

• 临床经验 •

128例大面积脑梗死颅脑水瘀证患者证候分布特征分析

李晶^{1,2} 杨伟林³ 李国铭³ 赵敏³ 王立新³¹湖北省中医院重症医学科, 湖北武汉430061; ²湖北省中医药研究院, 湖北武汉430074; ³广州中医药大学第二临床医学院神经科, 广东广州510210(李晶为广州中医药大学研究生)

通信作者: 王立新, Email: plawlx@126.com

【摘要】目的 分析大面积脑梗死(MCHI)颅脑水瘀证的证候分布特征,以探寻MCHI的中医核心病机,为MCHI的中医诊疗提供依据。**方法** 采用回顾性研究方法。选择2013年1月1日至2016年12月31日收入广东省中医院脑病中心病房的MCHI患者,收集患者病例资料。依据颅脑水瘀证4个常见的病症特点以及舌脉征象填写信息,并进行辨证,判断患者是否符合颅脑水瘀证;统计MCHI患者的病症特点和颅脑水瘀证的证候分布特征。**结果** 共128例MCHI患者纳入研究,128例(100%)患者均符合神明失主、肢体失用和七窍失司病症特点;86例(67.2%)患者符合舌脉征象,另外有23例(18.0%)舌象未及而不能判断。67.2%(86例)MCHI患者符合颅脑水瘀证,不符合颅脑水瘀证的MCHI患者占14.8%(19例);另有18.0%(23例)MCHI患者舌象未及而不能判断。**结论** 临幊上大多数MCHI的中医辨证符合颅脑水瘀证,为MCHI核心病机——颅脑水瘀提供一定的临幊证据。

【关键词】 大面积脑梗死; 颅脑水瘀证; 中医证候**基金项目:** 广东省中医院中医药科研专项课题(YN2016ML07)

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2019.06.029

Analysis on distribution characteristics of brain water stasis syndrome in 128 patients with massive cerebral hemispheric infarction Li Jing^{1,2}, Yang Weilin³, Li Guoming³, Zhao Min³, Wang Lixin³

¹Department of Critical Care Medicine, Hubei Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Wuhan 430061, Hubei, China; ²Hubei Province Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Wuhan 430074 Hubei, China; ³Department of Neurology, the Second Clinical College of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510210, Guangdong, China (Li Jing is a graduate student of Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine)

Corresponding author: Wang Lixin, Email: plawlx@126.com

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the distribution characteristics of brain water stasis syndrome in patients with massive cerebral hemispheric infarction (MCHI), explore the core pathogenesis of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in patients with MCHI, and then to provide basis for the diagnosis and treatment of MCHI in TCM. **Methods** Using retrospective research method, the medical records of patients diagnosed as MCHI and admitted to the brain disease center ward of Guangdong Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2016 were collected. Fill in the information according to the characteristics of four common symptoms of brain water stasis syndrome and the signs of tongue and pulse. Then we made a syndrome differentiation to judge whether the patients were in accordance with the brain water stasis syndrome. The distribution of disease characteristics in MCHI patients and the characteristics of syndrome distribution of brain water stasis syndrome were analyzed. **Results** There were 128 patients with MCHI included in our study. Among them, 128 cases (100%) conformed to the disease characteristics of mind lost, limb disuse and seven orifices disobedience totally. There were 86 cases (67.2%) conforming to the signs of tongue and pulse and 23 cases (18.0%) unable to judge because of the lack of tongue image. According to our study, 86 cases (67.2%) conformed to the brain water stasis syndrome, 19 cases (14.8%) did not conform to the brain water stasis syndrome, and 23 cases (18.0%) were unable to determine for the lack of tongue image. **Conclusion** Most of the patients with MCHI conformed to the brain water stasis syndrome, which provided strong clinical evidence for that brain water stasis syndrome was the core pathogenesis of MCHI.

【Key words】 Massive cerebral hemispheric infarction; Brain water stasis syndrome; Traditional Chinese medicine syndrome**Fund program:** Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Research Project in Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Guangdong Province (YN2016ML07)

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2019.06.029

大面积脑梗死(MCHI)是颈内动脉主干或大脑中动脉近端急性闭塞引起的缺血性卒中,常伴有恶性脑水肿、占位性病变,甚至导致脑疝而死亡,是恶性程度最高的幕上缺血性卒中类型。MCHI病情极其危重、进展迅速,具有病死率和致残率均较高的特点,即使在接受最优临床治疗情况下,其病死率仍可高达约80%,而存活患者中大部分遗留重度残

疾^[1]。MCHI现有治疗措施较为有限,整体而言预后不佳,因此亟需更深入地研究探讨^[2]。MCHI属于中医中风病范畴,为中风病的急危重症。中医学方面有关MCHI的临幊报道较少,通常按照一般中风来辨证施治,缺乏较为系统的独立诊疗原则。而MCHI患者较脑梗死患者病情更为危重、进展更为迅速,治疗也有所不同,需区别对待。张学文教授

是全国首届国医大师,他创新性地总结出颅脑水瘀证的理论,并发现中风病中有以水瘀互结颅内为病理特征的颅脑水瘀证^[3-4]。为探讨MCHI患者的中医核心病机和颅脑水瘀理论对MCHI患者诊疗方面的指导意义,特进行了一项回顾性研究,分析MCHI患者颅脑水瘀证的证候分布特征,现总结如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象的选择:采用回顾性临床研究方法。选择广东省中医院脑病中心2013年1月1日至2016年12月31日收入的MCHI患者128例。

1.1.1 诊断标准:脑梗死的西医诊断标准参照《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2010》制定^[5];中风中医诊断参照《中风病诊断与疗效评定标准(试行)》标准^[6]。中医证候诊断标准参考张学文颅脑水瘀证4个常见病症的特点,符合舌脉征象(舌质多为暗红,或青紫,或淡紫;舌体常有瘀点、瘀斑,或舌体胖大有齿印;舌下脉络粗张屈曲,色黯;苔腻或水滑。脉象常见弦滑、沉细涩或弦硬等),并符合其他3个病症特点中(神明失主、肢体失用、七窍失司)至少2个,就可判断为颅脑水瘀证。

1.1.2 纳入标准^[7-10]:①满足缺血性脑卒中诊断标准;②CT或磁共振成像(MRI)提示梗死面积不少于大脑中动脉供血区的2/3和(或)部分基底节区梗死;③发病时间<14 d;④梗死灶在优势大脑半球者则美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分≥20分;梗死灶在非优势大脑半球者则NIHSS评分≥15分。

1.1.3 排除标准:病例临床资料不全者。

1.1.4 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并通过了广东省中医院伦理委员会审核(审批号:Y2016-045-01),对患者采取的治疗和检测得到过患者家属知情同意。

1.2 一般资料:128例患者中男性63例,女性65例;年龄40~84岁,平均(70.0 ± 13.0)岁;住院时间(18.1 ± 11.7)d。

1.3 资料收集和质量控制方法:收集患者病例资料,包括姓名等一般信息,发病时间,入院时NIHSS评分、格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS);CT及MRI(大脑梗死侧、梗死直径)结果;入院当天患者的中医四诊情况。依据颅脑水瘀证4个常见的病症特点以及舌脉征象填写记录信息,并进行辨证,判断患者是否符合颅脑水瘀证。

1.4 统计学方法:使用SPSS 17.0统计软件处理数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示;计数资料采用构成比及率进行描述。

2 结果

2.1 MCHI患者病症特点分布情况:128例(100%)患者均符合神明失主病症特点、肢体失用病症特点、七窍失司病症特点,86例(67.2%)患者符合舌脉征象;另有23例(18.0%)舌象未及而不能判断。

2.2 MCHI患者颅脑水瘀证的证候分布情况(表1):对128例MCHI患者进行颅脑水瘀证辨证,结果显示,67.2% MCHI患者符合颅脑水瘀证,不符合颅脑水瘀证的MCHI占14.8%;另有23例MCHI患者舌象未及而不能进行判断。

表1 128例MCHI患者颅脑水瘀证的证候分布情况

辨证	例数(例)	构成比(%)
符合颅脑水瘀证	86	67.2
不符合颅脑水瘀证	19	14.8
无法辨证	23	18.0

3 讨论

“血不利则为水”这一理论首先由张仲景在《金匮要略》中提出,张学文教授根据这一理论,参考水和血在生理病理上的特点,结合自己从事临床、教学、科研50余载的丰富经验,提出了颅脑水瘀的理论,并得到诸多学者认可。张学文教授认为中风一病虽成因复杂,但其发病过程均有瘀血的形成,进而瘀血内停,津液运行不畅,水津外渗,逐渐形成水瘀互结于颅内,故认为中风病还存在颅脑水瘀这一核心病机^[11]。颅内局部血栓形成或血栓脱落导致脑脉瘀阻,血液运行不畅,瘀血停于内,则水津外渗,或与体内原有水湿痰浊胶结,互阻脑窍,同时脑脉受其压迫,血瘀水停状态进一步加重,逐渐形成水瘀互结于颅脑的状态,脑窍不通,甚者导致患者死亡。而MCHI患者,由于大血管急性闭塞,引起该血管供血区域脑细胞出现缺血缺氧,水分在脑细胞内滞留或渗出血管外增多,形成细胞毒性脑水肿、血管源性脑水肿,进而导致颅内高压,甚至发生脑疝而死亡^[12]。中风病水瘀互结于颅脑的发展过程与MCHI脑水肿的病理机制有相似之处,为MCHI颅脑水瘀证奠定了理论基础^[13]。有学者从医学角度对颅内高压症病因病机、临床分型分期和具体救治方面进行了探讨,认为颅内高压症的理论基础之一为颅脑水瘀,这一论述进一步丰富了MCHI颅脑水瘀证的理论基础^[14]。

颅脑水瘀证常见以下病症特点:①神明失主可见精神恍惚、失眠健忘,甚或意识不清、反应迟钝、表情呆滞,或发为癫痫、抽搐阵作等;②肢体失用可见肢体重滞无力、麻木肿胀、筋惕肉瞤,或手足颤摇,或肢体偏废失用,甚或半身不遂;③七窍失司可见语言蹇涩,甚或失语、饮水呛咳、口眼歪斜、口角流涎、目光呆滞、视物昏花或视歧、耳鸣耳聋、鼻多流涕,亦可见二便失禁;④舌质多为暗红,或紫色;舌体常有瘀斑瘀点,或舌体胖大有齿痕;舌下脉络粗张屈曲,色黯;苔腻或水滑。脉象常见弦滑或沉细涩等^[4, 15-16]。张学文教授认为颅脑水瘀证最为核心的病症特点为舌脉征象。

本研究通过对128例MCHI患者进行辨证分析,结果显示,128例(100%)患者均有神明失主、肢体失用、七窍失司的病症特点,86例(67.2%)患者符合舌脉征象,23例(18.0%)患者由于意识障碍、失语或气管插管等导致舌象未及,不能进行判断,表明绝大多数MCHI患者中医四诊表现符合颅脑水瘀证常见的4个病症特点。通过辨证发现128例MCHI患者中,高达67.2%的MCHI患者符合颅脑水瘀证,不符合颅脑水瘀证的MCHI患者占14.8%,另有18.0%MCHI患者舌象未及而不能判断。本研究结果提示,大多数MCHI患者符合颅脑水瘀证的证候特点,为MCHI核心病机——颅脑水瘀提供了有力的临床证据。

MCHI患者脑脉瘀阻,血瘀水停,互阻于脑,蒙蔽清窍,则见精神恍惚甚或神识不清等神明失主的表现;若气血逆

乱,上冲于脑,则可见癫痫、抽搐发作;血瘀水停,或与体内原有水湿痰浊胶结,导致血脉痹阻,气血不能濡养机体,则可见肢体麻木重滞,或偏废失用,甚或半身不遂等肢体失用的表现;若生风化风,亦可见手足颤摇之状。脑脉痹阻,气血津液不能上承以濡养清窍,可见语言蹇涩,口眼歪斜,目光呆滞,耳鸣耳聋等七窍失司的表现。水瘀互结者,舌质多暗红,舌体有瘀点瘀斑,或舌体胖大等;脉象常见弦滑或沉细涩等。

脑窍贵在清利,治当清除水瘀,通利脑窍,在通窍活血汤基础上,张学文教授化裁出通窍活血利水方以奏化瘀利水之功效,其治意为通窍醒脑、活血利水,使脑窍恢复清灵通利,临床应用每每收效。在此基础上,张学文教授研制出了脑窍通口服液,由白茅根、麝香、丹参等13味中药组成,共奏通窍醒脑、化瘀利水的功效。已有不少临床研究及动物实验证实了脑窍通口服液对中风病疗效显著,能明显改善中风患者意识障碍、歪僻不遂、语言不利等症状^[17-19]。

本研究结果提示,大多数MCHI患者均符合颅脑水瘀证候特点,为MCHI核心病机——颅脑水瘀提供有力的临床证据,进一步说明了颅脑水瘀理论在MCHI中医诊疗方面有重要意义,丰富了MCHI的中医诊疗体系。MCHI有病死率和致残率高的特点,目前其治疗方案存在一定局限性。本研究结果为MCHI的中医诊治提供了新的方向。然而,本研究纳入自2013年以来病例,部分资料收集不全,如有23例患者因意识障碍、失语或气管插管等导致无法获取舌象和进行辨证,可能对研究结果存在一定影响,尚待高质量的研究来加以验证。

参考文献

- [1] Su Y, Fan L, Zhang Y, et al. Improved neurological outcome with mild hypothermia in surviving patients with massive cerebral hemispheric infarction [J]. Stroke, 2016, 47 (2): 457-463. DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.115.009789.
- [2] 中华医学会神经病学分会神经重症协作组,中国医师协会神经内科医师分会神经重症专委会.大脑半球大面积梗死监护与治疗中国专家共识[J].中华医学杂志,2017,97(9):645-652. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0376-2491.2017.09.003.
Neurocritical Cooperation Group, Neurology Branch, Chinese Medical Association, Special Committee of Neurocritical Diseases, Branch of Neurology, Chinese Medical Association. Consensus of Chinese experts on monitoring and treatment of large hemispheric infarction [J]. Natl Med J China, 2017, 97 (9): 645-652. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0376-2491.2017.09.003.
- [3] 李宝玲.张学文从颅脑水瘀论治中风病[J].中国民间疗法,2015,23(8):18-19.
Li BL. Zhang's Xuewen treatment of apoplexy from Craniocerebral stasis [J]. China's Naturopathy, 2015, 23 (8): 18-19.
- [4] 闫咏梅,周海哲.张学文教授辨治中风颅脑水瘀证经验探析[J].北京中医药大学学报(中医临床版),2012,19(4):9-10. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2205.2012.04.003.
Yan YM, Zhou HZ. Professor Xuewen Zhang's experience in treating brain water stasis syndrome of apoplexy [J]. J Beijing Univ Tradit Chin Med (Clin Med), 2012, 19 (4): 9-10. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2205.2012.04.003.
- [5] 中医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组急性缺血脑卒中诊治指南撰写组.中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2010[J/CD].中国医学前沿杂志(电子版),2010,2(4):50-59,69. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7372.2010.04.012..
Writing Group of Acute Ischemic Stroke Diagnosis and Treatment Guide of Cerebrovascular Group, Neurology Branch, Chinese Medical Association. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute ischemic stroke in China 2010 [J/CD]. Chin J Frontiers Med Sci (Electronic Version), 2010, 2 (4): 50-59, 69. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7372.2010.04.012.
- [6] 国家中医药管理局脑病急症协作组.中风病诊断与疗效评定标准(试行)[J].北京中医药大学学报,1996,19(1):55-56.
Brain Disease Emergency Cooperation Group of State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Criteria for the diagnosis and efficacy evaluation of stroke (Trial) [J]. J Beijing Univ Tradit Chin Med, 1996, 19 (1): 55-56.
- [7] Jüttler E, Schwab S, Schmiedek P, et al. Decompressive surgery for the treatment of malignant infarction of the middle cerebral artery (DESTINY): a randomized, controlled trial [J]. Stroke, 2007, 38 (9): 2518-2525. DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.107.485649.
- [8] Jüttler E, Unterberg A, Woitzik J, et al. Hemisraneectomy in older patients with extensive middle-cerebral-artery stroke [J]. N Engl J Med, 2014, 370 (12): 1091-1100. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1311367.
- [9] Vahedi K, Vicaut E, Mateo J, et al. Sequential-design, multicenter, randomized, controlled trial of early decompressive craniectomy in malignant middle cerebral artery infarction (DECIMAL Trial) [J]. Stroke, 2007, 38 (9): 2506-2517. DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.107.485235.
- [10] Hofmeijer J, Kappelle LJ, Algra A, et al. Surgical decompression for space-occupying cerebral infarction (the hemisraneectomy after middle cerebral artery infarction with life-threatening edema trial HAMLET): a multicentre, open, randomised trial [J]. Lancet Neurol, 2009, 8 (4): 326-333. DOI: 10.1016/S1474-4422(09)70047-X.
- [11] 周海哲.从《金匮要略》“血不利则为水”解析张学文教授论治颅脑水瘀证[J].新中医,2015,47(4):323-324. DOI: 10.13457/j.cnki.jncm.2015.04.153.
Zhou HZ. An analysis of Professor Xuewen Zhang's treatment of brain water stasis syndrome from the view of "blood is not good but water" in Synopsis of the Golden Chamber [J]. J New Chin Med, 2015, 47 (4): 323-324. DOI: 10.13457/j.cnki.jncm.2015.04.153.
- [12] 武柠子,马慧萍,王宁,等.脑水肿分子机制的研究进展[J].解放军医药杂志,2016,28(6):14-18. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-140X.2016.06.004.
Wu NZ, Ma HP, Wang N, et al. Progression on molecular mechanisms of cerebral edema [J]. Med & Pharm J Chin PLA, 2016, 28 (6): 14-18. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-140X.2016.06.004.
- [13] 李晶,卢鸿基,杨伟林,等.基于“颅脑水瘀”理论探讨大面积脑梗死[J].国际中医中药杂志,2017,39(5):456-457. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1673-4246.2017.05.016.
Li J, Lu HJ, Yang WL, et al. Discussion on large area cerebral infarction based on the theory of "brain water stasis" [J]. Int J Tradit Chin Med, 2017, 39 (5): 456-457. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1673-4246.2017.05.016.
- [14] 郑国庆,周红.颅内高压症的中西医结合救治[J].中华中医药学刊,2013,31(8):1585-1587.
Zheng GQ, Zhou H. Intracranial hypertension treated by integrated Chinese and Western medicine [J]. Chin Arch Tradit Chin Med, 2013, 31 (8): 1585-1587.
- [15] 申锦林.“颅脑水瘀”理论初探[J].湖南中医杂志,1994,10(5):32-33. DOI: CNKI:SUN:HNZO.0.1994-05-017.
Shen JL. On the theory of "brain water stasis" [J]. Hunan J Tradit Chin Med, 1994, 10 (5): 32-33. DOI: CNKI:SUN:HNZO.0.1994-05-017.
- [16] 李桥.张学文辨治中风病经验摘要[J].湖北中医杂志,1992,14(2):2-3. DOI: CNKI:SUN:HBZZ.0.1992-02-000.
Li Q. Xuewen Zhang's experience in the treatment of apoplexy [J]. Hubei J Tradit Chin Med, 1992, 14 (2): 2-3. DOI: CNKI:SUN:HBZZ.0.1992-02-000.
- [17] 陈建宗,张学文.脑窍通口服液的实验研究[J].陕西中医学院学报,1993,16(1):34-36.
Chen JZ, Zhang XW. Experimental study on Naoqiaotong oral liquid [J]. J Shaanxi Coll Tradit Chin Med, 1993, 16 (1): 34-36.
- [18] 王志刚,汪学彬.脑窍通口服液对实验性脑缺血大白兔脑水肿的影响[J].陕西中医学院学报,1995,18(1):43-44.
Wang ZG, Wang XB. Effect of Naoqiaotong oral liquid on brain edema in experimental cerebral ischemia rabbits [J]. J Shaanxi Coll Tradit Chin Med, 1995, 18 (1): 43-44.
- [19] 华荣,孙景波.脑窍通口服液治疗中风病颅脑水瘀证30例临床观察[C//中国中西医结合学会急救医学专业委员.全国危重病急救医学学术会议论文汇编,贵阳,2000.北京:中国中西医结合学会,2000:125-126.
Hua R, Sun JB. Clinical observation on Naoqiaotong oral liquid in Treating 30 cases of brain water stasis syndrome of apoplexy [C// Member of Emergency Medicine of Chinese Association of Integrated traditional and Western Medicine, Guiyang, 2000. Beijing: Chinese Association of Integrative Medicine, 2000: 125-126.

(收稿日期:2019-04-10)