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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

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摘要 目的: 探讨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

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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首要原因, 每年

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

1.2 方法

患者均根据情况进行控制血压、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 30 mL 脑蛋白水解物,静滴;治疗组在对照组基础上加用 100 mL 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 $18\sim 45\%$;显著进步,减少 $46\sim 89\%$;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 χ^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 Groups	死亡 Death	恶化 Deterioration	无改变 No change	进步 Progress	显著进步 Significant progress	基本痊愈 Basic recovery	有效率 Efficiency rate
治疗组 Treatment group	0	5	5	9	10	36	84.6*
对照组 Control group	0	10	13	18	6	18	64.6
χ^2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.

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 Groups	红细胞压积(%) Hematocrit(%)		血小板聚集率(%) Platelet aggregation(%)		纤维蛋白原(g/L) Fibrinogen(%)		全血黏度(mPa`s) Whole blood viscosity (mPa`s)		血浆黏度(mPa`s) Plasma viscosity(mPa`s)	
	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
	Before the treatment	After the treatment	Before the treatment	After the treatment	Before the treatment	After the treatment	Before the treatment	After the treatment	Before the treatment	After the treatment
治疗组 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 Control group	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^[9]。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^[5]。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^[6],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^[7]。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^[8]。

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^[9],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^[10]。其作用机制如下

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