

苦碟子注射液联合前列地尔治疗后循环缺血性眩晕的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察苦碟子注射液联合前列地尔治疗后循环缺血性眩晕的临床疗效和安全性。方法:180例后循环缺血患者随机均分为A、B、C组。所有患者均给予拜阿司匹林、阿托伐他汀、营养神经、降压、降糖等常规治疗。在此基础上,A组患者给予前列地尔注射液10 μg,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液100 ml中,静脉滴注,每日1次+苦碟子注射液30 ml,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液250 ml中,静脉滴注,每日1次;B组患者给予前列地尔注射液(用法用量同A组);C组患者给予苦碟子注射液(用法用量同A组)。各组患者疗程均为14 d。观察各组患者的临床疗效,治疗前后左侧椎动脉(LVA)血流速度、右侧椎动脉(RVA)血流速度、基底动脉(BA)血流速度,各脑电波绝对潜伏期(PL)及峰间潜伏期(IPL)的变化及不良反应发生情况。结果:A组患者总有效率显著高于B、C组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,各组患者LVA、RVA、BA血流速度均显著高于同组治疗前,且A组高于B、C组;PL-I、PL-III、PL-V、IPL-I~III、IPL-III~V均显著低于同组治疗前,且A组低于B、C组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但B、C组两组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。各组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:苦碟子注射液联合前列地尔治疗后循环缺血性眩晕较单用苦碟子注射液或前列地尔疗效更显著,且安全性较好。

关键词 苦碟子注射液;前列地尔;后循环缺血;眩晕

Clinical Observation of Kudiezi Injection Combined with Alprostadil in the Treatment of Posterior Circulation Ischemic Vertigo

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of Kudiezi injection combined with alprostadil in the treatment of posterior circulation ischemic vertigo. METHODS: Totally 180 patients with posterior circulation ischemia were randomly divided into group A, group B and group C. All patients were given aspirin, atorvastatin, nutrition nerve, antihypertensive, hypoglycemic and other conventional treatment. On this basis, group A was given Alprostadil injection 10 μg, adding into 0.9% Sodium chloride injection 100 ml, iv, once a day; Kudiezi injection 30 ml, adding into 0.9% Sodium chloride injection 250 ml, iv, once a day. Group B was given Alprostadil injection (the same usage as group A); group C was given Kudiezi injection (the same usage as group A). The course was 14 d. The clinic data was observed, including clinical efficacy; blood flow velocity in left vertebral artery (LVA), blood flow velocity in right vertebral artery (RVA), blood flow velocity of basilar artery (BA), changes of peak latency (PL) and incubation period latency (IPL) before and after treatment; and the incidence of adverse reactions. RESULTS: The total effective rate in group A was significantly higher than group B and C, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the blood flow velocity of LVA, RVA and BA in each group were significantly higher than before, group A was higher than group B and C; PL-I, PL-III, PL-V, IPL-I-III and IPL-III-V were significantly lower than before, group A was lower than group B and C, with significant differences ($P<0.05$); however, there were no significant difference between group B and C ($P>0.05$). There were no obvious adverse reactions during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Kudiezi injection combined with alprostadil has better efficacy than only Kudiezi injection or alprostadil in the treatment of posterior circulation ischemic vertigo, with good safety.

KEYWORDS Kudiezi injection; Alprostadil; Posterior circulation ischemia; Vertigo

眩晕在老年患者中是一个比较常见的症状,在其众多的病因当中,后循环缺血是重要的因素。随着人们生活水平的提高,引起脑卒中发病的危险因素逐渐增多,脑卒中的患病率也逐渐升高,如不进行积极的干预,可引起后循环的梗死甚至危及生命。苦碟子注射液及前列地尔均为临床较常用的血管扩张药物,但作用机制不同。为评价两种药物单独及联合应用对治疗后循环缺血性眩晕的临床疗效和安全性,笔者对180例患者进行了观察,以为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

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1.1 资料来源

选择2012年1月—2014年6月我院神经内科住院治疗的180例后循环缺血患者,其中男性110例,女性70例,年龄65~87岁。纳入标准:(1)均符合中国后循环缺血专家共识组的后循环缺血诊断标准^[1];(2)均以眩晕为首发症状;(3)经CT或MR检查确诊;(4)入院时实验室指标、心电图、血、尿常规、血凝检查均未见明显异常。排除脑出血、脑梗死及其他病变。按随机数字表法将所有患者均分为A、B、C组。各组患者性别、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,详见表1。本研究方案经我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

表1 各组患者基本资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 1 Comparison of basic information among groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	男性/女性,例	年龄,岁
A组	60	40/20	77.4±9.5
B组	60	34/26	76.8±10.2
C组	60	36/24	78.8±8.7

所有患者均给予拜阿司匹林、阿托伐他汀、营养神经、降压、降糖等常规治疗。在此基础上,A组患者给予前列地尔注射液(西安力邦制药有限公司,规格:2 ml:10 μg)10 μg,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液100 ml中,静脉滴注,每日1次+苦碟子注射液(通化华夏药业有限责任公司,规格:10 ml/支)30 ml,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液250 ml中,静脉滴注,每日1次;B组患者给予前列地尔注射液(用法用量同A组);C组患者给予苦碟子注射液(用法用量同A组)。各组患者疗程均为14 d。

1.3 观察指标

观察各组患者治疗前后左侧椎动脉(LVA)血流速度、右侧椎动脉(RVA)血流速度、基底动脉(BA)血流速度,各脑电绝对潜伏期(PL)及峰间潜伏期(IPL)的变化及不良反应发生情况。

1.4 疗效判定标准^[1]

显效:眩晕症状消失,不影响日常活动;有效:无眩晕发作,日常活动时稍有头昏感,活动稍受限;无效:未达上述标准。总有效率=(痊愈例数+显效例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件对所得数据分析。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 各组患者临床疗效比较

A组患者总有效率显著高于B、C组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但B、C组两组间比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表2。

表2 各组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical efficacies among groups [case (%)]

组别	n	显效	有效	无效	总有效率,%
A组	60	50(83.33)	9(15.00)	1(1.67)	98.33
B组	60	42(70.00)	6(10.00)	12(20.00)	80.00
C组	60	41(68.33)	7(11.67)	12(20.00)	80.00

2.2 各组患者治疗前后LVA、RVA、BA血流速度比较

治疗前,各组患者LVA、RVA、BA血流速度比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后,各组患者LVA、RVA、BA血流速度均显著高于同组治疗前,且A组高于B、C组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);但B、C组两组间比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表3。

2.3 各组患者治疗前后PL、IPL比较

治疗前,各组患者PL-I、PL-III、PL-V、IPL-I~III、IPL-III~V比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后,各组患者PL-I、PL-III、PL-V、IPL-I~III、IPL-III~V均显著低于同组治疗前,且A组低于B、C组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但B、C组两组间比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表4。

2.4 不良反应

各组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。

表3 各组患者治疗前后LVA、RVA、BA血流速度比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm/s)

Tab 3 Comparison of blood flow velocity of LVA, RVA and BA among groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm/s)

组别	n	LVA		RVA		BA	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
A组	60	30.20±3.50	39.51±4.56**	29.10±4.16	42.80±5.57**	28.90±3.97	45.30±4.80**
B组	60	29.21±3.72	33.38±5.29*	29.21±4.65	40.64±5.23*	28.01±3.99	42.28±4.90*
C组	60	30.30±3.71	33.45±5.33*	29.20±4.67	40.50±5.40*	28.01±4.64	41.60±4.67*

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与B、C组比较,** $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, * $P < 0.05$; vs. group B and C, ** $P < 0.05$

表4 各组患者治疗前后PL、IPL比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, ms)

Tab 4 Comparison of PL and IPL among groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ms)

组别	n	时间	PL-I	PL-III	PL-V	IPL-I~III	IPL-III~V
A组	60	治疗前	1.79±0.18	3.90±0.22	6.04±0.28	2.14±0.23	2.17±0.18
		治疗后	1.67±0.15**	3.56±0.21**	5.70±0.26**	2.09±0.22**	1.80±0.21**
B组	60	治疗前	1.78±0.20	3.88±0.21	6.05±0.30	2.15±0.21	2.16±0.22
		治疗后	1.73±0.21*	3.68±0.24*	5.80±0.26*	2.10±0.21*	2.09±0.23*
C组	60	治疗前	1.75±0.21	3.91±0.19	6.03±0.27	2.15±0.20	2.19±0.21
		治疗后	1.71±0.19*	3.70±0.20*	5.90±0.26*	2.11±0.19*	2.10±0.19*

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与B、C组比较,** $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, * $P < 0.05$; vs. group B and C, ** $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

栓塞和低灌注可引起后循环缺血,临床表现为相应的责任动脉供血区的短暂性脑缺血和脑梗死症状,随着医学技术的发展,尤其是磁共振成像、磁共振血管造影、CT血管造影术等的应用,均能准确地判断疾病的病因及病理生理机制。高血压在老年患者中的发病率较高,高血压作为脑卒中的独立危险因素可引起穿支动脉的脂质玻璃样病变及纤维素样或玻璃样病变,导致穿支动脉的狭窄及闭塞。穿支动脉多为终末动脉,无侧支动脉供血,即产生缺血症状。内听动脉为基底动脉的穿支动脉,亦是外周前庭的责任动脉,缺血后表现出内耳迷路及前庭系统的症状,出现眩晕。脑干听觉诱发电位中I~V波发生源与椎基底动脉系统供血区相吻合。通过对各脑电波(I、III、V)的潜伏期和潜伏间期等的分析,可以证实脑干听觉通路的功能^[3]。已有研究证实,后循环缺血临床症状的缓解与脑干听觉诱发电位生理的逆转是一致的^[4]。这说明,脑干听觉诱发电位能准确而灵敏地反映出后循环缺血的缺血情况,同时,还有助于评估病情和判断预后。

前列地尔具有改善缺血区的侧支循环、挽救半暗带、保护脑组织、保护神经元、减轻神经细胞凋亡等的作用^[5]。苦碟子注射液是由苦碟子中所含的黄酮类物质、腺苷等有效成分制成的中药注射液,具有去纤、降脂、降低血液黏度的作用^[6]。

本研究结果显示,A组患者总有效率显著高于B、C组,差异有统计学意义。治疗后,各组患者LVA、RVA、BA血流速度均显著高于同组治疗前,且A组高于B、C组;PL-I、PL-III、PL-V、IPL-I~III、IPL-III~V均显著低于同组治疗前,且A组低于B、C组,差异均有统计学意义;但B、C组两组间比较,差异无统计学意义。

综上所述,苦碟子注射液联合前列地尔治疗后循环缺血性眩晕较单用苦碟子注射液或前列地尔疗效更显著,且安全性较好。由于本研究纳入的样本量较小,此结论有待大样本、

小剂量阿加曲班对比阿司匹林治疗急性脑梗死的临床观察

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摘要 目的:对比观察小剂量阿加曲班与阿司匹林治疗急性脑梗死患者的疗效与安全性。方法:136例急性脑梗死患者随机分为观察组和对照组。两组患者均给予抗颅内压增高、抗氧化应激、脑神经保护、吸氧、控制血压血糖、抗感染、调节水电解质酸碱平衡等常规治疗。在此基础上,对照组患者给予注射用精氨酸阿司匹林100 mg,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液250 ml,静脉滴注,每日1次。观察组患者给予阿加曲班注射液40 mg,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液500 ml中,24 h持续静脉滴注,连用2 d;2 d后剂量减至10 mg,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液100 ml中,静脉滴注,每日1次,连用5 d。两组患者疗程均为7 d。观察两组患者的临床疗效,治疗前后美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分、Bathel指数评分及不良反应发生情况,并随访2年观察脑梗死复发情况。结果:观察组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,1年、2年脑梗死复发率均显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者NIHSS评分显著低于同组治疗前,观察组低于对照组;Bathel指数评分显著高于同组治疗前,观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两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:在常规治疗的基础上,小剂量阿加曲班较阿司匹林可显著改善急性脑梗死患者的神经功能、降低脑梗死复发率,且安全性较好。

关键词 阿加曲班;阿司匹林;急性脑梗死;复发率;神经功能

Clinical Observation of Small-dose Argatroban vs. Aspirin in the Treatment of Acute Cerebral Infarction

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the effect and safety of small-dose argatroban vs. aspirin in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction. METHODS: 136 patients with acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into observation group and control group. All patients were given routine treatment, such as anti-intracranial pressure, oxidative stress, brain protection, oxygen, blood pressure, blood sugar control, anti-infective, water and electrolyte acid-base balance, etc. Based on it, control group was treated with Arginine aspirin for injection 100 mg, adding into 0.9% Sodium chloride injection 250 ml, iv, once a day. Observation group was treated with Argatroban injection 40 mg, adding into 0.9% Sodium chloride injection 500 ml, 24 h continuous infusion for continuous 2 d, iv; then dose was decreased to 10 mg, adding into 0.9% Sodium chloride injection 100 ml, iv, once a day, for continuous 5 d. The course of both was 7 d. The clinic data was observed, including clinical efficacy, NIHSS (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale) score, Bathel index scores before and after treatment, and incidence of adverse reactions. The recurrence rate of cerebral infarction during the 2-year follow-up period was observed. RESULTS: The total effective rate in observation group was significantly higher than control group, the recurrence rates of cerebral infarction in observation group within 1 and 2 year(s) were significantly lower than control group, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the NIHSS score in 2 groups were significantly lower than before, observation group was lower than control group; Bathel score was significantly higher than before, and observation group was higher than control group, with significant differences ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in the incidence of adverse reactions between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Based on the conventional treatment, compared with aspirin, small-dose argatroban can significantly commute the nerve function of acute cerebral infarction, and reduce the recurrence rate of cerebral infarction, with good safety.

KEYWORDS Argatroban; Aspirin; Acute cerebral infarction; Recurrence rate; Nerve function

多中心研究进一步证实。

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