

复方益母草口服液联合缩宫素预防阴道分娩产妇产后出血及促进子宫复旧的效果与安全性

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摘要 目的:观察复方益母草口服液联合缩宫素预防阴道分娩产妇产后出血及促进子宫复旧的效果与安全性。方法:240例经产道自然分娩的产妇随机均分为对照组和观察组。对照组产妇产后,臀部立即注射缩宫素20 U。观察组患者在对照组的基础上加服复方益母草口服液20 ml,每日3次,连续服用两周。观察两组产妇产后阴道出血、子宫复旧及不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组产妇产后1 h出血量、1~2 h出血量、产后42 d复查时宫底高度与对照组比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组产妇产后2~24 h出血量、产后出血的发生率,产后42 d复查时子宫体大小、宫腔积血情况、恶露持续时间均显著优于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组产妇均未见发热、皮疹、恶心等明显药物不良反应发生。结论:复方益母草口服液联合缩宫素能明显减少阴道分娩产妇产后出血、促进子宫复旧,且安全性较好。

关键词 复方益母草口服液;缩宫素;阴道分娩;产后出血;子宫复旧;疗效;安全性

Efficacy and Safety of Compound Yimucao Oral Liquid Combined with Oxytocin in the Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage and Promotion of Uterine Involution for Puerpera of Vaginal Delivery

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the efficacy and safety of Compound yimucao oral liquid combined with oxytocin in the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage and promotion of uterine involution for puerpera of vaginal delivery. METHODS: 240 pregnant women with natural childbirth of vaginal delivery were randomly divided into control group and observation group. Control group was injected oxytocin 20 U in buttock after delivery. Observation group was additionally treated with Compound yimucao oral liquid 20 ml, tid for consecutive 2 weeks. Postpartum vaginal bleeding, uterine involution and incidence of adverse reactions in 2 groups were observed. RESULTS: Compared with control group, postpartum hemorrhage volume after delivery 2-24 h, incidence of postpartum hemorrhage, uterus size, uterine hemorrhage and lochia duration in postpartum 42 d in observation group were significantly better than control group, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); there were no significant differences in the hemorrhage postpartum volume after delivery 1 h and 1-2 h and fundal height in postpartum 42 d in 2 groups ($P>0.05$). There were no fever, rash, nausea and other obvious adverse reactions in 2 groups. CONCLUSIONS: Compound yimucao oral liquid combined with oxytocin can obviously decrease the postpartum bleeding and promote uterine involution, with good safety.

KEYWORDS Compound yimucao oral liquid; Oxytocin; Vaginal delivery; Postpartum hemorrhage; Uterine involution; Efficacy; Safety

产后出血是指胎儿娩出后24 h内出血量 >500 ml或产后2 h内出血量 >400 ml^[1];子宫复旧不全则有恶露淋漓不尽、腹痛等症^[2]。产后出血和子宫复旧不全是产妇产后最严重和常见的并发症,严重影响妇女的身心健康。复方益母草口服液是我院研制生产的院内制剂,由益母草和鸡血藤两味中药组成。本研究中笔者观察了复方益母草口服液联合缩宫素预防阴道分娩产妇产后出血及促进子宫复旧的效果与安全性,以为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

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选取2014年1月—12月在本院足月妊娠经阴道自然分娩的产妇240例,哺乳方式均为母乳喂养。排除具有凝血功能障碍、胎盘滞留、软产道复杂裂伤、宫颈裂伤、盆腔感染等引起的出血以及妊娠并发症等影响因素的产妇。将所有产妇根据随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组均为120例。两组产妇年龄、孕周、新生儿体质量等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,详见表1。本研究方案经我院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组产妇产后,臀部立即注射缩宫素(上海第一生化药业有限公司,规格:1 ml:10 U)20 U。观察组产妇产后,在对照组基础上加服复方益母草口服液(我院自制,规格:10 ml/支)20 ml,每日3次,连服两周。

表1 两组产妇基本资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 1 Comparison of general information between 2 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	年龄,岁	孕周	初产妇,例	经产妇,例	新生儿体重,g	产程,min
观察组	120	27.9±1.78	39.3±1.5	92	28	3 450±890	461.0±60.0
对照组	120	27.0±1.03	39.0±1.3	89	31	3 420±910	492.5±54.0

1.3 观察指标及疗效判定标准

(1)产后出血量。测量出血量采用称重法,术后产妇臀下放置无菌纸浆垫,测量纸浆垫增加的质量,换算后得出产后出血量,换算比例为1.05 g=1 ml血液^[3]。测量两组产妇产后1 h、1~2 h、2~24 h的出血量。产后出血发生率=(产后出血例数/自然分娩产妇总例数)×100%。(2)产后子宫复旧。通过对产妇电话随访及产后42 d复查确定恶露结束时间^[4-5]。产后42 d复查时检查宫底高度、子宫体大小和宫腔内是否有积血。产妇排尿后平卧于床上,先充分按摩子宫再以软尺测量耻骨联合上缘中点至子宫底最高点的距离(cm)即为宫底高度;应用彩超测量子宫体长径、前后径、横径,三径之和即为子宫体大小;宫腔积血评价标准为:暗区宽度1.5~2.9 cm为少量积血,暗区宽度3.0~4.9 cm为中度积血,暗区宽度>5.0 cm为大量积血^[6]。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 11.5统计软件对所得数据进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组产妇产后出血量比较

两组产妇1 h和1~2 h出血量比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);观察组产妇产后2~24 h出血量、产后出血的发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组产妇产后出血情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s, ml$)

Tab 2 Comparison of postpartum hemorrhage volume between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s, ml$)

组别	产后1 h出血量	产后1~2 h出血量	产后2~24 h出血量	产后出血发生率,%
观察组	235.2±49.5	84.1±20.0	30.7±10.4	0.83(1/120)
对照组	242.5±46.0	88.3±15.8	75.4±19.4	3.33(4/120)
P	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

2.2 两组产妇产后子宫复旧情况比较

两组产妇产后42 d复查时宫底高度比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);而观察组产妇产后子宫体小于对照组,宫腔积血情况优于对照组,恶露持续时间短于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表3。

表3 两组产妇产后子宫复旧情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 3 Comparison of uterine involution between 2 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	产后42 d宫底高度,cm	产后42 d子宫体大小,cm	产后42 d宫腔积血,例			恶露持续时间,d
			少量	中等	大量	
观察组	0.28±1.24	16.71±0.79	5(4.17%)	2(0.17%)	0(0)	20.7±10.2
对照组	0.34±0.92	24.30±2.85	11(9.17%)	3(2.50%)	2(0.17%)	28.0±18.4
P	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

2.3 不良反应

治疗期间,两组产妇均未见发热、皮疹、恶心等明显药物不良反应发生。

3 讨论

复方益母草口服液作为我院自制制剂已在临床使用多

年,由益母草和鸡血藤经水提醇沉而制成。益母草为妇科经典用药,现代药理研究显示,益母草提取物对子宫具有双向调节作用,其中的水溶性生物碱类、黄酮类成分能兴奋离体小鼠子宫^[7]、缩宫止血、促使子宫复旧。鸡血藤是一味活血化瘀中药具有雌激素样作用。现代药理研究也证实了鸡血藤具有补血活血作用^[8-9]。产妇产后多气血两虚,益母草与鸡血藤配伍更能发挥缩宫止血、祛瘀生新之功,在预防产后出血、促进子宫复旧的同时起到补血作用。

产后出血是造成产妇死亡的主要原因之一,凝血功能障碍、胎盘因素、产程延长、宫缩乏力等都是引起产后出血的原因,其中最主要的是宫缩乏力^[10]。因此,预防产后出血的关键在于加强子宫收缩,而促进子宫复旧最根本的也在于促进子宫收缩。目前,国内促进子宫收缩最常使用的药物是缩宫素^[11],其价格便宜、副作用小、起效快(肌内注射3~5 min起效),但维持时间短(30~60 min),且受体位点饱和后,增加药物剂量非但不能继续促进子宫收缩,还可能会因大剂量的应用而导致水中毒等副作用的发生^[10-11]。

近年来多见各种益母草制剂用于预防产后出血和促进子宫复旧的报道,使用最多的是益母草注射液^[12-14]。因为经阴道自然分娩的产妇留院观察24 h即可出院,所以口服给药途径能提高产妇的依从性,更适合产妇出院后使用,从而更好地发挥药效。本研究中使用复方益母草口服液的产妇均未见过敏、皮疹、恶心等药物不良反应发生。

综上所述,复方益母草口服液联合缩宫素能明显减少阴道分娩产妇产后出血、促进子宫复旧,且安全性较好。由于本研究纳入观察的样本量较小,此结论有待大样本、多中心研究进一步证实。

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米索前列醇不同给药方式联合宫腔吸引管在剖宫产术后无痛人流中的应用

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摘要 目的:探讨米索前列醇不同给药方式联合宫腔吸引管在剖宫产术后无痛人流中的应用。方法:214例剖宫产术后无痛人流患者随机分为A组(71例)、B组(71例)、C组(72例)。所有患者均给予常规静脉麻醉后,A组患者术前2h给予米索前列醇0.6mg,口服;B组患者术前3h给予米索前列醇片0.2mg,研粉后置入阴道后穹窿;C组患者不给予相关药物。各组患者均使用一次性宫腔吸引管。观察各组患者的镇静效果、宫颈扩张效果、手术时间、术中出血量、苏醒时间、异丙酚用量、并发症发生情况及不良反应发生情况。结果:A组患者手术时间、术中出血量<B组<C组,差异有统计学意义($P>0.05$),A组患者苏醒时间、异丙酚用量<B、C组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但B、C两组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A、B组患者镇静、宫颈扩张总有效率显著高于C组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但A、B两组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A组患者并发症发生率<B组<C组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。各组患者不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);结论:口服或阴道给予米索前列醇联合宫腔吸引管治疗剖宫产术后无痛人流的疗效和安全性均相当,但口服给药可减少麻醉药物用量,减少术中出血量,缩短手术时间。

关键词 米索前列醇;无痛人流;宫腔吸引管;剖宫产

Adhibition of Misoprostol Combined with Palace Cavity Attraction Tube in the Treatment of Painless Abortion after Cesarean Section

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE:** To study the adhibition of misoprostol combined with palace cavity attraction tube in the treatment of painless abortion after cesarean section. **METHODS:** 214 patients who received painless abortion after cesarean section were randomly divided into group A (71 case), group B (71 case) and group C (72 case). After all patients were given conventional intravenous anesthesia, Group A was given misoprostol 0.6 mg for oral administration in preoperative 2 h. Group B was given Misoprostol tablet 0.2 mg abrasive powder put in posterior fornix in preoperative 3 h. Group C did not give any drugs. All the groups used disposable suction curettage tube. The efficacies of sedation and cervical dilatation, operation time, intraoperative blood loss, recovery time, dosage of propofol and incidences of complications and adverse reactions in the 3 groups were observed. **RESULTS:** The operation time, intraoperative blood loss in group A were lower than group B and lower than group C, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); recovery time and dosage of propofol in group A were lower than group B and C, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$), however, there was no significant difference between group B and C ($P>0.05$). The total effective rates of sedation and cervical dilatation in group A and B were significantly higher than group C, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$), however, there was no significant difference between group A and B ($P>0.05$). The incidence of complications in group A was lower than group B and lower than group C, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions among 3 groups ($P>0.05$). **CONCLUSIONS:** The efficiency and safety of misoprostol for oral administration or medicated vaginal suppository combined with palace cavity attraction tube in the treatment of painless abortion after cesarean section is similar, but oral administration can reduce the dosage of anesthetics, operation time and smaller intraoperative blood loss volume.

KEYWORDS Misoprostol; Painless abortion; Palace cavity attraction tube; Cesarean section

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