

中医药疗法在活动期溃疡性结肠炎中的应用

杨瑞征,杨文义,武利萍,韩大正,仝甲钊,谭莉霞,徐菱遥,杨丙信,翟丽娜,杨国威,杜莹莹,徐梦阳

河南大学第一附属医院消化内科,河南 开封 475000

【摘要】目的 观察中医药疗法在活动期溃疡性结肠炎(UC)患者中的应用效果。**方法** 选取 2020 年 3 月至 2022 年 3 月河南大学第一附属医院消化内科收治的 90 例 UC 活动期患者纳入研究,按随机数表法分为对照组和观察组,每组 45 例。对照组患者采用美沙拉嗪肠溶片治疗,观察组患者于此基础上加用中医药疗法(中药口服+灌肠)治疗,疗程 8 周。比较两组患者的临床疗效以及治疗前后的疾病活动度(改良 Mayo 评分量表评分)、病情严重程度(改良 Truelove 和 Witts 疾病程度评估系统),同时比较两组患者治疗期间的不良反应率和停药 2 周后的复发率。**结果** 观察组患者的治疗总有效率为 95.56%,明显高于对照组的 80.00%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗后,观察组患者改良 Mayo 量表中排便次数、便血、内镜发现及医师总体评价维度评分分别为 (0.49 ± 0.59) 分、 (0.38 ± 0.58) 分、 (0.60 ± 0.72) 分、 (0.51 ± 0.40) 分,明显低于对照组的 (0.82 ± 0.78) 分、 (0.84 ± 0.67) 分、 (1.13 ± 0.81) 分、 (0.96 ± 0.71) 分,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗后,观察组患者的血红蛋白为 (143.73 ± 5.93) g/L,明显高于对照组的 (123.29 ± 14.01) g/L,血沉为 (5.13 ± 4.50) mm/h,明显低于对照组的 (10.02 ± 8.00) mm/h,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);停药 2 周后,观察组患者的复发率为 8.89%,明显低于对照组的 33.33%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗期间两组患者均未发生消化道系统、中枢神经系统及皮疹等过敏反应。**结论** 中药汤剂内服配合灌肠治疗活动期 UC 患者可彰显中医辨证论治、随证加减优势,对减轻病情,提高疗效具有显著效果,且无药物不良反应,安全性高。

【关键词】 中医药疗法;溃疡性结肠炎;活动期;疗效;安全性

【中图分类号】 R574.62 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1003—6350(2023)24—3558—05

Application of traditional Chinese medicine therapy in active ulcerative colitis. YANG Rui-zheng, YANG Wen-yi, WU Li-ping, HAN Da-zheng, TONG Jia-zhao, TAN Li-xia, XU Ling-yao, YANG Bing-xin, ZHAI Li-na, YANG Guo-wei, DU Ying-ying, XU Meng-yang. Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University, Kaifeng 475000, Henan, CHINA

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the application effect of traditional Chinese medicine therapy in patients with active ulcerative colitis (UC). **Methods** A total of 90 patients with active UC admitted to the Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University from March 2020 to March 2022 were included in the study. According to the random number table method, they were divided into a control group and an observation group, with 45 patients in each group. Patients in the control group were treated with mesalazine enteric-coated tablets, while patients in the observation group were treated with traditional Chinese medicine therapy (oral administration of traditional Chinese medicine + enema) on this basis, for 8 weeks. The clinical efficacy, as well as the disease activity (modified Mayo scale score) and severity of disease (modified Truelove and Witts disease severity assessment system) before and after treatment were compared between the two groups. The adverse reaction rate during treatment and the recurrence rate after 2 weeks of drug withdrawal were compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of treatment in the observation group was 95.56%, which was significantly higher than 80.00% in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the scores of the modified Mayo scale for defecation frequency, hematochezia, endoscopic findings, and physician's overall evaluation in the observation group were (0.49 ± 0.59) points, (0.38 ± 0.58) points, (0.60 ± 0.72) points, and (0.51 ± 0.40) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than (0.82 ± 0.78) points, (0.84 ± 0.67) points, (1.13 ± 0.81) points, and (0.96 ± 0.71) points in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the hemoglobin level in the observation group was (143.73 ± 5.93) g/L, which was significantly higher than (123.29 ± 14.01) g/L in the control group, and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate was (5.13 ± 4.50) mm/h, significantly lower than (10.02 ± 8.00) mm/h in the control group ($P<0.05$). After 2 weeks of drug withdrawal, the recurrence rate in the observation group was 8.89%, which was significantly lower than 33.33% in the control group ($P<0.05$). No allergic reactions such as gastrointestinal system, central nervous system, and rash occurred in the two groups during the treatment. **Conclusion** Oral administration of TCM decoction combined with enema in the treatment of active UC patients can demonstrate the advantages of TCM syndrome differentiation and treatment and the addition and subtraction of symptoms. It has a significant effect on alleviating the disease and improving the curative effect, and has no adverse drug reactions and high safety.

【Key words】 Traditional Chinese medicine therapy; Ulcerative colitis; Active period; Curative effect; Safety

基金项目:河南省开封市科技计划项目(编号:2103001)。

第一作者:杨瑞征(1983—),女,硕士,主治医师,主要研究方向:运用中西医结合诊疗胃肠、肝胆胰疾病。

通讯作者:杨文义(1974—),男,主任医师,主要研究方向:胃、肠镜检查,内镜下早癌筛查等,E-mail:790962611@qq.com。

溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)是由多种病因引起的肠道慢性、复发性炎症^[1]。目前,西医主要采取对症治疗,虽取得一定疗效,但存在药物毒副作用大、费用高及药物依赖等弊端^[2]。近年来,中医药在治疗慢性疾病方面受到广泛认可,具有针对性强、安全性高等特点。古代医学并无关于溃疡性结肠炎病名的记录,而现代医家多将其归于“肠澼”、“痢疾”、“肠痈”、“肠风”等范畴^[3]。中医认为,脾胃虚弱是UC发病之本,食肥甘厚腻,脾胃损伤,或外感湿热,郁而化热,皆可致肠腑气机不畅,脂络损伤,发为本病,其中活动期病机为气血失调,肠络受损,湿热蕴肠,治疗可以清肠化湿止泻,调和气血为主^[4-5]。鉴于这一背景,本研究在口服西药美沙拉嗪基础上配合中医药疗法,应用崔老经验方清肠化湿止泻汤口服及生肌止血方灌肠,以观察其在活动期UC患者中的临床应用效果,现将结果报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准,选取2020年3月至2022年3月河南大学第一附属医院消化内科收治的90例活动期UC患者纳入研究。纳入标准:(1)均符合《炎症性肠病诊断与治疗的共识意见》^[6]、《溃疡性结肠炎中医诊疗共识意见》^[7]中的诊断标准;(2)年龄>18岁;(3)处于活动期;(4)入组前1周停用相关药物;签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)存在严重并发症,如结肠局部狭窄、肠梗阻、结直肠癌及肠穿孔等;(2)妊娠期、哺乳期或备孕者;(3)精神疾病者;(4)过敏体质者;(5)心肝肾功能不全者;(6)感染新型冠状肺炎者;(7)因疫情封控无法进行方案实施及数据统计者。按随机数表法将患者分为对照组和观察组,每组45例。对照组患者采用美沙拉嗪肠溶片治疗,观察组患者则联合中医药疗法治疗。两组患者的一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。

表1 两组患者的一般资料比较[$\bar{x}\pm s$,例(%)]Table 1 Comparison of general information between the two groups of patients [$\bar{x}\pm s$, n (%)]

| 组别 | 例数 | 性别 | | 年龄(岁) | 病程(年) | 病情程度 | | | 病变部位 | | | | |
|-----------------|----|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | | 男性 | 女性 | | | 轻度 | 中度 | 重度 | 直肠 | 直肠乙状肠 | 左半结肠 | 右半结肠 | 广泛结肠 |
| 观察组 | 45 | 24 (53.33) | 21 (46.67) | 44.36±11.16 | 4.43±1.58 | 22 (48.89) | 17 (37.78) | 6 (13.33) | 17 (37.78) | 19 (42.22) | 4 (8.89) | 3 (6.67) | 2 (4.44) |
| 对照组 | 45 | 23 (51.11) | 22 (48.89) | 44.18±11.49 | 4.58±1.56 | 23 (51.11) | 17 (37.78) | 5 (11.11) | 18 (40.00) | 19 (42.22) | 5 (11.11) | 2 (4.44) | 1 (2.22) |
| Z/t/ χ^2 值 | | 0.045 | 0.075 | 1.564 | | 0.696 | | | | | 1.008 | | |
| P值 | | 0.833 | 0.940 | 0.565 | | 0.800 | | | | | 0.660 | | |

1.2 治疗方法 入院后,根据患者情况给予水、电解质、酸碱平衡调节,同时予以针对性营养支持。对照组患者给予美沙拉嗪肠溶片(葵花药业,规格0.25 g,国药准字H19980148)口服,1 g/次,q6/h,4次/d,症状缓解后维持1周,逐步减少剂量至0.5 g/次,3次/d。观察组患者在上述治疗的基础上加用崔老经验方口服和灌肠。具体方法:(1)中药方:紫草15 g,秦皮15 g,地榆15 g,地锦草15 g,赤白芍(各)15 g,炒当归9 g,丹皮9 g,葛根9 g,黄芩9 g,白芍9 g,煨木香6 g,生甘草6 g,黄连3 g,肉桂3 g(后下)。随证加减:发热者加鸭跖草30 g,金银花10 g;腹痛较甚者加延胡索9 g,徐长卿15 g;血少脓多者+藿香9 g,薏苡仁30 g,苍术9 g;血便减轻者+白术9 g,茯苓15 g,减黄芩。常规煎煮,1剂/d,150 mL/次,分2次服用。(2)中药保留灌肠方:地榆30 g,茜草15 g,紫草15 g,石菖蒲15 g,黄芩9 g,白及粉9 g,黄柏9 g,三七粉1.5 g(冲),煎汁100~150 mL,药汁温度约38℃。方法:排便后左侧卧位,润滑肛周,插入肛管10~15 cm,注入药液,保留灌肠液。每日睡前1次,15 d后停灌5 d,再继续15 d后停灌5 d,随后灌肠3次/周。两组疗程均为8周。

1.3 观察指标与评价方法 (1)临床疗效: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%,其中

中医证候涉及腹泻、黏液脓血便、腹痛等,根据症状严重程度分为正常、轻度、中度及重度,分别计分0分、2分、4分、6分。痊愈:症状消失,疗效指数≥95%;显效:症状明显改善,70%≤疗效指数<95%;有效:症状好转,30%≤疗效指数<70%;无效:未达以上标准^[8]。痊愈、显效、有效计入总有效。(2)疾病活动度:治疗前后采用改良Mayo评分量表评估两组患者的疾病活动度,涉及排便次数、便血、内镜发现及医师总体评价等内容,按严重程度每项计0~3分,分数越高,病变越严重。(3)疾病严重程度:治疗前后采用改良Truelove和Witts疾病程度分型评价两组患者的疾病严重程度,涉及6项临床与实验室指标,包括脉搏、体温、血红蛋白、血沉、排便及便血,其中便血、排便在改良Mayo评分中已有,因此本研究仅对治疗前后脉搏、体温、血红蛋白、血沉4项指标变化情况进行统计。(4)不良反应:比较两组患者治疗期间的呕吐、头晕、皮疹、恶心等不良反应发生情况。(5)复发率:停药2周后比较两组患者的复发情况。

1.4 统计学方法 应用SPSS26.0统计学软件分析数据。计量资料符合正态分布,以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,组内比较采用配对t检验;计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,等级资料采用秩和检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的治疗效果比较 观察组患者的治疗总有效率为 95.56%，明显高于对照组的 80.00%，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=2.611, P=0.012 < 0.05$)，见表 2。

表 2 两组患者的治疗效果比较(例)

Table 2 Comparison of treatment effects between the two groups of patients (n)

| 组别 | 例数 | 痊愈 | 显效 | 有效 | 无效 | 总有效率(%) |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 观察组 | 45 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 95.56 |
| 对照组 | 45 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 80.00 |

2.2 两组患者治疗前后的疾病活动度比较 治疗前，两组患者改良 Mayo 量表中的各维度评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)；治疗后，两组患者改良 Mayo 量表中的排便次数、便血、内镜发现及医师总体评价维度评分均较治疗前降低，且观察组明显低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，见表 3。

2.3 两组患者治疗前后的疾病严重程度比较 治疗前，两组患者的脉搏、体温、血红蛋白、血沉比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)；治疗后，两组患者的脉搏、体温与治疗前比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，但两组患者的血红蛋白、血沉均较治疗前改善，且观察组患者的血红蛋白明显高于对照组，血沉明显低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，见表 4。

2.4 两组患者的不良反应和复发率比较 治疗

表 3 两组患者治疗前后的疾病活动度比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Table 3 Comparison of disease activity between the two groups of patients before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$, points)

| 时间 | 组别 | 例数 | 排便次数 | 便血 | 内镜发现 | 医师总体评价 |
|-----|-----|----|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 治疗前 | 观察组 | 45 | 1.76±0.71 | 1.64±0.71 | 1.69±0.73 | 1.59±0.52 |
| | 对照组 | 45 | 1.73±0.78 | 1.58±0.58 | 1.67±0.67 | 1.48±0.63 |
| | t 值 | | -0.125 | -0.416 | -0.138 | 0.903 |
| | P 值 | | 0.901 | 0.679 | 0.890 | 0.369 |
| 治疗后 | 观察组 | 45 | 0.49±0.59 ^a | 0.38±0.58 ^a | 0.60±0.72 ^a | 0.51±0.40 ^a |
| | 对照组 | 45 | 0.82±0.78 ^a | 0.84±0.67 ^a | 1.13±0.81 ^a | 0.96±0.71 ^a |
| | t 值 | | 2.708 | 3.500 | 3.790 | 3.704 |
| | P 值 | | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 |

注：与同组治疗前比较，^a $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with before treatment in the same group, ^a $P<0.05$.

期间，两组患者均未见腹泻、恶心、呕吐等消化道症状，亦未出现头晕、头痛等中枢神经系统及皮疹等过敏反应。同时，停药 2 周后观察组患者的复发率为 8.89% (4/45)，明显低于对照组的 33.33% (15/45)，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=2.875, P=0.006$)。

2.5 典型病例内镜下表现及病理表现 观察组患者，男，42岁，病程2年，病变发生于广泛结肠，口服美沙拉嗪肠溶片+中医药疗法(口服中药汤剂+中药保留灌肠)治疗，其治疗前后的内镜下表现及病理表现见图1。对照组患者女，50岁，病程5年，病变发生于左半结肠，口服美沙拉嗪肠溶片治疗，其治疗前后的内镜下表现及病理表现见图2。

表 4 两组患者治疗前后的疾病严重程度比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of disease severity between the two groups of patients before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 时间 | 组别 | 例数 | 脉搏(次/min) | 体温(℃) | 血红蛋白(g/L) | 血沉(mm/h) |
|-----|-----|----|-------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 治疗前 | 观察组 | 45 | 77.80±11.50 | 36.81±0.66 | 99.36±17.72 | 19.38±17.33 |
| | 对照组 | 45 | 76.20±11.28 | 36.86±0.62 | 101.27±16.31 | 18.04±16.47 |
| | t 值 | | -0.584 | 0.281 | 0.452 | -0.320 |
| | P 值 | | 0.562 | 0.780 | 0.654 | 0.750 |
| 治疗后 | 观察组 | 45 | 74.44±6.75 | 36.49±0.22 | 143.73±5.93 ^a | 5.13±4.50 ^a |
| | 对照组 | 45 | 74.67±8.42 | 36.55±0.20 | 123.29±14.01 ^a | 10.02±8.00 ^a |
| | t 值 | | 0.125 | 1.118 | -8.277 | 3.203 |
| | P 值 | | 0.901 | 0.270 | 0.001 | 0.003 |

注：与同组治疗前比较，^a $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with that before treatment in the same group, ^a $P<0.05$.

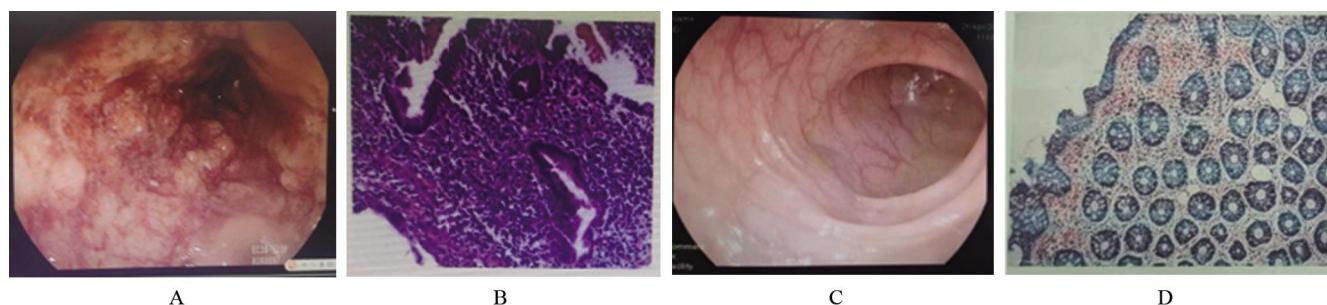


图 1 观察组典型病例示例图

Figure 1 Example of typical cases in the observation group

注：A，治疗前内镜下表现；B，治疗前病理表现($\times 20$)；C，治疗后内镜下表现；D，治疗后病理表现($\times 20$)。

Note: A, Endoscopic manifestations before treatment; B, Pathological manifestations before treatment ($\times 20$); C, Endoscopic manifestations after treatment; D, Pathological manifestations after treatment ($\times 20$)。

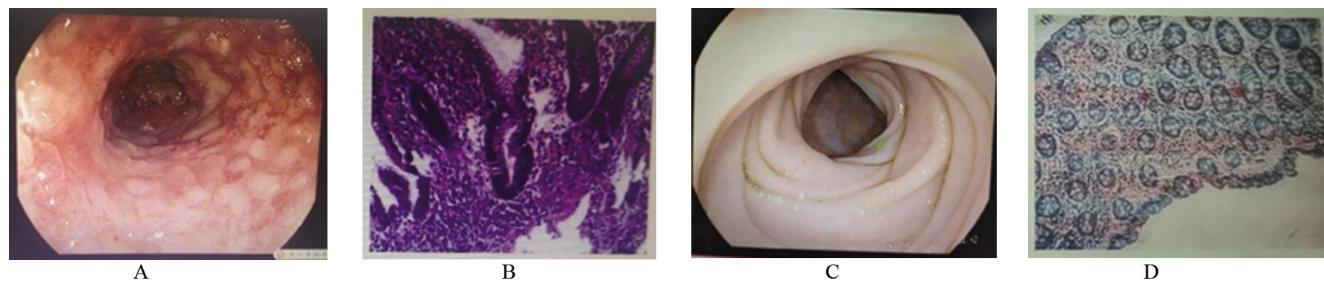


图2 对照组典型病例示例图

Figure 2 Example of typical cases in the control group

注:A,治疗前内镜下表现;B,治疗前病理表现($\times 20$);C,治疗后内镜下表现;D,治疗后病理表现($\times 20$)。

Note: A, Endoscopic manifestations before treatment; B, Pathological manifestations before treatment ($\times 20$); C, Endoscopic manifestations after treatment; D, Pathological manifestations after treatment ($\times 20$).

3 讨论

近年来,随着人们工作、生活、精神压力不断增加,UC发病率呈逐年攀升趋势,成为癌变、增生及消化道大出血的重要诱因,严重威胁患者生命安全^[9]。美沙拉嗪是当前西医治疗的基础药物,可通过自由基清除而减轻肠道刺激,虽取得一定疗效,但存在起效慢,治疗效果不足等问题^[10]。因此,亟需寻找其他疗法以协助其增强临床疗效。

中医认为UC属“肠澼”、“久痢”范畴,脾胃虚弱,水湿运化受阻,湿热蕴结,致气血壅滞,化腐为脓而致病,而活动期关键病机在于气血失调,湿热蕴肠,肠络受损,治疗应以收敛止血、调和气血、清肠化湿止泻为原则^[11]。鉴于UC的中医病理机制,本研究在西医美沙拉嗪治疗基础上配合中医药疗法,采用国家级名老中医崔玉衡主任医师经验方,口服清肠化湿止泻汤,并采用生肌止血方灌肠,结果显示,观察组总有效率为95.56%,高于对照组的80.00%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),可见中药口服和灌肠的中医药疗法在提升UC疗效方面效果显著,这与以往中西医结合增强疗效的结果一致^[12]。清肠化湿止泻汤是在《素问病机气宜保命集》中芍药汤,《伤寒论》中的白头翁汤、葛根芩连汤基础上加减化裁而来。方中黄芩、黄连、秦皮、葛根可泻火止泻,清热燥湿;赤白芍、炒当归可止痛化瘀,活血养血;紫草、地榆、丹皮、地锦可止血凉血,清热解毒;肉桂可暖脾胃,木香可止泻行气;肉桂性温,可制约诸药寒凉,全方共奏调气和血、清肠化湿、凉血止痢之功效^[13-14]。现代药理研究发现,紫草具有抗炎、灭菌作用,尤其是对大肠杆菌、痢疾杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌等有强效抑制功效;秦皮对多种痢疾杆菌有较强的抑菌活性,同时可发挥抗炎作用^[15-16]。另有动物试验显示,中药地榆可通过肠道菌群调节,结肠黏膜屏障修复而发挥急性UC大鼠的治疗作用^[17]。中药灌肠是中医经典疗法,将中药剂自肛门灌入直肠并保留,通过肠黏膜吸收达到治疗目的,同时也可避免口服药物带来的不良反应^[18]。现代医学研究表明,结肠具有

液体吸收快的特点,灌肠可使药物作用于靶点,利于提升局部药物浓度,快速消除炎症,促进溃疡愈合^[19]。灌肠剂生肌止血方中黄芩、黄柏苦寒,可泻火解毒、清热燥湿;石菖蒲可理气活血,豁痰;地榆能止血凉血、清热解毒、敛疮生肌;白及可生肌敛疮、消肿;三七既可止血,又能祛瘀生新;茜草可活血化瘀,诸药合用可达清热解毒,生肌敛疮,凉血止血之效。现代药理证实,灌肠剂生肌止血方中诸药具有止血、抗炎抑菌、解痉等多重作用,对降低机体炎症,减轻病情具有重要作用^[20]。本研究发现,治疗后观察组疾病活动度低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),这一结果充分证实口服清肠化湿止泻汤配合生肌止血方灌肠可降低疾病活动度,有效控制病情。

肠道菌群紊乱是UC发生不可或缺的条件,不仅是参与其发病的始动与持续因素,还会造成肠道功能受损,加重病情的同时,引起肠道炎症^[21]。本研究发现,比较对照组,治疗后观察组病情程度明显降低,表明中药汤剂内服配合灌肠的中医药疗法可显著减轻UC患者临床症状及病情程度。此外,UC具有反复发作、迁延难愈等特点,停药2周后,本研究发现,观察组复发率明显低于对照组,可见比较单纯西医治疗,联合中医药疗法可提高近期疗效,降低复发风险。

综上,中药汤剂内服配合灌肠治疗活动期UC患者可彰显中医辨证论治、随证加减优势,对减轻病情,提高疗效具有显著效果,且无药物不良反应,安全性高。但本研究尚存不足,如病例少、观察时间短,难以对远期疗效进行评价,今后还需增加样本量,延长观察时间,进一步为临床提供更为全面、科学的试验数据。

参考文献

- Kucharzik T, Koletzko S, Kannengiesser K, et al. Ulcerative colitis-diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms [J]. Dtsch Arztebl Int, 2020, 117(34): 564-574.
- Lasa JS, Olivera PA, Danese S, et al. Efficacy and safety of biologics and small molecule drugs for patients with moderate-to-severe ulcerative colitis: a systematic review and network meta-analysis [J]. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2022, 7(2): 161-170.

- [3] Zheng S, Xue T, Wang B, et al. Chinese medicine in the treatment of ulcerative colitis: the mechanisms of signaling pathway regulations [J]. Am J Chin Med, 2022, 50(7): 1781-1798.
- [4] Shen ZF, Liu XJ, Zhu L, et al. Research on the elements of traditional Chinese medicine syndrome and syndrome differentiation rule of ulcerative colitis based on complex network and latent structure model [J]. Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2023, 64(3): 280-287.
沈照峰, 刘小娟, 朱磊, 等. 基于复杂网络和隐结构模型的溃疡性结肠炎中医证候要素及辨证规律研究[J]. 中医杂志, 2023, 64(3): 280-287.
- [5] Hu Y, Ye B. Research progress of mechanism of Chinese and western medicine treating ulcerative colitis from lung [J]. Journal of Practical Traditional Chinese Internal Medicine, 2020, 34(1): 1-4.
胡越, 叶柏. 从肺论治溃疡性结肠炎的中西医机制研究进展[J]. 实用中医内科杂志, 2020, 34(1): 1-4.
- [6] Inflammatory Bowel Disease Group, Digestive Disease Branch, Chinese Medical Association. Consensus on the diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (Beijing, 2018) [J]. Chin J Dig, 2018, 38(5): 292-311.
中华医学会消化病学分会炎症性肠病学组. 炎症性肠病诊断与治疗的共识意见(2018年, 北京)[J]. 中华消化杂志, 2018, 38(5): 292-311.
- [7] Spleen and Stomach Disease Branch of the Chinese Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Consensus on standard management of ulcerative colitis in TCM [J]. China Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, 2010, 25(6): 891-895.
中华中医药学会脾胃病分会. 溃疡性结肠炎中医诊疗共识意见[J]. 中华中医药杂志, 2010, 25(6): 891-895.
- [8] Sandborn WJ, Peyrin-Biroulet L, Quirk D, et al. Efficacy and safety of extended induction with tofacitinib for the treatment of ulcerative colitis [J]. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2022, 20(8): 1821-1830.
- [9] Sicilia B, García-López S, González-Lama Y, et al. GETECCU 2020 guidelines for the treatment of ulcerative colitis. Developed using the GRADE approach [J]. Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2020, 43 Suppl 1: 1-57.
- [10] Burri E, Maillard MH, Schoepfer AM, et al. Treatment algorithm for mild and moderate-to-severe ulcerative colitis: an update [J]. Digestion, 2020, 13(25): 2-15.
- [11] Li GG, Bai G, Jiao Z. Correlation between traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) syndromes of ulcerative colitis and enteroscope [J]. Chinese Archives of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2022, 40(2): 90-93.
李格格, 白光, 焦政. 溃疡性结肠炎中医证型与肠镜象的相关性[J]. 中华中医药学刊, 2022, 40(2): 90-93.
- [12] Zhang JJ, Zhang F, Yu XX, et al. Pathogenesis of ulcerative colitis and research progress of traditional Chinese and western medicine [J]. Journal of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2021, 23(1): 70-74.
张娇娇, 张帆, 余星星, 等. 溃疡性结肠炎发病机制及中西医治疗研究进展[J]. 辽宁中医药大学学报, 2021, 23(1): 70-74.
- [13] Xiao S, Liu C, Chen M, et al. Scutellariae radix and coptidis rhizoma ameliorate glycolipid metabolism of type 2 diabetic rats by modulating gut microbiota and its metabolites [J]. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol, 2020, 104(1): 303-317.
- [14] Zheng W, Sun G, Chen J, et al. Inhibitory effects of Coptidis Rhizoma on the intestinal absorption and metabolism of Scutellariae Radix [J]. J Ethnopharmacol, 2021, 9(24): 1035-1039.
- [15] Wang W, Gu W, He C, et al. Bioactive components of Banxia Xiexin Decoction for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases based on flavor-oriented analysis [J]. J Ethnopharmacol, 2022, 8(12): 815-821.
- [16] Zhan YT, Tan ZN, Zheng L. Effects of fraxin on oxidative stress and inflammatory factors induced by lipopolysaccharide in chondrocytes [J]. Journal of Guangxi Medical University, 2021, 38(1): 28-34.
詹彦婷, 覃再嫩, 郑立. 秦皮苷对脂多糖诱导的软骨细胞氧化应激和炎症因子的影响[J]. 广西医科大学学报, 2021, 38(1): 28-34.
- [17] Li L, Feng ZZ, Wang H, et al. Effect of Sanguisorbae Radix on gut microbiota in acute ulcerative colitis rats [J]. Natural Product Research and Development, 2021, 33(8): 1274-1281.
李丽, 冯壮壮, 王慧, 等. 地榆对急性溃疡性结肠炎大鼠肠道菌群的影响[J]. 天然产物研究与开发, 2021, 33(8): 1274-1281.
- [18] Chen Y, Luo Y, Wu F, et al. Traditional Chinese medicine enema for acute chronic liver failure: a protocol of systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(41): 1028-1034.
- [19] Jiang C, Lu J. Efficacy and safety of traditional Chinese medicine retention enema in the treatment of anal sinusitis: a protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2022, 101(51): 617-625.
- [20] Zhang YL, Sun LM, Zhang FF. Effect of Jiedu Shengji Decoction Atomization Fumigation combined with conventional therapy in the treatment of postoperative pain and edema in patients with mixed hemorrhoids and its influence on coagulation indexes [J]. Chinese Journal of Thrombosis and Hemostasis, 2021, 27(5): 744-746.
张永丽, 孙林梅, 张翻翻. 解毒生肌汤雾化熏洗联合常规疗法治疗混合痔术后疼痛水肿患者疗效及对凝血指标的影响[J]. 血栓与止血学, 2021, 27(5): 744-746.
- [21] Liu K, Xu J, Ma ZF. Changes and significance of serum IGF-1, IL-6 and IL-18 expression levels in ulcerative colitis [J]. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, 2023, 22(2): 140-143.
刘坤, 徐菁, 马竹芳. 溃疡性结肠炎血清 IGF-1、IL-6、IL-18 表达水平的变化及意义[J]. 临床和实验医学杂志, 2023, 22(2): 140-143.

(收稿日期: 2023-09-11)