

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.09.033

桂枝茯苓丸联合米非司酮对子宫肌瘤患者血液流变学及血红蛋白、人附睾蛋白4的影响*

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摘要 目的:研究桂枝茯苓丸联合米非司酮对子宫肌瘤患者血液流变学及血红蛋白(Hb)、人附睾蛋白4(HE4)的影响。**方法:**选取2016年3月到2017年5月西安交通大学医学院附属三二〇一医院收治的172例子宫肌瘤患者,随机分为观察组(n=86)和对照组(n=86)。对照组给予米非司酮治疗,观察组在对照组的基础上联合桂枝茯苓丸治疗,对比两组疗效,比较两组治疗前及治疗后的Hb、HE4、肌瘤体积、血液流变学指标以及不良反应。**结果:**观察组的总有效率为97.67%,高于对照组的89.53%($P<0.05$);治疗后,两组的Hb水平均明显高于治疗前,且观察组高于对照组($P<0.05$),两组的HE4水平均低于治疗前,观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$),肌瘤体积均小于治疗前,且观察组小于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗后两组的全血高切黏度(HBV)、全血低切黏度(LBV)、血浆黏度(PV)及血小板聚集率(PAR)均低于治疗前,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组、对照组不良反应的总发生率分别为13.95%、10.47%,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**桂枝茯苓丸联合米非司酮治疗子宫肌瘤患者的疗效较好,可改善其血液流变学及Hb、HE4等指标水平,安全性较好,值得推广。

关键词:桂枝茯苓丸;米非司酮;子宫肌瘤;血液流变学;血红蛋白;人附睾蛋白4

中图分类号:R711.74 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)09-1753-04

Effects of Guizhi Fuling Bolus Combined with Mifepristone on Hemorheology, Hemoglobin and Human Epididymis Protein 4 in Patients with Hysteromyoma*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effects of Guizhi Fuling bolus combined with mifepristone on hemorheology, hemoglobin (Hb) and human epididymis protein 4 (HE4) in patients with hysteromyoma. **Methods:** 172 patients with hysteromyoma treated in 3201 Hospital Affiliated to Medical College of Xi'an Jiaotong University from March 2016 to May 2017 were selected, the patients were randomly divided into the observation group (n=86) and the control group (n=86). The control group was treated with mifepristone, the observation group was treated with Guizhi Fuling bolus on the basis of the control group, the efficacy was compared between the two groups after 3 months treatment, the Hb, HE4, myoma volume, blood rheology indexes were compared between the two groups before treatment and after 3 months treatment, the adverse reaction was compared between the two groups. **Results:** The total effective rate of the observation group was 97.67%, which was higher than 89.53% of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of Hb in both groups were significantly higher than before treatment, which in the observation group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). The level of HE4 in both groups was lower than that before treatment, the observation group was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$), and the fibroid volume was smaller than that before treatment, and the observation group was smaller than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the total blood viscosity (HBV), total blood viscosity (LBV), plasma viscosity (PV) and platelet aggregation rate (PAR) of the two groups were lower than before treatment, and the observation group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). The total incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group and control group were 13.95% and 10.47%, which was no significant difference ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Guizhi poring bolus combined with mifepristone is effective in treating uterine fibroids, which can improve the level of hemorheology, Hb, HE4 and other indicators, with good safety and worth popularizing.

Key words: Guizhi Fuling bolus; Mifepristone; Hysteromyoma; Hysteromyoma; Hemoglobin; Human epididymis protein 4

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R711.74 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)09-1753-04

* 基金项目:陕西省自然科学基金项目(201704A137)

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(收稿日期:2019-09-07 接受日期:2019-09-30)

前言

子宫肌瘤为临床妇科高发疾病,其主要临床症状包括子宫压迫、月经异常、白带增多等。该病会造成患者身体不适,严重者甚至会影响生育能力,近年来,该病临床发病率不断上升,对女性身体以及心理健康均带来威胁,造成严重的社会负担^[1-3]。研究表明,虽然子宫肌瘤多为良性,但是仍有恶变的风险^[4]。因此,深入研究子宫肌瘤、总结较为高效的治疗方法十分必要。目前对于该病治疗仍以手术方式为主,但是由于手术会给患者带来较大痛苦,因此对于早期发现的瘤体较小患者,临床推荐选择无创、方便且经济的药物疗法^[5-7]。米非司酮是药物疗法中的一种常用药物,可使子宫肌瘤发生萎缩,有助于改善病情,但单药治疗的疗效不够明显,治疗时间过长容易导致患者丧失治疗信心。桂枝茯苓丸可活血化瘀,常用于治疗妇科疾病,可考虑将其与米非司酮进行联合治疗^[8-10]。本研究分析了桂枝茯苓丸联合米非司酮对子宫肌瘤患者血液流变学及血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、人附睾蛋白4(human epididymis protein-4, HE4)的影响,旨在为临床治疗子宫肌瘤提供药物方案选择,现报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2016年3月到2017年5月西安交通大学医学院附属三二〇一医院收治的172例子宫肌瘤患者。纳入标准:(1)由CT、超声等影像学方式确诊为子宫肌瘤^[11,12];(2)患者年龄 ≥ 31 岁;(3)患者知情同意且已签署同意书。排除标准:(1)存在恶性肿瘤者;(2)血液疾病者;(3)严重的肝、肾等器官的功能性障碍者;(4)合并有其他子宫内疾病者。按照随机数字表法分为观察组($n=86$)和对照组($n=86$)。其中观察组患者年龄31-45岁,平均 (36.31 ± 3.18) 岁,病程3-16个月,平均 (7.29 ± 2.30) 个月,子宫肌瘤分期:I期21例,II期36例,III期19例,IV期10例;肌瘤情况:单发59例,多发27例。对照组患者的年龄32-48岁,平均 (36.15 ± 3.23) 岁,病程4-15个月,平均 (7.53 ± 2.24) 个月,子宫肌瘤分期:I期22例,II期35例,III期21例,IV期8例;肌瘤情况:单发60例,多发26例。两组患者一般资料经比

较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),组间可比。西安交通大学医学院附属三二〇一医院伦理委员会已审批同意了此次研究。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组单纯给予米非司酮(购自上海的新华联制药公司,国药准字:H10950202,规格:25 mg/片)治疗,剂量为25 mg/次,在月经首日的早餐后开始口服,而后1次/d。观察组在对照组的基础上联用桂枝茯苓丸(山西旺龙药业集团有限公司,国药准字:Z14021325,规格:6g)治疗,主要成分为桂枝、茯苓、牡丹皮、赤芍和桃仁等,1丸/次,2次/d,均治疗3个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)于治疗前后抽取两组患者的空腹静脉血6 mL,取3 mL予以3000 r/min离心,离心时长10 min,离心半径12 cm,离心后取上清液采用酶联免疫法检测人体附睾蛋白4(human epididymis protein 4, HE4)水平,试剂盒购自武汉博士德公司,操作严格按照说明书进行。另3 mL通过EB-5000型自动血液流变检测仪(上海名元实业有限公司)测定血小板聚集率(Platelet Aggregation Rate, PAR)、全血高切黏度(high blood viscosity, HBV)、血红蛋白(hemorheology, hemoglobin, Hb)水平、血浆黏度(plasma viscosity, PV)、全血低切黏度(low blood viscosity, LBV),采用B超检测患者的肌瘤体积变化。(2)记录治疗过程中的不良反应。

1.4 疗效评价

显效:患者的实验室指标水平均已恢复正常,经B超诊断显示子宫大小正常,且肌瘤消失。有效:患者的实验室指标水平接近正常,经B超诊断显示子宫肌瘤的三维径线已减小1/3-1/2。无效:未达到上述效果者。总有效率=显效率+有效率^[12]。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS21.0进行统计分析,计量资料用 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,行t检验,计数资料用%表示,行 χ^2 检验,检验水准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效对比

观察组的总有效率为97.67%,高于对照组的89.53%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组疗效对比[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of curative effect between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective
Observation group	86	45(52.33)	39(45.35)	2(2.33)	84(97.67)
Control group	86	39(45.35)	38(44.19)	9(10.47)	77(89.53)
χ^2	-				4.759
P	-				0.029

2.2 两组 Hb、HE4 及肌瘤体积的对比

治疗前两组的Hb、HE4水平及肌瘤体积相比,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后两组的Hb水平高于治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,而两组的HE4水平低于治疗前,观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗后两组的肌瘤体积均小于治疗前,且观察组小于对照组($P<0.05$)见表2。

2.3 两组血液流变学的对比

治疗前两组的HBV、LBV、PV及PAR相比,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后两组的HBV、LBV、PV及PAR均明显低于治疗前,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 两组不良反应的对比

与对照组的10.47%比较,观察组不良反应的总发生率为

13.95%, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 见表 4。

表 2 两组 Hb、HE4 及肌瘤体积的对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the Hb, HE4 levels and myoma volume between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Hb(g/L)		HE4(pmol/L)		Myoma volume(cm ³)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	86	70.46±18.23	98.47±13.66*	58.41±3.96	30.15±1.69*	31.49±10.56	17.46±7.23*
Control group	86	70.37±17.94	86.82±12.52*	58.38±4.12	54.27±2.58*	31.50±9.82	23.28±8.21*
t	-	0.033	5.831	0.049	72.524	0.006	4.934
P	-	0.974	0.000	0.961	0.000	0.995	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组血液流变学的对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of hemorheology between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	HBV(mPa·s)		LBV(mPa·s)		PV(mPa·s)		PAR(%)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	86	5.94±2.63	3.67±2.01*	14.71±5.83	9.83±4.12*	1.84±0.60	1.07±0.41*	75.81±9.46	52.47±8.22*
Control group	86	6.21±2.47	5.44±2.16*	15.31±5.26	11.69±4.33*	1.87±0.55	1.66±0.43*	76.23±8.39	67.45±7.24*
t	-	0.694	5.563	0.709	2.886	0.342	9.209	0.308	12.682
P	-	0.489	0.000	0.480	0.004	0.733	0.000	0.758	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

表 4 两组不良反应的对比[n(%)]

Table 4 Comparison of adverse reactions between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Anorexia	Nausea	Vomiting	Vertigo	Total incidence rate
Observation group	86	5(5.81)	3(3.49)	2(2.33)	2(2.33)	12(13.95)
Control group	86	3(3.49)	4(4.65)	1(1.16)	1(1.16)	9(10.47)
χ^2	-					0.488
P	-					0.485

3 讨论

子宫肌瘤高发于育龄期妇女, 临床十分常见, 其可能会导致继发性贫血以及孕妇流产等不良后果, 严重者甚至引发不孕, 对女性生活及健康均造成严重影响。保守性药物治疗一直以来受到瘤体较小的子宫肌瘤的患者青睐, 通过药物治疗不但能够达到控制病情以及使瘤体萎缩的目的, 而且安全性较高, 患者可免遭手术痛苦, 适于推广应用^[13-15]。因此, 本研究通过比较两种治疗方案治疗子宫肌瘤的疗效, 旨在为瘤体较小的子宫肌瘤患者制定药物治疗方案提供参考。多项研究已证实, 子宫肌瘤对于雌孕激素具有较高依赖性, 并且子宫肌瘤发病和雌孕激素水平之间存在一定相关性^[16-18]。因此, 雌孕激素对于疾病进展十分关键, 在药物选择方面通常选取具有抗孕激素功能的药物。米非司酮作为新型抗孕激素类药物, 能在一定程度上对子宫肌瘤病情进行控制, 但疗效不够明显, 有学者指出可考虑联合用药^[19,20]。桂枝茯苓丸是调理经络、气血的高效药物, 不但有助于改善子宫肌瘤患者症状以及机体激素水平, 并且有助于提高免疫力。

本研究发现, 观察组的总有效率高于对照组, 提示桂枝茯

苓丸联用米非司酮治疗子宫肌瘤患者的疗效更好。分析原因, 可能与观察组增用的桂枝茯苓丸发挥了较好的功效有关, 具体而言, 中医认为子宫肌瘤主要发病原因在于气血阻滞加之寒邪侵体, 进而导致胞宫受寒以及静脉、气血凝滞, 因此, 其治疗应以消除瘀块和调理气血为主^[21]。桂枝茯苓丸主要成分包括桂枝、芍药、桃仁、丹皮、茯苓等多种中药, 具有活血化瘀及消癥作用。其中以桂枝作为君药, 可发挥温经散寒以及通脉止痛之功效; 桃仁为臣药, 起到活血化瘀作用; 丹皮以及芍药可以活凉血止痛, 茯苓能够祛湿逐痰, 具有健脾宜胃功能, 三者皆为佐药。以上诸药合用, 共奏活血通络、温经止痛之功效。同时, 本研究还发现, 治疗后两组的 Hb 水平均较治疗前升高, 且观察组较对照组升高更加明显, 而治疗后两组的 HE4、肌瘤体积、HBV、LBV、PV 及 PAR 均有所改善, 且观察组的改善效果更优, 可能与米非司酮及桂枝茯苓丸二者的药理作用机制有关, 米非司酮可以有效减小子宫内肌瘤大小并且改善临床症状, 被临床用作子宫肌瘤常用治疗性药物^[22,23]。该药能够降低患者体内孕激素受体以及雌激素等含量, 进而通过抑制孕激素以及雌激素等发挥作用, 起到缩小肌瘤体积效果。但临床研究发现, 长期单纯使用该药治疗子宫肌瘤, 患者月经会受到不良影响, 并且子宫

肌瘤复发率较高,甚至有子宫癌变风险,因此需与其他药物联合应用^[24-26]。而桂枝茯苓丸能够对血小板聚集进行抑制,并且起到抗血栓效果,有助于消除患者瘤体,并且该药可帮助改善患者的激素水平,对于提升机体免疫力和抗肿瘤等均起到较大帮助。现代药理学研究发现,茯苓能够辅助增强免疫功能,并有抗肿瘤以及利尿等功效,桂枝有助于扩张血管,并且可以起到抗病毒和抗菌抗炎作用,还能帮助镇静止痛^[27,28]。桂枝茯苓丸有助于微血管扩张,并且可帮助局部微血流循环,进而改善血液黏稠度,因此可改善由于子宫肌瘤而造成的子宫血液循环功能低下^[29,30]。此外,本研究发现,两组不良反应的总发生率比较差异无统计学意义,证实联合用药方案安全性较高。

综上所述,子宫肌瘤患者给予桂枝茯苓丸与米非司酮联合的治疗效果确切,能够改善 Hb、HE4 水平,改善各血液流变学指标,同时不增加不良反应发生率。

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