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穴位贴敷治疗脾虚湿阻型腹泻型肠易激综合征： 随机对照试验

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【摘要】 目的:观察穴位贴敷治疗脾虚湿阻型腹泻型肠易激综合征(IBS-D)的临床疗效。**方法:**将88例脾虚湿阻型 IBS-D 患者随机分为对照组(44例,脱落1例,剔除1例)和试验组(44例,脱落2例)。对照组给予双歧杆菌三联活菌胶囊(培菲康)口服,每次0.84 g,每日2次。试验组联合穴位贴敷神阙,每次12 h,每日1次。两组均7 d为1个疗程,共治疗4个疗程。分别于治疗前及治疗4周后记录两组患者中医证候积分、IBS 大便性状调查表(IBS-DSQ)评分及 IBS 病情严重程度量表(IBS-SSS)评分,计算两组患者的临床疗效。**结果:**治疗后两组患者中医证候总积分、IBS-SSS 评分、IBS-DSQ 评分均较治疗前降低($P<0.001$),且试验组明显优于对照组($P<0.01$, $P<0.001$, $P<0.05$);试验组腹泻、腹痛、脘腹痞满症状评分明显低于对照组($P<0.01$, $P<0.05$),而两组神疲乏力、纳呆评分差异无统计学意义。试验组总有效率为88.1%(37/42),高于对照组73.8%(31/42),差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**穴位贴敷神阙能有效改善脾虚湿阻型 IBS-D 患者腹泻、腹痛、脘腹痞满、大便性状,提高患者生活质量,疗效确切,安全可靠,值得进一步临床应用。

【关键词】 穴位贴敷;腹泻型肠易激综合征;随机对照试验;临床观察

Acupoint application therapy for diarrhea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome with spleen deficiency and dampness retention: a randomized controlled trial

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【ABSTRACT】 Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of acupoint application in the treatment of diarrhea type irritable bowel syndrome (IBS-D) with spleen deficiency and dampness retention. **Methods** 88 patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention type IBS-D were randomly divided into a control group (44 cases, 1 dropout, 1 exclusion) and an experimental group (44 cases, 2 dropouts). The control group was given Bifidobacterium triple active bacteria capsules (Bifico) orally, 0.48 g each time, twice a day. Patients in the experimental group applied joint acupoint plaster to Shenque (CV8) for 12 hours each time, once a day. Both groups underwent treatment for 7 days per course, totaling 4 courses. The TCM syndrome score, IBS severity scale (IBS-SSS) score, and IBS stool characteristics questionnaire (IBS-DSQ) score of the 2 groups were recorded before and after 4 weeks of treatment, and the clinical efficacy of the 2 groups were observed. **Results** After treatment, the TCM syndrome score, IBS-SSS score, and IBS-DSQ score of both groups of patients decreased compared to those before treatment ($P<0.001$), and the experimental group was significantly better than the control group ($P<0.01$, $P<0.001$, $P<0.05$); the symptom scores of diarrhea, abdominal pain, and abdominal fullness in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.01$, $P<0.05$), while there were no statistically significant difference in the scores of fatigue and drowsiness, and anorexia between the two groups. The total effective rate of the experimental group was 88.1% (37/42), which was higher than the control group's 73.8% (31/42), and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$).

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Conclusion Acupoint application at CV8 can effectively improve diarrhea, abdominal pain, abdominal distension, and stool characteristics in patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention type IBS-D, and improve their quality of life. The efficacy is definite, safe, and reliable, and it is worthy of further clinical promotion and application.

【KEYWORDS】 Acupoint application; Diarrhea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome; Randomized controlled trials; Clinical observation

肠易激综合征(IBS)是以腹痛、腹胀或腹部不适为主要症状,伴随大便性状或排便习惯改变的功能性肠病^[1]。其中,腹泻型肠易激综合征(IBS-D)是罗马Ⅳ标准中最常见的亚型,约占全球IBS-D患者的31.5%,且女性IBS-D患者数量约为男性的1.46倍^[2]。现代医学认为,IBS-D的病因与发病机制尚不明确,是脑-肠轴紊乱、内脏高敏、黏膜通透性改变、肠道动力异常与菌群失调、免疫失衡与肠道感染、胆汁酸代谢、心理精神等多种病理生理因素综合作用的结果^[1,3-4]。西医多采用口服药对症处理^[1],但难以从根本上治疗,远期临床疗效欠佳,且病情易反复,具有一定局限性。因此寻求更加安全有效且简便廉验的治疗方法已逐渐成为IBS-D防治研究的热点。研究表明,针灸^[5-6]、穴位注射^[7]、穴位埋线^[8]、耳穴压豆^[9]、中药灌肠^[10]等外治法治疗IBS-D疗效明确。穴位贴敷^[11]作为经典的中医外治法之一,在改善IBS-D临床症状中亦具有显著优势。本研究采取随机对照试验,观察穴位贴敷治疗脾虚湿阻型IBS-D的临床疗效,将结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例来源与分组方法

2024年8月至2024年10月于山东中医药大学附属医院消化内二科门诊及病房招募脾虚湿阻型IBS-D患者88例。通过检索文献,设置试验组有效率为88%^[12],对照组的有效率为58%^[13-14],设 $\alpha=0.05$,把握度 $1-\beta=0.9$,两组样本比值为1:1,采用PASS15软件计算每组样本量为42例,考虑5%的脱落率,每组至少需要44例,共需要88例。由SPSS26.0软件产生随机数字,根据随机数字将患者分为试验组与对照组。将随机生成的数字与分组方案装入不透光的密封盒中,对密封盒进行编号,并混合储存。患者根据入组顺序领取相应编号的密封盒,严格按照盒中治疗方案进行治疗。由于本研究干预措施难以对操作者及患者设置盲法,因此选取不清楚分组及治疗方案的研究人员进行试验评估与数据统计分析。本研究已得到山东中医药大学附属医院伦理委员会的审查和批准(伦理审批号:2024-092-01-KY)。

1.2 诊断标准

西医诊断标准:参照《2020年中国肠易激综合征专家共识意见》^[1]制定IBS诊断标准:反复发作的腹痛、腹胀、腹部不适,具备与排便相关症状、伴有排便频率改变、伴有粪便性状或外观改变中2项及以上。且症状出现至少6个月,近3个月每周发作频率1d以上。其中,根据患者排便异常时的粪便性状(Bristol粪便性状量表),分成4个亚型,其中IBS-D的粪便性状表现为:超过25%的排便为Bristol 6型或7型,小于25%的排便为Bristol 1型或2型。

中医诊断标准:参照中华中医药学会脾胃病分会的《肠易激综合征中医诊疗专家共识意见(2017)》^[15]脾虚湿阻证的辨证标准。主症:①大便溏泻;②腹痛隐隐。次症:①神疲倦怠;②纳呆;③脘腹胀满。舌脉:舌淡,边可有齿痕,苔白腻,脉弱。以上证候具备主症的2条;或主症的1条,次症2条,结合舌脉可诊断。

1.3 纳入标准

①符合上述IBS-D的西医、中医诊断标准;②血、尿、粪便常规,生化指标,凝血功能,心电图结果无明显异常;③胃肠镜检查无其他肠道器质性疾病,如肠道肿瘤,炎性肠病等;④性别不限,年龄在18~70岁之间(包含18岁与70岁);⑤能够进行沟通并单独完成调查问卷;⑥用药前2周末服用其他药物;⑦自愿接受相应治疗,并签署知情同意书。

1.4 排除标准

①对多种食物、药物过敏的过敏体质患者。②具有全身性疾病,或患有精神障碍,或其他疾病处于急性期者。③妊娠期或哺乳期妇女。④参与其他课题者。

1.5 脱落及剔除标准

①试验过程中出现严重并发症必须采取其他措施者。②患者依从性差,不能按要求服药,不能按期随诊。③不愿意继续配合治疗者,以及失访病例或死亡病例。

1.6 治疗方法

对照组:在生活方式宣教基础上,予常规双歧杆菌三联活菌胶囊(培菲康),规格:0.21 g×36粒/

盒,生产厂家:上海上药信谊药厂有限公司,批准文号:国药准字:S1095002,每次0.84 g,每日2次,饭后30 min温水服用,7 d为1个疗程,共治疗4个疗程。

试验组:在对照组的基础上,给予穴位贴敷治疗。组方在五加减正气散基础上加减而成,具体配伍为:藿香12 g,茯苓30 g,陈皮12 g,厚朴12 g,大腹皮15 g,谷芽30 g,苍术15 g,防风9 g,由山东中医药大学附属医院中药房熬制成膏备用,使用压舌板取5 g药膏平铺于7 cm×7 cm无纺布胶贴中的圆形海绵圈内(海绵圈直径3 cm,药膏厚度0.3 cm)。局部常规消毒后,将无纺布胶贴敷于神阙,每晚更换1次,保证12 h贴敷时间。7 d为1个疗程,共治疗4个疗程。

1.7 观察指标

分别于治疗前、入组后4周治疗结束时对以下指标进行评定。

1.7.1 主要结局指标

中医证候积分:根据《肠易激综合征中医诊疗专家共识意见(2017)》^[15]和《中药新药临床研究指导原则:试行》^[16],将中医证候积分表分为主要症状和次要症状,主要症状包括:腹泻、腹痛;次要症状包括:神疲倦怠、纳呆、脘腹痞满。症状根据严重程度分为无、轻、中、重4级,主要症状分别记为0、2、4、6分,次要症状分别记为0、1、2、3分。舌脉不计入分数表。各症状分数相加为中医证候积分,积分越高说明临床症状越严重。

1.7.2 次要结局指标

IBS大便性状调查表(IBS-DSQ):IBS-DSQ从粪便性状、10 d内大便急迫的天数、每日排便次数3个方面进行调查,其中粪便性状参照《肠易激综合征中医诊疗专家共识意见(2017)》^[15]中的Bristol粪便性状量表,粪便性状分为正常、分散团块样软便、糊状便、水样便,分别记为0、1、2、3分,分值越高,表示患者病情越严重。

IBS病情严重程度量表(IBS-SSS):IBS-SSS参照《肠易激综合征中医诊疗专家共识意见(2017)》^[15]对患者的腹痛程度、腹痛频率、腹胀程度、大便满意度、生活困扰度5个维度进行调查,每个方面分为5个等级(1级20分,2级40分,3级60分,4级80分,5级100分),IBS-SSS评分最低100分,最高500分,分值越高,表示患者病情越严重。

1.7.3 疗效评价

中医证候疗效评价标准:参照《中药新药临床

研究指导原则:试行》^[16],根据中医证候积分减分率制定疗效评定标准。采用尼莫地平法计算:疗效指数(%)=[(治疗前中医证候积分-治疗后中医证候积分)/治疗前中医证候积分]×100%。临床痊愈:疗效指数≥95%;显效:70%≤疗效指数<95%;有效:30%≤疗效指数<70%;无效:疗效指数<30%。

1.8 安全性评价

治疗前后监测患者生命体征并进行血常规、尿常规、粪便常规、肝肾功能及心电图检查;治疗期间密切观察是否有皮肤红肿、瘙痒脱屑、水疱等不良反应发生,并记录其出现时间、持续时间、处理过程等。

1.9 统计学处理

根据整理收集的资料,建立数据库,采用SPSS26.0进行统计分析,符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;不符合正态分布的用 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料中的非等级资料采用 χ^2 检验,等级资料采用秩和检验,并进行多重比较。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$,以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义的标准。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般资料比较

试验实施期间,共纳入患者88例,其中试验组因个人原因自行退出治疗脱落1例,因依从性差不遵医嘱治疗脱落1例;对照组自行服用其他止泻药剔除1例,因个人原因自行退出治疗脱落1例。最终实际完成试验组42例、对照组42例。两组患者性别、年龄、病程等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。见表1。

2.2 两组患者中医证候积分比较

治疗前,两组患者中医证候总积分、腹泻评分、腹痛评分、神疲乏力评分、脘腹痞满评分、纳呆评分比较,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。治疗后,两组患者中医证候总积分、腹泻评分、腹痛评分、神疲乏力评分、脘腹痞满评分、纳呆评分均较治疗前降低($P < 0.001$)。治疗后,试验组中医证候总积分、腹泻评分、腹痛评分、脘腹痞满评分均低于对照组($P < 0.01, P < 0.05$),两组神疲乏力评分、纳呆评分差异无统计学意义。见图1、表2。

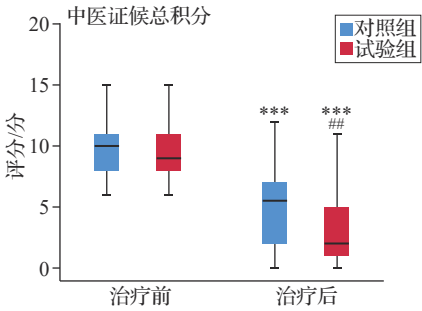
2.3 两组患者IBS-DSQ评分比较

治疗前,两组患者每日排便次数、10 d内大便急

表1 两组脾虚湿阻型IBS-D患者一般资料比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 42例/组)

Table 1 Comparison of general data of IBS-D patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention between the 2 groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 42 cases/group)

组别	例数	性别/例		年龄/岁			病程/月		
		男	女	最小	最大	平均($\bar{x}\pm s$)	最短	最长	平均($\bar{x}\pm s$)
对照组	42	21	21	21	50	34.0 $\pm$ 9.7	6	32	14.3 $\pm$ 5.4
试验组	42	23	19	19	42	33.6 $\pm$ 9.4	7	27	13.5 $\pm$ 4.8



注:与同组治疗前比较,*** $P<0.001$;与同时点对对照组比较,## $P<0.01$ 。

图1 两组脾虚湿阻型IBS-D患者治疗前后中医证候总积分比较[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 42例/组]

Fig. 1 Comparison of total score of TCM syndromes before and after treatment of IBS-D patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention between the 2 groups [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 42 cases/group]

迫天数、粪便性状评分差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。治疗后,两组每日排便次数、10 d内大便急迫天数、粪便性状评分均低于治疗前($P<0.001$),且试验组低于对照组($P<0.001, P<0.05$)。见图2。

2.4 两组患者IBS-SSS评分比较

治疗前,两组IBS-SSS评分比较,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。治疗后,试验组IBS-SSS各维度评分与总积分均低于治疗前($P<0.001$),且试验组低于对照组($P<0.001, P<0.05, P<0.01$)。见图3。

2.5 两组患者临床疗效比较

试验组总有效率为88.1%(37/42),对照组总有效率为73.8%(31/42),试验组的有效率明显高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表3。

2.6 安全性评价

研究过程中,两组患者均未出现皮肤红肿、瘙痒脱屑、水疱等不良反应,说明药物治疗与穴位贴敷均较为安全。

3 讨论

IBS-D根据其腹泻、腹痛症状可归为“泄泻”“腹痛”范畴,其病位在肠,涉及肝脾肾,病机为脾虚湿阻,易反复发作,迁延难愈。口服药物虽有一定疗效,但存在携带不便、患者依从性差等弊端。因此,中医外治法便彰显了独有的优势与特色。

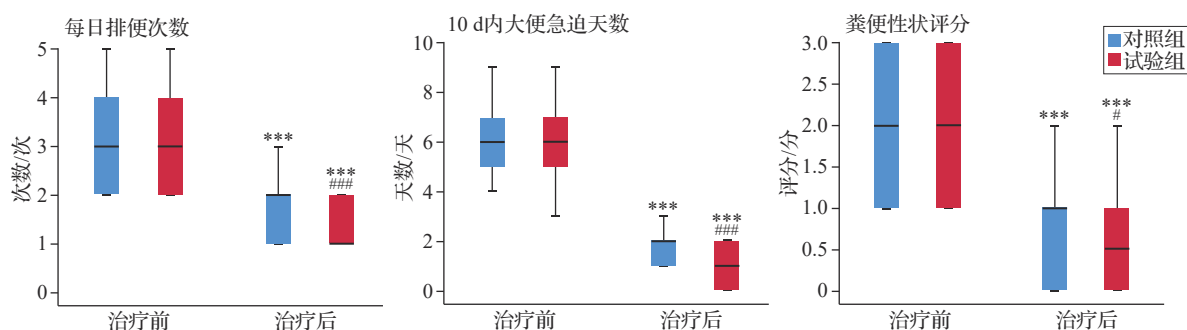
穴位贴敷疗法以经络学说为理论基础,以整体观念为治疗原则,通过药物的透皮吸收,刺激脏腑腧穴,加强经络传导,调和气血阴阳,进而发挥药物与经络的双重治疗作用。现代研究证实,药物刺激后腧穴组织局部皮温升高、毛细血管扩张、神经末梢敏感性增强,同时有助于药物透皮入体,刺激信号传递^[17]。通过穴位的放大效应及增强对外敏感性提高临床疗效。神阙位于脐部正中,临近脾胃与大小肠,是任、冲、带三脉交会之处。《会元针灸学》有云:“神阙者,神之所舍其中也,脐居正中,如门之阙,神通先天。”脐与五脏相通,是真气往来的门户,

表2 两组脾虚湿阻型IBS-D患者治疗前后中医各项证候积分比较 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 42例/组]

Table 2 Comparison of TCM syndrome scores before and after treatment of IBS-D patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention between the 2 groups [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 42 cases/group]

组别	时间	腹泻	腹痛	神疲乏力	脘腹胀满	纳呆
对照组	治疗前	4.00(2.00, 4.00)	4.00(2.00, 4.00)	1.00(1.00, 1.00)	1.00(0.75, 1.00)	1.00(1.00, 1.00)
	治疗后	2.00(0.00, 2.00)***	2.00(0.00, 2.00)***	0.00(0.00, 1.00)***	0.00(0.00, 1.00)***	0.50(0.00, 1.00)***
试验组	治疗前	4.00(2.00, 4.00)	4.00(2.00, 4.00)	1.00(1.00, 1.00)	1.00(0.75, 1.00)	1.00(1.00, 1.00)
	治疗后	0.00(0.00, 2.00)***##	0.00(0.00, 2.00)***##	0.00(0.00, 1.00)***	0.00(0.00, 0.25)***#	0.00(0.00, 1.00)***

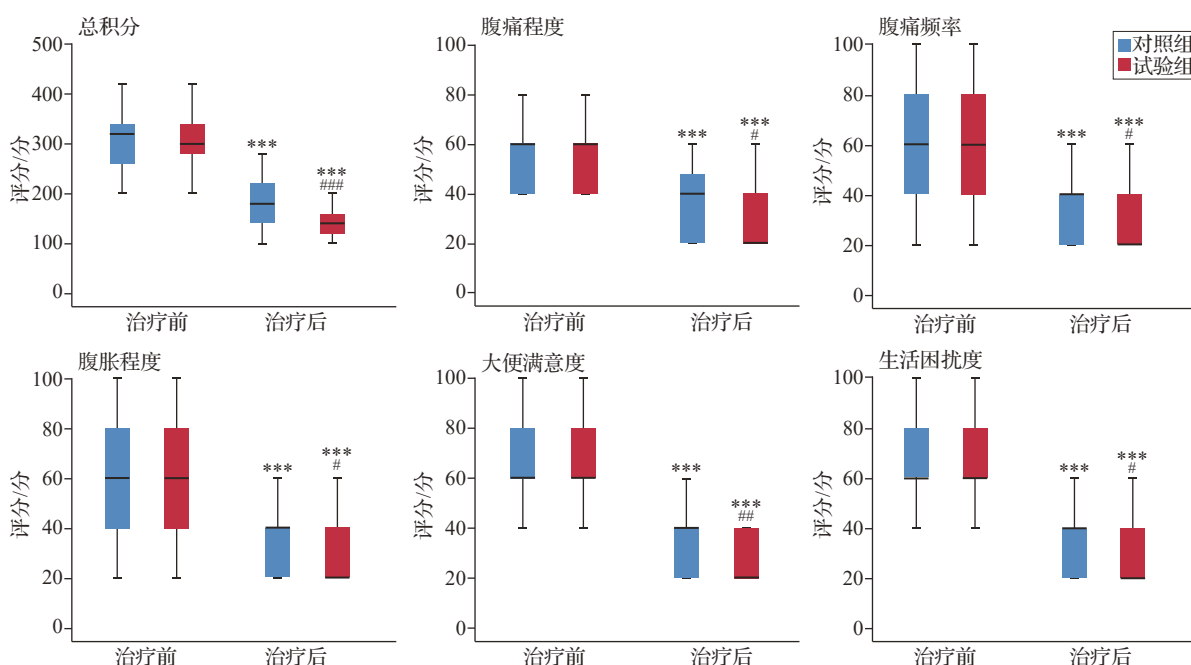
注:与同组治疗前比较,*** $P<0.001$;与同时点对对照组比较, # $P<0.05$, ## $P<0.01$ 。



注:与同组治疗前比较,*** $P<0.001$;与同时时间点对照组比较,# $P<0.05$,### $P<0.001$ 。

图2 两组脾虚湿阻型IBS-D患者治疗前后IBS-DSQ评分比较[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 42例/组]。

Fig. 2 Comparison of IBS-DSQ scores before and after treatment of IBS-D patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention between the 2 groups ($M[P_{25}, P_{75}]$, 42 cases/group)



注:与同组治疗前比较,*** $P<0.001$;与同时时间点对照组比较,# $P<0.05$,### $P<0.01$,### $P<0.001$ 。

图3 两组脾虚湿阻型IBS-D患者治疗前后IBS-SSS评分比较[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 42例/组]

Fig. 3 Comparison of IBS-SSS scores before and after treatment of IBS-D patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention between the 2 groups ($M[P_{25}, P_{75}]$, 42 cases/group)

表3 两组脾虚湿阻型IBS-D患者临床疗效比较 例(%)

Table 3 Comparison of clinical efficacy of IBS-D patients with spleen deficiency and dampness retention between the 2 groups cases (%)

组别	例数	治愈	显效	有效	无效	有效率/%
对照组	42	1(2.4)	13(30.9)	17(40.5)	11(26.2)	73.8
试验组	42	5(11.9)	23(54.8)	9(21.4)	5(11.9)	88.1 [#]

注:与对照组比较,# $P<0.05$ 。

可以通达全身经脉,平衡脏腑阴阳,调节机体气机。相较于腹部其他位置,神阙具有角质层薄,血运丰

富、敏感度高,渗透性强等特点^[18-19],是贴敷治疗的高频穴位。因此,采取基于经验的有效方剂进行神阙贴敷,是治疗IBS-D安全有效、简便廉验的首选方法。

本穴位贴膏由五加减正气散加用防风而成。五加减正气散出自吴鞠通《温病条辨·湿温》,由藿香、茯苓、陈皮、厚朴、苍术、大腹皮、谷芽组成,是治疗“秽湿着里,脘闷便泄”的代表方。藿香行气调中,醒脾开胃为君药,陈皮燥湿化痰,理气和胃,宣通五脏为臣药,二者具有解痉止痛、缓解内脏高敏、调节机体免疫的功效^[20-24]。佐以苍术芳香辟秽,燥胃强脾,发汗除湿,厚朴温中燥湿,辛散化痰,苦泻

下气,二者具有缓解肠道痉挛、调节胃肠功能及肠轴紊乱等功效^[22,25-28]。四药配伍,增强辛温开窍行气燥湿之力,促进药物透皮吸收,使药力直达病所。茯苓利水渗湿,健脾宁心,大腹皮泻肺和胃,下气宽中,行水消肿,二者行气利水而不伤正,具有抗炎、调节胃肠运动的功效^[29-32]。谷芽消食健脾,开胃和中,消积化滞。防风疏散肝郁,祛湿止泻,通过缓解肠道炎性反应、调节脑肠肽来治疗 IBS-D^[33-34]。纵观全方,醒脾藿香为君药,理脾陈皮为臣,运脾苍术、理脾厚朴、补脾茯苓、和脾大腹皮、健脾谷芽、疏风防风,合而为佐,经方新用,共奏健脾祛湿、祛邪安内之效。

双歧三联活菌是由长型双歧杆菌、嗜酸乳杆菌和粪肠球菌组成的三联活菌制剂,通过直接补充有益菌群,抑制并清除致病菌群,调节肠道代谢产物,改善肠道微生态;通过降低血清 5-羟色胺、血管活性肠肽、P 物质、降钙素基因相关肽等脑肠肽水平,降低内脏高敏^[35];通过维持辅助性 T 细胞(Th)1 与 Th2 动态平衡,上调白细胞介素(IL)-4 和 IL-10 等抗炎因子表达,下调肿瘤坏死因子- α 、IL-6、干扰素- γ 等促炎因子水平,调节肠道免疫,减轻肠道炎性反应,缓解腹痛、腹泻等症状^[36-37]。基于此,选用双歧三联活菌作为本研究的对照组药物。

本研究证实,穴位贴敷神阙能明显改善脾虚湿阻型 IBS-D 患者的中医症状、大便性状,提高其生活质量,疗效确切,安全可靠,值得进一步临床应用。但尚存一些不足之处。首先,结局指标主观性较强,缺乏具体的客观理化评价指标;其次,未完善明确时间节点的远期疗效及患者健康管理模式;最后,单中心入组病例使研究缺乏多样性、普适性和可靠性。今后课题组拟进一步开展多中心、大样本随机对照试验,逐步优化临床试验方案,探索穴位贴敷治疗 IBS-D 的生物学机制,不断推进中医药传承创新和高质量发展。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

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