 94.00%, which was significantly higher than 78.00% of the control group ($P=0.021$). The serum G-17, PG I, PG II, NO of both groups after treatment were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), while the serum ET-1, EGF of both groups after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), and the changes of serum G-17, ET-1, PG I, PG II, EGF and NO levels of treatment group were significantly better than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the adverse reaction rate between two groups during treatment ($P=0.461$). **Conclusion:** Tonifying stomach and disintegrating lump decoction combined with rabeprazole had good efficacy and high safety for patients with chronic atrophic gastritis, which might be related to reduce the serum levels of ET-1, EGF and improve the serum levels of G-17, PG I, PG II, NO.

Key words: Tonifying stomach and disintegrating lump decoction; Rabeprazole; Chronic atrophic gastritis; Efficacy

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R573.3 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)02-297-04

* 基金项目: 湖北省科技计划自然科学基金项目 (2015EDA188)

作者简介: 刘阳 (1978-), 硕士, 主治医师, 研究方向: 胃肠道肿瘤, E-mail: liuyang6585112@163.com, 电话: 13971535326

(收稿日期: 2017-06-06 接受日期: 2017-06-30)

前言

慢性萎缩性胃炎(chronic atrophic gastritis, CAG)是一种临床常见的胃部疾病,被认为是胃癌的癌前状态,其特征为胃黏膜腺体与上皮萎缩、数目变少,胃黏膜变薄而基层变厚,多伴有肠腺化、幽门腺化生与不典型增生,临床常表现为腹痛腹胀、食欲不振、嗳气、贫血、消瘦^[1,2]。CAG的治愈难度较大,具有病程长、迁延难愈、病情反复的特点,若治疗不及时容易导致患者出现贫血、胃出血、胃溃疡、癌变等多种并发症^[3]。

雷贝拉唑是一种新型的抑制胃酸分泌药物,属苯并咪唑类,临床上多用于胃溃疡、活动性十二指肠溃疡、溃疡性或侵蚀性胃-食管返流征等疾病的治疗,研究表明对CAG也有较好的疗效^[4]。目前研究表明^[5]单纯的西药治疗对CAG的彻底治疗效果不理想,中西医结合治疗是一种较好的治疗思路。因此,本研究探讨健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗CAG疗效及对血清胃泌素-17(G-17)、内皮素-1(endothelin-1, ET-1)、胃蛋白酶原、表皮生长因子(EGF)及一氧化氮(NO)水平的影响,现报道研究结果如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2015年6月到2017年3月我院收治的100例CAG患者作为研究对象。病例纳入标准:^①符合《全国慢性胃炎研讨会共识意见》中关于CAG的诊断标准;^②经胃镜、胃黏膜组织活检确诊为CAG;^③年龄18岁以上。病例排除标准:^①合并心、肝、肾等疾病患者;^②合并有造血功能疾病患者;^③妊娠或哺乳期妇女;^④合并有胃、十二指肠溃疡等消化系统疾病患者;^⑤合并有精神类疾病患者。

将100例入选患者按随机数字表法随机分为对照组和治疗组,各50例。对照组患者,男29例、女21例;年龄18-70岁,平均年龄(51.33±11.68)岁;病程1-25年,平均病程(16.47±5.28)年;疾病类型:胃体萎缩者16例、胃窦萎缩者28例、全胃多灶萎缩者6例。对照组患者,男30例、女20例;年龄19-71岁,平均年龄(52.38±12.22)岁;病程1.5-27年,平均病程(17.15±6.28)年;疾病类型:胃体萎缩者17例、胃窦萎缩者26例、全胃多灶萎缩者7例。两组患者性别、年龄、病程及疾病类型等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。所有患者均于入组后告知本研究并签署知情同意书,另外本研究经本院医学伦理委员会批准。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者均于入组后给予禁烟禁酒、清淡饮食等指导。对照组患者给予西药治疗,具体为:雷贝拉唑(购自山东新华制药股份有限公司,规格10 mg/片,国药准字H20080683),20 mg/次,1次/d;阿莫西林(购自海南三叶美好制药有限公司,规格0.25 g/粒,国药准字H46020281),1.0 g/次,2次/d;克拉霉素(购自浙江亚太药业股份有限公司,规格0.25 g/粒,国药准字H20058223),0.5 g/次,2次/d;4 w为1个疗程,连续给予治疗2个疗程。治疗组患者在对照组治疗的基础上联合给予健胃消痞汤,健胃消痞汤为:黄芪20 g、太子参15 g、厚朴12 g、白术12 g、白花蛇舌草12 g、徐长卿12 g、枳实10 g、木香10 g、莪术

10 g、海螵蛸10 g、延胡索10 g、水蛭5 g、王不留行5 g,水煎服,100 mL/剂,1剂/d,分早晚2次服用,4 w为1个疗程,连续给予治疗2个疗程。

1.3 临床疗效

临床疗效主要分为4个等级,具体为:^①痊愈:恶心、呕吐、腹痛等临床症状完全消失,胃镜检查结果显示胃黏膜病灶彻底消失、胃黏膜颜色变为粉红色;^②显效:恶心、呕吐、腹痛等临床症状明显缓解,胃镜检查结果显示胃黏膜病灶变为浅表性胃炎、胃黏膜苍白色减轻;^③有效:恶心、呕吐、腹痛等临床症状有所缓解,胃镜检查结果显示黏膜病灶有所好转、胃黏膜苍白色有所减轻;^④无效:恶心、呕吐、腹痛等临床症状未见好转甚至有所加重。总有效率=(痊愈例数+显效例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%^[6]。

1.4 检测指标

采集两组患者治疗前后清晨空腹状态下的静脉血10 mL,分离血清。检测并比较两组患者治疗前后血清G-17、ET-1、PG I、PG II、EGF及NO水平。血清G-17、ET-1、PG I及PG II水平的检测均采用放射免疫法,所用检测试剂盒购自北京福瑞生物工程公司;血清EGF、NO水平的检测均采用双抗夹心酶联免疫(ELISA)检测试剂盒,所用检测试剂盒购自上海永叶生物科技有限公司;所有操作均符合试剂盒说明书中的试验规程指南要求。计算并比较两组患者治疗期间恶心呕吐、头痛背痛、四肢无力、腹泻等不良反应的发生率。

1.5 统计学分析

使用SPSS19.0软件包处理试验结果数据,计数资料以率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效的比较

治疗组患者的总有效率为94.00%,明显高于对照组(78.00%),差异具有统计学意义($P=0.021$),见表1。

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血清G-17、ET-1、PG I、PG II、EGF及NO水平的比较

两组患者治疗前血清G-17、ET-1、PG I、PG II、EGF及NO水平比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者血清G-17、PG I、PG II及NO水平均较治疗前明显升高,血清ET-1和EGF水平均较治疗前明显下降,且治疗组以上指标的改善情况均显著优于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 两组患者不良反应发生情况的比较

治疗期间,对照组出现恶心呕吐患者1例、头痛背痛患者1例、四肢无力患者1例,不良反应发生率为6.00%;治疗组出现恶心呕吐患者1例、头痛背痛患者2例、四肢无力患者1例、腹泻患者1例,不良反应发生率为10.00%。两组患者治疗期间不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.461$),见表3。

3 讨论

近年来,随着社会人口老龄化进程的加剧,CAG的发病率有逐年增高的趋势。CAG好发于老年人群,一半以上的50岁

表 1 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between two groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Cure	Excellent	Valid	Invalid	Total efficacy
Treatment group	50	14(28.00)	18(36.00)	15(30.00)	3(6.00)	47(94.00)
Control group	50	11(22.00)	17(34.00)	11(22.00)	11(22.00)	39(78.00)
P value	-	-	-	-	-	0.021

表 2 两组患者治疗前后血清 G-17、ET-1、PG I、PG II、EGF 及 NO 水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the changes of serum levels of G-17, ET-1, PG I, PG II, EGF and NO between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n		G-17(ng/L)	ET-1(ng/L)	PG I(ng/L)	PG II(ng/L)	EGF(ng/mL)	NO(μ mol/L)
Treatment group	50	Before treatment	296.38 $\pm$ 35.11	83.28 $\pm$ 9.54	74.80 $\pm$ 5.43	14.21 $\pm$ 2.05	5.13 $\pm$ 0.84	47.55 $\pm$ 5.21
		After treatment	385.40 $\pm$ 40.34**	58.41 $\pm$ 6.20**	141.55 $\pm$ 9.21**	28.43 $\pm$ 2.24**	1.34 $\pm$ 0.21**	92.83 $\pm$ 6.14**
Control group	50	Before treatment	299.57 $\pm$ 37.25	82.84 $\pm$ 10.33	75.16 $\pm$ 5.82	14.73 $\pm$ 2.11	5.20 $\pm$ 0.91	48.39 $\pm$ 5.47
		After treatment	341.82 $\pm$ 39.73*	71.15 $\pm$ 7.62*	98.51 $\pm$ 6.27*	21.21 $\pm$ 2.19*	3.84 $\pm$ 0.74*	61.26 $\pm$ 5.68*

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, *P<0.05; Compared with the control group, **P<0.05.

表 3 两组患者不良反应发生率的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions between two groups

Groups	n	Nausea and vomiting	Headache and backache	Weakness of limbs	Diarrhea	Incidence rate/%
Treatment group	50	1	1	1	0	6.00
Control group	50	1	2	1	1	10.00
P value	-	-	-	-	-	0.461

以上老年人有胃黏膜萎缩性改变,70%的 CAG 患者年龄在 40 岁以上。CAG 是一个较为漫长的发生发展过程,主要演变规律为:正常胃黏膜→浅表性胃炎→萎缩性胃炎→肠上皮化生→胃癌,萎缩性胃炎属于胃癌的癌前病变状态^[8]。目前,CAG 的发病机制尚不明确,研究认为多由炎症反应、幽门螺杆菌感染、血流量不足、胃动脉硬化等多种因素综合所致的胃黏膜屏障损害,从而引发胃黏膜萎缩或消失,病情进一步恶化会导致胃部细胞异常增生,最终导致癌变^[7]。因此,阻止这种癌前病变、逆转胃黏膜病变对于 CAG 的治疗具有重要的意义。幽门螺杆菌感染时 CAG 的主要影响因素,故抗幽门螺杆菌感染对于治疗 CAG 意义重大^[9]。雷贝拉唑是一种质子泵抑制剂,能够抑制胃酸的分泌从而降低胃内酸性,有利于提高克拉霉素、阿莫西林等抗生素在胃内的稳定性,增加其对幽门螺杆菌的杀灭作用,彻底清除幽门螺杆菌^[10]。

祖国传统医学认为,CAG 属“嘈杂”、“胃脘痛”、“腹胀”、“痞满”等范畴,《伤寒论·辨厥阴病脉证并治》中提到:“厥阴之为病,消渴,气上撞心,心中疼热,饥而不欲食,食则吐蛔,下之,利不止”,《素问·六元正纪大论》中提到:“木郁之发……民病胃脘当心而痛,上支两胁,膈咽不痛,饮食不下”,其主要是由于胃脾虚寒,加之饮食伤胃、七情失和、外邪犯胃等导致胃失和降、胃气阻滞,从而引发痞满、胃痛,故治疗应以和胃消痞、益气健脾为主^[11]。健胃消痞汤是由黄芪、太子参、厚朴、白术、白花蛇舌草、徐长卿、枳实、木香、莪术、海螵蛸、延胡索、水蛭、王不留行等多种中药煎制而成的汤剂,其中黄芪、太子参具有补脾益气之功效,厚朴具有行气消积之功效,白术具有燥湿利水、健脾益气之功效,徐长卿、延胡索具有行气止痛之功效,枳实具有化

痰消痞之功效,木香具有健脾消食、行气通肠之功效,海螵蛸具有止痛制酸之功效,白花蛇舌草、莪术、水蛭、王不留行等具有散结化瘀之功效,诸药合用共同发挥和胃消痞、益气健脾之功效^[12,13]。本研究探讨健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗 CAG 疗效及对血清 G-17、ET-1、胃蛋白酶原、EGF 及 NO 水平的影响,以期为临床治疗 CAG 提供一定的指导思路。

本研究结果显示健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗的患者总有效率为 94.00%,明显高于单用雷贝拉唑治疗的患者(78.00%),提示健胃消痞汤可有效提高 CAG 的临床疗效。现代药理学研究表明黄芪具有广泛的药理作用,能够增强肾上腺皮质功能、增加非特异性免疫和体液免疫,还能够提高自然杀伤细胞的杀伤作用,另外黄芪通过调节机体的内环境有助于使胃内黏膜炎性病灶得到修复;太子参有抗疲劳、杀菌等作用;徐长卿有镇痛作用;莪术有保肝和抗胃溃疡作用;海螵蛸有抗胃溃疡、保护胃黏膜、中和胃酸的作用;延胡索有保护胃黏膜、抑制胃酸、抗肿瘤、镇痛等作用;水蛭有促进炎性渗出物吸收、改善局部组织供血供氧的作用,有利于损伤病灶的修复^[14]。雷贝拉唑对幽门螺杆菌具有很强的杀灭作用,还能够通过抑制胃酸分泌来调节胃内 pH 水平,有利于克拉霉素、阿莫西林等多种抗生素有效的发挥杀菌作用。健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑可能具有协同作用,两者联合治疗 CAG 具有较好的临床疗效^[15]。

G-17 是一种十二指肠和胃窦 G 细胞分泌的胃肠激素,胃黏膜腺体萎缩会导致其分泌量明显下降,因此其血清水平能够用于 CAG 疾病程度的评价^[16]。ET-1 是一种较强的缩血管物质,在胃肠道中分布较广,对胃黏膜血流量具有较好的调节作用,降低血清 ET-1 水平对治疗 CAG 具有重要的意义^[17]。

PG I、PG II 均为胃蛋白原,PG I 主要由颈黏液细胞和胃底主细胞分泌,PG II 主要由幽门腺、十二指肠 Bnmmer 腺、贲门腺分泌,两者的血清水平反应胃黏膜萎缩的程度,是胃体的重要血清学标记物^[18]。EGF 是一个 53 个氨基酸组成的小分子肽,与细胞的分化、增殖及癌变具有紧密联系^[19]。NO 在胃黏膜急性慢性损伤后的修复、愈合中具有重要作用,对胃黏膜有一定保护作用,有利于胃黏膜损伤的恢复^[20]。本研究结果显示:治疗后,所有患者血清 G-17、PG I、PG II 及 NO 水平均明显升高,血清 ET-1 和 EGF 水平明显下降,且健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗的患者以上指标的改善显著优于单用雷贝拉唑治疗的患者,提示健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑提高慢性萎缩性胃炎患者的临床疗效与明显改善其血清 G-17、ET-1、PG I、PG II、EGF 及 NO 水平有关。健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗可能减轻胃肠道的缩血管效应,从而增加胃黏膜血流量,发挥缓解病情,减轻疾病程度的作用。另外,本研究结果显示,两组患者治疗期间不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义,提示健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗 CAG 的安全性较好。

综上所述,健胃消痞汤联合雷贝拉唑治疗 CAG 的临床疗效显著,且安全性较高,可能与其明显改善患者血清 G-17、ET-1、PG I、PG II、EGF 及 NO 水平有关,但其确切的作用机制有待于后续进一步的深入研究。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Eun Bae S, Hoon Lee J, Soo Park Y, et al. Decrease of serum total ghrelin in extensive atrophic gastritis: comparison with pepsinogens in histological reference [J]. Scand J Gastroenterol, 2016, 51 (2): 137-144
- [2] Rubio CA. Increased Production of Lysozyme Associated with Bacterial Proliferation in Barrett's Esophagitis, Chronic Gastritis, Gluten-induced Atrophic Duodenitis (Celiac Disease), Lymphocytic Colitis, Collagenous Colitis, Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Colitis[J]. Anticancer Res, 2015, 35(12): 6365-6372
- [3] Pittman ME, Voltaggio L, Bhaijee F, et al. Autoimmune Metaplastic Atrophic Gastritis: Recognizing Precursor Lesions for Appropriate Patient Evaluation[J]. Am J Surg Pathol, 2015, 39(12): 1611-1620
- [4] 李蓉, 杨发满, 刘冀, 等. 复方丹参滴丸联合雷贝拉唑治疗老年慢性萎缩性胃炎的疗效及对患者血清胃泌素和内皮素的影响[J]. 世界华人消化杂志, 2015, 23(8): 1298-1302
Li Rong, Yang Fa-man, Liu Ji, et al. Compound salvia pellet in combination with rebepazole for treatment of elderly patients with chronic atrophic gastritis: Curative efficacy and effect on serum gastrin and endothelin[J]. WCJD, 2015, 23(8): 1298-1302
- [5] 杨宏升. 扶正祛邪法联合西药对慢性萎缩性胃炎患者胃泌素-17、胃蛋白酶原及 NO 含量水平的影响[J]. 慢性病学杂志, 2016, 17(7): 827-829
Yang Hong-sheng. Effects of Fuzheng Quxie method combined with medicine on the levels of gastric secrete element-17, pepsin and NO in patients with chronic atrophic gastritis [J]. Chronic Pathematology J, 2016, 17(7): 827-829
- [6] 王雪萍, 徐耀华. 阿莫西林联合铋剂对慢性萎缩性胃炎患者血清胃泌素-17 及胃蛋白酶原水平影响研究[J]. 中国生化药物杂志, 2016, 36(3): 64-66
Wang Xue-ping, Xu Yao-hua. Effect of amoxicillin combined with bismuth on serum gastrin-17 and pepsinogen in patients with chronic atrophic gastritis[J]. Chinese Journal of Biochemical Drugs, 2016, 36 (3): 64-66
- [7] Xue Z, Xue H, Jiang J, et al. Chronic atrophic gastritis in association with hair mercury level [J]. Tumour Biol, 2014, 35(11): 11391-11398
- [8] Massironi S, Zilli A, Fanetti I, et al. Intermittent treatment of recurrent type-I gastric carcinoids with somatostatin analogues in patients with chronic autoimmune atrophic gastritis [J]. Dig Liver Dis, 2015, 47 (11): 978-983
- [9] Tursi A, Grattagliano I, De Polo M, et al. Noninvasive prediction of chronic atrophic gastritis in autoimmune thyroid disease in primary care[J]. Scand J Gastroenterol, 2014, 49(11): 1394-1396
- [10] 金旭波, 方文杰. 雷贝拉唑对慢性萎缩性胃炎患者血清胃泌素-17、胃蛋白酶原及胃动素水平影响[J]. 中国生化药物杂志, 2016, 36(3): 76-78
Jin Xu-bo, Fang Wen-jie. Effect of rabeprazole on chronic atrophic gastritis in patients with serum gastrin -17, pepsinogen and motilin levels[J]. Chinese Journal of Biochemical Drugs, 2016, 36(3): 76-78
- [11] 王英力. 自拟疏肝和胃汤治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎临床疗效观察及作用机制探讨[J]. 四川中医, 2016, 34(6): 72-74
Wang Ying-li. Mechanism Discussion and Curative Observation of Using Self-made Shugan Hewei Decoction in the Treatment of Chronic Atrophic Gastritis [J]. Journal of Sichuan of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2016, 34(6): 72-74
- [12] 陈伟军, 郑献敏, 梁建华. 健胃消痞汤配合针刺治疗对慢性萎缩性胃炎患者血清表皮生长因子、一氧化氮的影响[J]. 河北中医, 2017, 39(2): 194-198
Chen Wei-jun, Zheng Xian-min, Liang Jian-hua. Effects of Tonifying stomach and Disintegrating lump decoction combined with acupuncture on serum mal growth factor and nitric oxide in patients with chronic atrophic gastritis[J]. Hebei J TCM, 2017, 39(2): 194-198
- [13] 杨小清, 白昱昶. 健胃汤治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎 60 例临床观察[J]. 新中医, 2016, 48(3): 42-43
Yan g Xiao-qing, Bai Yu-shang. Clinical observation of Janwei decoction on 60 cases of chronic atrophic gastritis[J]. Journal of New Chinese Medicine, 2016, 48(3): 42-43
- [14] 潘华龙, 殷坚. 胃安汤治疗慢性胃炎 30 例[J]. 中国中医药现代远程教育, 2010, 8(16): 39-40
Pan Hua-long, Yin Jian. ClinicaI efficacy of Weian decoction on 30 cases of chronic gastritis [J]. Chinese modern medicine of distance education, 2010, 8(16): 39-40
- [15] 刘建. 复方参七消痞颗粒联合雷贝拉唑治疗老年慢性萎缩性胃炎疗效观察[J]. 现代中西医结合杂志, 2016, 25(17): 1879-1882
Liu Jian. Clinical observation of Compound seven new particles combined with rabeprazole on eldly patients with chronic atrophic gastritis [J]. Modern Journal of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, 2016, 25(17): 1879-1882
- [16] 魏华, 张蕾蕾, 李艳, 等. PG I, PG II, G-17 和 Hp IgG 抗体筛查慢性萎缩性胃炎和胃癌的价值 [J]. 中国免疫学杂志, 2016, 32(9): 1360-1363
Wei Hua, Zhang Lei-lei, Li Yan, et al. Value of PG I, PG II, G-17 and Hp IgG in screening of chronic atrophic gastritis and gastric cance [J]. Chinese Journal of Immunology, 2016, 32(9): 1360-1363

(下转第 333 页)

- Relat Res, 2013, 471(1): 258-263
- [12] 黄鹤, 邱高艳, 王琼, 等. 膝关节外展支具联合小针刀治疗膝关节炎 40 例临床观察[J]. 湖南中医杂志, 2016, 32(5): 99-100
- Huang He, Kuang Gao-yan, Wang Qiong, et al. Clinical Observation of 40 Cases of Knee Osteoarthritis Treated by Knee Abduction Bracing and Small Needle Knife [J]. Hunan Journal of traditional Chinese medicine, 2016, 32(5): 99-100
- [13] Koskinen A, Vuolteenaho K, Moilanen T, et al. Resistin as a factor in osteoarthritis: Synovial fluid resistin concentrations correlate positively with interleukin 6 and matrix metalloproteinases MMP-1 and MMP-3 [J]. Scandinavian journal of rheumatology, 2014, 43(3): 249-253
- [14] Kemp Joanne L, MacDonald David, Collins Natalie J, et al. Hip Arthroscopy in the Setting of Hip Osteoarthritis: Systematic Review of Outcomes and Progression to Hip Arthroplasty [J]. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research, 2015, 473(3): 1055-1073
- [15] Lubowitz, James H. Editorial Commentary: Shoulder Arthroscopy, Shoulder Hemiarthroplasty, and Total Shoulder Arthroplasty for Glenohumeral Osteoarthritis[J]. Arthroscopy, 2015, 31(6): 1167-1168
- [16] Matziolis Q, Krockner D, Weiss U, et al. A prospective, randomized study of computer-assisted and conventional total knee arthroplasty. Three-dimensional evaluation of implant alignment and rotation[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 2015, 89(21): 236-243
- [17] Lionberger R. The attraction of electromagnetic computer-assisted navigation in orthopaedic surgery. In: Stiehl JB, Konemann W, Hacker R, eds. Navigation and MIS in Orthopaedic Surgery [M]. Heidelberg, Germany: Springer Verlag, 2014, 15(4): 44-53
- [18] Lin W Y, Lee C C, Hsu C W, et al. Patients with Knee Osteoarthritis Undergoing Total Knee Arthroplasty Have a Lower Risk of Subsequent Severe Cardiovascular Events: Propensity Score and Instrumental Variable Analysis[J]. Plos One, 2015, 10(5): 127-133
- [19] Jp V D L, Chawla H, Zuiderbaan H A, et al. Patients with isolated lateral osteoarthritis: Unicompartmental or total knee arthroplasty?[J]. Knee, 2016, 23(6): 968-974
- [20] Ibrahim S A, Blum M, Lee G C, et al. Effect of a Decision Aid on Access to Total Knee Replacement for Black Patients With Osteoarthritis of the Knee: A Randomized Clinical Trial [J]. Jama Surgery, 2016, 32(15): 164-169
- [21] Chen WH, Liu XX, Tong PJ, et al. Diagnosis and management of knee osteoarthritis: Chinese medicine expert consensus (2015)[J]. Chin J Integr Med, 2016, 22(2): 150-153
- [22] Shimada K, Komiya A, Yokogawa N, et al. Impact of the size and number of swollen joints on serum C-reactive protein level and erythrocyte sedimentation rate in rheumatoid arthritis: a cross-sectional study in Japan[J]. Clin Rheumatol, 2017, 36(2): 427-431
- [23] Inciarte-Mundo J, Ramirez J, Hernández MV, et al. Calprotectin and TNF trough serum levels identify power Doppler ultrasound synovitis in rheumatoid arthritis and psoriatic arthritis patients in remission or with low disease activity[J]. Arthritis Res Ther, 2016, 18(1): 160

(上接第 300 页)

- [17] 李光荣, 杨剑, 屈树行, 等. 三参方对慢性萎缩性胃炎大鼠血浆 ET-1 和 6-k-PGF1 α 含量的影响[J]. 河北中医药学报, 2012, 27(3): 3-6
- Li Guang-rong, Yang Jian, Qu Shu-xing, et al. Effects of Sansheng decoction on the plasma levels of ET-1 and 6-k-PGF1 α on rats with chronic atrophic gastritis [J]. Journal of Hebei Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology, 2012, 27(3): 3-6
- [18] Yoshida T, Kato J, Inoue I, et al. Cancer development based on chronic active gastritis and resulting gastric atrophy as assessed by serum levels of pepsinogen and Helicobacter pylori antibody titer[J]. Int J Cancer, 2014, 134(6): 1445-1457
- [19] 李文利, 钮自宇, 张鸣鸣, 等. 大蒜素对幽门螺杆菌阴性的慢性萎缩性胃炎患者血清表皮生长因子和胃黏膜病理、表皮生长因子受体的影响[J]. 中华实验和临床感染病杂志, 2014, 8(6): 796-799
- Li Wen-li, Niu Zi-yu, Zhang Ming-ming, et al. Influences of allicin on serum epidermal growth factor, gastric mucosa epidermal growth factor receptor expression and pathological points of chronic atrophic gastritis without Helicobacter pylori infection [J]. Chin J Exp Clin Infect Dis, 2014, 8(6): 796-799
- [20] 秦蔚, 顾炳全. 针刺慢性萎缩性胃炎患者足三里穴后血浆 ET, NO, CGRP 和 EGF 水平的检测 [J]. 国际检验医学杂志, 2015, 36(17): 2512-2513
- Qin Wei, Gu Bing-quan. Plasma ET, NO, CGRP and EGF detection after the acupuncture at Zusanli point in patients with chronic atrophic gastritis[J]. Int J Lab Med, 2015, 36(17): 2512-2513