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## 金刚藤联合妇科千金片对慢性盆腔炎患者血液流变学和炎症因子的影响\*

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**摘要 目的:**研究金刚藤联合妇科千金片对慢性盆腔炎(CPID)患者血液流变学和炎症因子的影响。**方法:**选择从2016年2月到2019年5月在我院接受治疗的CPID患者204例进行研究。依照随机数字表法将患者划分为观察组以及对照组各102例,对照组患者予以妇科千金片治疗,观察组患者在此基础上另予以金刚藤治疗,两组均治疗6周,对比两组的疗效、临床指标、血液流变学指标以及炎症因子的水平。**结果:**观察组的痊愈率、总有效率均分别高于对照组,观察组的无效率低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。观察组体温恢复时间、腹痛消失时间、抗生素应用时间以及住院时间均短于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后两组的低切全血黏度、高切全血黏度、血浆黏度(PV)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)水平均明显低于治疗前,且观察组较对照组降低( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后两组的白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、粒-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(GM-CSF)及C反应蛋白(CRP)水平均明显低于治疗前,且观察组较对照组降低( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**CPID患者给予金刚藤及妇科千金片联合治疗可明显改善临床指标,且有助于其机体内血液流变学及炎症症状的改善,值得临床推广应用。

**关键词:**金刚藤;妇科千金片;慢性盆腔炎;血液流变学;炎症因子

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## Effect of Smilax China and Gynecological Qianjin Tablets on Hemorheology and Inflammatory Factors in Patients with Chronic Pelvic Inflammatory Disease\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the effect of smilax china and gynecological qianjin tablets on hemorheology and inflammatory factors in patients with chronic pelvic inflammatory disease (CPID). **Methods:** 204 patients with CPID who were received treated in our hospital from February 2016 to May 2019 were selected to carry out research. The patients were divided into the observation group and the control group according to the random number table method, 102 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with gynecological qianjin tablets, on the basis of this, the patients in the observation group was treated with smilax china, and the two groups were treated for 6 weeks. The effects, clinical indexes, hemorheological indexes and the levels of inflammatory factors were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The cure rate and total effective rate of the observation group were higher than those of the control group, and the inefficiency of the observation group was lower than that of the control group, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ). The temperature recovery time, abdominal pain disappearance time, antibiotic application time and hospitalization time in the observation group were significantly less than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the levels of low shear whole blood viscosity, high shear whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity (PV), fibrinogen (FIB) of two groups were significantly lower than before treatment, and the observation group was lower than control group ( $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8), tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and C reactive protein (CRP) of two groups were significantly lower than before treatment, and the observation group was lower than control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The combined treatment of CPID patients with smilax china and gynecological qianjin tablets can significantly improve clinical indicators, it also helps to improve hemorheology and inflammatory symptoms in the body, which is worthy of clinical application.

**Key words:** Smilax china; Gynecological qianjin tablets; Chronic pelvic inflammatory disease; Hemorheology; Inflammatory factors

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## 前言

临幊上,盆腔炎主要是指发生在女性上生殖道的一类感染型疾病,通常包含子宫内膜炎、输卵管炎以及盆腔腹膜炎等疾病<sup>[1,2]</sup>。慢性盆腔炎(CPID)是盆腔炎的一种主要类型,患者可发生小腹疼痛坠胀、恶性呕吐以及白带异常等临床现象,并可导致慢性盆腔疼痛、输卵管妊娠或不孕,加之此类患者病情易反复发作,且经久不愈,易对其产生较大的生理痛苦及经济负担<sup>[3,4]</sup>。由于CPID的治疗属于长期而缓慢的过程,且患者遭受炎症介质的刺激后,致使机体的纤维结缔组织不断增生而产生炎症包块及渗出液,进一步增大了治疗的难度<sup>[5]</sup>。以往临幊对CPID患者常选择非甾体类药物实施抗炎治疗,但此种药物可能会损害患者的胃黏膜及肝肾功能,而且会抑制机体内血小板聚集,对患者的预后具有一定影响<sup>[6]</sup>。中医认为,CPID的发病机制为正虚邪实,肝郁气滞及湿浊瘀血引起的位于盆腔的炎症<sup>[7]</sup>。中药治疗药物中应用较多的妇科千金片具有消炎止痛的作用,同时还可产生清热除湿、补气益血和强腰通络等功效<sup>[8]</sup>。金刚藤胶囊是取自中药金刚藤根茎的一类纯天然中药制剂,其含有生物碱和皂苷等多类生物活性物质,具有较好的消炎抗菌效果<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究通过分析金刚藤联合妇科千金片对CPID患者血液流变学和炎症因子的影响,旨在为临幊治疗CPID患者提供研究依据,现报道如下。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选择从2016年2月到2019年5月在我院接受治疗的CPID患者204例进行研究。纳入标准:(1)患者均满足《中华妇产科学》的“CPID诊断标准”<sup>[10]</sup>;(2)年龄>18岁;(3)初次就诊者;(4)患者均已知情本次研究,并已签署了知情同意书。排除标准:(1)处于妊娠期或者哺乳期的女性;(2)存在严重的心、肝、肾等脏器的功能性障碍者;(3)有血液疾病者;(4)存在感染性疾病或免疫类疾病者;(5)有恶性肿瘤者。依照随机数字表法将患者划分为观察组以及对照组各102例,其中观察组年龄19~54岁,平均(37.26±2.39)岁;病程1~6个月,平均(2.19±0.32)个月;人工流产史19例,生育史83例。对照组年龄为20~52岁,平均(36.83±2.27)岁;病程1~5个月,平均(2.28±0.29)个月;人工流产史21例,生育史81例。对比两组的以上资料数据,显示的差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。本次研究已经

获得了医院伦理委员会评审通过。

### 1.2 研究方法

对照组患者予以妇科千金片(株洲千金药业有限公司,国药准字:Z43020027)剂量为0.8g/次,口服,3次/d。观察组在此基础上另予以金刚藤(湖北福人药业股份有限公司,国药准字为Z19991031),剂量为2.0g/次,口服,3次/d。两组均治疗6周。

### 1.3 观察指标

对比两组疗效、临床指标、血液流变学指标以及炎症因子的水平。其中临床指标包括体温恢复时间、腹痛消失时间、抗生素应用时间以及住院时间;血液流变学指标包括低切全血黏度、高切全血黏度、血浆黏度(PV)、纤维蛋白原(FIB);炎症因子包括白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、粒-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(GM-CSF)、C反应蛋白(CRP)。分别在治疗前后抽取患者的晨间空腹静脉血2mL,常规给予肝素抗凝,应用FASCO-301B型全自动血流检测仪测定低切全血黏度、高切全血黏度、PV、FIB水平。分别在治疗前后抽取患者的晨间空腹静脉血4mL,给予15min3000r/min的离心之后提取出血清,通过双抗体夹心的酶联免疫吸附法测定IL-6、IL-8、TNF-α、GM-CSF水平,通过免疫比浊法测定CRP水平,有关试剂盒均购自武汉的博士德有限公司,操作时严格依照说明书的步骤进行。

### 1.4 疗效评价<sup>[11]</sup>

痊愈:患者的临床症状完全消失,且经B超检查显示无包块和积液等有关影像学表现。有效:患者的临床症状有所改善,且经B超检查显示包块和积液的面积减少>25%。无效:患者的病情无改善或者加重。总有效率=痊愈率+有效率。

### 1.5 统计学方法

通过SPSS21.0统计软件对数据进行处理分析,其中计数资料以[n(%)]形式表示,比较施以 $\chi^2$ 检验。计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )形式表示,比较施以t检验。检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组疗效的对比

观察组的痊愈率为52.94%,总有效率为95.10%,均分别高于对照组的37.25%和87.25%,观察组的无效率为4.90%,低于对照组的12.75%( $P<0.05$ ),而两组有效率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 两组疗效的对比[n(%)]

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

Groups	n	Recovery	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	102	54(52.94)	43(42.16)	5(4.90)	97(95.10)
Control group	102	38(37.25)	51(50.00)	13(12.75)	89(87.25)
$\chi^2$	-	5.068	1.263	3.900	3.900
P	-	0.024	0.261	0.048	0.048

### 2.2 两组临床指标的对比

观察组体温恢复时间、腹痛消失时间、抗生素应用时间以

及住院时间均短于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

表 2 两组临床指标的对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 2 Comparison of clinical indicators between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	Temperature recovery time(d)	Abdominal pain disappearance time(d)	Antibiotic application time(d)	Hospitalization time(d)
Observation group	102	1.76± 0.65	1.62± 0.58	2.79± 0.94	5.49± 0.83
Control group	102	5.37± 0.49	3.73± 0.66	3.47± 0.52	10.24± 1.60
t	-	44.790	24.253	6.393	26.615
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

### 2.3 两组血液流变学指标的对比

治疗前两组的低切全血黏度、高切全血黏度、PV、FIB 水平相比差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。治疗后两组的低切全血黏

度、高切全血黏度、PV、FIB 水平均明显低于治疗前,且观察组较对照组降低( $P<0.05$ ),见表 3。

表 3 两组血液流变学指标的对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 3 Comparison of hemorheological indexes between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	Low shear whole blood viscosity(mPaOs)		High shear whole blood viscosity(mPaOs)		PV(mPaOs)		FIB(g/L)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	102	14.88± 1.27	8.59± 1.20*	5.78± 0.51	4.66± 0.17*	2.36± 0.37	1.60± 0.16*	4.79± 0.83	2.95± 0.42*
Control group	102	14.91± 1.39	11.24± 2.46*	5.80± 0.46	4.93± 0.42*	2.37± 0.43	1.84± 0.31*	4.80± 0.77	3.68± 0.51*
t	-	0.161	9.778	0.294	6.018	0.178	6.948	0.089	11.159
P	-	0.872	0.000	0.769	0.000	0.859	0.000	0.929	0.000

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

### 2.4 两组炎症因子的对比

治疗前两组的 IL-6、IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ 、GM-CSF 及 CRP 水平相比,差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。治疗后两组的 IL-6、IL-8、

TNF- $\alpha$ 、GM-CSF 及 CRP 水平均明显低于治疗前,且观察组较对照组降低( $P<0.05$ ),见表 4。

表 4 两组炎症因子的对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 4 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	IL-6(ng/L)		IL-8(μg/L)		TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/L)		GM-CSF(pg/mL)		CRP(mg/L)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	102	112.48± 32.64	54.32± 20.08*	38.51± 8.30	18.84± 2.32*	82.67± 21.30	26.84± 8.21*	29.68± 3.74	17.68± 2.31*	30.69± 5.32	3.59± 0.47*
		111.97± 29.83	82.87± 21.22*	38.49± 7.64	25.57± 2.50*	83.12± 19.35	50.97± 19.63*	29.72± 2.58	23.05± 3.14*	31.22± 6.04	8.28± 2.11*
t	-	0.116	9.870	0.018	19.929	0.158	11.453	0.089	13.913	0.665	21.912
P	-	0.907	0.000	0.986	0.000	0.875	0.000	0.929	0.000	0.507	0.000

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

### 3 讨论

在妇科临幊上,发生于女性的内生殖器和周围组织的因各种致病原所感染而导致的慢性炎症反应即被称作 CPID<sup>[12]</sup>。据统计,CPID 在盆腔炎引起的不孕患者中占比约为 41.2%,此病对患者的影响较大,若不及时给予科学治疗,则较易反复发作,从而对患者的生活产生不良影响<sup>[13,14]</sup>。关于 CPID 的治疗,以往临幊上主要应用抗炎杀菌药,如妇科千金片,其具有消炎止痛的作用,虽然短期内具有一定的效果,但存在着易复发的局限

性<sup>[15,16]</sup>。近年来,随着人们对于中医学的重视,有报道指出,应用中药治疗方案对 CPID 患者实施治疗可以获得较好的疗效<sup>[17]</sup>。金刚藤胶囊可发挥抗菌消炎等功效,由于其活性成分主要提取自中药金刚藤,具有活血化瘀和清热解毒的作用,将其与其他药物联用治疗 CPID 可能具有更好的治疗效果<sup>[18,19]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,观察组的总有效率高于对照组,提示观察组应用的金刚藤以及妇科千金片联合治疗方案能够获得更佳的疗效。分析原因,主要可能与金刚藤以及妇科千金片的药理机制有关。具体而言,妇科千金片中主要含有金樱根、千斤

拔、穿心莲和当归等中药成分,此药可发挥清热除湿、补气益血、消炎止痛和强腰通络的功效。金刚藤胶囊属于一类中药合剂,其存在多酚、生物碱以及皂苷等多类重要的生物活性成分,可产生活血化瘀、清热解毒以及抗菌消炎和提高患者机体的免疫功能等效果<sup>[20,21]</sup>。将妇科千金片与金刚藤联用,产生的协同增效作用更加明显,最终提升了患者的疗效。同时,观察组体温恢复时间、腹痛消失时间、抗生素应用时间以及住院时间均短于对照组,提示综合用药方案能够更加明显地改善患者的症状,并促进其康复,可能与观察组应用的妇科千金片以及金刚藤发挥了较好的中药药效等因素有关<sup>[22]</sup>。妇科千金片中含有的金樱根可活血散瘀、拔毒收敛、祛风除湿,千斤拔可发挥祛风利湿和消瘀解毒的功效,穿心莲可发挥清热消炎和抗菌作用,当归可产生活血化瘀和调经止痛等功效<sup>[23,24]</sup>。金刚藤胶囊中含有的主要成分金刚藤具有活血祛风和化湿消肿等功效,上述药物联用,使CPID患者的症状得到了明显的改善。此外,机体受感染和炎症反应等因素的刺激后影响了患者自身的凝血系统和纤溶系统之间的平衡,从而导致血液黏度增加,血流减缓,PV和FIB水平的上升使得受损组织细胞不断沉积,加速了纤维化进程,导致血液流变学状态恶化,引起组织黏连而加重病情<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究结果显示,治疗后两组的低切全血黏度、高切全血黏度、PV、FIB水平均明显低于治疗前,且观察组较对照组降低,说明观察组CPID患者经过治疗后的血液流变学状态明显更好。究其原因,主要可能是因为观察组应用的联合治疗方案发挥的活血化瘀等功效较好地改善了患者机体内的微循环状态,从而优化了血液流变状态。IL-6和TNF- $\alpha$ 属于临床较为常见的一类促炎症因子,IL-8是一类存在较强趋化效果的促炎因子,可增强炎症浸润,加速炎症反应进程<sup>[26,27]</sup>,CRP是机体受到炎症刺激后由肝细胞合成的一类急性时相蛋白<sup>[28]</sup>。GM-CSF是机体发生炎症反应时受损内皮细胞所释放的一类多肽激素型造血生长因子,能够使得造血祖细胞不断分化成单核巨噬细胞,并可促使和维持细胞的生长、增殖以及分化,因此其也是炎症反应的敏感标记物<sup>[29,30]</sup>。本研究结果显示,治疗后两组的相关炎症因子水平均明显低于治疗前,且观察组较对照组降低,提示观察组患者治疗后的炎症反应明显更轻,主要是因为妇科千金片及金刚藤均存在消炎的功效,二者的疗效叠加作用能够加速炎症包块吸收,最终改善了患者的炎症状态。

综上所述,金刚藤以及妇科千金片联合应用于治疗CPID患者的疗效较好,还可有效改善其血液流变学以及炎症因子水平,临床治疗过程中可将此种联合治疗方案进行推广,从而更好地促进患者的康复。

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