

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2022.10.018

# 苓桂术甘汤对老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良患者胃蛋白酶原、胃泌素及血液流变学的影响 \*

林 博 韩 冉 张万宇 苏金玲 范金辉

(北京中医药大学第二临床医学院(北京中医药大学东方医院)检验科 北京 100078)

**摘要 目的:**研究苓桂术甘汤对老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良患者的临床治疗效果,并探讨治疗对患者胃蛋白酶原、胃泌素和血液流变学的影响。**方法:**选取2020年1月到2021年10月在我院接受治疗的老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良患者120例,按治疗方式分为对照组以及研究组,对照组患者给予常规药物治疗,研究组患者在对照组基础上加用苓桂术甘汤进行治疗,比较两组患者临床治疗疗效和治疗前后生活质量评分、中医证候积分、血清胃蛋白酶I和II、血清胃泌素-17、血液流变学。**结果:**(1)研究组患者临床治疗总有效率显著高于对照组(93.33% vs 75.00%,  $P<0.05$ );(2)治疗后,两组患者的生活质量评分升高,而中医证候积分降低,且研究组优于对照组( $P<0.05$ );(3)两组患者治疗后血清胃蛋白酶I和II、血清胃泌素-17均显著降低,并且治疗后研究组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );(4)两组患者治疗后血液流变学指标(高切全血黏度、低切全血黏度和血浆黏度)均显著降低,并且研究组降低程度显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**加用苓桂术甘汤治疗老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良可显著提高临床治疗疗效,改善患者生活质量,降低患者血清胃蛋白酶原、胃泌素以及血液流变学指标表达。

**关键词:**苓桂术甘汤;脾胃气虚;功能型消化不良;老年

中图分类号:R57;R243 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2022)10-1884-05

## Effect of Lingui Zhugan Decoction on Pepsinogen, Gastrin and Hemorheology in Elderly Patients with Functional Dyspepsia of Deficiency of Spleen and Stomach Qi\*

LIN Bo, HAN Ran, ZHANG Wan-yu, SU Jin-ling, FAN Jin-hui

(Department of Laboratory Medicine, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Second Clinical School

(Dongfang Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine), Beijing, 100078, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the clinical therapeutic effect of Lingui Zhugan Decoction on elderly patients with functional dyspepsia due to deficiency of spleen and stomach, and to explore the effect of treatment on patients with pepsinogen, gastrin and hemorheology. **Methods:** A total of 120 elderly patients with functional dyspepsia of spleen-stomach-qi deficiency and functional dyspepsia who were treated in our hospital from January 2020 to October 2021 were selected and divided into a control group and a study group according to the treatment method. The patients in the control group received conventional drug treatment and the patients in the study group In addition to the treatment of patients in the control group, Lingui Zhugan Decoction was used for treatment. The clinical treatment efficacy and quality of life score, TCM syndrome score, serum pepsin I and II, serum gastrin-17, and hemorheology were compared between the two groups of patients before and after treatment. **Results:** (1) The total effective rate of clinical treatment in the study group was significantly higher than that in the control group (93.33% vs 75.00%,  $P<0.05$ ); (2) The quality of life scores of the two groups were significantly increased after treatment, while TCM syndrome scores were reduced, and the improvement of the quality of life scores and TCM syndrome scores of patients in the study group was better than that of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ); (3) The blood pepsin I and II of the two groups of patients after treatment, Serum gastrin-17 were reduced, and after treatment, the serum pepsin I and II and serum gastrin-17 of the study group were lower than those of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ); (4) The hemorheology indexes (high-cut whole blood viscosity, low-cut whole blood viscosity and plasma viscosity) of the two groups of patients were reduced after treatment, and the degree of reduction in the study group was significantly higher than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The addition of Lingui Zhugan Decoction in the treatment of senile functional dyspepsia of spleen and stomach qi deficiency can significantly improve the clinical therapeutic effect, improve the quality of life of patients, and reduce the expression of serum pepsinogen, gastrin and hemorheology.

**Key words:** Lingui Zhugan Decoction; Deficiency of Qi in Spleen and Stomach; Functional Dyspepsia; Elderly

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R57; R243 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2022)10-1884-05

\* 基金项目:北京市卫计委科研基金项目(201606023);北京中医药大学基本科研业务费基金项目(2019-JYB-JS-110)

作者简介:林博(1980-),女,本科,主管技师,研究方向:临床检验生免方向,电话:13683020689,E-mail:linbo1098x@163.com

(收稿日期:2021-12-02 接受日期:2021-12-26)

## 前言

功能性消化不良 (Functional dyspepsia, FD) 是一种临床综合征, 指具有食欲不振、上腹痛、呕吐等不适症状, 但经检查后发现上述症状均被排除的器质性疾病<sup>[1-3]</sup>。研究发现<sup>[4-5]</sup>, 功能性消化不良病因主要是胃和十二指肠功能紊乱引起的, 此病尽管对患者生命安全不造成威胁, 但却对其生活质量产生严重影响, 并且此病反复或间断性发作, 极难治愈。根据功能性消化不良的病理机制和临床症状表现, 中医将功能性消化不良细分为以下 5 类: 脾胃气虚型、食滞肠胃型、气滞血瘀型、虚火内盛型以及寒热错杂型, 其中以脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良最为常见<sup>[6]</sup>。目前, 脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良患者多接受西药治疗, 以多潘立酮片、莫沙必利、乳酶片或双歧杆菌单独或联合治疗为主, 尽管可以达到一定的临床治疗效果, 但无法治愈, 并且多伴有不良反应, 临床治疗效果往往不能达到预期<sup>[7-9]</sup>。苓桂术甘汤是祛湿汤剂, 具有温阳化饮、健脾利湿之功效, 对脾气虚弱、健运失职、阻滞中焦以及清阳不升之症具有较好的治疗效果<sup>[10]</sup>。然而, 目前尚无文献报道苓桂术甘汤对老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良患者的临床治疗效果。本研究拟通过设立对照分组的方式, 就苓桂术甘汤治疗老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良患者临床疗效进行研究, 并探讨该治疗对患者胃蛋白酶原、胃泌素和血液流变学的影响, 为苓桂术甘汤用于老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良患者的治疗提供临床依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取 2020 年 1 月到 2021 年 10 月在我院接受治疗的老年脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良患者 120 例, 根据两组患者临床治疗方式的不同分为对照组和研究组, 每组患者 60 例。本研究经本院医学伦理委员会批准, 患者均知情同意纳入标准: (1) 临床资料完整; (2) 年龄  $\geq 60$  周岁; (3) 确诊为脾胃气虚型功能型消化不良<sup>[11]</sup>。

排除标准: (1) 合并严重心脑血管疾病; (2) 合并肝、肾等组织器官功能障碍; (3) 传染病患者; (4) 智力低下、老年痴呆或精神不正常患者, 或其他严重精神疾病患者; (5) 造血功能异常, 或合并恶性肿瘤患者、胃炎患者。

### 1.2 治疗方法

对照组患者给予口服乳酶生片 (5 片 / 次, 3 次 / 日, 国药准字 H45020337, 桂林南药股份有限公司) 和吗丁啉 (1 片 / 次, 3 次 / 日, 国药准字 H20033213, 西安杨森制药有限公司)。每周为一个疗程, 共进行 2 个疗程的治疗。

研究组患者在对照组基础上加用苓桂术甘汤进行治疗, 每剂苓桂术甘汤组成如下: 茯苓 24 g、桂枝 18 g、白术 12 g、甘草 12 g、黄芪 30 g 和党参 20 g; 用法为加约 600 mL 水, 水浸 20 分钟, 煎 30 分钟, 均分 3 份供一日服用。每周为一个疗程, 共治疗 2 个疗程。

### 1.3 观察指标

**1.3.1 临床疗效分析** 对两组患者进行疗效评价。痊愈: 临床症状完全消失, 没有复发; 有效: 临床症状有一定好转, 但没有完全消失; 无效: 临床症状无任何好转, 甚至加重。临床治疗总有效率 = ((痊愈 + 有效) / 总人数)  $\times 100\%$ 。

**1.3.2 生活质量以及中医症候积分分析** 采用 SF-36 量表对患者进行评估, 内容包括躯体功能、心理状态、机体疼痛、综合健康等 8 项内容, 各项分值为 0~100 分, 分值与生活质量成正比。于治疗前后参照《中医病症诊断疗效标准》评价中医症候积分。依据轻度、中度以及重度等分别记为 2、4、6 分, 进行统计并分析<sup>[12,13]</sup>。

**1.3.3 血清胃蛋白酶原和胃泌素** 所有患者治疗前后, 均采集空腹静脉血, 分离血清, 采用新产业 MAGLUMI 2000Plus 全自动化学发光免疫分析仪测定血清胃蛋白酶原 I (Pepsinogen I, PG I) 和胃蛋白酶原 II (Pepsinogen II, PG II), 以及胃泌素 -17 (Gastrin-17, G-17) 含量。

**1.3.4 血液流变学** 所有患者前后均采集空腹静脉血, 使用赛科希德全自动血流变仪 (型号: SA-9800) 分析高切全血黏度、低切全血黏度和血浆黏度。

### 1.4 统计学分析方法

研究数据通过 SPSS20.0 进行分析, 计数资料以 (n/%) 表示, 进行  $\chi^2$  检验; 计量资料用 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示, 采用 t 检验,  $P < 0.05$  表示差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般资料比较

两组患者一般临床资料比较无差异 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 如表 1 所示。

表 1 一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data

| Indexs                 | Control group(n=60) | Research group(n=60) |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Male (n (%))           | 32 (53.33)          | 33 (55.00)           |
| Age (years)            | 68.48 $\pm$ 7.98    | 67.91 $\pm$ 5.21     |
| Disease course (years) | 7.02 $\pm$ 2.35     | 6.88 $\pm$ 2.41      |
| hypertension (n (%))   | 16 (26.67)          | 18 (30.00)           |
| diabetes (n (%))       | 8 (13.33)           | 7 (11.67)            |

### 2.2 临床治疗疗效比较

研究组患者临床治疗总有效率较对照组高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。如表 2 所示。

### 2.3 治疗前后生活质量和中医症候积分比较

治疗前后, 对两组患者生活质量和中医症候积分进行评定, 结果显示: 治疗前, 两组的生活质量以及中医症候积分评分

无差异( $P>0.05$ );治疗后,两组生活质量均升高,而中医症候积分均降低,且研究组优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。如表 3 所示。

表 2 临床治疗疗效比较[n (%)]

Table 2 Comparison of clinical treatment efficacy[n (%)]

| Groups         | n  | Get well   | Efficient  | Invalid    | Total effective rate |
|----------------|----|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Control group  | 60 | 20 (33.33) | 25 (41.67) | 15 (25.00) | 45 (75.00)           |
| Research group | 60 | 29 (48.33) | 27 (45.00) | 4 (6.67)   | 56 (93.33)*          |

Note: Compared with control group,\* $P<0.05$ .

表 3 治疗前后生活质量和中医症候积分比较(分,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of quality of life and TCM syndrome score Pretherapy and Post-treatment( score,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups         | n  | Quality of life  |                                | TCM syndrome score |                               |
|----------------|----|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
|                |    | Pretherapy       | Post-treatment                 | Pretherapy         | Post-treatment                |
| Control group  | 60 | 62.53 $\pm$ 8.05 | 73.65 $\pm$ 7.88 <sup>#</sup>  | 21.58 $\pm$ 4.32   | 14.36 $\pm$ 5.02 <sup>#</sup> |
| Research group | 60 | 63.08 $\pm$ 8.23 | 82.95 $\pm$ 8.67 <sup>#*</sup> | 21.34 $\pm$ 3.65   | 8.67 $\pm$ 4.02 <sup>#*</sup> |

Note: Compared with Pretherapy in the same group, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ ; Compared with control group,\* $P<0.05$ ; The same below.

#### 2.4 治疗前后胃蛋白酶原比较

差异( $P>0.05$ ),而治疗后两组患者血清胃蛋白 I 和 II 均降低,

治疗前后,测定两组患者血清胃蛋白酶 I 和 II 含量,结果且研究组较对照组低( $P<0.05$ )。如表 4 所示。  
显示:两组患者治疗前,血清胃蛋白酶 I 和 II 含量比较无显著

表 4 治疗前后血清胃蛋白酶原 I 和 II 比较( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 4 Comparison of serum pepsinogen I and II Pretherapy and Post-treatment( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups         | n  | PG I               |                                 | PG II            |                                |
|----------------|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
|                |    | Pretherapy         | Post-treatment                  | Pretherapy       | Post-treatment                 |
| Control group  | 60 | 139.21 $\pm$ 25.61 | 108.62 $\pm$ 19.32 <sup>#</sup> | 23.35 $\pm$ 5.62 | 16.62 $\pm$ 5.61 <sup>#</sup>  |
| Research group | 60 | 139.10 $\pm$ 27.37 | 95.18 $\pm$ 10.58 <sup>#*</sup> | 23.04 $\pm$ 5.02 | 10.28 $\pm$ 4.18 <sup>#*</sup> |

#### 2.5 治疗前后血清胃泌素比较

且研究组患者治疗后血清胃泌素 -17 较对照组患者低( $P<0.05$ )。如表 5 所示。

治疗前,两组的血清胃泌素 -17 含量比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),而治疗后两组患者血清胃泌素 -17 均显著降低,并

表 5 治疗前后血清胃泌素 -17 比较( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 5 Comparison of serum gastrin-17 Pretherapy and Post-treatment( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups         | n  | Gastrin-17      |                               |
|----------------|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|
|                |    | Pretherapy      | Post-treatment                |
| Control group  | 60 | 8.25 $\pm$ 1.98 | 6.54 $\pm$ 1.32 <sup>#</sup>  |
| Research group | 60 | 8.32 $\pm$ 1.71 | 5.03 $\pm$ 0.58 <sup>#*</sup> |

#### 2.6 治疗前后血液流变学比较

度、低切全血黏度和血浆黏度比较均无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),而

治疗前后,通过全自动血流变分析仪测定两组患者空腹静脉血血流变学指标,结果显示:两组患者治疗前,高切全血黏度、低切全血黏度和血浆黏度均较对照组患者低( $P<0.05$ )。如表 6 所示。

表 6 治疗前后血液流变学比较( $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 6 Comparison of hemorheology Pretherapy and Post-treatment( $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups         | n  | Treatment | Whole blood viscosity         |                                | Plasma viscosity              |
|----------------|----|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                |    |           | High cut                      | Low cut                        |                               |
| Control group  | 60 | Before    | 5.84 $\pm$ 1.65               | 17.34 $\pm$ 3.82               | 1.63 $\pm$ 0.25               |
|                |    | After     | 5.08 $\pm$ 1.02 <sup>#</sup>  | 12.18 $\pm$ 1.92 <sup>#</sup>  | 1.41 $\pm$ 0.18 <sup>#</sup>  |
| Research group | 60 | Before    | 5.83 $\pm$ 1.08               | 17.41 $\pm$ 3.91               | 1.62 $\pm$ 0.23               |
|                |    | After     | 4.52 $\pm$ 0.86 <sup>#*</sup> | 15.33 $\pm$ 2.78 <sup>#*</sup> | 1.20 $\pm$ 0.12 <sup>#*</sup> |

### 3 讨论

功能性消化不良是医院消化内科最常见的疾病之一,据统计:功能性消化不良的患病率在 20 %-50 %之间,占了消化专科门诊的 40 %-50 %左右,并且发病率呈逐年上升趋势<sup>[14]</sup>。目前,功能性消化不良的发病机制尚未完全阐明,其发病的相关因素包括胃酸过多<sup>[15]</sup>、*H.p* 感染<sup>[16,17]</sup>、饮食及精神心理因素<sup>[18,19]</sup>等。近年来研究发现<sup>[20,21]</sup>,功能性消化不良在不同年龄段所呈现的临床症状和治疗策略是不同的:对于 60 岁以下的患者,根据其临床症状,内窥镜检查不一定是必要的,并应当在抑酸治疗前进行幽门螺杆菌的检测;而对于 60 岁或以上的患者,应全部建议进行上消化道内镜检查。此外,随年龄增长,老年患者胃功能逐渐降低,并且因老年患者多长期服用非甾体类药物治疗心脑血管疾病,可引起功能性消化不良反复发作。

因此,本研究特选择老年功能性消化不良患者作为研究对象,结果表明:研究组临床治疗总有效率较对照组患者高,并且研究组患者治疗后生活质量和中医症候积分改善情况显著优于对照组患者,表明在西药治疗的基础上加用中药汤剂可显著提高脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良患者临床治疗疗效。这一结果与阿依先木古力·依明<sup>[22]</sup>的研究以及 Ji B 的研究<sup>[23]</sup>结果一致,即在西药治疗的基础上加用中药方剂可显著提高脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良患者临床治疗疗效。进一步分析可知:脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良符合《景岳全书·泄泻》所述,即“饮食不节,起居不时,以致脾胃受伤,则水反为湿,谷反为滞,精华之气不能输化,乃致合污下降而泻利作矣”。而苓桂术甘汤中茯苓健脾渗湿利水,白术健脾燥湿,桂枝通阳化气,半夏燥湿化痰,降逆止呕,陈皮行气健脾,燥湿化痰;甘草补脾益气,调和诸药,诸药相伍,邪祛正安,故收全功<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,联用苓桂术甘汤有利于提高疗效以及患者的生活质量。

为进一步探讨苓桂术甘汤治疗脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良的机制,本研究在治疗前后检测患者血清中胃蛋白酶原、胃泌素以及血流变学等指标。首先,本研究发现,两组患者治疗后血清胃蛋白酶原 I、胃蛋白酶原 II 和胃泌素 -17 均显著下降,并且研究组患者治疗后血清胃蛋白酶原 I、胃蛋白酶原 II 和胃泌素 -17 显著低于对照组,表明加用苓桂术甘汤增强脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良患者临床治疗疗效可能与降低血清胃蛋白酶原 I、胃蛋白酶原 II 和胃泌素 -17 等有关。这一结果与何锋等人<sup>[25]</sup>的研究以及 Wu XX 等人<sup>[26]</sup>的研究结果一致,即降低血清胃蛋白酶原 I、胃蛋白酶原 II 和胃泌素 -17 与老年功能性消化不良患者的临床治疗疗效有关。进一步分析可知:血清胃蛋白酶原是胃蛋白酶的前体,其在血清中的含量与胃蛋白酶的分泌和胃黏膜的功能状态显著相关;胃泌素是由胃窦细胞和 G 细胞分泌的促进胃酸分泌、胃肠蠕动和消化道粘膜再生的胃肠激素,其在血清中的含量与人体胃功能显著相关<sup>[27-29]</sup>。本研究还发现,两组患者治疗后高切全血黏度、低切全血黏度和血浆黏度均显著降低,并且研究组各血流变学指标变化程度显著高于对照组患者,这表明加用苓桂术甘汤增强脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良患者临床治疗疗效可能与降低血液黏稠度有关。这一结果与丁顺斌等人<sup>[30]</sup>以及 Shin SJ 等人<sup>[31]</sup>研究结果一致,即降低血液黏稠度与老年功能性消化不良患者的临床治疗疗效有关。进

一步分析可知:血液黏稠度增高不仅会损伤和阻塞毛细血管,而且会减少氧气和营养物质在体内的输送,可引起胃部血液循环受阻和消化不良,因此降低血液黏稠度有助消化之功效<sup>[32]</sup>。但同时也注意到,苓桂术甘汤治疗功能性消化不良患者需建立在准备辨证的基础上,对于其他类型的老年功能性消化不良,苓桂术甘汤的临床治疗尚需进一步研究。

综上所述,苓桂术甘汤用于治疗老年脾胃气虚型功能性消化不良可提高患者临床疗效,且对于患者生活质量和中医症候积分具有改善作用,其机制可能与降低血清中胃蛋白酶原 I、胃蛋白酶原 II 和胃泌素 -17,以及降低高切全血黏度、低切全血黏度和血浆黏度等有关。

### 参考文献 (References)

- [1] Ford AC, Mahadeva S, Carbone MF, et al. Functional dyspepsia[J]. Lancet, 2020, 396(63): 1689-1702
- [2] Sayuk GS, Gyawali CP. Functional Dyspepsia: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Approaches[J]. Drugs, 2020, 80(13): 1319-1336
- [3] Mounsey A, Barzin A, Rietz A. Functional Dyspepsia: Evaluation and Management[J]. Am Fam Physician, 2020, 101(2): 84-88
- [4] Pesce M, Cargiolli M, Cassarano S, et al. Diet and functional dyspepsia: Clinical correlates and therapeutic perspectives [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2020, 26(5): 456-465
- [5] Tziatzios G, Gkolfakis P, Papanikolaou IS, et al. Gut Microbiota Dysbiosis in Functional Dyspepsia [J]. Microorganisms. 2020, 8(5): 691-695
- [6] Fan M, Zhang X, Liu J, et al. Research progress in functional dyspepsia relevant to traditional Chinese medicine based on the theory of brain-gut axis [J]. J Central South Univer, 2019, 44(11): 1300-1305
- [7] Wauters L, Ceulemans M, Frings D, et al. Proton Pump Inhibitors Reduce Duodenal Eosinophilia, Mast Cells, and Permeability in Patients With Functional Dyspepsia [J]. Gastroenterology, 2021, 160(5): 1521-1531
- [8] Mosso E, Bonetto S, Longobardi G, et al. Management of functional dyspepsia in 2020: a clinical point of view [J]. Minerva Gastroenterol Dietol, 2020, 66(4): 331-342
- [9] Ford AC, Moayyedi P, Black CJ, et al. Systematic review and network meta-analysis: efficacy of drugs for functional dyspepsia [J]. Aliment Pharmacol Ther, 2021, 53(1): 8-21
- [10] Liu DH, Xue YT, Luo JY, et al. Analysis on quality value transmitting of substance benchmarks of Linggui Zhugan Decoction [J]. Chin J Chin Mater Med, 2019, 44(24): 5421-5428
- [11] 郑朝怡. 推拿配合针灸疗法治疗脾胃虚弱型功能性消化不良的临床疗效及对患者胃动力、血清胃肠激素水平的影响[J]. 解放军预防医学杂志, 2019, 37(3): 3
- [12] Hantoro IF, Syam AF, Mudjaddid E, et al. Factors associated with health-related quality of life in patients with functional dyspepsia[J]. Health Qual Life Outcomes, 2018, 16(1): 83
- [13] 尤焱南, 周涛, 赵霞. 《中医病证诊断疗效标准》修订中文献研究法探析[J]. 中医药导报, 2019, 25(21): 4
- [14] Moshiree B, Potter M, Talley NJ. Epidemiology and Pathophysiology of Gastroparesis [J]. Gastrointest Endosc Clin N Am, 2019, 29(1): 1-14

- [15] Wang HJ, Xu X, Zhang PA, et al. Epigenetic upregulation of acid-sensing ion channel 1 contributes to gastric hypersensitivity in adult offspring rats with prenatal maternal stress [J]. *Pain*, 2020, 161(5): 989-1004
- [16] Al Quraan AM, Beriwal N, Sangay P, et al. The Psychotic Impact of Helicobacter pylori Gastritis and Functional Dyspepsia on Depression: A Systematic Review[J]. *Cureus*, 2019, 11(10): e5956
- [17] Kang SJ, Park B, Shin CM. Helicobacter pylori Eradication Therapy for Functional Dyspepsia: A Meta-Analysis by Region and H. pylori Prevalence[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2019, 8(9): 1324
- [18] Pryor J, Burns GL, Duncanson K, et al. Functional Dyspepsia and Food: Immune Overlap with Food Sensitivity Disorders [J]. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*, 2020, 22(10): 51
- [19] Duboc H, Latrache S, Nebunu N, et al. The Role of Diet in Functional Dyspepsia Management[J]. *Front Psychiatry*, 2020, 11(1): 23
- [20] Walker MM, Talley NJ. Functional Dyspepsia in the Elderly[J]. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*, 2019, 21(10): 54
- [21] Koloski NA, Jones M, Walker MM, et al. Functional dyspepsia is associated with lower exercise levels: A population-based study [J]. *United European Gastroenterol J*, 2020, 8(5): 577-583
- [22] 阿依先木古力·依明. 柴枳理中汤治疗脾胃气虚型消化不良疗效观察[J]. *辽宁中医杂志*, 2019, 45(4): 741-743
- [23] Ji B, Zhao Y, Yu P, et al. LC-ESI-MS/MS method for simultaneous determination of eleven bioactive compounds in rat plasma after oral administration of Ling-Gui-Zhu-Gan Decoction and its application to a pharmacokinetics study[J]. *Talanta*, 2018, 190(2): 450-459
- [24] 何信用, 王群, 刘璐, 等. 基于中药整合药理学平台的苓桂术甘汤治疗脂质代谢紊乱作用机制[J]. *中华中医药学刊*, 2020, 38(3): 6
- [25] 何锋, 马莉. 复方阿嗝米特对老年功能性消化不良的疗效研究[J]. *现代消化及介入诊疗*, 2019, 24(11): 4
- [26] Wu XX, Li X, Dang ZQ, et al. Clinical therapy of Zisheng decoction recipe for chronic atrophic gastritis with intestinal metaplasia[J]. *Chin J Chin Mater Med*, 2018, 42(24): 4882-4887
- [27] Yu G, Wang GX, Wang HG, et al. The value of detecting pepsinogen and gastrin-17 levels in serum for pre-cancerous lesion screening in gastric cancer[J]. *Neoplasma*, 2019, 66(4): 637-640
- [28] Kim YJ, Chung WC. Is serum pepsinogen testing necessary in populationbased screening for gastric cancer? [J]. *Korean J Intern Med*, 2020, 35(3): 544-546
- [29] Zeng Q, Ou L, Wang W, et al. Gastrin, Cholecystokinin, Signaling, and Biological Activities in Cellular Processes [J]. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*, 2020, 11(2): 112
- [30] 丁顺斌, 蔡明春, 张文利, 等. 双歧杆菌三联活菌联合莫沙必利对功能性消化不良患者的疗效及对血液流变学和血清胃肠激素水平的影响[J]. *海南医学院学报*, 2016, 22(21): 4
- [31] Shin SJ, Kim D, Kim JS, et al. Effects of Gamisoyo-San Decoction, a Traditional Chinese Medicine, on Gastrointestinal Motility [J]. *Digestion*, 2018, 98(4): 231-237
- [32] Gnasso A, Cacia M, Cutruzzola A, et al. Influence of acute reduction of blood viscosity on endothelial function [J]. *Clin Hemorheol Microcirc*, 2019, 72(3): 239-245

(上接第 1824 页)

- [22] Ishikawa M, Iwasaki M, Zhao H, et al. Sevoflurane and Desflurane Exposure Enhanced Cell Proliferation and Migration in Ovarian Cancer Cells via miR-210 and miR-138 Downregulation[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(4): 454-459
- [23] Sun Q, Sakamoto A, Ma D, et al. Sevoflurane Limits Glioma Progression by Regulating Cell Proliferation, Apoptosis, Migration, and Invasion via miR-218-5p/DEK/β-Catenin Axis in Glioma[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 13(9): 2057-2069
- [24] Wei Y, Zhang D, Zuo Y. Metabolomics and Whole-Exome Sequencing in Patients with Differential Sensitivity to Sevoflurane: A Protocol for a Prospective Observational Trial [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2021, 12(9): 621159
- [25] Wu J, Cai W, Du R, et al. Sevoflurane Alleviates Myocardial Ischemia Reperfusion Injury by Inhibiting P2X7-NLRP3 Mediated Pyroptosis[J]. *Front Mol Biosci*, 2021, 8(14): 768594
- [26] Xu D, Zhou C, Lin J, et al. MicroRNA-367-3p suppresses sevoflurane-induced adult rat astrocyte apoptosis by targeting BCL2L1[J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2022, 23(1): 9
- [27] Wang F, Li C, Shao J, et al. Sevoflurane induces inflammation of microglia in hippocampus of neonatal rats by inhibiting Wnt/β-Catenin/CaMKIV pathway[J]. *J Pharmacol Sci*, 2021, 146(2): 105-115
- [28] Li Y, Chen D, Wang H, et al. Intravenous versus Volatile Anesthetic Effects on Postoperative Cognition in Elderly Patients Undergoing Laparoscopic Abdominal Surgery [J]. *J Dent Anesth Pain Med*, 2021, 134(3): 381-394
- [29] Liang T Y, Peng S Y, Ma M, et al. Protective effects of sevoflurane in cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury: a narrative review [J]. *Anesth Pain Med*, 2021, 11(4): 152-154
- [30] Wang D, Fang B, Wang Z, et al. Sevoflurane pretreatment regulates abnormal expression of MicroRNAs associated with spinal cord ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats [J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2021, 9(9): 752
- [31] Liu L, Liu C, Fang L. AMPK SIRT1 pathway dysfunction contributes to neuron apoptosis and cognitive impairment induced by sevoflurane [J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2021, 23(1): 880-888
- [32] Mitos G, Thoma G, Tsaousi G. Propofol/Fentanyl/Rocuronium or Sevoflurane Inhalational Induction for Intubation? [J]. *Cureus*, 2021, 13(11): e19510
- [33] Ngamsri K C, Fabian F, Fuhr A, et al. Sevoflurane Exerts Protective Effects in Murine Peritonitis-induced Sepsis via Hypoxia-inducible Factor 1α/Adenosine A2B Receptor Signaling [J]. *Anesthesiology*, 2021, 135(1): 136-150