

氨基酸提供原料,更为骨折端钙盐沉积准备了条件。本实验结果显示:骨折后一周用药组与对照组的血钙含量均比骨折前高,而前者上升明显,这可能与用药组在此时成骨效应还不是最强,同时机体又不断补充含钙量丰富的补骨素有关。到一周以后,用药组血钙含量下降,且总趋势比对照组低。对照组血钙含量高,一方面可能是因为成骨速度慢,断端钙的需求量在整个观察期间尚处于较低水平,另一方面则因破骨细胞对骨折处碎骨的吸收,又释放一部分钙入血。而用药组血钙含量从一周以后一直处于对照组之下,可能与其成骨速度快有关。由于成骨速度快,骨折处需要较多的钙盐沉积而使全身代偿性血钙降低,从而进一步佐证了补骨素能加速骨折愈合过程。

小 结

30只家兔双侧桡骨骨折造模后,通过组织学、组织化学及血液生化检测,观察内服补骨素对骨折愈合的影响。实验结果表明:补骨素能使成骨细胞内的核糖核酸合成速度加快,细

胞生长迅速,分化成熟提早,增强了成骨细胞的活性,并为骨折断端的钙盐沉积提供了有利条件。

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腰痛 I 号方治疗实验性神经根炎的病理学观察

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摘要 腰痛 I 号治疗实验性大白鼠神经根炎的病理组织学改变的结果表明: 腰痛 I 号可使炎症减轻, 促进变性神经纤维的恢复, 减少胶质细胞和胶质纤维的增多, 减轻瘢痕化及瘢痕对周围神经组织的挤压。

关键词 腰痛 I 号 神经根炎 病理学

我所医师根据中医理论, 拟定腰痛 I 号方(腰痛 I), 临床治疗 143 例血瘀型椎间盘源性腰腿痛病人, 总有效率 93%^[1], 并建立了大白鼠神经根炎模型^[2]。本文主要介绍腰痛 I 治疗实验性大白鼠神经根炎的病理组织学改变。为腰痛 I 号方的实验研究提供部分依据。

药品与实验动物模型: 腰痛 I 号方分为成人剂量的 10 倍、20 倍、30 倍三种剂量; 腰痛宁、消炎痛各为成人剂量的 20 倍; 致炎物: 将直径 0.5cm 的圆形定量滤纸片浸于 0.5% 福尔马林水溶液 24 小时备用。以无菌手术的方法, 将致

炎物放于大白鼠第 5 腰神经根的腋侧^[2]

实验动物分组: 75 只 Waster 大白鼠, 雌雄各半, 体重 120—150g。随机分为六个实验组: (1) 对照组 15 只, 术前术后均不给药。(2) “腰痛 I” 10 倍组 (I₍₁₎) 10 只; (3) “腰痛 I” 20 倍组 (I₍₂₎) 14 只; (4) “腰痛 I” 30 倍组 (I₍₃₎) 12 只; (5) 消炎痛组 13 只; (6) 腰痛宁组 11 只。第 (2) 至 (6) 组分别在术前 3 小时开始灌胃给药, 对照组灌蒸馏水每日二次。各组分别在术后第 1、2、3、6 周处死, 取 L₄—S₁ 段脊髓及神经做病理切片, HE 染色。

病理观察结果：随着术后时间的推移，病理变化经由充血水肿及炎症细胞反应、异物肉芽肿形式，逐渐向瘢痕化过度。各实验组病理变化的共同点如下：(1)术后1周左右，致炎物周围的脊髓膜，神经外膜上的小血管扩张充血，神经纤维及白髓间质水肿，淋巴细胞浸润，轴突变性或消失，髓鞘串珠状空泡变性。(2)术后2周左右，异物肉芽肿形成，其外周为纤维组织构成的鞘壁包绕，其内是多核巨细胞、格子细胞、纤维母细胞及少量细纤维。神经纤维和白髓内仍可见不同程度的变性和淋巴细胞浸润。(3)术后6周以后，异物肉芽肿内胶原纤维增多，向瘢痕化方向发展。

各实验组病变差异如下：(1)术后1周：对照组的血管充血、组织水肿最明显，并伴有大量淋巴细胞浸润。轴突和髓鞘变性严重，部分轴突消失。I₍₁₎、I₍₂₎组的神经组织的充血水肿、淋巴细胞浸润及轴突髓鞘变性，在各组中最轻。I₍₃₎组、腰痛宁和消炎痛组的病变介于以上二者之间，其中消炎痛组较差。(2)术后2周，对照组：异物肉芽肿壁略厚于其他各组，充血，淋巴细胞较多，肉芽肿内纤维母细胞和格子细胞较多，被少量胶原纤维分隔，轴突和髓鞘变性

基本同术后一周，胶质细胞数量增多较明显。I₍₁₎、I₍₂₎组：异物肉芽肿壁略薄于其他组，肉芽肿内多核巨细胞多，胶原纤维细而少。神经纤维变性减轻，特别是I₍₂₎组。I₍₃₎、腰痛宁、消炎痛组：病变介于对照组与I₍₁₎I₍₂₎组之间，其中消炎痛组恢复较差，胶质细胞增多明显。(3)术后3周，对照组：病变仍同术后1—2周。I₍₁₎、I₍₂₎组：神经纤维中仅有少量淋巴细胞，变性明显减轻，特别是I₍₂₎组轴突部分恢复正常。I₍₃₎、腰痛宁组的神经纤维变性炎症细胞浸润的减轻恢复不如I₍₁₎、I₍₂₎组良好。特别是消炎痛组的髓鞘变性仍然较明显，浸润的淋巴细胞仍较多。(4)术后6周以后，对照组：肉芽肿范围仍较大，结缔组织增多，胶原纤维粗大。神经纤维仍有散在的空泡变性，胶质细胞增多和少量炎症细胞。I₍₁₎、I₍₂₎组：肉芽肿内胶质纤维纤细，大部分神经纤维恢复正常。I₍₃₎、腰痛宁组：肉芽肿内胶原纤维稍多，神经纤维尚有少量空泡。消炎痛组：肉芽肿壁较厚，其内纤维、纤维母细胞和淋巴细胞较多。神经纤维中尚有变性空泡，胶质细胞数量增多。各组比较见下表。

各实验组不同时期病变程度比较

组别	动物数	术后一周			术后二周				术后三周				术后六周		
		充血水肿	炎症细胞	髓鞘变性	充血水肿	炎症细胞	髓鞘变性	胶质增生	充血水肿	炎症细胞	髓鞘变性	胶质增生	炎症细胞	髓鞘变性	胶质增生 (CT)
对照	15	4	4	4	3	4	4	明显	2-3	4	4	明显	3	3-4	明显
I ₍₁₎	10	2	2-3	2	1-2	2	2	0	0	1-2	1-2	轻微	0-1	0-1	轻微
I ₍₂₎	14	2	2-3	2	1-2	2	2	0	0	1	1-2	轻微	0-1	0-1	轻微
I ₍₃₎	12	3	3-4	3-4	2	3-4	3-4	轻	1	3	3	轻	2	2-3	轻
腰痛宁	11	3	3-4	3-4	2	3	3	轻	1	3	2-3	轻	2	2	轻
消炎痛	13	4	4	4	3	4	4	轻	1	3-4	3-4	明显	3	3	明显

注：充血水肿、炎症细胞数量和轴突髓鞘变性程度均依轻至重分为1~4级；胶质（结缔组织CT）增生分为轻微、轻度、明显三级。

小 结

1. 从实验动物的病理切片看，该实验方法造成了大白鼠的神经根炎。
2. I₍₁₎、I₍₂₎在使炎症减轻、促进变性神经纤维恢复方面，比I₍₃₎、腰痛宁、消炎痛效果好，约提前1周左右恢复。
3. 与I₍₃₎、腰痛宁、消炎痛比较，I₍₁₎、I₍₂₎可在一定程度上，减少胶质细胞和胶原纤

维的增多，减轻瘢痕化，从而减轻瘢痕对周围神经组织挤压。

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Abstracts of Original Articles

Advance in studying of fracture treated with integration of traditional Chinese and western medicine

Gu Yun-wu(顾云伍), Han Hui(韩慧), Shang Tian-yu(尚天裕)

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The author discussed a new advance in treating fracture with integration of traditional Chinese and western medicine, including fracture reduction and external fixator instruments, Chinese herbs in treating fracture, basic theoretical studies and researches in future etc

Key Words Fracture, integration of traditional Chinese and western medicine
(Original article on page 5)

The effect of experimental fracture healing treated by Bu Gu Su

(Observations on osteoblast RNA and studies on blood biochemistry)

Lin Yan-ping(林燕萍), Wang He-ming(王和鸣) et al

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Thirty rabbits which had standard fracture between mid and lower 1/3 of the radius doubly, were fed with Bu Gu Su(BGS) and physiological saline respectively. The histochemical and blood biochemical methods were used to detect the effect of BGS on the experimental fracture healing. The results show that BGS can not only promote the RNA synthesis of the osteoblast, strengthen the activity of the osteoblast, stimulate the growth and mature of osteoblast but also provide a favourable environment for calcification. So we consider that the BGS is an effective drug for fracture healing

Key Words Bu Gu Su, fracture, experiment, animal

(Original article on page 8)

Pathological observations on experimental radiculoneuritis treated by Lumbago No.1

Miao Yan-ling(苗燕玲), et al

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The results of pathologico-histological changes of Lumbago No.1 in treating experimental rat radiculoneuritis indicate that it can alleviate the inflammation,

promote restoration of the degenerative nerve fibres, decrease proliferation of glia cells and collagenous fibres, alleviate cicatriciation and compression of the peripheral nerve tissue from the scar.

Key Words Lumbago No. 1, radiculoneuritis, pathology

(Original article on page 11)

Eexperiences of Prof. Zhu Fang-shou in treating cervical spondylosis

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In this article, elevation of neck rotation method, Lei Gong Teng prescription orally administering, medical pillow supporting the neck method, cervical supportor method, functional exercises five therapeutic methods in treating cervical spondylosis were introduced.

Key Words Cervical spondylosis, traditional Chinese medicine therapy

(Original article on page 13)

Clinical study on osteoporosis caused by senile rheumatoid arthritis treated with traditional Chinese medicine

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Senile osteoporotic patients caused by rheumatoid arthritis were divided into three types. They are deficiency of Spleen and Kidney Yang type treated with a prescription which bears the action of tonifying the Kidney and warming Yan, invigorate the Spleen and removes dampnes by diuresis; deficiency of the Kidney essence with blood stasis type treated by the prescription of nourishing the Kidney and removing stasis, recovering paralysis and activating collaterals; Yindeficiency in both the Liver and Kidney, treated by prescription of nourishing the liver, fulfilling the marrow, promoting collaterals and clearing away the fire. The total effective rate was 93.1% and that of the control group being 80.0%. There are significant difference ($P < 0.05$) statistically.

The statistical data indicates that Chinesemedicine treatment has improved bony tissue's density, ESR, RF, protein electrophoresis, Ig, C3, CIC, morning rigidity, griping strength, 20m walking time, pain, arthroncus, tiredness of the joints and function of them.

Key Words Osteoporosis, senile, rheumatoid arthritis, traditional Chinese medicine therapy

(Original article on page 17)