口服自拟补肾活血汤治疗早期膝骨关节炎的临床研究

袁家骏',罗程',黄毅',刘魏',张舟',丁谷渊',肖鲁伟',童培建2

(1. 浙江中医药大学,浙江 杭州 310053;2. 浙江省中医院,浙江 杭州 310006)

摘 要 目的:观察口服自拟补肾活血汤治疗早期膝骨关节炎的临床疗效。方法:将70 例早期膝骨关节炎患者随机分为2组,每 组35例,分别采用口服自拟补肾活血汤和塞来昔布胶囊治疗。自拟补肾活血汤口服每日1剂,早晚服用;塞来昔布胶囊口服每日 1次,每次200 mg,餐后服用;15d为1个疗程,共6个疗程。分别于治疗前、治疗1个月后及治疗3个月后,记录并比较2组患者 膝关节疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分、美国膝关节协会评分(American knee society score, KSS)、膝关节软骨 T2 值以及血清蛋白聚糖和血清 Ⅱ型胶原的表达量。结果:①膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应(F= 14.564,P=0.001);2组患者膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应(F=17.326,P=0.000); 治疗前后不同时间点间膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应(F=89.267, P=0.000); 2组患者膝关节疼 痛 VAS 评分随时间均呈降低趋势(F=80.933,P=0.000;F=25.824,P=0.000),但2组的降低趋势不完全一致;治疗前2组患者 膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分的组间差异无统计学意义[(5.46 ± 0.82)分,(5.57 ± 0.95)分,t = -0.836, P = 0.859];治疗 1 个月后、治疗 3 个月后补肾活血汤组膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分均低于塞来昔布胶囊组[(3.74±0.95)分,(4.34±0.94)分,t=-2.149,P=0.019; (1.94±0.97)分,(3.11±1.16)分,t=-4.385,P=0.000]。②KSS 评分。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应(F=13.453,P= 0.006);2组患者 KSS 评分总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应(F=18.536,P=0.000);治疗前后不同时间点间 KSS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应(F=64.329,P=0.000);2 组患者 KSS 评分随时间均呈增高趋势(F=75.632, P=0.000; F=16.738, P=0.000), 但2组的增高趋势不完全一致;治疗前2组患者 KSS 评分的组间差异无统计学意义[(55.91± 5.68)分,(53.29±7.12)分,t=1.152,P=0.653)];治疗1个月后、治疗3个月后补肾活血汤组 KSS 评分均高于塞来昔布胶囊组 [(66.92 ± 5.82)分,(61.11 ± 7.01)分,t = 2.258,P = 0.013;(82.20 ± 5.01)分,(72.97 ± 13.37)分,t = 4.681,P = 0.000]。③血清 蛋白聚糖表达量。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应(F=15.379,P=0.000);2组患者血清蛋白聚糖表达量总体比较,组间差异 有统计学意义,即存在分组效应(F=19.524,P=0.000);治疗前后不同时间点间血清蛋白聚糖表达量的差异有统计学意义,即存 在时间效应(F=112.358,P=0.000);2组患者血清蛋白聚糖表达量随时间均呈降低趋势(F=102.497,P=0.000;F=16.738, P=0.001),但2组的降低趋势不完全一致;治疗前、治疗1个月后,2组患者血清蛋白聚糖表达量的组间差异均无统计学意义 $[(227.98 \pm 10.71) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, (231.11 \pm 12.18) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, t = -0.942, P = 0.528; (220.60 \pm 13.76) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, (226.16 \pm 10.71) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}]$ 11.45) mmol·L⁻¹, t = -1.171, P = 0.061]; 治疗 3 个月后补肾活血汤组血清蛋白聚糖表达量低于塞来昔布胶囊组[(209.56 ± 12.35) mmol·L⁻¹,(220.12±17.23) mmol·L⁻¹,t=-3.385,P=0.000]。④血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量。时间因素和分组因素存在交 互效应(F=17.785,P=0.000);2组患者血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应(F=12.586, P=0.000);治疗前后不同时间点间血清 II 型胶原表达量的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应(F=39.267, P=0.000);2 组患 者血清 [[型胶原表达量随时间均呈降低趋势(F=45.598, P=0.000; F=12.136, P=0.004), 但2组的降低趋势不完全一致;治疗 前、治疗 1 个月后,2 组患者血清 II 型胶原表达量的组间差异均无统计学意义 $[(2.58\pm0.22)\,\mathrm{mmol}\cdot\mathrm{L}^{-1},(2.60\pm0.24)\,\mathrm{mmol}\cdot\mathrm{L}^{-1}]$ t = -0.636, P = 0.923; (2.45 ± 0.32) mmol·L⁻¹, (2.52 ± 0.35) mmol·L⁻¹, t = -1.125, P = 0.065]; 治疗 3 个月后补肾活血汤组 血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量低于塞来昔布胶囊组[(2.28±0.49)mmol·L⁻¹,(2.41±0.52)mmol·L⁻¹,t=-2.275,P=0.001]。⑤膝关 节软骨 T2 值。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应(F=15.337,P=0.002);2 组患者膝关节软骨 T2 值总体比较,组间差异有统计 学意义,即存在分组效应(F=20.586,P=0.000);治疗前后不同时间点间膝关节软骨T2值的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效 应(F=63.481,P=0.000),但2组的变化趋势不完全一致;补肾活血汤组膝关节软骨T2值随时间呈降低趋势(F=75.438,P= 0.000), 塞来昔布胶囊组膝关节软骨 T2 值随时间无明显变化(F=4.527, P=0.277); 治疗前 2 组患者膝关节软骨 T2 值的组间差 异无统计学意义[(45.48±3.13)ms,(45.68±3.18)ms,t=-0.542,P=0.938];治疗1个月后、治疗3个月后补肾活血汤组膝关 节软骨 T2 值均低于塞来昔布胶囊组[(42.55±3.06)ms,(45.60±3.39)ms,t=-2.746,P=0.009;(38.75±3.24)ms,(45.50± 3.62) ms, t = -4.635, P=0.000]。结论:口服自拟补肾活血汤治疗早期膝骨关节炎可以缓解膝关节疼痛,改善膝关节功能,延缓 软骨退变,其疗效优于口服塞来昔布胶囊,值得临床推广应用。

关键词 骨关节炎,膝;中药疗法;补肾活血汤;蛋白聚糖类;胶原Ⅱ型;临床试验

Clinical study on oral application of self-made Bushen Huoxue Tang(补肾活血汤) for treatment of early knee osteoarthritis

YUAN Jiajun¹, LUO Cheng¹, HUANG Yi¹, LIU Wei¹, ZHANG Zhou¹, DING Guyuan¹, XIAO Luwei¹, TONG Peijain²

- 1. Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou 310053, Zhejiang, China.
- 2. Zhejiang Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Hangzhou 310006, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the clinical curative effects of oral application of self-made Bushen Huoxue Tang(补肾活血汤, BSHXT) for the treatment of early knee osteoarthritis (KOA). Methods: Seventy patients with early KOA were randomly divided into 2 groups, 35 cases in each group. The patients were treated with oral application of self-made BSHXT (group A) and celecoxib capsules (group B) respectively. The self-made BSHXT was taken one dose a day in the morning and evening, and the celecoxib capsules were taken once a day for 200 mg at a time after meals for consecutive 6 courses of treatment, 15 days for each course. The knee pain visual analogue scale (VAS) scores, American knee society scores (KSS), T2 values of knee articular cartilage and the expression of serum proteoglycans and serum collagen type II were recorded and compared between the 2 groups before the treatment and after 1 - and 3 - month treatment respectively. **Results**: There was interaction between time factor and group factor in knee pain VAS scores (F = 14.564, P = 0.001). There was statistical difference in knee pain VAS scores between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was group effect (F = 17.326, P =0.000). There was statistical difference in knee pain VAS scores between different timepoints before and after treatment, in other words, there was time effect (F = 89.267, P = 0.000). The knee pain VAS scores presented a time – dependent decreasing trend in both of the 2 groups (F = 80.933, P = 0.000; F = 25.824, P = 0.000), while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the decreasing trend of knee pain VAS scores. There was no statistical difference in knee pain VAS scores between the 2 groups before the treatment (5.46 +/-0.82 vs 5.57 + -0.95 points, t = -0.836, P = 0.859). The knee pain VAS scores were lower in group A compared to group B after 1 - 0.82 +and 3 - month treatment (3.74 +/-0.95 vs 4.34 +/-0.94 points, t = -2.149, P = 0.019; 1.94 +/-0.97 vs 3.11 +/-1.16 points, P = 0.019; 1.94 +/-0.97 vs 3.11 +/-1.16 points, P = 0.019; 1.94 +/-0.97 vs 3.11 +/-1.16 points, P = 0.019; 1.94 +/-0.97 vs 3.11 +/-1.16 points, P = 0.019; 1.94 +/-0.97 vs 3.11 +/-1.16 points, P = 0.019; 1.94 +/-1.16 point -4.385, P = 0.000). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in KSS scores (F = 13.453, P = 0.006). There was statistical difference in KSS scores between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was group effect (F = 18.536, P = 0.000). There was statistical difference in KSS scores between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect ($F = \frac{1}{2}$) 64. 329, P = 0.000). The KSS scores presented a time - dependent increasing trend in both of the 2 groups (F = 75, 632, P = 0.000; F = 16.738, P = 0.000), while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the increasing trend of KSS scores. There was no statistical difference in KSS scores between the 2 groups before the treatment (55.91 \pm 0.68 vs 53.29 \pm 0.12 points, t=1.152, tKSS scores were higher in group A compared to group B after 1 - and 3 - month treatment (66.92 +/-5.82 vs 61.11 +/-7.01 points, t = 2. 258, P = 0.013; 82. 20 +/-5.01 vs 72. 97 +/-13. 37 points, t = 4.681, P = 0.000). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in the expression of serum proteoglycans (F = 15.379, P = 0.000). There was statistical difference in the expression of serum proteoglycans between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was group effect (F = 19.524, P = 0.000). There was statistical difference in the expression of serum proteoglycans between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect (F =112. 358, P = 0.000). The expression of serum proteoglycans presented a time – dependent decreasing trend in both of the 2 groups (F =102.497, P = 0.000; F = 16.738, P = 0.001), while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the decreasing trend of expression of serum proteoglycans. There was no statistical difference in the expression of serum proteoglycans between the 2 groups before the treatment and after 1 – month treatment (227.98 +/- 10.71 vs 231.11 +/- 12.18 mmol/1, t = -0.942, P = 0.528; 220.60 +/- 13.76 vs 226.16 +/-11.45 mmol/1, t = -1.171, P = 0.061). The expressions of serum proteoglycans were lower in group A compared to group B after 3 – month treatment (209.56 +/-12.35 vs 220.12 +/-17.23 mmol/l, t = -3.385, P = 0.000). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in the expression of serum collagen type \mathbb{I} (F = 17.785, P = 0.000). There was statistical difference in the expression of serum collagen type II between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was group effect (F = 12.586, P = 0.000). There was statistical difference in the expression of serum collagen type II between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect (F = 39, 267, P = 0, 000). The expression of serum collagen type II presented a time – dependent decreasing trend in both of the 2 groups (F = 45.598, P = 0.000; F = 12.136, P = 0.004), while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the decreasing trend of expression of serum collagen type II. There was no statistical difference in the expression of serum collagen type II between the 2 groups before the treatment and after 1 – month treatment (2.58 +/-0.22 vs 2.60 +/-0.24 mmol/1, t = -0.636, P = 0.923; 2.45 +/-0.32 vs 2.52 + -0.35 mmol/1, t = -1.125, P = 0.065). The expression of serum collagen type II was lower in group A compared to group B after

3 – month treatment (2. 28 +/-0. 49 vs 2. 41 +/-0. 52 mmol/l, t=-2. 275, P=0. 001). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in the T2 values of knee articular cartilage (F=20. 586, P=0. 000). There was statistical difference in the T2 values of knee articular cartilage between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was group effect (F=20. 586, P=0. 000). There was statistical difference in the T2 values of knee articular cartilage between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect (F=63. 481, P=0. 000), while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in variation tendency. The T2 values of knee articular cartilage presented a time – dependent decreasing trend in group A (F=75. 438, P=0. 000), and no significant time – dependent change of T2 values of knee articular cartilage was found in group B (F=4. 527, P=0. 277). There was no statistical difference in the T2 values of knee articular cartilage between the 2 groups before the treatment (45. 48 +/- 3. 13 vs 45. 68 +/- 3. 18 ms, t=-0. 542, P=0. 938). The T2 values of knee articular cartilage were lower in group A compared to group B after 1 – and 3 – month treatment (42. 55 +/- 3. 06 vs 45. 60 +/- 3. 39 ms, t=-2. 746, P=0. 009; 38. 75 +/- 3. 24 vs 45. 50 +/- 3. 62 ms, t=-4. 635, P=0. 000). Conclusion: The therapy of oral application of self-made BSHXT can effectively relieve the knee pain and improve the knee function and delay articular cartilage degeneration in the treatment of early KOA, and its curative effect is better than that of oral application of celecoxib capsules, so it is worthy of popularizing in clinic.

Key words osteoarthritis, knee; drug therapy (TCD); Bushen Huoxue Tang; proteoglycans; collagen type II; clinical trial

膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)在临床上 较为常见,其主要临床表现为疼痛和运动功能障 碍^[1]。目前关于 KOA 的病因尚不明确,也尚无能够 治愈 KOA 的方法。学者们认为该病多与遗传、创伤、 老年退化有关,并认为其病变的核心为关节软骨退 变[2-4],而软骨是维持关节稳定和功能运动的重要组 织结构。在 KOA 发展过程中, 若早期进行治疗, 可以 延缓关节软骨的退变进程,从而可以大大降低 KOA 患者置换关节的几率,减轻患者痛苦与经济负担[5]。 现代医学多采用减轻负重、锻炼肌肉、口服非甾体抗 炎药(nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, NSAIDS)、关 节腔注射自体干细胞等方法治疗早期 KOA^[6]。但 NSAIDS 有较多的不良反应^[7],其中以胃肠道反应最 为常见[8];关节腔注射自体干细胞的价格偏高,且对 干细胞的培养、分化环境要求高,不适合多数 KOA 患 者初期治疗。近年来中医药对该病的治疗取得了较 大进展[9]。袁忠治等[10]发现,具有补肾活血作用的 方药能显著减少白兔软骨蛋白聚糖的分解,且能促进 软骨细胞增殖,减缓骨关节炎病程的发展。我们在前 期动物实验中也发现,补肾活血法对 KOA 大鼠膝关 节软骨有较好的保护作用,能延缓 KOA 发展的进 程[11]。2015年6月至2017年2月,我们分别采用口 服自拟补肾活血汤和口服塞来昔布胶囊 2 种方法治 疗 KOA 患者 70 例,并对其疗效进行了对比研究,现 报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 纳入研究的患者 70 例, 男 33 例、女

- 37 例。年龄 26~57 岁,中位数 45 岁。均为浙江省中医院的门诊患者。依据 Kellgren Lawrence 骨关节病分级标准^[12]: I级 31 例, II级 39 例。病程 0.6~5 年,中位数 2 年。试验方案经医学伦理委员会审核通过。
- 1.2 诊断标准 ①采用骨关节炎诊治指南(2007 年版)中的 KOA 诊断标准^[13];②采用 KOA 中医诊疗专家共识(2015 年版)^[14]中关于 KOA 肝肾亏虚型的诊断标准,且症状兼有血瘀。
- **1.3** 纳入标准 ①符合上述诊断标准;②年龄 25 ~ 60 岁;③Kellgren Lawrence 骨关节病分级为 I 级、Ⅱ级;④自愿参与本研究,并签署知情同意书。
- 1.4 排除标准 ①合并类风湿关节炎、风湿性关节炎者;②合并关节结核、肿瘤或其他骨科疾病者;③合并较严重的心脑血管、肝、肾、造血系统等疾病者;④6个月内服用糖皮质激素等影响骨代谢药物者;⑤精神病患者;⑥哺乳期和妊娠期妇女。

2 方 法

2.1 分组方法 采用随机数字表将符合要求的 70 例患者随机分为补肾活血汤组和塞来昔布胶囊组,每组 35 例。2 组患者基线资料比较,组间差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表1)。

2.2 治疗方法

2.2.1 补肾活血汤组 口服自拟补肾活血汤,其药物组成:熟地黄 15 g、山药 12 g、山茱萸 10 g、枸杞 10 g、姜杜仲 6 g、制附子 4.5 g、肉桂 4.5 g、当归尾 9 g、桃仁 6 g、红花 3 g、炙甘草 6 g。水煎服,分早晚 2 次服用,每日 1 剂,15 d 为 1 个疗程,共 6 个疗程。

组别	例数 -	性别(例)		年龄	 病程	Kellgren – Lawrence 骨关节病分级(例)	
		男	女	$(\bar{x}\pm s, 岁)$	$(\bar{x}\pm s, \mp)$	Ι级	Ⅱ级
补肾活血汤组	35	18	17	48.30 ± 5.60	1.80 ± 1.20	15	20
塞来昔布胶囊组	35	15	20	41.20 ± 4.80	1.70 ± 1.10	16	19
检验统计量		$\chi^2 = 0.516$		t = 0.228	t = 0.439	$\chi^2 = 0.580$	
P 值		0.473		0.469	0.723	0.810	

表 1 2 组膝骨关节炎患者基线资料的比较

- 2.2.2 塞来昔布胶囊组 口服塞来昔布胶囊(辉瑞 制药有限公司),每日1次,每次200 mg,餐后服用, 15 d为 1 个疗程, 共 6 个疗程。
- 2.3 疗效对比方法 分别于治疗前、治疗1个月后 及治疗3个月后,记录并比较2组患者膝关节疼痛视 觉模拟量表[15](visual analogue scale, VAS)评分、美国 膝关节协会评分[16] (American knee society score, KSS)、膝关节软骨 T2 值(行膝关节软骨磁共振 T2 mapping 成像扫描测量 T2 值) 以及血清蛋白聚糖(采 用酶联免疫吸附法测定)表达量和Ⅱ型胶原(采用双 抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法测定)表达量。
- 2.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件对所得 数据进行统计学分析,2组患者性别、kellgren - lawrence 骨关节病分级的组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,年龄、病 程的组间比较采用 t 检验,膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分、KSS

评分、血清蛋白聚糖表达量、血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量、膝 关节软骨 T2 值的比较采用重复测量资料的方差分 析,检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

3 结 果

3.1 膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分 时间因素和分组因素 存在交互效应;2组患者膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分总体比 较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;治疗前 后不同时间点间膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计 学意义,即存在时间效应;2组患者膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分随时间均呈降低趋势,但2组的降低趋势不完全 一致;治疗前 2 组患者膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分的组间 差异无统计学意义;治疗1个月后、治疗3个月后补 肾活血汤组膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分均低于塞来昔布胶 囊组(表2)。

组别	例数	膝关节疼痛视觉模拟评分(x±s,分)					
	1列致 -	治疗前	治疗1个月后	治疗3个月后	合计	- F 值	P 值
补肾活血汤组	35	5.46 ± 0.82	3.74 ± 0.95	1.94 ± 0.97	3.71 ± 1.56	80.933	0.000
塞来昔布胶囊组	35	5.57 ± 0.95	4.34 ± 0.94	3.11 ± 1.16	4.34 ± 1.25	25.824	0.000
合计	70	5.51 ± 0.88	4.04 ± 0.98	2.51 ± 1.23	4.02 ± 1.36	$89.267^{1)}$	$0.000^{1)}$
t 值		-0.836	-2.149	-4.385	17. 326 ¹⁾	(F = 14.564,	
P 值		0.859	0.019	0.000	$0.000^{1)}$	$P = 0.001)^{2}$	

表 2 2 组膝骨关节炎患者治疗前后膝关节疼痛视觉模拟评分

- 1) 主效应的 F 值(t 值)和 P 值;2)交互效应的 F 值和 P 值
- 3.2 KSS 评分 时间因素和分组因素存在交互效 应;2 组患者 KSS 评分总体比较,组间差异有统计学 意义,即存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点间 KSS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2组患

者 KSS 评分随时间均呈增高趋势,但2组的增高趋势

不完全一致;治疗前2组患者 KSS 评分的组间差异无 统计学意义;治疗1个月后、治疗3个月后补肾活血 汤组 KSS 评分均高于塞来昔布胶囊组(表 3)。

表 3 2 组膝骨关节炎患者治疗前后美国膝关节协会评分

组别	例数	美国膝关节协会评分 $(\bar{x} \pm s, f)$					<i>P</i> 值
	沙川安义	治疗前	治疗1个月后	治疗3个月后	合计	- <i>F</i> 值	1 但.
补肾活血汤组	35	55.91 ± 5.68	66.92 ± 5.82	82.20 ± 5.01	68.34 ± 9.76	75.632	0.000
塞来昔布胶囊组	35	53.29 ± 7.12	61.11 ± 7.01	72.97 ± 13.37	62.46 ± 7.32	16.738	0.000
合计	70	54.62 ± 6.43	64.02 ± 7.08	77.59 ± 9.68	65.43 ± 8.46	$64.329^{1)}$	$0.000^{1)}$
t 值		1.152	2.258	4.681	18.536 ¹⁾	(F = 13.453,	
P 值		0.653	0.013	0.000	$0.000^{1)}$	$P = 0.006)^{2}$	

¹⁾ 主效应的 F 值(t 值)和 P 值;2)交互效应的 F 值和 P 值

-3.385

0.000

t 值

P 值

3.3 血清蛋白聚糖表达量 时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应;2组患者血清蛋白聚糖表达量总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点间血清蛋白聚糖表达量的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2组患者血清蛋白聚糖表

达量随时间均呈降低趋势,但2组的降低趋势不完全一致;治疗前、治疗1个月后,2组患者血清蛋白聚糖表达量的组间差异均无统计学意义;治疗3个月后补肾活血汤组血清蛋白聚糖表达量低于塞来昔布胶囊组(表4)。

组别	/5il 米/r	血清蛋白聚糖表达量 $(\bar{x} \pm s, mmol \cdot L^{-1})$					n 店
	例数	治疗前	治疗1个月后	治疗3个月后	合计	- <i>F</i> 值	P 值
补肾活血汤组	35	227.98 ± 10.71	220.60 ± 13.76	209.56 ± 12.35	219.38 ± 15.62	102.497	0.000
塞来昔布胶囊组	35	231.11 ± 12.18	226.16 ± 11.45	220. 12 ± 17.23	225.80 ± 14.58	12.824	0.001
合计	70	229.55 ± 11.45	223.38 ± 14.25	214.84 ± 14.53	222.59 ± 13.75	$112.358^{1)}$	$0.000^{1)}$

-1.171

0.061

表 4 2 组膝骨关节炎患者治疗前后血清蛋白聚糖表达量的比较

1) 主效应的 F 值(t 值)和 P 值;2)交互效应的 F 值和 P 值

-0.942

0.528

3.4 血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量 时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应;2组患者血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点间血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2组患者血清Ⅱ型胶原表

达量随时间均呈降低趋势,但2组的降低趋势不完全一致;治疗前、治疗1个月后,2组患者血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量的组间差异均无统计学意义;治疗3个月后补肾活血汤组血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量低于塞来昔布胶囊组(表5)。

19.524¹⁾

 0.000^{1}

 $(F = 15.379, P = 0.000)^{2}$

血清 II 型胶原表达量(x ± s, mmol·L⁻¹) F 值 组别 例数 P 值 治疗前 治疗1个月后 治疗3个月后 合计 补肾活血汤组 35 2.58 ± 0.22 2.45 ± 0.32 2.28 ± 0.49 2.44 ± 0.52 45.598 0.000塞来昔布胶囊组 35 2.60 ± 0.24 2.52 ± 0.35 2.41 ± 0.52 2.51 ± 0.46 12.136 0.004 2.59 ± 0.23 2.35 ± 0.55 2.48 ± 0.48 $39.267^{1)}$ $0.000^{1)}$ 合计 70 2.49 ± 0.42 *t* 值 -0.636-1.125-2.275 12.586^{1} (F = 17.785, $0.000^{1)}$ $P = 0.000)^{2}$ *P* 值 0.9230.0650.001

表 5 2 组膝骨关节炎患者治疗前后血清Ⅱ型胶原表达量的比较

- 1) 主效应的 F 值(t 值)和 P 值;2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值
- 3.5 膝关节软骨 T2 值 时间因素和分组因素存在 交互效应;2 组患者膝关节软骨 T2 值总体比较,组间 差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;治疗前后不同 时间点间膝关节软骨 T2 值的差异有统计学意义,即 存在时间效应,但 2 组的变化趋势不完全一致;补肾

活血汤组膝关节软骨 T2 值随时间呈降低趋势,塞来 昔布胶囊组膝关节软骨 T2 值随时间无明显变化;治疗前2组患者膝关节软骨 T2 值的组间差异无统计学意义;治疗1个月后、治疗3个月后补肾活血汤组膝关节软骨 T2 值均低于塞来昔布胶囊组(表6)。

膝美节软骨 T2 值($\bar{x} \pm s, ms$) P 值 组别 例数 *F* 值 治疗3个月后 治疗前 治疗1个月后 合计 补肾活血汤组 35 45.48 ± 3.13 42.55 ± 3.06 38.75 ± 3.24 42.26 ± 3.96 75.438 0.000 45.60 ± 3.39 45.68 ± 3.18 45.59 ± 3.75 4.527 0.277 塞来昔布胶囊组 35 45.50 ± 3.62 63.481¹⁾ $0.000^{1)}$ 合计 70 45.58 ± 3.15 44.08 ± 3.45 42.13 ± 3.72 43.93 ± 3.82 -0.542-4.635*t* 值 -2.746 $20.586^{1)}$ (F = 15.337, $P = 0.002)^{2}$ 0.000 $0.000^{1)}$ P 值 0.9380.009

表 6 2 组膝骨关节炎患者治疗前后膝关节软骨 T2 值的比较

1) 主效应的 F 值(t 值)和 P 值;2)交互效应的 F 值和 P 值

4 讨论

KOA 属中医学"痹证""骨痹"范畴。中医学认为

该病的病机为痰瘀等邪气滞留于肢体筋脉,经络闭阻,导致肌肉、关节的疼痛与活动不利。《素问·肾气

通天论》曰"肾气乃伤,高骨乃坏",指出了痹证与肾的关系,说明骨的强健生长与肾精的充盈亏损有关^[17]。肾精可以滋养骨关节,肾精足则骨强健,肾精亏则骨萎软。痹证日久,会伤及肝肾,耗伤精气,气虚致血瘀,瘀阻肢体筋脉,不荣则痛,不通则痛;同时,病程日久肾精亏耗,骨髓缺乏其滋养而空虚致骨与关节趋于萎软,出现骨痹、骨蚀等病变,从而出现血瘀与肾虚相兼的痹证。因此,治疗上宜活血化瘀、补肾健骨^[18]。根据长期临床经验,我们自拟补肾活血汤治疗 KOA。方中熟地黄、山药、山茱萸、枸杞子偏补肾阴;姜杜仲、制附子和肉桂偏补肾阳,阴阳双补,阳中求阴,阴中求阳;杜仲还有强腰膝之功,配以当归尾、桃仁、红花活血化瘀;炙甘草以调和药性;诸药合用共奏活血化瘀、补肾健骨的功效。

KOA 是在力学因素和生物学因素共同作用下,以软骨变性、丢失及软骨下骨和关节边缘骨质增生为特征的慢性关节炎疾病^[19]。该病的始发部位在软骨。早期关节软骨的退行性改变与多方面因素有关,其中有学者认为关节软骨退变与软骨细胞外基质中的成分蛋白聚糖、Ⅱ型胶原总量丢失有关^[20]。采取有效的治疗方法保护软骨细胞外基质成分和调节软骨细胞的功能是防止早期关节软骨退变的关键性措施^[21]。有文献报道,早期 KOA 软骨的退变与膝关节软骨 T2 值有显著的相关性;当患者关节软骨退变的方法^[22]。

本研究结果显示,治疗1个月后、治疗3个月后补肾活血汤组的膝关节疼痛 VAS 评分均低于塞来昔布胶囊组,而 KSS 评分均高于塞来昔布组,这说明自拟补肾活血汤较塞来昔布胶囊能更好地改善早期 KOA 患者的疼痛症状和促进关节功能的恢复。有研究认为补肾活血汤药可以改善 KOA 症状,这可能与其中部分中药能调控滑膜细胞 Wnt/β - catenin 信号通路而抑制炎症反应有关^[23]。同时,潘建科等^[24]研究发现,补肾活血中药治疗 KOA 是安全有效的,值得临床推广。补肾活血汤组血清蛋白聚糖与血清Ⅱ型胶原的表达量在治疗3个月后均低于塞来昔布胶囊组,这提示补肾活血汤药能防止关节软骨中蛋白聚糖和Ⅱ型胶原的丢失。梁组建等^[25]研究发现,补肾活血中药能调节软骨基质蛋白酶而延缓软骨退变。补肾活血汤组膝关节软骨 T2 值在治疗1个月后、治疗3

个月后均低于塞来昔布胶囊组,这进一步说明了补肾活血汤药对膝关节软骨有保护作用,其能减缓甚至逐渐恢复软骨的变性。徐英杰等^[26]研究发现,中药关节腔内注射能降低 KOA 患者关节软骨的 T2 值。但是,在研究中我们也发现补肾活血汤组患者治疗前后的 T2 值有改变,但是其 T2 mapping 图像上并没有明显的变化。我们推测自拟补肾活血汤可能是通过恢复早期 KOA 软骨中的微小结构来降低 T2 值,因此在图像上显示不明显,这有待今后进一步研究证实。

本研究结果显示,口服自拟补肾活血汤治疗早期 KOA可以缓解或消除膝关节疼痛,改善膝关节功能, 延缓软骨退变,其疗效优于口服塞来昔布胶囊,值得 临床推广应用。

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