

· 综述 ·

酒精性肝纤维化中医证候研究评述

杨晋翔 来要良

【摘要】 酒精性肝纤维化是目前研究的热点,中医治疗存在一定的优势。中医虽然对酒精性肝纤维化病名、病机及治疗进行了研究,但是至今仍然不够深入。本文从酒精性肝纤维化证候的文献回顾、证素研究、临床证候分布、实验室指标方面对证候研究现状进行了评述。认为对酒精性肝纤维化的病机和症状特点认识不同,造成证型判定不同或者证候命名不同,主要证型间的程度分级以及证候减轻、缓解或演变与病变的关系不明确,没有与病相结合形成合理的证型。酒精性肝纤维化证候研究已取得了较大的进展,但仍存在一些值得深入研讨的问题。

【关键词】 酒精性肝纤维化; 中医证候; 述评

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Review of TCM syndromes of alcoholic liver fibrosis YANG Jin-xiang, LAI Yao-liang. The Third Hospital Affiliated to Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100029, China
Corresponding author: YANG Jin-xiang, E-mail: yjx571102@163.com

【Abstract】 The study of alcoholic liver fibrosis is a hot topic at present and TCM has some advantage in treatment. Although TCM has done some deep research on alcoholic liver from the aspects of syndrome, pathogenesis and treatment, but it is still not profound enough. From literature review, syndrome element, laboratory index and frequency, we make a review on TCM syndromes of alcoholic liver fibrosis. Different understanding of pathogenesis and symptoms caused differently named syndrome and main syndrome. The relationship between loss, remission or evolution of syndrome and disease is not clear. There is no reasonable syndrome combined to disease. Great progress has been made in research of alcoholic hepatic fibrosis syndrome, but there are still some issues worthy of discussion.

【Key words】 Alcoholic liver fibrosis; Syndrome of TCM; Review

近年来,酒精性肝病发病率逐年增高,酒精成为引起肝炎的第二大原因。酒精性肝病包括酒精性脂肪肝、酒精性肝炎、酒精性肝纤维化、酒精性肝硬化。酒精性肝纤维化是酒精性肝硬化的必经阶段,对其有效治疗可以大大提高患者的生存率和生活质量。中医药通过辨证论治对酒精性肝纤维化的治疗取得了较好的疗效,但是当前中医界在酒精性肝纤维化的辨证分型上缺乏统一的量化和客观公认标准,因此对酒精性肝纤维化的中医证候进行

系统深入探讨具有重要的临床和社会价值。近年来,中医药对酒精性肝纤维化证候研究取得了一定的成绩,现综述如下。

1 酒精性肝纤维化证候文献回顾

1.1 古代文献回顾

古代尚无酒精性肝纤维化的病名,中医学对疾病多以症状进行命名,根据其临床症状,后世对其描述散见于“胁痛”、“黄疸”、“积聚”、“酒癖”之中。

《诸病源候论》:“夫酒癖者,大饮酒后,渴而引饮无度,酒与饮俱不散,停滞在胁肋下,结而成癖,时时而痛,因即呼为酒癖,其状肋下弦急而痛。”又曰:“夫虚劳之人,若饮酒多进谷少者,则胃内生热。”又曰:“酒者,水谷之精也,其气剽悍而有火毒,入于胃则酒胀气逆,上逆于胸,内熏于肝胆。”认为酒饮互结,酒热毒气滞于肠胃,熏蒸肝胆,发生多种

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作者单位:100029 北京中医药大学第三附属医院消化科[杨晋翔、来要良(博士研究生)]

作者简介:杨晋翔(1958-),主任医师,教授,博士生导师。研究方向:脾胃肝胆病的临床及实验研究。E-mail: yjx571102@163.com

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疾病。《外台秘要·酒癖饮方二首》曰“深师消饮丸疗酒癖,饮酒停痰水不消,满逆呕吐……”,认为酒癖乃酒、痰、水互结而成。《素问玄机原病式》:“酒之味苦而性热,能养心火,久饮之,则肠胃佛热郁结,而气液不能宣通。”认为久饮酒可致气机不畅,湿热内蕴,痰饮内停。《东垣试效方》:“酒性大热已伤元气……况亦损肾水,真阴及有形阴血俱为不足。”认为饮酒可致气血亏虚,形成虚损。《丹溪手镜》:“又因食、酒、肉、水、涎、血、气入积,皆因偏爱,停留不散,口久成积块。”《景岳全书》:“凡饮酒致伤者,以酒湿伤脾,致生痰逆呕吐,胸膈痞满,饮食减少。”《徐大椿医书全集·杂病证治》“伤酒”篇指出:“酒性纯阳,气热质湿,少饮固能御邪助神,壮气活血,恣饮则必生痰动火,耗气烩阴。”认为饮酒可导致脾胃气虚,水谷失运而变生水湿、痰浊,导致肝失疏泄、脾气壅滞、痰浊内阻,出现肝脾同病或肝胃同病。

从古典医籍的记载中,可知古代医家认为酒癖多与湿热内蕴脾胃肝胆、痰饮内停、脾胃气虚、肝郁气滞、脾虚气滞、瘀血阻滞、气血不足、饮食积滞、肾阴不足、肝脾失调、肝胃不和等有关。

1.2 现代文献回顾

酒精性肝纤维化的病因病机复杂,目前并无明确的诊断分型标准。目前主要证型参考标准为中国中西医结合学会肝病专业委员会《肝纤维化中西医结合诊疗指南》(2006 年),肝纤维化有肝胆湿热、肝郁脾虚、肝肾阴虚 3 种主要证型^[1]。1991 年天津全国中医学会肝病专业委员会病毒性肝炎中医辨证标准(试行)^[2],补充肝炎后肝纤维化证型:肝郁脾虚、肝肾阴虚、脾肾阳虚、瘀血阻络、湿热中阻证。另外,参考中国中西医结合学会消化系统疾病专业委员会 2004 年将肝硬化证型分为^[3]:肝气郁结、水湿内阻、湿热蕴结、肝肾阴虚、脾肾阳虚、瘀血阻络六型。林宗广等^[4-6]认为酒精性肝纤维化证型为痰湿胶结,伤阴化燥,肝火炽盛;酒湿浊毒,搏结气血,水湿癖积;酒精性肝硬化又可分为肝胆湿热、肝郁脾虚、脾虚湿盛、肝肾阴虚等 4 型。季光等^[7]认为酒精性肝纤维化属气、血、痰相互搏结,与肝胆湿热、气滞痰阻、气滞血瘀有关;末期酒精性肝硬化为病及肝肾,气滞血瘀,水湿内停等证。田德禄教授^[8]认为酒精性肝纤维化当分 3 期治疗。初期:酒毒湿热之邪蕴结中焦,此时病位在肝脾(胃),证多属实属热,以气滞、血瘀湿阻为主;中期:气血痰与酒毒湿热相互搏结,凝结成块或留置胁下而为痞

块,病位在肝脾,以气滞、血瘀、痰阻为主;后期:病由肝脾及肾,气滞、血瘀、水停、正虚交织错杂,而成酒癖之证。张明雪等^[9]认为酒精性肝纤维化可分为肝胆湿热、食滞痰阻与气滞血瘀 3 个证型。张九香^[10]认为酒精性肝纤维化当属于气滞血瘀型和肝肾阴虚型。任延明^[11]认为酒精性肝纤维化分为湿热内盛、肝郁脾虚、痰气交阻、瘀血内停 4 型。

2 酒精性肝纤维化证素研究

“证素”既是证候要(因)素,又是辨证的基本要素,是证候名称的基本要素,包括病位证素与病性证素。证素辨证符合传统中医辨证的基本思路,着眼于构成证型名称的基本要素即病性和病位,有助于中医证型名称的统一。

季光等^[7,12]认为酒精性肝纤维化湿热与瘀血为主要病理因素,拟定了以清肝利湿、活血化瘀为主要功效的“清肝活血方”。周滔等^[13]认为酒精性肝病为“肝脾同病,气滞、湿(痰)阻、血瘀为患”。丁霞教授^[14]认为酒精性肝纤维化的主要病位证素为肝、脾,与胃、胆、肾、心、脑相关;主要病性证素为血瘀、气滞、内湿、痰、气虚、内火、气郁、毒等。根据临床的变化,可将其分为 3 阶段:初起以气滞、血瘀、内湿、内火为先;中期常以血瘀、气郁、痰为患;酒癖晚期邪盛正衰,病位及肾,表现为肝肾阴虚、脾肾阳虚、阴虚内热等证。

3 酒精性肝纤维化证候频率研究

李志红^[15]收集 94 例酒精性肝纤维化患者症状,运用数理统计学方法分析得出各证型出现的频率依次为:类气滞(25.3%)、类肝郁血瘀(23.7%)、类肝郁脾虚(19.2%)、类胃失和降(16.2%)、类肝胆湿热(8%)、类湿浊内蕴(7.6%)。从所涉及的证候特点分布频数及结构比来看,病位主要与肝脾有关,涉及胆胃。李丰衣^[16]收集 199 例酒精性肝纤维化患者症状,通过主成分分析法发现各证型出现的频率依次为:类湿困脾(23.61%)、类脾气虚(22.11%)、类肝胆湿热(16.08%)、类肾虚血瘀(14.57%)、类瘀血阻络(13.56%)、类肝气郁结(10.05%)。从所涉及的证候特点分布频数及结构比来看,病位主要在肝脾,与胆胃肾关系密切。丁霞教授^[17]通过收集 104 例酒精性肝纤维化患者症状,运用主成分及因子分析法,发现各证型出现的频率依次为:类肝郁脾虚证(55.7%)、类湿热蕴结

证(41.77%)、类瘀血阻络证(35.44%)、类气虚血瘀证(7.59%)、类肝肾阴虚证(2.53%)、类阳虚血瘀证(2.53%)。从证候的出现频率认为病机特点概况为肝郁为主,脾虚为本,湿热为因,血瘀为变,病性多以实证为主,虚实夹杂。

4 酒精性肝纤维化证候与实验室指标的相关性研究

张琴^[18]将肝炎后肝硬化证候分为3类,第1类为湿热内蕴、血瘀阻络、肝脾气虚;第2类为气阴两虚,气虚重于阴虚,湿热内蕴,湿重于热,兼有血瘀;第3类为气阴两虚,阴虚重于气虚、瘀热内蕴,兼有湿邪内停。邪实为主、兼有正虚的第1类,其谷草转氨酶(AST)、谷氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、谷酰转肽酶(GGT)活性显著高于正虚为主、兼有邪实的其它两类;阴虚为重的第3类,其血纤维结合蛋白、血浆凝血因子V、血浆凝血因子VII、白蛋白(Alb)、血小板计数(PLT)、血小板压积(PCT)值均显著低于气虚重于阴虚的第2类及邪实为主的第1类。王俊文^[19]尝试用循证医学方法评价肝纤维化中医辨证分型与客观指标相关性,各证型之间的各指标升高情况不同,层黏连蛋白(LN)为肝郁脾虚<湿热中阻=肝肾阴虚<脾肾阳虚<瘀血阻络;透明质酸除湿热中阻证略高于肝肾阴虚证外,在各证型之间没有明显的差别;IV型胶原(CIV)为肝郁脾虚<肝肾阴虚<脾肾阳虚=湿热中阻=瘀血阻络;III型前胶原(PCIII)为肝郁脾虚<肝肾阴虚=脾肾阳虚瘀血阻络=湿热中阻证。冀爱英^[20]检测120例肝炎肝硬化患者T细胞亚群、免疫球蛋白(Ig)加补体与中医证型的关系,发现IgA水平在肝气郁结型中最低,湿热内蕴型中次之;IgM在肝气郁结型中最高;CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平在肝肾阴虚型中最低,脾虚湿盛型次之;CD8⁺在湿热内蕴型中最高。

5 讨论与结语

酒精性肝纤维化是酒精性肝病向酒精性肝硬化发展的必经阶段,也是可逆转的阶段,通过对酒精性肝纤维化的有效治疗可以阻止疾病加重。中医药的特色是辨证论治,辨证论治能够做到个体化的治疗,提高中医的临床疗效。近十余年来,随着现代化技术手段的应用,中医药在治疗酒精性肝纤维化中存在着明显的优势。但是,通过以上论述不难发现,对酒精性肝纤维化的病机和症状特点认识

不同,造成证型判定不同或者证候命名不同,没有与病相结合形成合理的证型,未能从中医辨证分型的差异上明确反映肝纤维化演变规律的本质,阻碍了酒精性肝纤维化的深入研究和交流。

辨证不仅仅包括宏观辨证还包括微观辨证,前者即是通过四诊收集临床资料,得出的经验性诊断;后者是通过采用现代的研究手段,建立中医证候与西医微观指标的联系,做到定量化和客观化的诊断方法。笔者以微观辨证学为指导思想,以中医辨证论治为根本,将“酒精性肝纤维化”这一疾病与中医辨证论治的“证”结合起来,研究肝纤维化血清标志物、肝功能的生化指标、血小板计数、凝血酶原时间与中医证型的关系,通过血清生化指标的优势组合,构建酒精性肝纤维化中医证型判定方法和诊断模型,并进行了180例的临床验证。通过研究初步揭示中医证型与现代血清学检测的相关性,为定量或半定量的中医证型的微观辨证提供依据,同时也为临床诊断和防治肝纤维化提供理论依据。

酒精性肝纤维化中医证型的进一步研究需要通过开展大规模多中心的流行病学调查,运用现代化的科研方法观察酒精性肝纤维化的症状特点,探讨致病机理,探索实验室指标与证候的关系,探讨各主要证型间的程度分级以及证候减轻、缓解或演变与病变的关系,确定与疾病相结合的证型名称,使证型命名规范化,力争从证型上反映肝纤维化演变规律的本质,以利于总结中医药抗酒精性肝纤维化的证治规律。

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