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## 健脾安肠汤联合匹维溴胺治疗肠易激综合症的临床疗效 及对血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP、VIP 水平的影响\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨健脾安肠汤联合匹维溴胺治疗肠易激综合症的临床疗效及对血清 5-羟色胺(5-HT)、降钙素基因相关肽(CGRP)、结肠黏膜 P 物质(SP)、血管活性肠态(VIP)水平的影响。**方法:**选择 2017 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月本院接诊的 98 例肠易激综合征患者作为研究对象,按随机数表法分为观察组(n=45)和对照组(n=53),对照组单纯采用匹维溴胺进行治疗,观察组在此基础上联合健脾安肠汤进行治疗。比较两组患者的临床疗效及治疗前后胃肠症状改善情况、血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP、VIP 水平、炎症因子水平、焦虑(SAS)、抑郁(SDS)评分的变化。**结果:**治疗后,观察组总有效率(93.33%)明显高于对照组(71.70%, $P<0.05$ );观察组患者恶心呕吐、腹痛腹泻、排便次数及大便性质症状评分,血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP、VIP、IL-8、IL-6 水平、焦虑及抑郁评分均明显低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$ ),而血清 IL-10 水平显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**健脾安肠汤联合匹维溴胺治疗肠易激综合症的临床效果显著优于单纯采用匹维溴胺治疗,可有效调节机体胃肠激素分泌和临床症状,提高患者生活质量。

**关键词:**健脾安肠汤;匹维溴胺;肠易激综合征;胃肠激素;疗效

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## Curative Efficacy of JianPiAnChang Soup Combined with Pinaverium Bromide in the Treatment of Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Its Effects on the serum Levels of 5-HT, CGRP, SP and VIP\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the curative efficacy of JianPiAnChang soup combined with pinaverium bromide in the treatment of Irritable bowel syndrome and its effects on the serum levels of 5-HT, CGRP, SP and VIP. **Methods:** 98 patients of Irritable bowel syndrome who received therapy from Jan 2017 to Dec 2017 in our hospital, randomly divided into observation group (n=45) and control group (n=53), the control group was only treated with pinaverium bromide, The observation group was treated with JianPiAnChang soup on the basis of the control group. The clinical efficacy, improvement of gastrointestinal symptoms, serum 5-HT, CGRP, SP, VIP, inflammatory factors, Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and Self-rating depression scale (SDS) scores were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results:** After treatment, The total effective rate of the observation group (93.33%) was higher than that of the control group (71.70%) ( $P<0.05$ ), the observation group patients with nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, frequency of bowel movements and stool symptoms were lower than the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of serum 5-HT, CGRP, SP, VIP, serum IL-8, IL-6 and the anxiety and depression scores in the observation group were lower than those in the control group, and the IL-10 level was higher than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The clinical effect of JianPiAnChang soup combined with pinaverium bromide in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome is remarkable, which is better than that of Pivebromide alone. It can effectively regulate the secretion of gastrointestinal hormones, clinical symptoms and improve the quality of life of patients.

**Key words:** JianPiAnChang soup; Pinaverium bromide; Irritable bowel syndrome; Gastrogen hormone; Efficacy

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### 前言

肠易激综合征(irritable bowel syndrome, IBS)是一种肠道功

能紊乱的慢性疾病,根据粪便性状可分为腹泻型、便秘型、混合型及不定型,该病主要表现为腹部不适、慢性腹痛合并排便异常等症,具有病情迁延反复、发病率较高等特点,极易造成患

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者焦虑及抑郁,严重影响患者的生活质量<sup>[1,2]</sup>。研究表明 IBS 的发病机制与神经-免疫-内分泌系统、肠道感染、肠道菌群及胃肠激素等失调均有关联,胃肠激素中的 5-HT、CGRP、SP、VIP 的过度分泌及释放紊乱被认为是该病的主要病理生理学基础<sup>[3]</sup>。

匹维溴胺是一种钙拮抗药,可对胃肠道进行高度选择性解痉,目前已被应用于 IBS 的治疗中。但有学者指出单纯的匹维溴胺联合解痉、调节肠道微生态、促进胃肠动力等综合对症处理,疗效欠佳,患者停药后症状易反复发作,同时长时间的用药会导致机体产生一定副作用<sup>[4,5]</sup>。相关研究显示中西医结合治疗该病,可提高其疗效,减轻患者痛苦<sup>[6]</sup>。IBS 在中医学中属于“肠郁”、“泄泻”等范畴,其病机为肝脾不和、肝郁脾虚或气机郁滞、糟粕内停等,故治疗中在讲究辩证基础上进行个体化治疗,即化湿温肾、疏肝健脾等<sup>[7,8]</sup>。近年来,我院结合以往经验,分别以单纯匹维溴胺及由人参、茯苓、甘草、白术等制成健脾安肠汤联合传统药物匹维溴胺对 IBS 进行治疗,旨在探讨健脾安肠汤联合匹维溴胺治疗肠易激综合症的临床疗效对患者血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP、VIP 水平的影响,现将结果报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择 2017 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月本院接诊的 98 例肠易激综合征患者作为研究对象,将其按随机数表法分为 2 组。观察组中,男 24 例,女 21 例;年龄 23~47 岁,平均(28.47±5.13)岁;病程 1~4 年,平均(2.48±1.53)年;包括腹泻型 IBS 患者 21 例,便秘型 IBS 患者 12 例,混合型患者 12 例。对照组中,男 28 例,女 25 例;年龄 22~48 岁,平均(28.62±5.21)岁;病程 1~5 年,平均(2.51±1.49)年;包括腹泻型 IBS 患者 31 例,便秘型 IBS 患者 12 例,混合型患者 10 例。本次研究已获我院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署患者知情同意书,两组患者性别( $P=0.9603$ )、年龄( $P=0.8866$ )、病程( $P=0.9220$ )、分型( $P=0.2297$ )等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

纳入标准<sup>[9]</sup>:① 西医符合罗马 III 诊断标准及 IBS 亚型分型标准;② 中医诊断符合《中国消化病诊疗指南》中关于肠易激综合征的分型;③ 肝肾功能、血、尿常规检查均在正常范围。排除标准:④ 属于感染性腹泻;⑤ 合并心血管、内分泌或造血系统等严重原发性疾病;⑥ 属于器质性胃肠病;⑦ 近期服用过治疗 IBS 药物。

### 1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均进行调整饮食、维持酸碱平衡等基础治疗,对照组在此基础上给予匹维溴胺进行治疗(耐特安,规格:50 mg\*20 片,国药准字 H20133036,厂家:北京万生药业有限责任公司),50 mg/次,3 次/d。观察组采用匹维溴胺联合健脾安肠汤进行

治疗。方剂为:茯苓 12 g,白芍、党参各 15 g,甘草 10 g,当归 10 g,黄芪 15 g,陈皮 10 g,枳实 6 g。随症加减,血虚明显者添加熟地黄 15 g;肝郁者添加柴胡、防风各 10 g;石化热则加生薏苡仁 30 g;伴有明显腹痛者加胡索 10 g,伴有腹泻者加五味子 6 g;伴有排便硬者加地黄、火麻仁各 15 g;伴有胃胀气者加砂仁 6 g;排便稀者加布渣叶 15 g,具体症状则对应添加药方。该方剂以水煎服,1 剂/d,2 次/d。两组疗程均为 4 周,治疗期间禁用其他治疗该病的药物,同时忌烟酒、辛辣及油腻食品。

### 1.3 观察指标

分别于治疗前及治疗后抽取患者晨起空腹静脉血 5 mL,以 2500 r/min 速度离心 10 min 取血清。血清 5-羟色胺(5-HT)、降钙素基因相关肽(CGRP)、结肠黏膜 P 物质(SP)、血管活性肠肽(VIP)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)及白细胞介素-10(IL-10)均采用酶联免疫吸附试验进行检测,试剂盒购于北京索宝生物科技有限公司,所有操作均严格按照仪器及试剂盒说明书进行。

胃肠症状评分标准<sup>[10]</sup>:根据《中医消化病诊疗指南》分别于治疗前及治疗后对患者胃肠症状进行评定,包括恶心呕吐、腹痛腹泻、排便次数、大便性质。按照症状的正常、轻、中、重进行评分,无症状,即正常则为 0 分;轻度,即虽有症状,但对生活无影响则计 2 分;中度,即有症状,且对生活具有影响,计 4 分;重度,即症状已经严重影响日常生活,计 6 分。

疗效评定标准<sup>[11]</sup>:痊愈:临床症状消失,症状积分降低 95% 及以上;显效:临床症状显著改善,症状积分降低 70%~94%;有效:临床症状减轻,症状积分降低 31%~69%;无效:症状无好转,积分降低低于 30%。总有效率=(痊愈+显效+有效)/总例数×100%。

采用焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)分别检测患者焦虑、抑郁情况。SAS、SDS 均有 20 个评定项,其中 SAS 评分为 50 分以下为正常,50~59 分为轻度焦虑,60~69 分为中度焦虑;SDS 评分为 53 分以下为正常,53~62 分为轻度抑郁,63~72 分为中度抑郁。

### 1.4 统计学分析

选用 spss13.0 进行统计学处理,符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,计数资料用[n(%)]表示,采用  $\chi^2$  检验, $P<0.05$  视为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组治疗效果的比较

经治疗,观察组患者总有效率为 93.33%,显著高于对照组(71.7%, $P<0.05$ )。详见表 1。

表 1 两组患者治疗效果的比较[例(%)]

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

Groups	n	Recovery	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
		10(22.22)	13(26.67)	19(42.22)	3(6.67)	42(93.33)
The control group	53	6(11.32)	12(22.64)	21(39.62)	14(26.42)	39(71.70)
u/ $\chi^2$ value			2.4492			6.6198
P value			0.0143			0.0101

2.2 两组治疗前后胃肠症状改善情况的比较

治疗前,观察组患者恶心呕吐、腹痛腹泻、排便次数及大便

性质症状积分比较均无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ );治疗后,观察组患者上述指标均显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后胃肠症状改善情况比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,分)

Table 2 Comparison of the Improvement of gastrointestinal symptoms before and after treatment between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , score)

Groups	n	Nausea and vomiting		Abdominal pain and diarrhea		Number of defecation		Nature of stool	
		Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	2.58± 0.37	0.89± 0.21	2.86± 0.35	1.02± 0.11	2.84± 0.39	0.92± 0.22	2.81± 0.55	0.83± 0.31
The control group	53	2.65± 0.32	1.75± 0.34	2.83± 0.29	1.67± 0.15	2.79± 0.35	1.68± 0.26	2.86± 0.47	1.66± 0.24
t value		1.0044	14.7414	0.4641	24.0796	0.6687	15.4617	0.4853	3.3031
P value		0.3177	0.0000	0.6436	0.0000	0.5053	0.0000	0.6285	0.0013

2.3 两组治疗前后血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP 及 VIP 水平的比较

治疗前,两组患者血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP 及 VIP 水平比较

差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后,观察组上述指标均显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 3。

表 3 两组患者治疗前后血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP 及 VIP 水平的比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of the serum levels of 5-HT, CGRP, SP and VIP between the two groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	5-HT(nmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )		CGRP(pmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )		SP(pg/L)		VIP(pg/mL)	
		Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	36.79± 12.68	20.25± 9.79	78.43± 8.58	46.61± 6.74	98.37± 13.26	43.18± 17.03	48.34± 15.41	33.54± 12.62
The control group	53	36.82± 12.42	29.09± 10.15	78.52± 8.81	60.24± 7.82	97.94± 14.12	71.69± 15.81	49.02± 14.25	41.46± 13.34
t value		0.0118	4.3668	0.0510	9.1548	0.1545	8.5862	0.2268	3.0020
P value		0.9906	0.0000	0.9594	0.0000	0.8776	0.0000	0.8211	0.0034

2.4 两组治疗前后血清血清炎症因子水平的比较

治疗前,两组患者血清 IL-8、IL-6 及 IL-10 水平比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后,观察组血清 IL-8、IL-6 水平均显

著低于对照组,血清 IL-10 水平显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 4。

表 4 两组患者治疗前后血清炎症因子水平的比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,ng/L)

Table 4 Comparison of the Serum inflammatory factor levels between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , ng/L)

Groups	n	IL-8		IL-6		IL-10	
		Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	5.13± 1.03	1.78± 0.49	21.66± 4.43	9.04± 1.78	20.89± 3.38	35.27± 6.02
The control group	53	5.01± 1.10	3.04± 0.58	21.05± 4.26	14.28± 2.76	21.68± 4.57	31.74± 7.03
t value		0.5540	11.4978	0.6936	10.9448	0.9580	2.6440
P value		0.5808	0.0000	0.4896	0.0000	0.3405	0.0096

2.5 两组治疗前后焦虑及抑郁情况的比较

治疗前,两组患者 SAS 及 SDS 评分比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后,观察组患者 SAS 及 SDS 评分均显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 5。

发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P=0.4997$ ),且临床症状均较轻,无需给予特殊处理。两组患者血、尿常规及肝肾功能指标经检测均无明显异常。

2.6 两组治疗及观察期间不良反应发生情况的比较

治疗及观察期间,观察组患者中发生 4 例不良反应,其中皮疹 2 例,嗜睡疲乏 2 例;对照组患者中发生 7 例不良反应,其中腹部不适 3 例,恶心 2 例,嗜睡疲乏 2 例。两组患者不良反应

3 讨论

IBS 属于肠道功能性疾病,易与其他肠道疾病症状重叠。该病发病率较高,据统计,在西方国家的发病率高达 8~23%,在亚洲国家高达 5~10%,具体表现为腹痛、腹泻、大便性质异常

表 5 两组患者治疗前后焦虑及抑郁情况的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 分)Table 5 Comparison of the anxiety and depression between the two groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

Groups	n	SAS		SDS	
		Before the treatment	After treatment	Before the treatment	After treatment
Observation group	45	53.14± 1.47	38.64± 2.12	58.69± 4.59	41.25± 2.09
The control group	53	53.31± 1.51	45.38± 2.27	58.74± 4.06	49.36± 2.16
t value		0.5622	15.0963	0.0572	18.7992
P value		0.5753	0.0000	0.9545	0.0000

等,对患者生命虽无严重威胁,但病程长且病情易反复,造成患者心理和经济上双重负担,因此治疗 IBS 的目标是缓解临床症状,改善患者生活质量<sup>[2]</sup>。以往通常采用匹维溴胺治疗 IBS,该药属于胃肠道钙通道拮抗剂,不仅可有效缓解胃肠道痉挛,还可提高机体肠道的蠕动功能,改善患者便秘、腹泻等症状,但单用匹维溴胺进行治疗,仅能在治疗期间缓解症状,导致患者长期频繁就诊,不但给患者带来副作用,还易使患者产生心理障碍<sup>[13,14]</sup>。有学者提出在采用匹维溴胺进行治疗的基础上联合中药治疗,疗效显著,且安全性高<sup>[5]</sup>。

在中医学中,IBS 属于腹痛、腹泻、便秘的范畴,其病机为肝郁脾虚,《医方考》道:“泄责之脾,痛责之肝,肝责之实……故令痛泄”,宜以疏肝健脾为治疗原则,配合活血理肠,温中祛湿<sup>[6]</sup>。我们以临床经验、经典理论以及现代医药研究为总结,自拟了以健脾益气,固本培元的健脾安肠汤用于治疗肠易激综合征。方中茯苓味甘,善入脾经,有健脾化湿、益气安中之效;白芍味苦,微寒,具有调肝理脾、柔肝止痛的功效,诚如《神农本草经》所言:“主邪气腹痛……止痛,益气”;党参味甘性平,主归脾肺二经,有补脾之气的功效,与茯苓同用可补气健脾祛湿;甘草味甘性平,可缓急止痛,调和诸药;当归味甘性温,有润肠通便,活血行气之功;黄芪味甘微温,实为补中益气要药,《本草汇言》指出:“补肺健脾,实卫敛汗,驱风运毒之药也。”;陈皮可醒脾和胃,枳实具破肝之逆。诸药合用共奏柔肝健脾,养血理肠之功<sup>[7]</sup>。

本研究通过给予肠易激综合征患者健脾安肠汤联合匹维溴胺进行治疗,患者恶心呕吐、腹痛腹泻、排便次数及大便性质症状均得到改善,其效果与单纯采用匹维溴胺治疗的患者相比明显更趋近于正常,且联合治疗患者有效率显著优于单纯匹维溴胺治疗。匹维溴胺作为肠道选择性 L-型钙通道阻滞剂,可与胃肠道平滑肌表面钙通道蛋白的双吡啶点进行结合,从而阻断  $Ca^{2+}$  内流,同时阻止兴奋-收缩耦联,有效降低平滑肌的兴奋性,预防机体肌肉的过度收缩,进而提高肠平滑肌松弛度,从而缓解临床症状<sup>[18,19]</sup>。而健脾安肠汤具有调整胃肠运动作用,茯苓、甘草、党参等共同作用可对肠道平滑肌运动进行有效抑制,同时可有效镇痛、止泻,同时促进运动降低的小肠恢复正常<sup>[20]</sup>。诸药共用可疏肝健脾,具缓急止痛之功,同时根据症状进行加减,有效预防及缓解肠易激综合征的各种症状,并联合匹维溴胺具有抑制胃结肠反射功能,在促进回结肠重吸收的同时降低肠分泌,提高水分吸收能力<sup>[21,22]</sup>,共同产生从根本上改善病情的作用,因此恶心呕吐、腹痛腹泻、排便次数及大便性质症状改善程度更佳。

5-HT 属于一种单胺类神经递质,存在于胃肠道及中枢神经系统中,具有调节肠道动力和电解质的生理功能,当肠粘膜

收到一定刺激时会进行入定,进而促进 5-HT 释放,而该指标通过脑-肠轴调节,对胃肠动力及内脏感觉进行影响<sup>[23]</sup>。CGRP 属于 37 个氨基酸组成的多肽,具有扩血管的作用,同时可调节内脏疼痛,还可直接对肌肉进行作用。SP 是含有 11 个氨基酸的肽,属于连接中枢系统和免疫系统之间的信号传导分子,在肠神经系统中,存在于多肽能神经元中的 SP 可促进胃肠蠕动,刺激血小板释放 5-HT,传递痛觉,在 IBS 患者中呈异常表达<sup>[24]</sup>。VIP 属于消化道抑制神经递质之一,具有抑制消化道平滑肌收缩、胃酸即胃蛋白酶分泌的作用,而 IBS 患者 VIP 均存在高表达<sup>[25,26]</sup>。本研究中,所有患者血清 5-HT、CGRP、SP、VIP 水平均呈异常上升,匹维溴胺和健脾安肠汤联合用药可有效降低 5-HT、SP 含量,可能因此抑制中枢促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素,降低肠道初级感觉神经纤维 VIP 的分泌,进而降低伤害性刺激上传至脊髓后角,降低背角神经的兴奋性,提高机体内脏痛阈,同时降低机体内脏的敏感性,最终改善症状<sup>[27]</sup>。

有研究表明 IBS 病因与炎症因子水平异常所引发的炎症反应级联效应有关,其中多为 IL-8、IL-6 及 IL-10<sup>[28,29]</sup>。IL-8 及 IL-6 属于促炎因子,可导致机体局部发生免疫炎症反应及内皮细胞受损,同时对其反应起到增强作用;IL-10 属于抗炎因子,可抑制机体抗体、前炎症细胞因子的释放<sup>[30,31]</sup>。本次研究中,采用健脾安肠汤联合匹维溴胺治疗患者有效控制了 IL-8、IL-6 及 IL-10 水平,可能是因为匹维溴胺通过对钙离子进行作用,促进平滑肌细胞的兴奋性,从而抑制钙离子内流及平滑肌细胞收缩,联合健脾安肠汤的固本培元、健脾益中之效,有效平衡了抗炎及促炎因子的水平。本研究中,所有患者焦虑及抑郁情绪均得到一定程度改善,提示联合治疗有利于改善患者的生活质量。

综上所述,健脾安肠汤联合匹维溴胺治疗肠易激综合征的临床效果显著优于单纯采用匹维溴胺治疗,可有效调节机体胃肠激素分泌和临床症状,提高患者患者生活质量。

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