

缺血性中风急性期中医辨证 分型与头颅 MRI 相关性研究初探

杨勇 王亚丽 郑运松 关建军
(陕西中医药大学, 陕西 咸阳 712046)

摘要:目的 通过对缺血性中风急性期患者病历及头颅 MRI 影像资料回顾性研究,探讨缺血性中风中医辨证分型与头颅 MRI 影像的相关关系。**方法** 选取陕西中医药大学附属医院 2016 年 1 月~2016 年 10 月之间缺血性中风急性期患者住院病历 542 份,收集病人的中医辨证分型资料和头颅 MRI 资料,统一诊断标准,统一中医辨证分型标准,将 542 例缺血性中风急性期患者病历及 MRI 影像资料运用统计学方法统计分析缺血性中风急性期患者中医辨证分型与头颅 MRI 影像在病变部位的数据,探讨缺血性中风与头颅 MRI 之间的相关性。**结果** 在所有缺血性中风急性期病例中,头颅 MRI 影像显示病灶位于基底节、内囊的比例最高。对不同证型,同一部位发生的比例进行比较,病灶位于基底节、内囊,中医证型为风火上扰证的比例最高;痰热腑实证病灶位于脑干的部位最高;痰热内闭证病灶位于脑叶比例最高。**结论** 缺血性中风急性期中医辨证分型与病灶部位之间具有相关性。

关键词:缺血性中风急性期;中医辨证分型;头颅 MRI

中图分类号:R255.2 文献标识码:B 文章编号:1672-0571(2018)06-0016-04

DOI:10.13424/j.cnki.mtcm.2018.06.007

Preliminary Study on Correlation between TCM Syndrome Differentiation and Head MRI in Acute Ischemic Apoplexy

Yang Yong Wang Yali Zheng Yunsong Guan Jianjun
(Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine, Xianyang China, 712046)

Abstract Objective: To explore the correlation between TCM syndrome differentiation and cranial MRI image of ischemic apoplexy by retrospective study on the medical records and cranial MRI images of patients with acute ischemic apoplexy. **Method:** 542 inpatients with acute ischemic apoplexy in the Affiliated Hospital of Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine from January 2016 to October 2016 were selected. The data of TCM syndrome differentiation and cranial MRI were collected, the diagnostic criteria and criteria of TCM syndrome differentiation were unified, and the medical records and MRI images of 542 patients with acute ischemic apoplexy were collected. Statistical method was used to analyze the data of TCM syndrome differentiation and cranial MRI in the lesions of patients with acute ischemic apoplexy, and the correlation between ischemic apoplexy and cranial MRI was explored. **Result:** In all cases of acute ischemic apoplexy, cranial MRI images showed the highest proportion of lesions in the basal ganglia and internal capsule. Comparing the proportion of different syndromes in the same place, the re-