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麻杏石甘汤化裁治疗慢性支气管炎**急性** 发作期临床研究

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摘 要: 目的 探讨麻杏石甘汤化裁方联合西药治疗慢性支气管炎急性发作期的疗效。方法 将 2014 年 1 月~2015 年 12 月期间于我院进行治疗的 86 例慢性支气管炎急性发作期的患者采用随机数字表分为两组,分别为治疗组和对照组。两组患者分别采取不同的方法进行治疗,观察和比较两组患者的临床效果。结果 治疗组效果以及治疗有效率明显高于对照组(P<0.05),差异具有统计学意义。结论 对慢性支气管炎急性发作期的患者使用麻杏石甘汤化裁方联合西药进行治疗效果十分显著,治疗后不容易发生不良反应,促进了患者肺功能的康复,很大程度上改善了慢性支气管炎急性发作期患者的临床症状,值得临床进一步推广和使用。

关键词:麻杏石甘汤化裁方;痰热壅肺证;联合西药;慢性支气管炎急性发作

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Clinical Research on AECB Treatment by Modified MaXing ShiGan Decoction

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Abstract Objective: To study the effect of the combination of the modified MaXing ShiGan Decoction combined with western medicine on acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis (AECB). **Method:** Totally 86 AECB patients hospitalized during Jan, 2014 and Dec, 2015 were randomly divided into treatment and control groups. Both groups accepted different therapeutic methods to observe their clinical effect. **Results:** The effective rate of the treatment group was higher than that of the control group (P<0.05) and the differences were statistically significant. **Conclusion:** The Modified MaXing ShiGan Decoction combined with western medicine is effective for the treatment of AECB patients without side effect, promoting the recovery of lung functions and improving the clinical symptoms to a degree, worthy of popularizing in clinical application.

Key words the modified MaXing ShiGan Decoction, syndrome of phlegm - heat accumulation in the lung, combination of western medicine, AECB

慢性支气管炎是气管及其周围组织发生非特异性的炎症所引起的呼吸系统疾病^[1]。以咳嗽、咳痰以及反复发作,久治不愈为临床主要表现。患者病情有缓慢逐步恶化加重发展的趋势。常见的并发症为阻塞性肺气肿,随着疾病的进一步加重可出现肺动脉高压以及肺源性心脏病。在我国老龄化日益加剧的时代,慢性支气管炎又相对好发于老年

患者,慢性支气管炎的发病率与年龄呈正相关关系,且呈现日益升高趋势。本次研究对 86 例随机均分为两组为慢性支气管炎患者在急性发作期时来我院进行治疗者,即治疗组和对照组。两组患者分别采取不同的方法进行治疗,对两组临床症状缓解情况做以分析,并对两组治疗的有效率进行对比。旨在分析探讨麻杏石甘汤化裁方联合西药治