

◆ 中医证型研究 ◆

105例原发性肝癌患者中医证候分布规律研究

刘建丽, 李艺, 王亮开, 蔡政, 郭利华

云南省中医医院肿瘤科, 云南 昆明 650021

[摘要] 目的: 观察 105 例原发性肝癌患者的中医证候分布规律及与 AFP 的相关性。方法: 对 105 例原发性肝癌患者使用云南省中医医院肿瘤科国家“十一五”重点专科肝癌诊疗方案采集患者四诊信息, 将患者分为肝郁脾虚、气滞血瘀、湿热蕴结、瘀湿互结、肝肾阴虚 5 种基本证候, 比较各证型构成比情况, 以及各证型在不同临床分期(I、II、III期)的分布情况, 统计各中医证型肝癌患者的甲胎蛋白(AFP)水平, 分析各中医证型与 AFP 的相关性。结果: 105 例原发性肝癌患者中, 肝郁脾虚证比肝肾阴虚证、瘀湿互结证、气滞血瘀证多见; 湿热蕴结证比瘀湿互结证、气滞血瘀证多见; 气滞血瘀证最少; III 期患者 36 例, 5 个证型例数分布, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 在 III 期最常见的为肝肾阴虚证, 其次是湿热蕴结证。在肝郁脾虚证患者中, I 期、II 期的患者较多, III 期患者较少, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$); 湿热蕴结证、肝肾阴虚证、瘀湿互结证患者中以 III 期为主, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。5 个证型中 AFP 阳性检出率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论: 原发性肝癌患者中医证候分布存在一定的规律, 总体上肝郁脾虚证多见, III 期最常见的为肝肾阴虚证, AFP 的阳性率与肝癌中医证型无关。

[关键词] 原发性肝癌; 证候分布; 临床分期; 甲胎蛋白(AFP); 阳性率

[中图分类号] R657.4+1 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0256-7415 (2019) 06-0023-03

DOI: 10.13457/j.cnki.jncm.2019.06.007

A Study of Distribution Rules of Chinese Medicine Syndrome in 105 Patients with Primary Liver Cancer

LIU Jianli, LI Yi, WANG Liangkai, CAI Zheng, GUO Lihua

Abstract: **Objective:** To observe the distribution rules of Chinese medicine syndrome in 105 cases of patients with primary liver cancer and its correlation with alpha-fetoprotein(AFP). **Methods:** The information of four examinations of 105 cases of patients with primary liver cancer who were involved in the records of the diagnosis and treatment of liver cancer in the National Eleventh Five-Year Plan for Key Specialty in Oncology Department of Yunnan Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine was collected. The patients were divided into five types according to different basic syndromes, including liver depression and spleen deficiency, blood stasis due to qi stagnation, dampness-heat retention, binding of stasis and dampness as well as liver-kidney yin deficiency. The proportion and the distribution of each syndrome at different clinical stages(stage I, II and III)were compared; the levels of AFP in patients with liver cancer with different Chinese medicine syndromes were observed; the correlation between Chinese medicine syndromes and AFP was analyzed. **Results:** Among 105 cases of patients with primary liver cancer, there were more patients with liver depression and spleen deficiency syndrome than those with liver-kidney yin deficiency syndrome, binding of stasis and dampness syndrome as well as blood stasis due to qi stagnation syndrome; there were more patients with dampness-heat retention syndrome than those with binding of stasis and dampness syndrome as well as blood stasis due to qi stagnation syndrome; there were few patients with blood stasis due to qi stagnation syndrome. Among 36 cases of patients at stage III, the proportion of five syndromes showed significant difference($P < 0.05$); the most common syndrome at stage III was liver-kidney yin deficiency syndrome, followed by dampness-heat retention syndrome. Among the patients with liver depression and spleen deficiency syndrome,

[收稿日期] 2018-12-02

[作者简介] 刘建丽 (1989-), 女, 医学硕士, 住院医师, 主要从事中医肿瘤临床工作。

[通信作者] 郭利华, E-mail: 1027751175@qq.com。

the more were at stage I and stage II, the less were at stage III, the difference being significant($P < 0.01$); the number of patients with dampness-heat retention syndrome, liver-kidney yin deficiency syndrome and binding of stasis and dampness syndrome, the most were at stage III, the difference being significant($P < 0.01$). There was no significant difference being found in the comparison of the positive rates of AFP in five syndromes ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** There are some rules in the distribution of Chinese medicine syndromes in patients with primary liver cancer. Generally, liver depression and spleen deficiency syndrome is common; at stage III, liver-kidney yin deficiency syndrome is the most common one; the positive rate of AFP has no correlation with Chinese medicine syndromes of liver cancer.

Keywords: Primary liver cancer; Distribution of syndrome; Clinical stages; Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP); Positive rate

原发性肝癌(Hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是临床上最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,有发病隐匿、进展迅速、错综复杂、预后极差等特点^[1]。在不同的病程阶段,肝癌的临床表现不一,中医证候也随之发生变化。本研究对105例原发性肝癌患者进行证候分布情况比较,进而比较各证型在不同临床分期(I、II、III期)的分布情况,并分析各中医证型与甲胎蛋白(AFP)的相关性,以从中发现肝癌中医证型分布规律,指导临床中医药治疗。

1 临床资料

1.1 纳入标准 符合2001年9月全国肝癌学术会议所制定的原发性肝癌诊断标准;对本调查知情同意者。

1.2 排除标准 合并严重的造血系统、心脑血管疾病等原发性疾病者;病情危重者;语言表达困难者;不配合调查者。

1.3 一般资料 本研究所调查的病例均来自2014年1月—2017年12月在云南省中医医院肿瘤科的原发性肝癌住院患者。其诊断与临床分期标准符合《中药新药临床研究指导原则(试行)》^[2]中原发性肝癌的临床诊断与分期标准。共观察原发性肝癌患者105例,男81例,女24例;年龄36~85岁,平均年龄63.43岁;临床分期属于I期(a、b)34例,II期(a、b)35例,III期(a、b)36例。

2 研究方法

使用《中药新药临床研究指导原则(试行)》^[2]中“原发性肝癌症状分级量表”采集肝癌住院患者的中医望、闻、问、切四诊信息。根据云南省中医医院肿瘤科国家“十一五”重点专科肝癌诊疗方案对患者肝郁脾虚、气滞血瘀、湿热蕴结、瘀湿互结、肝肾阴虚5种基本证候进行诊断,由经过统一培训的肿瘤科临床医师进行床边采集,舌、脉象判别由两名主治医师以上职称的专业人员同时进行,尽量减少选择性和测量性偏倚。所有患者均进行AFP监测随访,将血清AFP ≥ 400 g/L持续1个月或 ≥ 200 g/L持续2个月诊断为AFP阳性。

3 统计学方法

采用SPSS19.0统计学软件。数据采取 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

4 研究结果

4.1 不同证候肝癌患者临床分期分布情况比较 见表1,表2。105例肝癌患者中,肝郁脾虚证例数最多,38例(占

36.19%);湿热蕴结证次之,28例(占26.67%);肝肾阴虚证19例(占18.10%);瘀湿互结证14例(占13.33%);气滞血瘀证6例(占5.71%)。为了明确上述各证型的构成比是否有统计学意义,将5组证型构成比进行两两比较。见表2。结果显示,1组与2组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);而1组分别与3组、4组、5组比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);2组与3组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);2组与4组、5组比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);3组分别与4组、5组比较,差异均无统计学意义($P \geq 0.05$);4组与5组比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。综上所述,在105例肝癌病例中,肝郁脾虚证 > 湿热蕴结证 > 肝肾阴虚证 > 瘀湿互结证 > 气滞血瘀证。

表1 105例肝癌证型及其构成情况

组别	证型	例数	占总病例百分比(%)
1组	肝郁脾虚证	38	36.19
2组	湿热蕴结证	28	26.67
3组	肝肾阴虚证	19	18.10
4组	瘀湿互结证	14	13.33
5组	气滞血瘀证	6	5.71

表2 105例肝癌5组证型构成比的两两比较情况

组别	χ^2 值	P	组别	χ^2 值	P
1组和2组	2.21	>0.05	2组和4组	5.830	<0.05
1组和3组	8.69	<0.05	2组和5组	16.990	<0.05
1组和4组	14.72	<0.05	3组和4组	0.899	>0.05
1组和5组	29.44	<0.05	3组和5组	7.670	0.05
2组和3组	2.22	>0.05	4组和5组	3.530	<0.05

4.2 5个证型原发性肝癌患者在各临床分期分布情况比较 见表3。105例肝癌患者中I期患者34例,II期患者35例,在I期、II期患者中5种证型的例数分布情况比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);III期患者36例,5个证型例数分布,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);在III期最多见的为肝肾阴虚证,其次是湿热蕴结证。在肝郁脾虚证患者中,I期、II期的患者较多,III期患者较少,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);湿热蕴结证、肝肾阴虚证、瘀湿互结证患者中以III期为多,差异均有统

计学意义($P < 0.01$)。

表3 5个证型原发性肝癌患者在各临床分期

证候	例数	分布情况比较			例(%)	P
		I期(34例)	II期(35例)	III期(36例)		
肝郁脾虚证	38	17(50.00)	18(51.43)	3(8.33)		<0.001
湿热蕴结证	28	9(26.47)	8(22.86)	11(30.56)		<0.001
肝肾阴虚证	19	1(2.94)	3(8.57)	15(41.67)		<0.001
瘀湿互结证	14	3(8.82)	5(14.29)	6(16.67)		<0.001
气滞血瘀证	6	4(11.76)	1(2.86)	1(2.78)		>0.05

4.3 不同证候肝癌患者 AFP 阳性率比较 见表4。105例患者中 AFP 的阳性率在肝郁脾虚证、湿热蕴结证、肝肾阴虚证、瘀湿互结证中占比较高,气滞血瘀证相对低。但5个证型占比经统计学处理,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),即5个证型中 AFP 阳性检出率差异无统计学意义。提示 AFP 的阳性率与肝癌患者属于哪个中医证候类型无关。

表4 5种证型肝癌患者 AFP 阳性率比较

证候	例数	AFP 阳性例数	阳性率(%)
肝郁脾虚证	38	27	71.05
湿热蕴结证	28	13	46.43
肝肾阴虚证	19	11	57.89
瘀湿互结证	14	6	42.86
气滞血瘀证	6	2	33.33

5 讨论

5.1 临床分期与中医证型的关系 105例原发性肝癌患者中,以肝郁脾虚证多见,而这105例患者中肝郁脾虚证的患者多处在肝癌的I期、II期。肝为刚脏,体阴而用阳,以血为体,以

气为用,主升、主动、主散,而脾胃升降依赖肝气之疏泄,肝气不舒,则脾失健运,若肝气疏泄太过,则横逆犯脾,脾亦虚弱,故肝郁脾虚证易常见。

而在III期患者中以肝肾阴虚证多见,肝癌至疾病末期,因肝郁不舒,疏泄无权,气机瘀滞,郁久化热,加之湿热邪毒,最易肝热化火,肝火燔灼,劫血烁阴,至肝肾精血亏耗形成肝肾阴虚证。《金匮要略》云:“四季脾旺不受邪”“见肝之病,当先实脾。”故治肝求效,则先实脾,而脾为气机升降之枢纽。

综上所述,疏调气机,疏肝健脾对肝癌患者尤为重要,不仅可以治疗肝癌病,亦可达到防止传变的效果。

5.2 中医证型与甲胎蛋白的关系 AFP 是胎儿时期肝脏合成的一种胚胎蛋白,在周岁时接近成人水平,妊娠时可一过性升高。当人肝细胞恶变时,有可能重新获得产生 AFP 的功能,所以监测 AFP 是肝癌患者重要的病情评估手段。一直以来,AFP 均是最重要的肝癌普查指标。本研究亦对105例肝癌患者的 AFP 阳性情况做了调查,结果表明,5个证型中 AFP 阳性检出率差异无统计学意义。AFP 的阳性率与肝癌患者属于中医的哪个证候类型无关。笔者认为:若 AFP 的阳性率与中医证候类型无关,亦可提示研究人员将 AFP 作为一个观察中医中药治疗肝癌的疗效评价指标。

[参考文献]

- [1] 董先杰,邵英梅.原发性肝癌的治疗进展[J].现代肿瘤医学,2009,17(9):1814-1817.
- [2] 郑筱萸.中药新药临床研究指导原则(试行)[M].北京:中国医药科技出版社,2002:211.

(责任编辑:刘淑婷)