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## 稳心颗粒治疗高血压性心脏病心律失常的疗效分析\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨稳心颗粒治疗高血压心脏病合并心律失常中的效果,为患者提供更好的治疗方案。**方法:**将 110 例高血压性心脏病合并心律失常患者随机分成对照组和治疗组,每组各 55 例。两组均进行常规的降压治疗,其中治疗组在常规治疗的基础上服用稳心颗粒,1 袋/次,3 次/d,6 周为一个疗程。对比两组治疗效果。**结果:**治疗后,治疗组总有效率为 89.1%(49/55)显著高于对照组的 72.7%(40/55),差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );治疗组患者阵发性和永久性心房颤动占比分别 5.5%(3/55)、0,低于对照组的 12.7%(7/55),1.8%(1/55),其中阵发性心房颤动比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );两组患者均未出现较明显的不良反应。**结论:**稳心颗粒治疗高血压心脏病合并心律失常中疗效确切,不良反应少。

**关键词:**稳心颗粒;心律失常;高血压;疗效

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## Analysis of Curative Effect of Wenxin Granule in the Treatment of Hypertension and Heart Arrhythmia\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the efficacy of Wenxin Granule in patients with hypertension and heart arrhythmia so as to provide better treatment options for patients. **Methods:** 110 patients with hypertension and heart arrhythmia were divided into the control group and treatment group, 55 patients were in each group. The control group received the standard treatment, and the treatment group received Wenxin Granule (one bag per dose for three doses a day, 6 weeks as a period) treatment besides standard treatment. The therapeutic effects of two groups were compared. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of treatment group was 89.1% (49/55), significantly higher than 72.7% (40/55) in control group, the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ); In treatment group, patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation and permanent atrial fibrillation accounted for 5.5% (3/55), 0 respectively, both lower than those lower than in the control group (12.7% and 1.8% respectively). The difference was significant in the comparison of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation between two groups ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no obvious adverse reactions in either groups. **Conclusion:** Wenxin Granule had great efficacy for patients with hypertension and heart arrhythmia with few complication.

**Key words:** Wenxin Granule; Arrhythmia; Hypertension; Efficacy

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### 前言

在高血压的长期作用下,高血压性心脏病患者容易出现左心室负荷加重的现象,从而出现代偿肥厚和扩张的症状,进而形成器质性的心脏病<sup>[1,2]</sup>。心律失常是该类患者常出现的临床症状,类型略有不同,发作时主要表现为心悸、胸闷、气促、乏力和失眠等症状。目前临床上用来治疗心律失常的药物多为西药,其副作用较大,最常见的是在心律失常的基础上诱发新的心律失常,使得其在临床用药方面存在一定的困难<sup>[3]</sup>。中医药在这方面则具有良好的优势,其副作用较小,安全性好,患者耐受性好,可用来治疗高血压性心脏病,尤其是合并心律失常患者<sup>[4]</sup>。其中稳心颗粒是国家批准生产的抗心律失常的中药复方制剂,有报道其在治疗心律失常方面疗效显著,安全性好,副作

用小<sup>[5,6]</sup>。因此,我们将 2011 年 5 月至 2013 年 5 月于我院就的 110 例高血压心脏病合并心律失常的患者给予稳心颗粒治疗旨在探讨其临床疗效,为临床治疗提高理论依据,现报道如下。

### 1 资料和方法

#### 1.1 一般资料

将 2011 年 5 月至 2013 年 5 月期间来我院就诊经专家确诊为高血压心脏病合并心律失常的患者 110 例作为研究对象,所有患者均符合高血压心脏病的诊断标准,进行相关指标的检测,包括血、尿和大便常规,肝、肾功能,血脂和血糖,动态心电图、血压和超声波等,确诊为高血压性心脏病。入院时检测患者的血压为(140~179)/(90~109)mmHg,静坐休息时心率不低于每分钟 60 次。除检查血压和心率外,经观察询问判断患者均有

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不同程度的临床症状如胸闷、乏力等。按患者的就医问诊顺序将其随机分为2组:普通药物对照组和稳心颗粒治疗组。其中对照组55例,男29例,女26例;年龄39~79岁,平均年龄( $65.9 \pm 11.8$ )岁;病程55d~26年,平均( $16.5 \pm 3.8$ )年;频发房性早搏和室性早搏分别为11例和15例,两者合并者10例,房颤14例,室上性心动过速5例。治疗组55例,男31例,女24例;年龄37~77岁,平均( $66.8 \pm 10.7$ )岁;病程65d~29年,平均( $18.6 \pm 3.5$ )年;频发房性早搏和室性早搏为10例和17例,房性早搏合并室性早搏9例,房颤13例,室上性心动过速6例。对照组和治疗组患者在其他方面如性别、年龄等比较无显著差别(均 $P>0.05$ ),可以进行统计学分析。

## 1.2 治疗方法

两组患者禁用抗心律失常药物,时间为5d,然后对其采取常规治疗。普通药物对照组口服卡托普利,15mg/次,早晚各1次。在用药过程中每天对血压和心率进行两次检测,分别为早上7点半和下午4点半。比较判断其用药后血压是否有所降低。治疗期间,还要随时观察患者用药后是否出现不良反应,是否出现恶心、呕吐等现象,并在给药剂量上做适当的调整。稳心颗粒治疗组除服用上述药物外,另加服稳心颗粒(规格:9g/袋),1袋/次,3次/d,6周为一个疗程。治疗期间,对照组和治疗组患者均不得服用其他的抗心律失常类药物,确保实验的准确性、真实性和有效性。

## 1.3 疗效判断标准

在治疗过程中,随时观察并记录患者服药前后临床症状的改善以及胃肠道等不良反应的发生情况,并结合患者动态血压和心电图、超声波、肝肾功能和血、尿、大便常规的实验室指标检测结果进行相关的分析与评价。房颤患者治疗的有效标准为连续监测3d动态心电图未再出现房颤者,用药缓解治疗有效标准如下<sup>[7]</sup>:治愈:患者血压情况控制稳定,临床症状以及心律失常症状消失,其他检查正常;好转:血压控制较稳定,临床症状明显减轻,其他检查结果有明显改善;见效:血压控制相对稳定,上述临床症状略有减轻,其他检查结果有所改善;未愈:血压未得到控制,上述临床症状和其他检查结果没有任何好转甚至有一定程度的加重。总有效率=(治愈+好转+见效)/总例数 $\times 100\%$

## 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0中文版软件分析,计数资料采用检验进行组间比较,计量资料用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表述,组间比较用t检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ , $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者用药后治疗效果比较

经过6周的治疗,治疗组总有效率为89.1%(49/55)显著高于对照组的72.7%(40/55),差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 两组临床效果的比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical effects of two groups[n(%)]

| 组别<br>Groups           | 例数<br>Case | 治愈<br>Cure | 显效<br>Excellence | 有效<br>Effective | 无效<br>Invalid | 总有效<br>Total effective |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 对照组<br>Control group   | 55         | 14(25.5)   | 13(23.6)         | 13(23.6)        | 15(27.3)      | 40(72.7)               |
| 治疗组<br>Treatment group | 55         | 27(49.1)   | 14(25.5)         | 8(14.5)         | 6(10.9)       | 49(89.1)*              |

注:与对照组比较,\* $P<0.05$ 。

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

### 2.2 两组患者心房颤动治疗效果比较

治疗前两组组心房颤动情况比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );经过一个疗程的治疗后,治疗组患者阵发性和永久

性心房颤动占比分别5.5%(3/55)、0,低于对照组的12.7%(7/55),1.8%(1/55),其中阵发性心房颤动占比比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

表2 两组心房颤动治疗情况比较[n(%)]

Tbale 2 Comparison of the treatment of atrial fibrillation [n (%)]

| 组别<br>Groups           | 例数<br>Case | 治疗前 Before treatmeat |                | 治疗后 After treatment |                |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                        |            | 阵发性 Paroxysmal       | 永久性 Paroxysmal | 阵发性 Paroxysmal      | 永久性 Paroxysmal |
| 对照组<br>Control group   | 55         | 11(20.0)             | 3(5.5)         | 7(12.7)             | 1(1.8)         |
| 治疗组<br>Treatment group | 55         | 10(18.2)             | 3(5.5)         | 3(5.5)*             | 0(0.0)         |

注:与对照组比较,\* $P<0.05$ 。

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

### 2.3 两组患者不良反应的情况比较

两组患者均未出现较明显的不良反应,主要症状有轻微的

恶心、呕吐等,稳心颗粒治疗组有2例,普通药物对照组则出现3例,症状均较轻,未经过任何处理后自行缓解。

### 3 讨论

高血压心脏病常常会导致室性早搏或阵发性室上性心动过速,阵发性心房颤动,房性早搏等心律失常,特别是频发的室性早搏或房颤会给患者带来严重的后果,降低生存率<sup>[8]</sup>。心律失常是常见的临床上心血管疾病,是指心律起源部位和心脏频率、节律及冲动传导等任何一项或多项异常引起的,是一种功能性或器质性的病变<sup>[9]</sup>。祖国医学认为心律失常属于心悸、怔忡范畴,其疾病部位在心,常见类型为气阴两虚兼心脉瘀阻型,主要症状有心悸、胸闷和乏力等症状,如果得不到及时的救治,严重时对患者的生活质量将产生一定的影响<sup>[10]</sup>。诸症在活动后加重,严重者甚至会危及生命<sup>[11]</sup>。目前防治心律失常的主要手段为抗心律失常药物的使用,均为化学制剂。这些药物在治疗心律失常的同时会产生负性肌力和负性传导作用,研究报道其总有效率约为 30%~60%,并且有 5%~15%的致心律失常的副作用,进而限制了该类药物在临床上的长期使用<sup>[12]</sup>。

稳心颗粒是经国家批准生产的复方纯中药制剂,组方明确,具有补中益气、滋阴活血、散滞化痰、定悸安神等功效,对心率和血压影响较小<sup>[9]</sup>。研究表明,稳心颗粒主要活性成分有菊糖、黄精多糖、三七皂苷以及 11 种氨基酸等,药理研究证实其具有多种药理活性,如提高冠状动脉的血流量,扩张微血管,改善心肌缺血情况和心功能,降低心肌耗氧量等,从而降低心律失常的发生<sup>[10-13]</sup>。稳心颗粒作为植物药,不仅服用方便,而且副作用小,既可单独用药,也可与西药联合使用<sup>[14]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,经过 6 周的治疗,治疗组总有效率为 89.1%显著高于对照组的 72.7%差异具有统计学意义,提示稳心颗粒在治疗高血压性心脏病合并心律失常患者疗效显著。同时研究还发现治疗组患者阵发性和永久性心房颤动改善情况明显优于对照组,说明稳心颗粒能有效改善高血压性心脏病合并心律失常患者心房颤动。两组患者均未出现较明显的不良反应,说明其副作用小,安全可行。这与相关报道一致<sup>[15-17]</sup>。也有文献报道<sup>[18-20]</sup>,稳心颗粒可以单用,也可以联合西药同时使用,两种用药方式均对心律失常有很好的治疗效果,但对于永久性房颤的治疗,治疗效果不是很明显,本研究也证明了这一观点。

总之,稳心颗粒治疗高血压心脏病合并心律失常中的疗效显著,能有效改善患者心房颤动,副作用小,安全性好,值得临床推广。

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