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醒脑开窍针法联合颞三针治疗急性脑梗死的疗效及对患者生活质量、血流动力学的影响*

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摘要 目的:评价醒脑开窍针法联合颞三针治疗急性脑梗死(ACI)的疗效及对患者生活质量、血流动力学的影响。**方法:**选取2022年1月~2022年12月我院收治的ACI患者70例,根据治疗方法不同分为常规组(常规治疗)和联合组(常规治疗+醒脑开窍针+颞三针),各35例。评价并比较两组的临床疗效、生活质量及血流动力学等指标。**结果:**联合组治疗总有效率94.29%,显著高于常规组的74.29%($P<0.05$);与治疗前相比,两组治疗后NIHSS评分明显降低、BI和SS-QOL评分显著升高($P<0.05$),而联合组降低/升高幅度更大,与常规组差异显著($P<0.05$);两组治疗前脑血流动力学指标无明显差异($P>0.05$),而治疗后,联合组大脑中动脉Vs、Vd、Vm明显高于常规组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**在常规治疗基础上应用醒脑开窍针联合颞三针,可有效提高ACI的临床疗效,增加大脑局部血流量,改善神经功能缺损症状,提高日常生活能力及生活质量。

关键词:急性脑梗死;醒脑开窍针;颞三针;疗效;生活质量;血流动力学

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Effect of Xingnao Kaiqiao Acupuncture Combined with Temporal Three-Needle on the Treatment of Acute Cerebral Infarction and Its Influence on Patient's Quality of Life and Hemodynamics*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effect of the combination of the Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method and the temporal three-needle in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction (ACI) and its impact on the quality of life and hemodynamics of patients. **Methods:** 70 ACI patients admitted to our hospital from January 2022 to December 2022 were selected and divided into a conventional group (conventional treatment) and a combined group (conventional treatment + Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture + temporal three-needle) based on different treatment methods, with 35 patients in each group. Evaluate and compare the clinical efficacy, quality of life, and hemodynamic indicators between the two groups. **Results:** The total effective rate of the combined group was 94.29 %, significantly higher than the 74.29 % of the conventional group ($P<0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the NIHSS scores of the two groups decreased significantly after treatment, while the BI and SS-QOL scores increased significantly ($P<0.05$), while the decrease/increase amplitude of the combined group was significantly greater than that of the conventional group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in cerebral hemodynamic indicators between the two groups before treatment ($P>0.05$), but after treatment, the combined group had significantly higher levels of Vs, Vd, and Vm in the middle cerebral artery compared to the conventional group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** On the basis of conventional treatment, the application of Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture combined with temporal three-needle can effectively improve the clinical efficacy of ACI, increase local cerebral blood flow, improve neurological deficits, and improve daily living ability and quality of life.

Key words: Acute cerebral infarction; Xingnao Kaiqiao Acupuncture; Temporal Three-needle; Efficacy; Quality of life; Hemodynamics

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前言

急性脑梗死(ACI)为神经内科常见病、多发病,是一组突

发的、病变位于脑部的血液循环不畅性疾病,临床表现为眩晕、恶心呕吐、言语不利、意识障碍、肢体瘫痪等,其致残率、不良事件发生率较高^[1-3]。目前,临床治疗ACI的主要原则是尽快开放

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闭塞血管,方法主要包括介入治疗、动静脉溶栓术和药物治疗,其中介入治疗血管再通率高、临床预后好,但对硬件设备、操作技术要求高,价格昂贵^[4];重组组织纤溶酶原激活剂(rtPA)静脉溶栓是ACI恢复血流的有效方法^[5,6],但其存在严格的适应症,囿于就诊时间延误、入院检查时间过长及用药安全问题等,目前rt-PA溶栓率较低,因此大部分患者只能获得常规的抗血小板聚集、神经保护、调脂稳定斑块等药物治疗,往往疗效不佳。近年来,祖国医学在辨证治疗ACI、改善患者预后中取得了一定成绩,显示了中医治疗该病的独特优势^[7],其中针灸以醒脑开窍、疏通经络为治则,临床疗效确切。在此背景下,本研究探讨了醒脑开窍针法联合颞三针治疗ACI的疗效及对患者生活质量、血流动力学的影响,以期临床提供指导和帮助,现报告如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选入2022年1月~2022年12月我院收治的ACI患者70例,根据治疗方法不同分为常规组和联合组,各35例。常规组中,男22例,女13例;年龄51~73岁,平均年龄(60.07±6.75)岁;发病至就诊时间4~33h,平均(13.81±3.90)h;梗死部位:基底节区14例,脑叶12例,脑干3例,其他6例。联合组中,男23例,女12例;年龄48~74岁,平均年龄(59.93±7.16)岁;发病至就诊时间5~35h,平均(14.02±4.11)h;梗死部位:基底节区15例,脑叶11例,脑干4例,其他5例。两组一般资料无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。

纳入标准:(1)经临床表现、颅脑影像学检查等确诊为ACI;(2)首次发病,急性起病,病程在3d以内;(3)NIHSS评分4~20分,无全身严重并发症及出血性疾病和出血倾向,且无早期大面积梗死影像学改变;(4)入组前未接受任何相关治疗;(5)依从性良好;(6)临床资料完整。

排除标准:(1)合并颅内出血或其他部位出血;(2)短暂性脑缺血发作或由外科或其他治疗造成的医源性ACI;(3)再发、多发和大面积脑梗死;(4)合并严重高血压、肾功能不全、凝血功能障碍及感染性疾病者;(5)存在严重的认知功能障碍;(6)入组前已接受溶栓、抗氧化、抗炎等相关治疗;(7)对针刺或电刺激不能耐受;(8)治疗依从性差、不主动配合治疗。

1.2 治疗方法

常规组:予以常规治疗,包括入院后卧床休息,密切监测各项生命体征,控制基础疾病或其它并发症,抗血小板聚集(阿司匹林或氯吡格雷)、降脂稳定斑块(他汀类)、改善循环(丁苯酞

或艾地苯醌)、清除自由基(依拉达奉)、营养神经(疏血通或奥拉西坦)、脱水降颅压、平衡水电解质、抗感染等。

联合组:在常规组基础上采用醒脑开窍针联合颞三针治疗。醒脑开窍针:选取内关(双侧)、人中、三阴交(患侧)为主穴,极泉、委中、尺泽、完骨、天柱、风池为辅穴,行捻转提插和泻法,进针深度0.5~1寸,得气后留针10min/穴,1次/d,5d/周。颞三针:患侧耳尖直上入发际2寸处取第1针,以第1针水平向前、向后各旁开1寸取第2、3针;手法平补平泻,捻转10s得气后,留针30min,1次/d,5d/周。

两组均连续治疗3周。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 神经功能 分别于治疗前后采用NIHSS量表^[8]评价患者的神经功能,量表内容为意识水平、凝视、视野、肢体运动、共济失调、感觉、语言等,共11项内容,总分42分,得分越高表示神经功能缺损越严重。

1.3.2 脑血流动力学指标 分别于治疗前后采用经颅多普勒超声检查检测静息状态下大脑中动脉收缩期峰值血流速度(Vs)、舒张期末血流速度(Vd)和平均血流速度(Vm)。

1.3.3 日常生活能力(activity of daily living,ADL) 采用Barthel指数(Barthel index,BI)^[9]评价,共10项内容,总分100分,得分越高表明ADL越好。

1.3.4 生活质量 采用脑卒中专用生活质量量表(SS-QOL)^[10],包含家庭角色、精力、情绪、语言等12个维度,49个条目,每个条目得分1~5分,得分越高,表示生活质量越好。

1.4 疗效判定

(1)临床治愈:患者治疗后NIHSS评分减少91%~100%,思维正常,语言清晰,肢体基本恢复,生活自理或恢复部分工作;(2)显效:NIHSS评分减少46%~90%,病残程度1~3级;(3)有效:NIHSS评分减少18%~45%,生活不能自理;(4)无效:NIHSS评分减少或增加<18%;(5)恶化:NIHSS评分增加>18%或死亡。以(临床治愈+显效+有效)计算治疗总有效率。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25.0分析,计量资料表示为"平均数±标准差",采用t检验,计数资料表示为例数(百分比),采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效比较

联合组治疗总有效率高于常规组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 临床疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy [n(%)]

Groups	Clinical cure	Remarkable efficiency	Effective	Invalid	Deteriorate	Total effective rate (%)
Conventional Group(n=35)	7(20.00)	13(37.14)	6(17.14)	8(22.86)	1(2.86)	74.29
Combined Group(n=35)	12(34.29)	15(42.86)	6(17.14)	2(5.71)	0(0.00)	94.29
χ^2						5.285
P						<0.05

2.2 神经功能及 ADL 比较 显著升高($P<0.05$),而联合组降低/升高幅度更大,与常规组
与治疗前相比,两组治疗后 NIHSS 评分明显降低、BI 评分 差异显著($P<0.05$),见表 2 所示。

表 2 治疗前后 NIHSS、BI 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of NIHSS and BI scores before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	NIHSS		BI	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Conventional Group(n=35)	12.35± 3.86	8.62± 2.13 ^a	37.16± 8.65	53.23± 13.47 ^a
Combined Group(n=35)	12.68± 4.04	5.35± 1.97 ^a	37.35± 9.41	64.14± 14.29 ^a
t	0.349	6.668	0.088	3.287
P	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05

Note: Compared with before treatment in this group, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组血流动力学指标比较 疗后, 联合组大脑中动脉 Vs、Vd、Vm 明显高于常规组 ($P<$
治疗前,两组脑血流动力学指标无明显差异($P>0.05$);治 0.05),具体见表 3 所示。

表 3 治疗前后血流动力学指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s, \text{cm/s}$)
Table 3 Comparison of hemodynamic indicators before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s, \text{cm/s}$)

Groups	Vs		Vd		Vm	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Conventional Group(n=35)	60.07± 5.96	68.56± 6.77 ^a	21.80± 4.04	26.70± 4.55 ^a	34.15± 3.29	42.64± 5.42 ^a
Combined Group(n=35)	59.92± 6.13	73.81± 7.24 ^a	21.72± 4.13	30.94± 5.62 ^a	34.09± 3.11	48.73± 4.86 ^a
t	0.104	3.133	0.082	3.469	0.078	4.949
P	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05

Note: Compared with before treatment in this group, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组生活质量比较 而联合组增加幅度显著高于常规组 ($P<0.05$),具体见表 4。
两组治疗后 SS-QOL 评分均较治疗前明显增加($P<0.05$),

表 4 治疗前后 SS-QOL 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 4 Comparison of SS-QOL scores before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	SS-QOL		t-values	P-values
	Before treatment	After treatment		
Conventional Group(n=35)	81.59± 17.60	141.81± 23.05	12.285	<0.05
Combined Group(n=35)	80.67± 15.32	166.43± 20.19	20.019	<0.05
t	0.233	4.753		
P	>0.05	<0.05		

3 讨论

ACI 发病率、致残率均较高,近些年相关调查显示我国中老年人群中 ACI 呈逐年上升趋势^[11,12]。ACI 的发病是一种极为复杂的病理生理过程,由机体多种机制共同作用的结果^[13,14],主要包括脑血流障碍及神经细胞缺血性损害等。因此在有效"时间窗"内采取多靶点、多水平、多通道的干预方法,阻止缺血半暗带(ischemic penumbra, IP)可存活组织发生进一步不可逆损害,对于疾病转归非常重要^[15-17]。当前医学对 ACI 的治疗主要是依据脑部病变的动态过程予以序贯性治疗以及恢复期的二

级预防^[18],虽然能有效改善患者的临床症状和预后,但限于地域发展水平、家庭贫富差距、发病时间窗以及疾病认识不够等诸多因素,疗效不尽如人意。中医作为中国传统文化的瑰宝,具有整体、多靶点治疗等优势,对于 ACI 的治疗历史悠久,效果好,是当下临床研究的热点。

中医理论认为,ACI 属"中风"之范畴,其因发病急骤、病情多变迅速,故名为中风,病理要素主要为风、火、痰、瘀、气、虚,急性期更是以风、痰、瘀为主,故病因关键在于气虚血瘀、脑络瘀阻,治疗上应遵循疏通经络、益气活血、醒脑开窍原则^[19,20]。针刺是我国传统疗法之一,其作为外周感觉输入的一种特殊方

式,可调和气血阴阳,畅达经络脏腑^[21]。临床研究表明^[22,23],针刺合适的穴位可改变大脑兴奋性,增加脑部组织血流量,提高脑缺血耐受时间;同时激发中枢神经系统发挥机体的整合作用,增强神经细胞对能量的利用率及抵抗各种损伤的能力,促进神经功能恢复。此外,针刺疗法操作简单、无副作用,其双向治疗作用又避免了过度治疗的风险,患者接受度高。

醒脑开窍针法是由中国工程院院士天津中医药大学石学敏院士开创的、针对中风的针刺疗法^[24],方中内关、人中、三阴交为主穴,侧重于醒脑开窍、滋补肝肾;极泉、委中、尺泽、完骨、天柱、凤池为辅穴,侧重于疏通经脉、调和气血。以上诸穴相互配合,共奏醒脑开窍、疏通经络之效。现代研究证实^[25,26],醒脑开窍针可扩张脑部和肢体血管,建立脑血管侧支循环和改善大脑微循环,加速脑组织修复;同时激活脑细胞,维护上下神经元功能,减少后遗症的发生。颞三针是广州中医药大学靳瑞教授的三针组方之一,可直接刺激头侧部的大脑皮层,疏通脑络,促进血液循环,使络脉通畅,血气和顺,达到治疗疾病的目的^[27]。颞三针位于大脑中央前回、后回之间的体表投影范围,与颞骨缝高度重合,此先天发育过程遗留的缝隙,可使颅外头皮处的针感更深入地传入颅内,且颅外组织中丰富的血管神经经颅骨间隙伸入颅内,所以颞三针利用骨缝和血管对针感的双重传导,增强对颞骨的刺激,实现对大脑皮层功能区受损神经细胞的修复^[28]。本研究将醒脑开窍针与颞三针联合用于ACI的临床治疗,结果显示:与治疗前相比,两组治疗后NIHSS评分明显降低、BI和SS-QOL评分显著升高($P<0.05$),而联合组降低/升高幅度更大,与常规组差异显著($P<0.05$);同时联合组治疗总有效率显著高于常规组(94.29% vs. 74.29%, $P<0.05$)。提示,醒脑开窍针法联合颞三针治疗ACI效果显著,二者相辅相成,相互促进,发挥协同增效作用,促进病情转归,改善患者的神经功能、ADL及生活质量。

ACI的发病机制复杂,目前尚未完全阐明,但该病患者不同程度的存在血管狭窄、血流动力学变化以及血液和血液成分的改变却已成为共识,并有研究表明脑血流动力学异常与ACI的发生风险有着高度的相关性^[29]。张应魏等^[30]认为血流动力学不稳定不利于脑缺血区半暗带拯救和侧支循环的建立,也不利于脑水肿吸收和代谢产物的排泄。结合本研究结果:两组治疗前脑血流动力学指标无明显差异($P>0.05$),而治疗后,联合组大脑中动脉Vs、Vd、Vm明显高于常规组($P<0.05$)。由此可见,醒脑开窍针联合颞三针有助于ACI患者脑血流动力学的改善,进而有助于改善预后。究其原因:颞三针为局部取穴,取之针刺直达病所,可活血化瘀通络,改善微循环,增加脑血流量;而醒脑开窍针可改善周围循环状态,疏通全身气血,加快康复进程。

综上所述,在常规治疗基础上应用醒脑开窍针联合颞三针,可有效提高ACI的临床疗效,增加大脑局部血流量,改善神经功能缺损症状,提高日常生活能力及生活质量。但本研究样本量较小,研究结果可能存在一定偏倚,且观察时间较短,对远期疗效的安全性的评价尚缺乏可靠证据。故,确切结论还需进一步研究证实。

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