

临床研究

养心通痹汤联合常规溶栓 治疗急性心肌梗死临床研究

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摘要:目的 分析探讨养心通痹汤联合常规溶栓治疗对急性心肌梗死患者心肌缺血再灌注损伤指标的影响。方法 按照随机数字表法将所有患者简单随机分为治疗组和对照组两组,所有患者均给予常规的溶栓治疗,治疗组患者则在此基础上联合使用中药养心痛痹汤进行治疗。记录两组患者治疗前后的肌酸激酶同工酶和肌酸激酶水平以及超敏 C 反应蛋白水平、高敏肌钙蛋白水平,比较两组患者治疗前后的左室射血分数和心肌梗死面积以及不良反应情况等。结果 经过治疗后,两组患者的 TNT-HS、CK-MB、CK、hs-CRP 等水平均显著优于本组治疗前;治疗组患者治疗后的 TNT-HS、CK-MB、CK、hs-CRP 等水平均显著优于同期对照组患者。两组患者治疗 1 天后和治疗 7 天后的左室射血分数及心肌梗死面积均显著优于本组治疗前;治疗组患者治疗 1 天后和治疗 7 天后的左室射血分数均显著高于对照组患者;治疗组患者治疗 1 天后和治疗 7 天后的心肌梗死面积均显著低于对照组患者。治疗组患者的再灌注心律失常发生率和不良心血管事件发生率分别为 6.67% 和 6.67%,分别低于对照组患者的 26.27% 和 33.33%。结论 对急性心肌梗死患者采用常规溶栓联合养心痛痹汤进行治疗能够有效改善其再灌注损伤情况,并且能够有效避免不良心血管事件的发生和促进患者左室射血功能的恢复,值得在临床上加以推广运用。

关键词:急性心肌梗死;心肌缺血;再灌注损伤;养心痛痹汤;溶栓治疗

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Effect of Yangxin Tongbi Decoction Combined with Routine Thrombolytic Therapy on Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction

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Abstract Objective: To explore the effect of Yangxin Tongbi Decoction combined with routine thrombolytic therapy on myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury index in patients with acute myocardial infarction. **Methods:** According to the random number table method, all patients were randomly divided into treatment group and control group. All patients were given routine thrombolytic therapy, while patients in treatment group were treated with Yangxi Tongbi Decoction additionally. The levels of creatine kinase isoenzymes and creatine kinase, hypersensitive C-reactive protein and hypersensitive troponin were recorded before and after treatment. Left ventricular ejection fraction, myocardial infarction area and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results:** After treatment, the levels of TNT-HS, CK-MB, CK, hs-CRP in the two groups were significantly better than those before treatment; the levels of TNT-HS, CK-MB, CK, hs-CRP in the treatment group were significantly better than those in the control group. The left ventricular ejection fraction and myocardial infarction area of the two groups after 1 day and 7 days of treatment were