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广州地区高尿酸患者中医体质类型与相关影响因素研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨高尿酸血症 (HUA) 患者中医体质类型与相关影响因素。方法: 采用标准化的 9 种中医体质分类量表对 984 例 HUA 患者进行中医体质辨识, 并就体质类型与性别、年龄、血尿酸 (UA)、血压、血脂、体重指数 (BMI) 的相关性进行分析。结果: 984 例 HUA 患者, 其中单一体质 533 例 (未发现单纯特禀质体质类型), 2 种体质兼夹的 403 例, 3 种体质兼夹的 48 例。平和质 185 例 (18.8%), 痰湿质 164 例 (16.7%), 湿热质 65 例 (6.6%), 气虚质 61 例 (6.2%), 气虚兼痰湿质 141 例 (14.3%), 气虚兼湿热质 79 例 (8.0%), 其余均为出现例数 < 60 的体质类型, 共计 289 例 (29.4%)。若按体质九分法将上述的兼夹体质进行拆分, 984 例患者共出现体质类型 1 483 例。不同体质类型性别间比较, 差异有显著性意义 ($P < 0.05$); 不同体质类型年龄间比较, 差异也有显著性意义 ($P < 0.05$)。提示年龄、性别均可影响体质。单一体质中, 男性以痰湿质、平和质为主; 女性以平和质、气虚质为主。兼夹体质中, 男女性均以气虚兼痰湿质、气虚兼湿热质为主, 且构成比大致相同。青年以平和质和痰湿质为主; 中年以痰湿质、气虚兼痰湿质为主; 老年以气虚质为主。不同体质类型体型分布比较, 差异有显著性意义 ($P < 0.05$)。不同体质类型 BMI 比较, 差异无显著性意义 ($P > 0.05$)。平和质、痰湿质、气虚兼痰湿质均以轻度肥胖为多, 且痰湿质 > 气虚兼痰湿质 > 平和质。湿热质、气虚质、气虚兼湿热质均以正常体型为多。不同体质类型患者 UA、甘油三酯 (TG)、总胆固醇 (TC) 比较, 差异均无显著性意义 ($P > 0.05$)。不同体质类型收缩压 (SBP)、舒张压 (DBP) 比较, 差异均有显著性意义

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($P < 0.05$)。提示血压与体质类型有一定的相关性。SBP、DBP 均为痰湿质水平最高, 气虚兼湿热质最低。结论: 年龄、性别均可影响体质; 血压、血脂与体质类型有一定联系。

[关键词] 高尿酸血症 (HUA); 中医体质; 总胆固醇 (TC); 甘油三酯 (TG); 体重指数 (BMI); 收缩压 (SBP); 舒张压 (DBP)

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Investigation of Chinese Medical Constitution of Hyperuricemia Patients from Guangzhou Region with Risk Factors

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Abstract: Objective: To investigate the relationship between Chinese medical constitutions of hyperuricemia(HUA) patients from Guangzhou region with risk factors. **Methods:** The Chinese medical constitution types of HUA patients from Guangzhou region were differentiated according to the standardized scale of 9 Chinese medical constitution types, and the relationship of constitution types with gender, age, blood uric acid(UA) level, blood pressure, blood lipid and body mass index(BMI) was analyzed. **Results:** In 984 HUA patents, 533 had the single constitutions types(excluding simple specific constitution), 403 had the complicated types of two single constitutions, and 48 had the complicated types of three single constitutions. Harmony constitution was found in 185 cases (18.8%), phlegm-damp constitution was found in 164(16.7%), damp-heat constitution was found in 65(6.6%), qi-deficiency constitution was found in 61 (6.2%), qi-deficiency complicated with phlegm-damp constitution was found in 141(14.3%), qi-deficiency complicated with damp-heat constitution was found in 79(8.0%), and the rest constitution types all had the case number less than 60, and had a total of 289(29.4%). After separating the complicated constitution types according to the standardized scale of 9 Chinese medical constitution types, all of the 984 cases can be classified into 1 483 types. Significant differences were shown between the male and the female with different constitution types ($P < 0.05$), and also shown among the age groups ($P < 0.05$), indicating that gender and age probably had an effect on the constitution types. In the HUA patients with single constitutions, the male was characterized as phlegm-damp constitution and harmony constitution, and the female was characterized as harmony constitution and qi-deficiency constitution. In the HUA patients with complicated constitutions, the male and the female were all characterized as qi-deficiency complicated with phlegm-damp or damp-heat constitution, and the constituent ratio was similar. The youth patients were characterized as harmony constitution and phlegm-damp constitution, the middle-aged patients were characterized as phlegm-damp constitution and qi-deficiency complicated with phlegm-damp constitution, and the aged patients were characterized as qi-deficiency constitution. The differences of body figure were significant among the various constitution types ($P < 0.05$), but the differences of BMI were insignificant among the various constitution types ($P > 0.05$). The harmony, phlegm-damp, and qi-deficiency complicated with phlegm-damp constitution types were dominated in the patients with mild obesity, and the percentages were in decreasing sequence. The patients with normal body figure were characterized as damp-heat, qi-deficiency and qi-deficiency complicated with damp-heat constitution types. The differences of UA, triglyceride, (TG) and total cholesterol(TC) were insignificant among various constitution types ($P > 0.05$), but the differences of systolic blood pressure(SBP) and diastolic blood pressure(DBP) were significant ($P < 0.05$). SBP and DBP were the highest in phlegm-damp constitution and were the lowest in qi-deficiency complicated with damp-heat constitution. **Conclusion:** Age and gender have certain influ-

ences on constitution types, and blood pressure and blood lipid are correlated with constitution types of HUA patients.

Keywords: Hyperuricemia; Chinese medical constitution; Total cholesterol; Triglyceride; Body mass index; Systolic blood pressure; Diastolic blood pressure

尿酸(UA)是人类嘌呤化合物的代谢产物,尿酸的排泄减少或生成增加可导致高尿酸血症(HUA)。多项大规模前瞻性临床研究表明,HUA是心血管死亡、全因死亡、高血压、脑卒中、肾衰竭、代谢综合征等的独立危险因素,且有年轻化的趋势。只有5%~12%的HUA患者最终表现为痛风^[1],绝大多数HUA患者无明显临床症状,对健康有潜在威胁。笔者对HUA中医体质类型与相关影响因素进行研究,以期获得对HUA体质特点较为全面的认识,现报道如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 来广东省中医院进行体检并确诊为HUA的广州市居民984例,男697例,女287例,年龄12~94岁,平均(39.0±12.3)岁。

1.2 诊断标准 血UA水平男>420μmol/L,女>357μmol/L。血脂异常的诊断标准参照《中国成人血脂异常防治指南》,总胆固醇(TC)≥1.7mmol/L,甘油三酯(TG)≥5.18mmol/L。体型分类参照《2002年中国肥胖问题工作组制定方案》进行划分,体重指数(BMI)=体重/身高²,18.5~22.9为正常,23.0~24.9为超重,25.0~29.9为轻度肥胖,≥30.0为中度肥胖,>40.0为重度肥胖。高血压诊断和分级参照《中国高血压病防治指南(2010年修订版)》,高血压诊断标准:收缩压(SBP)≥140mmHg和(或)舒张压(DBP)≥90mmHg。中医体质类型以中华中医药学会《中医体质分类与判定》^[2]为标准,广东省中医院中医体质评估系统为工具,根据标准判定体质类型,平和质为正常体质,其他8种体质为偏颇体质。

2 研究方法

所有体检者空腹状态抽取静脉血,使用全自动生化仪监测UA、TC、TG等生化指标;测量身高、体重,计算BMI;静坐15min后测量SBP、DBP。采用王琦教授的《中医体质分类研究》调查问卷,调查内容包括背景情况、中医体质量表、症状体征调查3

个部分。前两项由被调查者自行填写,后一项由调查医师通过望、闻、问、切诊察后填写并做出综合评价判断。

3 统计学方法

应用SPSS19.0统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料用率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;相关因素分析采用线性多元逐步回归分析。

4 研究结果

4.1 体质类型分布 984例HUA患者,其中单一体质533例(未发现单纯特禀质体质类型),2种体质兼夹的403例,3种体质兼夹的48例。平和质185例(18.8%),痰湿质164例(16.7%),湿热质65例(6.6%),气虚质61例(6.2%),气虚兼痰湿质141例(14.3%),气虚兼湿热质79例(8.0%),其余均为出现例数<60的体质类型,共计289例(29.4%)(由于非常见体质类型例数较少,不具代表性,故以下不予分析)。若按体质九分法将上述的兼夹体质进行拆分,984例患者共出现体质类型1483例。

4.2 不同体质类型间性别、年龄段构成比较 见表1。年龄段的划分参照世界卫生组织2007年年龄划分标准:44岁以下为青年,44~59岁为中年,60岁以上为老年。不同体质类型性别间比较,差异有显著性意义($\chi^2 = 256.54, P < 0.05$);不同体质类型年龄段间比较,差异也有显著性意义($\chi^2 = 2398.44, P < 0.05$)。提示年龄、性别均可影响体质。单一体质中,男性以痰湿质、平和质为主;女性以平和质、气虚质为主。兼夹体质中,男女性均以气虚兼痰湿质、气虚兼湿热质为主,且构成比大致相同。青年以平和质和痰湿质为主;中年以痰湿质、气虚兼痰湿质为主;老年以气虚质为主。

4.3 不同体质类型间体型分布、BMI比较 见表2。不同体质类型体型分布比较,差异有显著性意义($\chi^2 = 328.81, P < 0.05$)。不同体质类型BMI比较,差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$)。平和质、痰湿质、气虚

兼痰湿质均以轻度肥胖为多,且痰湿质>气虚兼痰湿质>平和质。湿热质、气虚质、气虚兼湿热质均以正常体型为多。

4.4 不同体质类型间血 UA、血脂、血压比较 见表3。不同体质类型 UA、TG、TC 比较,差异均无显著性意义($P>0.05$)。不同体质类型 SBP、DBP 比较,差异均有显著性意义($P<0.05$)。提示血压与体质类型有一定的相关性。SBP、DBP 均为痰湿质水平最高,气虚兼湿热质最低。

表1 不同体质类型间性别、年龄段构成比较 例(%)

体质类型	n	性别		年龄段		
		男	女	青年	中年	老年
平和质	185	146(21.0)	39(13.6)	157(22.7)	31(11.7)	3(5.7)
痰湿质	164	156(22.4)	8(2.8)	101(15.2)	57(21.5)	6(11.3)
湿热质	65	58(8.3)	7(2.4)	64(9.6)	1(0.4)	0
气虚质	61	37(5.3)	24(8.4)	36(5.4)	12(4.5)	13(24.5)
气虚兼痰湿质	141	110(15.8)	31(10.8)	86(12.9)	51(19.2)	4(7.5)
气虚兼湿热质	79	58(8.3)	21(7.3)	69(10.4)	9(3.4)	1(1.9)
实际例数	984	697	287	666	265	53

表2 不同体质类型间体型分布、BMI 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

体质类型	n	正常体重	超重	轻度肥胖	中度肥胖	重度肥胖	偏瘦	BMI
平和质	185	60	39	73	3	0	10	23.90±3.07
痰湿质	164	17	40	87	20	0	0	26.39±2.86
湿热质	65	27	18	16	2	0	2	23.44±2.81
气虚质	61	28	9	16	2	0	6	22.63±3.76
气虚兼痰湿质	141	17	29	78	16	0	1	26.28±2.96
气虚兼湿热质	79	32	22	20	1	0	4	23.21±2.86

表3 不同体质类型间血 UA、血脂、血压比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

体质类型	UA($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	SBP(mmHg)	DBP(mmHg)	TG(mmol/L)	TC(mmol/L)
平和质	488.68±61.73	124.10±16.01	74.78±11.18	1.60±1.12	5.14±1.02
痰湿质	492.70±62.29	132.96±16.56 ^a	82.40±12.07 ^a	2.40±1.59	5.51±1.11
湿热质	498.65±78.54	122.91±11.71	74.38±8.78	1.70±0.98	5.11±0.94
气虚质	460.59±60.88	126.57±19.20	74.93±10.03	1.60±1.07	5.44±1.00
气虚兼痰湿质	486.60±66.59	129.54±18.25	79.30±12.62	2.18±1.89	5.46±1.01
气虚兼湿热质	471.51±67.86	121.85±13.65	73.86±10.06	1.54±0.86	5.08±0.84

与气虚兼湿热质比较, $^aP<0.05$

5 讨论

984 例 HUA 患者中,单一体质 533 例(54.2%),其中平和质(18.8%)最多,偏颇体质中最多为痰湿质(16.7%),提示血 UA 与痰湿质的形成有一定的关系。痰湿质多见于中青年,尤其是中年人(占该年龄段人数的 21.5%),可能与中青年常食肥甘厚味,少运动,饮酒过度等有关,以致脾虚失运,运化失司,使某些代谢产物在体内积聚。老年人以气虚质为主,主要与年龄增大,脏腑机能下降有关,正如《内经》载“年四十而阴气自半也”。兼夹体质中,男女性均以气虚兼痰湿质、气虚兼湿热质为主,其中气虚兼痰湿质以中年人多见,气虚兼湿热质以青年人多见。多与喜食肥甘、岭南地区潮湿、长期饮酒有关。青年人

阳气较旺盛,湿郁化热,故多为湿热质。脾失健运,热盛伤津伤气,故多合并气虚。

本研究还发现,痰湿质者的 BMI 是最高的,以轻度肥胖为主。中医学认为,“肥人多痰、多湿”,痰湿泛于肌肤,则见肥胖。“肺为贮痰之器”,痰浊停肺,肺失宣降则见痰多;“脾为生痰之源”,痰湿质者多食肥甘,痰湿困脾,健运失司,阻碍气机,故痰湿质者多合并气虚。血压、血脂水平均为痰湿质最高,苏庆民等^[3]研究发现,痰湿质者血脂、血糖、胰岛素水平明显高于非痰湿质者。血脂、血 UA、胰岛素异常可能会损害血管内皮功能,加速动脉粥样硬化,可引起血压增高。国内多项研究提示,痰湿质是原发性高血压的主要体质类型之一。

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