

麝香正骨酊联合活血止痛散治疗急性外伤肿痛的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察麝香正骨酊联合活血止痛散治疗急性外伤肿痛的临床疗效和安全性。方法:160例急性外伤肿痛患者随机均分为A组和B组。A组患者给予麝香正骨酊外用涂抹患处,tid;B组患者在A组治疗基础上加用活血止痛散1.5g,口服,tid。两组患者均以7d为1个疗程,连续治疗2个疗程。观察两组患者的临床疗效,治疗前和治疗7、14d后疼痛视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评分、肿胀缓解评分及不良反应发生情况。结果:治疗7d后,A组患者总有效率显著低于B组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗14d后两组患者总有效率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗7、14d后,两组患者VAS评分、肿胀缓解评分均显著低于同组治疗前,治疗14d后两组显著低于同组治疗7d后,且治疗7d后B组显著低于A组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗14d后,两组患者VAS评分、肿胀缓解评分比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:麝香正骨酊联合活血止痛散相比单用麝香正骨酊治疗急性外伤肿痛起效更快,可在更短时间内缓解疼痛、肿胀情况,且安全性相当。

关键词 麝香正骨酊;活血止痛散;急性外伤肿痛;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Shexiang Zhenggu Tincture Combined with Huoxue Zhitong Powder in the Treatment of Acute Traumatic Swelling and Pain

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the efficacy and safety of Shexiang zhenggu tincture combined with Huoxue zhitong powder in the treatment of acute traumatic swelling and pain. METHODS: Totally 160 patients with acute traumatic swelling and pain were randomly divided into group A and group B. Patients in group A were given Shexiangzhenggu tincture for external use, 3 times a day; patients in group B were orally added one bag of Huoxue zhitong powder, 3 times a day, based on the treatment of control group. 7 d was course and it lasted 2 courses. The clinical efficacy, the scores of visual analogue pain score (VAS) and swelling remission before and after 7 and 14 d treatment and the incidence of ADR were observed. RESULTS: After 7 d treatment, the total effective rate in group A was significantly higher than group B, with significant difference ($P<0.05$); after 14 d treatment, there was no significant difference in the total effective rate between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). After 7 and 14 d, the scores of VAS and swelling remission were significantly lower than before; 14 d treatment was lower than 7 d treatment, and group B was significantly lower than group A after 7 d treatment, with significant differences ($P<0.05$); there were no significant differences among the scores of VAS and swelling remission in 2 groups after 14 d treatment ($P>0.05$). No obvious ADR was found in 2 groups during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Shexiang zhenggu tincture combined with Huoxue zhitong powder has better efficacy, can relieve the pain and swelling faster, with similar safety.

KEYWORDS Shexiang zhenggu tincture; Huoxue zhitong powder; Acute traumatic swelling and pain; Efficacy; Safety

跌打损伤是骨伤科常见病、多发病,主要表现为患处肿胀、疼痛、活动受限^[1]。其临床治疗主要为及时消除软组织炎症、缓解软组织内血管的充血、扩张和渗出,减轻软组织水肿^[2]。活血止痛散由当归、三七、土鳖虫等中药研制而成,具有活血散瘀、消肿止痛的功效,可用于治疗跌打损伤、瘀血肿痛。麝香正骨酊由人工麝香、三七、红花等组成,具有祛风止痛、舒筋活血的作用,可用于治疗跌打损伤、伤筋骨折、风湿痹痛、骨刺。在本研究中,笔者采用麝香正骨酊联合活血止痛散治疗急性外伤肿痛患者,取得了较好的效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

选择2013年1月—2014年6月达州市中心医院收治的160例急性外伤肿痛患者,均符合《中医病证诊疗标准与方剂

选用》中跌打损伤的诊断标准^[3],经X光片检查无骨折,或有骨折无需手术,仅需手法复位及夹板或石膏外固定治疗。将所有患者按随机数字表法均分为A组和B组。A组男性41例,女性39例,年龄(34.0±6.3)岁;B组男性40例,女性40例,年龄(35.0±5.6)岁。两组患者性别、年龄等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法^[4-5]

A组患者给予麝香正骨酊(福州屏山制药有限公司,规格:20ml/支)外用涂抹患处,每日3次;B组患者在A组治疗基础上加用活血止痛散(北京同仁堂股份有限公司同仁堂制药厂,规格:1.5g/袋)1袋,口服,每日3次。两组患者均以7d为1个疗程,连续治疗2个疗程。

1.3 观察指标^[6]

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观察两组患者治疗前和治疗7、14 d后疼痛视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评分、肿胀缓解评分及不良反应发生情况。VAS评分:疼痛剧烈且持续、难忍、影响睡眠,计6分;疼痛较重但不持续、可以忍受、影响睡眠,计4分;疼痛时重时轻、可以忍受、不影响睡眠,计2分;无疼痛,计0分。肿胀缓解评分:重度肿胀,张力性水泡,计6分;中度肿胀、皮纹消失,计4分;轻度肿胀、皮纹存在,计2分;无肿胀,计0分。

1.4 疗效判定标准^[6-7]

显效:临床症状、体征基本消失,能够正常生活及工作;有效:临床症状、体征明显改善,稍有轻度不适,不影响日常生活及工作;无效:未达上述标准。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0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 两组患者治疗前后VAS评分比较

治疗前,两组患者VAS评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗7、14 d后,两组患者VAS评分均显著低于同组治疗前;治疗7 d后B组显著低于A组,且治疗14 d后显著低于治疗7 d后,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);但治疗14 d后,两组患者VAS评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组患者治疗前后VAS评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab 1 Comparison of VAS scores between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	<i>n</i>	治疗前	治疗7 d后	治疗14 d后
A组	80	3.4±0.8	2.9±0.5 [*]	1.1±0.3 ^{*△}
B组	80	3.2±0.6	1.8±0.8 ^{**}	0.9±0.4 ^{*△}

注:与治疗前比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$;与A组比较,[#] $P < 0.05$;与治疗7 d后比较,[△] $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, ^{*} $P < 0.05$; vs. group A, [#] $P < 0.05$; vs. after 7 d treatment, [△] $P < 0.05$

2.2 两组患者治疗前后肿胀缓解评分比较

治疗前,两组患者肿胀缓解评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗7、14 d后,两组患者肿胀缓解评分均显著低于同组治疗前;治疗14 d后两组显著低于治疗7 d后,且治疗7 d后B组显著低于A组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);治疗14 d后,两组患者VAS评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组患者治疗前后肿胀缓解评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab 2 Comparison of swelling remission scores between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	<i>n</i>	治疗前	治疗7 d后	治疗14 d后
A组	80	4.6±0.7	2.4±0.5 [*]	1.0±0.5 ^{*△}
B组	80	4.8±0.2	1.4±0.4 ^{**}	0.8±0.2 ^{*△}

注:与治疗前比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$;与A组比较,[#] $P < 0.05$;与治疗7 d后比较,[△] $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, ^{*} $P < 0.05$; vs. group A, [#] $P < 0.05$; vs. after 7 d treatment, [△] $P < 0.05$

2.3 两组患者治疗7 d后临床疗效比较

治疗7 d后,A组患者总有效率显著低于B组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表3。

2.4 两组患者治疗14 d后临床疗效比较

治疗14 d后,两组患者总有效率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表4。

表3 两组患者治疗7 d后临床疗效比较(例)

Tab 3 Comparison of clinical efficacies after 7 d treatment between 2 groups(case)

组别	<i>n</i>	显效	有效	无效	总有效率,%
A组	80	41	30	9	88.8
B组	80	51	25	4	95.0

表4 两组患者治疗14 d后临床疗效比较(例)

Tab 4 Comparison of clinical efficacies after 14 d treatment between 2 groups(case)

组别	<i>n</i>	显效	有效	无效	总有效率,%
A组	80	55	21	4	95.0
B组	80	57	20	3	96.3

2.5 不良反应

两组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。

3 讨论

中医治疗软组织损伤具有悠久的历史。急性软组织损伤乃因外力作用于身体某一部位,使筋脉受损、气血凝滞,瘀滞于肌肤腠理,临床表现为疼痛、肿胀、畸形、功能障碍等^[8]。

活血止痛散为2012版《国家基本药物目录》骨伤科用药,由当归、三七、乳香(制)、冰片、土鳖虫、自然铜(煅)组成,多用于治疗跌打损伤,可缓解瘀血肿痛。现代药理研究证明,活血化瘀类中药能扩张周围血管,改善微循环,降低毛细血管通透性,减少周围组织渗出,有利于损伤软组织的修复^[7]。研究表明,活血止痛散联合其他活血化瘀药物外用治疗软组织损伤,有利于驱邪外出,具有活血止痛、舒筋通络的作用,治疗效果显著,符合中医外治联合内治法的治疗特色^[8]。

本研究结果表明,治疗7 d后,A组患者总有效率显著低于B组,差异有统计学意义;治疗14 d后,两组患者总有效率比较差异无统计学意义。治疗7、14 d后,VAS评分、肿胀缓解评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且两组治疗14 d后显著低于治疗7 d后,治疗7 d后B组显著低于A组,差异均有统计学意义;但治疗14 d后两组患者VAS评分、肿胀缓解评分比较差异均无统计学意义。这表明,麝香正骨酊联合活血止痛散治疗急性外伤肿痛可在短期内提高消肿、止痛的治疗效果。安全性方面,两组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生,表明麝香正骨酊联合活血止痛散的安全性较好。

综上所述,麝香正骨酊联合活血止痛散相比单用麝香正骨酊治疗急性外伤肿痛起效更快,可在更短时间内缓解疼痛、肿胀情况,且安全性相当。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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艾司洛尔复合异丙酚对行胆囊切除术老年高血压患者气管插管应激反应的影响

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摘要 目的:观察艾司洛尔复合异丙酚对行胆囊切除术老年高血压患者气管插管应激反应的影响。方法:36例拟行胆囊切除术的老年高血压患者随机均分为对照组(D₀组)、艾司洛尔0.5 mg/kg组(D₁组)、艾司洛尔1 mg/kg组(D₂组)。各组患者均以异丙酚1.5 mg/kg为静脉麻醉诱导,D₀组患者静脉注射0.9%氯化钠注射液10 ml;D₁组患者静脉注射盐酸艾司洛尔注射液0.5 mg/kg;D₂组患者静脉注射盐酸艾司洛尔注射液1 mg/kg。观察各组患者插管前及插管后1、3、5 min时的收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、心率(HR)及血浆儿茶酚胺水平[去甲肾上腺素(NE)、肾上腺素(E)],并记录不良反应发生情况。结果:与插管前比较,D₀组患者插管后1、3、5 min时SBP、DBP、HR均明显升高;D₁组患者插管后1 min时SBP、DBP、HR均显著低于D₀组,3、5 min时SBP、DBP、HR均显著低于同组插管前及D₀组;D₂组患者插管后1、3、5 min时SBP、DBP、HR均显著低于同组插管前及D₀、D₁组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。D₁组患者插管后1 min时NE水平显著低于同组插管前,3、5 min时显著高于同组插管前,而1、3、5 min时E水平均显著高于同组插管前;D₂组患者插管后1、3、5 min时NE、E水平均显著低于同组插管前,且1、3 min时E水平显著低于D₁组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:艾司洛尔1 mg/kg复合异丙酚用于老年高血压患者胆囊切除术麻醉,可有效缓解气管插管时的心血管应激反应,且安全性较好。

关键词 老年高血压患者;艾司洛尔;异丙酚;气管插管;应激反应

Effect of Esmolol and Propofol on the Endotracheal Intubation Stress Response of Hypertensive Elderly Patients with Cholecystectomy

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the effects of esmolol and propofol on the endotracheal intubation stress response of hypertensive elderly patients with cholecystectomy. METHODS: Totally 36 hypertensive elderly patients with cholecystectomy were randomly divided into control group (D₀ group), esmolol 0.5 mg/kg group (D₁ group) and esmolol 1 mg/kg group (D₂ group). All patients were induced by propofol 1.5 mg/kg, iv. D₀ group was treated by 0.9% sodium chloride injection 10 ml, iv; D₁ group was treated by esmolol 0.5 mg/kg, iv; D₂ group was treated by esmolol 1 mg/kg, iv. The clinical data was observed, including systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate (HR) and plasma catecholamine levels [norepinephrine (NE), epinephrine (E)] before and after 1 min, 3 min and 5 min of intubation, and incidence of adverse reactions was recorded. RESULTS: Compared with before intubation, the SBP, DBP and HR in D₀ group after 1, 3, 5 min were significantly increased ($P<0.05$); the SBP, DBP and HR in D₁ group after 1 min were significantly lower than D₀ group, and the SBP, DBP and HR in D₁ group after 3 and 5 min were significantly lower than before and D₀ group ($P<0.05$); the SBP, DBP and HR in D₂ group after 1, 3 and 5 min of intubation were significantly lower than before and D₀ and D₁ group, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). The NE level in D₁ group after 1 min of intubation was significantly lower than before, after 3 and 5 min were significantly higher than before, and E level after 1, 3 and 5 min were significantly higher than before ($P<0.05$); the NE and E levels in D₂ group after 1, 3 and 5 min of intubation were significantly lower than before ($P<0.05$), and the E level after 1 and 3 min of intubation in D₂ group were significantly lower than D₁ group ($P<0.05$). There were no obvious adverse reactions during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Esmolol 1 mg/kg and propofol can effectively relieve the cardiovascular stress response of hypertensive elderly patients with cholecystectomy, with good safety.

KEYWORDS Elderly patients with hypertension; Esmolol; Propofol; Endotracheal intubation; Stress response

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