## 补肾治疗黄体期功能不足的初步探讨

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内容提要 对 53 例黄体期功能不足患者,采用中药补肾法,治疗 3 个月经周期、观察治疗前后子宫内膜、血清内分泌激素及基础体温,发现治疗后的内膜时相得到改善, 黄体中期血清黄体生成激素 (LH) 及泌乳素 (PRL) 较治疗前下降 (P<0.05), 孕酮 (P) 明显上升 (P<0.01), 两组有显著性差异。53 例中,22例受孕 (41.51%),并观察到经补肾治疗而受孕者,部分病例易发生流产,大多数需采取保胎措施。

关键词 黄体期功能不足 中药 补肾法

我科门诊自 1989 年 10 月以来,对确诊为 黄体期功能不足而致不孕患者53例,用中药补 肾法治疗,取得较好效果,初步报告如下。

### 临床资料

- 一、选择对象:结婚两年以上不孕者。年龄23~38岁,平均31.7岁。其中结婚2~3年者28例,4~5年者16例,7年1例,8年及10年以上者各4例。原发不孕者36例。继发不孕者17例,其中流产1次者13例,2次者4例,流产距本次治疗时间为2~10年不等。
- 二、诊断依据: (1)月经周期28~30天, 经前2天或见月经6h内,内膜插检结果不合时相达2天以上者; (2)同一经周22~24天血清 环酮低于20.7nmol/L; (3)基础体温测定,黄 体升温期≤8天者。
- 三、其它内分泌素测定。月经周期22~24 天放免测定血清促卵泡激素 (FSH)、黄体生成 激素 (LH)、雌二醇 (E<sub>2</sub>)、泌乳素 (PRL) 及孕 酮(P)。

### 治疗方法

排卵前,月经来潮后第5天开始,服左归 饮加减:熟地10g 山萸肉10g 山药10g 依 苓10g 枸杞15g 菟丝子15g 肉桂10g 肉 苁蓉15g 当归10g 丹参15g。水煎服,每日1 剂,共7剂。排卵后:在基础体温上升后服用以 下方剂:熟地10g 山萸肉10g 山药10g 仙 灵脾15g 仙茅15g 肉桂10g 肉次蓉15g 黄芪10g 益母草15g。每日1剂,共7剂。以上连用3个月经周期(3个疗程)后,于经周22~24天复查血清内分泌激素,月经前2天进行内膜活检。治疗期间,停用其它药物。

### 结 果

一、疗效评定,痊愈,(1)受孕,(2)内膜时相明显改善,分泌功能良好,(3)血清P水平上升至20.7nmol/L以上,(4)基础体温黄体升温期≥12天。好转,(1)内膜时相改善,(2)血清P值较治疗前上升,(3)基础体温黄体升温期≥10天。无效,内膜时相,血清P及基础体温(BBT)等变化不显。

#### 二、治疗结果

1.内膜检查:治疗前53例的内膜均显示 黄体功能不足,其中早及中期分泌期各3例 (11.32%),早、中、晚混合型分泌期11例 (18.87%),中、晚分泌期16例(28.38%),内膜 不同步20例(33.96%),以晚期增殖伴早、中分 泌期居多。

治疗后16例因妊娠未行内膜复查,24例受检者因担取内膜,仅复查激素及BBT。治疗前后做内膜检查的仅13例。4例治疗前内膜为增殖期伴早、中分泌期,治疗后1例为分泌晚期改变,3例为分泌中、晚期改变;6例治疗前为早、晚分泌期,治疗后3例为晚期分泌期,3例治疗前为中、晚分泌期;3例治疗前为中、晚分泌期,治疗后2例为晚期分泌期。1例仍无变化。13例中6例治疗后内膜量分泌晚期者均受孕。

2. 治疗前后血清激素放免测定结果,见附。 表。

附沒	脚裂流	唇面透	激素变化	と ( <u>家士</u> S	)
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项目	服药前	服药后	P			
FSH(IU/L)	10.46 ± 5.79	8. 95 ±4. 96	>0.05			
LH(IU/L)	$22.54 \pm 10.88$	$\pm \frac{11.17}{7.33}$	<0.05			
$E_z(pmol/L)$	$260.10 \pm 136.14$	$319.39 \pm 147.58$	>0.05			
P(nmol/L)	$33.69 \pm 23.04$	63, 66 ±29, 04	<0,01			
PRL(µg/L)	34, 99 ±16, 59	$23.47 \\ \pm 18.56$	<0.05			

服药前血清P最低值 6.68nmol/L, 最高值为106.2nmol/L, 平均32.94nmol/L,服药后平均值为58.10nmol/L,二者差异显著(P<0.01)。服药后 LH、PRL较服药前下降(P<0.05)。

3. 服药前后对BBT变化的影响: 51例坚持测BBT达3个月以上,其中服药前2例BBT正常,26例黄体升温期<8天,25例为9~10天。是锯齿状者20例。上升幅度仅0.2~0.3℃者8例。服药后黄体期≥11天者32例。波形稳定、升温期9~10天者16例,无变化3例。表明治疗后机体的变化,BBT也得到明显改变。

4. 妊娠后血清hCG测定, 53 例服药后受孕者22例(41.51%), 其中 16 例在服药 1~6 个疗程中受孕, 6 例在服完三个疗程后 2~4 个月受孕。

22例受孕者中原发不孕者13例,其中2~3年不孕5例,4~5年不孕5例,8~9年不孕3例;继发不孕者9例,其中2~3年未孕6例,4~5年未孕2例,7年未孕1例。

停经约40天时,均进行血清hCG检测,hCG <95IU/L 者 15 例,均出现程度不等的先兆流产症状,经保胎后消失,仅 1 例hCG为 74IU/L 者自然流产。hCG > 500IU/L 者 7 例,均无流产征兆。22例受孕者中,13例足月分娩,婴儿健康,8 例正继续妊娠中。

#### 讨 论

中医学提出,肾为先天之本,肾主生殖、

黄体期功能不足主要经内膜活检碗诊,取内膜时间必须在经前 2~3 天。此时黄体的类固醇生成功能几乎完全反映在内膜的组织学上,同时也反映出靶器官对激素的反应。Jones<sup>(3)</sup>认为血清P含量与子宫内膜反应是一致的。一般认为诊断黄体期功能不足应以内膜活检为准。有人提出,如测定两个月经周期的黄体中期P水平,可更正确地反映黄体的功能及提高诊断率<sup>(4)</sup>。但P的测定受一些条件限制,故目前仍以内膜活检为主要诊断手段,结合BBT测定。

本组53例均经内膜确诊为 黄体期 功能不足,服用补肾中药后似可初步证明,使性腺轴趋于正常,卵泡发育得到促进,从而改善黄体功能。排卵后使P分泌量更多,对内膜发育及孕卵的植入都是十分必要的。有些病例用补肾药物虽能提高P的分泌,但尚未达到足以维持孕卵生长发育所需的水平。因此,用药受孕后,尚需采取保胎措施,避免发生流产。

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Baoyuantang could increase the ability for proliferation and differentiation of erythroid progenitor and adjust anemia in CRF patient.

Key Words Baoyuantang, chronic renal failure, erythroid progenitor, erythroid colony formation units

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# Clinical Observation on Treatment of 100 Children with Infantile Nephrotic Syndrome by Integrated TCM-WM

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TCM and Western medicine (WM). The WM group (50 cases) was treated by conventional WM drugs (prednison, CLB, etc) and the TCM-WM group (100 cases) was treated by the above-mentioned WM plus treatment according to Syndrome Differentiation with decoction of Chinese medicinal herbs. Wulin San (五零散), Zhenwu Tang (真武汤) and Zhibai Dihuang Tang (知柏地黄汤) were selected in treating Spleen-Qi Deficiency distressed by Dampness, both Spleen-Kidney Yang Deficiency and both Liver-Kidney Yin Deficiency Syndrome respectively. The total effective rate was 100%, and the efficacy of TCM-WM group was higher than that of WM group (P<0.005). The efficacy of TCM-WM was superior in raising plasma albumin and reducing blood cholesterol than that of WM (P<0.001). The cellular immunity function and plasma cortisol of TCM-WM group were significantly improved than that of WM, P<0.01 and 0.001 respectively. The result showed that the curative effect of the TCM-WM group in treating nephrotic syndrome was much better than that of WM alone.

Key Words nephrotic syndrome, nourish Liver-Kidney Yin, warm and tonify Kidney to invigorate function of Spleen, promote blood circulation to relieve Stasis, nephritic nephropathy.

(Original article on page 465)

## Clinical and Experimental Studies of Royal Made Ping An Dan (御制平安丹) on Treatment of Motion Sickness

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This paper presents the results of clinical observation and experimental research of Royal Made Ping An Dan (RPAD) of the Imperial Hospital of Qing Dynasty. The clinical results showed that RPAD was effective in treating 343 patients with motion sickness, and their average time for producing effect was 24.1±13.5 minutes. The total effective rates of dramamine group and Ren Dan (AA)group were 69.4% and 67.7% respectively, the latter included 45.7% of basically cured and 55.0% of markedly effective cases. There were significant differences among these groups (P<0.05-0.01). It revealed that the effect of RPAD was better than that of dramamine and Ren Dan. According to laboratory findings, RPAD had the ability of alleviating symptoms of motion sickness and inhibiting eyeball tremor and improving meningeal microcirculation of experimental animals.

Key Words motion sickness, eyeball tremor, microcirculation, Royal Made Ping An Dan

(Original article on page 469)

# Preliminary Report on Treatment of Luteal Phase Defect by Replenishing Kidney —An Analysis of 53 cases

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53 patients with Luteal phase defect(LPD) were treated with different Chinese medicinal herbs at different phases of menstrual cycle. On the 5th day of the menstrual cycle, the treatment was