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# 参芎葡萄糖注射液联合脑蛋白水解物治疗急性脑梗塞的疗效及对神经功能缺损和血液流变学的影响

牟 鸣<sup>1</sup> 张 杰<sup>2</sup> 沈志敏<sup>1</sup> 孙 远<sup>1</sup> 李 江<sup>1</sup>

(1 四川省达州市中心医院药学部 四川 达州 635000;2 川北医学院附属医院药剂科 四川 南充 637000)

**摘要 目的:**探析参芎葡萄糖注射液与脑蛋白水解物联合治疗急性脑梗塞患者的临床疗效和对神经功能、血液流变学的影响。**方法:**入选急性脑梗患者 130 例,随机分为两组各 65 例。对照组在常规治疗基础上使用脑蛋白水解物治疗,治疗组在常规治疗基础上不仅使用脑蛋白水解物,还加用参芎葡萄糖注射液治疗,比较两组患者的临床效果、神经功能缺损评分改变和血液流变学情况。**结果:**治疗组有效率显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );神经功能缺损评分治疗后均有下降,但治疗组下降幅度更大( $P<0.05$ );治疗组红细胞压积、血小板聚集率和纤维蛋白原均显著下降( $P<0.05$ ),且同期相比,治疗组纤维蛋白原和红细胞压积下降幅度显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**参芎葡萄糖注射液与脑蛋白水解物联合治疗急性脑梗塞患者疗效确切,安全可靠,值得临床推广。

**关键词:**疗效;参芎葡萄糖注射液;神经功能;脑梗死;血液流变学

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## Efficacy of Shenxiong Glucose Injection Combined with Brain Protein Hydrolyzate in Acute Cerebral Infarction and its Impact on Neurological Deficits and Hemorheology

MU Ming<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Jie<sup>2</sup>, SHEN Zhi-min<sup>1</sup>, SUN Yuan<sup>1</sup>, LI Jiang<sup>1</sup>

(1 Department of pharmacy, Dazhou Central Hospital of Sichuan Province, Dazhou, Sichuan, 635000, China;

2 Department of Pharmac, Affiliated Hospital of Chuanbei Medical College, Nanchong, Sichuan, 637000, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of Shenxiong glucose injection combined brain protein hydrolyzate in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction and its impact on neurological deficits and hemorheology. **Methods:** 130 cases of patients with acute cerebral infarction were selected and randomly divided into two groups (65 cases for each group). The Control group was treated using brain protein hydrolyzate on the basis of conventional therapy, and the treatment group was given Shenxiong glucose injection therapy besides brain protein hydrolyzate, clinical results, neurological deficit scores changes and blood rheology of the two groups of patients were compared. **Results:** The effective rate of the treatment group was significantly higher than that of the control group ( $P <0.05$ ). Neurological deficit scores of the two groups decreased after treatment, but there was a larger decline in the treatment group ( $P <0.05$ ). The hematocrit, platelet aggregation and fibrin former of the treatment group significantly decreased ( $P <0.05$ ), in addition, the decrease in fibrinogen and hematocrit was larger in the treatment group than in the control group ( $P <0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Shenxiong glucose injection combined with brain protein hydrolyzate is effective, safe and reliable in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction and is worthy of promotion.

**Key words:** Efficacy; Shenxiong glucose injection; Nerve function; Infarction; Hemorrheology

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### 前言

脑梗塞是脑卒中的俗称,我国是卒中大国,据 2011 年北京天坛医院王拥军教授在《stroke》上发表的最新流行病学结果显示,卒中已取代冠心病成为我国死亡和成年人残疾的主要原因,每年约 250 万例新发卒中,160 万人死于卒中<sup>[1]</sup>。尽管经过治疗,神经功能仍可能发生进行性损害<sup>[2]</sup>,严重影响患者的预后和增加复发风险<sup>[3]</sup>,于患者急性期采取有效的治疗措施至关重

要,故我院对急性脑梗塞患者 65 例行参芎葡萄糖注射液与脑蛋白水解物联合治疗,取得满意疗效,现报告如下。

### 1 资料和方法

#### 1.1 一般资料

我院 2011 年 6 月~2013 年 12 月 130 例急性脑梗塞患者,其中男性 75 例,女性 55 例,年龄 58~79 岁,平均年龄 ( $65.9 \pm 5.2$ )岁,患者病程 8~72 小时。入选标准:符合 1995 年脑血管疾病分类和诊断;经 CT、MRI 和临床症状确诊为急性脑梗塞。根据住院号江患者随机分为治疗组和对照组,每组各 65 例,两组患者在性别、平均年龄、病程、程度等基线特征等方面

作者简介:牟鸣(1973-),男,本科,副主任药师,从事医院药学方面的研究,E-mail:1076604962@qq.com

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均无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。见表1。

表1 患者基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the patient's basic information

| 组别<br>Groups           | 性别 Gender |          | 平均年龄(岁)<br>Average age<br>(years) | 平均病程(h)<br>Average duration<br>(h) | 严重程度 Severity degree |           |          |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|
|                        | 男 Man     | 女 Female |                                   |                                    | 重型 Sever             | 中型 Middle | 轻型 Light |
| 治疗组<br>Treatment group | 39        | 26       | 63.5± 6.1                         | 20.3± 1.7                          | 15                   | 22        | 28       |
| 对照组<br>Control group   | 36        | 29       | 66.2± 4.8                         | 20.6± 1.6                          | 13                   | 20        | 32       |

## 1.2 方法

患者均根据情况行控制血压、血脂和血糖,预防脑水肿,抗感染等常规治疗。对照组在此基础上每隔2小时加用30mL脑蛋白水解物,静滴;治疗组在对照组基础上加用100mL参芎葡萄糖注射液,静滴,每天两次。治疗2周。治疗前后行神经功能缺损评价和血液流变学各项检查。

## 1.3 药物

参芎葡萄糖注射液(批号:H22026401;厂家:吉林四长),脑蛋白水解物(商品名:施普善;批号:H20100440;厂家:奥地利依比威)。

## 1.4 判断和评估标准

根据神经功能缺损评分进行有效性评价:死亡;恶化,评分

增加>18%;无改变,减少<18%;进步,减少18~45%;显著进步,减少46~89%;基本痊愈,减少>90%。有效率是进步、显著进步和基本痊愈病例的百分比。

## 1.5 统计学处理分析

采用SPSS17.0软件系统分析所有数据,计量资料采用 $\bar{X} \pm S$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 则具有统计学差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床疗效比较

治疗组有效率为84.6%,显著高于对照组的64.6%,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

表2 两组有效率比较

Table 2 Comparison of the efficiency rate between the two groups

| 组别<br>Groups           | 死亡<br>Death | 恶化<br>Deterioration | 无改变<br>No change | 进步<br>Progress | 显著进步<br>Significant progress | 基本痊愈<br>Basic recovery | 有效率<br>Efficiency rate |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 治疗组<br>Treatment group | 0           | 5                   | 5                | 9              | 10                           | 36                     | 84.6*                  |
| 对照组<br>Control group   | 0           | 10                  | 13               | 18             | 6                            | 18                     | 64.6                   |
| $\chi^2$               | —           | —                   | —                | —              | —                            | —                      | 5.779                  |
| P                      | —           | —                   | —                | —              | —                            | —                      | <0.05                  |

注:与对照组比较,\* $P<0.05$ 。

Note : Compared with the control group,\* $P<0.05$ .

## 2.2 神经功能缺损比较

两组患者基线神经功能缺损评分无显著差异,治疗后两组

均显著下降( $P<0.05$ ),但同期相比,治疗组下降幅度显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表3。

表3 神经功能缺损比较( $\bar{X} \pm S$ ,分)Table 3 Comparison of neurological deficit ( $\bar{X} \pm S$ , points)

| 组别<br>Groups           | 治疗前<br>Before the treatment |             | 治疗后<br>After the treatment |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
|                        |                             |             |                            |
| 治疗组<br>Treatment group |                             | 21.05± 6.34 | 14.45± 5.11*#              |
| 对照组<br>Control group   |                             | 21.06± 6.33 | 16.33± 5.33*               |
| t                      |                             | 0.254       | 5.231                      |
| P                      |                             | <0.05       | <0.05                      |

注:与治疗前比较,\* $P<0.05$ ;与对照组比较,# $P<0.05$ 。

Note: compared with before treatment,\* $P<0.05$ ; compared with the control group, # $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 血液流变学比较

两组基线血液流变学均无显著差异,治疗后两组红细胞压积和血小板聚集率均显著下降( $P<0.05$ ),治疗组纤维蛋白原也

显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),两组其它指标也有下降,但无统计学意义;同期相比,治疗组纤维蛋白原和红细胞压积下降幅度显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表4。

表4 血液流变学比较( $\bar{X} \pm S$ ,分)  
Table 4 Comparison of blood rheology ( $\bar{X} \pm S$ , points)

| 组别<br>Groups    | 红细胞压积(%)<br>Hematocrit(%)      |                               | 血小板聚集率(%)<br>Platelet aggregation(%) |                               | 纤维蛋白原(g/L)<br>Fibrinogen(%)    |                               | 全血黏度(mPa's)<br>Whole blood viscosity<br>(mPa's) |                               | 血浆黏度(mPa's)<br>Plasma viscosity(mPa's) |                               |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
|                 | 治疗前<br>Before the<br>treatment | 治疗后<br>After the<br>treatment | 治疗前<br>Before the<br>treatment       | 治疗后<br>After the<br>treatment | 治疗前<br>Before the<br>treatment | 治疗后<br>After the<br>treatment | 治疗前<br>Before the<br>treatment                  | 治疗后<br>After the<br>treatment | 治疗前<br>Before the<br>treatment         | 治疗后<br>After the<br>treatment |
|                 | group                          | group                         | group                                | group                         | group                          | group                         | group   | group                         | group                                  | group                         |
| <b>治疗组</b>      |                                |                               |                                      |                               |                                |                               |   |                               |  |                               |
| Treatment group | 50.2±5.0                       | 38.7±3.2*#                    | 58.6±17.5                            | 42.2±12.3*                    | 5.2±1.8                        | 3.4±1.0*#                     | 5.7±0.5   | 4.4±0.5                       | 1.8±0.3                                | 1.3±0.2                       |
| 对照组             | 49.6±5.0                       | 43.5±4.0*                     | 57.8±17.9                            | 44.4±10.9*                    | 4.9±1.9                        | 3.9±1.2                       | 5.7±0.5   | 4.2±0.6                       | 1.7±0.4                                | 1.2±0.4                       |

注:与治疗前比较,\* $P<0.05$ ;与对照组比较,# $P<0.05$ 。

Note: compared with before treatment,\* $P<0.05$ ; compared with the control group, # $P<0.05$ .

### 3 讨论

急性脑梗塞是我国的常见病,病死病残率高,如果不能及时阻止其进程,会严重影响患者的健康,包括躯体和非躯体的功能损害。躯体损伤如偏瘫、残疾等,非躯体损伤如认知功能和神经性损害,由于神经功能损伤严重,认知损害的发生率较高,且一旦发生不可逆转,很有可能进展为痴呆或再发卒中等<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,探明病因后,采取有效措施防治可能阻止脑梗塞进一步进展,在患者急性期有效治疗至关重要<sup>[5]</sup>。急性期的治疗遵循以下原则:第一,针对原发病,及时调整患者血压、血糖,治疗动脉粥样硬化<sup>[6]</sup>,防止其进一步发展;第二,抗凝治疗;第三,使用扩血管剂扩血管,防止血栓形成;第四,根据患者情况降低患者血脂水平和血液黏稠度<sup>[7]</sup>。此外,越来越多的研究证明,积极使用脑保护剂等可修复神经损伤,明显改善患者预后<sup>[8]</sup>。

做为脑血管病的辅助药物,脑蛋白水解物于近年受到临床青睐<sup>[9]</sup>,该药对血小板活化的抑制程度显著,减少缺血性卒中的继发性炎症反应,对神经功能缺损改善较为显著,减轻脑损伤,修复神经功能<sup>[10]</sup>。其作用机制如下:第一,增加脑组织对氧的利用率<sup>[11]</sup>;第二,增加脑组织进行无氧代谢时ATP的生成;第三,钙离子拮抗,减少钙内流,从而降低氧自由基的生成;第四,发挥神经生长因子的功能,调节脑内抑制性和兴奋性物质的平衡和有关激素的生成,促进细胞修复神经功能<sup>[12]</sup>。近年来,中药制剂在脑梗塞的急性期辅助用药中逐渐受到重视<sup>[13]</sup>,本研究在脑蛋白水解物的基础上加用中药制剂,效果满意。

本研究采用的参芎葡萄糖注射液是一种复方制剂,主要成分是川芎嗪和丹参<sup>[14-16]</sup>。该制剂以单体成分见效,同时具备抗血小板聚集、使冠脉扩张、增加红细胞流速、降低血液粘稠度、促进微循环、抗心梗等功效<sup>[17,18]</sup>。本研究结果显示<sup>[19,20]</sup>,参芎葡萄糖注射液与脑蛋白水解物联用的有效率显著高于单用脑蛋白水解物(84.6% vs 64.6%,  $P<0.05$ );治疗后两组神经功能缺损评分

均显著下降( $p<0.05$ ),但同期相比,联合组下降幅度显著优于单药组(14.45±5.11 vs 16.33±5.33,  $P<0.05$ );血液流变学方面,两组红细胞压积和血小板聚集率均显著下降( $P<0.05$ ),治疗组纤维蛋白原也显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),同期相比,治疗组纤维蛋白原和红细胞压积下降幅度显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。该结果与上述分析吻合,参芎葡萄糖注射液增加治疗有效率,促进神经功能修复并且能够改善纤维蛋白溶解,促进微循环,增加血流量,防止再灌注损伤。因此,参芎葡萄糖注射液和脑蛋白水解物联合治疗急性脑梗塞患者疗效确切,安全可靠,值得临床推广。

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