

消银颗粒治疗感染性荨麻疹 68 例临床研究

韦飞江

(广西来宾市第二人民医院, 广西 来宾 546115)

摘要:目的 研究消银颗粒治疗感染性荨麻疹的临床疗效及安全性。方法 将入选的 133 例感染性荨麻疹患者随机分为对照组 65 例和治疗组 68 例, 两组均给予头孢类抗生素或抗病毒类静滴, 同时口服左西替利嗪口服液 10 mL, 1 次/d, 6 岁以下减半; 治疗组则在对照组治疗基础上口服消银颗粒, 3.5 g/次, 3 次/d, 6 岁以下减半。结果 3 d 后对照组痊愈率 21.5 %、有效率 50.7 %; 治疗组痊愈率 38.2 %、有效率 69.1 %; 两组差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。治疗 7 d 后对照组痊愈率 55.4 %、有效率 86.2 %; 治疗组痊愈率 70.6 %、有效率 95.6 %; 两组疗效比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。结论 消银颗粒治疗感染性荨麻疹可快速控制病情, 明显缩短病程, 无严重的不良反应, 有较高的安全性。

关键词: 消银颗粒; 感染性荨麻疹; 临床研究

中图分类号: R 751 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1672-0571(2017)01-0044-03

DOI: 10. 13424/j. cnki. mtcm. 2017. 01. 018

The Clinical Research of Xiaoyin Granules in the Treatment of 68 Cases of Infectious Urticaria

Wei Feijiang

(The Second People's hospital of Laibin, Laibin 546115, China)

Abstract Objective To evaluate the clinical effects and safety of Xiaoyin granules in the treatment of infectious urticaria. **Methods** 133 patients with infectious urticaria were divided into two groups randomly, 65 cases in the control group, 68 cases in the treatment group. Two groups were treated with cephalosporin antibiotics or antiviral intravenous drip and oral left the west for cetirizine oral liquid 10mL, once per day, under 6 years in half. In addition, the treatment group was associated with Xiaoyin granules, 3.5 g/time, 3 times/d, under 6 years in half. **Results** After 3 days of treatment, the cure rate of control group was 21.5 %, and the effective rate was 50.7 %; The cure rate of treatment group was 38.2 %, and the effective rate was 69.1 %. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). After 7 days of treatment, the cure rate of control group was 55.4 %, and the effective rate was 86.2 %; The cure rate of treatment group was 70.6 %, and the effective rate was 95.6 %. There was no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Xiaoyin granules for the treatment of infectious urticaria can control the disease quickly, and shorten the duration of symptoms significantly. It has no serious adverse reactions and higher safety.

Key words Xiaoyin granules; infectious urticaria; the clinical research

荨麻疹是由于皮肤、粘膜小血管反应性扩张及渗透性增加而产生的一种局限性水肿反应, 大多由食物、药物、感染等引起^[1]。病程小于 6 周为急性荨麻疹, 其中由感染诱发的荨麻疹称感染性荨麻疹, 治疗常规采用抗感染和抗过敏等综合治疗。笔者从 2014 年 10 月 ~ 2015 年 12 月对在我院皮肤科就诊的 68 例患者, 在常规治疗的基础上, 联用消银

颗粒口服, 疗效满意, 现报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 入选的 133 例均来自来宾市第二人民医院皮肤科门诊就诊的患者, 按就诊的顺序随机分为两组, 对照组 65 例, 男 33 例, 女 32 例, 年龄 2 ~ 14 岁, 平均年龄 (7.36 ± 3.38) 岁, 病程 1 ~ 7 天, 平均病程 (4.20 ± 1.48) 天; 治疗组 68 例, 男 35 例,