



综述

中医药治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征研究简况

编号 Z20150380

收费 2015-09-28

修回 2016-05-28

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摘要 外邪、饮食所伤、情志不畅等导致脾胃虚弱,命门火衰,发为腹泻型肠易激综合征(D-IBS),属“泄泻”“腹痛”范畴。中医药治疗根据疾病进展,把握病及变化,抓住症状主次,辨证论治、经验方、针刺、中成药等多种治疗方式灵活变通,多靶点、多环节、多层次综合治疗,疗效显著,可明显改善症状,提高生活质量,未来可进一步研究中医药治疗的作用机制,促进中医药疗法在D-IBS治疗中的应用与推广。

关键词 腹泻型肠易激综合征(D-IBS); 泄泻; 腹痛; 经验方; 针刺; 中成药; 辨证论治; 中医药治疗

DOI: 10.13729/j.issn.1671-7813.2016.10.45

引用标注格式 陈德友,袁红霞.中医药治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征研究简况[J].实用中医内科杂志,2016,30(10):108-110.

The Research Situation of Traditional Chinese Medicine Treatment Diarrhea Type Irritable Bowel Syndrome

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Abstract Diarrhea type irritable bowel syndrome (D-IBS) belongs to "diarrhea" "stomachache". The cause of exogenous pathogenic factors, poor diet wounds and bad sentiment lead to spleen and stomach weakness, Mingmen fire weakness. Traditional Chinese medicine treatment D-IBS based on according to the disease progression and primary and secondary symptoms of changes. TCM therapy is flexibility, multiple targets, multiple links, multi-level comprehensive treatment. There have syndrome differentiation, experienced prescription, acupuncture and moxibustion treatment, proprietary Chinese medicine therapy and comprehensive therapy. TCM therapy has achieved good clinical effect, and can obviously improve symptoms, improve quality of life. In the future to study the mechanism of action of TCM treatment, to promote the clinical application and promotion of TCM therapy treatment D-IBS.

Keywords diarrhea irritable bowel syndrome(D-IBS); diarrhea; stomachache; experienced prescription; acupuncture and moxibustion; proprietary Chinese medicine; syndrome differentiation; traditional Chinese medicine therapy

DOI: 10.13729/j.issn.1671-7813.2016.10.45

肠易激综合征^[1](Irritable Bowel Syndrome, IBS)是临床常见的胃肠功能紊乱性疾病,临床表现包括腹痛、腹胀伴排便习惯改变、粪便性状异常等,持续存在或间歇发作,但无器质性病变。本病分为腹泻型(D-IBS)、便秘型(C-IBS)、混合型(M-IBS)和未定型(U-IBS)四个类型,以腹泻型最为常见^[2]。目前IBS发病机制尚不明确,现代医学主要以对症治疗为主,疗效欠佳,易反复^[3]。IBS虽不会危及生命,但对日常工作、生活、甚至心理健康常有不同程度的影响。中医药治疗IBS安全有效,对腹泻型IBS疗效显著,能明显缓解症状,减少发病的频次,且无毒副作用。

1 病因病机

本病属“泄泻”“腹痛”范畴,病位在肝、脾、肾,病因除外邪、饮食所伤,脾胃虚弱,命门火衰外,与情志因素关系密切。唐旭东^[4]认为IBS-D以脾虚为病机根本,肝郁脾虚为病机关键,脾肾阳虚为病机演变,临证应结合病因,明确病机及病情演变规律,根据疾病进展,把握病机变化,抓住症状主次,合理用药。徐景藩^[5]认为发病以肝郁为标,脾虚为本,肝郁脾虚相互影响,互为因果,导致疾病缠绵,反复不愈。劳绍贤^[6]认为为内因外因相合而致病,湿热是关键病机,饮食不节,饥饱、寒热无常,导致脾失健运,水湿内停,郁久化热,或情志失调,肝郁化火,再伤太阴,



湿热内生,发为本病。

2 治疗方法

2.1 辨证施治 张声生等^[7]临床将D-IBS分4型论治,肝郁脾虚予痛泻要方加减;脾虚湿阻予参苓白术散加减;脾胃湿热予葛根芩连汤加减;脾肾阳虚予四神丸合理中丸加减。李熠萌^[8]分3型论治,肝郁脾虚予痛泻要方加减;脾气虚弱予参苓白术散加减;脾肾阳虚予四神丸合理中汤加减。周慧芬等^[9]分4型论治,肝郁脾虚予疏肝健脾方;脾气虚弱予益气健脾止泻方;脾肾阳虚予固涩止泻方;湿热阻滞予清化湿热方。

2.2 经验方 周文峰等^[10]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组68例安肠宁腑汤(白芍、白术、陈皮、木香、柴胡、防风、砂仁),1剂/d,对照组67例匹维溴铵,50mg/次,3次/d,治疗28d后,5-HT、MOT治疗组优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。梁杰斌等^[11]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组150例柴胡疏肝散合痛泻要方加减(柴胡、陈皮、佛手、白芍、香附、枳壳、白术、防风、郁金、茯苓、甘草、党参、广木香、厚朴、苍术),1剂/d,对照组150例匹维溴铵,50mg/次,3次/d,洛哌丁胺,2mg/次,3次/d,治疗60d后,总有效率治疗组100.00%优于对照组71.33%($P < 0.05$),HAMD评分、HAMA评分改善治疗组优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。彭美哲等^[12]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组27例疏肝健脾,痛泻药方加减(炒白术、白芍、防风、陈皮、党参、佛手、郁金、甘草、柴胡、煨木香、煨葛根、枳壳),1剂/d,对照组23例匹维溴铵50mg/次,3次/d,连续治疗28d,总有效率治疗组88.9%优于对照组65.2%($P < 0.05$),5-羟色胺、降钙素相关基因肽、血管活性肠肽、胆囊收缩素治疗组改善明显优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。敖丽丽等^[13]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组50例益肠止泻方联合西药,对照组50例氟哌啶醇美利曲辛,1片/次,2次/d;双歧杆菌三联活菌2g/次,3次/d;散和蒙脱石散3g/次,3次/d,连续治疗28d,总有效率治疗组96.00%优于对照组78.00%($P < 0.05$),腹痛、腹胀、排便次数、粪便形状、黏液便、IBS-QOL评分治疗组优于对照组($P < 0.05$),3个月后,复发率治疗组低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。曹丹等^[14]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组42例益气健脾汤合隔药灸,对照组42例匹维溴铵50mg/次,3次/d,连续治疗28d,总有效率治疗组95.24%优于对照组71.43%($P < 0.05$)。王媛媛等^[15]随机平行对照治疗肝郁脾虚型肠易激综合征,治疗组30例云母石合用痛泻要方加味(云母石、炒白芍、陈皮、炒白术、防风等),1剂/d,对照组30例匹维溴铵50mg/次,3次/d;双歧杆菌三联活菌0.42g/次,3次/d,连续治疗28d,总有效率治疗组83.30%优于对照组56.70%($P < 0.05$),抑郁量表及焦虑量表评分治疗组优于对照组。

2.3 针灸 李湘力等^[16]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组135例辨证施针,分肝郁气滞、肠道湿热、脾肾阳虚,对照组45例酪酸梭菌活菌40mg/次,3次/d;匹维溴铵50mg/次,3次/d,连续治疗28d,总有效率治疗组

89.50%优于对照组68.90%($P < 0.05$),血清5-HT治疗组显著优于对照组($P < 0.01$),肝郁气滞较肠道湿热、脾肾阳虚显著降低。王玖忠^[17]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组32例针刺联合隔姜灸,选足三里、百会、下巨虚、中脘、太冲,对照组32例单纯针刺,连续治疗28d,总有效率治疗组93.75%优于对照组81.25%($P < 0.05$)。丘文静等^[18]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组40例浮针疗法,对照组40例匹维溴铵50mg/次,3次/d,治疗4周,大便次数、大便性状、腹痛改善治疗组优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

2.4 中成药 陈大权^[19]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组40例气滞胃痛颗粒,对照组40例马来酸曲美布汀0.2g/次,3次/d,连续治疗14d,总有效率治疗组95.00%优于对照组75.00%($P < 0.05$)。

2.5 综合疗法 谈勇等^[20]随机平行对照治疗,治疗组66例温阳健脾,补肾健脾汤(补骨脂、五味子、肉豆蔻、炮姜、肉桂、黄芪、桃仁、陈皮、半夏、莲子、当归、薏苡仁等)联合腹部穴位贴敷,对照组64例曲美布汀0.2g/次,3次/d;蒙脱石3g/次,3次/d,总有效率治疗组93.94%优于对照组70.32%($P < 0.05$)。

3 小结

腹泻型肠易激综合征发病率逐年升高,发病因素复杂,个体差异大,提倡科学、综合治疗,针对情况,个体化治疗。现代医学多从改善症状入手,重视心理和行为疗法,尚无药物或疗法完全有效。中医重视整体观念,辨证论治,把疾病治疗重点放在生命活动功能调节上,多靶点、多环节、多层次。中医药在治疗本病上取得了令人满意的疗效,不仅在改善症状、提高生活质量方面有明显优势,且复发率低、不良反应小、毒副作用少、方法灵活多样,易于接受。随着研究的深入,将有助于中医药治疗D-IBS作用机制的阐明,提供高质量的临床研究证据,进一步促进中医药疗法在D-IBS治疗中的应用与推广。

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综述

中医药治疗冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(胸痹心痛)简况

编号 Z20160384
收费 2016-05-10
修回 2016-08-20
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摘要 胸痹心痛为本虚标实之证,阳微阴弦是主要病机,正虚是内因,与痰、瘀、气血、脏腑等密切相关。中医药治疗具有独特优势,从痰、瘀、气血、脏腑等辨证论治,抓住主要病机,投以汤剂、针刺、中药穴位贴敷及中西医结合等方法,疗效确切,具有独特优势,但目前缺乏统一的诊疗标准,各治疗方案尚处于个人经验总结阶段,难以推广,未来应扩大研究样本,设计随机、双盲、对照等更深层次试验,观察远期疗效,为中医药发展奠定基础。

关键词 胸痹;心痛;痰瘀;气血;脏腑;针灸;外敷;中医药治疗

DOI: 10.13729/j.issn.1671-7813.2016.10.46

引用标注格式 柳波.中医药治疗胸痹心痛简况[J].实用中医内科杂志,2016,30(10):110-112.

The Treatment of Coronary Heart Disease in TCM (Chest Pain)

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Abstract Chest pain in superficiality syndrome, Yinyang micro string is the main pathogenesis is the deficiency of internal and closely related with phlegm and blood stasis, Qi and blood, viscera etc.. Treatment of traditional Chinese medicine has a unique advantage, treatment from phlegm and blood stasis, Qi and blood, viscera syndrome differentiation, seize the main pathogenesis, curative effect for decoction, acupuncture, acupoint application of Chinese medicine and Western medicine combined with other methods, exactly, has a unique advantage, but the lack of unified standard of diagnosis and treatment, the treatment is still in the personal experience the summary stage, it is difficult to promote, the future should expand the research sample, randomized, double-blind, controlled design deeper test, observe the long-term curative effect, to lay the foundation for the development of Chinese medicine.

Keywords chest pain; phlegm and blood stasis; blood; viscera; acupuncture; external application; Chinese medicine treatment

DOI: 10.13729/j.issn.1671-7813.2016.10.46