

中西医结合治疗溃疡性结肠炎

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收稿日期: 2005-08-03 接受日期: 2005-10-27

Experimental research on treatment of ulcerative colitis with integrative traditional Chinese and Western medicine

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Received: 2005-08-03 Accepted: 2005-10-27

Abstract

AIM: To explore the effect of the clyster treatment with integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine on ulcerative colitis (UC), and to investigate its mechanism.

METHODS: The mouse model of UC was established, and then the rats were treated (clyster) with the combination of tin-like powder, dexamethasone, gentamicin, and berberine. Then the therapeutic effect was observed, and the mechanism of the treatment was analyzed.

RESULTS: The disease active index (DAI) and histopathologic score (HPS) of the low dose (DAI: 5.10 ± 4.07 , HPS: 8.00 ± 6.38), the moderate dose (DAI: 0.80 ± 1.87 , HPS: 1.30 ± 1.49), the high dose (DAI: 1.00 ± 1.94 , HPS: 0.90 ± 1.45), and the positive control group (DAI: 5.30 ± 4.37 , HPS: 8.00 ± 5.12) were markedly lower than those of the negative control group (DAI: 8.60 ± 1.26 , HPS: 13.20 ± 1.69) (all $P < 0.05$). The DAI and HPS of the moderate dose group were markedly lower than those of the low dose group and the positive control group (all $P < 0.05$), but there was no significant difference between the moderate and high dose group ($P > 0.05$). The levels of interleukin-4

(IL-4) of the low, moderate, and high dose group, and the positive control group were markedly lower than those of the negative control group (32.33 ± 15.30 , 25.79 ± 6.33 , 29.92 ± 12.81 , 28.45 ± 9.30 vs 63.89 ± 11.31 , all $P < 0.05$), but the levels of interferon- γ (IFN- γ) were markedly higher than those of the negative control group (198.38 ± 31.46 , 187.49 ± 13.04 , 188.14 ± 14.11 , 207.64 ± 41.44 vs 127.41 ± 21.47 , all $P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The combination enema of tin-like powder, dexamethasone, gentamicin, and berberine has definite therapeutic effect on UC, which may be related with its regulation on IL-4 and IFN- γ level.

Key Words: Ulcerative colitis; Integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine; Mice

Liu JJ, Zheng CQ, Pan LL, Wen Y, Hu GZ. Experimental research on treatment of ulcerative colitis with integrative traditional Chinese and Western medicine. *Shijie Huaren Xiaohua Zazhi* 2005;13(23): 2806-2808

摘要

目的: 探讨中西医结合灌肠治疗溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)的疗效及其作用机制。

方法: 建立小鼠UC动物模型后, 中西医结合灌肠治疗, 观察疗效并探讨其作用机制。

结果: 低、中、高剂量组及阳性对照组的疾病活动指数、病理组织学记分较阴性对照组有显著的统计学差异(5.10 ± 4.07 和 8.00 ± 6.38 , 0.80 ± 1.87 和 1.30 ± 1.49 , 1.00 ± 1.94 和 0.90 ± 1.45 , 5.30 ± 4.37 和 8.00 ± 5.12 , vs 8.60 ± 1.26 和 13.20 ± 1.69 , 所有 $P < 0.05$)。中剂量组的疾病活动指数、病理组织学记分较低剂量组、阳性对照组有显著的统计学差异($P < 0.05$), 而与高剂量组比较无显著的统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。低、中、高剂量组及阳性对照组的IL-4组织含量较阴性对照组明显降低($P < 0.05$), 而IFN- γ 含量明显升高($P < 0.05$)。

结论: 锡锡类散、地塞米松、庆大、黄连素结合灌肠治疗溃疡性结肠炎的疗效显著, 其治疗作用可能是通过调节细胞因子IL-4、IFN- γ 来实现的。

关键词: 溃疡性结肠炎; 中西医结合; 小鼠

刘敬军, 郑长青, 潘丽丽, 闻英, 胡刚正. 中西医结合治疗溃疡性结肠炎. 世界

华人消化杂志 2005;13(23):2806-2808

<http://www.wjgnet.com/1009-3079/13/2806.asp>

0 引言

溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)是一种反复发作的非特异性炎症,病因及发病机制尚未完全清楚.本病急性爆发型死亡率较高,慢性持续型易癌变,目前该病已被世界卫生组织列为现代难治病症之一.在我国UC的发病率呈逐年上升趋势,因此寻找有效的治疗方法是亟待解决的问题.我科应用中西医结合灌肠治疗UC已有二十余年历史,并收到了较好疗效.为科学评价该疗法疗效、探讨其机理,我们对该疗法进行了实验研究,现报告如下.

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 动物选用6-8 wk SPF级BALB/C♀小鼠,体质量约20-25 g,由中国医科大学附属第二临床学院动物实验中心提供.恶唑酮(OXZ)由Sigma公司提供.小鼠白介素-4(interleukin-4, IL-4)定量试剂盒、小鼠干扰素- γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ)定量试剂盒均由上海森雄科技实业有限公司提供.地塞米松、庆大、2%黄连素、锡类散均由中国医科大学第二临床学院药剂科提供.

1.2 方法 UC模型的建立:取小鼠50只,实验前5 d 30 g/L恶唑酮无水乙醇溶液0.15 mL涂抹腹部皮肤暴露部位,范围2 cm×2 cm.实验前24 h,禁食不禁水,先用50 g/L水合氯醛0.15 mL腹腔注射使小鼠轻度麻醉,约25 min以后用套接了小号导尿管的1 mL注射器抽吸10 g/L恶唑酮500 g/L乙醇溶液0.15 mL,从肛门导尿管缓慢插入深度约3.5 cm,然后将药液缓慢注入,停20 s后抽出导尿管,再将小鼠倒悬约30 s后放入盒中.给药方法:将恶唑酮灌肠的50只小鼠随机分为5组,每组10只,即:阳性对照组、阴性对照组、低剂量组、中剂量组、高剂量组,同时取未行恶唑酮灌肠小鼠10只设正常组(30 g/L恶唑酮无水乙醇溶液换成无水乙醇溶液涂抹腹部皮肤,10 g/L恶唑酮500 mL/L乙醇溶液换成500 mL/L乙醇溶液0.15 mL灌肠,余处置同其它组小鼠).实验第2天至第8天,全部小鼠2次/d灌肠,灌肠药物及每天药物总量分别如下:阳性对照组为柳氮磺吡啶15 mg、生理盐水0.5 mL;阴性对照组为生理盐水0.5 mL;低剂量组为庆大0.02万单位、黄连素0.25 mL、地塞米松0.012 5 mg、锡类散5 mg;中剂量组为庆大0.04万单位、黄连素0.5 mL、地塞米松0.025 mg、锡类散10 mg;高剂量组为庆大0.06万单位、黄连素0.75 mL、地塞米松0.037 5 mg、锡类散15 mg;正常组为生理盐水0.5 mL.实验第9天处死全部小鼠,留取结肠标本分别行病理切片检查及采用双抗体夹心ABC-ELISA法检测IL-4、INF- γ .观察指标:观察指标为疾病活动指数(DAI)、病理组织学记分,用参考文献[1]和[2]的评分标准.

统计学处理 所有计算均用 SPSS 10.0 统计软件来完成,数据用mean±SD表述,各组数据之间的比较采用t检验.

2 结果

2.1 一般状况改变 阴性对照组小鼠全部出现程度不同的精神萎靡、厌食、懒动等症状,体质量平均下降21.3%,全部小鼠出现稀便,其中4只小鼠便潜血阳性,4只小鼠便血.低剂量组8只小鼠出现程度不同的精神萎靡、厌食、懒动等症状,体质量平均下降10.9%,5只小鼠出现稀便,4只小鼠便潜血阳性,2只小鼠便血.中剂量组3只小鼠出现轻度的精神萎靡、厌食、懒动症状,体质量平均下降0.5%,无小鼠出现稀便,1只小鼠便潜血阳性.高剂量组2只小鼠出现轻度的精神萎靡、厌食、懒动症状,另有1只上述症状较重,1只小鼠体质量下降,无小鼠出现稀便,1只小鼠便潜血阳性.阳性对照组7只小鼠出现程度不同的精神萎靡、厌食、懒动等症状,体质量平均下降10.3%,5只小鼠出现稀便,2只小鼠便潜血阳性,3只小鼠便血.正常组小鼠一般状况无明显改变.各组DAI结果比较(表1).

表1 各组DAI结果与病理组织学记分比较

组别	n	DAI记分	病理组织学记分
低剂量组	10	5.10±4.07 ^a	8.00±6.38 ^a
中剂量组	10	0.80±1.87 ^{abc}	1.30±1.49 ^{abc}
高剂量组	10	1.00±1.94 ^a	0.90±1.45 ^a
阳性对照组	10	5.30±4.37 ^a	8.00±5.12 ^a
阴性对照组	10	8.60±1.26	13.20±1.69

^aP<0.05 vs 阴性对照组; ^bP<0.05 vs 阳性对照组、低剂量组; ^cP>0.05 vs 高剂量组.

2.2 病理改变 阴性对照组小鼠末端结肠全部出现中、重度充血、水肿,散在糜烂、潜溃疡.低剂量组8只小鼠末端结肠出现轻、重不等的充血、水肿,其中6只小鼠出现糜烂,3只小鼠出现潜溃疡.中剂量组及高剂量组小鼠均有3只末端结肠出现轻、中度的充血、水肿,未出现溃疡.阳性对照组见5只小鼠末端结肠出现轻、重不等的充血、水肿,并可见糜烂、溃疡.光镜下阴性对照组小鼠末端结肠均出现水肿、溃疡及糜烂,其中1例溃疡达肌层,全部小鼠黏膜及黏膜下层见细胞浸润.低剂量组4只小鼠末端结肠出现溃疡、2只出现糜烂,黏膜及黏膜下层细胞浸润.阳性对照组见4只小鼠末端结肠出现溃疡,未出现糜烂,可见细胞浸润.中剂量组及高剂量组小鼠光镜下无溃疡、糜烂,黏膜及黏膜下层细胞浸润均较前面各组轻.正常组小鼠末端结肠大体及镜下均无明显改变.各组病理组织学记分比较(表1).各组IL-4、IFN- γ 含量的比较(表2).

3 讨论

UC是一种慢性非特异性炎症^[3,4],目前主要采用氨基水杨酸制剂、糖皮质激素及免疫抑制剂对该病进行治疗,疗效多不满意,且长期应用有较多的副作用^[5-10].中医治疗有许多优势,如果中西医结合,能够相互取长补短、协同

表2 各组IL-4、IFN- γ 含量的比较 (mean \pm SD)

组别	IL-4 (ng/L)	IFN- γ (ng/L)
低剂量组	32.33 \pm 15.30 ^a	198.38 \pm 31.46 ^a
中剂量组	25.79 \pm 6.33 ^{ac}	187.49 \pm 13.04 ^{ac}
高剂量组	29.92 \pm 12.81 ^{ac}	188.14 \pm 14.11 ^{ac}
阳性对照组	28.45 \pm 9.30 ^a	207.64 \pm 41.44 ^a
阴性对照组	63.89 \pm 11.31	127.41 \pm 21.47
正常组	23.69 \pm 9.08	205.44 \pm 39.86

^a $P < 0.05$ vs 阴性对照组; ^c $P > 0.05$ vs 低剂量组.

作用, 达到标本兼顾, 取得明显疗效.

锡类散主要成分有西牛黄、冰片、珍珠、青黛等, 其中西牛黄有息风、清热止痛作用; 冰片有消肿、防腐、止痛、止痒作用; 珍珠有良好的收敛生肌作用, 并兼清热解毒之功; 青黛有凉血、解毒之功效, 能降低毛细血管通透性, 对平滑肌有抑制作用. 地塞米松具有广泛的抗炎和免疫抑制作用, 它能增强血管的张力, 改善血管壁的通透性, 使炎性渗出物减少, 从而抑制肠壁的炎症反应, 使结肠的基底膜再生并使肠道结缔组织基质恢复正常. 庆大霉素、黄连素有控制肠道感染和消炎的作用. 诸药通过局部灌肠给药使药物直达病灶, 不仅有利于药物作用的发挥且能使药物作用时间延长. 由于联合用药、局部用药, 降低了各药用量及疗程, 从而减少副作用的发生. 本研究表明该疗法有效, 中等剂量组与低剂量组比较疗效明显提高, 而高剂量组较中等剂量组DAI及病例组织学记分无明显统计学差异($P > 0.05$), 两者疗效相当.

已有很多证据表明CD4⁺T细胞在UC的发病机制中起着重要作用^[11-14]. 根据细胞因子表达谱的不同将CD4⁺T细胞分为Th1细胞、Th2细胞. Th1细胞主要分泌IFN- γ 、IL-2, Th2细胞主要分泌IL-4、IL-5, 通过分泌的细胞因子Th1细胞、Th2细胞相互调节对方的生长分化, 从而维持Th1细胞、Th2细胞之间的平衡, 这一平衡的破坏与炎症性肠病的发病密切相关. 恶唑酮所诱导的结肠炎由Th2细胞(主要分泌IL-4)所介导, 本研究阴性对照组较正常组IL-4升高 ($P < 0.05$), IFN- γ 降低($P < 0.05$), 该结果与以往报道相符^[15,16]; 而低剂量组、中剂量组、高剂量组及阳性对照组较阴性对照组IL-4降低($P < 0.05$), IFN- γ 升高($P < 0.05$), 因而考虑本研究所应用的中西医结合灌肠是通过调节细胞因子IL-4及IFN- γ 来改善 Th1细胞、Th2细胞之间的平衡而发挥疗效的.但是疗效明显优于低剂量组的

中剂量组和高剂量组的IL-4及IFN- γ 的含量较前两组却无明显改善, 考虑其中可能还有其它细胞因子参与, 这有待进一步研究.

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