

临床研究

参麦注射液联合西医治疗 急性下壁心肌梗死 30 例

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摘要:目的 探讨参麦注射液在急性下壁心肌梗死中的治疗作用。方法 选取我院急性下壁心肌梗死患者 59 例,随机分为治疗组($n=30$)与对照组($n=29$),对照组患者入院后立即给予急诊介入治疗,术后给予常规双联抗血小板、抗凝、调脂药物治疗,治疗组在对照的基础上加用参麦注射液静脉滴注,观察两组患者血压、心率、心功能、住院时间、脑利钠肽、高敏 C 反应蛋白水平变化。结果 住院期间,治疗组患者有效率(93.33%)明显高于对照组(72.41%)两者比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$);治疗组患者心力衰竭的发生率(6.67%)明显低于对照组(17.24%)比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$);治疗组患者住院天数明显低于对照组患者($P<0.05$);治疗前后治疗组患者 NT-proBNP、hs-CPR 水平与对照组相比,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者均未出现不良反应。结论 在常规药物治疗的基础上加用参麦注射液能明显改善急性下壁心肌梗死的治疗效果。

关键词:急性心肌梗死;参麦注射液;脑利钠肽前体

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30 Cases of Acute Inferior Myocardial Infarction Treated by Shenmai Injection and Western Medicine

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the curative effect of Shenmai Injection on acute inferior myocardial infarction. **Method:** Fifty-nine patients with acute inferior myocardial infarction in Shenmu Hospital were randomly divided into treatment group ($n=30$) and control group ($n=29$). The patients in the control group were given emergency interventional therapy immediately after admission, and routine antiplatelet, anticoagulant and lipid-lowering drugs. The patients in the treatment group were given intravenous drip of Shenmai Injection on the basis of the control group. Blood pressure, heart rate, cardiac function, hospitalization time, brain natriuretic peptide and changes of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein levels were observed in the two groups. **Result:** During hospitalization, the effective rate of patients in the treatment group (93.33%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (72.41%), with statistical significance ($P<0.05$); the incidence of heart failure in the treatment group (6.67%) was significantly lower than that in the symptomatic group (17.24%), with statistical significance ($P<0.05$); the length of stay in the treatment group was significantly lower than that in the symptomatic group ($P<0.05$); The levels of -proBNP and hs-CPR in the control group were signifi-