

临床研究

星菱承气汤治疗肝性脑病 31 例

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摘要:目的 观察星菱承气汤经结肠途径治疗在治疗肝性脑病中的临床效果。方法 将 60 例肝性脑病证属痰热蒙窍的病人按随机方法分为两组,对照组予以常规抗肝昏迷治疗,治疗组在对照组的基础上予以星菱承气汤经结肠途径给药治疗,对比两组病人治疗前后清醒时间、谷丙转氨酶、血氨、总胆红素水平及治疗总有效率。结果 两组患者清醒时间、谷丙转氨酶、血氨、总胆红素治疗后比治疗前有明显好转 ($P<0.05$),治疗组比对照组改善更为明显 ($P<0.05$);治疗组的治疗总有效率显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。结论 星菱承气汤经结肠途径给药结合治疗可明显改善肝性脑病病人的生化指标,缩短清醒时间,疗效确切,值得推广应用。

关键词:肝性脑病;结肠水疗;星菱承气汤

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Treatment of 31 Hepatic Encephalopathy Cases with Xinglou Chengqi Decoction

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Abstract Objective: To observe the clinical curative effect of colon hydrotherapy of Xinglou Chengqi Decoction on hepatic encephalopathy patients. **Methods:** Totally 60 cases of hepatic encephalopathy patients, classified into the syndrome of phlegm and heat occluding the orifices in TCM, were randomly divided into two groups. The control group was treated by the conventional therapy against hepatic coma, while the treatment group was cured by combining the conventional therapy and colon hydrotherapy of Xinglou Chengqi Decoction; the awakening time and the levels of glutamic pyruvic transaminase, blood ammonia as well as total bilirubin before and after treatment, and the overall effective rates of the two groups were compared in the process. **Results:** The awakening time and the levels of glutamic pyruvic transaminase, blood ammonia as well as total bilirubin after treatment were remarkably better than those indexes before treatment ($P<0.05$), but the conditions in treatment group improved more significantly than the control group ($P<0.05$); the overall effective rate of the treatment group was markedly higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The combination of the conventional therapy and colon hydrotherapy of Xinglou Chengqi Decoction can strikingly optimize the biochemical indicator of hepatic encephalopathy patients, and the patients' awakening time and therapeutic effect are accurate, worthy of promotion.

Keywords hepatic encephalopathy, Xinglou Chengqi Decoction, TCM therapy

肝性脑病是肝硬化及重型肝炎患者严重的并发症,约 70% 肝性脑病患者由肝硬化引起^[1]。慢性肝功能不全患者由于肝脏解毒功能下降,体内有毒代谢物积聚,通过血脑屏障进入到脑组织,损伤中枢神经系统,导致其出现功能性障碍,从而出现行为异常、人格改变、意识障碍等中枢神经系统

失调症状^[2]。

目前肝性脑病的研究尚未得出明确结论,至于其致病机理,更多学者首推氨中毒学说,故在临床实践中通过减少氨生成或促进氨排泄以降低血氨含量作为本病的主要防治方法。笔者于 2014 年 11 月~2016 年 5 月用星菱承气汤结肠水疗法结合常规抗肝昏迷治疗 31 例肝性脑病患者,获得明显效