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加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏对肛瘘术后创面愈合、肛肠动力学及血清 TNF- α 、IL-6、bFGF、TGF- β 1 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏对肛瘘术后创面愈合、肛肠动力学及血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白介素-6(IL-6)、转移生长因子- β 1(TGF- β 1)、碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(bFGF)水平的影响。**方法:**选取2015年6月~2019年6月期间我院收治的肛瘘术后患者80例,以随机数字表法将患者分为研究组(n=40,加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗)和对照组(n=40,紫归解毒膏治疗),均治疗14d。比较两组患者疗效、创面愈合情况、肛肠动力学及相关血清细胞因子水平,记录两组患者不良反应发生情况。**结果:**研究组治疗14d后的临床总有效率为87.50%(35/40),显著高于对照组的65.00%(26/40),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比,研究组创面出血评分、创面水肿评分更低,创面愈合时间更短($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗14d后直肠静息压(RRP)、肛管静息压(ARP)均下降,但研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗14d后血清TNF- α 、IL-6水平下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);两组治疗14d后血清TGF- β 1、bFGF水平升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率比较无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗肛瘘术后患者,可促进创面尽快愈合,改善患者肛肠动力学及血清TNF- α 、IL-6、TGF- β 1、bFGF水平,且不增加不良反应发生率,疗效较好。

关键词:加味苦参汤;紫归解毒膏;肛瘘术后;创面愈合;肛肠动力学;TNF- α ;IL-6;TGF- β 1;bFGF

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Effect of Jiawei Kushen Decoction Combined with Zigui Jiedu Ointment on Wound Healing, Anorectal Dynamics and Serum TNF- α , IL-6, bFGF and TGF- β 1 Levels after Anal Fistula Operation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of Jiawei Kushen decoction combined with Zigui Jiedu ointment on wound healing, anorectal dynamics, serum Tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-6(IL-6), transfer growth factor-1(TGF- β 1), basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF)levels after anal fistula operation. **Methods:** 80 patients who underwent anal fistula operation in our hospital from June 2015 to June 2019 were selected, they were divided into control group (n=40) and study group (n=40) according to the method of random number table. Patients in the control group were treated with Zigui Jiedu cream. The study group was treated with modified Kushen Decoction on the basis of the control group. The curative effect, wound healing, anorectal dynamics and related blood of the two groups were compared. The adverse reactions of the two groups were recorded. **Results:** The total clinical effective rate of the study group was 87.5%(35/40), which was significantly higher than 65.00%(26/40) of the control group ($P<0.05$). The wound healing time of the study group was shorter than that of the control group, and the scores of bleeding and edema were lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The rectal resting pressure(RRP), anal resting pressure (ARP) of the two groups decreased after 14 days treatment, but the study group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). After 14 days of treatment, TNF- α and IL-6 decreased in the two groups, which was lower in the study group than in the control group ($P<0.05$); after 14 days of treatment, TGF- β 1 and bFGF increased in the two groups, which was higher in the study group than in the control group($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Jiawei Kushen decoction combined with Zigui Jiedu ointment can promote wound healing as soon as possible, improve anorectal dynamics and serum TNF- α , IL-6, TGF- β 1, bFGF levels, and do not increase the incidence of adverse reactions, with definite effect.

Key words: Jiawei Kushen Decoction; Zigui Jiedu ointment; After anal fistula operation; Wound healing; Anorectal dynamics; TNF- α ; IL-6; TGF- β 1; bFGF

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前言

肛瘘是临床常见的肛肠科疾病,是指发生在肛门直肠周围的脓肿溃破或切口引流的后遗病变。临床主要表现为肛周皮肤潮湿或瘙痒、瘘口有分泌物流出、发热、排便困难、寒战等症状^[1,2]。肛瘘一般无自愈可能,手术是其主要的治疗方案,绝大部分患者经手术治疗后即可痊愈。然而由于肛肠疾病发病部位较为特殊,术后切口位于消化道的末端,易潮湿进而影响术后愈合速度,同时还易被大便污染,滋生细菌,增加感染发生风险^[3,4]。因此,寻找理想的药物治疗以促进肛瘘术后恢复已成为临床研究的热点之一。紫归解毒膏是石家庄市中医院肛肠科临床经验的成果,具有促进创面愈合、消肿止痛、止血的功效^[5]。加味苦参汤是中医治疗肛瘘术后患者的经典方剂,遵循散瘀止痛、消肿生肌、清热解毒利湿的主要原则^[6]。本研究应用加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗肛瘘术后患者,取得了较好的疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2015年6月~2019年6月期间接收的80例肛瘘术后患者。采用随机数字表法将患者分为对照组($n=40$,紫归解毒膏治疗)和研究组($n=40$,加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗),对照组的一般资料:男26例,女14例,肛瘘病程0.9~7年,平均(3.22 ± 0.73)年;年龄31~59岁,平均(42.65 ± 2.72)岁;体质质量指数 $20.8\sim 27.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均(23.83 ± 0.88) kg/m^2 。研究组的一般资料:男24例,女16例,肛瘘病程0.8~6年,平均(3.29 ± 0.77)年;年龄29~60岁,平均(43.52 ± 3.71)岁;体质质量指数 $21.2\sim 28.2 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均(24.07 ± 0.96) kg/m^2 。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$)。我院伦理学委员会已批准本研究。

1.2 肛瘘诊断标准

中医诊断参考《中医病证诊断疗效标准》^[7]:辩证分型为湿热下注型。西医诊断参考《肛瘘的现代外科治疗》^[8]:(1)临床出现肛周疼痛、肛门流脓血,同时伴有瘙痒、潮湿症状;(2)肛门周围可触及条索状硬结,视诊可见肛门外口形态异常,直肠指诊可触及结节;(3)辅助应用肛门直肠镜检查、探针检查、直肠腔内超声检查确诊。

1.3 纳排标准

纳入标准:(1)均符合诊断标准者;(2)均符合手术指征并完成手术;(3)既往无肛瘘手术史,肛门功能及形态正常;(4)知情同意本研究。排除标准:(1)术后应用其他与肛瘘相关的外用药物者;(2)合并肛周湿疹、炎症性肠道疾病等肛周皮肤病者;(3)合并心脑血管、肝肾、血液系统疾病者;(4)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(5)合并明显精神障碍,不能配合治疗者;(6)合并糖尿病、恶性肿瘤、结核病者;(7)合并梅毒、尖锐湿疣等性病者;(8)中途退出本次研究者。

1.4 治疗方法

1.4.1 手术处理 两组均在蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉下行手术治疗,手术操作由同一组医师完成。

1.4.2 术后处理 两组患者于术后第2d开始,于每次排便后,创面周围即采用生理盐水棉球清洁以及碘伏棉球消毒。在此基础上,对照组患者给予紫归解毒膏(冀药制字:Z20051128,

石家庄市中医院生产)治疗,药膏浸润纱条换药,早晚各换药一次。研究组给予加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗,加味苦参汤方剂组成:大黄、黄芩、苦参、黄柏各30g,三七、冰片、赤芍各10g,蒲公英、紫花地丁各20g,上述药材加入清水(1500mL)煎煮,煮沸后加入芒硝(20g),煎煮5min后取药汁1000mL。行坐浴熏洗治疗,先熏洗10~15min,随后坐浴10~15min,水温控制在38~40℃。坐浴熏洗结束后接受红外线照射2min,随后使用紫归解毒膏治疗,使用方法同对照组。两组均治疗14d。

1.5 疗效判定

疗效判定标准参照国家中医药管理局制订的评价标准^[7]。具体如下:无效:临床症状、体征均未见改善,创面不愈合;好转:临床症状、体征有所改善,创面愈合欠佳;痊愈:临床症状、体征消失,无瘘管形成、感染、肛门狭窄、大便失禁等并发症发生,创面完全愈合。总有效率=痊愈率+好转率。

1.6 观察指标

(1)记录两组患者创面出血评分、创面愈合时间、创面水肿评分,其中创面出血评分(治疗14d后观察):出血量<1mL为0分,1mL≤出血量<10mL为1分,出血量≥10mL为2分^[9]。创面水肿评分(治疗14d后观察):创面轻度水肿(2分)、创面水肿明显(4分)、创面水肿严重(6分)。创面愈合时间是指术后到创口完全愈合的时间。(2)治疗前、治疗14d后采集两组静脉血5~6mL,经3400r/min(离心半径13cm)离心12min,分离好的血清置于-30℃冰箱中保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验法(云南建成生物科技有限公司采购的试剂盒)检测肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、白介素-6(IL-6)、转移生长因子-β1(TGF-β1)、碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(bFGF)水平。(3)于治疗前、治疗14d后采用ZGJ-D3型八通道肛肠压力检测仪(购自合肥奥源科技发展有限公司)检测患者肛肠动力学情况,检测前将肠道排空,屈髋90°,采用左侧卧位,使直肠肛管充分放松,连接好压力换能器和导管,压力定标分为0~0.65kPa,压力维持在45kPa,将导管缓慢插入到肛内11~12cm,固定好。充气初始量为5mL,随后递增至20~60mL,每次刺激时间1s,需多次充气刺激,分别记录直肠静息压(RRP)、出肛管最大收缩压(AM-CP)、肛管静息压(ARP)、肛管最长收缩时间(ALCT)。(4)记录两组不良反应发生情况。

1.7 统计学方法

数据统计分析软件为SPSS 23.0。性别、疗效、不良反应发生率等计数资料以例数及率表示,采用 χ^2 检验。创面愈合情况、肛肠动力学指标等计量资料经D-W检验符合正态分布,以均数±标准差表示,予以t检验。检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 疗效比较

研究组治疗14d后的临床总有效率明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 创面愈合情况比较

研究组创面水肿评分、创面出血评分均低于对照组,创面愈合时间短于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 相关血清指标水平比较

两组治疗前相关血清指标比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);

两组治疗 14 d 后 TGF- β 1、bFGF 水平升高,且研究组水平更高
($P<0.05$);两组治疗 14 d 后 TNF- α 、IL-6 水平下降,且研究组水

表 1 疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of curative effect [n(%)]

Groups	Recovery	Improve	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=40)	6(15.00)	20(50.00)	14(35.00)	26(65.00)
Study group(n=40)	11(27.50)	24(60.00)	5(12.50)	35(87.50)
χ^2				5.592
P				0.018

表 2 两组患者创面愈合情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of wound healing between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Wound healing time(d)	Wound bleeding score(scores)	Wound edema score(scores)
Control group(n=40)	15.16± 1.39	1.54± 0.31	3.53± 0.48
Study group(n=40)	10.14± 1.84	0.83± 0.27	1.62± 0.36
t	16.444	10.923	20.133
P	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 3 两组患者相关血清指标水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of serum indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	TNF- α (pg/mL)		IL-6(ng/L)		TGF- β 1(pg/mL)		bFGF(pg/mL)	
	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment
Control group (n=40)	56.52± 5.32	29.37± 4.34*	82.28± 4.29	62.23± 5.32*	0.78± 0.24	0.92± 0.31*	21.12± 2.26	26.27± 3.25*
Study group (n=40)	57.08± 6.21	16.23± 3.28*	81.15± 6.19	41.93± 4.35*	0.71± 0.27	1.25± 0.29*	20.94± 3.18	31.71± 3.32*
t	-0.443	15.726	0.949	19.472	1.304	-4.917	0.292	-7.405
P	0.666	0.000	0.346	0.000	0.196	0.000	0.771	0.000

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

2.4 肛肠动力学指标比较

两组治疗前肛肠动力学指标比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组治疗 14 d 后 RRP、ARP 均下降,但研究组高于对照组

表 4 两组患者肛肠动力学指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of anorectal dynamics indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	AMCP(kPa)		RRP(kPa)		ALCT(s)		ARP(kPa)	
	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment	Before treatment	After 14 d of treatment
Control group (n=40)	12.28± 1.20	12.69± 1.35	3.23± 0.47	2.21± 0.28*	36.19± 2.36	36.41± 3.29	16.39± 1.22	8.17± 1.18*
Study group (n=40)	12.34± 1.05	12.78± 1.29	3.15± 0.34	2.69± 0.22*	36.59± 3.25	36.66± 3.35	16.58± 1.31	12.55± 1.26*
t	-0.238	-0.305	0.872	-8.525	-0.630	-0.337	-0.671	-16.047
P	0.813	0.761	0.386	0.000	0.531	0.737	0.504	0.000

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

2.5 两组患者不良反应比较

治疗期间,对照组大便失禁2例、感染和肛门狭窄各1例,不良反应发生率为10.00%(4/40);研究组出现大便失禁和感染各1例,不良反应发生率为5.00%(2/40);两组不良反应发生率组间对比无明显差异($\chi^2=0.723, P=0.396$)。

3 讨论

肛周脓肿是肛管直肠周围炎症的急性期表现,当脓肿溃烂或者切开引流之后,具备高度感染性的肠内容物可以进入脓腔,导致脓液蓄积,溃口经久不愈而形成肛瘘^[10,11]。据统计,在我国,肛瘘占肛门直肠疾病总发病率的1.67%~3.60%,而国外则约为8.00%~25.00%^[12]。目前国内外针对肛瘘的治疗均以手术治疗为主,但鉴于患病部位的特殊性,肛瘘术后一般不缝合伤口,这就导致患者术后创面较大,极易被感染,影响创面愈合速度甚至导致不愈,故如何加快肛瘘术后患者创面愈合速度一直是临床面临的难题^[13]。现代医学认为肛瘘术后创面愈合是炎症细胞、成纤维细胞、内皮细胞、上皮细胞及与它们相关的细胞因子连续性作用的结果^[14-16]。中医认为行肛瘘手术虽可切除病理产物,但仍留有余毒,加之手术造成筋脉皮肉受损,气血瘀滞,致使无法濡养创面^[17]。肛瘘术后创面愈合的过程实际上是邪毒渐除、瘀滞渐化、正胜邪退、经络渐通的过程,故临床治疗应以清热解毒、活血祛瘀为宜^[18]。我国医者利用外用中草药促进病患创面愈合已有悠久历史,目前临床用于治疗伤口愈合的药膏品种繁多,疗效不一。紫归解毒膏主要由当归、紫草、冰片、麻油、蜂蜡等精心炮制而成,郭光丽等^[19]学者将其用于治疗肛裂术后患者,可有效改善患者疼痛症状,促进创面愈合。加味苦参汤由苦参、冰片、黄芩、三七、大黄、黄柏、蒲公英、紫花地丁、赤芍组方而成,具有清热解毒、化瘀止痛之功效^[20]。

本次研究结果显示,加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗肛瘘术后患者,疗效较好,可促进创面尽快愈合。究其原因,紫归解毒膏中的紫草清热解毒、活血凉血,冰片消炎止痛,蜂蜡清热解毒,当归活血化瘀,麻油润燥解毒,以上药物共同作用促进创面愈合^[21]。加味苦参汤中苦参、黄芩、黄柏清热燥湿,大黄凉血解毒,紫花地丁凉血消肿,蒲公英消痈散结,三七、赤芍活血止痛、散瘀止血,冰片在中医中具有促进药物功效发挥的作用^[22],全方共奏散瘀止痛、消肿生肌、清热解毒之功效,可提高治疗效果。既往研究结果显示^[23,24],肛瘘术后患者常出现肛门括约肌损伤,静息时肌肉张力下降。本研究中研究组治疗14 d后的RRP、ARP高于对照组,可见加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗可促进患者肛肠动力恢复。这可能是因为加味苦参汤的用药方式为坐药熏洗,可与病灶直接接触,充分发挥药效,同时熏洗还可扩张局部血管,加快局部新陈代谢,进而促进患者肛肠动力恢复^[25]。TGF-β1、bFGF是与创伤愈合联系紧密的细胞因子,可通过趋化炎症细胞如TNF-α、IL-6等向伤口聚集,诱导肉芽组织生长和表皮形成^[26-28]。本研究中两组患者上述指标均有所改善,且联合治疗者的改善效果更佳。现代药理学研究结果显示^[29,30],黄柏的主要成分生物碱和黄酮可抑制真菌、细菌和病毒的生长,并具有抗炎和抗氧化能力;蒲公英中的蒲公英甾醇和蒲公英赛醇具有抑菌、抗炎、抗病毒等功效;大黄对溶血性链球菌、痢疾杆菌、葡萄球菌等均具有抑制作用;蜂蜡外用可修复组织损伤,促

进组织再生,消除炎症,改善血液循环状态。另观察两组治疗期间不良反应可知:加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗安全性较好,利于患者耐受。

综上所述,与单用紫归解毒膏治疗相比,加味苦参汤联合紫归解毒膏治疗肛瘘术后患者,疗效更好,患者创面愈合速度更快,且肛肠动力学及血清TNF-α、IL-6、TGF-β1、bFGF水平改善更明显,提示该用药方案安全可靠。

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