

安宫牛黄丸在颅脑损伤中对意识障碍恢复的疗效观察

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内容提要 对 104 例颅脑损伤意识障碍患者，使用安宫牛黄丸作对照观察。结果，加用安宫牛黄丸治疗组有效率为 76%，常规治疗组为 41%，两组疗效比较 $P < 0.005$ 。经临床观察认为，安宫牛黄丸对颅脑损伤意识障碍患者的大脑皮质有明显兴奋作用。

我们自 1980~1987 年对 208 例颅脑损伤患者进行了前瞻性临床观察，以分析安宫牛黄丸在颅脑损伤中对大脑皮质的兴奋作用及用药指征，现总结如下。

临床资料

一、一般资料：诊断标准参考日本太田氏新的意识障碍 3·3·9 度分数法^{〔1〕}，将意识障碍程度由轻到重分为 9 度。0 度：完全清醒状态；1~3 度：清醒状态，有精神紊乱表现；4~6 度：嗜睡状态，给刺激能清醒；7~9 度：即意识障碍，昏迷，给刺激不能清醒。

208 例患者入院后随机分为两组。甲组 104 例，年龄 1~57 岁，平均 31 岁。女 30 例，男 74 例。乙组 104 例，年龄 10 个月~59 岁，平均 27 岁。女性 35 例，男性 69 例。两组年龄、性别无明显差异。两组颅脑损伤及意识障碍情况见附表。

治疗方法

一、甲组：安宫牛黄丸（甘肃省平凉制药厂及吉林省东丰制药厂出品，每丸重 3.5g），成人 1 次 1 丸，1 日 2 次。小儿 3 岁以内 1 次 1/4

丸，4~6 岁 1 次 1/2 丸。有吞咽反射者口服，无吞咽反射者给鼻饲。一般用药 2~6 天，平均 4 天。其它治疗给予脱水、激素、止血及手术治疗。颅内血肿手术 7 例，颅骨凹陷性骨折手术 11 例，术后均配合应用安宫牛黄丸。

二、乙组：给予脱水、激素、止血及手术治疗。颅内血肿手术 2 例，颅骨骨折手术 10 例。

结果

一、疗效标准：有效：用药后意识障碍好转 ≥ 1 度；无效：用药后意识障碍无好转。

二、结果

1. 甲组病例中，有效 79 例，有效率 76%。79 例中好转 1 度者 13 例，2 度者 4 例，3 度者 23 例，4 度者 24 例，5 度者 10 例，6 度者 5 例。无效者 25 例，占 24%。

2. 乙组病例中，有效者 43 例，有效率 41%。在 43 例中好转 1 度者 8 例，2 度者 4 例，3 度者 18 例，4 度者 9 例，5 度者 4 例。无效者 61 例，占 59%。两组疗效经统计学处理 $P < 0.005$ 。两组疗效对比，见附表。

附表 两组颅脑损伤情况、意识障碍程度及疗效比较

	脑 挫 裂 伤			血 肿	骨 折	原发脑 脑疝	原发脑 干损伤	意 识 障 碍								
	轻度	中度	重度					1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°
甲组	19/19 (100)	20/22 (91)	20/25 (80)	2/7 (29)	10/11 (91)	0/8 (-)	8/12 (67)	13/13 (100)	4/5 (80)	23/24 (96)	24/27 (89)	10/18 (56)	5/13 (38)	0/2 (-)	0/2 (-)	(-)
乙组	11/18 (61)	16/24 (67)	7/21 (33)	1/6 (17)	7/13 (54)	0/7 (-)	1/15 (7)	8/11 (73)	4/6 (67)	18/19 (95)	9/23 (39)	4/20 (20)	0/19 (-)	0/5 (-)	0/1 (-)	(-)

注：表内各数值分母为治疗前例数，分子为有效例数，() 内为百分率

3. 疗效与给药天数的关系：我们观察到，用药 1 天意识障碍改善度数仅为 1 度；用药 2 天以上，意识障碍改善度数一般为 2~3 度；用药 5~6 天，意识障碍改善度数可达 4~5 度。说明用药天数的长短和意识障碍改善度数有一定正比关系，一般用药需在 2 天以上。

4. 疗效与给药时意识障碍度数的关系：当给药时意识障碍在 4 度以下时，给药后意识障碍改善度数一般均在 2 度以下。当意识障碍处于 5~6 度时，用药疗效最好，意识障碍改善度数可达 4 或 5 度。

讨 论

一、颅脑损伤对大脑皮质的影响：颅脑损伤后大脑皮质处于抑制状态，临床出现意识障碍，随着病情的恢复，大脑皮质脱抑制开始，即临床上听力出现（不合并听神经损伤时），意识障碍亦渐趋好转。

二、安宫牛黄丸对大脑皮质的兴奋作用

1. 根据药典所载^①安宫牛黄丸成份有：牛黄、麝香、珍珠、犀角、冰片、黄连、郁金、山梔、黄芩、明雄黄、朱砂等。有镇惊、开窍、降温之效。其开窍作用主要是麝香、冰片、郁金等具有芳香性味的药物。芳香味可刺激大脑皮质，使其兴奋、清醒。牛黄、犀角、朱砂有镇惊作用，可选择抑制皮层下中枢。

2. 我们认为当患者大脑皮层仍不健全、不稳定时，尚不能完全抑制皮层下中枢，出现皮层下中枢兴奋症状，此时适于用药，可镇惊、开窍。我们在临床上常见到部分颅脑损伤的患者烦躁、谵语、彻夜不眠，有时睁眼直视，此时用药，可迅速转为安定状态，甚至完全清醒，是因为其选择性抑制皮层下中枢，从而达到兴奋大脑皮质的作用。

3. 关于安宫牛黄丸的应用指征，我们认为当患者意识障碍处于 5~6 度时，用药后意识好转最快。即患者处于嗜睡状态，一给刺激就能清醒，呼叫能睁眼，甚至能执行简单命令，此时用药效果最显著，可改善 5 度，甚至完全清醒。甲组有效的 79 例中，有听力者 71 例，占 90%，无效者听力均未恢复。有听力，说明大脑皮质脱抑制开始，逐渐清醒，此时应用安宫牛黄丸可明显兴奋大脑皮质而加速清醒，疗效显著。但意识障碍达 7 度以上和脑疝形成的患者，应用安宫牛黄丸无 1 例有效，说明安宫牛黄丸对大脑皮质处于完全抑制状态时，疗效不佳。

参 考 文 献

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眼科专业委员会征文通知

为促进中西医结合眼科工作，及时交流我国中西医结合对白内障及内眼病的防治经验和科研成果，中国中西医结合研究会眼科专业委员会拟定于 1990 年 4~5 月间在广州召开中西医结合防治白内障及内眼病学术交流会。现将征文内容及有关注意事项通知如下。

一、征文内容：(1) 中西医结合治疗老年性未熟期白内障的临床研究、经验总结。(2) 有关老年性白内障生化、病理及有关方面的实验研究。(3) 有关白内障的发病机制和发病原因的实验研究及针对发病机制和病因的中西医结合防治方法和经验总结。(4) 国内外有关中医、中西医结合防治白内障的最新进展及文献综述。(5) 中医或中西医结合防治内眼病科研总结或临床经验介绍。(6) 中医及中西医结合治疗内眼病的基础理论研究。(7) 有关防治内眼病的新药物，新方法。(8) 老中医证治经验及一方、一法治疗内眼病取得疗效者。(9) 疑难病例治验。

二、注意事项：(1) 稿件一律用方格稿纸书写，字迹清楚，标点准确，并请附 200 字以上论文摘要。(2) 征文稿件应未在正式刊物发表之作。(3) 截稿日期：1990 年 3 月 15 日。以邮戳为准。稿件请寄南昌市江西医学院第一附属医院眼科石集贤主任收。邮政编码 330006。(4) 稿件如采用即发给参加大会的正式通知。稿件录取或不录取一律不退还。

Observation on Effect of Tian-Huang-Ling Granule(天黄灵冲剂) in the Treatment of Allergic Rhinitis

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Based on the clinical experience of the authors, 60 cases of patients with allergic rhinitis had been treated with Tian-Huang-Ling Granule (larvae of a silkworm with batrytis, milk vetet, long-spur epimedium) made in Ren-Ji hospital since 1982 in order to search for an effective drug in TCM. The symptoms were relieved in 96.6% of the patients without any side effect of drowse, fatigue etc. The results were much better than those treated with Xin-Qin Granule(辛芩冲剂) or ketotifen as the control groups ($P < 0.01$). The eosinophils and basophils of blood counted before and after the treatment in all patients showed very significant differences ($P < 0.01$). The knowledge of the disease in TCM was reviewed. Then the disease and the Tian-Huang-Ling Granule were discussed with the theory of TCM and WM combined.

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Effect of Granule-Gastritis on 52 Cases of Chronic Gastritis Infected with Campylobacter Pyloridis

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52 patients with chronic gastritis infected by campylobacter pyloridis (CP) were selected for random observation. The course of treatment was 4 weeks. In the group treated with granule-gastritis, the effective rate for CP was 81.3% (26/32), and the improvement rates of the symptoms and histopathological lesion were 87.5% (22/32) and 40.6% (13/32) respectively. In the group treated with Wei-Mei-Su(维酶素) as the control group, the figures were 25%, 40% and 10% respectively. These differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$). The results showed that the effect of granule-gastritis on chronic gastritis infected with CP was better than that of Wei-Mei-Su.

(Original article on page 722)

Clinical Significance of the Measurement of Gastric Mucosa Trace Elements and Their Oxides in Patients with Spleen Deficiency and Gastric Cancer

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The gastric mucosa trace elements and oxides were investigated with X-ray energy disperse analysis system in 41 cases of gastric disease due to Spleen deficiency. The differences in the change of the quantity of Zn, Cu, ZnO and CuO were very significant ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$) in the gastric mucosa between normal area and focal area, between Spleen Qi(气) deficiency and Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation, and between benign gastric disease and gastric cancer.

The experiments showed that: (1) The trace elements in the organism form its own system, the values being within the relatively constant scope. (2) The ratios of Zn/ZnO and Cu/CuO reflected "the rate of effectual utility" of Zn and Cu. (3) There was a very close internal relation between Spleen deficiency with Qi stagnation and gastric cancer. (4) The quantitative changes of Zn, Cu, ZnO, CuO, Zn/ZnO and Cu/CuO were related to pathologic change and the TCM syndrome pattern, and is worthy of further research.

(Original article on page 724)

Clinical Observation of Consciousness-Restoring Effect of Angong-Niuhuang Pills(安宫牛黄丸) in Craniopathy Wang Yongheng(王永恒)

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104 patients of craniopathy with unconsciousness were treated with Angong-Niuhuang Pills (ANP) for a prospective random study. In 104 patients of Group A, ANP seemed to be an efficient

drug to 79 patients (76%). 13 of them were on the mend with degree I consciousness. 4, 23, 24, 10 and 5 of the patients with degree II, III, IV, V and VI consciousness respectively. 25 patients failed to respond to medical treatment (24%). In 104 patients of Group B without ANP treatment, only 43 patients responded to other medical treatment (41%). 8, 4, 18, 9, and 4 patients took a turn for the better and got degree I, II, III, IV and V consciousness respectively. Inefficiency was observed among 61 patients (59%). Thus, there was a significant difference between the two groups statistically ($P < 0.005$).

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Observations of Daoyin-Tuna Qigong(导引吐纳气功)Short-Term Curative Effects on 103 Cases of Chronic Atrophic Gastritis

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Daoyin-Tuna Qigong therapy was applied to 103 cases with chronic atrophic gastritis (CAG). The average duration of disease was 7.8 years. Daoyin-Tuna Qigong exercises were done 4 times a day, 1 hour each time. 79 days made a course and no drug was given. 31 cases were checked with gastroscopy and biopsy, 30 cases with electrogastrogram and 34 cases with immunity detection before and after treatment course. Results: In clinical symptoms, the therapy appeared markedly effective in 72 cases (69.9%). The effective cases were 28 (27.2%). The total effective rate was 97.1%. The body weight of 95 cases (92.2%) increased by 2.4 ± 1.3 kg on the average at the end of the treatment course, and the capacity for eating was increased by 110 ± 70 g a day in 99 cases (96.1%). In gastroscopy and pathology examination, the rates of marked effectiveness were 35.5% and 48.4%, the effective 29.0% and 38.7%, the total effective 64.5% and 87.1% respectively. Electro-gastrogram check: the frequency and amplitude of the electrogastrogram increased markedly ($P < 0.05$) in comparison with the pre-therapy. Immunology examination: E-rosette was $51.3 \pm 8.4\%$ before treatment and $55.3 \pm 7.7\%$ after treatment ($P < 0.05$). It is suggested that Daoyin-Tuna Qigong therapy would be a better and new treatment for CAG.

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Effect of Huoxue Huayu (活血化痰) Injection on Hemodynamics of Canine Small Intestine

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The effect of Huoxue Huayu injection(HHI) on hemodynamics of canine small intestine was investigated in 25 healthy mongrel dogs. SMA was used for intestinal blood flow measurement with an electronic magnetic flowmeter. After measuring the arterial and venous oxygen saturation the intestinal oxygen consumption and vascular resistance were calculated. In the control group ($n=8$) the dog was infused with normal saline (NS) and in the experimental group ($n=9$) HHI was used with the same dosage of 3.75 ml per kg body weight per hour. Small molecular weight dextran (SMD) was administered in the third group as a known vasodilator agent. The results showed no effect of NS on intestinal hemodynamics. At the periods of 20, 40 and 60 minutes following HHI the mean values of intestinal blood flow were 291.22 ± 98.12 , 307.56 ± 106.64 and 283.33 ± 96.84 ml \cdot min⁻¹ respectively. They were statistically different against the premedication values (181.56 ± 62.38 ml \cdot min⁻¹). The values of intestinal oxygen consumption at the corresponding periods were 6.97 ± 3.62 , 6.97 ± 3.80 and 7.11 ± 3.04 ml \cdot min⁻¹. They were markedly greater than those before HHI (4.85 ± 2.23 ml \cdot min⁻¹). Analysis proved that blood flow and vascular resistance had a dependent relationship. HHI was marked by stronger effect than SMD when used in smaller dosage. It was believed that both the increase of blood flow and oxygen consumption might be an important pharmacological basis of the application of Huoxue Huayu principle in the treatment of acute abdominal diseases.

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